



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

PENEMUAN UTAMA
BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
NEGERI

**KEY FINDINGS
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020
STATE**

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/ BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) 2022 bermula dari 15 April 2022 sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang telah memberikan maklumat serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

Penerbitan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu Poket Stats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022.

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/ BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing their information and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely Pocket Stats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

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62514 Putrajaya,
MALAYSIA

Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Faks/ Fax	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook/ Twitter/ Instagram/ YouTube	: StatsMalaysia
Emel/ Email	: info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum/ general enquiries) data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data/ data request & enquiries)

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

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KATA PENGANTAR

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) yang keenam telah dilancarkan pada bulan Julai 2020. Projek nasional berimpak tinggi ini memainkan peranan penting dalam membentuk masa depan negara. Data Banci Malaysia 2020 ini akan menjadi rujukan penting kepada Kerajaan, ahli akademik, sektor swasta, pihak berkuasa tempatan, Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) dan individu sebagai input penggubalan dasar, pemantauan dan penilaian keberkesanan program pembangunan negara serta penyelidikan.



DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
*Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci 2020*

Penemuan Utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 akan digunakan bagi tujuan pengukuran pencapaian pelaksanaan dasar oleh kerajaan untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang mencapai pertumbuhan yang mampan dengan pengagihan yang adil dan saksama antara kumpulan pendapatan, etnik, wilayah dan rantai bekalan.

Penerbitan ini merangkumi parameter utama iaitu penduduk, isi rumah, tempat kediaman, jantina, kumpulan umur, kewarganegaraan, kumpulan etnik, agama dan taraf perkahwinan di peringkat daerah pentadbiran. Statistik lain juga tersedia iaitu purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan, nisbah tanggungan, nisbah jantina, keluasan, kepadatan penduduk dan penduduk mengikut strata. Di peringkat mukim dan pihak berkuasa tempatan, parameter yang diliputi ialah penduduk mengikut jantina, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah.

Banci Malaysia 2020 telah menjalani proses transformasi bermula pada peringkat awal penyediaan senarai tempat kediaman, pengumpulan data sehingga ke peringkat penyebaran statistik kepada awam. Transformasi ini membolehkan Jabatan mengeluarkan penerbitan Banci Malaysia 2020 lebih awal namun masih memastikan kualiti data yang dikeluarkan terjamin.

Jabatan mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan sumbangan semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Semoga penerbitan ini dapat menyumbang ke arah pembangunan negara yang lestari dan maju.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci 2020
Profesor Adjung (UiTM, UUM, MSU)

PREFACE

The sixth Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (MyCensus 2020) was launched in July 2020. This high-impact national project plays an important role in shaping the future of the nation. The data obtained from the MyCensus 2020 will be an important reference for Government, academicians, private sectors, local authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and individuals as input for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of national development programs and research.



DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia
Census Commissioner 2020

The Key Findings of Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 will be used in measuring the achievements of policy implementation by the government towards becoming a nation that achieves sustainable growth with fair and equitable distribution across income groups, ethnicities, regions and supply chains.

This publication covering main parameters namely population, households, living quarters, sex, age group, citizenship, ethnic group, religion and marital status at the administrative districts level. Other statistics are also available namely average annual population growth rate, dependency ratio, sex ratio, area, population density and population by stratum. For parameters at mukim and local authority areas comprise of population by sex, living quarters, households and average household size.

MyCensus 2020 has undergone a transformation process from the very early stage of preparing the living quarters listing, data collection up to the stage of statistics dissemination to the public. This transformation allows the Department to release MyCensus 2020 publications in advance while ensuring the quality of the data produced.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution by all parties in making this publication a success. It is hoped that information from MyCensus 2020 will contribute towards sustainable national development as well as progress of the nation.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia
Census Commissioner 2020
Adjunct Professor (UiTM, UUM, MSU)

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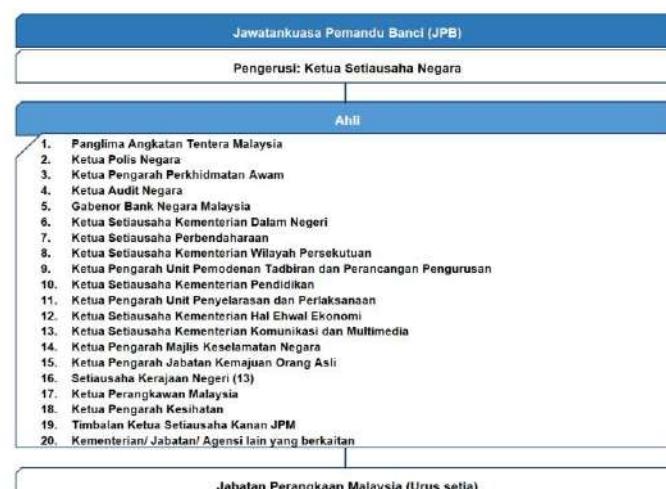
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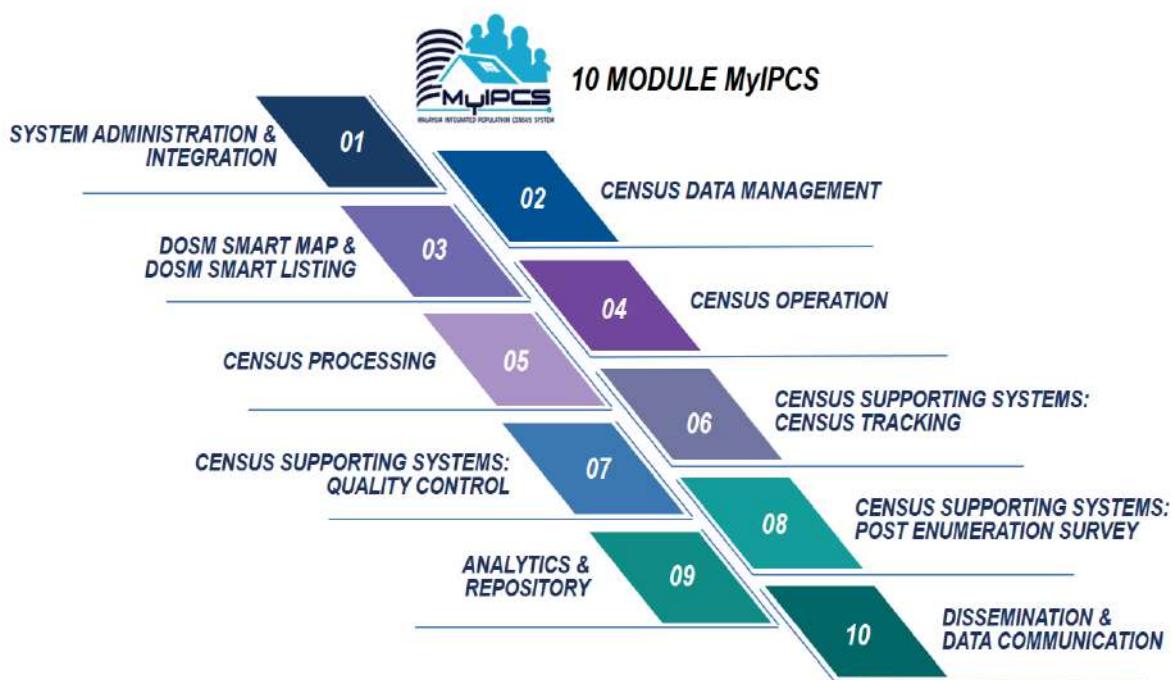
PENGENALAN

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) merupakan banci keenam dilaksanakan sejak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Pelaksanaan banci kali ini adalah sejajar dengan *Resolution on 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme* yang dipersetujui pada 10 Jun 2015 oleh *United Nations Economic and Social Council* yang menyarankan setiap negara ahli melaksanakan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan sekurang-kurangnya sekali bagi tempoh 2015 hingga 2024.

Mesyuarat Jemaah Menteri pada 12 Julai 2017 telah bersetuju supaya Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaksanakan Banci Malaysia 2020. Tadbir urus Banci Malaysia 2020 terdiri daripada Jawatankuasa Pemandu Banci yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha Negara dan Jawatankuasa Utama Banci yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia selaku Pesuruhjaya Banci, serta melibatkan pelbagai agensi di peringkat persekutuan dan negeri meliputi Timbalan Pesuruhjaya, Penolong Pesuruhjaya dan Pengguna Daerah. Selain itu hampir lapan ribu orang Penyelia dan 40 ribu orang Pembanci telah dilantik bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2022.



Penularan pandemik COVID-19 merupakan cabaran semasa pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020. Banci Malaysia 2020 telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 susulan penularan COVID-19 dan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di seluruh negara yang menyebabkan tempoh operasi pembancian mengambil masa selama 482 hari untuk diselesaikan. Operasi Banci Malaysia 2020 telah ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021 dan daptan operasi awalan telah pun diumumkan pada 1 November 2021.



Banci Malaysia 2020 telah melalui proses transformasi dengan penggunaan Teknologi Maklumat Komunikasi (ICT) yang terkini bagi aktiviti pembancian melalui *Malaysia Integrated of Population and Housing Census System (MyIPCS)* yang meliputi 10 modul. Bagi tujuan operasi, lima mod pembancian telah diguna pakai. Seramai 23.7 peratus penduduk telah dibanci secara dalam talian iaitu melalui mod e-Census dan Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). Manakala 76.3 peratus penduduk telah dibanci menggunakan kaedah pembancian secara bersemuka sama ada melalui mod Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI) atau Drop-Off and Pick-Up (DOPU). Daripada 76.3 peratus pembancian secara bersemuka, 68.2 peratus adalah pembancian melalui CAPI dan 8.1 peratus adalah melalui PAPI dan DOPU. Justeru itu, pelaksanaan binci pada 2020 mengadaptasi transformasi pendigitalan yang boleh menjimatkan penggunaan dokumen secara hardcopy atau paperless.

Pendekatan pengurusan bersepadu telah diperkenalkan oleh DOSM iaitu dengan membangunkan portal banci (www.mycensus.gov.my) yang selamat, komprehensif dan interaktif bagi tujuan pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020. Portal ini menjadi gerbang maklumat yang membekalkan pelbagai informasi banci dalam bentuk infografik, visualisasi interaktif dan pelbagai aplikasi dalam talian berkaitan banci seperti Stats Geoportal yang menyediakan data banci dalam format geospatial interaktif bagi peringkat kawasan geografi terkecil sehingga ke peringkat daerah. Satu platform khas iaitu *dashboard* Banci Malaysia 2020 telah dibangunkan untuk menyediakan data di hujung jari yang dapat memenuhi keperluan pemegang taruh dalam perancangan pembangunan sosio ekonomi. Secara tidak langsung, ia dapat merapatkan jurang digital dalam capaian sumber data yang pelbagai dan kompleks.

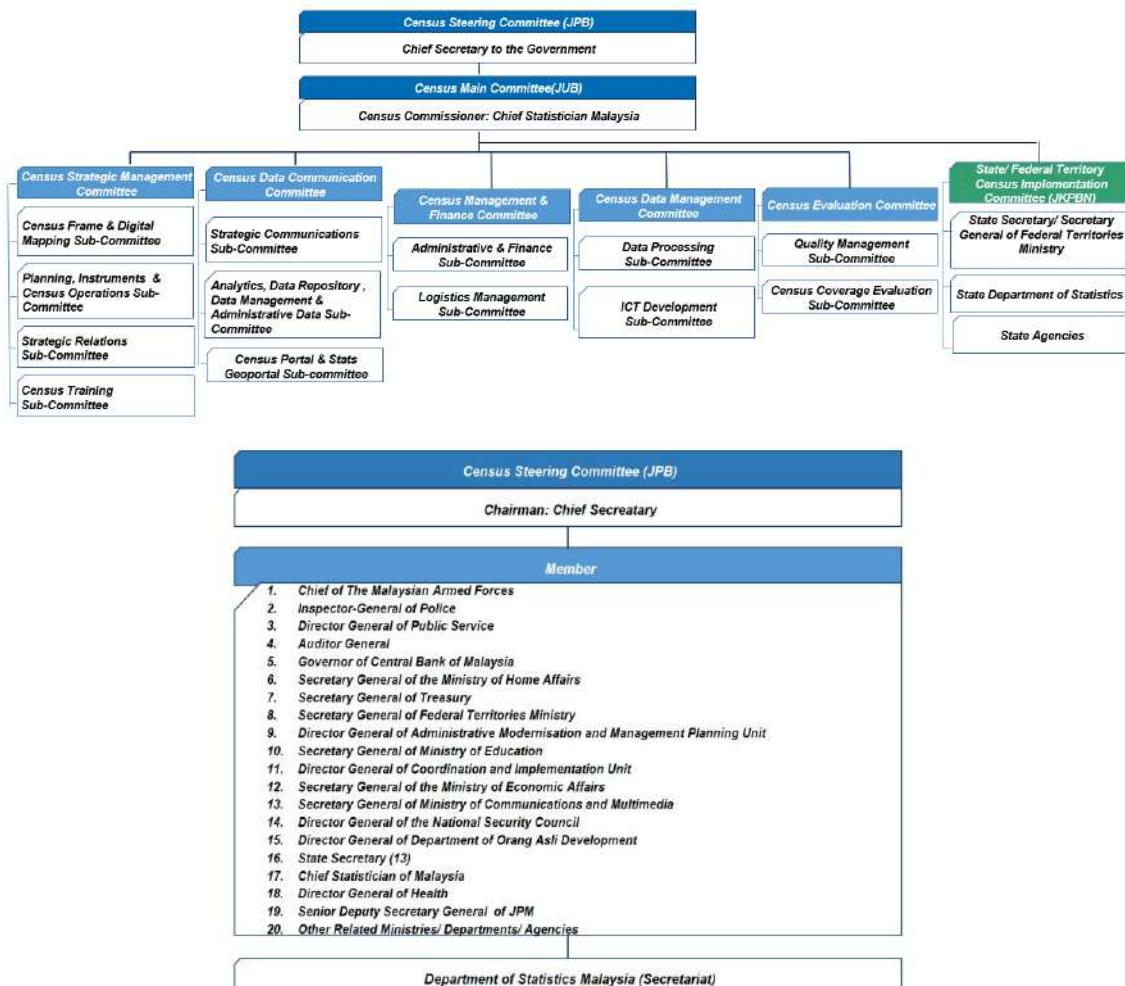
Outcome Banci Malaysia 2020 akan memberi tumpuan kepada agenda nasional dan menjadi penanda aras baru pencapaian negara. Maklumat yang berintegriti dan *reliable* digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat keputusan yang tepat berorientasikan *evidence-based policy* untuk perancangan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan dan penilaian *blueprint* pembangunan negara. Statistik yang terkini dan *reliable* dapat menyumbang ke arah keseimbangan dan kelestarian pembangunan bandar melalui pembangunan fizikal dan susunan yang terancang serta memperkuuh inklusiviti ke arah masyarakat yang sejahtera.

Sebanyak 45 topik penerbitan Banci Malaysia 2020 akan disediakan. Penerbitan ini mengandungi sembilan petunjuk/ indikator utama iaitu penduduk, isi rumah, tempat kediaman, jantina, umur, kewarganegaraan, etnik, agama dan taraf perkahwinan. Lebih daripada 1,000 laporan Banci Malaysia 2020 merangkumi 13 negeri, 3 wilayah persekutuan, 160 daerah pentadbiran (termasuk Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Labuan), 222 parlimen dan 600 dewan undangan negeri akan diterbitkan secara berperingkat bermula Februari 2022 sehingga 2024.

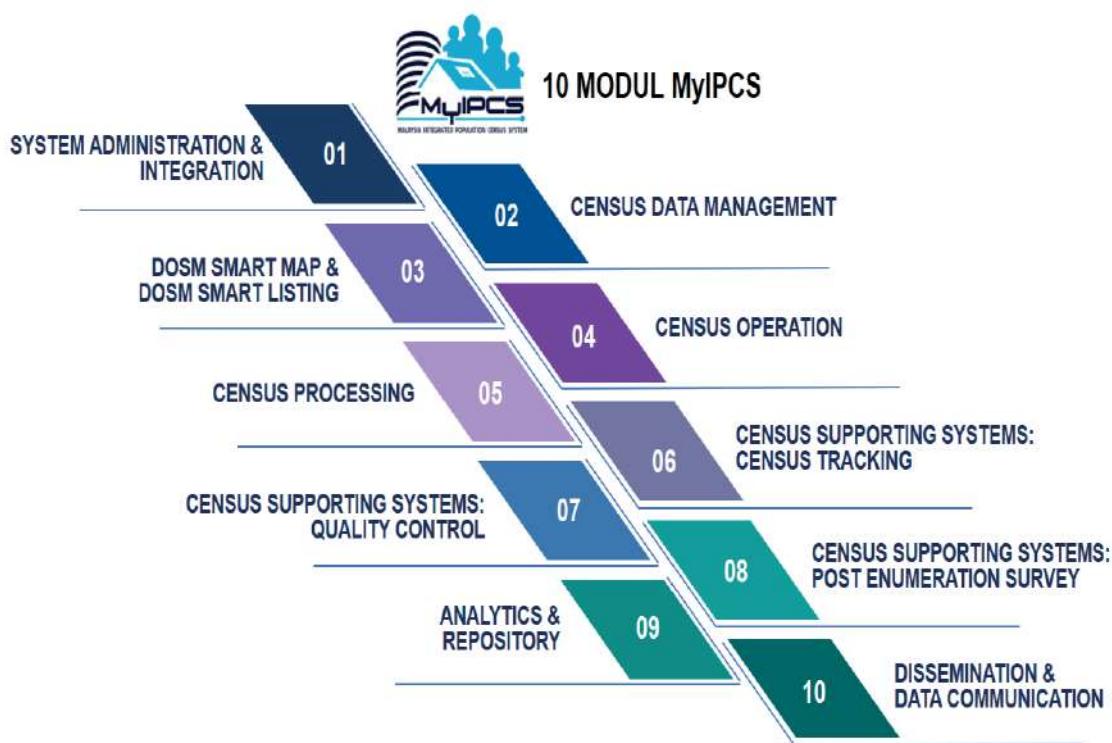
OVERVIEW

Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census conducted since the establishment of Malaysia in 1963. The implementation of MyCensus 2020 is in line with the Resolution on 2020 World Population and Housing Census Program agreed on 10 June 2015 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which recommends that each member state implement its census at least once during the period 2015 to 2024.

The Cabinet Meeting on 12 July 2017 has agreed that the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) implement MyCensus 2020. The governance of MyCensus 2020 comprise of the Census Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government and the Census Main Committee chaired by the Chief Statistician Malaysia as the Census Commissioner and the committee as well as various agencies from federal and state levels. The operation of the census is led by the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and District Superintendent. In addition, almost eight thousand Supervisors and 40 thousand Enumerators have been appointed for the period 2017 to 2022.



The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 has been a challenge to conduct of MyCensus 2020. MyCensus 2020 was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 following the COVID-19 outbreak and the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO). Thus, the census enumeration took 482 days to complete. MyCensus 2020 operation was officially closed on 31 October 2021 and the preliminary operation findings were announced on 1 November 2021.



MyCensus 2020 has undergone a transformation process with the usage of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in census activities via Malaysia Integrated Population and Housing Census System (MyIPCS) which covers 10 modules. For census operation, five modes have been used. A total of 23.7 per cent of the population was counted online through e-Census and Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). Meanwhile, 76.3 per cent of the population was counted using the face-to-face interview either through Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI) or Drop-Off and Pick-Up (DOPU). Out of the 76.3 per cent face-to-face interview, 68.2 per cent were through CAPI and 8.1 per cent were through PAPI and DOPU. Therefore, the implementation of the census in 2020 adapts the transformation of digitalisation that enabled a reduction in the use of hardcopy or paperless.

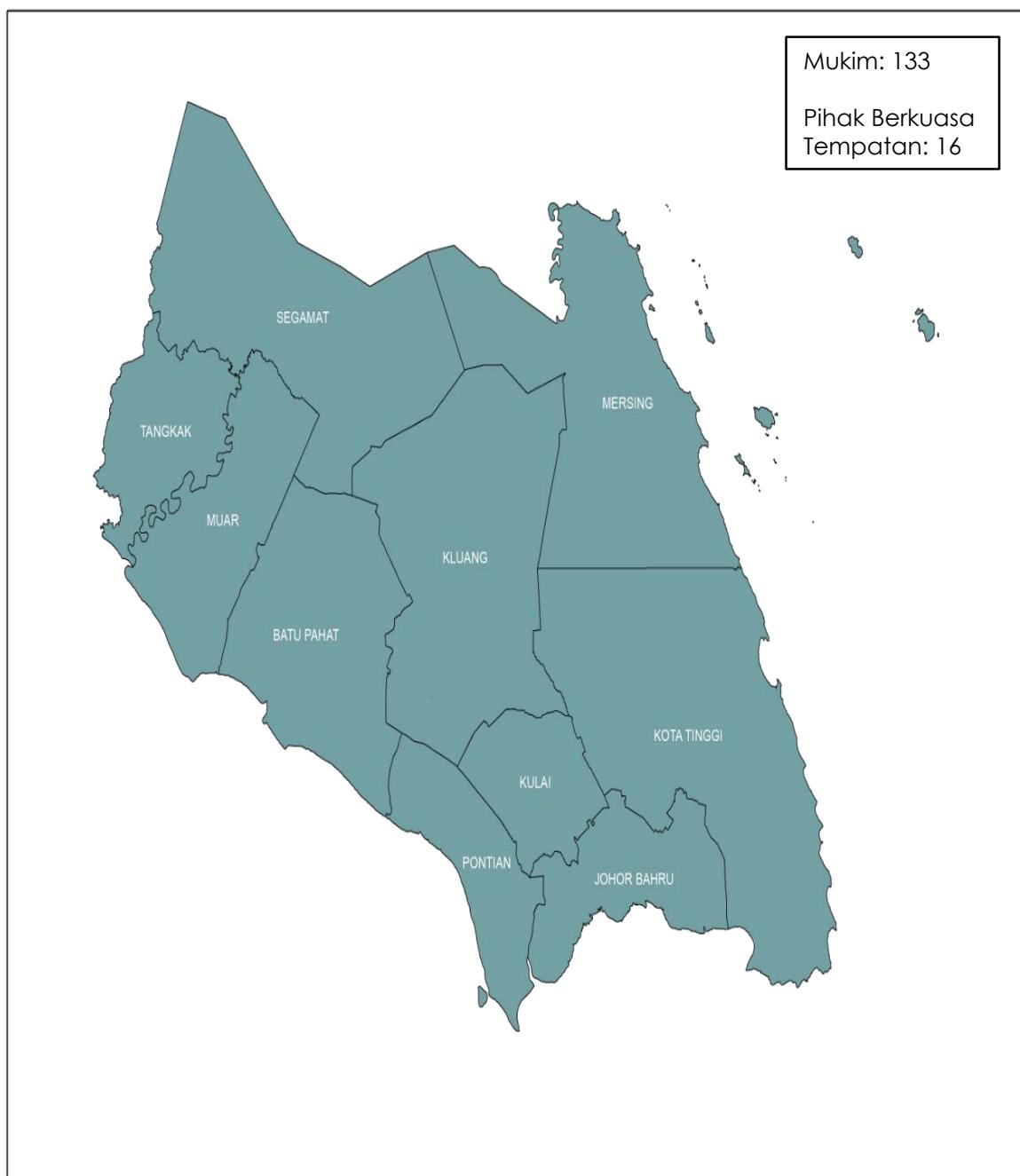
An integrated management has been introduced by DOSM by developing a secured, comprehensive and interactive census portal (www.mycensus.gov.my) for the purpose of implementing MyCensus 2020. This portal is an information gateway that provides various census information in the form of infographics, interactive visualizations and various online applications such as Stats Geoportal which provide census data in an interactive geospatial format for the smallest geographical area level up to the district level. A special platform, MyCensus 2020 dashboard has been developed to provide data at finger tips to fulfil stakeholders' need in socio-economic development planning. Indirectly, it can bridge the digital divide in accessing diverse and complex data sources.

The outcome of MyCensus 2020 will focus on the national agenda and serve as benchmark of national achievement. A reliable information with Integrity and are used as input for evidence-based policy decision making in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development blueprints. Latest and reliable statistics contribute towards the balance and sustainability of urban development through physical development and strengthening inclusivity towards prosperous society.

A total of 45 MyCensus 2020 publication topics will be published. This publication comprises nine main indicators namely population, households, living quarters, sex, age group, citizenship, ethnic group, religion and marital status. More than 1,000 MyCensus 2020 reports covering 13 states, 3 federal territories, 160 administrative districts (includes Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Labuan), 222 parliaments and 600 state assemblies will be published in stages from February 2022 to 2024.

LATAR BELAKANG NEGERI JOHOR

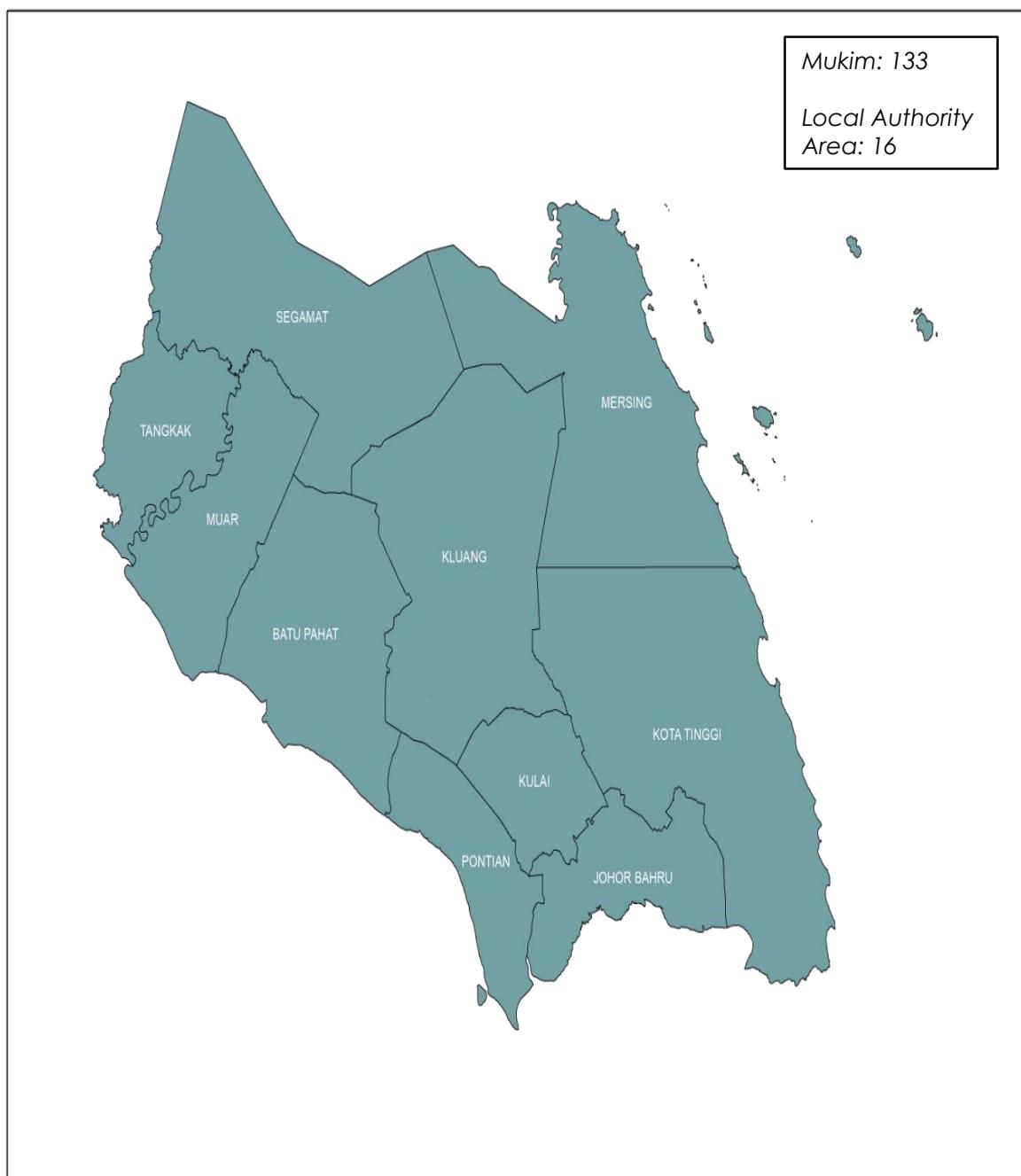
Johor atau juga dikenali sebagai Johor Darul Ta'zim merupakan salah satu daripada 14 negeri di Malaysia. Terdapat 10 daerah pentadbiran di Johor yang merangkumi Batu Pahat, Johor Bahru, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Mersing, Muar, Pontian, Segamat, Kulai dan Tangkak. Keluasan Johor adalah 19,165.86 kilometer persegi dengan jumlah penduduk 4,009,670 dan mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 209 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Johor mencatatkan nisbah jantina 115 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan. Penduduk Johor terdiri daripada Warganegara 3,690,503 (92.0%) dan Bukan Warganegara 319,167 (8.0%) dengan komposisi mengikut etnik adalah Bumiputera 2,219,174 (60.1%), Cina 1,208,652 (32.8%), India 244,295 (6.6 %) dan Lain-lain 18,382 (0.5%).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF JOHOR

Johor or also known as Johor Darul Ta'zim is one of the 14 states in Malaysia. There are 10 administrative districts in Johor which include Batu Pahat, Johor Bahru, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Mersing, Muar, Pontian, Segamat, Kulai and Tangkak. The area of Johor is 19,165.86 square kilometre with a total population of 4,009,670 and has a population density of 209 people per square kilometer. Johor recorded a gender ratio of 115 males for every 100 females. The population of Johor consists of Citizens 3,690,503 (92.0%) and Non-citizens 319,167 (8.0%) with the composition by ethnicity is Bumiputera 2,219,174 (60.1%), Chinese 1,208,652 (32.8%), Indians 244,295 (6.6 %) and Others 18,382 (0.5%).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

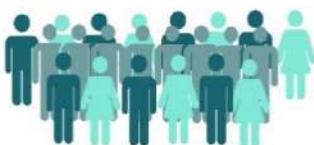


JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



PENDUDUK JOHOR

4,009,670



Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

2.2%

Warganegara

1,882,129	87.9%
1,808,374	96.8%

Bukan Warganegara

259,178	12.1%
59,989	3.2%

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

0 - 14 tahun	959,310 (23.9%)
15 - 64 tahun	2,805,770 (70.0%)
65 tahun dan lebih	244,590 (6.1%)



Tempat Kediaman
1,244,935



Isi Rumah
1,017,727



Purata Saiz Isi Rumah
3.9



Bandar
77.4%



Luar bandar
22.6%

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA

2,141,307	1,868,363
-----------	-----------

Nisbah jantina:

115 lelaki bagi 100 perempuan

PENDUDUK WARGANEGARA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Bumiputera	60.1%
Cina	32.8%
India	6.6%
Lain-lain	0.5%

AGAMA

Islam	59.7%	Buddha	28.7%
Kristian	3.0%	Hindu	7.1%
Lain-lain	0.8%	Tiada Agama, Tidak Diketahui	0.7%

TARAF PERKAHWINAN

(Penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih)

Tidak pernah berkahwin

Berkahwin

Balu/ Duda

Bercerai/ berpisah

1,122,758

1,766,477

113,412

46,664



**5 DAERAH PENTADBIRAN/ MUKIM/ PIHK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)
DENGAN PENDUDUK TERTINGGI
JOHOR**

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
JOHOR BAHRU	1,711,191	610,314	460,669	3.6
BATU PAHAT	495,338	129,486	116,252	4.0
KULAI	329,497	83,756	77,199	3.7
KLUANG	323,762	94,101	81,993	3.7
MUAR	314,776	79,980	69,603	4.2

MUKIM

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	MUKIM	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
JOHOR BAHRU	MUKIM PLENTONG	583,640	189,386	159,095	3.5
JOHOR BAHRU	MUKIM PULAI	505,661	174,108	130,643	3.8
JOHOR BAHRU	MUKIM TEBRAU	412,373	141,744	111,865	3.5
BATU PAHAT	MUKIM SIMPANG KANAN	182,071	47,051	42,702	4.0
KLUANG	MUKIM KLUANG	178,773	52,931	45,386	3.7

PBT

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PBT	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
JOHOR BAHRU	M.B. JOHOR BAHRU	858,118	313,707	242,073	3.4
JOHOR BAHRU	M.B. ISKANDAR PUTERI	575,977	210,278	143,189	3.8
BATU PAHAT	M.P. BATU PAHAT	401,210	103,124	93,571	4.0
MUAR	M.P. MUAR	314,776	79,980	69,603	4.2
JOHOR BAHRU	M.B. PASIR GUDANG	312,437	91,032	81,647	3.7

Nota:

M.P – Majlis Perbandaran

M.B – Majlis Bandaraya



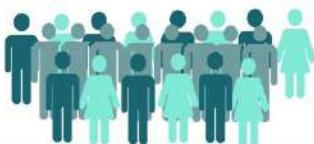
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



POPULATION OF JOHOR

4,009,670

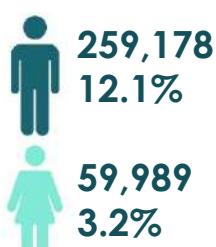
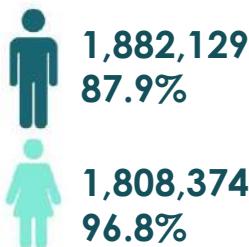
Average annual population growth rate



2.2%

Citizens

Non-citizens



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

0 - 14 years	959,310 (23.9%)
15 - 64 years	2,805,770 (70.0%)
65 years and over	244,590 (6.1%)



POPULATION BY SEX



Sex ratio:
115 males per 100 females

ETHNIC GROUP OF CITIZENS

Bumiputera	60.1%
Chinese	32.8%
Indians	6.6%
Others	0.5%

RELIGION

Islam	59.7%	Buddhism	28.7%
Christianity	3.0%	Hinduism	7.1%
Others	0.8%	No Religion, Unknown	0.7%

MARITAL STATUS

(Population aged 15 years and over)

Never married

Married

Widowed

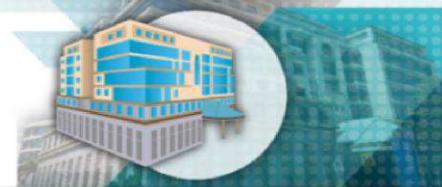
Divorced/ Separated

1,122,758

1,766,477

113,412

46,664



TOP 5 ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT/ MUKIM/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)
WITH HIGHEST POPULATION
JOHOR

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
JOHOR BAHRU	1,711,191	610,314	460,669	3.6
BATU PAHAT	495,338	129,486	116,252	4.0
KULAI	329,497	83,756	77,199	3.7
KLUANG	323,762	94,101	81,993	3.7
MUAR	314,776	79,980	69,603	4.2

MUKIM

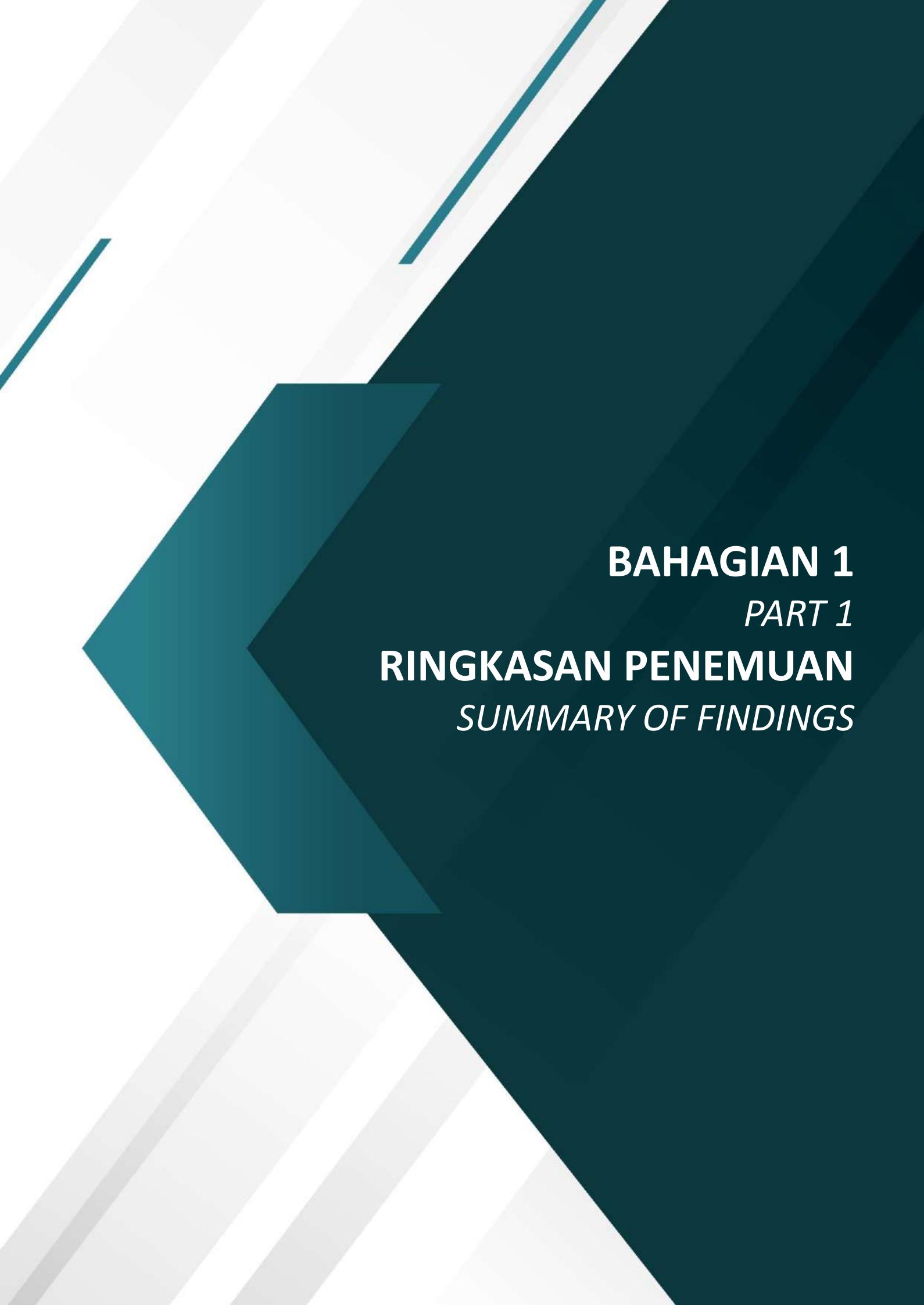
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	MUKIM	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
JOHOR BAHRU	MUKIM PLENTONG	583,640	189,386	159,095	3.5
JOHOR BAHRU	MUKIM PULAI	505,661	174,108	130,643	3.8
JOHOR BAHRU	MUKIM TEBRAU	412,373	141,744	111,865	3.5
BATU PAHAT	MUKIM SIMPANG KANAN	182,071	47,051	42,702	4.0
KLUANG	MUKIM KLUANG	178,773	52,931	45,386	3.7

LAA

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
JOHOR BAHRU	M.B. JOHOR BAHRU	858,118	313,707	242,073	3.4
JOHOR BAHRU	M.B. ISKANDAR PUTERI	575,977	210,278	143,189	3.8
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JOHOR BAHRU	M.B. PASIR GUDANG	312,437	91,032	81,647	3.7

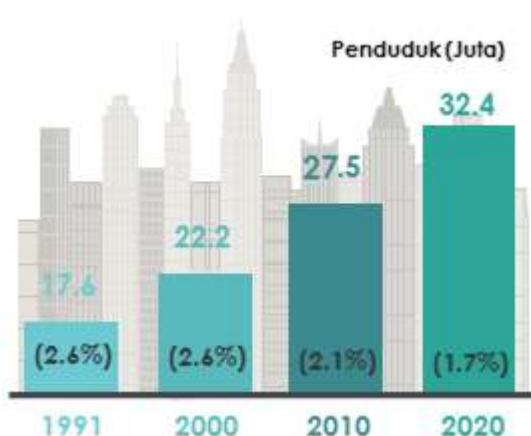
Note:

M.P – Majlis Perbandaran
M.B – Majlis Bandaraya



BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Penduduk

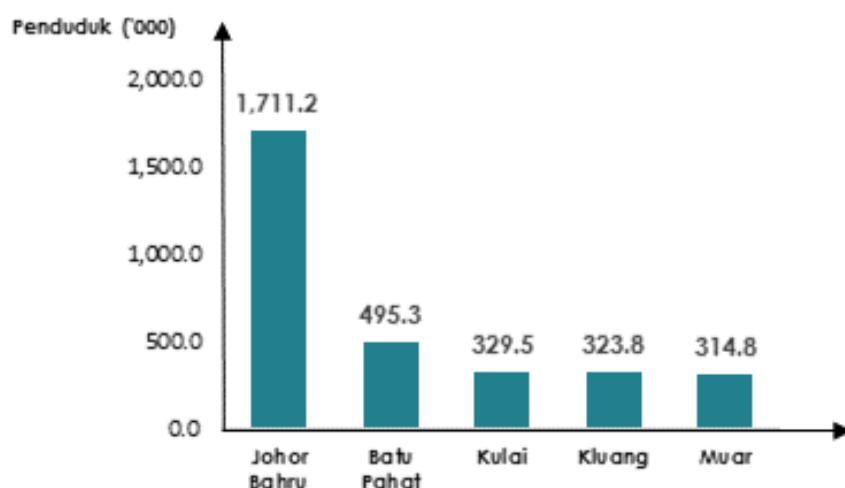


Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk, Malaysia, 1991–2020

Banci Malaysia 2020 merekodkan bilangan penduduk Malaysia berjumlah 32.4 juta (2010: 27.5 juta) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 1.7 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 2.1%).

Sementara itu, bilangan penduduk di Johor berjumlah 4,009.7 ribu (2010: 3,230.4 ribu) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 2.2 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 2.2%).

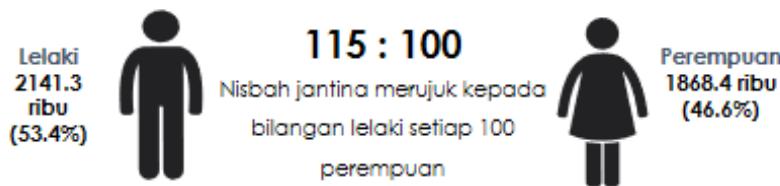
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 2.



Carta 2: Bilangan penduduk tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

2. Jantina

Banci Malaysia 2020 mencatatkan 2,141.3 ribu lelaki dan 1,868.4 ribu perempuan di Johor. Nisbah jantina adalah 115 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan.



Carta 3: Penduduk mengikut jantina dan nisbah jantina, Johor, 2020

3. Kewarganegaraan

Jumlah penduduk di Johor adalah 92.0 peratus warganegara Malaysia dan 8.0 peratus bukan warganegara. Bilangan penduduk warganegara terdiri daripada 51.0 peratus lelaki dan 49.0 peratus perempuan. Manakala penduduk bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 81.2 peratus lelaki dan 18.8 peratus perempuan.



Carta 4: Penduduk mengikut kewarganegaraan, Johor, 2020

4. Kumpulan Etnik

Penduduk warganegara mengikut etnik di Johor adalah terdiri daripada Bumiputera 2.2 juta (60.1%), Cina 1.2 juta (32.8%), India 0.2 juta (6.6%) dan Lain-lain 18.4 ribu (0.5%).



Carta 5: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Johor, 2020

5. Struktur Umur

Penduduk berumur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) di Johor pada 2020 mencatatkan 23.9 peratus (959.3 ribu), 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 70.0 peratus (2805.8 ribu) serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.1 peratus (244.6 ribu).

Penduduk lelaki di Johor bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 22.8 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 71.4 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 5.7 peratus. Sementara itu, penduduk perempuan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 25.2 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 68.3 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.5 peratus.

	0-14 tahun	15-64 tahun	65+ tahun
Jumlah	959.3 ribu (23.9%)	2,805.8 ribu (70.0%)	244.6 ribu (6.1%)
Lelaki	488.9 ribu (22.8%)	1,529.8 ribu (71.4%)	122.6 ribu (5.7%)
Perempuan	470.4 ribu (25.2%)	1,276.0 ribu (68.3%)	122.0 ribu (6.5%)

Carta 6: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Johor, 2020

6. Nisbah Tanggungan

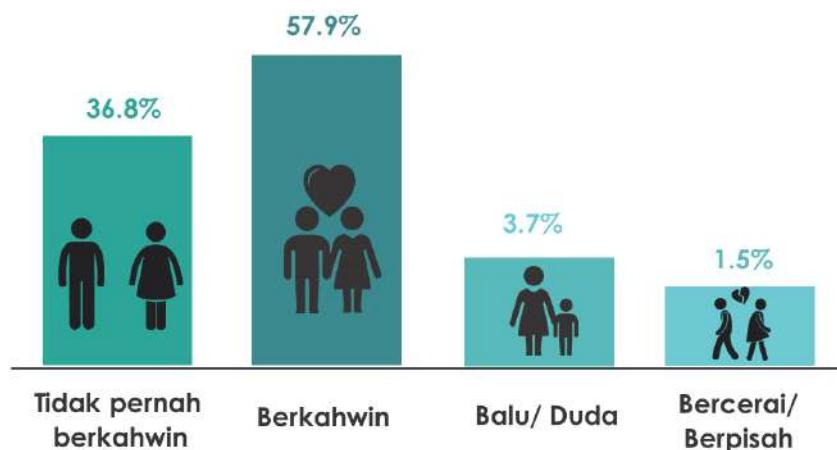
Nisbah tanggungan jumlah memaparkan nisbah umur muda (0 hingga 14 tahun) dan umur tua (65 tahun dan lebih) bagi setiap 100 penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun). Pada 2020, nisbah tanggungan jumlah di Johor adalah 42.9, nisbah tanggungan umur muda 34.2 dan nisbah tanggungan umur tua 8.7.



Carta 7: Nisbah tanggungan, Johor, 2020

7. Taraf Perkahwinan

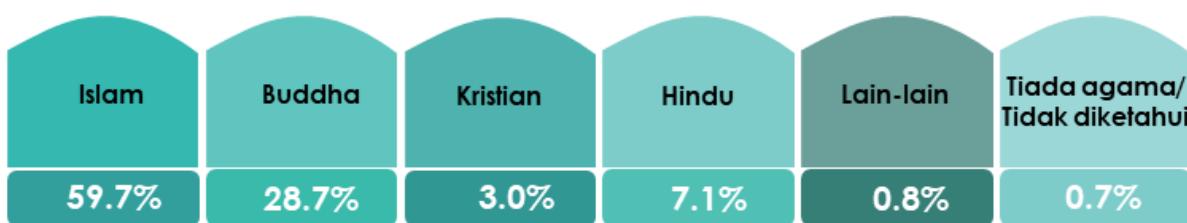
Pada 2020, penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun keatas di Johor mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah terdiri daripada tidak pernah berkahwin (36.8%), berkahwin (57.9%), balu/ duda (3.7%), dan bercerai/ berpisah (1.5%).



Carta 8: Penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Johor, 2020

8. Agama

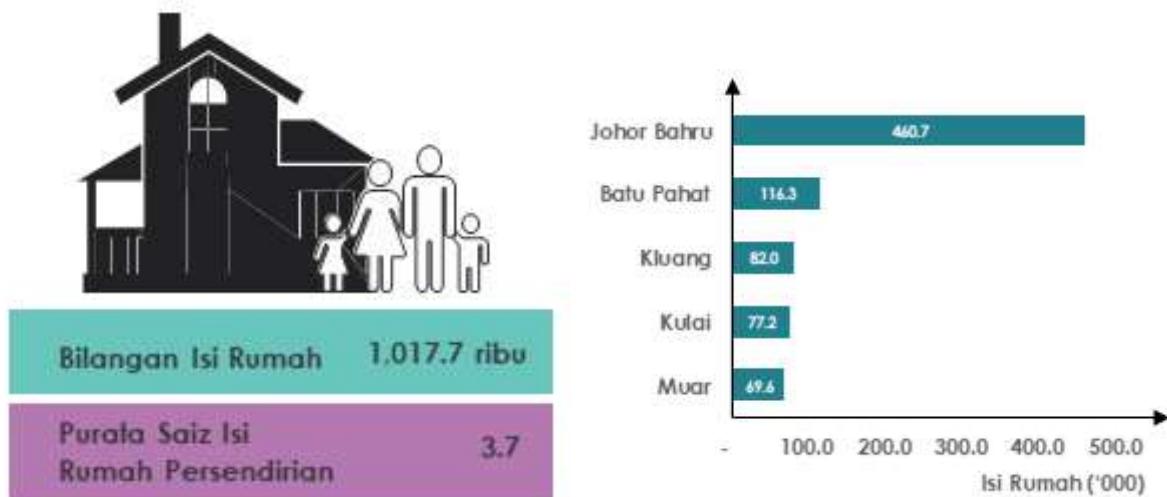
Islam merupakan agama yang paling meluas dianuti di Johor dengan 59.7 peratus. Sebagai negara yang berbilang kaum, antara agama yang dianuti ialah Buddha 28.7 peratus, Kristian 3.0 peratus dan Hindu 7.1 peratus.



Carta 9: Penduduk mengikut agama, Johor, 2020

9. Isi Rumah

Jumlah isi rumah bagi negeri Johor adalah 1,017.7 ribu dengan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian seramai 3.7 pada 2020. Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 11.



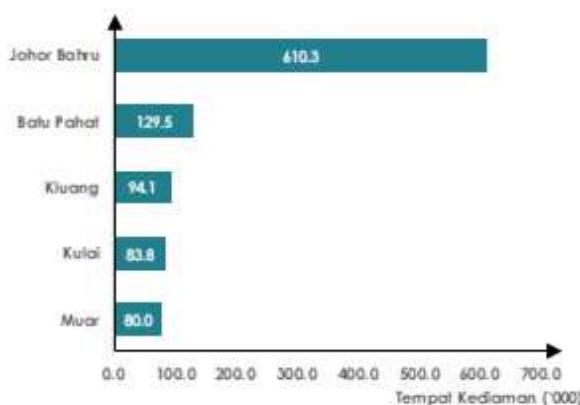
Carta 10: Bilangan dan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian, Johor, 2020

Carta 11: Bilangan isi rumah tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

10. Tempat Kediaman

Banci Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Johor adalah 1,244.9 ribu. Daripada jumlah tersebut, tempat kediaman didiami merangkumi 77.6 peratus dan selebihnya 22.4 peratus adalah tempat kediaman kosong.

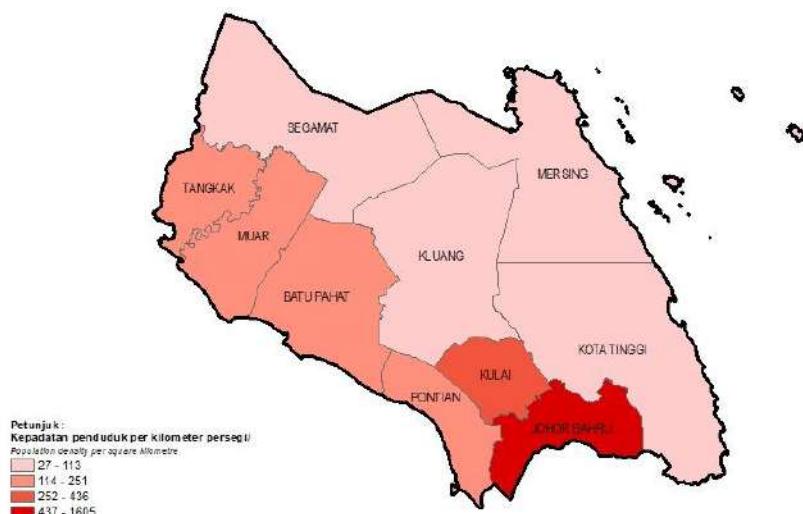
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 12.



Carta 12: Bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

11. Kepadatan Penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk di Johor adalah 209 orang per kilometer persegi. Kepadatan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Johor adalah seperti di dalam Carta 13



Carta 13: Kepadatan penduduk, Johor, 2020

12. Penduduk Mengikut Strata

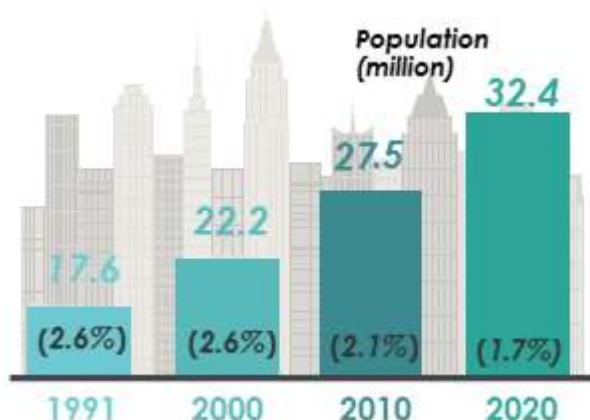
Kadar pembandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.3 juta) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta) pada 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk luar bandar adalah 24.9 peratus (2010: 29.1%).

Penduduk bandar di Johor pada 2020 merekodkan 77.4 peratus (3.1 juta), manakala penduduk luar bandar adalah 22.6 peratus (906.2 ribu).



Carta 14: Penduduk mengikut strata, Johor, 2020

1. Population



MyCensus 2020 recorded the total population of Malaysia was 32.4 million (2010: 27.5 million) registering an average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 2. %).

Chart 1: Number and average annual population growth rate, Malaysia, 1991–2020

Meanwhile, the number of population in Johor was in 4,009.7 thousand (2010: 3,230.4 thousands) with an average annual population growth rate of 2.2 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 2.2%).

Districts that recorded the highest population is as shown in Chart 2.

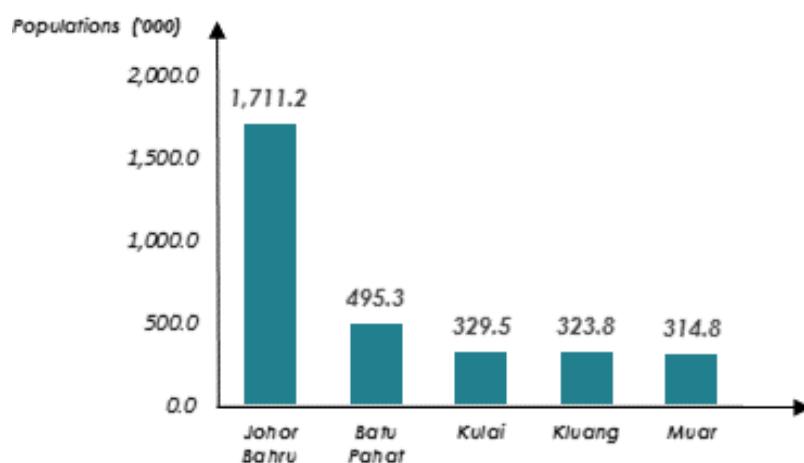


Chart 2: Highest population by administrative district, Johor, 2020

2. Sex

MyCensus 2020 recorded 2,141.3 thousands males and 1,868.4 thousand females in Johor . The sex ratio was 115 males for every 100 females.

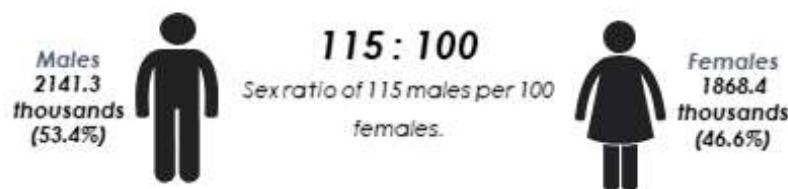


Chart 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, Johor, 2020

3. Citizenship

The total population in Johor was 92.0 per cent citizens and 8.0 per cent non-citizens. The citizen population consists of 51.0 per cent males and 49.0 per cent females. Meanwhile the non-citizen population consists of 81.2 per cent males and 18.8 per cent females.



Chart 4: Population by citizenship, Johor, 2020

4. Ethnicity

The population of citizens by ethnics in Johor comprised Bumiputera 2.2 million (60.1%), Chinese 1.2 million (32.8%), Indians 0.2 million (6.6%) and Others 18.4 thousands (0.5%).

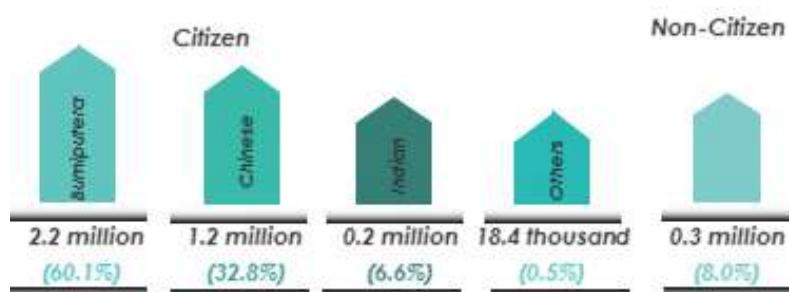


Chart 5: Population by ethnicity, Johor, 2020

5. Age Structure

The population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) in Johor recorded 23.9 per cent (959.3 thousands), 15 to 64 years (working age) was 70.0 per cent (2,805.8 thousands) and 65 years and over (old age) was 6.1 per cent (244.6 thousands).

The male population in Johor for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 22.8 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 71.4 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 5.7 per cent. Meanwhile, the female population for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 25.2 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 68.3 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 6.5 per cent.

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Total	959.3 thousand (23.9%)	2,805.8 thousand (70.0%)	244.6 thousand (6.1%)
Male	488.9 thousand (22.8%)	1,529.8 thousand (71.4%)	122.6 thousand (5.7%)
Female	470.4 thousand (25.2%)	1,276.0 thousand (68.3%)	122.0 thousand (6.5%)

Chart 6: Population by age groups, Johor, 2020

6. Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio presents the ratio of young age (0 to 14 years) and old age (65 years and over) for every 100 working age population (15 to 64 years). In 2020, the total dependency ratio in Johor was 42.9, young age dependency ratio 34.2 and old age dependency ratio 8.7.

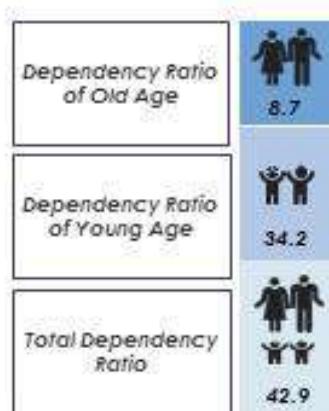


Chart 7: Dependency ratio, Johor, 2020

7. Marital Status

In 2020, the population aged 15 years and over in Johor who were never married (36.8%), married (57.9%), widow/ widower (3.7%) and divorced/ separated (1.5%).

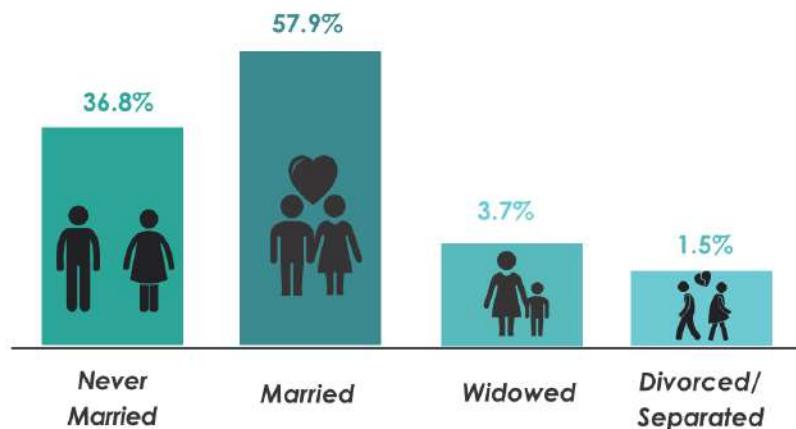


Chart 8: Population by marital status, Johor, 2020

8. Religion

Islam was the mostly widely professed religion in Johor with 59.7 per cent. As a multi-racial nation, other religions embraced were Buddhism 28.7 per cent, Christianity 3.0 per cent and Hinduism 7.1 per cent.

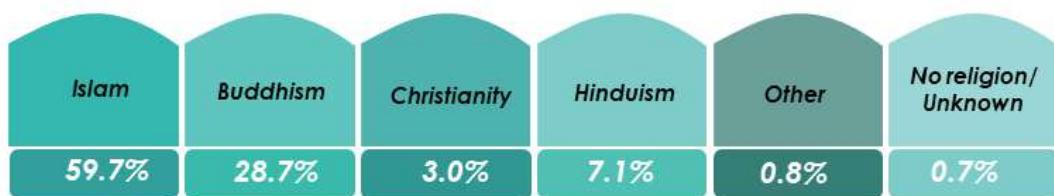


Chart 9: Population by religion, Johor, 2020

9. Households

The total households for Johor was 1,017.7 thousands with an average size of private households 3.7 in 2020. Administrative district that recorded the highest number of households is as shown in Chart 11.



Chart 10: Number and average size of private household, Johor, 2020

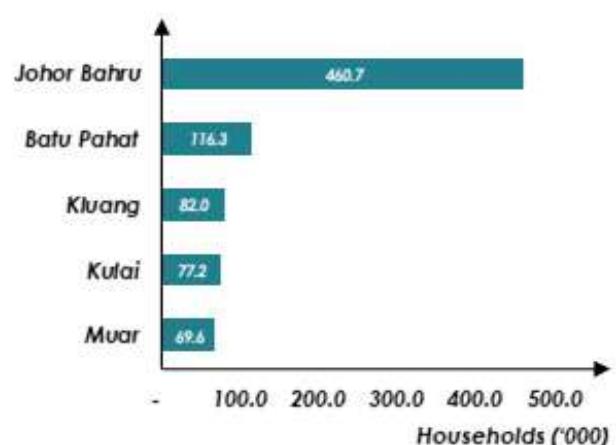


Chart 11: Highest number of household by administrative district, Johor, 2020

10. Living Quarters

MyCensus 2020 recorded the number of living quarters in Johor was 1,244.9 thousands. From this total, occupied living quarters 77.6 per cent and the remaining 22.4 per cent were vacant.

The districts that recorded the highest number of living quarters is as shown in Chart 12.

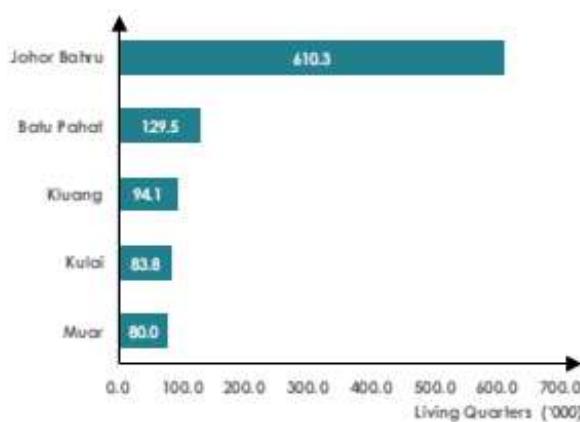


Chart 12: Highest number of living quarters by administrative district, Johor, 2020

11. Population Density

The population density in Johor are 209 people per square kilometer. The population density by administrative district in Johor is shown in Chart 13.

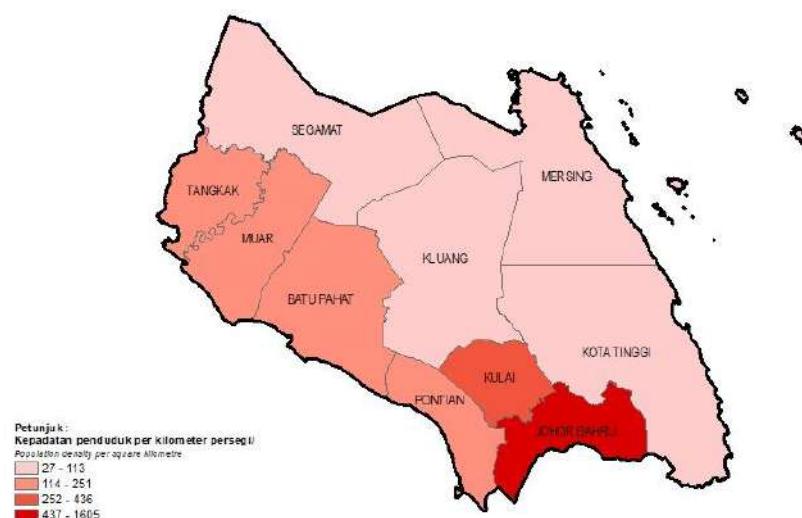


Chart 13: Population density, Johor, 2020

12. Population by Stratum

The rate of urbanisation in Malaysia increased to 75.1 per cent (24.3 million) in 2020 compared to 70.9 per cent (19.5 million) in 2010. Meanwhile, the rural population was 24.9 per cent (2010: 29.1%).

The urban population in Johor in 2020 recorded 77.4 per cent (3.1 million), while the rural population is 22.6 per cent (906.2 thousands).



Chart 14: Population by stratum, Johor, 2020

BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

ARTIKEL

ARTICLES

PENUAAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

Nazaria Baharudin; Ezatul Nisha Abdul Rahman; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim;
Rosmiyawati Anwar; Noor Faadilah Ismail; Amirul Hafiz Azelan

1. PENGENALAN

Penuaan penduduk disifatkan sebagai satu fenomena di mana individu warga tua menjadi penyumbang sebahagian besar komposisi daripada keseluruhan jumlah populasi (*Ageing in the Twenty-First Century*, United Nations (2012). Malaysia telah mentakrifkan warga tua atau warga emas sebagai individu yang berumur 60 tahun dan lebih seperti yang diterima pakai dalam *United Nations World Assembly on Ageing* di Vienna (United Nations, 1982) dan dalam kalangan negara-negara ASEAN. Dasar Warga Emas Negara (DWEN) dan Pelan Tindakan Warga Emas Negara (PTWEN) telah digubal dan diluluskan oleh kerajaan pada 5 Januari 2011 bagi memberi perhatian kepada aspek kebijakan dan keperluan golongan warga emas.

United Nations telah menetapkan tiga kategori penuaan, iaitu ageing society, aged society dan super-aged society di mana masing-masing merujuk kepada penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih mencecah 7 peratus, 14 peratus dan 20 peratus.

Jadual 1: Kategori penuaan penduduk

Kategori penuaan penduduk	Malaysia	
	Tahun	Peratus penduduk (%)
United Nations - Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	2020 ¹	6.8
1. Ageing Society (7%)	2020 ²	7.2
2. Aged Society (14%)	2039 ²	14.1
3. Super Aged (20%)	2050 ²	19.9
Dasar Warga Emas Negara (DWEN) (60 tahun dan lebih: 15%)	2030 ²	15.3

Nota:

¹ Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

² Unjuran Penduduk (Semakan Semula), 2010-2040 berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

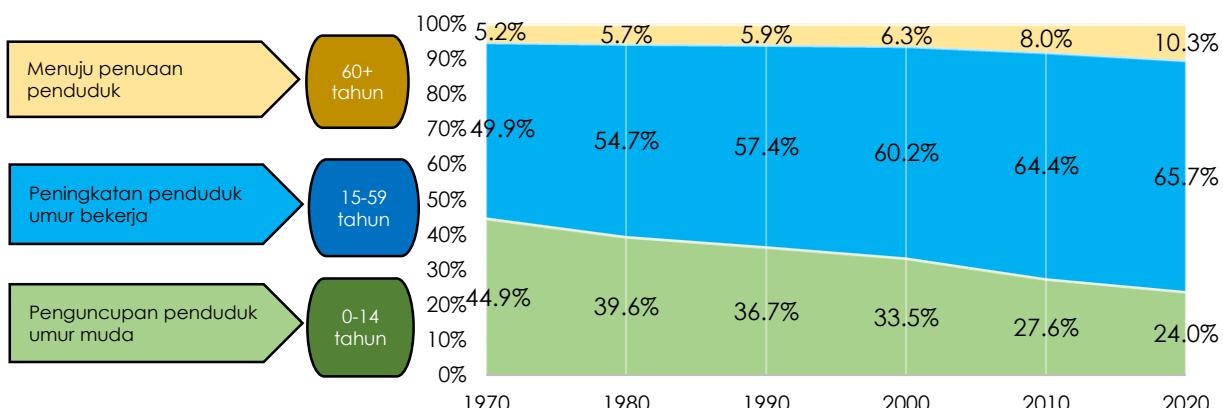
Berdasarkan DWEN, penduduk Malaysia telah diunjurkan mencapai negara menua pada 2030 dengan peratusan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih adalah 15.3 peratus. Data unjuran ini akan dikemaskini semula berdasarkan Banci Malaysia 2020. Menurut kategori penuaan UN, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk pada 2020 dengan

anggaran penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih mencecah 7.2 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, berdasarkan penemuan utama Banci Malaysia 2020, penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih adalah 6.8 peratus.

2. PERUBAHAN STRUKTUR DEMOGRAFI PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

Peratusan penduduk umur muda (0-14 tahun) pada tahun 2020 menunjukkan pengucupan kepada 24.0 peratus berbanding 44.9 peratus pada 1970. Manakala, peratusan penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 59 tahun) meningkat kepada 65.7 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 49.9 peratus pada 1970, sekaligus menunjukkan peningkatan dalam potensi guna tenaga negara. Penduduk Malaysia yang berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas pada tahun 1970 direkodkan 5.2 peratus dan trend umur kumpulan ini terus menunjukkan peningkatan kepada 10.3 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding tahun Banci sebelumnya. Sekiranya trend ini berterusan, Malaysia dijangka menjadi negara tua pada 2030.

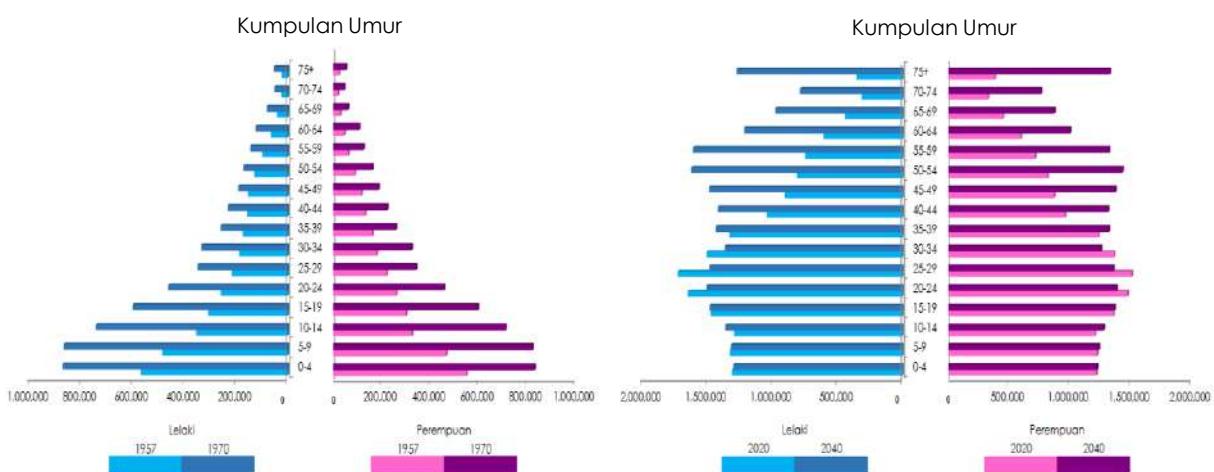
Paparan 1: Struktur penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur pada tahun banci, Malaysia



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Perubahan kumpulan umur muda akan mencerminkan struktur piramid penduduk, dengan peratusan penduduk muda yang kurang menduduki dalam struktur sosial masyarakat. Bilangan kumpulan umur generasi akan datang akan berkurangan secara perlahan-lahan sekali gus mengubah landskap piramid penduduk. Perubahan dalam struktur umur penduduk boleh digambarkan melalui piramid penduduk yang dipaparkan di Rajah 1. Pada tahun 1957, bentuk piramid penduduk adalah progresif dengan tapak yang luas, cerun cekung dan puncak yang tajam. Pada tahun 2020, bentuk piramid penduduk Malaysia adalah regresif di mana tapak semakin mengecil dan dijangka kekal sehingga 2040. Puncak yang rata dan lebar menunjukkan populasi penduduk tua semakin meningkat.

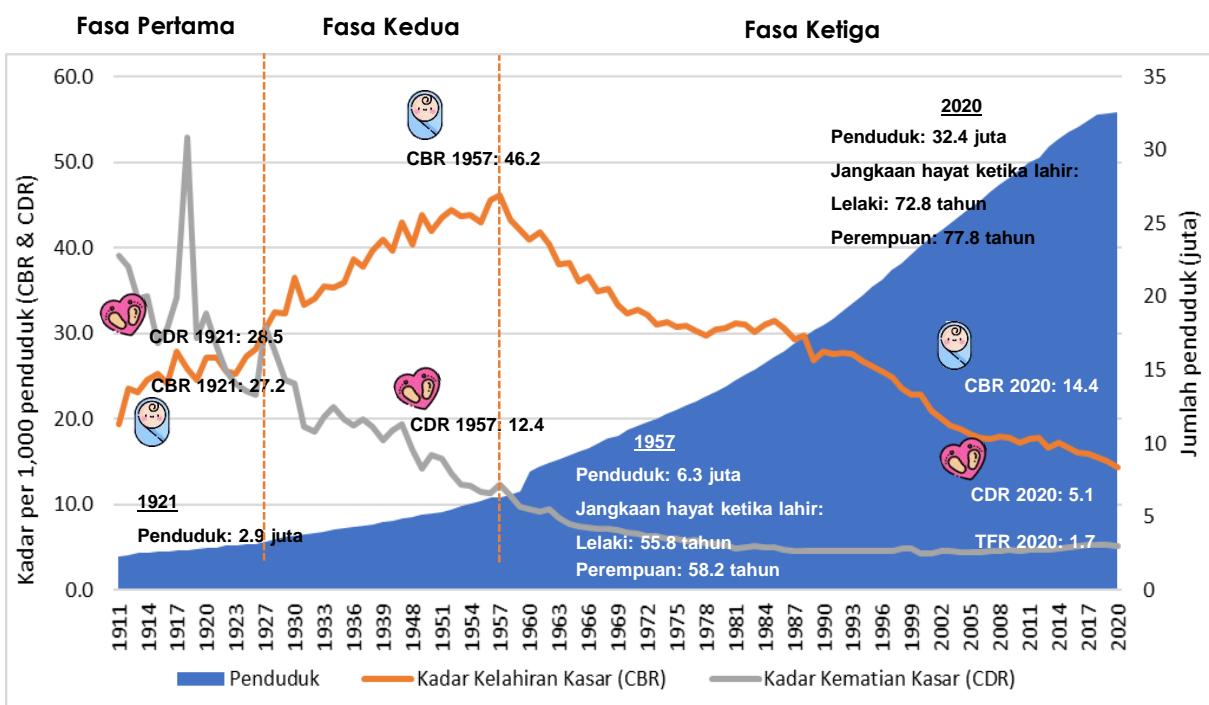
Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1957 dan tahun benci 1970 serta tahun benci 2020 dan unjuran tahun 2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Transisi demografi adalah proses perubahan struktur penduduk yang perlakan di mana penduduk beralih dari tahap kesuburan dan kematian yang tinggi ke tahap kesuburan dan kematian yang rendah serta berlaku perubahan ketara terhadap taburan umur penduduk.

Paparan 2: Transisi demografi, Malaysia, 1911-2020

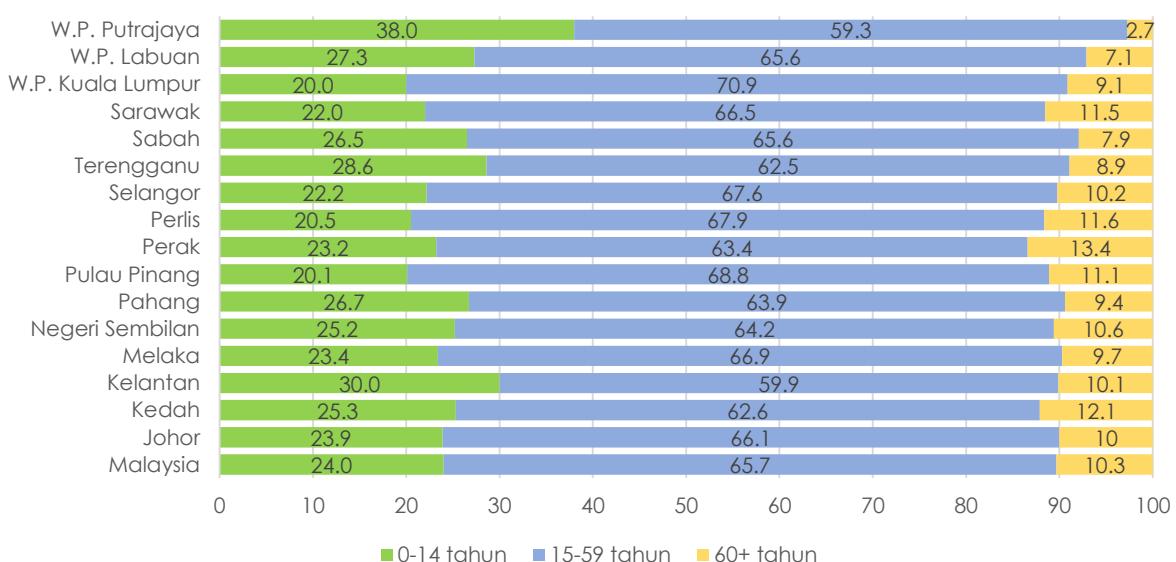


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Peralihan demografi Malaysia menunjukkan kadar kelahiran kasar (CBR) menunjukkan penurunan kepada 14.4 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020 dan kadar kematian kasar (CDR) juga menurun kepada 5.1 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020 (Paparan 2).

Penemuan utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan Perak mencatatkan peratusan penduduk tua (60 tahun dan lebih) tertinggi dengan 13.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Kedah dan Perlis masing-masing mencatatkan 12.1 peratus dan 11.6 peratus.

Carta 1: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur utama dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

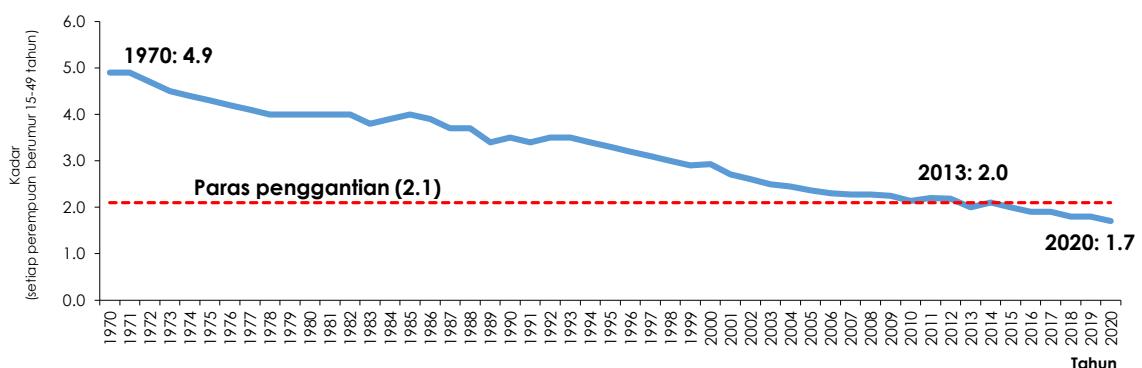
3. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) telah mengenal pasti dua pemacu utama penuaan penduduk dunia adalah disebabkan oleh penurunan berterusan dalam kadar kesuburan jumlah (TFR) dan peningkatan jangka hayat.

3.1 Penurunan Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

Kadar kelahiran kasar telah menurun dari 32.4 pada tahun 1970 kepada 14.4 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020, kadar terendah dalam tempoh lima dekad. Trend penurunan kadar kelahiran ini telah menyebabkan penurunan TFR. Sejak 2013, Malaysia telah mencatatkan penurunan TFR daripada 4.9 anak pada 1970 kepada 1.7 anak pada 2020 bagi setiap wanita berumur 15-49 tahun di mana ia telah mencatatkan TFR bawah paras penggantian kesuburan iaitu pada 2.1 anak bagi setiap wanita (Carta 2).

Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Punca penurunan kesuburan antaranya disumbangkan oleh peningkatan bilangan wanita dalam pendidikan tinggi dan penyertaan kaum wanita dalam tenaga buruh sehingga menyebabkan mereka lewat berkahwin atau memilih tidak kahwin. Perkahwinan lewat mendorong kepada kurang bilangan anak yang dilahirkan bagi setiap keluarga.

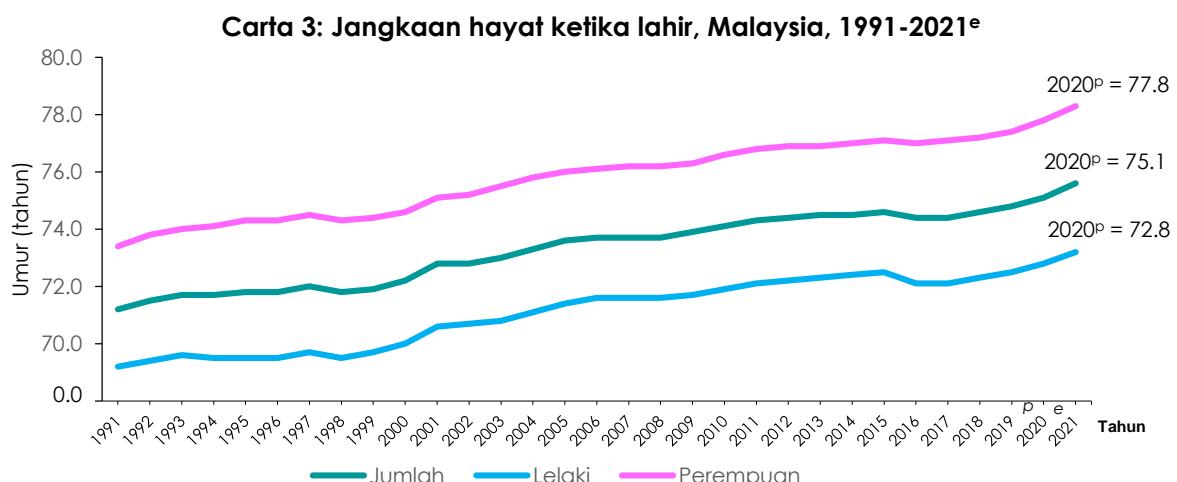
Menurut Naohiro YASHIRO (1988), dengan pendidikan dan peluang pekerjaan yang lebih baik, peratusan orang yang belum berkahwin meningkat dan ini merupakan fenomena biasa di negara moden dan perindustrian. Perkahwinan lewat turut menyebabkan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat daripada 26.6 tahun pada 2001 kepada 28.0 tahun pada 2020.

3.2 Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

Peningkatan jangka hayat telah menyebabkan pertambahan penduduk umur tua. Jangka hayat semasa lahir telah meningkat daripada 71.2 tahun pada 1991 kepada 75.1 tahun pada 2020. Lelaki dan perempuan yang ketika lahir pada 2020 masing-masing dijangka hidup selama 72.8 tahun dan 77.8 tahun lagi berbanding 69.2 tahun dan 73.4 tahun pada 1991.

Antara faktor peningkatan jangkaan hayat adalah disebabkan sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan yang baik seperti akses kepada penjagaan kesihatan yang mesra umur, kesedaran penduduk terhadap kepentingan menjaga kesihatan yang semakin meningkat dan pencegahan kepada penyakit kronik. Lindsay et al. (2014) menyatakan bahawa peningkatan jangka hayat dalam 200 tahun yang lalu adalah disebabkan oleh kawalan penyakit berjangkit, makanan yang banyak dan lebih selamat, keadaan kebersihan yang lebih baik, dan peningkatan sosial bukan perubatan yang lain.

Di peringkat global semua negara, seseorang yang berumur 65 tahun pada 2015-2020 secara purata dijangka boleh hidup dengan tambahan 17 tahun. Manakala menjelang 2045-2050, angka ini dijangka meningkat kepada 19 tahun (*World Population Ageing 2019, United Nations*).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

4. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

4.1 Impak kepada Ekonomi

a. Peningkatan Perbelanjaan Awam

Peningkatan bilangan warga tua yang tidak diimbangi dengan bilangan penduduk muda dan bekerja akan mencetuskan keimbangan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi sesebuah negara. Senario ini dilihat sebagai satu faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan kos perbelanjaan awam yang akan memberi implikasi kepada program insurans sosial dan sistem pencen seperti skim pencen perkhidmatan awam, Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) serta Skim Persaraan Swasta (SPS). Sumbangan kepada dana keselamatan sosial semakin berkurangan, tetapi dana disalurkan kepada warga tua semakin meningkat.

Petikan artikel *How Demographic Drives The Economy* oleh Adam Hayes pada 28 Mei 2021 menyatakan bahawa penduduk yang semakin tua dan pertumbuhan tenaga buruh yang lebih perlahan akan menjelaskan ekonomi. Ia mendorong pertumbuhan KDNK menjadi perlahan, nisbah tanggungan bagi umur tua meningkat dan belanjawan awam tertekan di bawah bebanan jumlah kos program kesihatan.

b. Penguncupan Tenaga Buruh

Penuaan penduduk boleh menjasikan pertumbuhan ekonomi disebabkan oleh pengurangan produktiviti. Penuaan penduduk dijangka mengurangkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan tabungan serta meningkatkan keimbangan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi lebih perlahan (Bloom et al., 2010). Perubahan struktur penduduk bagi kumpulan umur bekerja secara beransur-ansur menguncup akan menyebabkan pungutan cukai oleh kerajaan daripada kumpulan umur ini semakin berkurang. Ini secara tidak langsung akan menyekat perbelanjaan negara.

Umur wajib bagi persaraan di Jepun, Amerika Syarikat dan Singapura masing-masing ditetapkan pada 60 tahun, 62-65 dan 62 tahun (Kashiwagi, 2018). Sebaliknya, umur persaraan wajib anggota sektor awam di Malaysia dipinda tiga kali dalam tempoh 11 tahun iaitu daripada 55 tahun kepada 56 tahun, 58 tahun dan terkini kepada 60 tahun yang berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Januari 2012.

4.2. Impak kepada Sistem Kesihatan

Peningkatan penuaan penduduk mendorong perbelanjaan kerajaan terhadap kos rawatan dan penjagaan kesihatan penduduk meningkat dari semasa ke semasa. Tahap kesihatan secara amnya menurun dan lebih banyak rawatan perubatan diperlukan apabila umur meningkat seperti mendapatkan rawatan di klinik/ hospital, pembedahan, terapi fizikal dan pembelian ubat-ubatan.

Warga tua juga sering dikaitkan dengan penyakit kronik yang memerlukan rawatan dan penjagaan berpanjangan. Peningkatan penyakit Non-Communicable diseases (NCD) seperti kanser, sakit jantung, strok dan diabetes menyebabkan kerajaan perlu menggunakan lebih banyak peruntukan bagi menyediakan kemudahan dan perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan penduduk. Di samping itu, penuaan penduduk mendorong implikasi keperluan untuk geriatrik jangka panjang penjagaan kesihatan. Matlamat penjagaan geriatrik untuk warga emas tidak semestinya untuk menyembuhkan tetapi untuk meningkatkan kesihatan warga emas.

Apabila penduduk tua semakin meningkat, perbelanjaan untuk penjagaan kesihatan akan meningkat dan Malaysia telah menyemak semula perbelanjaannya untuk penjagaan kesihatan warga emas. Pada tahun 1970, perbelanjaan penjagaan kesihatan hanya 2.7 peratus daripada KDNK berbanding 4.3 peratus pada tahun 2019.

4.3. Impak kepada Struktur Sosial

Penuaan penduduk bukan sahaja memberi kesan kepada ekonomi negara, malah kepada individu. Individu perlu menyediakan wang persaraan mencukupi atau membuat perancangan bermula sekarang bagi persediaan menghadapi masa tua. Jangkaan hayat pada umur 60 tahun pada 2020 bagi lelaki dan perempuan adalah masing-masing 18.6 dan 21.4 tahun dan kehidupan sepanjang jangka hayat ini dengan tanpa pendapatan bulanan sepertimana ketika masih bekerja adalah satu cabaran besar kepada penduduk tua. KWSP juga telah mengumumkan bahawa kuantum baharu Simpanan Asas akan dinaikkan daripada RM228,000 kepada RM240,000 bermula 1 Januari 2019. Jumlah ini ditetapkan sebagai sasaran simpanan minimum ahli perlu ada apabila mencecah umur 55 tahun menampung keperluan asas persaraan selama 20 tahun iaitu sehingga 75 tahun (Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja. (2019, Februari 13)).

5. RUMUSAN

Malaysia dilihat bersedia secara prinsip untuk menangani cabaran negara tua melalui pewujudan dasar dan inisiatif seperti Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 (RMKe-12), Dasar Warga Emas Negara dan Pelan Tindakan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Warga Emas. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mengenal pasti sembilan (9) bidang fokus strategik dalam menghadapi status negara tua menjelang 2030. Antaranya menggalakkan minat dan kemampuan bekerja, meningkatkan kebolehpasaran serta menggalakkan nilai kesukarelawanan warga emas (Syahidah Husna M. Bakeri, 2020). Peranan kerajaan dilihat amat penting dalam mendepani isu-isu berkaitan warga tua memandangkan sistem sokongan kekeluargaan sedia ada dilihat tidak mampu untuk mendepani isu-isu berkaitan warga emas seperti kesunyian, dementia, sokongan sosial dan status kesihatan mental & fizikal (Ahmad Shukri & Norliza, 2018). Langkah kerajaan mewujudkan Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE) bagi memberi ruang warga emas melakukan aktiviti komuniti adalah sangat baik dalam mendepani isu penuaan di Malaysia.

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MALAYSIAN POPULATION AGEING

Nazaria Baharudin; Ezatul Nisha Abdul Rahman; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim; Rosmiyawati Anwar; Noor Faadilah Ismail; Amirul Hafiz Azelan

1. INTRODUCTION

Population ageing is characterised as a phenomenon in which elderly individuals constitute a large part of the composition of the total population (Ageing in the Twenty-First Century, United Nations (2012). Individuals aged 60 and over are considered elderly or senior people in Malaysia, as defined by the United Nations World Assembly on Aging in Vienna (UN, 1982) and ASEAN countries. National Policy for Older Persons and the Plan of Action For Older Persons were formulated and approved by the government on 5 January 2011 to pay attention to the welfare and needs of the elderly.

The United Nations has defined three categories of ageing, namely ageing society, aged society and super-aged society which each refers to the population aged 65 years and over reaching 7 per cent, 14 per cent and 20 per cent.

Table 1: Population Ageing Categories

Population Ageing Categories	Malaysia	
	Year	Percentage of population (%)
United Nations – Population aged 65 years and over	2020 ¹	6.8
1. Ageing Society (7%)	2020 ²	7.2
2. Aged Society (14%)	2039 ²	14.1
3. Super Aged (20%)	2050 ²	19.9
National Policy For Older Persons (60 years and over: 15%)	2030 ²	15.3

Notes:

¹ Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

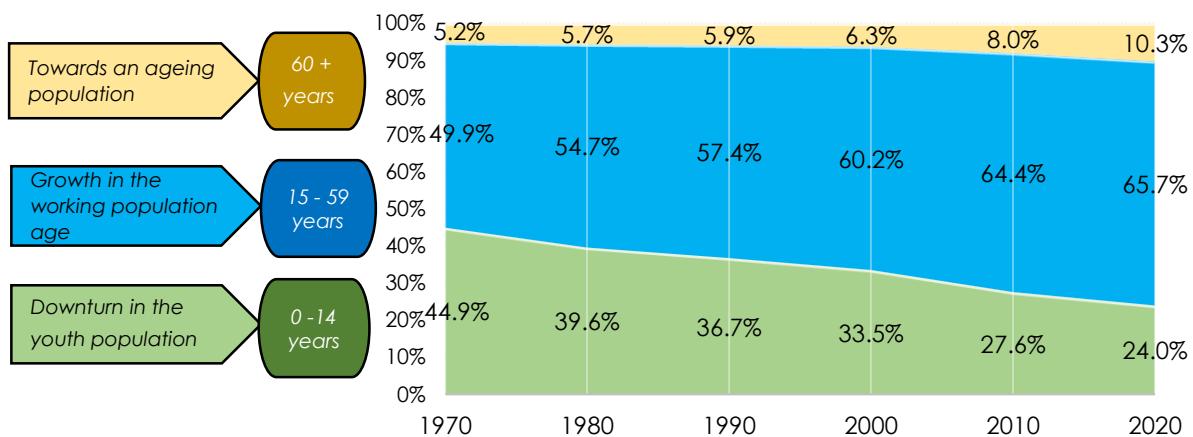
² Population Projections (Revised), 2010-2040 based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Based on the National Policy for Older Persons, the Malaysian population is projected to reach an ageing nation by 2030 with the percentage of the population aged 60 and over being 15.3 per cent. This projection data will be updated based on the Malaysia 2020 Census. According to the UN ageing category, Malaysia is expected to become an ageing nation in 2020 with projected population of 65 years and over reaching 7.2 per cent. However, based on the main findings of the Malaysia 2020 Census, the population aged 65 years and over is 6.8 per cent.

2. CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION

The percentage of young population (0-14 years) in 2020 decreased to 24.0 per cent as compared to 44.9 per cent in 1970. Meanwhile, the percentage of the working age population (15 to 59 years) increased to 65.7 per cent in 2020 as compared to 49.9 per cent in 1970, as well, showing an increase in the employment potential of the country. The population aged 60 and over in 1970 was recorded at 5.2 per cent and the age trend of this group continued to show an increase to 10.3 per cent in 2020 as compared to the previous census year. If this trend continues, Malaysia is expected to become an ageing nation by 2030.

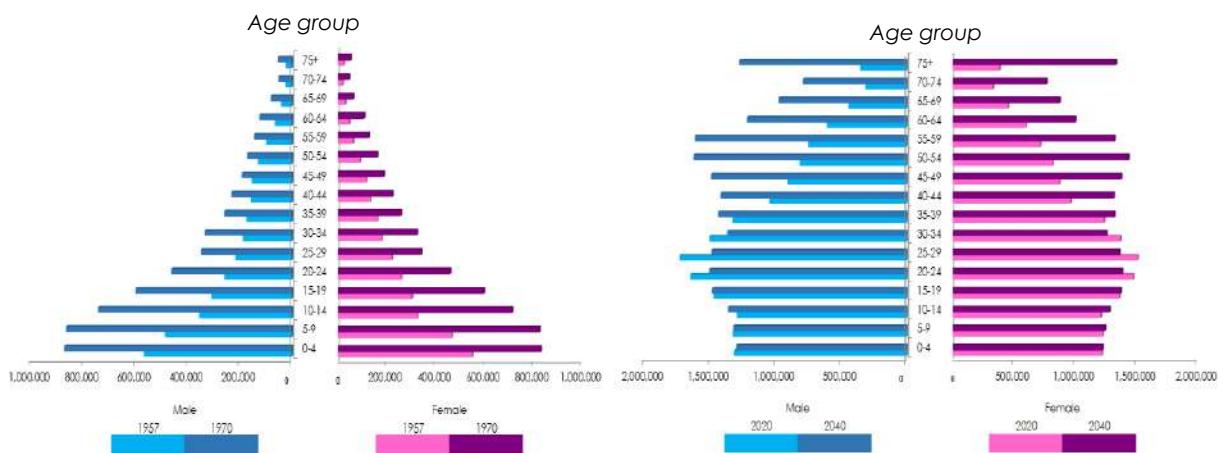
Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in census year, Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Changes in the young age group will reflect the structure of the population pyramid, with a small percentage of the young population occupying the social structure of society. The composition of the next generation will slowly decrease, thus changing the landscape of the population pyramid. Changes in the age structure of the population can be illustrated through the population pyramid in Figure 1. In 1957, the shape of the population pyramid was progressive with broad bases, concave slopes and sharp peaks. In 2020, the shape of the Malaysian population pyramid is regressive with the base getting smaller and is expected to remain so until 2040. The flat and broad peaks indicate that the elderly population is increasing.

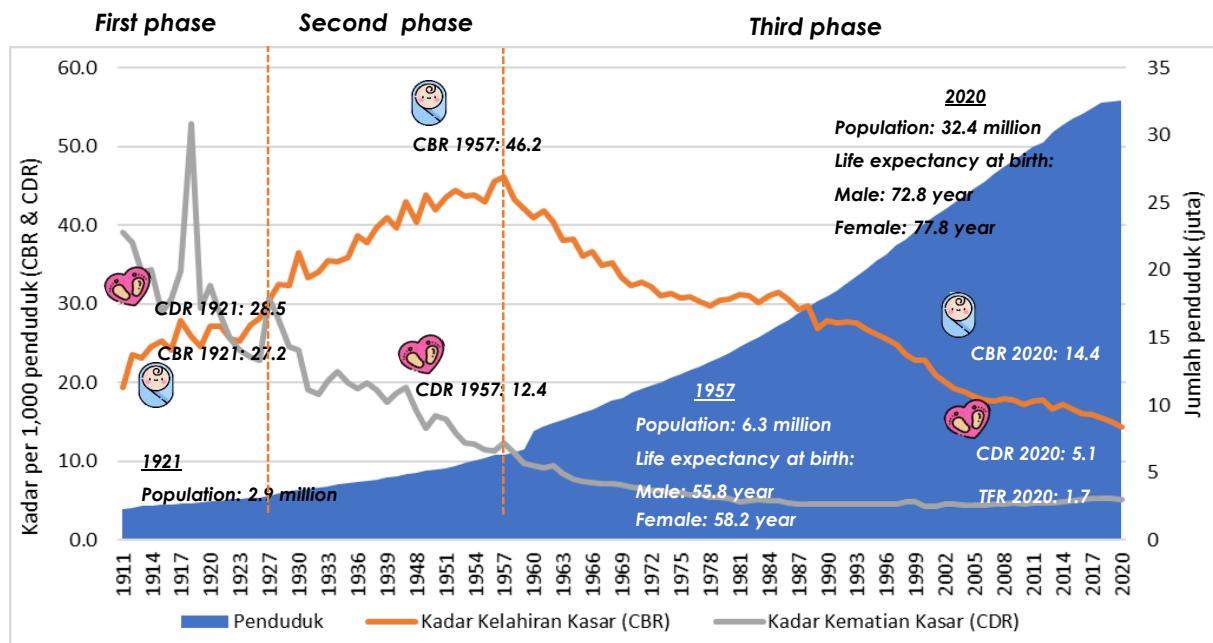
Figure 1: Malaysia's population pyramid for the year 1957 and the 1970 census year as well as the 2020 census year and the projection of 2040



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Demographic transition is a process of changing the population structure that is slow in which the population shifts from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality as well as significant changes in the age distribution of the population happen.

Exhibit 2: Demographic transition, Malaysia, 1911-2020

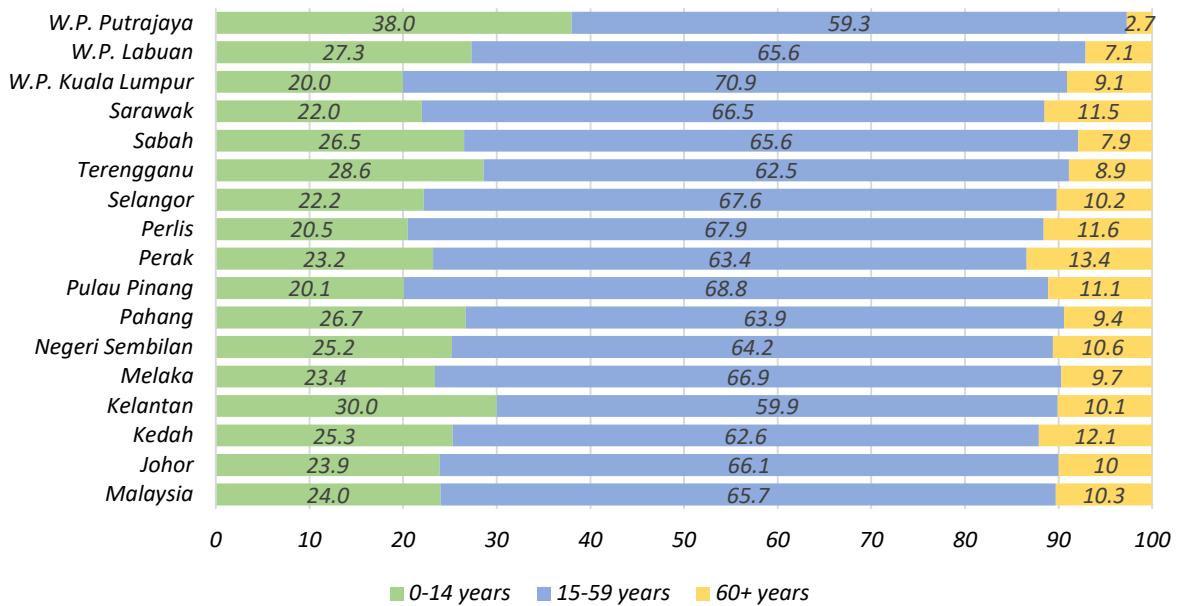


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's demographic transition shows that the crude birth rate (CBR) decreased to 14.4 per thousand population in 2020 and the crude death rate (CDR) also decreased to 5.1 per thousand population in 2020 (Exhibit 2).

The main findings of the Malaysian Population and Housing Census 2020 shows that Perak recorded the highest percentage of the elderly population (60 years and over) with 13.4 per cent. This was followed by Kedah and Perlis, which recorded 12.1 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively.

Chart 1: Percentage of population by main age group and state, Malaysia, 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

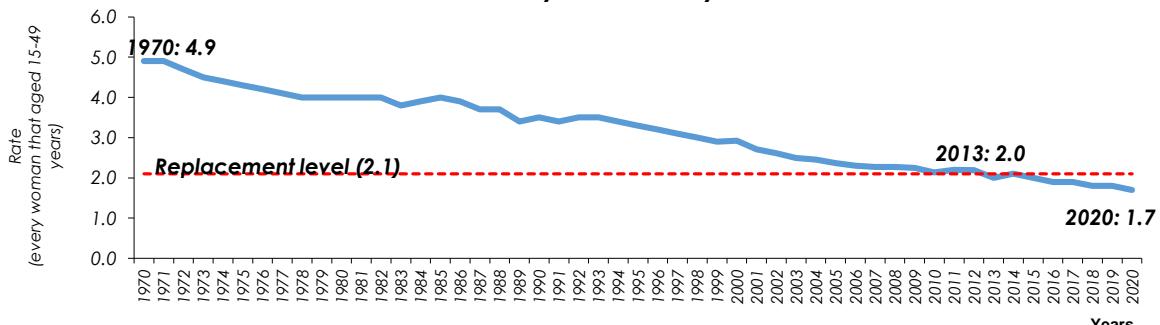
3. FACTORS OF AGEING POPULATION

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified two main drivers of the ageing population is due to the continued decrease in total fertility rate (TFR) and increased life expectancy.

3.1 Decrease in Total Fertility Rate

The crude birth rate has dropped from 32.4 in 1970 to 14.4 per thousand population in 2020, the lowest rate in five decades. The downward trend in the birth rate has led to a decrease in TFR, since 2013 Malaysia recorded TFR below the fertility replacement level of 2.1 children per woman (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The cause of the decline in fertility is contributed by the increase in the number of women in higher education and the participation of women in the labour force, causing them to marry late or choose not to marry. Late marriage lead to fewer children being born per family.

According to Naohiro YASHIRO (1988), with better education and employment opportunities, the percentage of unmarried people is increasing and this is a common phenomenon in modern and industrialised countries. Late marriage also caused the average age of mothers at first live birth increased from 26.6 years in 2001 to 28.0 years in 2020.

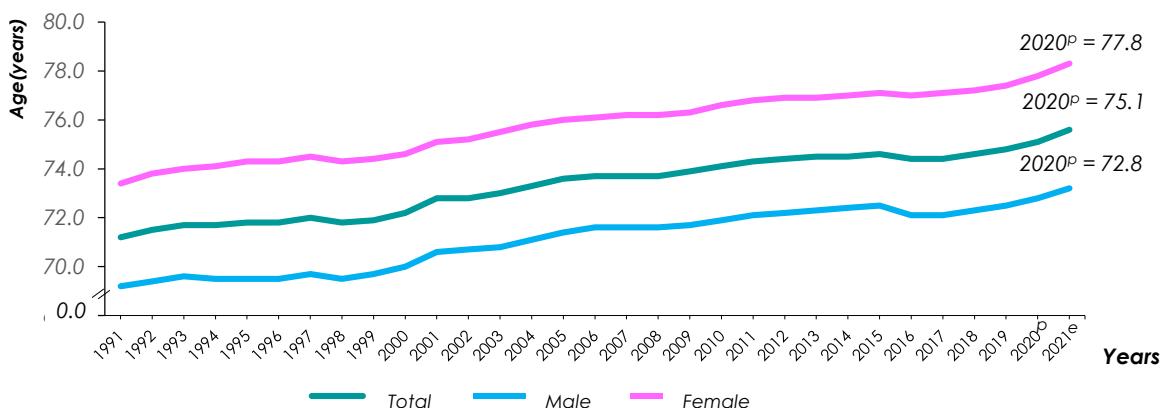
3.2 Increased Life Expectancy

The increase in life expectancy has led to an increase in the ageing population. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 71.2 years in 1991 to 75.1 years in 2020. Males and females at birth in 2020 are expected to live another 72.8 years and 77.8 years respectively, compared to 69.2 years and 73.4 years in 1991.

Among the factors that increase life expectancy are due to a good health service system such as access to age-friendly health care, the population's awareness of the importance of maintaining health is increasing and prevention of chronic diseases. Lindsay et al. (2014) noted that the increase in life expectancy in the last 200 years was due to infectious disease control, more and safer food, better hygiene conditions, and other non-medical social improvements.

Globally, in all countries, a person aged 65 years in 2015-2020 on average, is expected to be able to live an additional 17 years. Meanwhile by 2045-2050, this figure is expected to increase to 19 years (World Population Ageing 2019, United Nations).

Chart 3: Life expectancy at birth, Malaysia, 1991-2021^e



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

4. POPULATION AGEING FACTORS

4.1 Impact on the Economy

a. Increased Public Expenditure

The increase in the number of elderly population who are not balanced with the composition of young and working population will raise concerns about the economic growth of a country. This scenario is seen as a factor that contributes to the increase in the cost of public expenditure, which will have implications for social insurance programs and the pension system such as the public service pension scheme, Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and the Private Retirement Scheme (SPS). Contributions to social security funds are declining, but funds channeled to the elderly are increasing.

An excerpt of the article *How Demographics Drives The Economy* by Adam Hayes on May 28, 2021 states that an ageing population and slower labour force growth will affect the economy. It drives GDP growth to slow down, the dependency ratio for old age increases and public budgets are stressed under the burden of the total cost of health programs.

b. Labour Force Shortage

Population ageing may affect economic growth due to a reduction in productivity. Population ageing is expected to reduce the level of labour force participation and savings as well as increase the concern for slower economic growth (Bloom et al., 2010). Changes in the population structure for the working-age group will gradually reduce the tax collection by the government from this age group. This will indirectly constrain state spending.

The compulsory retirement age in Japan, the United States, and Singapore is fixed at 60 years, 62-65 years, and 62 years, respectively (Kashiwagi, 2018). On the other hand, the retirement age for public sector in Malaysia has been amended three times within 11 years, namely from 55 years to 56 years, 58 years, and most recently to 60 years with effect from 1 January 2012.

4.2. Impact on the Health System

The increase in the age of the population has driven government spending on medical costs and population health care to increase from time to time. Health levels generally decline and more medical treatment is required when age increases, such as getting treatment at clinics/ hospitals, surgery, physical therapy and drug purchases.

Citizens are also often associated with chronic diseases that require long-term care and treatment. The increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, and diabetes are causing the government to spend more on providing health care facilities and services for the population. In addition, the ageing population is driving the implications of the need for long-term geriatric health care. The goal of geriatric care for citizens is not necessarily to cure but to improve the health level of elderly citizens.

When the population of elderly increases, the spending on health care will increase and Malaysia has redefined health care spending for elderly citizens. In 1970, health care expenditure was only 2.7 per cent of GDP as compared to 4.3 per cent in 2019.

4.3. Impact on Social Structure

Population ageing not only affects the national economy but individuals. Individuals need to have adequate retirement money or be prepared for their old age. Life expectancy at age 60 in 2020 for men and women is 18.6 and 21.4 years and life throughout this life span with no monthly income as while still working is a major challenge to the elderly population. The EPF announced the new quantum of Basic Savings will be increased from RM228,000 to RM240,000 starting from January 1, 2019. This amount is set as the minimum savings that members must have when they reach the age of 55 to cover the basic retirement needs of 20 years, which is up to 75 years. (Employees Provident Fund. (2019, February 13)).

5. CONCLUSION

Malaysia is seen to be ready in principle to address the challenges of the elderly through the creation of policies and initiatives, such as the) the National Senior Citizens Policy, the Senior Citizens Health Services Action Plan and 12th Malaysia Plan (12MP). The Federal Government has identified nine (9) strategic focus areas in facing the status of the elderly by 2030. For example, encouraging interest and ability to work, increasing marketability and promoting the value of senior citizenship (Syahidah Husna M. Bakeri, 2020). The role of the government is seen as very important in dealing with issues related to the elderly as the existing family support system is not able to deal with issues related to the elderly such as loneliness, dementia, social support and mental & physical health status (Ahmad Shukri & Norliza, 2018). The government's move to create a Senior Citizens Activity Center (PAWE) to provide space for senior citizens to do community activities is very encouraging in facing the issue of ageing in Malaysia.

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PERUBAHAN DEMOGRAFI: DI MANA GENERASI MUDA DI MALAYSIA?

Muhammad Hazim Mohd Abd Rahim; Amerudin Abdul Ghani;
Nazaria Baharudin; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim

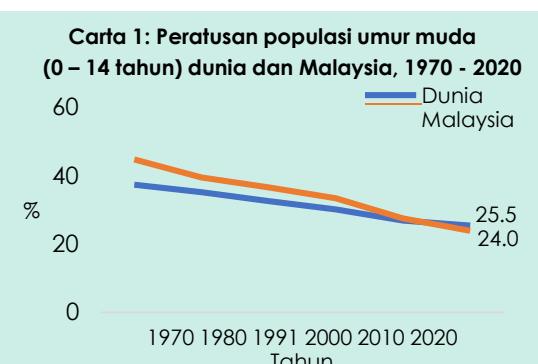
1. Siapakah Generasi Muda?

Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) mengkategorikan "orang muda" sebagai remaja dan orang muda dari 10 hingga 24 tahun. United Nations mentakrifkan belia sebagai penduduk berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun. Dalam artikel ini, kita akan membincangkan taburan umur penduduk Malaysia bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina menggunakan penemuan utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020. Golongan muda merupakan kumpulan yang sangat penting dalam masyarakat dan juga aset negara serta tunjang pembangunan negara pada masa hadapan. Generasi ini dilihat berpotensi dari segi daya saing, pemikiran dan semangat yang tinggi bagi memastikan pembangunan negara yang mampan.

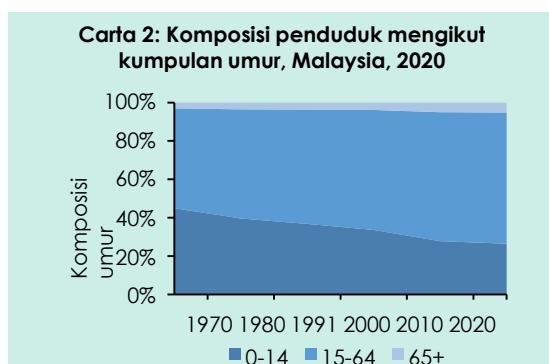
2. Taburan penduduk umur muda di Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia dan dunia

Pada tahun 2020, terdapat 7.8 billion penduduk dunia. Daripada jumlah itu, golongan umur muda dunia merekodkan sebanyak 2.0 billion yang menyumbang kepada 25.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan populasi dunia. Manakala berdasarkan penemuan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020, bilangan penduduk Malaysia berjumlah 32.4 juta, dengan purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 1.7 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020. Peratus penduduk umur muda menunjukkan corak penurunan sejak 1970 hingga 2020 dengan merekodkan 24.0 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 44.9 peratus pada tahun 1970.



Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 1970 – 2020 dan ¹The World Bank

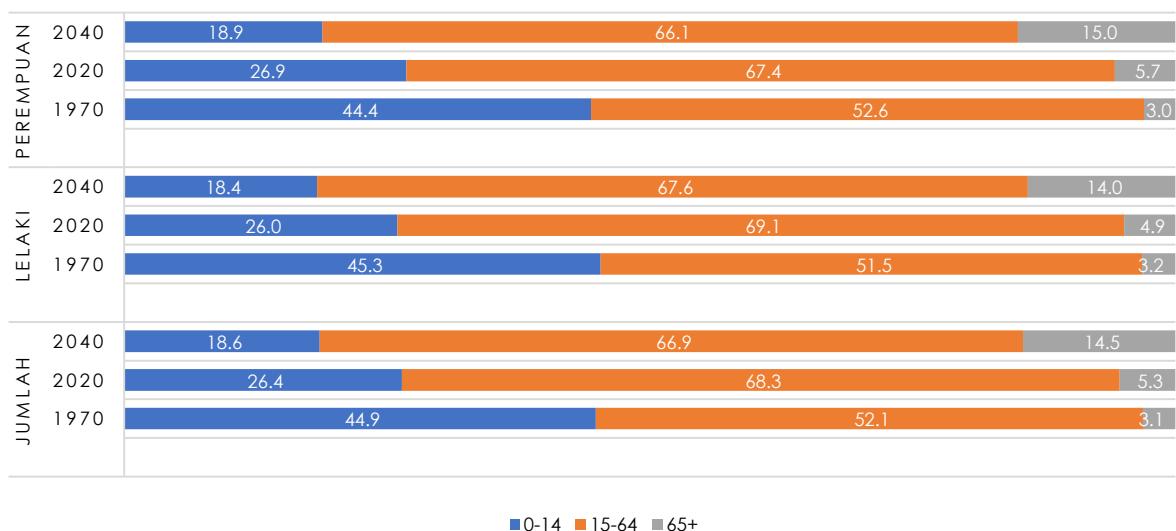


Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda mengikut jantina

Peratusan penduduk usia muda mencatatkan corak penurunan yang laju bagi tempoh 1970 hingga 2020. Penduduk lelaki mencatatkan penurunan daripada 45.3 peratus kepada 26.0 peratus. Sementara itu, peratusan wanita juga mencatatkan penurunan daripada 44.4 peratus kepada 26.9 peratus. Di samping itu, berdasarkan unjuran penduduk 2010 – 2040, penduduk umur muda bagi lelaki dan perempuan diunjurkan menurun masing-masing kepada 18.4 peratus dan 18.9 peratus.

Carta 3: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 1970, 2020 dan 2040

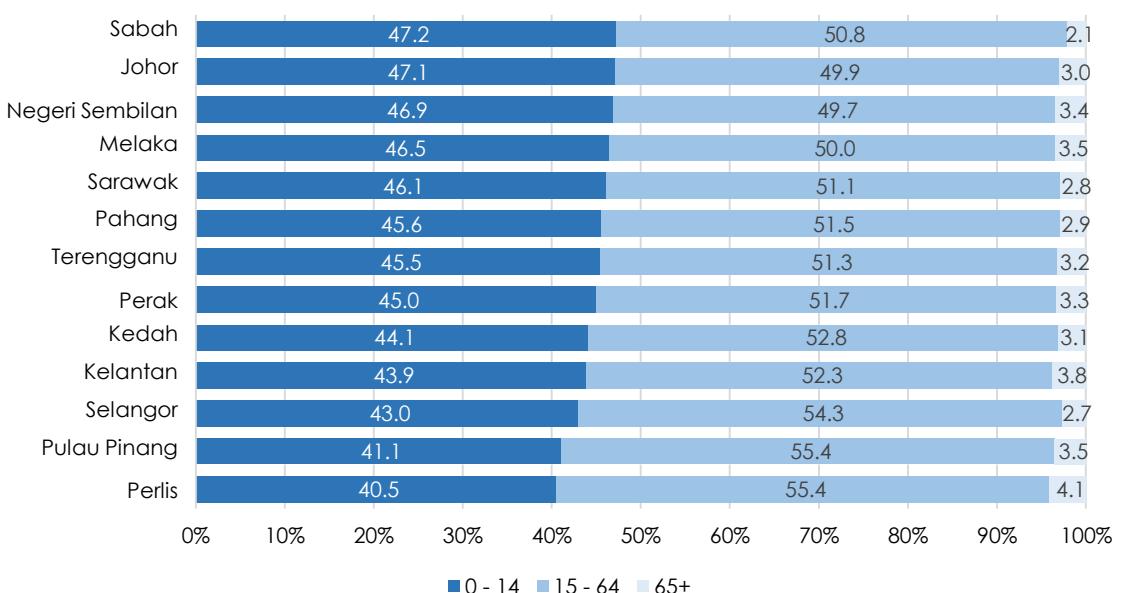


Penduduk umur muda mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri

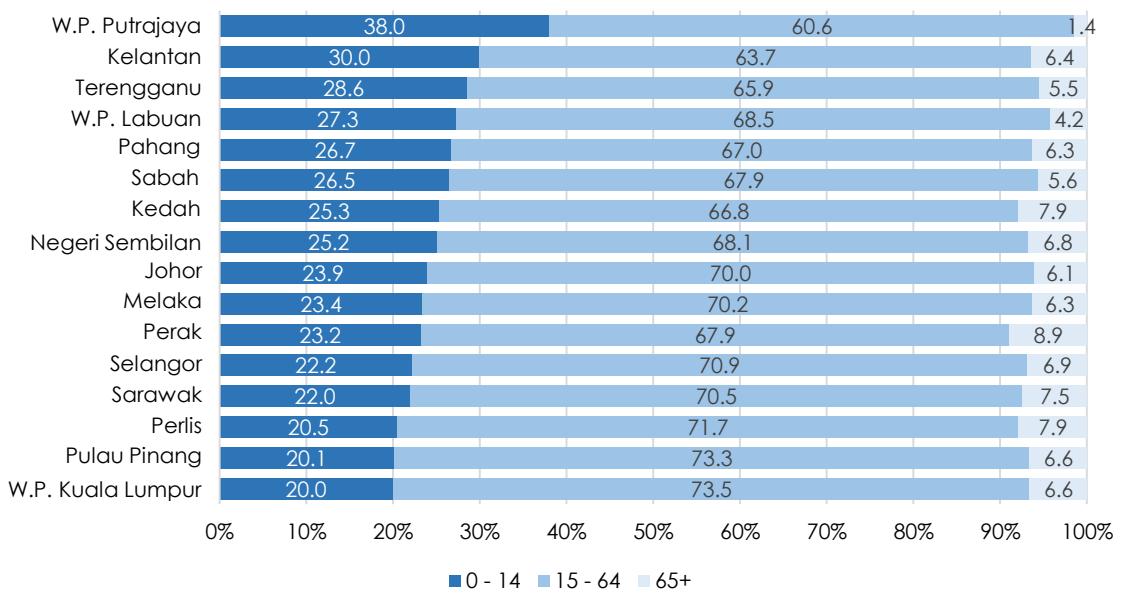
Penduduk kumpulan umur muda adalah hampir separuh daripada jumlah populasi untuk hampir kesemua negeri pada tahun 1970. Sabah merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda paling tertinggi dengan 47.2 peratus. Sebaliknya, Perlis merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda terendah di antara semua negeri dengan hanya 40.5 peratus.

Senario yang berbeza pula dilihat pada tahun 2020, di mana W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan peratusan terendah kumpulan umur muda dengan 20.0 peratus, diikuti Pulau Pinang (20.1%) dan Perlis (20.5%). Manakala peratusan terbesar penduduk usia muda yang didaftarkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya (38.0%), Kelantan (30.0%) dan Terengganu (28.6%).

Carta 4: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri, Malaysia, 1970



Carta 5: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020



Kesan penduduk umur muda kepada umur bekerja akan datang

Dalam tempoh peralihan demografi, penurunan kesuburan dan kematian menjadi elemen terpenting dalam perubahan komposisi umur penduduk. Secara amnya, trend penurunan umur muda dan peningkatan umur tua yang semakin ketara akan memberi kesan kepada bilangan dan tanggungan bagi umur bekerja pada masa akan datang.

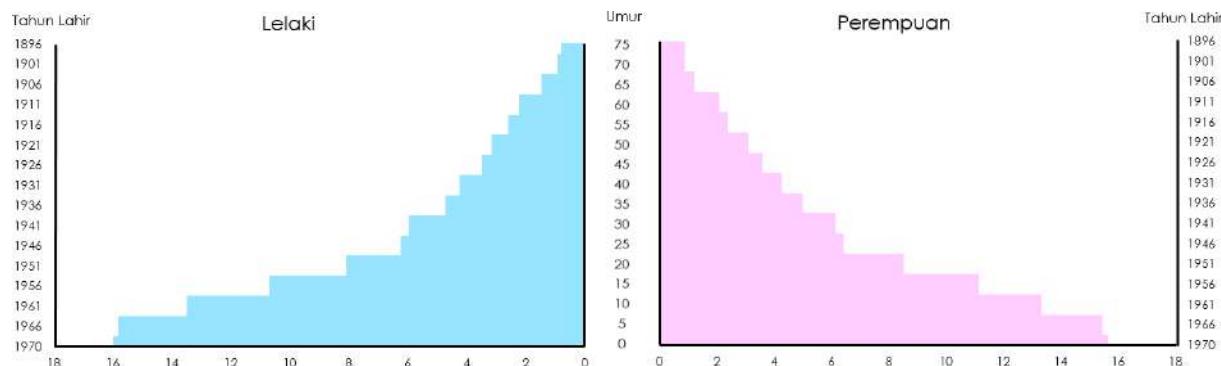
3. Takrifan generasi

Istilah "generasi" sukar untuk ditakrifkan dengan tepat kerana ia mempunyai lebih daripada satu makna. Takrifan yang digunakan dalam artikel ini sebahagian besarnya berdasarkan definisi generasi daripada Pew Research Center's iaitu kumpulan orang yang telah dibesarkan dalam sosial, ekonomi dan konteks politik yang boleh membentuk pandangan mereka terhadap dunia. Tahun kelahiran menentukan seseorang itu tergolong dalam generasi mana.

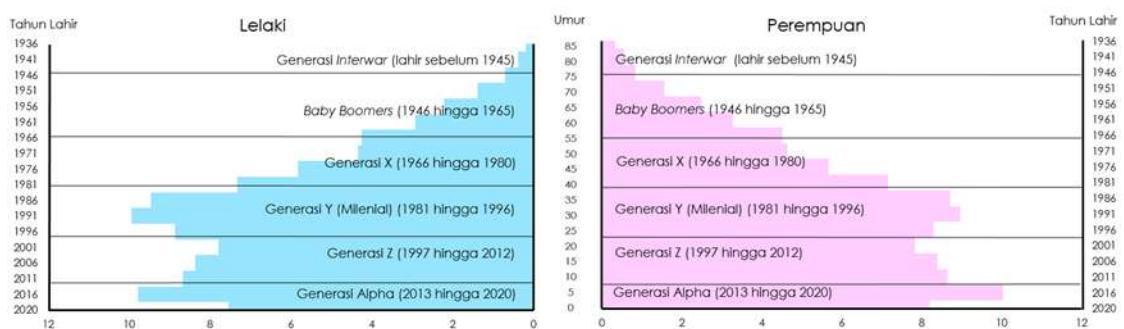
Bergantung pada kedudukan dalam kitaran hidup mereka, generasi ini juga mempengaruhi ekonomi dan masyarakat bukan sahaja kerana saiz mereka tetapi juga kerana nilai dan sikap mereka yang berbeza terhadap kehidupan. Generasi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah seperti berikut:

- Generasi Interwar: penduduk berumur 75 tahun dan ke atas (lahir sebelum 1945);
- Generasi Baby Boomer: penduduk berumur 55 hingga 74 tahun (lahir antara 1946 dan 1965);
- Generasi X: penduduk berumur 40 hingga 54 tahun (lahir antara 1966 dan 1980);
- Generasi Y (milenium): penduduk berumur 24 hingga 39 tahun (lahir antara 1981 dan 1996)
- Generasi Z: penduduk berumur 8 hingga 23 tahun (lahir antara 1997 dan 2012);
- Generasi Alpha: penduduk berumur 7 tahun dan ke bawah (lahir antara 2013 dan 2020).

Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 1970



Rajah 2: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 2020



Milenial yang terdiri daripada penduduk yang berumur 24 hingga 39 tahun, merupakan penduduk terbesar di Malaysia. Bilangan penduduk dalam generasi ini ialah 9.1 juta, menyumbang kepada 28.1 peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Ianya dikuti oleh Generasi Z, iaitu penduduk yang berumur 8 hingga 23 tahun, yang menyumbang sebanyak 8.8 juta penduduk (27.2%). Penduduk yang berumur 75 tahun dan ke atas (Generasi Interwar) merupakan penduduk paling sedikit dengan sumbangan sebanyak 0.7 peratus (2.0 juta) sahaja.

Komposisi dan struktur umur penduduk boleh digambarkan melalui piramid penduduk. Ia menunjukkan sumbangan penduduk dalam setiap kumpulan umur selari dengan jantina. Tapak piramid 1970-an yang luas menggambarkan bahawa Malaysia telah mengalami kesuburan yang tinggi dengan TFR 4.9 yang menunjukkan peratusan penduduk yang lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan umur muda berbanding dengan penduduk tua.

Walau bagaimanapun, pada tahun 2020, struktur umur penduduk Malaysia telah berubah secara radikal. Daripada bentuk piramid pada asalnya, bentuknya telah berubah dan tidak menggambarkan piramid lagi. Dari tahun 1970 hingga 2020, asas piramid penduduk telah mengecut dan beralih kepada generasi Milenial. Bentuk ini terbentuk kerana perubahan dalam kadar kesuburan dan kadar kematian dari tinggi ke rendah. Prestasi dalam pendidikan perempuan, peningkatan penyertaan dalam pasaran buruh, dan kejayaan program perancangan keluarga menyumbang kepada penurunan kesuburan.

Penduduk umur muda telah berkurangan dengan cepat manakala populasi warga tua semakin bertambah. Struktur umur diunjurkan mengecil di bahagian bawah dan meluas di bahagian atas semasa peralihan kesuburan dari tinggi ke rendah. Malaysia akan menghadapi populasi yang semakin tua dalam masa terdekat jika kesuburan kekal rendah dan asas piramid itu terus mampat.

4. Kesimpulan dan kajian lanjut

Pertumbuhan penduduk yang tidak diimbangi dengan momentum kenaikan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur muda, umur bekerja dan umur tua yang sekata akan memberi impak kepada negara. Kesan ketidakseimbangan pertumbuhan penduduk ini akan mengakibatkan negara mengalami kurangan tenaga buruh dan boleh mengakibatkan masalah kepada sistem sosial negara.

Situasi generasi umur muda pada hari ini adalah amat berbeza berbanding generasi muda pada 50 tahun lalu. Kerajaan hendaklah merangka polisi dan inisiatif bersesuaian agar populasi generasi umur muda ini tidak terus berkurangan. Pihak berkuasa dengan sokongan Kerajaan juga perlu memegang tanggungjawab utama untuk menangani penurunan penduduk.

5. Rujukan

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: WHERE ARE THE YOUNG?

Muhammad Hazim Mohd Abd Rahim; Amerudin Abdul Ghani;
Nazaria Baharudin; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim

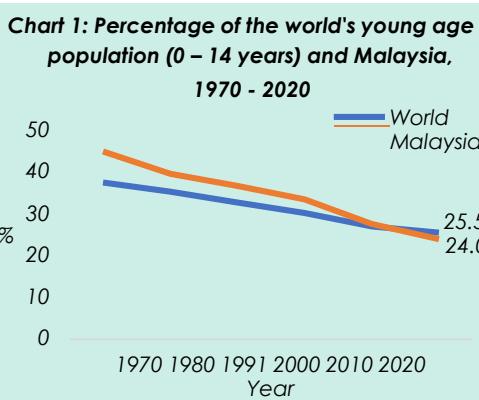
1. Who is the Young?

The World Health Organization classifies “young people” as adolescents and young people from 10 through 24 years of age. The United Nations defines youth as 15 to 24 years of age. In this article, we will discuss the age distribution of the Malaysian population for the age group of 0 to 14 years by state and sex using the key findings of the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020. The young age group is a very significant part of society and also an asset of the country as well as the backbone of the country's development in the future. This generation is seen to have potential in terms of competitiveness, thinking and of high spirit to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

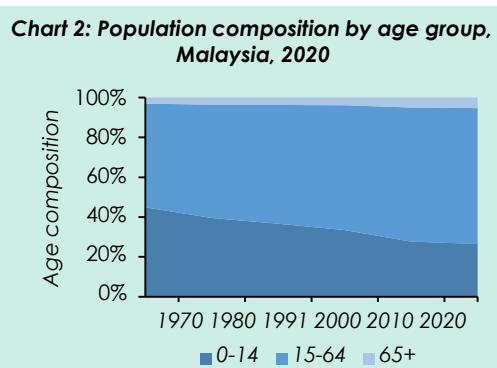
2. Distribution of the young age group population in Malaysia

Young age population in Malaysia and world

In 2020, there are 7.8 billion world population. From that figure, the world's young age group records a total of 2.0 billion, contributing to 25.5 per cent of the total world population. Meanwhile, based on the key findings of the 2020 Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (MyCensus 2020), Malaysia's population is 32.4 million, with an average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020. The percentage of the young age group population showed a declining pattern from 1970 to 2020 by recording 24.0 per cent in 2020 as compared to 44.9 per cent in 1970.



Source: Malaysia Population & Housing Census 2020 and The World Bank

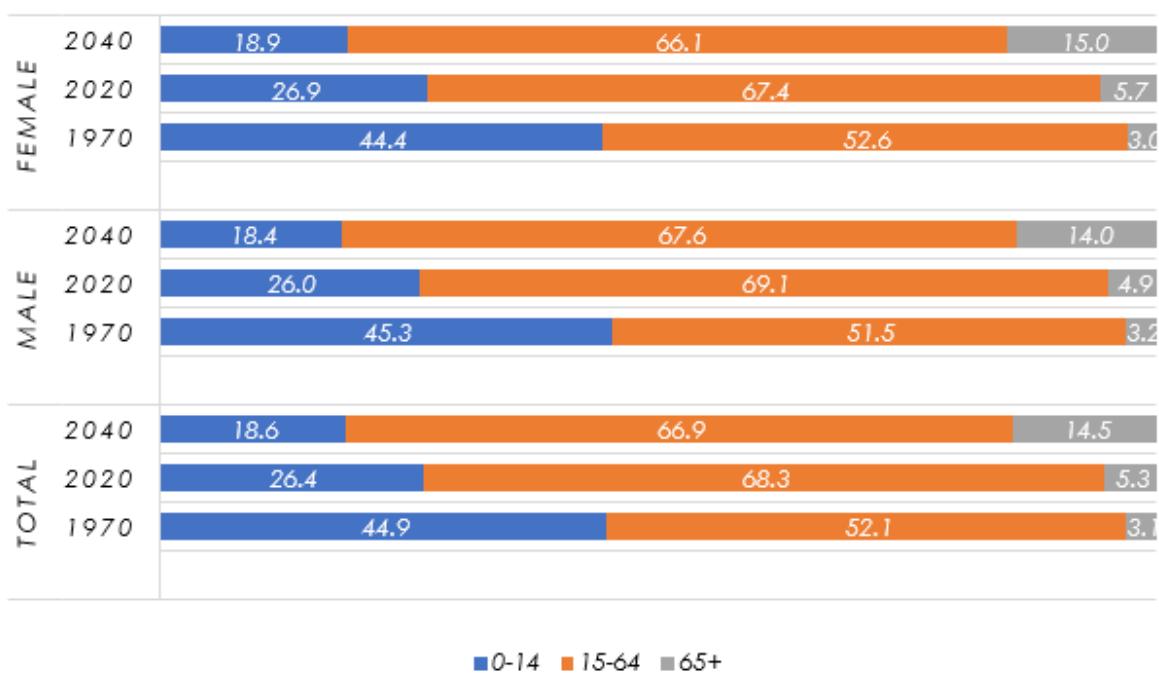


Source: Malaysia Population & Housing Census 2020

Young age population by age group and sex

The percentage of the young age population recorded a rapid declining trend for the period 1970 to 2020. The males population recorded a decrease from 45.3 per cent to 26.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the percentage of the females also recorded a decrease from 44.4 per cent to 26.9 per cent. In addition, based on 2010 – 2040 population projection, the young age population for males and females are projected to drop to 18.4 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively.

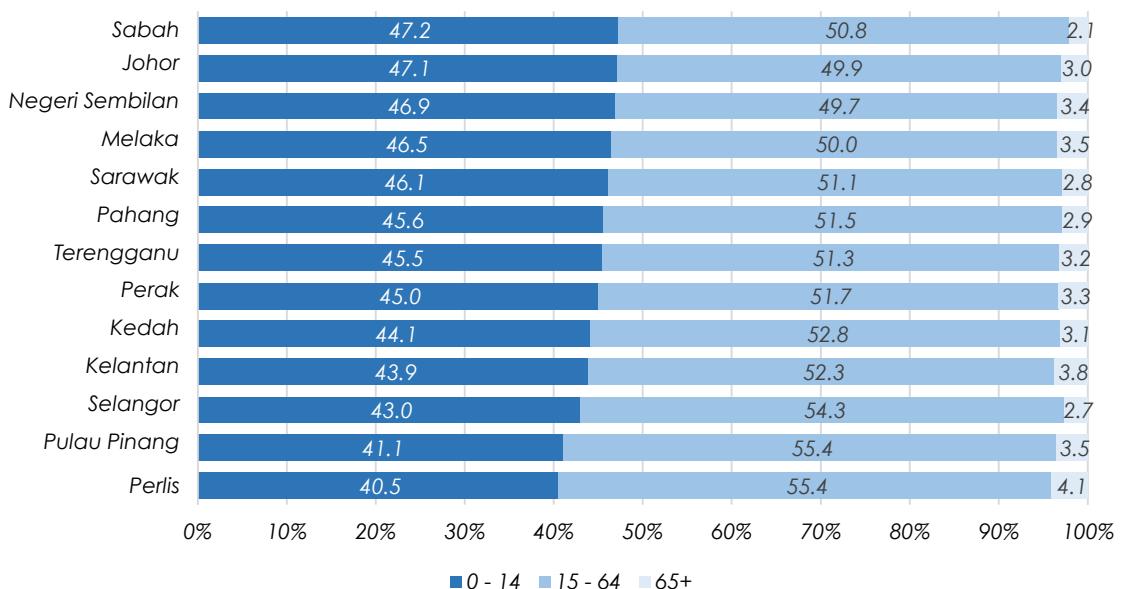
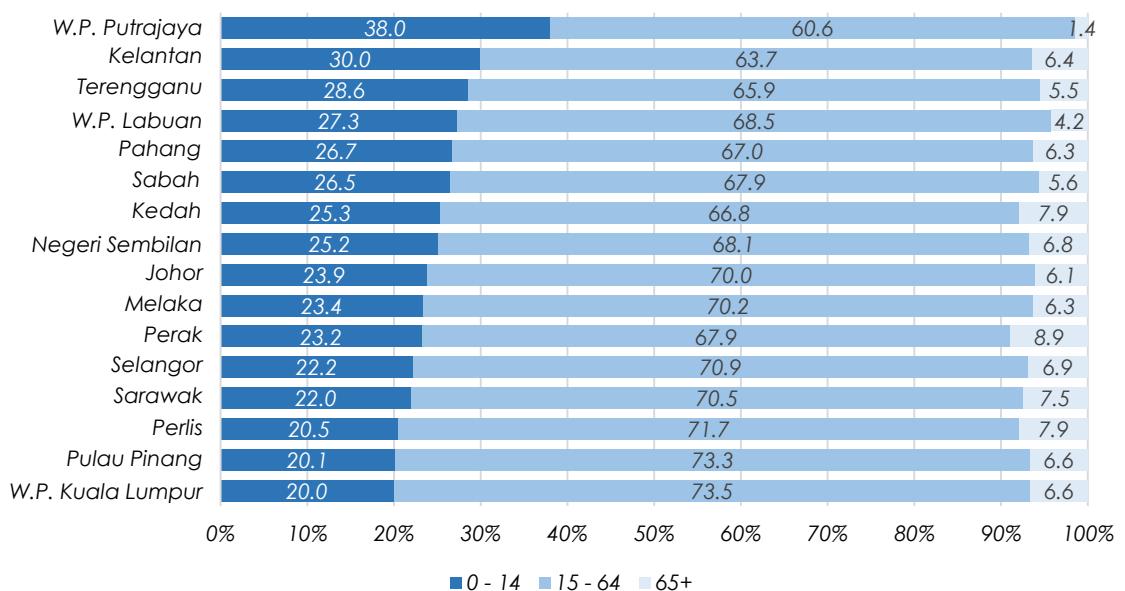
Chart 3: Percentage of population by age group and sex, 1970, 2020 and 2040



Young age population by age group and states

The population of the young age group was almost half of the total population for almost all states in 1970. Sabah recorded the highest percentage of the young age group population with 47.2 per cent. On the other hand, Perlis recorded the lowest percentage of the young age group population among all states with only 40.5 per cent.

It was a different scenario in 2020, where W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the lowest percentage of young age group with 20.0 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (20.1%) and Perlis (20.5%). Meanwhile the largest percentage of the young age population registered by W.P. Putrajaya (38.0%), Kelantan (30.0%) and Terengganu (28.6%).

Chart 4: Percentage of population by major age group and state, Malaysia, 1970**Chart 5: Percentage of population by major age group and state, Malaysia, 2020**

Impact of young age population to the future working age

During the period of demographic transition, declining fertility and mortality became the most important element in the change of age composition in the population. In general, the declining trend of young age and an increasingly significant increase in old age will affect the number and dependents for working age in the future.

3. Defining generations

The term "generation" is tough to define precisely because it can have more than one meaning. The definition used in this article is largely based on the Pew Research Center's definition: generations are cohorts of people who have grown up in a specific social, economic and political context that can shape their view of the world. The year of birth determines which generation a person belongs to.

Depending on where they are in their life cycle, these generations also influence the economy and society not only because of their size but also because of their distinct values and attitudes toward life. The generations used in this article are as follows:

- Interwar Generation: people aged 75 or older (born before 1945);
- Baby Boomer Generation: people aged 55 to 74 (born between 1946 and 1965);
- Generation X: people aged 40 to 54 (born between 1966 and 1980);
- Generation Y (millennials): people aged 24 to 39 (born between 1981 and 1996);
- Generation Z: people aged 8 to 23 (born between 1997 and 2012); and
- Generation Alpha: people aged 7 or younger (born between 2013 and 2020).

Figure 1: Population pyramid Malaysia, 1970

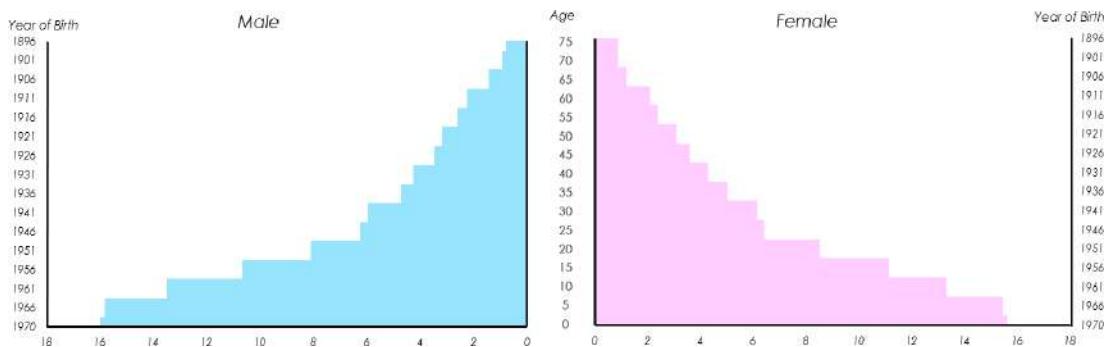
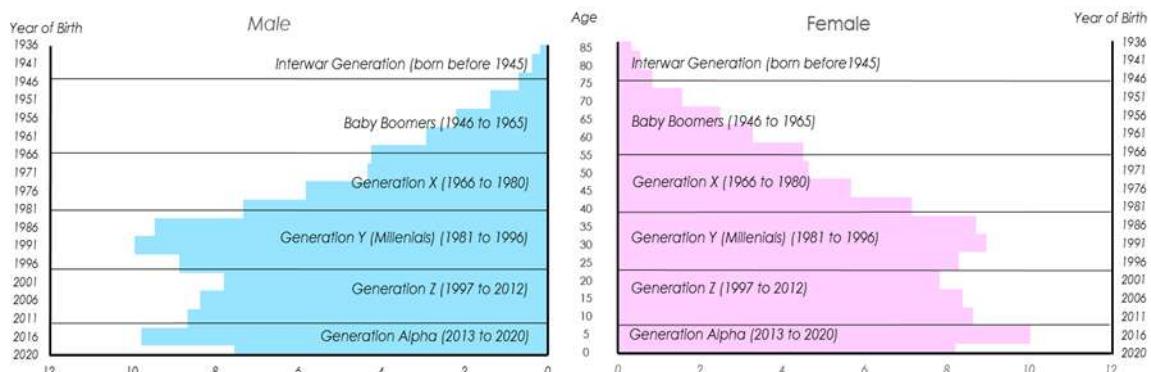


Figure 2: Population pyramid Malaysia, 2020



Millennials, comprising people aged 24 to 39, represent the largest population in Malaysia. The number of people in this generation was 9.1 million, contributing to 28.1 per cent of the total population. It is followed by Generation Z, which was aged 8 to 23 years, contributing 8.8 million people (27.2%). The people aged 75 years and above (Interwar Generation) were the smallest population in Malaysia which contributing only 0.7 per cent (2.0 million).

The composition and age structure of the population can be described through a population pyramid. It shows the share of the population in each age group with respect to sex. The wide base of 1970's pyramid illustrates that Malaysia had experienced high fertility with TFR of 4.9 which imitated the higher proportion of young aged group as compared to the elderly population.

However, in 2020, the Malaysian population's age structure has radically shifted. Rather than a pyramid, the shape was not reflected pyramid anymore. From 1970 to 2020, the base of the population pyramid has been shrinking and shifted to the Millennial generations. This shape was formed due to oscillations in fertility and death rates from high to low. The growth in women's education, increased participation in the labour market, and the success of family planning programmes contributed to the decrease in fertility.

The young age has rapidly decreased while the elderly population has grown. The age structure is projected to narrow at the bottom and broaden at the top during the fertility transition from high to low. Malaysia will face an ageing population in the near future if fertility remains low and the pyramid's base continues to compress.

4. Conclusions and further study

Population growth that is not balanced with the momentum of population growth by young age group, working age and old age evenly will have an impact on the country. The effect of this imbalance in population growth will result in the country experiencing a shortage of manpower and can lead to problems in the country's social system.

The situation of the young generation today is very different from the young generation 50 years ago. The government may formulate appropriate policies and initiatives so that the population of this younger generation does not continue to decline. Authorities with Government support also need to hold primary responsibility for addressing population decline.

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PERTUMBUHAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA SEMAKIN PERLAHAN

Nazaria Baharudin; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim; Nur Azmina Ahmad Zuhkhori;
Amerudin Abdul Ghani; Rosmiyawati Anwar

Pengenalan

Pertumbuhan penduduk ialah pertambahan bilangan orang dalam sesuatu populasi atau kumpulan. Pertumbuhan penduduk dunia adalah berjumlah 83 juta setahun, atau 1.1 peratus setahun. Penduduk dunia telah berkembang daripada 1 bilion pada tahun 1800 kepada 7.9 bilion pada tahun 2020. Penduduk dunia semakin berkembang, walaupun pada kadar yang perlakan sejak tahun 1950, disebabkan oleh penurunan kadar kesuburan. Daripada anggaran 7.9 bilion penduduk pada 2020, penduduk dunia diunjurkan secara medium varian akan meningkat kepada 8.5 bilion pada 2030, 9.7 bilion pada 2050 dan 10.9 bilion pada 2100 (*World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019*). Pertumbuhan penduduk dunia diunjurkan semakin menurun disebabkan oleh penurunan kadar kesuburan jumlah dari 5.0 pada 1960 kepada 2.3 pada 2020. Penurunan dalam kadar kesuburan telah berlaku di seluruh dunia dan proses ini dikenali sebagai transisi demografi.

Penduduk Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan perlakan dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.7 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 3.9 peratus pada tahun 1970. Pada tahun 2020, penduduk Malaysia merekodkan 32.4 juta, iaitu peningkatan tiga kali ganda berbanding tahun 1970 (10.4 juta). Jumlah penduduk Malaysia terdiri daripada 29.8 juta warganegara (91.7 peratus) dan 2.7 juta bukan warganegara (8.3 peratus). Bagi penduduk Warganegara, 52.5 peratus adalah lelaki, manakala 47.5 peratus adalah perempuan, dengan nisbah jantina 103 lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan. Bagi penduduk bukan warganegara pula, 61.9 peratus penduduk adalah lelaki berbanding 38.1 peratus penduduk perempuan, dengan nisbah jantina 229 lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan. Komposisi penduduk mengikut etnik pada tahun 1970 adalah Bumiputera 5.8 juta (55.8 peratus), Cina 3.6 juta (34.1 peratus), India 936.3 ribu (9.0 peratus) dan Lain-lain 117.0 ribu (1.1 peratus). Pada tahun 2020, penduduk Bumiputera masih majoriti iaitu 20.6 juta (69.4 peratus), Cina 6.9 juta (23.2 peratus), India 2.0 juta (6.7 peratus), Lain-lain 215.6 ribu (0.7 peratus) dan bukan warganegara, 2.7 juta (8.3 peratus). Walaupun bilangan orang Cina dan India telah meningkat, peratus sumbangan mereka kepada jumlah penduduk telah menurun.

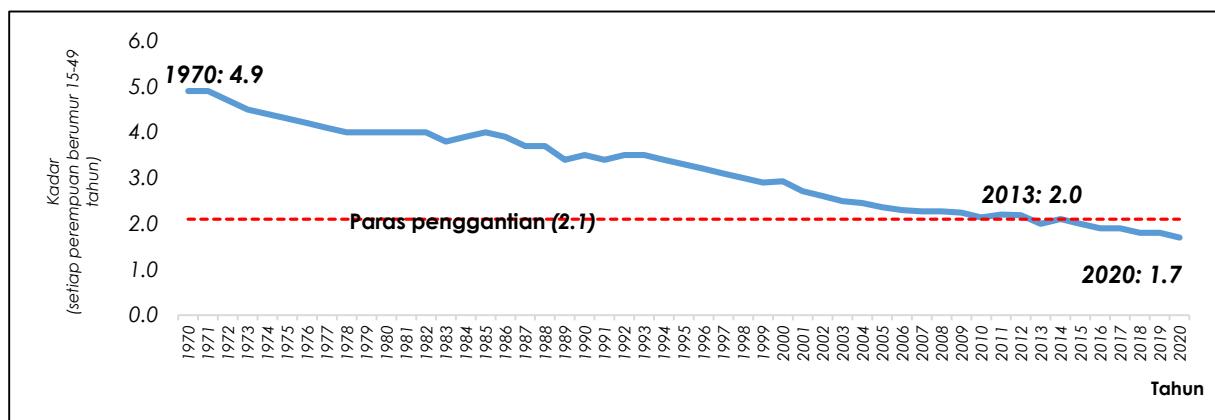
Terdapat empat faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan penduduk iaitu kadar kesuburan, kadar kematian (jangka hayat), struktur umur (agihan di antara umur muda dan umur tua) dan migrasi. Artikel ini membincangkan mengenai keempat-empat faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan populasi di Malaysia daripada 1970 ke 2040. Artikel ini akan mengetengahkan trend utama mengenai senario pertumbuhan penduduk, jangkaan yang akan berlaku pada masa hadapan dan mengenal pasti titik kelemahan berdasarkan data demografi banci Malaysia.

Kesuburan terus mencatatkan penurunan

Menurut *United Nations Population Division*, kadar kesuburan di seluruh dunia dianggarkan akan terus mencatatkan penurunan dalam dekad akan datang dan secara perlahan menuju kepada 2.1 anak bagi seorang wanita, yang secara tradisinya dilihat sebagai “paras penggantian” yang diperlukan untuk mengekalkan penduduk yang stabil di negara-negara yang mempunyai kadar kematian yang rendah di kalangan golongan muda.

Sepanjang setengah abad yang lalu, kadar kesuburan di Malaysia telah jatuh dengan mendadak. Dalam tempoh 1970 sehingga 1980, seorang wanita secara puratanya akan melahirkan empat orang anak sepanjang umur produktifnya. Namun, bagi tempoh 2010 sehingga 2020, secara puratanya adalah dua orang anak bagi setiap wanita berumur 15-49 tahun. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah (TFR) bagi seorang wanita di Malaysia dalam tempoh reproduktif telah menurun kepada 1.7 bayi pada tahun 2020 berbanding 4.9 bayi pada 1970. TFR ini merupakan yang terendah dalam tempoh lima dekad ini. Berdasarkan kepada *Manual Principles and Recommendations for A Vital Statistics (Revision 3)*, *United Nations Statistics Division (2014)*, paras penggantian kesuburan adalah pada 2.1 anak bagi setiap wanita. Nilai ini mewakili purata bilangan anak yang perlu dilahirkan oleh seorang wanita dengan menanggung seorang anak perempuan yang hidup sehingga anak tersebut melahirkan anak. Jika paras penggantian kesuburan kekal dalam tempoh yang panjang, setiap generasi secara tepat akan menggantikan dirinya tanpa mengambil kira migrasi penduduk.

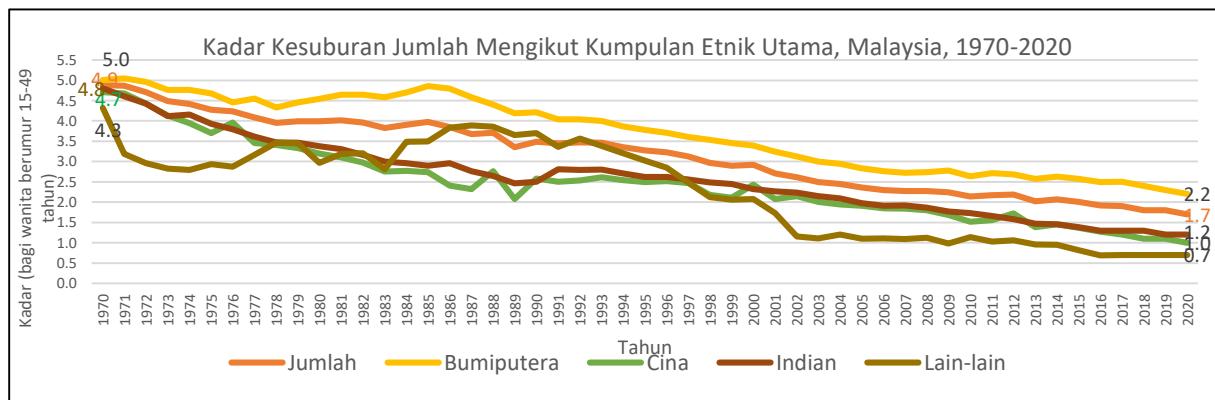
Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Bagi tempoh 1970 hingga 2020, TFR bagi semua kumpulan etnik di Malaysia menunjukkan trend menurun. Etnik Bumiputera mencatatkan penurunan TFR daripada 5.0 bayi kepada 2.2 bayi, Cina (4.7 bayi kepada 1.0 bayi) dan India (4.8 bayi kepada 1.2 bayi) pada tahun 2020. Etnik Cina dan India merekodkan TFR di bawah paras penggantian masing-masing bermula tahun 2003 dan 2005.

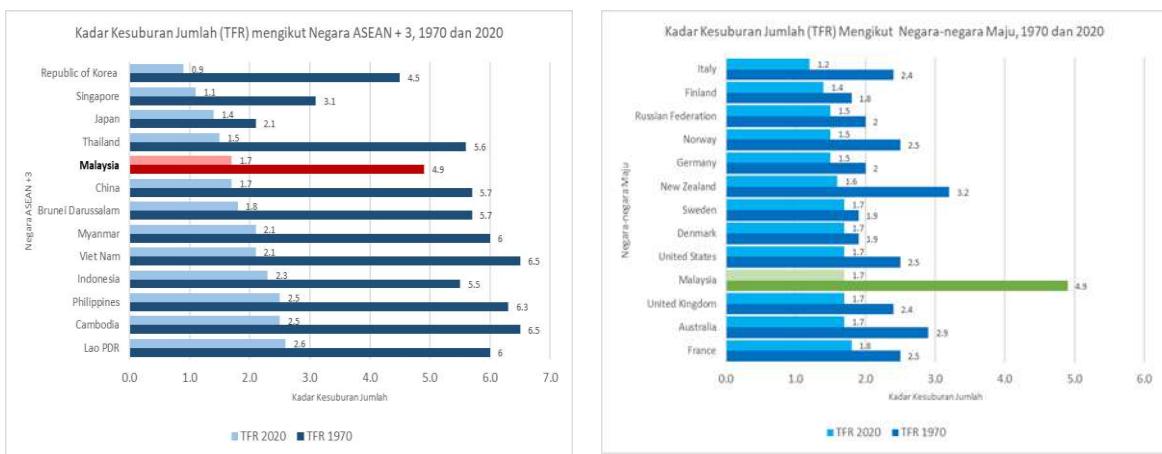
Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Trend penurunan kadar kesuburan di Malaysia adalah seiring dengan negara ASEAN dan negara-negara membangun lain.

Carta 3: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah bagi Negara Terpilih, 1970 dan 2020



Sumber: *The World Bank*

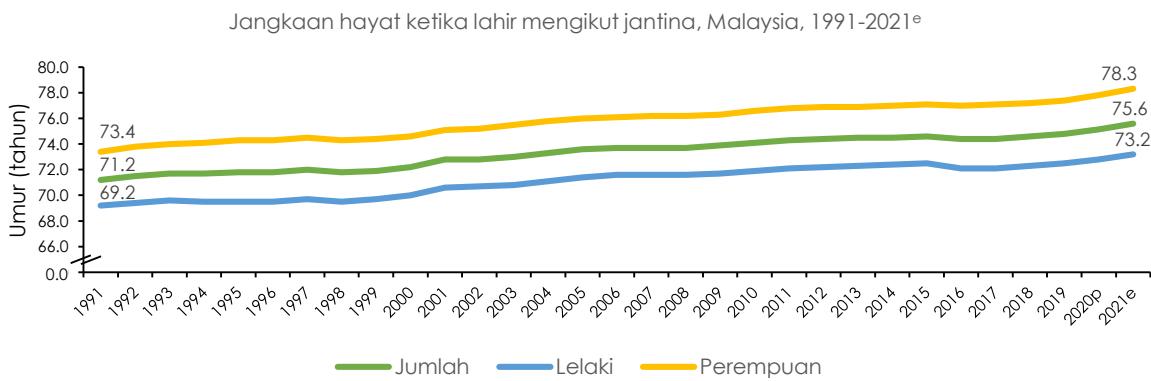
Wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran di dalam negara. Trend penurunan dalam kelahiran disumbangkan oleh peningkatan tahap pendidikan dalam kalangan wanita dan peningkatan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita. Pada tahun 2020, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh wanita adalah 55.3 peratus. Selain itu, beberapa faktor lain seperti peningkatan purata umur perkahwinan pertama, pembandaran, perubahan gaya hidup, status ekonomi dan peningkatan penggunaan kaedah perancang keluarga juga merupakan penyumbang kepada penurunan trend kelahiran. Bilangan ibu bagi kelahiran pertama pada tahun 2020 adalah 139,501 ibu, turun 12.7 peratus berbanding 2019 (159,710 ibu). Sementara itu, purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat 0.6 tahun daripada 27.4 tahun (2000) kepada 28.0 tahun pada 2020. Secara umumnya, peningkatan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama merupakan satu petunjuk kepada tempoh reproduksi wanita yang semakin pendek.

Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir adalah anggaran seseorang dijangka dapat hidup. Berdasarkan United Nation, jangkaan hayat ketika lahir meningkat daripada 48 tahun pada tempoh 1950-1955 kepada 69 tahun pada 2010-2015 dan dijangka terus meningkat dalam tempoh empat dekad akan datang (*World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019*). Penduduk di kebanyakan negara hidup lebih lama disebabkan peningkatan akses kepada penjagaan kesihatan, peningkatan dalam diet dan kebersihan, keberkesanan respon kepada penyakit berjangkit dan faktor-faktor lain.

Seorang bayi yang baru lahir pada tahun 2021 secara purata dijangka hidup 12 tahun lebih lama berbanding lima dekad yang lalu, 63.6 tahun (1970). Di Malaysia, peningkatan purata jangkaan hayat kepada 75.6 tahun disumbangkan oleh faktor positif sosioekonomi seperti peningkatan taraf pendidikan, pekerjaan, tahap penjagaan kesihatan dan penurunan kadar kematian. Sementara itu, bagi perbandingan di antara jantina, secara puratanya, bayi perempuan dijangka hidup lebih lama berbanding bayi lelaki dengan peningkatan jangkaan hayat 12.7 tahun berbanding lelaki 11.6 tahun bagi tempoh 1970 hingga tahun 2021. Ini bermakna, seorang bayi perempuan yang baru lahir pada 2021 secara purata dijangka boleh hidup sehingga 78.3 tahun manakala bayi lelaki dijangka boleh hidup sehingga 73.2 tahun. Antara faktor yang menyumbang adalah perbezaan cara hidup lelaki dan perempuan yang mana lelaki lebih terdedah kepada *nature of work* yang berisiko. Peningkatan jangkaan hayat adalah selari dengan sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan yang baik dan kesedaran penduduk terhadap kepentingan menjaga kesihatan yang semakin meningkat.

Carta 4: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 1991-2021^e



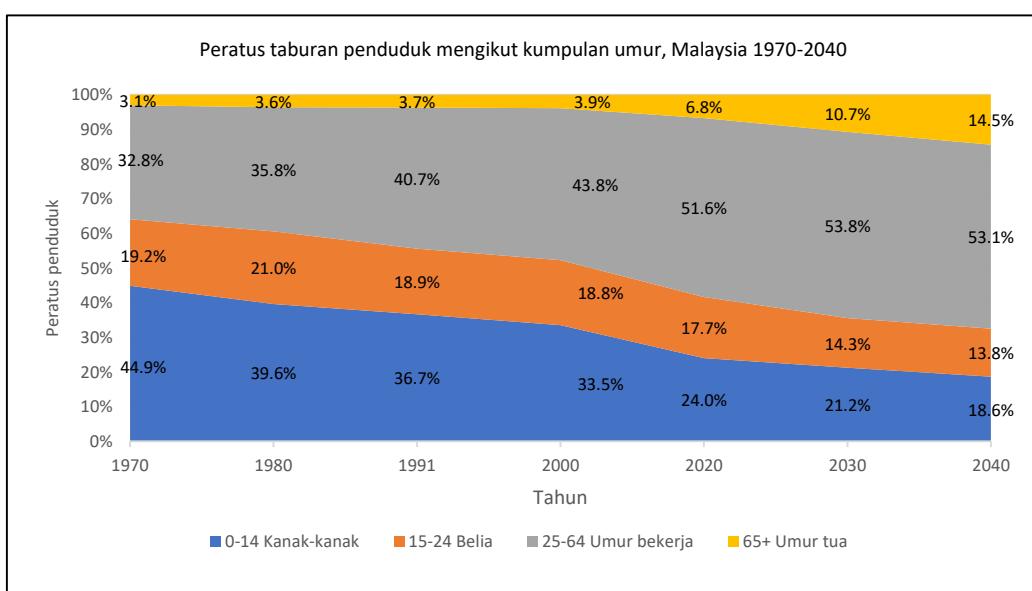
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Jangkaan hayat yang meningkat menunjukkan Malaysia akan berhadapan dengan penuaan penduduk pada tahun 2030, yang mana peratus penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas telah mencapai 15.3 peratus dari jumlah penduduk. Penuaan penduduk bukan sahaja memberi kesan kepada ekonomi negara, malah individu. Justeru itu, persediaan kesihatan dan simpanan kewangan yang mencukupi perlu dibuat bagi mengelak kesukaran hidup selepas persaraan.

Perubahan Taburan Struktur Umur

Perubahan taburan umur penduduk yang perlahan adalah merupakan ciri utama transisi demografi daripada tahap kesuburan dan kematian yang tinggi kepada yang semakin rendah. Transisi demografi adalah fenomena sejahtera, yang mana dunia kini menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan penduduk yang semakin perlahan bagi kanak-kanak dan belia, manakala penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan ke atas semakin meningkat (*Changing population age structures and sustainable development, United Nations, 2017*).

Carta 5: Peratus taburan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia 1970-2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Bagi tempoh 1970 sehingga 2020, peratus kanak-kanak di bawah umur 15 tahun (umur muda) menunjukkan trend penurunan daripada 44.9 peratus pada tahun 1970 kepada 24.0 peratus pada tahun 2020. Pada masa kini, kanak-kanak berumur 15 tahun mewakili 1 daripada 4 orang di Malaysia. Nisbah ini dianggarkan akan semakin menurun kepada 1 daripada 5 orang pada tahun 2030.

Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, meningkat dua kali ganda daripada 2.0 juta pada tahun 1970 kepada 5.3 juta pada tahun 2020. Kumpulan umur ini diunjurkan akan menurun secara perlahan-lahan dengan peratusan jumlah penduduk daripada 19.2 peratus pada masa ini menurun kepada 13.8 peratus pada tahun 2040.

Peratusan penduduk umur bekerja 15-64 tahun menunjukkan peningkatan daripada 52.1 peratus pada tahun 1970 kepada 69.3 peratus pada tahun 2020. Trend pertumbuhan ini disumbangkan oleh umur bekerja yang berumur 25 tahun sehingga 64 tahun yang meningkat daripada 32.8 peratus kepada 51.6 peratus pada 2020. Ia diunjurkan meningkat secara perlahan-lahan dengan 53.1 peratus jumlah Penduduk pada tahun 2040. Bilangan umur bekerja di Malaysia diunjurkan akan meningkat sedikit pada dekad akan datang, walau bagaimanapun ianya hanya mencatatkan penurunan kepada sumbangan peratusan kepada jumlah penduduk. Sekiranya penurunan yang berterusan dalam kumpulan umur ini, dijangkakan Malaysia akan berhadapan dengan kekurangan tenaga buruh pada masa akan datang.

Di samping itu, peratusan penduduk warga tua (umur 65 tahun dan ke atas) juga menunjukkan peningkatan daripada 3.1 peratus pada 1970 kepada 6.8 peratus pada 2020. Situasi ini berkait rapat dengan beberapa faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan penduduk tua di Malaysia seperti peningkatan jangkaan hayat bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Perkadaran bagi baby-boomer's (individu yang lahir di antara tahun 1946 hingga 1964) telah beralih kepada fasa yang berumur 65 tahun ke atas dan kadar kesuburan yang rendahdi bawah paras penggantian (2.1 anak bagi setiap wanita berumur 15-49 tahun) di peringkat nasional. Kesuburan yang semakin berkurangan dan peningkatan jangkaan hayat telah membawa kepada perubahan struktur umur yang ketara. Median umur penduduk Malaysia telah meningkat dari 17.6 tahun pada 1970 kepada 29.2 tahun pada 2020 dan dianggarkan akan mencapai umur 36.3 tahun pada 2040. Saiz kohort penduduk umur bekerja dan umur tua yang besar telah menyebabkan peningkatan median umur pada tahun 2020.

Migrasi

Dalam tempoh jangka panjang, migrasi boleh memberi perubahan kepada struktur penduduk. Pada tahun 2020, bilangan migrasi antarabangsa di Malaysia meningkat kepada 2.2 peratus dalam tempoh 2010-2020. Di bawah penjajahan British, migran Cina datang dalam jumlah yang semakin meningkat pada abad ke-19 dan 40 tahun pertama abad ke-20. Mereka pada mulanya terlibat terutamanya dalam aktiviti perdagangan dan perniagaan, dan kemudian terlibat dengan aktiviti perlombongan dan pertanian (*Striving for inclusive development, from Pangkor to a modern Malaysian state, Sultan Nazrin Shah, 2020*). Migran India pula pada mulanya di bawa ke semenanjung Tanah Melayu untuk aktiviti penanaman gula, kopi, ubi kayu dan kemudiannya tanaman getah. Sebahagian daripada pendatang ini berasimilasi ke dalam masyarakat dan kemudiannya menjadi warganegara.

Menurut kajian oleh Dr. Anjli Doshi-Gandhi, 2013, Malaysia merupakan salah satu destinasi utama bagi penduduk miskin di negara-negara berhampiran disebabkan oleh keadaan ekonomi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Malaysia. Malaysia telah menerima hampir 1.6 juta pekerja asing daripada keseluruhan 12.3 juta tenaga buruh di Malaysia pada tahun 2011. Pekerja asing ini adalah terdiri dari negara ASEAN seperti Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines dan Myanmar. Kebanyakan daripada mereka adalah terlibat dalam sektor pembuatan, perladangan, pembinaan dan pertanian. Migrasi antarabangsa telah memberikan pelbagai isu dan cabaran kepada negara asal atau negara destinasi). Migrasi telah memberi kesan kepada ekonomi, pendidikan, kesihatan, keselamatan, masyarakat dan keluarga.

Kesimpulan

Penemuan utama artikel ini menunjukkan bahawa struktur penduduk di Malaysia telah berubah secara drastik dari tahun 1970 kepada 2020 dan ke arah 2040. Penurunan kadar kesuburan dan kadar kematian telah menyebabkan peningkatan kepada jangkaan hayat penduduk dan memberi kesan kepada penuaan penduduk di Malaysia. Pertumbuhan penduduk semasa adalah penting untuk memberi tumpuan kepada isu kependudukan yang dijangka berlaku pada masa hadapan terutamanya berkenaan isu-isu baru yang memberi kesan kepada perubahan demografi, impak kepada pasaran buruh dan masyarakat.

Penafian

Pandangan yang dikemukakan dalam rencana ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

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MALAYSIA'S POPULATION GROWTH IS SLOWING DOWN

Nazaria Baharudin; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim; Nur Azmina Ahmad Zuhkhori;
Amerudin Abdul Ghani; Rosmiyawati Anwar

Introduction

Population growth is the increase in the number of people in a population or dispersed group. Global human population growth amounts to around 83 million annually, or 1.1% per year. The global population has grown from 1 billion in 1800 to 7.9 billion in 2020. The world's population continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace than at any time since 1950, owing to reduced levels of fertility. From an estimated 7.9 billion people worldwide in 2020, the medium-variant projection indicates that the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050, and 10.9 billion in 2100 (World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019). World Population growth has projected a declining trend mainly due to the decline in the global total fertility rate, from 5.0 in 1960 to 2.3 in 2020. The decline in the total fertility rate has occurred in every region of the world and is a result of a process known as demographic transition.

Malaysia's population also shows the same trend as the world's population growth. Its population continues to grow in a slower pace with an annual growth rate 1.7 per cent in 2020 as compared to 3.9 per cent in 1970. In 2020, Malaysia's population was 32.4 million, a threefold increase from 1970 (10.4 million). The total population comprises of 29.8 million (91.7%) Citizens and 2.7 million (8.3%) Non-Citizens. For Citizens, there are 52.5 per cent males and 47.5 per cent females with a sex ratio of 103 males for every 100 females. For Non-Citizens, there are 61.9 per cent males as compared to 38.1 per cent females with a sex ratio of 229 males for every 100 females. The composition of the population by ethnicity in 1970 was Bumiputera 5.8 million (55.8%), Chinese 3.6 million (34.1%), Indians 936.3 thousand (9.0%) and Others 117.0 thousand (1.1%). In 2020, Bumiputera population was still the majority at 20.6 million (69.4%), Chinese 6.9 million (23.2%), Indians 2.0 million (6.7%), Others 215.6 thousand (0.7%) and Non-Citizens 2.7 million (8.3%). Though the number of Chinese and Indians increased, their share to overall population have declined.

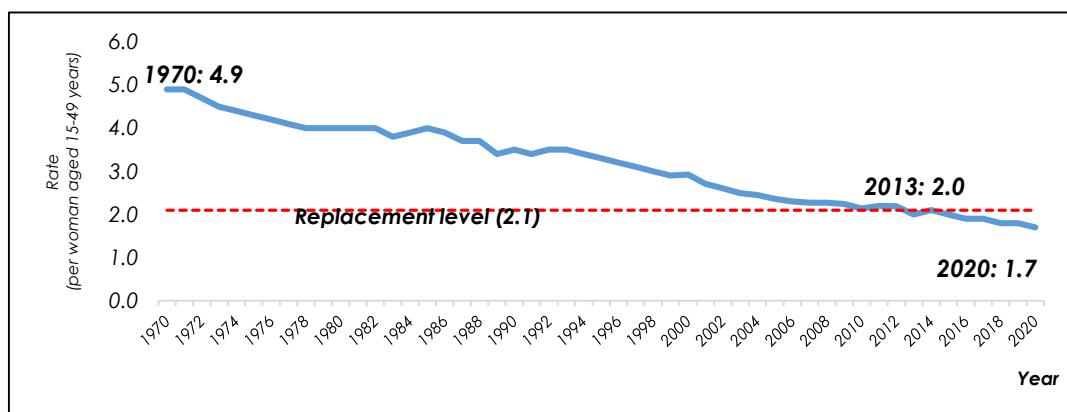
There are four main factors driving population growth that are fertility rates, life expectancy, age structure (the distribution between young and old person) and migration. This article presents an overview of these four main drivers of population change in Malaysia from 1970 to 2040. It highlights important trends, discusses key assumptions about the future and acknowledges weak spots in the demographic data based on the latest Malaysia census data.

Continuous drop in fertility

According to the United Nations Population Division, worldwide fertility rates are expected to continue to drop in the decades to come, gradually moving toward 2.1 children per woman, which is traditionally viewed as the “replacement level” needed to maintain a stable population in countries with low mortality rates among the young.

Over the last half century, the Malaysia fertility rate has fallen sharply. In the 1970 to 1980 period, on average a woman is expected to have about four children over the course of her productive age. By 2010-2020, the average for Malaysia was about 2.0 children per woman. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of woman in reproductive age in Malaysia declined to 1.7 babies in 2020 as compared to 4.9 babies in 1970. This was the lowest TFR in five decades. Malaysia's fertility rate was below the replacement level of 2.1 babies since 2013. Based on the Principles and Recommendations for A Vital Statistics (Revision 3), United Nations Statistics Division (2014) manual, the replacement level of 2.1 babies is the average number of children a woman would need to give birth by bearing a daughter who survives to childbearing age. If replacement level of fertility is sustained over a sufficiently long period, each generation will exactly replace herself and her partner regardless of population migration.

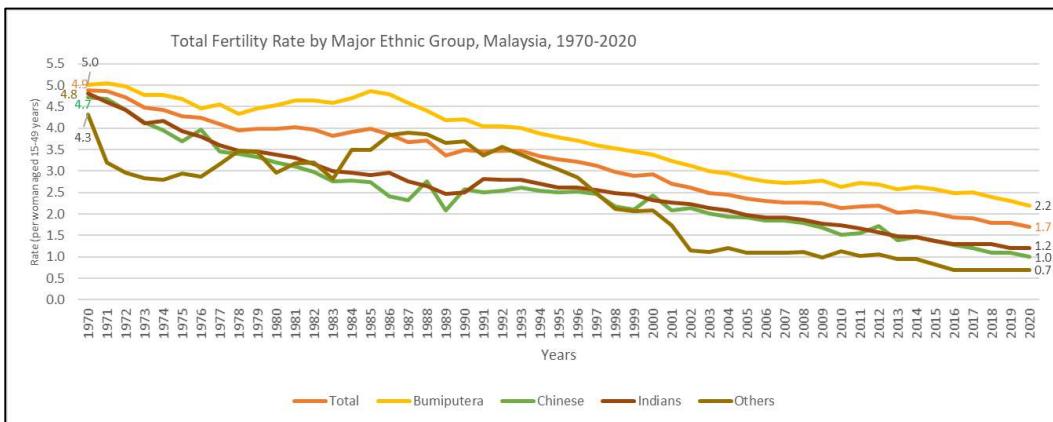
Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For the period 1970 to 2020, the TFR for all major ethnic groups in Malaysia has shown a declining trend. The TFR for Bumiputera declined from 5.0 babies to 2.2 babies, Chinese (4.7 babies to 1.0 babies) and Indians (4.8 babies to 1.2 babies) in 2020. The TFR for Chinese and Indians recorded below the replacement levels starting 2003 and 2005 respectively.

Chart 2: Total Fertility Rate by Major Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The trend of declining fertility rates in Malaysia is in tandem with ASEAN + 3 countries and other developed countries.

Chart 3: Total Fertility Rate by Selected Countries, 1970 and 2020



Source: The World Bank

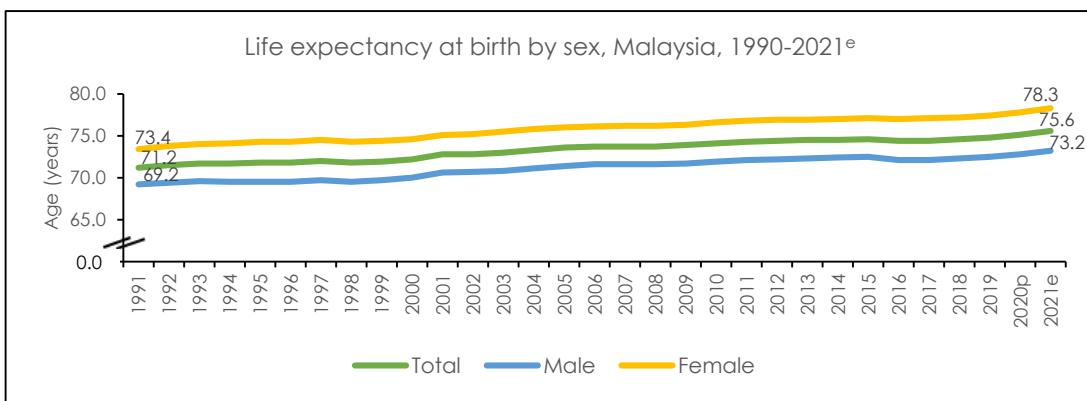
Women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labour force. In 2020, female's labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 55.3 per cent. In addition, factors such as the increase in average age of first marriage, urbanisation, lifestyle changes, economic status and increased use of family planning methods also contributes to the declining trend of births. The number of mothers at first live birth was 139,501 (2020) mothers, dropped 12.7 per cent as compared to 2019 (159,710 mothers). Meanwhile, the average age of mother at first live birth rose 0.6 years from 27.4 years (2000) to 28.0 years in 2020. In general, an increase in the average age of mother at first birth gives an indication of shorter reproductive period of women.

Rising Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the expected life span of an average newborn child. According to the United Nations, global life expectancy at birth increased from 48 years in the 1950 to 1955 period to 69 years in 2010-2015 and it is expected to continue to rise over the next four decades (World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019). People in many countries are living longer due to increase access to healthcare, improvements in diet and hygiene, effective responses to infectious disease, and many other factors.

A baby born in 2021 on average is expected to live about 12 years longer than five decades ago, 63.6 years (1970). In Malaysia, the increase in average Life Expectancy to 75.6 years is contributed by positive factors in socioeconomic such as improved in standard of education, employment, health care and decline in mortality rate. Meanwhile, in terms of comparison by gender, on average baby girls live longer than boys with an increase in life expectancy of 12.7 years as compared to boys, 11.6 years for the period 1970 to 2021. This means, baby girl born in 2021 on average is expected can live up to 78.3 years while baby boys are expected to live up to 73.2 years. Among the contributing factors are the differences in the lifestyles of males and females whereby males are more exposed to hazardous nature of work. The increase in life expectancy is in line with an improved health service system and public awareness on the importance of maintaining good health.

Chart 4: Life expectancy at birth by sex, Malaysia, 1990-2021^e



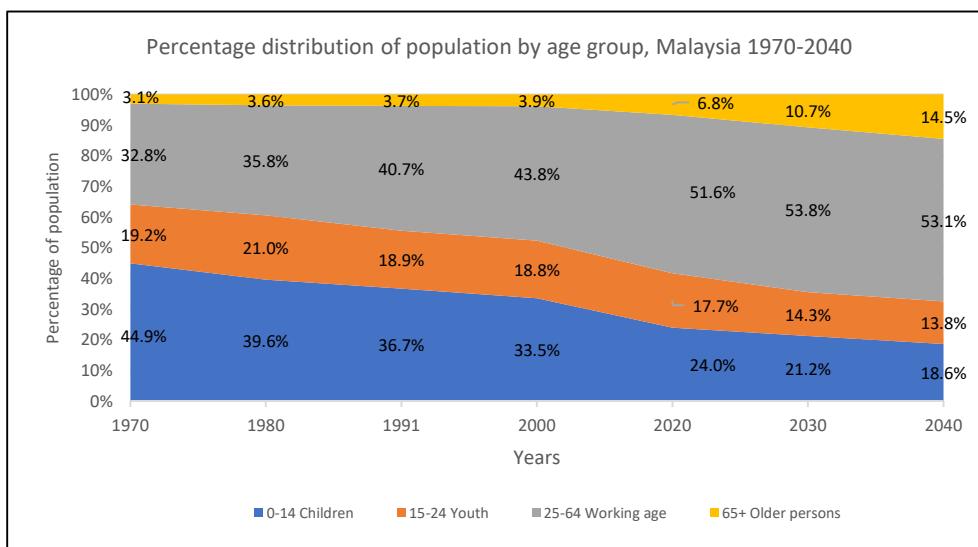
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The continuous increase in life expectancy indicates Malaysia will experience an ageing population in 2030, where the percentage of the population aged 60 years and over, reach 15.3 per cent of the total population. Population ageing will not only affect the economy but also individuals. Therefore, health provisions and sufficient funds should be prepared to avoid difficulties after retirement.

The distribution of Age Structural shift

Gradual changes in the population age distribution is a key feature of the demographic transition from relatively high to relatively low levels of fertility and mortality. The demographic transition is a universal phenomenon, the world is now seeing a relatively slow pace of growth in the population of children and youth, whilst the population aged 65 years and over is growing more rapidly (Changing population age structures and sustainable development, United Nations, 2017).

Chart 5: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Malaysia 1970-2040



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the period of 1970 to 2020, the percentage of children under age 15 (young age) showed a declining trend from 44.9 per cent in 1970 to 24.0 per cent in 2020. Nowadays, children under age 15 make up 1 in 4 persons in Malaysia. It is projected to decline further to around 1 in 5 persons soon after 2030.

The Malaysia's population of youth, aged 15 to 24 years, has doubled from 2.0 million in 1970 to 5.3 million in 2020. In terms of share to total population, it is projected to drop slowly from 19.2 per cent at present to 13.8 per cent in 2040.

The percentage of working age population, aged 15-64 years, as a whole also showed an increase from 52.1 per cent in 1970 to 69.3 per cent in 2020. More precisely, this growing trend has been contributed by the working age cohort 25 to 64 years which was increased from 32.8 per cent to 51.6 per cent in 2020. It is projected to increase slowly with 53.1 per cent of the total population in 2040. The number of working age in Malaysia is projected to rise slightly in future decades, while declining as a share of the total population. Continuous decline of this age group will have an impact on supply of labour in the future.

On the other hand, the percentage of the elderly population (aged 65 and above) increased from 3.1 per cent in 1970 to 6.8 per cent in 2020. This situation is related to a few factors that contribute to the increase of old-age population in Malaysia such as the increase of life expectancy for both sexes, the proportion of baby-boomer's (people who are born between 1946-1964) that has shifted to the cohort of more than 65 years and low fertility rates that is below the replacement level (2.1 children per woman aged 15-49 years). Continuous decline in fertility declines and rising life expectancy have led to significant age structural shifts. The median age of the population increased from 17.6 years in 1970 to 29.2 years in 2020 and it is projected to reach 36.3 years in 2040. Larger cohort size of working-aged and older-aged population have led to the increase of the median age in 2020.

Migration

Over time, migration can significantly change the Malaysia population structure. In 2020, the number of international migrants in Malaysia increased to 2.2 per cent for the 2010–2020 period. Under British colonialism, Chinese migrants came in increasing numbers during the 19th century and the first 40 years of the 20th century. They were initially engaged mainly in trade and commerce, but later expanded into mining and agriculture (Striving for inclusive development, Sultan Nazrin Shah, 2020). The Indians, on the other hand, was initially brought to the Malay peninsula for sugar, coffee, tapioca plantations and later, rubber plantations. Some of these migrants assimilate into society and later become citizens.

According to a study by Dr. Anjali Doshi-Gandhi, 2013, due to its economic prosperity and rapid economic growth over the decades, Malaysia has become one of the major destinations for poorer citizens of neighbouring countries. It hosted approximately 1.6 million foreign workers out of a total workforce of 12.3 million in 2011. These foreign workers are mainly from ASEAN member countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Myanmar. Most of them are involved in sectors such as manufacturing, plantation, construction and agriculture. International migration has resulted in an array of issues and challenges to the country or place of origin as well as the country or place of destination. Migration has had an impact on the economy, education, health, security, community and family.

Conclusion

The principal findings of this article indicates that population structure in Malaysia had changed dramatically from the year 1970 to 2020 and towards 2040. The decline in fertility and mortality rates have led to an improvement in the life expectancy of the population and thus ageing population in Malaysia. The current population growth is important to focus on the population issues that are expected to occur in the future especially the new issues that will arise as a result of demographic changes and its impact on the labour market and society.

Disclaimer

The view expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of DOSM

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BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

JADUAL

TABLES

STATISTIK PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN

Population and Housing Statistics

Jadual 1: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Malaysia

Table 1: Principal statistics of population on census year, Malaysia

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters						
Jumlah/ Total	1,671,108	2,632,561	4,092,769	5,569,261	7,346,910	9,614,139
Didiami/ Occupied	1,488,227	2,332,563	3,422,189	4,679,757	6,232,613	7,751,312
Kosong/ Vacant	156,411	227,072	638,753	867,311	1,102,558	1,862,827
Peratus bilangan tempat kediaman/ Percentage number of living quarters (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didiami/ Occupied	90.5	91.1	84.3	84.4	85.0	80.6
Kosong/ Vacant	9.5	8.9	15.7	15.6	15.0	19.4
Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households						
Jumlah/ Total	1,890,276	2,516,295	3,566,859	4,801,835	6,353,470	8,234,644
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9
Penduduk/ Population						
Jumlah/ Total	10,439,430	13,136,109	17,563,420	22,198,276	27,484,596	32,447,385
Lelaki/ Male	5,266,090	6,588,756	8,876,829	11,262,136	14,127,608	16,966,217
Perempuan/ Female	5,173,340	6,547,353	8,686,591	10,936,140	13,356,988	15,481,168
Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	50.4	50.2	50.5	50.7	51.4	52.3
Perempuan/ Female	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.3	48.6	47.7
Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship						
Warganegara/ Citizens	10,439,430	13,136,109	16,812,307	20,971,538	25,230,574	29,756,315
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	751,113	1,226,738	2,254,022	2,691,070
Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	95.7	94.5	91.8	91.7
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	4.3	5.5	8.2	8.3
Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%)/ Average annual population growth rate (%)						
	3.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.7
Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens						
Bumiputera	5,821,637	7,782,813	10,299,903	13,765,146	17,000,173	20,649,533
Melayu/ Malay	4,910,943	6,380,383	8,521,906	11,322,282	13,760,455	16,912,998
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	910,694	1,402,430	1,777,997	2,442,864	3,239,718	3,736,535
Cina/ Chinese	3,564,502	4,167,053	4,623,882	5,365,847	6,193,381	6,892,367
India/ Indians	936,341	1,101,699	1,302,580	1,580,210	1,853,098	1,998,778
Lain-lain/ Others	116,950	84,544	585,942	260,335	183,922	215,637
Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%)/ Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)						
Bumiputera	55.8	59.2	61.3	65.6	67.4	69.4
Melayu/ Malay	47.0	48.6	50.7	54.0	54.5	56.8
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	8.7	10.7	10.6	11.6	12.8	12.6
Cina/ Chinese	34.1	31.7	27.5	25.6	24.5	23.2
India/ Indians	9.0	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.7
Lain-lain/ Others	1.1	0.6	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
Struktur umur/ Age structure						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	4,684,501	5,195,882	6,438,936	7,432,000	7,592,012	7,771,840
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	5,434,037	7,464,820	10,467,083	13,902,066	18,506,409	22,484,316
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	320,892	475,407	657,401	864,210	1,386,175	2,191,229
Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	44.9	39.6	36.7	33.5	27.6	24.0
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	52.1	56.8	59.6	62.6	67.3	69.3
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.0	6.8

Nota/ Notes:

Bilangan tempat kediaman didiami dan kosong merujuk kepada unit perumahan persendirian sahaja (1970-2010)

Number of occupied and vacant living quarters refer to private housing units only (1970-2010)

Jadual 1: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Malaysia (samb.)

Table 1: Principal statistics of population on census year, Malaysia (cont'd)

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	92.1	76.0	67.8	59.7	48.5	44.3
Umur muda/ Young age	86.2	69.6	61.5	53.5	41.0	34.6
Umur tua/ Old age	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.5	9.7
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio	102	101	102	103	106	110
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	3,084,568	4,436,697	5,778,851	5,169,534	6,972,746	8,391,776
Berkahwin/ Married	3,488,188	4,564,565	6,581,427	8,822,431	11,863,321	13,696,428
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	418,390	449,630	548,152	653,460	893,269	946,236
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	75,891	110,697	112,346	120,851	163,248	393,429
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	43.6	46.4	44.4	35.0	35.1	34.0
Berkahwin/ Married	49.4	47.7	50.5	59.7	59.6	55.5
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	5.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.8
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.6
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	5,164,205	6,918,307	10,257,341	13,498,028	16,849,326	20,610,060
Kristian/ Christianity	549,654	842,990	1,412,180	2,023,504	2,542,254	2,941,049
Buddha/ Buddhism	2,635,386	2,265,457	3,222,045	4,197,149	5,446,856	6,066,784
Hindu/ Hinduism	765,250	920,392	1,112,260	1,380,414	1,725,838	1,969,471
Lain-lain/ Others	793,116	1,847,888	1,216,550	843,154	456,373	285,152
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	411,713	275,338	277,715	256,027	463,949	574,869
No Religion/ Unknown						
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	50.0	52.9	58.6	60.8	61.3	63.5
Kristian/ Christianity	5.3	6.4	8.1	9.1	9.2	9.1
Buddha/ Buddhism	25.5	17.3	18.4	18.9	19.8	18.7
Hindu/ Hinduism	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
Lain-lain/ Others	7.7	14.1	7.0	3.8	1.7	0.9
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	4.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8
No Religion/ Unknown						
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)	329,747	329,750	329,758	329,847	330,803	330,411
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)						
	32	40	53	67	83	98
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	2,962,795	4,492,408	8,898,581	13,714,897	19,479,099	24,354,046
Luar Bandar/ Rural	7,476,635	8,643,701	8,664,839	8,483,379	8,005,497	8,093,339
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	28.4	34.2	50.7	61.8	70.9	75.1
Luar Bandar/ Rural	71.6	65.8	49.3	38.2	29.1	24.9

Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Johor
 Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Johor

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters						
Jumlah/ Total	217,392	306,410	503,486	696,759	909,478	1,244,935
Didiami/ Occupied	195,361	269,934	407,650	558,668	766,759	966,589
Kosong/ Vacant	18,495	26,482	93,465	136,701	141,705	278,346
Peratus bilangan tempat kediaman/ Percentage number of living quarters (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didiami/ Occupied	91.4	91.1	81.3	80.3	84.4	77.6
Kosong/ Vacant	8.6	8.9	18.7	19.7	15.6	22.4
Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households						
Jumlah/ Total	214,804	287,527	423,130	572,653	775,748	1,017,727
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9
Penduduk/ Population						
Jumlah/ Total	1,277,180	1,580,423	2,069,740	2,584,997	3,230,440	4,009,670
Lelaki/ Male	641,558	792,142	1,053,260	1,334,242	1,705,359	2,141,307
Perempuan/ Female	635,622	788,281	1,016,480	1,250,755	1,525,081	1,868,363
Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	50.2	50.1	50.9	51.6	52.8	53.4
Perempuan/ Female	49.8	49.9	49.1	48.4	47.2	46.6
Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship						
Warganegara/ Citizens	1,277,180	1,580,423	2,016,458	2,462,784	2,968,088	3,690,503
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	53,282	122,213	262,352	319,167
Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	97.4	95.3	91.9	92.0
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	2.6	4.7	8.1	8.0
Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%) / Average annual population growth rate (%)						
	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens						
Bumiputera	680,976	877,118	1,037,311	1,459,580	1,748,245	2,219,174
Melayu/ Malay	680,976	877,118	1,026,646	1,433,713	1,698,472	2,158,417
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	10,665	25,867	49,773	60,757
Cina/ Chinese	504,207	598,032	705,850	825,002	997,590	1,208,652
India/ Indians	85,798	102,893	134,048	166,749	209,260	244,295
Lain-lain/ Others	6,199	2,380	139,249	11,453	12,993	18,382
Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%) / Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)						
Bumiputera	53.3	55.5	51.4	59.3	58.9	60.1
Melayu/ Malay	53.3	55.5	50.9	58.2	57.2	58.5
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.6
Cina/ Chinese	39.5	37.8	35.0	33.5	33.6	32.8
India/ Indians	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.6
Lain-lain/ Others	0.5	0.2	6.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Struktur umur/ Age structure						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	601,494	639,501	740,898	827,980	878,511	959,310
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	637,291	881,913	1,252,375	1,655,710	2,179,915	2,805,770
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	38,395	59,009	76,467	101,307	172,014	244,590
Peratus struktur umur / Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	47.1	40.5	35.8	32.0	27.2	23.9
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	49.9	55.8	60.5	64.1	67.5	70.0
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	5.3	6.1

Nota/ Notes:

Bilangan tempat kediaman didiami dan kosong merujuk kepada unit perumahan persendirian sahaja (1970-2010)

Number of occupied and vacant living quarters refer to private housing units only (1970-2010)

Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Johor (samb.)

Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Johor (cont'd)

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	100.4	79.2	65.3	56.1	48.2	42.9
Umur muda/ Young age	94.4	72.5	59.2	50.0	40.3	34.2
Umur tua/ Old age	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.1	7.9	8.7
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio	101	100	104	107	112	115
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	404,359	551,175	708,063	630,705	870,380	1,122,758
Berkahwin/ Married	398,293	525,033	772,848	1,038,211	1,340,299	1,766,477
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	47,189	52,930	63,151	78,283	126,793	113,412
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	6,089	8,068	7,841	9,818	14,457	46,664
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	47.2	48.5	45.6	35.9	37.0	36.8
Berkahwin/ Married	46.5	46.2	49.8	59.1	57.0	57.9
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	5.5	4.7	4.1	4.5	5.4	3.7
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.5
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	684,651	876,440	1,222,648	1,570,832	1,881,147	2,394,679
Kristian/ Christianity	25,437	22,169	34,074	51,153	107,204	121,466
Buddha/ Buddhism	374,997	317,799	537,198	706,403	953,626	1,150,804
Hindu/ Hinduism	69,961	87,990	116,457	150,488	213,109	282,717
Lain-lain/ Others	85,883	256,366	137,450	87,987	30,831	32,352
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	30,865	8,849	16,173	18,134	44,523	27,652
No Religion/ Unknown						
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	53.8	55.8	59.2	60.8	58.2	59.7
Kristian/ Christianity	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.3	3.0
Buddha/ Buddhism	29.5	20.2	26.0	27.3	29.5	28.7
Hindu/ Hinduism	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.6	7.1
Lain-lain/ Others	6.8	16.3	6.7	3.4	1.0	0.8
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	2.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
No Religion/ Unknown						
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)	18,985	18,985	18,986	18,987	19,210	19,166
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)	67	83	109	135	168	209
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	336,051	556,836	989,910	1,658,115	2,317,692	3,103,484
Luar Bandar/ Rural	941,129	1,023,587	1,079,830	926,882	912,748	906,186
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	26.3	35.2	47.8	64.1	71.7	77.4
Luar Bandar/ Rural	73.7	64.8	52.2	35.9	28.3	22.6

Jadual 3: Bilangan penduduk dan nisbah jantina mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Table 3: Number of population and sex ratio by administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Jantina Sex		Nisbah Jantina Sex Ratio
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Johor	4,009,670	2,141,307	1,868,363	115
Batu Pahat	495,338	261,609	233,729	112
Johor Bahru	1,711,191	907,315	803,876	113
Kluang	323,762	179,314	144,448	124
Kota Tinggi	222,382	118,422	103,960	114
Mersing	78,195	41,939	36,256	116
Muar	314,776	173,296	141,480	122
Pontian	173,318	93,247	80,071	116
Segamat	197,762	103,200	94,562	109
Kulai	329,497	177,734	151,763	117
Tangkak	163,449	85,231	78,218	109

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>			Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+	
Johor	4,009,670	959,310	2,805,770	244,590	
Batu Pahat	495,338	105,923	356,961	32,454	
Johor Bahru	1,711,191	450,281	1,159,951	100,959	
Kluang	323,762	75,113	229,899	18,750	
Kota Tinggi	222,382	52,555	157,268	12,559	
Mersing	78,195	18,786	55,134	4,275	
Muar	314,776	71,991	222,120	20,665	
Pontian	173,318	40,237	122,497	10,584	
Segamat	197,762	39,953	145,166	12,643	
Kulai	329,497	68,754	239,687	21,056	
Tangkak	163,449	35,717	117,087	10,645	

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Lelaki
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Johor	2,141,307	488,884	1,529,807	122,616
Batu Pahat	261,609	54,117	191,428	16,064
Johor Bahru	907,315	229,655	627,638	50,022
Kluang	179,314	37,936	130,762	10,616
Kota Tinggi	118,422	26,967	85,436	6,019
Mersing	41,939	9,620	30,032	2,287
Muar	173,296	36,167	126,374	10,755
Pontian	93,247	20,563	67,428	5,256
Segamat	103,200	20,136	76,726	6,338
Kulai	177,734	35,589	132,064	10,081
Tangkak	85,231	18,134	61,919	5,178

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Johor	1,868,363	470,426	1,275,963	121,974
Batu Pahat	233,729	51,806	165,533	16,390
Johor Bahru	803,876	220,626	532,313	50,937
Kluang	144,448	37,177	99,137	8,134
Kota Tinggi	103,960	25,588	71,832	6,540
Mersing	36,256	9,166	25,102	1,988
Muar	141,480	35,824	95,746	9,910
Pontian	80,071	19,674	55,069	5,328
Segamat	94,562	19,817	68,440	6,305
Kulai	151,763	33,165	107,623	10,975
Tangkak	78,218	17,583	55,168	5,467

Jadual 5: Bilangan dan peratus penduduk (%) mengikut kumpulan sub-etnik, Johor, 2020
 Table 5: Number and percentage (%) of population by sub-ethnic group, Johor, 2020

Kumpulan sub-etnik Sub-ethnic group	Penduduk Population	Peratus penduduk (%) Percentage of population (%)
Jumlah Penduduk Total Population	4,009,670	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens	3,690,503	92.0
Bumiputera	2,219,174	55.3
Melayu Malay	2,158,417	53.8
Orang Asli Semenanjung	14,616	0.4
Negrito	18	0.0
Senoi	195	0.0
Melayu Proto	14,403	0.4
Bumiputera Sabah	20,309	0.5
Kadazan/ Dusun	4,244	0.1
Bajau	3,959	0.1
Murut	790	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah Lain	11,316	0.3
Bumiputera Sarawak	25,832	0.6
Iban	14,712	0.4
Bidayuh	2,670	0.1
Melanau	1,885	0.0
Bumiputera Sarawak Lain	6,565	0.2
Cina Chinese	1,208,652	30.1
India Indians	244,295	6.1
Lain-lain Others	18,382	0.5
Bukan Warganegara Non-Malaysian citizens	319,167	8.0

Nota/ Notes:

Statistik ini merujuk kepada pelaporan oleh responden

The Statistics refer to self-declaration by respondent

Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total						
Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed		
		3,050,360	1,122,758	1,766,477	113,412	46,664
Johor	3,050,360	1,122,758	1,766,477	113,412	46,664	1,049
Batu Pahat	389,415	159,048	211,339	13,635	5,010	383
Johor Bahru	1,280,910	428,860	776,542	31,571	23,545	392
Kluang	248,649	83,548	148,113	13,305	3,596	87
Kota Tinggi	169,827	57,803	99,096	10,820	2,085	23
Mersing	59,409	20,485	34,383	3,761	751	29
Muar	242,785	97,778	132,260	10,542	2,188	17
Pontian	133,081	45,959	77,854	7,499	1,743	26
Segamat	157,809	58,646	88,748	8,105	2,244	66
Kulai	260,743	120,385	129,752	7,237	3,363	6
Tangkak	127,732	50,246	68,390	6,937	2,139	20

Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status				Sex : Male Jantina : Lelaki
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married		Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	
		Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown			
Johor	1,652,423	694,677	907,283	32,045	17,934	484
Batu Pahat	207,492	93,814	107,866	3,782	1,848	182
Johor Bahru	677,660	265,412	393,794	9,172	9,100	182
Kluang	141,378	55,667	80,012	4,064	1,604	31
Kota Tinggi	91,455	35,974	52,035	2,823	612	11
Mersing	32,319	13,042	18,001	1,010	253	13
Muar	137,129	63,954	69,534	2,844	787	10
Pontian	72,684	29,182	40,445	2,339	708	10
Segamat	83,064	34,548	45,419	2,267	793	37
Kulai	142,145	73,832	65,300	1,778	1,233	2
Tangkak	67,097	29,252	34,877	1,966	996	6

Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total	Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			Sex : Female Jantina : Perempuan
Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown		
Johor	1,397,937	428,081	859,194	81,367	28,730	565
Batu Pahat	181,923	65,234	103,473	9,853	3,162	201
Johor Bahru	583,250	163,448	382,748	22,399	14,445	210
Kluang	107,271	27,881	68,101	9,241	1,992	56
Kota Tinggi	78,372	21,829	47,061	7,997	1,473	12
Mersing	27,090	7,443	16,382	2,751	498	16
Muar	105,656	33,824	62,726	7,698	1,401	7
Pontian	60,397	16,777	37,409	5,160	1,035	16
Segamat	74,745	24,098	43,329	5,838	1,451	29
Kulai	118,598	46,553	64,452	5,459	2,130	4
Tangkak	60,635	20,994	33,513	4,971	1,143	14

Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/Jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion						Sex : Total Jantina : Jumlah	
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion		
Johor	4,009,670	2,394,679	121,466	1,150,804	282,717	32,352	27,648	4	
Batu Pahat	495,338	330,803	14,565	129,831	13,484	5,570	1,085	-	
Johor Bahru	1,711,191	883,183	75,957	566,112	156,071	15,094	14,773	1	
Kluang	323,762	193,955	6,792	91,720	28,316	1,274	1,704	1	
Kota Tinggi	222,382	194,191	2,326	18,315	6,281	545	724	-	
Mersing	78,195	67,527	992	6,953	1,128	491	1,104	-	
Muar	314,776	196,033	5,137	101,002	10,155	1,546	903	-	
Pontian	173,318	125,176	1,894	41,562	3,326	1,126	234	-	
Segamat	197,762	113,382	2,099	62,404	16,807	1,063	2,006	1	
Kulai	329,497	181,646	9,741	91,809	37,923	3,760	4,617	1	
Tangkak	163,449	108,783	1,963	41,096	9,226	1,883	498	-	

Nota/ Notes:

Lain-lain terdiri daripada agama Sikh, Tao, Konfusianisme, Bahai, Puak suku/folk/ agama tradisi lain orang Cina, Animisme dan lain-lain.

Others include Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Bahai, Tribal/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animisme and others.

Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total	Agama Religion				3		
			Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
Johor		2,141,307	1,276,842	63,743	598,521	168,380	16,895	16,923	
Batu Pahat		261,609	172,747	7,758	67,551	10,128	2,845	580	-
Johor Bahru		907,315	468,223	39,292	293,755	89,064	7,926	9,054	1
Kluang		179,314	109,653	3,710	47,920	16,431	712	887	1
Kota Tinggi		118,422	103,071	1,356	9,533	3,798	303	361	-
Mersing		41,939	36,117	609	3,623	798	250	542	-
Muar		173,296	108,000	2,945	53,321	7,636	832	562	-
Pontian		93,247	67,121	1,028	21,819	2,565	565	149	-
Segamat		103,200	59,684	1,083	31,551	9,281	554	1,046	1
Kulai		177,734	95,873	4,943	48,052	23,497	1,964	3,405	-
Tangkak		85,231	56,353	1,019	21,396	5,182	944	337	-

Nota/ Notes:

Lain-lain terdiri daripada agama Sikh, Tao, Konfusianisme, Bahai, Puak suku/folk/ agama tradisi lain orang Cina, Animisme dan lain-lain.

Others include Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Bahai, Tribal/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/Jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total	Agama Religion				Sex : Female		
			Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hindulism		Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
Johor		1,868,363	1,117,837	57,723	552,283	114,337	15,457	10,725	1
Batu Pahat		233,729	158,056	6,807	62,280	3,356	2,725	505	-
Johor Bahru		803,876	414,960	36,665	272,357	67,007	7,168	5,719	-
Kluang		144,448	84,302	3,082	43,800	11,885	562	817	-
Kota Tinggi		103,960	91,120	970	8,782	2,483	242	363	-
Mersing		36,256	31,410	383	3,330	330	241	562	-
Muar		141,480	88,033	2,192	47,681	2,519	714	341	-
Pontian		80,071	58,055	866	19,743	761	561	85	-
Segamat		94,562	53,698	1,016	30,853	7,526	509	960	-
Kulai		151,763	85,773	4,798	43,757	14,426	1,796	1,212	1
Tangkak		78,218	52,430	944	19,700	4,044	939	161	-

Nota/ Notes:

Lain-lain terdiri daripada agama Sikh, Tao, Konfusianisme, Bahai, Puaki suku/folk/agama tradisi lain orang Cina, Animisme dan lain-lain.

Others include Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Bahai, Tribal/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

Jadual 8: Bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 8: Number of households and average household size by administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>		
	Jumlah Isi Rumah <i>Number of households</i>	Jumlah Isi Rumah Persendirian <i>Number of Private households</i>	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah <i>Average of household size</i>
Johor	1,017,727	999,424	3.7
Batu Pahat	116,252	110,189	4.0
Johor Bahru	460,669	456,820	3.6
Kluang	81,993	80,763	3.7
Kota Tinggi	57,786	56,933	3.7
Mersing	20,673	20,201	3.6
Muar	69,603	67,004	4.2
Pontian	42,519	42,286	4.0
Segamat	52,855	51,690	3.6
Kulai	77,199	75,873	3.7
Tangkak	38,178	37,665	4.1

Jadual 9: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 9: Number of living quarters, households and population by administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Tempat Kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>
Johor	1,244,935	1,017,727	4,009,670
Batu Pahat	129,486	116,252	495,338
Johor Bahru	610,314	460,669	1,711,191
Kluang	94,101	81,993	323,762
Kota Tinggi	70,315	57,786	222,382
Mersing	21,815	20,673	78,195
Muar	79,980	69,603	314,776
Pontian	46,692	42,519	173,318
Segamat	65,038	52,855	197,762
Kulai	83,756	77,199	329,497
Tangkak	43,438	38,178	163,449

Jadual 10: Data awalan tempat kediaman kosong sebab utama kekosongan, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 10: Preliminary data of vacant living quarters by main reasons vacancy, administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual Newly completed/ for rent or sale	%	Untuk dibalik/ ubahsuai For repair// renovation	%	Tempat Kediaman Kosong Living quarters Vacant		Homestay %	Rumah pelajar, bermusim Seasonal/ workers quarters	%	Hampir roboh/ Dilapidated	%
					Rumah peranginan/ persinggahan Holiday resort/ Transit	46,233	16.5	4,084	1.5	4,772	1.7	3,909
Johor	142,645	50.8	11,009	3.9							
Batu Pahat	11,171	46.1	1,432	5.9	2,897	11.9	490	2.0	585	2.4	928
Johor Bahru	98,367	60.9	5,326	3.3	21,833	13.5	1,992	1.2	1,391	0.9	559
Kluang	3,171	19.5	693	4.3	4,677	28.7	220	1.4	669	4.1	419
Kota Tinggi	7,313	45.6	467	2.9	3,243	20.2	236	1.5	576	3.6	304
Mersing	370	11.1	109	3.3	852	25.6	125	3.8	65	2.0	95
Muar	5,255	34.1	613	4.0	3,237	21.0	283	1.8	179	1.2	408
Pontian	1,660	35.8	190	4.1	1,249	26.9	155	3.3	62	1.3	249
Segamat	3,383	24.4	601	4.3	2,935	21.2	217	1.6	788	5.7	434
Kulai	9,808	55.4	1,282	7.2	3,276	18.5	206	1.2	318	1.8	330
Tangkak	2,147	26.9	296	3.7	2,094	26.2	160	2.0	139	1.7	183

Nota/ Notes:
Sebab TK Kosong: Data adalah berdasarkan pemerhatian di lapangan.
 Reason for vacant living quarters: Data is based observations in field.

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2010 dan 2020
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2010 and 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Jumlah Total	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020	
		2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
MALAYSIA	27,484,596	32,447,385	14,157,608	16,966,217	13,356,988	15,481,168	7,346,910	9,614,139	6,353,470	8,234,644	4,2	3,9	
JOHOR	3,230,440	4,009,670	1,705,359	2,141,307	1,525,081	1,868,363	909,478	1,244,935	775,748	1,017,727	4,1	3,9	
Batu Pahat													
Mukim Bagan	7,591	8,506	3,766	4,668	3,825	3,838	1,847	2,247	1,698	1,921	4,5	4,1	
Mukim Chaah Bahru	6,528	5,509	3,917	3,274	2,611	2,235	1,880	2,167	1,544	1,592	4,2	3,5	
Mukim Kampung Bahru	10,719	9,636	5,434	4,930	5,285	4,706	2,584	2,740	2,361	2,405	4,5	4,0	
Mukim Lirau	19,688	30,439	10,426	16,034	9,232	14,405	6,120	9,867	4,433	7,551	4,4	4,0	
Mukim Lubok	6,660	6,898	3,276	3,476	3,384	3,422	1,681	1,984	1,521	1,688	4,4	4,1	
Mukim Minyak Beku	17,053	19,374	8,800	10,741	8,253	8,633	4,412	4,989	3,697	4,241	4,4	4,2	
Mukim Peserai	9,527	9,933	4,840	4,959	4,687	4,974	2,443	2,824	2,136	2,397	4,4	4,1	
Mukim Sri Gading	66,026	89,834	33,627	45,676	32,399	44,158	14,546	18,627	13,109	19,764	4,6	4,2	
Mukim Sri Medan	23,275	26,319	12,056	13,827	11,219	12,492	5,275	5,800	4,973	5,754	4,6	4,5	
Mukim Simpang Kanan	133,632	182,071	68,766	98,676	64,866	83,395	39,271	47,051	31,750	42,702	4,1	4,0	
Mukim Simpang Kiri	26,416	25,505	13,627	13,331	12,789	12,174	5,915	6,680	5,511	5,915	4,7	4,2	
Mukim Sungai Kluang	15,908	15,563	7,923	7,880	7,985	7,683	4,154	4,395	3,685	3,907	4,3	4,0	
Mukim Sungai Punggor	10,417	10,177	5,298	5,061	5,119	5,116	2,747	3,040	2,472	2,625	4,2	3,9	
Mukim Tanjung Sembrong	33,583	38,539	16,931	20,330	16,652	18,209	10,140	11,733	8,216	9,657	4,1	4,0	
Bandar Ayer Hitam	349	525	146	322	203	203	95	181	79	150	4,4	3,5	
Bandar Penggaram	10,323	11,837	5,158	6,013	5,165	5,824	3,697	3,698	2,955	2,868	3,5	4,0	
Bandar Rengit	683	494	371	254	312	240	200	227	157	149	4,4	3,3	
Bandar Senggarang	1,549	1,991	793	1,036	756	955	485	620	399	465	3,9	4,1	
Bandar Yong Peng	2,005	2,188	1,065	1,121	940	1,067	573	616	502	501	4,0	4,3	
Johor Bahru													
Mukim Jelutong	14,651	24,765	8,671	14,313	5,980	10,452	4,476	6,335	3,566	5,446	4,0	4,0	
Mukim Plentong	494,131	583,640	266,090	314,615	228,041	141,523	189,386	120,339	159,095	140,643	4,0	3,5	
Mukim Pulai	360,888	505,661	188,991	264,710	171,907	240,951	109,005	174,108	93,124	130,643	3,9	3,8	
Mukim Sungai Tiram	13,348	15,627	7,215	9,110	6,133	6,517	3,703	4,238	3,046	4,028	4,4	3,9	
Mukim Tanjung Kupang	10,647	24,890	5,720	13,521	4,927	11,369	3,384	29,544	2,704	5,364	3,5	3,4	
Mukim Tebrau	316,196	412,373	167,994	216,653	148,202	195,720	89,824	141,744	76,608	111,865	4,1	3,5	
Bandar Johor Bahru	124,317	144,179	63,979	74,360	60,338	69,819	37,230	64,936	31,334	44,209	3,9	3,1	
Bandar Tebrau	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	
												2,8	

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk				Tempat Kediaman				Isi Rumah				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah		Perempuan		Living quarters		Households		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	Total	Male	Female	Females	Living quarters	Households	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Kuang																
Mukim Ulu Benut	23,635	32,226	12,277	17,928	11,358	14,298	6,711	8,047	5,662	7,735	4,2	3,9	4,2	3,9	4,0	4,0
Mukim Kahang	10,468	11,411	6,602	6,645	3,866	4,766	2,824	3,326	2,584	2,804	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,7
Mukim Kuang	150,703	178,773	80,875	96,894	69,828	81,879	42,560	52,931	37,287	45,386	3,9	3,34	3,9	3,34	4,2	4,2
Mukim Layang-Layang	12,378	12,564	7,112	7,062	5,266	5,502	3,334	3,394	3,179	2,832	3,9	3,179	3,9	3,179	3,8	3,8
Mukim Machap	6,077	5,770	3,526	3,177	2,551	2,593	1,522	1,574	1,376	1,477	4,4	1,574	4,4	1,574	3,8	3,8
Mukim Niyor	5,270	6,092	3,365	3,576	1,905	2,516	1,710	1,773	1,455	1,752	3,6	3,576	3,6	3,576	3,5	3,5
Mukim Paloh	13,530	12,677	8,634	7,583	4,896	5,094	3,981	3,900	3,499	3,710	3,8	3,981	3,8	3,981	3,4	3,4
Mukim Rengam	38,167	36,477	21,649	20,633	16,518	15,844	10,331	11,355	8,590	9,474	4,4	11,355	4,4	11,355	3,7	3,7
Bandar Kuang	26,772	26,191	15,242	15,035	11,530	11,156	7,190	7,300	6,324	6,415	4,1	7,300	4,1	7,300	3,7	3,7
Bandar Paloh	271	571	192	309	79	262	38	158	36	147	7,5	192	36	147	3,9	3,9
Bandar Rengam	1,093	1,010	533	472	560	538	324	343	288	261	3,8	533	343	288	3,8	3,8
Kota Tinggi																
Mukim Ulu Sungai Johor	33,564	37,568	17,964	19,725	15,590	17,843	9,167	11,741	7,776	9,745	4,3	9,167	7,776	9,745	3,8	3,8
Mukim Ulu Sungai Sedili Besar	5,839	6,566	3,203	3,553	2,636	3,013	1,786	1,935	1,451	1,674	4,0	3,553	1,786	1,935	3,9	3,9
Mukim Johor Lama	9,859	9,636	5,190	5,190	4,669	4,446	2,595	3,055	2,371	2,693	4,1	5,190	4,446	3,055	3,6	3,6
Mukim Kambau	2,302	2,291	1,602	1,604	700	687	798	1,064	653	799	3,5	1,604	798	1,064	2,9	2,9
Mukim Kota Tinggi	58,613	69,284	30,637	35,957	27,976	33,327	15,971	20,796	13,965	18,123	4,2	35,957	27,976	20,796	3,8	3,8
Mukim Pantai Timur	9,519	21,567	4,870	12,262	4,649	9,305	2,409	7,384	2,133	5,808	4,3	12,262	4,649	9,305	3,6	3,6
Mukim Pengerang	15,169	15,494	7,920	9,216	7,249	6,278	4,580	5,217	3,922	3,963	3,8	9,216	7,249	6,278	3,5	3,5
Mukim Sedili Besar	10,403	11,047	5,476	5,576	4,927	5,471	2,908	3,474	2,527	2,915	4,1	5,576	4,927	3,474	3,8	3,8
Mukim Sedili Kechil	14,288	14,742	7,333	7,737	6,955	7,005	3,553	3,945	3,303	3,535	4,3	7,333	6,955	3,945	4,1	4,1
Mukim Tanjung Surat	23,915	30,187	12,216	15,566	11,699	14,621	5,839	10,496	5,431	7,488	4,0	12,216	15,566	5,839	3,8	3,8
Bandar Kota Tinggi	4,363	4,000	2,322	2,322	2,036	2,041	1,964	1,964	1,208	1,030	4,2	4,000	2,322	1,964	4,2	3,6
Mersing																
Mukim Jemaluang	3,572	5,412	1,862	3,241	1,710	2,171	876	1,265	845	1,250	4,2	5,412	2,171	876	3,7	3,7
Mukim Lenggor	661	290	565	184	96	106	103	106	98	99	4,1	290	106	98	2,9	2,9
Mukim Mersing	37,126	41,687	19,734	22,163	17,392	19,524	9,670	11,553	9,005	11,427	4,0	19,734	22,163	9,670	3,5	3,5
Mukim Padang Endau	9,098	10,111	4,701	5,211	4,397	4,900	2,393	3,027	2,166	2,564	4,2	10,111	5,211	4,397	3,9	3,9
Mukim Penyabong	1,318	1,218	705	661	613	557	318	316	293	285	4,3	705	661	557	3,8	3,8
Mukim Pulau Aur	170	102	94	62	76	40	49	46	45	34	3,0	94	62	40	2,5	2,5
Mukim Pulau Babi	77	184	64	160	13	24	15	26	15	19	3,3	184	64	13	2,5	2,5
Mukim Pulau Remanggil	59	34	21	16	13	21	13	27	23	20	3,0	34	21	13	12	3,0

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk				Tempat Kediaman				Isi Rumah				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Living quarters		Households		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Mersing																
Mukim Pulau Sibu	279	210	171	115	108	95	60	62	57	54	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4
Mukim Pulau Tinggi	164	196	89	117	75	79	44	85	39	59	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Mukim Sembrong	1,117	1,257	565	662	552	595	249	424	229	340	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Mukim Tenggaroh	3,290	4,225	1,765	2,506	1,525	1,719	830	993	774	1,132	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mukim Tengku	5,544	6,691	2,751	3,380	2,793	3,311	1,357	1,793	1,260	1,666	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Mukim Triang	2,413	2,409	1,210	1,193	1,203	1,216	682	804	614	626	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Bandar Mersing	1,700	1,099	994	540	706	559	489	369	430	315	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Bandar Mersing Kanan	168	407	81	206	87	201	43	105	38	107	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Bandar Padang Endau	2,272	2,663	1,201	1,517	1,071	1,146	640	818	595	684	3.7	3.7	-	-	-	-
Muar																
Mukim Ayer Hitam	7,636	6,745	3,833	3,493	3,803	3,252	1,911	2,044	1,806	1,759	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Mukim Bandar	57,016	75,644	28,694	38,013	28,322	37,631	16,292	20,488	14,216	17,385	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Mukim Bukit Kepong	8,932	6,468	4,768	3,452	4,164	3,016	2,149	2,727	1,941	1,792	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mukim Jalan Bakri	32,217	50,911	17,451	31,869	14,766	19,042	8,522	10,862	7,190	9,049	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Mukim Jorak	19,543	28,710	11,272	15,029	8,271	13,681	5,497	7,378	4,318	7,345	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Mukim Lenga	6,995	5,763	3,519	2,901	3,436	2,862	2,076	2,212	1,768	1,627	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mukim Parit Bakar	11,200	19,074	5,735	10,442	5,465	8,632	3,197	4,292	2,688	4,107	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Mukim Parit Jawa	9,772	17,143	5,077	10,050	4,695	7,093	2,883	3,403	2,364	3,335	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Mukim Sri Menanti	11,630	13,238	6,792	8,609	4,838	4,629	2,464	2,896	2,168	2,467	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mukim Sungai Balang	12,525	15,455	6,089	7,742	6,436	7,713	3,338	3,682	2,982	3,909	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Mukim Sungai Raya	10,526	14,720	5,679	9,604	4,847	5,116	2,786	3,306	2,331	2,834	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Mukim Sungai Terap	12,442	14,937	7,155	8,716	5,287	6,221	3,302	3,922	2,691	3,621	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Bandar Bandar Maharani	37,409	43,496	18,360	22,164	19,049	21,332	11,622	12,065	9,911	9,824	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Bandar Bukit Kepong	-	159	-	96	-	63	-	76	-	47	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Bandar Panchor	-	460	-	234	-	226	-	218	-	131	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Bandar Parit Jawa	1,224	1,791	632	851	592	540	381	387	326	352	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Pekan Bukit Pasir	-	62	-	31	-	31	-	22	-	19	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pontian																
Mukim Ayer Baloi	12,220	12,841	6,179	6,663	6,041	6,178	3,123	3,414	2,736	3,081	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Mukim Air Masin	4,021	4,563	2,114	2,476	1,907	2,087	957	1,147	869	1,096	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Mukim Api-Api	12,017	14,803	6,241	7,913	5,776	6,890	3,224	3,805	2,720	3,514	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Mukim Benut	11,522	12,711	5,825	6,719	5,697	5,992	2,996	3,238	2,661	2,986	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil/ daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk				Tempat Kediaman				Isi Rumah				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Living quarters		Households		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Pontian (samb./cont'd)																
Mukim Jeram Batu	23,647	32,457	13,239	18,581	10,408	13,876	5,984	7,624	5,368	7,181	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.0
Mukim Pengkalan Raja	1,188	1,350	602	726	586	624	328	372	264	332	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mukim Pontian	35,536	40,613	18,046	21,222	17,490	19,391	9,757	11,587	8,376	10,873	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0
Mukim Rimba Terjun	25,549	27,601	13,476	14,587	12,073	13,014	6,631	8,185	5,856	7,056	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.1
Mukim Serkat	8,668	9,268	4,502	5,224	4,166	4,044	2,117	2,544	1,880	2,276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mukim Sungai Karang	2,122	2,130	1,096	1,187	1,026	943	546	539	465	521	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mukim Sungai Pinggan	7,038	8,338	3,580	4,244	3,458	4,094	1,811	2,270	1,591	2,013	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1
Bandar Benut	3,221	3,853	1,621	2,029	1,600	1,824	921	1,020	815	922	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2
Bandar Pontian Kechil	1,652	1,787	826	1,071	826	716	600	703	430	421	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
Pekan Nenas	1,537	1,003	919	605	618	398	311	244	308	247	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.7
Segamat																
Mukim Bekok	3,555	3,761	1,966	2,178	1,589	1,513	1,607	1,222	1,197	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
Mukim Buloh Kasap	19,929	22,994	10,746	12,287	9,183	10,707	6,594	7,640	5,315	6,205	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mukim Chaah	12,470	12,735	6,375	6,956	6,095	5,779	4,033	4,262	3,396	3,307	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8
Mukim Gemas	12,702	9,776	6,472	5,534	6,230	4,242	3,711	3,496	3,176	2,840	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.4
Mukim Gemereh	6,363	5,769	2,943	3,040	3,420	2,729	1,859	2,096	1,703	1,685	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.2
Mukim Jabi	7,386	7,205	3,794	3,757	3,572	3,448	2,121	2,362	1,890	2,048	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.5
Mukim Jemantah	15,754	18,986	6,971	8,893	8,783	10,093	3,743	4,474	3,085	4,548	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.5
Mukim Labis	29,343	26,142	14,979	13,654	14,364	12,488	9,046	9,952	7,504	7,732	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.3
Mukim Pogoh	20,750	23,718	10,347	12,481	10,403	11,237	6,282	7,930	5,354	6,294	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mukim Sermin	1,841	1,735	1,110	1,068	731	667	696	696	539	508	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Mukim Sungai Segamat	42,537	52,870	21,680	26,962	20,857	25,908	13,394	16,264	10,838	13,229	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Bandar Batu Anam	2,192	2,417	1,068	1,212	1,124	1,205	705	841	615	711	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4
Bandar Bekok	1,123	1,280	583	682	540	598	523	560	387	423	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Bandar Buloh Kasap	1,718	2,483	858	1,466	860	1,017	511	639	429	524	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Bandar Jemantah	1,440	2,511	747	1,287	693	1,224	494	779	400	638	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0
Bandar Labis	1,399	1,386	739	684	660	702	520	600	393	427	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.2
Bandar Segamat	2,503	1,397	1,285	734	1,218	663	830	670	617	403	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Pekan Gemas Bahru	-	597	-	325	-	272	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk						Isi Rumah Households						Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Population		Perempuan Female		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isi Rumah Households							
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Kulai																
Mukim Kulai	136,462	174,830	72,828	91,105	63,634	83,725	35,491	45,386	29,245	42,270	4.1	3.8				
Mukim Senai	68,339	109,223	36,591	62,487	31,748	46,736	18,399	24,906	15,379	22,951	4.2	3.7				
Mukim Sedenak	17,314	22,535	9,705	11,873	7,609	10,662	4,955	7,036	3,837	6,112	4.5	3.7				
Mukim Bukit Batu	13,884	13,577	7,184	7,143	6,700	6,434	3,321	3,750	2,913	3,462	4.7	3.9				
Bandar Kulai	9,295	9,332	4,871	5,126	4,424	4,206	2,629	2,678	2,233	2,404	4.1	3.5				
Tangkak																
Mukim Tangkak	50,772	63,813	25,812	33,281	24,960	30,532	13,768	16,677	11,253	14,535	4.3	4.2				
Mukim Bukit Serampang	8,601	9,019	4,417	4,888	4,184	4,131	2,447	2,555	2,065	2,220	4.1	3.7				
Mukim Grisek	28,044	33,217	14,965	17,505	13,079	15,712	7,202	8,541	6,426	7,760	4.3	4.2				
Mukim Serom	21,605	25,578	11,020	13,315	10,585	12,263	6,073	7,181	5,081	6,094	4.2	4.1				
Mukim Kundang	3,645	4,440	1,848	2,289	1,797	2,181	1,097	1,155	896	1,063	4.1	4.2				
Mukim Kesang	15,246	18,556	7,795	9,415	7,451	9,141	4,327	5,424	3,705	4,793	4.1	3.8				
Bandar Bukit Kangkar	430	577	229	319	201	258	161	256	129	177	3.3	3.3				
Bandar Parit Bunga	1,261	2,309	742	1,158	509	1,151	270	426	351	469	3.6	4.9				
Bandar Serom	597	1,155	297	590	300	565	152	238	131	234	4.6	4.9				
Bandar Sungai Mati	916	1,737	445	919	471	818	267	376	216	348	4.2	5.0				
Bandar Tangkak	783	2,937	410	1,524	373	1,413	236	558	202	450	3.9	6.6				
Pekan Grisek	-	111	-	58	-	53	-	51	-	35	-	3.2				

Jadual 12: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Johor, 2020
 Table 12: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by local authority areas, Johor, 2020

Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Local Authority Areas	Penduduk Population			Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isi Rumah Households	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	9,614,139	8,234,644		
		32,447,385	16,966,217	15,481,168	9,614,139	8,234,644	3.9
JOHOR							
M.P. Batu Pahat	401,210	211,954	189,256	103,124	93,571	4.0	
M.D. Yong Peng	94,128	49,655	44,473	26,362	22,681	4.1	
M.B. Iskandar Puteri	575,977	303,433	272,544	210,278	143,189	3.8	
M.B. Johor Bahru	858,118	452,592	405,526	313,707	242,073	3.4	
M.B. Pasir Gudang	312,437	169,898	142,539	91,032	81,647	3.7	
M.P. Kulai	294,156	159,126	135,030	79,053	70,959	3.7	
M.P. Klutang	235,715	130,042	105,673	69,388	60,214	3.7	
M.D. Simpang Renggam	88,047	49,272	38,775	24,713	21,779	3.8	
M.P. Pengerang	91,626	49,971	41,655	30,097	23,487	3.7	
M.D. Kota Tinggi	130,756	68,451	62,305	40,218	34,299	3.8	
M.D. Mersing	78,195	41,939	36,256	21,815	20,673	3.6	
M.P. Muar	314,776	173,296	141,480	79,980	69,603	4.2	
M.P. Pontian	173,318	93,247	80,071	46,692	42,519	4.0	
M.P. Segamat	152,458	79,046	73,412	48,057	39,769	3.7	
M.D. Labis	45,304	24,154	21,150	16,981	13,086	3.4	
M.D. Tangkak	163,449	85,231	78,218	43,438	38,178	4.1	

Indikator Demografi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Demographic Indicators,
State*

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/ Jajahan, Johor, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah
 Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehadiran Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kehadiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Kadar Kasar Crude Rate of Increase	Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Natural Increase	Kematian Perinatal Perinatal Deaths
Johor	56,820	15.1		20,615	5.5	36,205	9.6	456
Batu Pahat	6,653	14.1	3,021	6.4	3,632	7.7	50	34
Johor Bahru	24,675	15.8	6,609	4.2	18,066	11.6	192	83
Kluang	4,274	12.7	2,060	6.1	2,214	6.6	40	26
Kota Tinggi	4,182	18.9	1,503	6.8	2,679	12.1	26	19
Mersing	1,431	17.5	525	6.4	906	11.1	23	5
Muar	3,943	14.2	1,848	6.6	2,095	7.5	26	17
Pontian	2,857	16.2	1,241	7.1	1,616	9.2	19	13
Segamat	3,030	14.2	1,567	7.3	1,463	6.8	25	16
Kulai	3,742	13.3	1,243	4.4	2,499	8.9	33	13
Tangkak	2,033	13.2	998	6.5	1,035	6.7	22	12

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran / jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Maternal mortality ratio	Ibu Bersalin Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
								Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces
Johor	346	48	394	19.4	17,808	5,057	4,433	1,323	74.7p
Batu Pahat	47	7	54	-	2,353	538	461	136	..
Johor Bahru	124	23	147	28.4	6,215	2,233	1,619	604	..
Kluang	36	4	40	-	1,389	494	1,109	128	..
Kota Tinggi	30	2	32	-	1,898	96	225	19	..
Mersing	9	2	11	69.9	581	49	106	5	..
Muar	21	2	23	-	1,324	420	271	117	..
Pontian	18	1	19	-	1,006	199	182	53	..
Segamat	25	4	29	66.0	975	353	150	95	..
Kulai	24	-	24	26.7	953	465	215	122	..
Tangkak	12	3	15	-	680	210	95	44	..

Note/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
 The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permuulaan
 p Preliminary

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan.
 The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district.

* Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan
 Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Lelaki

Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehilangan Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian Perinatal Parinatal Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Death
Johor	29,334	14.9	12,172	6.2	17,162	8.7	260	129
Batu Pahat	3,417	14.2	1,678	7.0	1,739	7.2	24	18
Johor Bahru	12,721	15.5	3,988	4.9	8,733	10.6	100	41
Kluang	2,189	11.9	1,243	6.8	946	5.1	22	16
Kota Tinggi	2,157	18.8	920	8.0	1,237	10.8	16	11
Mersing	729	17.1	322	7.5	407	9.5	18	3
Muar	2,028	14.0	1,069	7.4	959	6.6	16	9
Pontian	1,497	16.4	696	7.6	801	8.8	15	8
Segamat	1,591	14.8	878	8.2	713	6.7	17	12
Kulai	1,950	13.0	768	5.1	1,182	7.9	17	6
Tangkak	1,055	13.4	610	7.8	445	5.7	15	5

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
							Percercaian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Percercaian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces
Johor	188	25	213	-	17,808	5,057	4,433	1,323
Batu Pahat	26	3	29	-	2,353	538	461	136
Johor Bahru	60	13	73	-	6,215	2,233	1,619	604
Kluang	22	2	24	-	1,389	494	1,109	128
Kota Tinggi	14	1	15	-	1,898	96	225	19
Mersing	5	-	5	-	581	49	106	5
Muar	11	2	13	-	1,324	420	271	117
Pontian	12	-	12	-	1,006	199	182	53
Segamat	18	2	20	-	975	353	150	95
Kulai	15	-	15	-	953	465	215	122
Tangkak	5	2	7	-	680	210	95	44

Nota/Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
 The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permualaan

p Preliminary

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan.

The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district.

* Bilangan perkahwinan/ percercaian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan
 Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Perempuan
 Sex . Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehilangan Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar	Kematian Perinatal Parinatal Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Death
Johor	27,486	15.3	8,443	4.7	19,043	10.6	196	109
Batu Pahat	3,236	14.0	1,343	5.8	1,893	8.2	26	16
Johor Bahru	11,954	16.2	2,621	3.6	9,333	12.6	92	42
Kluang	2,085	13.8	817	5.4	1,268	8.4	18	10
Kota Tinggi	2,025	19.0	583	5.5	1,442	13.5	10	8
Mersing	702	18.1	203	5.2	499	12.9	5	2
Muar	1,915	14.3	779	5.8	1,136	8.5	10	8
Pontian	1,360	16.0	545	6.4	815	9.6	4	5
Segamat	1,439	13.5	689	6.5	750	7.0	8	4
Kulai	1,792	13.5	475	3.6	1,317	9.9	16	7
Tangkak	978	13.0	388	5.1	590	7.8	7	7

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
							Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces
Johor	158	23	181	19.4	17,894	5,023	4,406	1,276
Batu Pahat	21	4	25	-	2,537	529	499	135
Johor Bahru	64	10	74	28.4	5,879	2,270	1,730	580
Kluang	14	2	16	-	1,353	462	460	111
Kota Tinggi	16	1	17	-	2,027	102	360	25
Mersing	4	2	6	69.9	639	45	138	6
Muar	10	-	10	-	1,480	396	330	119
Pontian	6	1	7	-	1,055	200	259	62
Segamat	7	2	9	66.0	1,125	346	183	93
Kulai	9	-	9	26.7	947	446	312	102
Tangkak	7	1	8	-	821	227	135	43

Nota/Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
 The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permualaan
 p Preliminary

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan.
 The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district.

* Bilangan perkahwinan/perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan
 Number of marriages/divorces are too small to be published

Jadual 14 : Kelahiran hidup (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 14 : Live births (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative district/ Jajahan</i>	Kelahiran hidup <i>Live births</i>			Kadar kelahiran kasar <i>Crude birth rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
JOHOR	56,820	53,584	53,403	15.1	14.9	15.3
Batu Pahat	6,653	3,417	3,236	14.1	14.2	14.0
Johor Bahru	24,675	24,675	24,675	15.8	15.8	15.8
Kluang	4,274	4,274	4,274	12.7	12.7	12.7
Kota Tinggi	4,182	4,182	4,182	18.9	18.9	18.9
Mersing	1,431	1,431	1,431	17.5	17.5	17.5
Muar	3,943	3,943	3,943	14.2	14.2	14.2
Pontian	2,857	2,857	2,857	16.2	16.2	16.2
Segamat	3,030	3,030	3,030	14.2	14.2	14.2
Kulai	3,742	3,742	3,742	13.3	13.3	13.3
Tangkak	2,033	2,033	2,033	13.2	13.2	13.2

Nota/ Notes:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

The rates are per 1,000 population

Jadual 15 : Kematian (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020
 Table 15 : Deaths (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative district/ Jajahan</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>			Kadar Kematian Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
JOHOR	20,615	20,615	20,615	5.5	6.2	4.7
Batu Pahat	3,021	3,021	3,021	6.4	6.4	6.4
Johor Bahru	6,609	6,609	6,609	4.2	4.2	4.2
Kluang	2,060	2,060	2,060	6.1	6.1	6.1
Kota Tinggi	1,503	1,503	1,503	6.8	6.8	6.8
Mersing	525	525	525	6.4	6.4	6.4
Muar	1,848	1,848	1,848	6.6	6.6	6.6
Pontian	1,241	1,241	1,241	7.1	7.1	7.1
Segamat	1,567	1,567	1,567	7.3	7.3	7.3
Kulai	1,243	1,243	1,243	4.4	4.4	4.4
Tangkak	998	998	998	6.5	6.5	6.5

Nota/ Notes:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

The rates are per 1,000 population

Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Johor, 2020
 Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Johor, 2020

		Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total	
	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		2,118	16.3
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		1,711	13.2
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		1,026	7.9
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		433	3.3
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		318	2.4
6. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>		271	2.1
7. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>		259	2.0
8. <i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>		225	1.7
9. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		176	1.4
10. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		162	1.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		12,994	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		4,510	59.2
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		341	4.5
3. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		222	2.9
4. <i>Penyakit cerebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		164	2.2
5. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		125	1.6
6. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		106	1.4
7. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		101	1.3
8. <i>Barah payu dara Breast cancer</i>		91	1.2
9. <i>Barah hati Liver cancer</i>		85	1.1
10. <i>Lelah Asthma</i>		69	0.9
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		7,621	

Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Johor, 2020
 Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Johor, 2020

		Jantina : Lelaki Sex : Male	
	Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>	Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	1,495	18.5
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	1,049	13.0
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	609	7.5
4.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	373	4.6
5.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	239	3.0
6.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	170	2.1
7.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	164	2.0
8.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	126	1.6
9.	<i>Diseases of the liver</i>	103	1.3
10.	<i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	102	1.3
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		8,067	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>	Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1.	<i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	2,168	52.8
2.	<i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>	211	5.1
3.	<i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	140	3.4
4.	<i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	103	2.5
5.	<i>Penyakit jantung iskemia</i> <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	95	2.3
6.	<i>Barah trachea, bronkus dan paru-paru</i> <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	69	1.7
7.	<i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	64	1.6
8.	<i>Barah hati</i> <i>Liver cancer</i>	53	1.3
9.	<i>Lelah</i> <i>Asthma</i>	48	1.2
10.	<i>Tibi/Batuk kering</i> <i>Tuberculosis</i>	18	0.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		4,105	

Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Johor, 2020
 Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Johor, 2020

Jantina : Perempuan Sex : Female		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	662	13.4
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	623	12.6
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	417	8.5
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	267	5.4
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	95	1.9
6. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	80	1.6
7. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	79	1.6
8. <i>Transport accidents</i>	60	1.2
9. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	57	1.2
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	55	1.1
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	4,927	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	2,342	66.6
2. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>	130	3.7
3. <i>Barah payu dara</i> <i>Breast cancer</i>	90	2.6
4. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	82	2.3
5. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	61	1.7
6. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	42	1.2
7. <i>Barah hati</i> <i>Liver cancer</i>	32	0.9
8. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru</i> <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	32	0.9
9. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia</i> <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	30	0.9
10. <i>Lelah</i> <i>Asthma</i>	21	0.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	3,516	

Jadual 16.1: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Batu Pahat, 2020

Table 16.1: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Batu Pahat, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	346	16.7
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	278	13.4
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	194	9.4
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	84	4.1
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	55	2.7
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	2,070	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>	808	85.0
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>	10	1.1
3. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>	6	0.6
4. <i>Penyakit cerebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	5	0.5
5. <i>Lelah Asthma</i>	2	0.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	951	

Jadual 16.2: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Johor Bahru, 2020
 Table 16.2: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Johor Bahru, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		601	14.6
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		504	12.2
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		311	7.6
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		124	3.0
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		105	2.5
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		4,119	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		1,012	40.6
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		221	8.9
3. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		118	4.7
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		67	2.7
5. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		65	2.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		2,490	

Jadual 16.3: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kluang, 2020

Table 16.3: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kluang, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		190	15.6
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		176	14.5
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		80	6.6
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		44	3.6
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		26	2.1
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		1,216	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		464	55.0
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		29	3.4
3. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		24	2.8
4. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		21	2.5
5. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		20	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		844	

Jadual 16.4: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kota Tinggi, 2020
 Table 16.4: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kota Tinggi, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		197	16.5
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		135	11.3
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		105	8.8
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		36	3.0
5. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>		34	2.8
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		1,194	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		204	66.0
2. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		8	2.6
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		6	1.9
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		6	1.9
5. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		5	1.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		309	

Jadual 16.5: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Mersing, 2020
 Table 16.5: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Mersing, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		45	13.8
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		42	12.9
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		24	7.4
4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		11	3.4
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>		10	3.1
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		325	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		129	64.5
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		4	2.0
3. <i>Lelah Asthma</i>		3	1.5
4. <i>Barah hati Liver cancer</i>		2	1.0
5. <i>Barah ovarи Ovary cancer</i>		2	1.0
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		200	

Jadual 16.6: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Muar, 2020
 Table 16.6: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Muar, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		294	23.9
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		170	13.8
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		97	7.9
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		37	3.0
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>		33	2.7
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		1,229	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		495	80.0
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		20	3.2
3. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		12	1.9
4. <i>Lelah Asthma</i>		5	0.8
5. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		4	0.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		619	

Jadual 16.7: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Pontian, 2020
 Table 16.7: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Pontian, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		102	13.9
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		95	12.9
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		75	10.2
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		29	3.9
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		18	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		735	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		310	61.3
2. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		18	3.6
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		15	3.0
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		11	2.2
5. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		10	2.0
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		506	

Jadual 16.8: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Segamat, 2020
 Table 16.8: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Segamat, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Pneumonia</i>		131	16.9
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		119	15.4
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		60	7.8
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		27	3.5
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		17	2.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		774	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		514	64.8
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		19	2.4
3. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		19	2.4
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		17	2.1
5. <i>Barah hati Liver cancer</i>		12	1.5
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		793	

Jadual 16.9: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kulai, 2020
 Table 16.9: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kulai, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		117	15.5
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		96	12.7
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		46	6.1
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		23	3.1
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		15	2.0
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		753	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		277	56.5
2. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		27	5.5
3. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		15	3.1
4. <i>Barah payu dara Breast cancer</i>		11	2.2
5. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		11	2.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		490	

Jadual 16.10: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Tangkak, 2020
 Table 16.10: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Tangkak, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		107	18.5
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		84	14.5
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		34	5.9
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		29	5.0
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>		14	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		579	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		297	70.9
2. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		13	3.1
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		9	2.1
4. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		9	2.1
5. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		7	1.7
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		419	

Indikator Sosial dan Ekonomi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Social and Economic Indicators,
State*

Jadual 17: Saiz keluasan tanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 17: Size of land area by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Luas kawasan Land area (km ²)
JOHOR	2018	19,166
	2019	19,166
	2020	19,166
Batu Pahat	2018	1,966
	2019	1,966
	2020	1,966
Johor Bahru	2018	1,066
	2019	1,066
	2020	1,066
Kluang	2018	2,865
	2019	2,865
	2020	2,865
Kota Tinggi	2018	3,489
	2019	3,489
	2020	3,489
Mersing	2018	2,857
	2019	2,857
	2020	2,857
Muar	2018	1,393
	2019	1,393
	2020	1,393
Pontian	2018	933
	2019	933
	2020	933
Segamat	2018	2,867
	2019	2,867
	2020	2,867
Kulai	2018	756
	2019	756
	2020	756
Tangkak	2018	977
	2019	977
	2020	977

Sumber: Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia

Jadual 18: Statistik jalan negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan agensi negeri, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 18: State road statistics by administrative district and state agencies, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Jabatan Kerja Raya Public Works Department	Pihak Tempatan Local Authority	Pejabat Daerah & Tanah Land & District Office	Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran Department Of Irrigation & Drainage	(km)
JOHOR	2018	23,304.3	8,783.5	11,808.4	927.4	1,785.0	
	2019	23,727.1	9,197.0	11,166.3	1,515.1	1,848.7	
	2020	25,513.1	9,184.8	12,493.6	1,759.0	2,075.8	
Batu Pahat	2018	4,223.5	2,270.4	1,350.0	131.7	471.4	
	2019	4,198.3	2,284.2	1,353.3	170.6	390.3	
	2020	4,528.0	2,284.2	1,471.2	211.5	561.0	
Johor Bahru ^a	2018	5,279.3	387.1	4,737.0	135.6	19.6	
	2019	4,827.4	388.5	4,249.4	169.9	19.6	
	2020	4,927.6	393.0	4,340.8	174.2	19.6	
Kluang	2018	2,383.1	973.4	1,187.8	55.4	166.5	
	2019	2,242.9	958.5	990.9	112.3	181.2	
	2020	2,623.5	938.3	1,288.5	215.4	181.2	
Kota Tinggi	2018	863.9	406.0	438.1	7.4	12.4	
	2019	922.2	380.5	328.2	186.8	26.7	
	2020	1,047.5	388.9	442.0	186.8	29.7	
Mersing	2018	672.6	404.5	141.0	28.4	98.8	
	2019	778.3	406.8	215.8	37.4	118.3	
	2020	802.4	406.8	222.3	37.4	135.9	
Muar	2018	2,803.7	1,183.9	1,095.8	148.6	375.4	
	2019	2,846.2	1,169.0	1,095.8	206.0	375.4	
	2020	2,851.2	1,169.0	1,095.9	206.9	379.4	
Pontian	2018	1,870.9	1,142.8	413.3	74.5	240.3	
	2019	2,295.3	1,454.7	421.2	151.9	267.5	
	2020	2,338.1	1,454.7	421.2	195.0	267.2	
Segamat	2018	2,045.9	931.7	659.4	277.7	177.1	
	2019	2,252.4	951.0	718.2	378.5	204.7	
	2020	2,858.4	946.1	1,308.3	366.4	237.7	
Kulai	2018	1,606.8	166.3	1,396.9	11.6	32.1	
	2019	1,633.5	166.3	1,403.3	12.4	51.5	
	2020	1,805.6	166.3	1,512.9	75.9	50.5	
Tangkak	2018	1,554.6	917.4	389.1	56.5	191.6	
	2019	1,730.6	1,037.5	390.3	89.4	213.5	
	2020	1,731.0	1,037.5	390.6	89.4	213.5	

Sumber: Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia

Source: Public Works Department Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Johor Bahru Tengah dan Pasir Gudang

Includes Johor Bahru Tengah and Pasir Gudang

Statistik jalan negeri mengikut daftar MARRIS sehingga 31 Disember pada tahun tersebut berdasarkan laporan MARRIS online bertarikh 18 Januari tahun berikutnya

State road statistics by MARRIS registered up to 31st December at that year is based on MARRIS online report dated 18th January for the following year

Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
JOHOR	2018	811,350	63,929	45,810	407,196	1,393
	2019	838,528	64,776	48,323	423,307	1,991
	2020	859,461	65,134	49,976	436,597	2,715
Batu Pahat	2018	86,678	16,890	7,341	37,696	84
	2019	91,340	16,889	7,918	41,282	84
	2020	93,714	16,947	8,440	42,814	84
Johor Bahru	2018	429,798	11,208	17,371	222,465	1,028
	2019	447,180	11,505	18,245	231,509	1,576
	2020	457,425	11,592	18,411	236,977	2,022
Kluang	2018	67,093	8,980	4,906	33,585	-
	2019	68,686	8,987	5,110	34,810	-
	2020	69,384	8,988	5,276	35,250	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	23,564	4,636	767	13,386	-
	2019	24,573	4,748	819	14,059	-
	2020	27,994	4,821	949	16,939	-
Mersing	2018	6,898	1,676	238	2,546	-
	2019	7,093	1,676	242	2,603	-
	2020	7,109	1,676	258	2,603	-
Muar	2018	43,748	2,437	5,152	13,289	22
	2019	44,378	2,451	5,454	13,599	22
	2020	45,089	2,465	5,832	13,916	22
Pontian	2018	19,330	2,642	2,462	8,091	-
	2019	19,673	2,771	2,614	8,137	-
	2020	19,911	2,774	2,686	8,300	-
Segamat	2018	45,944	9,735	3,043	20,875	-
	2019	45,899	9,925	3,115	21,183	-
	2020	46,281	9,995	3,126	21,428	-
Kulai	2018	68,376	4,288	2,665	47,170	211
	2019	69,422	4,382	2,775	47,904	211
	2020	71,525	4,428	2,869	49,557	489
Tangkak	2018	19,921	1,437	1,865	8,093	48
	2019	20,284	1,442	2,031	8,221	98
	2020	21,029	1,448	2,129	8,813	98

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta

Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/</i>
JOHOR	2018	10,243	152,004	50,200	24,779	55,796
	2019	12,515	151,794	50,110	26,443	59,269
	2020	13,795	152,312	51,041	26,382	61,509
Batu Pahat	2018	124	21,609	1,060	714	1,160
	2019	156	21,749	1,036	906	1,320
	2020	316	21,851	1,244	698	1,320
Johor Bahru	2018	8,619	49,392	46,163	21,631	51,921
	2019	10,451	49,394	46,163	23,103	55,234
	2020	11,419	49,394	46,886	23,250	57,474
Kluang	2018	156	18,628	200	638	-
	2019	268	18,673	200	638	-
	2020	356	18,676	200	638	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	220	3,936	180	64	375
	2019	392	3,936	180	64	375
	2020	392	4,274	180	64	375
Mersing	2018	-	2,438	-	-	-
	2019	-	2,572	-	-	-
	2020	-	2,572	-	-	-
Muar	2018	152	20,744	214	286	1,452
	2019	152	20,748	214	286	1,452
	2020	152	20,750	214	286	1,452
Pontian	2018	140	5,717	45	233	-
	2019	156	5,717	45	233	-
	2020	156	5,717	45	233	-
Segamat	2018	112	11,815	334	30	-
	2019	112	11,266	268	30	-
	2020	128	11,306	268	30	-
Kulai	2018	720	9,247	2,004	1,183	888
	2019	828	9,247	2,004	1,183	888
	2020	860	9,247	2,004	1,183	888
Tangkak	2018	-	8,478	-	-	-
	2019	-	8,492	-	-	-
	2020	16	8,525	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 20: Bilangan unit kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020
 Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
JOHOR	2018	11,792	125	930	6,255	-
	2019	15,670	473	1,580	9,231	50
	2020	12,097	183	1,024	7,165	561
Batu Pahat	2018	1,197	29	296	840	-
	2019	3,883	133	448	2,802	-
	2020	606	17	92	472	-
Johor Bahru	2018	8,278	36	152	3,797	-
	2019	7,834	241	260	3,930	-
	2020	5,867	44	140	2,445	283
Kluang	2018	486	1	14	446	-
	2019	1,593	7	204	1,225	-
	2020	698	1	166	440	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	335	-	-	335	-
	2019	135	-	-	135	-
	2020	1,075	23	26	1,026	-
Mersing	2018	52	-	-	52	-
	2019	195	-	4	57	-
	2020	16	-	16	-	-
Muar	2018	843	21	266	490	-
	2019	630	14	302	310	-
	2020	709	14	374	315	-
Pontian	2018	120	5	52	63	-
	2019	85	51	18	-	-
	2020	122	1	32	89	-
Segamat	2018	113	1	16	96	-
	2019	386	2	94	290	-
	2020	238	32	-	179	-
Kulai	2018	199	32	42	61	-
	2019	566	20	84	354	-
	2020	1,962	46	94	1,512	278
Tangkak	2018	169	-	92	75	-
	2019	363	5	166	128	50
	2020	804	5	84	687	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 20: Bilangan unit kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
JOHOR	2018	990	68	45	542	2,837
	2019	724	337	56	192	3,027
	2020	1,000	57	126	99	1,882
Batu Pahat	2018	12	20	-	-	-
	2019	32	140	56	192	80
	2020	-	25	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	956	-	-	500	2,837
	2019	456	-	-	-	2,947
	2020	848	-	126	99	1,882
Kluang	2018	-	25	-	-	-
	2019	112	45	-	-	-
	2020	88	3	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	134	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	21	45	-	-
	2019	-	4	-	-	-
	2020	-	6	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	16	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	16	11	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	22	-	-	42	-
	2019	108	-	-	-	-
	2020	32	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	2	-	-	-
	2019	-	14	-	-	-
	2020	16	12	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 21: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman akan datang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020
 Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
JOHOR	2018	70,178	1,537	4,512	41,699	2,491
	2019	59,836	1,180	3,104	35,200	3,106
	2020	49,607	900	3,003	29,807	2,373
Batu Pahat	2018	6,144	218	886	4,423	-
	2019	3,783	142	808	2,437	-
	2020	3,213	113	507	2,212	-
Johor Bahru	2018	42,723	592	1,142	22,075	1,711
	2019	34,487	345	314	16,936	2,326
	2020	28,739	118	522	15,507	1,721
Kluang	2018	2,346	231	338	1,640	-
	2019	1,981	250	212	1,338	-
	2020	2,521	367	174	1,814	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	10,137	78	352	8,186	-
	2019	10,039	245	320	7,725	-
	2020	7,214	172	198	5,401	-
Mersing	2018	298	2	28	92	-
	2019	122	2	24	54	-
	2020	159	2	18	97	-
Muar	2018	1,640	40	816	777	-
	2019	1,800	33	724	1,038	-
	2020	2,142	47	738	1,283	-
Pontian	2018	692	129	298	169	-
	2019	557	7	204	250	-
	2020	604	3	150	299	-
Segamat	2018	800	80	110	583	-
	2019	847	80	24	668	-
	2020	788	47	24	661	-
Kulai	2018	3,916	137	228	2,695	780
	2019	4,368	46	124	3,386	780
	2020	2,604	5	132	1,558	652
Tangkak	2018	1,482	30	314	1,059	-
	2019	1,852	30	350	1,368	-
	2020	1,623	26	540	975	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 21: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman akan datang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
JOHOR	2018	3,170	1,472	1,745	2,665	10,887
	2019	2,884	1,284	1,505	2,317	9,256
	2020	3,376	882	752	2,402	6,112
Batu Pahat	2018	162	259	116	-	80
	2019	182	154	60	-	-
	2020	20	45	60	96	160
Johor Bahru	2018	2,526	-	1,267	2,603	10,807
	2019	1,972	-	1,083	2,255	9,256
	2020	2,466	-	330	2,244	5,831
Kluang	2018	88	49	-	-	-
	2019	88	93	-	-	-
	2020	76	90	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	186	911	362	62	-
	2019	414	911	362	62	-
	2020	446	573	362	62	-
Mersing	2018	-	176	-	-	-
	2019	-	42	-	-	-
	2020	-	42	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	7	-	-	-
	2019	-	5	-	-	-
	2020	60	14	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	96	-	-	-	-
	2019	96	-	-	-	-
	2020	96	56	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	8	19	-	-	-
	2019	56	19	-	-	-
	2020	48	8	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	76	-	-	-	-
	2019	32	-	-	-	-
	2020	136	-	-	-	121
Tangkak	2018	28	51	-	-	-
	2019	44	60	-	-	-
	2020	28	54	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020
 Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
JOHOR	2018	89,753	2,652	6,338	43,055	3,519
	2019	79,771	2,375	6,390	39,240	2,882
	2020	70,208	2,261	5,555	33,896	3,083
Batu Pahat	2018	8,547	485	1,602	4,597	-
	2019	8,073	413	1,120	4,540	128
	2020	3,973	413	885	2,112	128
Johor Bahru	2018	61,774	958	3,364	26,366	2,234
	2019	52,197	856	3,766	22,673	1,519
	2020	49,363	939	3,282	21,507	1,520
Kluang	2018	4,000	153	212	3,400	-
	2019	3,786	334	148	3,262	-
	2020	4,278	286	198	3,600	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	7,810	576	484	4,335	782
	2019	7,784	320	506	4,299	782
	2020	7,350	415	490	3,858	782
Mersing	2018	174	4	18	126	-
	2019	200	6	34	129	-
	2020	266	6	42	187	-
Muar	2018	342	33	64	131	-
	2019	306	31	64	131	-
	2020	155	28	28	19	-
Pontian	2018	1,144	46	310	384	44
	2019	1,280	42	330	572	44
	2020	973	43	298	392	44
Segamat	2018	2,875	246	30	2,045	-
	2019	3,188	276	228	2,297	-
	2020	1,568	36	232	1,226	-
Kulai	2018	2,351	134	190	1,226	409
	2019	2,338	81	152	920	409
	2020	2,037	81	76	864	609
Tangkak	2018	736	17	64	445	50
	2019	619	16	42	417	-
	2020	245	14	24	131	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
JOHOR	2018	6,126	1,662	5,598	8,187	12,616
	2019	6,112	1,194	3,457	5,727	12,394
	2020	4,543	744	3,065	5,157	11,904
Batu Pahat	2018	68	273	416	1,106	-
	2019	48	142	416	1,106	160
	2020	48	21	96	270	-
Johor Bahru	2018	4,714	296	5,021	6,814	12,007
	2019	4,652	296	2,770	4,201	11,464
	2020	3,399	296	2,698	4,467	11,255
Kluang	2018	112	123	-	-	-
	2019	-	42	-	-	-
	2020	152	42	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	624	-	161	267	581
	2019	868	-	161	267	581
	2020	796	-	161	267	581
Mersing	2018	-	26	-	-	-
	2019	-	31	-	-	-
	2020	-	31	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	86	-	-	28
	2019	-	80	-	-	-
	2020	-	80	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	164	196	-	-	-
	2019	100	124	-	-	68
	2020	4	124	-	-	68
Segamat	2018	52	502	-	-	-
	2019	52	335	-	-	-
	2020	-	74	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	392	-	-	-	-
	2019	392	-	110	153	121
	2020	144	-	110	153	-
Tangkak	2018	-	160	-	-	-
	2019	-	144	-	-	-
	2020	-	76	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house	(RM)
Batu Pahat	2018	320,000	458,800	330,000	-	
	2019	595,000	490,000	318,000	116,000	
	2020	365,000	556,000	287,980	-	
Johor Bahru	2018	395,000	850,000	450,000	337,500	
	2019	458,000	760,000	460,000	330,000	
	2020	420,000	850,000	450,000	300,000	
Kluang	2018	206,500	446,956	288,000	-	
	2019	250,000	550,000	250,000	-	
	2020	205,000	448,800	250,000	-	
Kota Tinggi	2018	180,000	420,000	280,000	-	
	2019	215,000	650,000	300,000	-	
	2020	180,000	414,000	300,000	550,000	
Mersing	2018	195,000	585,000	150,000	-	
	2019	148,000	583,095	170,000	-	
	2020	188,500	647,000	255,000	-	
Muar	2018	500,000	428,000	330,500	-	
	2019	481,500	400,000	364,480	-	
	2020	488,700	439,000	360,000	-	
Pontian	2018	230,000	340,000	300,000	-	
	2019	300,000	499,800	357,500	-	
	2020	350,000	390,000	315,500	-	
Segamat	2018	335,000	359,000	225,800	-	
	2019	185,000	400,000	200,000	-	
	2020	220,000	359,670	230,000	-	
Kulai	2018	245,000	559,400	335,000	230,000	
	2019	230,000	623,300	360,000	251,000	
	2020	200,000	580,000	357,000	260,000	
Tangkak	2018	395,000	388,000	250,000	-	
	2019	315,000	425,288	286,000	-	
	2020	467,500	429,000	285,000	-	

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta
Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>	(RM)
Batu Pahat	2018	483,000	84,000	65,000	145,000	248,000	
	2019	528,000	90,000	58,000	75,000	280,000	
	2020	558,000	97,250	88,000	65,000	314,000	
Johor Bahru	2018	1,000,000	179,000	75,000	120,000	320,000	
	2019	880,000	190,000	75,000	125,000	340,000	
	2020	770,000	215,000	95,500	150,000	330,000	
Kluang	2018	560,060	58,500	78,000	80,000	82,500	
	2019	518,000	70,000	88,000	72,000	-	
	2020	518,000	70,000	80,000	95,000	-	
Kota Tinggi	2018	750,000	100,000	60,000	-	150,000	
	2019	750,000	77,500	-	78,000	170,000	
	2020	908,800	118,500	-	-	212,000	
Mersing	2018	-	86,000	-	-	-	
	2019	-	77,500	-	-	-	
	2020	-	70,000	-	-	-	
Muar	2018	658,000	80,000	55,000	149,000	156,000	
	2019	508,000	85,000	65,000	148,000	180,000	
	2020	490,000	95,000	-	135,000	280,000	
Pontian	2018	630,000	80,000	-	-	-	
	2019	630,000	85,000	50,000	75,000	-	
	2020	615,000	80,000	56,000	60,000	-	
Segamat	2018	439,700	60,000	-	-	-	
	2019	445,000	65,000	-	-	-	
	2020	314,348	65,000	-	-	-	
Kulai	2018	695,000	100,000	50,000	120,000	207,500	
	2019	745,800	140,000	62,500	142,500	150,000	
	2020	790,000	170,000	72,500	140,000	170,000	
Tangkak	2018	271,300	60,000	-	-	-	
	2019	371,440	80,000	-	65,000	94,000	
	2020	330,000	76,000	-	-	130,000	

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta

Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

Jadual 24: Bilangan unit kediaman Program Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan status pemilikan, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 24: Number of completed People's Housing Programme (PHP) residential units by administrative district and ownership status, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent
JOHOR	2018	500	-
	2019	967	-
	2020	-	1,450
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	500	-
	2019	967	-
	2020	-	1,450
Kluang	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Note:

Maklumat PPR yang dipaparkan adalah berdasarkan unit PPR yang siap pada tahun tersebut
The PHP information is displayed based on the PHP units completed in that year

Jadual 25: Statistik program baik pulih rumah daif di bandar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

Table 25: Statistics on repair of dilapidated houses programme in town by administrative district, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of programmes</i>
JOHOR	57
Batu Pahat	14
Johor Bahru	3
Kluang	1
Kota Tinggi	20
Mersing	-
Muar	1
Pontian	-
Segamat	1
Kulai	3
Tangkak	14

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Jadual 26: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis rumah yang didiami, Johor, 2014, 2016 dan 2019
 Table 26: Percentage of household by administrative district and type of occupied dwelling, Johor, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent	Kuarters Quarters	Jumlah Total
JOHOR	2014	78.5	17.6	3.9	100.0
	2016	77.3	19.6	3.1	100.0
	2019	77.5	20.0	2.5	100.0
Batu Pahat	2014	87.7	11.1	1.3	100.0
	2016	87.8	10.6	1.6	100.0
	2019	88.5	10.5	1.0	100.0
Johor Bahru	2014	73.2	23.4	3.4	100.0
	2016	69.6	27.2	3.2	100.0
	2019	69.7	28.4	1.9	100.0
Kluang	2014	78.7	15.0	6.3	100.0
	2016	79.7	14.9	5.4	100.0
	2019	80.5	16.4	3.1	100.0
Kota Tinggi	2014	76.0	11.2	12.9	100.0
	2016	85.4	9.8	4.8	100.0
	2019	79.6	14.4	6.0	100.0
Mersing	2014	68.2	14.0	17.7	100.0
	2016	76.8	17.7	5.5	100.0
	2019	77.6	11.5	10.9	100.0
Muar	2014	86.9	11.9	1.3	100.0
	2016	84.7	12.6	2.7	100.0
	2019	87.3	10.8	1.9	100.0
Pontian	2014	89.5	9.6	1.0	100.0
	2016	84.3	13.4	2.3	100.0
	2019	81.8	17.5	0.7	100.0
Segamat	2014	83.3	11.4	5.3	100.0
	2016	86.6	12.4	1.0	100.0
	2019	85.9	10.8	3.3	100.0
Kulai	2014	76.3	20.3	3.4	100.0
	2016	76.9	19.9	3.2	100.0
	2019	75.4	21.3	3.3	100.0
Tangkak	2014	89.6	10.1	0.3	100.0
	2016	86.0	10.4	3.6	100.0
	2019	85.4	11.0	3.6	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran
 The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 27: Statistik utama tenaga buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 27: Principal statistics of labour force by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Tenaga buruh Labour force ('000)	Penduduk bekerja Employed person ('000)	Penganggur Unemployed person ('000)	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate (%)	Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate (%)
JOHOR	2018 ^r	1,745.1	1,693.3	51.9	68.9	3.0
	2019 ^r	1,805.7	1,756.1	49.6	70.3	2.7
	2020 ^p	1,840.6	1,775.6	65.0	70.4	3.5
Batu Pahat	2018 ^r	207.1	203.1	4.0	68.7	1.9
	2019 ^r	213.6	209.8	3.7	70.3	1.7
	2020 ^p	219.1	214.4	4.7	70.4	2.1
Johor Bahru	2018 ^r	768.4	742.8	25.6	71.8	3.3
	2019 ^r	792.4	767.8	24.6	73.0	3.1
	2020 ^p	803.8	771.3	32.5	73.0	4.0
Kluang	2018 ^r	159.3	153.2	6.2	69.6	3.9
	2019 ^r	166.1	160.5	5.6	71.3	3.4
	2020 ^p	167.9	160.9	7.1	71.4	4.2
Kota Tinggi	2018 ^r	94.7	91.9	2.8	67.9	3.0
	2019 ^r	100.7	98.0	2.8	69.7	2.7
	2020 ^p	103.4	99.9	3.5	69.8	3.4
Mersing	2018 ^r	32.2	31.4	0.8	59.0	2.5
	2019 ^r	33.2	32.4	0.8	60.4	2.4
	2020 ^p	33.9	32.8	1.1	60.8	3.3
Muar	2018 ^r	120.7	118.6	2.1	65.6	1.8
	2019 ^r	126.4	124.3	2.1	67.5	1.7
	2020 ^p	129.9	126.9	2.9	67.7	2.3
Pontian	2018 ^r	74.1	71.7	2.4	64.7	3.2
	2019 ^r	77.2	74.8	2.4	66.2	3.1
	2020 ^p	79.3	76.1	3.1	66.4	4.0
Segamat	2018 ^r	96.7	94.0	2.7	68.9	2.8
	2019 ^r	100.1	97.6	2.6	70.4	2.6
	2020 ^p	103.3	99.7	3.7	70.5	3.6
Kulai	2018 ^r	129.7	125.9	3.8	64.8	2.9
	2019 ^r	131.7	128.1	3.6	66.4	2.7
	2020 ^p	133.6	129.1	4.5	66.7	3.4
Tangkak	2018 ^r	62.1	60.6	1.5	62.2	2.3
	2019 ^r	64.3	62.9	1.4	64.1	2.1
	2020 ^p	66.3	64.5	1.8	64.4	2.7

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^r Dikemaskini
Revised

^p Permulaan
Preliminary

Statistik Tenaga Buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran digunakan secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi

Labour Force Statistics by administrative district to be used with caution due to high relative standard error (RSE)

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihian Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Pembinaan Construction	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pemasakan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
JOHOR	2018	3,117	201	148	1,986	-	-	71	115
	2019	2,246	69	-	1,299	-	1	42	199
	2020	11,803	139	14	7,373	-	-	282	820
Batu Pahat	2018	80	4	-	49	-	-	-	14
	2019	175	2	-	133	-	-	-	7
	2020	213	15	-	52	-	-	-	63
Johor Bahru	2018	2,265	30	73	1,577	-	-	66	78
	2019	649	52	-	157	-	1	42	47
	2020	7,471	104	14	4,256	-	-	237	611
Kluang	2018	445	167	-	183	-	-	-	15
	2019	704	5	-	606	-	-	-	66
	2020	2,361	4	-	2,275	-	-	-	23
Kota Tinggi	2018	96	-	75	9	-	-	-	-
	2019	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	444	-	-	2	-	-	43	33
Mersing	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
	2020	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Muar	2018	133	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
	2019	352	-	-	303	-	-	-	49
	2020	571	16	-	453	-	-	-	44
Pontian	2018	81	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	138	-	-	16	-	-	-	4
Segamat	2018	16	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
	2019	151	10	-	100	-	-	-	13
	2020	369	-	-	319	-	-	2	37
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia

Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/ Note:

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful Financial and insurance/takaful activities	Aktiviti hartanah Real estate activities	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal Professional, scientific and technical activities	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities
JOHOR	2018	109	169	61	73	14	83	49
	2019	33	355	11	-	130	8	32
	2020	366	991	7	394	150	189	246
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	12	1	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	49	-	1	-	1	5
Johor Bahru	2018	85	74	61	60	13	83	46
	2019	-	147	11	-	129	-	30
	2020	356	368	6	358	143	188	238
Kluang	2018	24	43	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	19	-	-	-	8	-
	2020	2	35	-	5	7	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	151	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	364	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	38	-	-	1	-	1
	2020	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	9	1	30	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	116	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	2019	25	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia

Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/ Note:

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)
Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib Public administration and defence; compulsory social security activities	Pendidikan Education	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi Arts, entertainment and recreation	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; Activities of households as employers	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
JOHOR	2018	26	-	12	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	3	33	29	-	-
	2020	327	39	138	312	16	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	3	-	29	-	-
	2020	23	2	2	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	13	-	6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
	2020	115	32	135	298	12	-	-
Kluang	2018	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	5	-	-	1	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	181	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	14	3	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia
 Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/ Note:

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)
 Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

Jadual 29: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2016 dan 2019

Table 29: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross income by strata and administrative district, Johor, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median			Purata Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate 2016-2019 (%)			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate 2016-2019 (%)
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	2016-2019	2016	2019	2016-2019
JOHOR	5,652	6,427	4.3	6,928	8,013	4.8
Bandar Urban	6,012	6,772	4.0	7,373	8,368	4.2
Luar bandar Rural	4,431	5,352	6.3	5,359	6,613	7.0
Batu Pahat	5,516	6,504	5.5	6,377	7,392	4.9
Johor Bahru	6,518	7,342	4.0	8,198	9,315	4.3
Kluang	3,935	4,933	7.5	5,121	5,953	5.0
Kota Tinggi	4,852	5,475	4.0	5,692	6,982	6.8
Mersing	3,542	3,896	3.2	4,332	4,937	4.4
Muar	5,371	5,963	3.5	6,178	7,540	6.6
Pontian	4,810	5,585	5.0	5,637	6,776	6.1
Segamat	4,609	5,595	6.5	5,391	6,431	5.9
Kulai	6,114	7,536	7.0	6,901	8,602	7.3
Tangkak	4,859	5,561	4.5	5,560	6,659	6.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 30: Pekali Gini dan insiden kemiskinan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2016 dan 2019Table 30: *Gini Coefficient and incidence of poverty by administrative district, Johor, 2016 and 2019*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pekali Gini <i>Gini Coefficient</i>	Insiden kemiskinan <i>Incidence of poverty</i>
JOHOR	2016	0.354	6.2
	2019	0.366	3.9
Batu Pahat	2016	0.295	3.8
	2019	0.295	2.9
Johor Bahru	2016	0.360	4.9
	2019	0.388	3.3
Kluang	2016	0.376	11.6
	2019	0.333	5.0
Kota Tinggi	2016	0.340	10.1
	2019	0.361	6.0
Mersing	2016	0.357	21.0
	2019	0.377	12.1
Muar	2016	0.317	5.9
	2019	0.353	4.1
Pontian	2016	0.352	9.7
	2019	0.354	5.8
Segamat	2016	0.319	6.9
	2019	0.315	2.9
Kulai	2016	0.286	3.0
	2019	0.324	3.2
Tangkak	2016	0.310	6.1
	2019	0.322	3.7

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia***Nota/ Note:****0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus***0.0 shows the value is less than 0.05 per cent*

Jadual 31: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut strata, Johor, 2016 dan 2019

Table 31: Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure by strata, Johor, 2016 and 2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Expenditure group	Jumlah Total				Bandar Urban				Luar bandar Rural			
	2016		2019		2016		2019		2016		2019	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Food & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	726	17.5	812	16.9	720	16.5	811	16.3	748	21.9	813	20.2
Beras <i>Rice</i>	39	0.9	40	0.8	39	0.9	40	0.8	38	1.1	39	1.0
Roti & bijirin lain <i>Bread & other cereals</i>	73	1.8	94	2.0	74	1.7	93	1.9	73	2.1	96	2.4
Daging <i>Meat</i>	96	2.3	94	2.0	94	2.2	94	1.9	101	3.0	95	2.4
Ikan & makanan laut <i>Fish & seafood</i>	190	4.6	199	4.2	185	4.2	200	4.0	208	6.1	195	4.8
Susu, keju & telur <i>Milk, cheese & eggs</i>	58	1.4	66	1.4	59	1.4	67	1.3	53	1.6	64	1.6
Minyak & lemak <i>Oil & fats</i>	22	0.5	29	0.6	22	0.5	29	0.6	20	0.6	27	0.7
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	42	1.0	49	1.0	42	1.0	49	1.0	41	1.2	49	1.2
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	102	2.5	102	2.1	100	2.3	101	2.0	111	3.2	103	2.6
Gula, jem, madu, coklat & manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery</i>	20	0.5	28	0.6	20	0.5	28	0.6	18	0.5	26	0.6
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	43	1.0	68	1.4	42	1.0	66	1.3	46	1.3	74	1.8
Kopi, teh, koko & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	42	1.0	44	0.9	43	1.0	44	0.9	38	1.1	44	1.1
02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages & tobacco</i>	141	3.4	149	3.1	143	3.3	151	3.0	135	4.0	141	3.5
03 Pakaian & kasut <i>Clothing & footwear</i>	136	3.3	146	3.1	138	3.2	149	3.0	129	3.8	134	3.3
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels</i>	976	23.5	1,092	22.8	1,040	23.9	1,155	23.1	756	22.1	846	21.0
05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, households equipment & routine households maintenance</i>	150	3.6	185	3.9	160	3.7	191	3.8	114	3.3	161	4.0
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	101	2.4	150	3.1	98	2.2	148	3.0	115	3.4	155	3.9
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	633	15.2	670	14.0	684	15.7	722	14.5	453	13.2	468	11.6
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	229	5.5	263	5.5	243	5.6	283	5.7	179	5.2	185	4.6
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	177	4.3	217	4.5	192	4.4	225	4.5	126	3.7	186	4.6
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	50	1.2	87	1.8	50	1.2	93	1.9	49	1.4	64	1.6
11 Restoran & hotel <i>Restaurant & hotels</i>	498	12.0	637	13.3	537	12.3	657	13.1	363	10.6	560	13.9
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	392	9.5	516	10.8	422	9.7	533	10.7	291	8.5	452	11.2
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	93	2.3	110	2.3	101	2.3	113	2.3	68	2.0	98	2.4
Perkhidmatan penginapan & lain-lain <i>Accommodation services & others</i>	12	0.3	11	0.2	14	0.3	11	0.2	4	0.1	10	0.2
12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods & services</i>	331	8.0	385	8.0	354	8.1	403	8.1	254	7.4	316	7.8
Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12) <i>Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	4,148	100.0	4,793	100.0	4,357	100.0	4,988	100.0	3,420	100.0	4,029	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 32: Perbelanjaan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, 2016 dan 2019

Table 32: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross expenditure by strata and administrative district, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median				Purata Mean			
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%) 2016-2019			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%) 2016-2019		
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019		(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019			
JOHOR	3,626	4,025	3.5	4,148	4,793			4.8
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3,768	4,176	3.4	4,357	4,988			4.5
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	3,191	3,469	2.8	3,420	4,029			5.5
Batu Pahat	3,581	4,249	5.7	3,956	4,493			4.2
Johor Bahru	3,978	4,371	3.1	4,662	5,488			5.4
Kluang	2,885	3,270	4.2	3,309	3,671			3.5
Kota Tinggi	2,978	3,446	4.9	3,529	3,940			3.7
Mersing	2,954	2,707	-2.9	3,236	3,225			-0.1
Muar	3,406	4,145	6.5	3,565	4,908			10.7
Pontian	3,132	3,370	2.4	3,450	3,790			3.1
Segamat	3,282	3,667	3.7	3,656	4,139			4.1
Kulai	-	4,289	-	-	4,881			-
Tangkak	-	3,801	-	-	4,226			-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 33: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 33: Number of primary and secondary schools at government & government-aided school by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah <i>Secondary</i>
JOHOR	2018	907	280
	2019	907	282
	2020	906	283
Batu Pahat	2018	144	32
	2019	144	32
	2020	144	32
Johor Bahru	2018	180	87
	2019	180	87
	2020	181	87
Kluang	2018	88	28
	2019	88	29
	2020	88	29
Kota Tinggi	2018	83	27
	2019	83	28
	2020	83	28
Mersing	2018	38	10
	2019	38	10
	2020	38	10
Muar	2018	104	25
	2019	104	25
	2020	104	26
Pontian	2018	82	18
	2019	82	18
	2020	82	18
Segamat	2018	85	25
	2019	85	25
	2020	85	25
Kulai	2018	37	12
	2019	37	12
	2020	36	12
Tangkak	2018	66	16
	2019	66	16
	2020	65	16

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

Jadual 34: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 34: Number of teachers in primary and secondary school at government & government-aided school by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2018	28,311	8,037	20,274	21,585	6,167	15,418
	2019	27,640	7,843	19,797	21,529	6,051	15,478
	2020	27,795	7,924	19,871	21,222	5,869	15,353
Batu Pahat	2018	3,756	1,125	2,631	2,697	895	1,802
	2019	3,643	1,083	2,560	2,654	851	1,803
	2020	3,550	1,045	2,505	2,591	796	1,795
Johor Bahru	2018	9,972	2,577	7,395	7,700	1,606	6,094
	2019	9,778	2,528	7,250	7,688	1,612	6,076
	2020	10,052	2,615	7,437	7,616	1,591	6,025
Kluang	2018	2,438	623	1,815	1,960	654	1,306
	2019	2,373	611	1,762	1,960	638	1,322
	2020	2,374	624	1,750	1,923	614	1,309
Kota Tinggi	2018	2,213	774	1,439	1,799	612	1,187
	2019	2,150	752	1,398	1,772	603	1,169
	2020	2,181	769	1,412	1,740	578	1,162
Mersing	2018	855	337	518	604	204	400
	2019	824	328	496	610	202	408
	2020	825	331	494	597	189	408
Muar	2018	2,425	683	1,742	1,849	605	1,244
	2019	2,350	663	1,687	1,862	592	1,270
	2020	2,331	658	1,673	1,863	587	1,276
Pontian	2018	1,749	537	1,212	1,251	391	860
	2019	1,704	522	1,182	1,262	380	882
	2020	1,709	524	1,185	1,245	373	872
Segamat	2018	1,932	571	1,361	1,466	510	956
	2019	1,905	565	1,340	1,441	499	942
	2020	1,884	570	1,314	1,407	478	929
Kulai	2018	1,613	431	1,182	1,231	324	907
	2019	1,587	419	1,168	1,247	313	934
	2020	1,591	424	1,167	1,229	308	921
Tangkak	2018	1,358	379	979	1,028	366	662
	2019	1,326	372	954	1,033	361	672
	2020	1,298	364	934	1,011	355	656

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

Jadual 35: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 35: Number of pupils in primary and secondary school at government & government-aided school by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2018	328,093	168,818	159,275	253,900	125,294	128,606
	2019	331,130	170,106	161,024	249,478	123,559	125,919
	2020	331,190	170,166	161,024	243,866	122,172	121,694
Batu Pahat	2018	37,173	19,180	17,993	31,705	15,618	16,087
	2019	36,797	18,982	17,815	30,570	15,099	15,471
	2020	36,317	18,818	17,499	29,385	14,742	14,643
Johor Bahru	2018	147,001	75,260	71,741	100,966	49,583	51,383
	2019	149,749	76,598	73,151	100,938	49,638	51,300
	2020	151,081	77,140	73,941	100,458	49,851	50,607
Kluang	2018	25,387	13,091	12,296	21,327	10,687	10,640
	2019	25,430	13,001	12,429	20,721	10,401	10,320
	2020	25,378	12,975	12,403	20,005	10,136	9,869
Kota Tinggi	2018	21,503	11,239	10,264	18,555	9,345	9,210
	2019	21,719	11,277	10,442	18,227	9,230	8,997
	2020	21,829	11,360	10,469	17,826	9,093	8,733
Mersing	2018	7,597	3,921	3,676	5,901	2,848	3,053
	2019	7,709	3,943	3,766	5,733	2,834	2,899
	2020	7,750	3,972	3,778	5,603	2,789	2,814
Muar	2018	22,375	11,575	10,800	19,568	9,814	9,754
	2019	22,362	11,582	10,780	19,121	9,560	9,561
	2020	22,054	11,455	10,599	18,378	9,296	9,082
Pontian	2018	15,634	8,003	7,631	13,786	6,687	7,099
	2019	15,842	8,077	7,765	13,461	6,609	6,852
	2020	15,629	7,899	7,730	13,082	6,538	6,544
Segamat	2018	17,551	9,032	8,519	15,340	7,563	7,777
	2019	17,540	9,070	8,470	14,670	7,270	7,400
	2020	17,342	8,990	8,352	14,017	7,090	6,927
Kulai	2018	21,812	11,174	10,638	15,602	7,786	7,816
	2019	21,970	11,283	10,687	15,297	7,683	7,614
	2020	21,978	11,388	10,590	14,693	7,504	7,189
Tangkak	2018	12,060	6,343	5,717	11,150	5,363	5,787
	2019	12,012	6,293	5,719	10,740	5,235	5,505
	2020	11,832	6,169	5,663	10,419	5,133	5,286

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

Jadual 36: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 dan 2020

Table 36: Number of primary and secondary religious schools under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Johor, 2019 and 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school			Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school		
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School	Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School	Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School	Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School	Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School	
		5 n.a	- n.a	- n.a	570 n.a	2 n.a	
JOHOR	2019	5	-	-	570	2	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Batu Pahat	2019	-	-	-	105	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Johor Bahru	2019	-	-	-	90	1	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kluang	2019	-	-	-	47	1	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kota Tinggi	2019	-	-	-	71	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Mersing	2019	1	-	-	30	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Muar	2019	3	-	-	55	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Pontian	2019	-	-	-	53	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Segamat	2019	-	-	-	54	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kulai	2019	-	-	-	27	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Tangkak	2019	1	-	-	38	-	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 37: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 dan 2020

Table 37: Number of teachers in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Johor, 2019 and 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school												
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School						
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female				
JOHOR	2019	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Batu Pahat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Johor Bahru	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kluang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kota Tinggi	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Mersing	2019	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Muar	2019	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Pontian	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Segamat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kulai	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Tangkak	2019	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 37: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)

Table 37: Number of teachers in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Johor, 2019 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2019	776	196	580	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Batu Pahat	2019	110	25	85	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Johor Bahru	2019	181	50	131	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kluang	2019	102	27	75	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Tinggi	2019	79	15	64	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	2019	47	13	34	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	2019	61	11	50	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pontian	2019	52	12	40	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Segamat	2019	65	19	46	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kulai	2019	37	14	23	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tangkak	2019	42	10	32	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 38: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 dan 2020

Table 38: Number of pupils in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Johor, 2019 dan 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school												
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School						
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female				
JOHOR	2019	1,356	719	637	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Batu Pahat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Johor Bahru	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kluang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kota Tinggi	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Mersing	2019	262	135	127	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Muar	2019	811	442	369	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Pontian	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Segamat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kulai	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Tangkak	2019	283	142	141	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 38: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)

Table 38: Number of pupils in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Johor, 2019 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2019	266,184	138,511	127,673	1,332	629	703
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Batu Pahat	2019	28,812	15,125	13,687	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Johor Bahru	2019	99,030	50,884	48,146	537	282	255
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kluang	2019	21,681	11,297	10,384	795	347	448
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Tinggi	2019	27,748	14,738	13,010	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	2019	8,229	4,357	3,872	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	2019	14,882	7,836	7,046	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pontian	2019	13,854	7,245	6,609	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Segamat	2019	11,654	6,065	5,589	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kulai	2019	30,009	15,485	14,524	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tangkak	2019	10,285	5,479	4,806	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020
 Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school				MP Cina PC Sec.
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious		
JOHOR	19	8	11	22	9	5	8	
Batu Pahat	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	3
Johor Bahru	10	4	6	9	5	3	1	
Kluang	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	
Kota Tinggi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Mersing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Muar	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	1
Pontian	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Segamat	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	
Kulai	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	
Tangkak	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
 Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020 (samb.)

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
JOHOR	2	21	1
Batu Pahat	-	1	-
Johor Bahru	2	17	1
Kluang	-	1	-
Kota Tinggi	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	-	1	-
Pontian	-	-	-
Segamat	-	-	-
Kulai	-	1	-
Tangkak	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary school by administrative district, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
JOHOR	399	114	285	1,271	158	135	978
Batu Pahat	56	13	43	223	-	-	223
Johor Bahru	215	36	179	638	50	108	480
Kluang	14	-	14	145	-	16	129
Kota Tinggi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	18	-	18	119	5	11	103
Pontian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	8	8	-	3	3	-	-
Kulai	88	57	31	100	100	-	-
Tangkak	-	-	-	43	-	-	43

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary school by administrative district, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
JOHOR	23	755	9
Batu Pahat	-	20	-
Johor Bahru	23	635	9
Kluang	-	21	-
Kota Tinggi	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	-	19	-
Pontian	-	-	-
Segamat	-	-	-
Kulai	-	60	-
Tangkak	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
 Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary school by administrative district, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
JOHOR	6,198	2,079	4,119	25,116	2,609	1,463	21,044
Batu Pahat	711	196	515	3,347	-	-	3,347
Johor Bahru	3,421	636	2,785	12,589	700	1,239	10,650
Kluang	198	-	198	2,896	-	145	2,751
Kota Tinggi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	322	-	322	2,154	34	79	2,041
Pontian	-	-	-	1,565	-	-	1,565
Segamat	20	20	-	13	13	-	-
Kulai	1,526	1,227	299	1,862	1,862	-	-
Tangkak	-	-	-	690	-	-	690

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary school by administrative district, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas <i>Special Education School</i>	Sekolah Antarabangsa <i>International School</i>	Sekolah Ekspatriat <i>Expatriate School</i>
JOHOR	105	8,009	-
Batu Pahat	-	3,859	-
Johor Bahru	105	125	-
Kluang	-	1,331	-
Kota Tinggi	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mersing	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	-	2,553	-
Pontian	-	-	-
Segamat	-	-	-
Kulai	-	141	-
Tangkak	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 42: Bilangan graduan institusi pendidikan tinggi (warganegara) yang bekerja mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 42: Number of employed higher education institution graduates (citizens) by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2018	20,742	9,247	11,495
	2019	22,534	9,986	12,548
	2020	18,211	8,188	10,023
Batu Pahat	2018	2,905	1,289	1,616
	2019	3,180	1,357	1,823
	2020	2,613	1,131	1,482
Johor Bahru	2018	8,580	3,881	4,699
	2019	9,326	4,245	5,081
	2020	7,321	3,381	3,940
Kluang	2018	1,612	697	915
	2019	1,774	783	991
	2020	1,448	658	790
Kota Tinggi	2018	1,221	556	665
	2019	1,272	539	733
	2020	1,002	411	591
Mersing	2018	440	210	230
	2019	474	200	274
	2020	306	133	173
Muar	2018	1,804	785	1,019
	2019	1,903	853	1,050
	2020	1,616	722	894
Pontian	2018	950	415	535
	2019	1,042	462	580
	2020	834	367	467
Segamat	2018	1,204	514	690
	2019	1,311	610	701
	2020	1,066	518	548
Kulai	2018	1,329	585	744
	2019	1,429	591	838
	2020	1,277	576	701
Tangkak	2018	697	315	382
	2019	823	346	477
	2020	728	291	437

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
Source: Ministry of Higher Education

Nota/ Note :

Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin
The administrative district refers to residential district

Jadual 43: Bilangan graduan institusi pendidikan tinggi (warganegara) yang belum bekerja mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 43: Number of unemployed higher education institution graduates (citizens) by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2018	5,706	2,083	3,623
	2019	4,087	1,540	2,547
	2020	3,700	1,336	2,364
Batu Pahat	2018	814	269	545
	2019	581	200	381
	2020	495	161	334
Johor Bahru	2018	2,052	778	1,274
	2019	1,480	602	878
	2020	1,440	552	888
Kluang	2018	556	179	377
	2019	405	142	263
	2020	346	120	226
Kota Tinggi	2018	298	111	187
	2019	207	65	142
	2020	186	57	129
Mersing	2018	149	46	103
	2019	78	24	54
	2020	82	25	57
Muar	2018	509	187	322
	2019	386	151	235
	2020	314	133	181
Pontian	2018	298	118	180
	2019	207	82	125
	2020	166	65	101
Segamat	2018	421	160	261
	2019	311	114	197
	2020	298	100	198
Kulai	2018	357	138	219
	2019	260	105	155
	2020	231	81	150
Tangkak	2018	252	97	155
	2019	172	55	117
	2020	142	42	100

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
Source: Ministry of Higher Education

Nota/ Note:

Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin
The administrative district refers to residential district

Jadual 44: Bilangan hospital dan katil mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2017-2019

Table 44: Number of hospitals and beds by administrative district, Johor, 2017-2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kerajaan Government				Swasta ^a Private				
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) Ministry of Health Malaysia (MoH)		Bukan KKM Non-MoH						
			Hospital	Institusi perubatan khas Special medical institution	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	
			Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	
JOHOR	2017	12	5,185		11	4,053	1	1,132	-	-	33 1,341
	2018	12	5,200		11	4,068	1	1,132	-	-	36 1,724
	2019	12	5,200		11	4,068	1	1,132	-	-	34 1,832
Batu Pahat	2017	1	516		1	516	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	516		1	516	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	516		1	516	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Johor Bahru	2017	3	3,042		2	1,910	1	1,132	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	3	3,042		2	1,910	1	1,132	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	3	3,042		2	1,910	1	1,132	-	-	n.a n.a
Kluang	2017	1	268		1	268	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	268		1	268	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	268		1	268	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Kota Tinggi	2017	1	158		1	158	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	158		1	158	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	158		1	158	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Mersing	2017	1	55		1	55	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	70		1	70	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	70		1	70	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Muar	2017	1	550		1	550	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	550		1	550	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	550		1	550	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Pontian	2017	1	120		1	120	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	120		1	120	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	120		1	120	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Segamat	2017	1	314		1	314	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	314		1	314	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	314		1	314	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Kulaijaya	2017	1	93		1	93	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	93		1	93	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	93		1	93	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
Tangkak	2017	1	69		1	69	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2018	1	69		1	69	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a
	2019	1	69		1	69	-	-	-	-	n.a n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Merujuk kepada hospital swasta, rumah rawatan, rumah bersalin dan hospis

Refers to private hospital, home treatment, maternity home and hospice

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 45: Bilangan hospital kerajaan, klinik kesihatan, klinik desa dan klinik komuniti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2017-2019
 Table 45: Number of government hospitals, health clinics, rural clinics and community clinics by administrative district, Johor, 2017-2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Hospital kerajaan Government hospital	Klinik kesihatan ^a Health clinic	Klinik desa Rural clinic	Klinik komuniti Community clinic
JOHOR	2017	12	99	261	31
	2018	12	99	261	34
	2019	12	99	261	34
Batu Pahat	2017	1	15	47	2
	2018	1	15	47	2
	2019	1	15	47	2
Johor Bahru	2017	3	17	18	12
	2018	3	17	18	15
	2019	3	17	18	15
Kluang	2017	1	9	20	3
	2018	1	9	20	3
	2019	1	9	20	3
Kota Tinggi	2017	1	15	28	1
	2018	1	15	28	1
	2019	1	15	28	1
Mersing	2017	1	6	12	1
	2018	1	6	12	1
	2019	1	6	12	1
Muar	2017	1	11	38	2
	2018	1	11	38	2
	2019	1	11	38	2
Pontian	2017	1	8	33	1
	2018	1	8	33	1
	2019	1	8	33	1
Segamat	2017	1	10	25	2
	2018	1	10	25	2
	2019	1	10	25	2
Kulaijaya	2017	1	2	11	5
	2018	1	2	11	5
	2019	1	2	11	5
Tangkak	2017	1	6	29	2
	2018	1	6	29	2
	2019	1	6	29	2

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Klinik kesihatan termasuk klinik kesihatan ibu dan anak

Health clinics includes maternal and child health clinics

Jadual 46: Bilangan kumulatif Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan kategori ketidakupayaan, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 46: Cumulative number of registered Persons With Disabilities (PWD) by administrative district and category of disabilities, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Penglihatan Visually impaired	Pendengaran Hearing	Fizikal ^a Physical	Masalah pembelajaran Learning disability	Pertuturan Speech	Mental	Ketidakupayaan Pelbagai Multiple disabilities
JOHOR	2018	56,814	4,502	3,882	20,954	18,990	308	5,440	2,738
	2019	63,447	5,057	4,221	23,451	21,338	331	6,015	3,034
	2020	68,685	5,504	4,417	25,357	23,294	364	6,467	3,282
Batu Pahat	2018	8,587	780	630	3,032	3,063	31	725	326
	2019	9,355	857	690	3,310	3,318	34	796	350
	2020	10,012	929	714	3,555	3,529	39	878	368
Johor Bahru	2018	16,476	1,130	1,265	5,949	5,316	116	1,700	1,000
	2019	19,094	1,334	1,404	6,855	6,336	119	1,920	1,126
	2020	20,715	1,453	1,474	7,392	7,005	127	2,057	1,207
Kluang	2018	5,019	487	328	1,976	1,569	24	460	175
	2019	5,662	554	360	2,275	1,732	27	519	195
	2020	6,162	606	375	2,478	1,910	30	555	208
Kota Tinggi	2018	4,102	334	196	1,485	1,619	32	257	179
	2019	4,554	370	207	1,657	1,801	36	284	199
	2020	4,991	396	220	1,801	1,995	39	313	227
Mersing	2018	1,557	126	78	608	534	10	126	75
	2019	1,689	138	81	677	569	11	134	79
	2020	1,852	148	86	749	622	13	146	88
Muar	2018	5,754	396	374	2,224	1,771	23	679	287
	2019	6,390	457	391	2,443	2,008	28	744	319
	2020	6,872	510	411	2,614	2,165	30	792	350
Pontian	2018	3,877	336	229	1,369	1,498	13	296	136
	2019	4,151	356	247	1,473	1,596	14	322	143
	2020	4,432	382	258	1,584	1,694	14	347	153
Segamat	2018	4,646	388	332	1,709	1,505	14	467	231
	2019	5,191	432	365	1,904	1,698	14	518	260
	2020	5,740	475	388	2,107	1,894	18	565	293
Kulai	2018	3,631	290	242	1,386	1,153	32	375	153
	2019	3,971	309	257	1,530	1,258	34	404	179
	2020	4,280	325	268	1,646	1,386	37	425	193
Tangkak	2018	3,165	235	208	1,216	962	13	355	176
	2019	3,390	250	219	1,327	1,022	14	374	184
	2020	3,629	280	223	1,431	1,094	17	389	195

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, Malaysia

Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a **Termasuk Cerebral Palsy**
Includes Cerebral Palsy

Jadual 47: Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin yang berdaftar dengan eKasih mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 47: Number of head of poor households registered with eKasih by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar <i>Number of registered head of poor household</i>
JOHOR	2018	3,498
	2019	3,613
	2020	2,804
Batu Pahat	2018	715
	2019	708
	2020	537
Johor Bahru	2018	489
	2019	555
	2020	530
Kluang	2018	86
	2019	197
	2020	179
Kota Tinggi	2018	644
	2019	599
	2020	460
Mersing	2018	252
	2019	263
	2020	201
Muar	2018	221
	2019	251
	2020	215
Pontian	2018	597
	2019	527
	2020	304
Segamat	2018	100
	2019	196
	2020	136
Kulai	2018	264
	2019	219
	2020	178
Tangkak	2018	130
	2019	98
	2020	64

Sumber : Unit Penyelarasian Pelaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
Source : Implementation Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department

Jadual 48: Bilangan institusi dan penghuni taman asuhan kanak-kanak yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 48: Number of institutions and inmates in registered childcare center by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Institusi Institution	Penghuni Inmates
JOHOR	2018	343	2,527
	2019	370	2,609
	2020	401	3,441
Batu Pahat	2018	35	261
	2019	41	292
	2020	45	386
Johor Bahru	2018	42	313
	2019	123	879
	2020	136	1,157
Kluang	2018	57	417
	2019	45	315
	2020	48	415
Kota Tinggi	2018	35	261
	2019	29	202
	2020	31	267
Mersing	2018	11	78
	2019	10	67
	2020	10	89
Muar	2018	32	234
	2019	29	202
	2020	31	267
Pontian	2018	4	26
	2019	3	22
	2020	3	30
Segamat	2018	28	208
	2019	19	135
	2020	21	178
Kulai	2018	74	547
	2019	45	315
	2020	48	415
Tangkak	2018	25	182
	2019	26	180
	2020	28	237

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

Jadual 49: Bilangan Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah, balai polis dan pondok polis mengikut daerah PDRM, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 49: Number of District Police Headquarters, police stations and police huts by PRDM district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM District</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah <i>District Police Headquarter</i>	Balai polis <i>Police station</i>	Pondok polis <i>Police hut</i>
JOHOR	2018	13	99	65
	2019	13	102	75
	2020	13	102	75
Batu Pahat	2018	1	11	6
	2019	1	11	5
	2020	1	11	5
Johor Bahru	2018	4	31	9
	2019	4	33	20
	2020	4	33	20
Kluang	2018	1	8	5
	2019	1	8	6
	2020	1	8	6
Kota Tinggi	2018	1	12	8
	2019	1	13	4
	2020	1	13	4
Mersing	2018	1	4	5
	2019	1	4	8
	2020	1	4	8
Muar	2018	1	7	7
	2019	1	7	7
	2020	1	7	7
Pontian	2018	1	6	2
	2019	1	6	2
	2020	1	6	2
Segamat	2018	1	8	12
	2019	1	8	12
	2020	1	8	12
Kulai	2018	1	6	2
	2019	1	6	2
	2020	1	6	2
Tangkak	2018	1	6	9
	2019	1	6	9
	2020	1	6	9

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 50: Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya, kecederaan dan kematian yang dilaporkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 50: Number of road accidents, injuries and deaths reported by PDRM district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Kemalangan jalan raya Road accident	Kecederaan dan kematian Injury and deaths		
			Jumlah Total	Kecederaan Injury	Kematian Deaths
JOHOR	2018	78,812	1,551	574	977
	2019	82,502	1,609	569	1,040
	2020	58,207	1,735	1,038	697
Batu Pahat	2018	8,462	360	182	178
	2019	8,572	241	86	155
	2020	6,523	213	92	121
Johor Bahru Selatan	2018	16,758	100	15	85
	2019	18,262	103	13	90
	2020	10,886	51	14	37
Johor Bahru Utara	2018	10,699	72	7	65
	2019	11,105	107	36	71
	2020	7,791	60	18	42
Kluang	2018	4,829	109	27	82
	2019	5,078	173	79	94
	2020	3,874	516	424	92
Kota Tinggi	2018	3,165	147	50	97
	2019	2,699	116	37	79
	2020	2,134	89	35	54
Kulaijaya	2018	6,281	81	3	78
	2019	7,090	102	19	83
	2020	4,941	178	114	64
Ledang	2018	2,082	152	104	48
	2019	2,317	148	80	68
	2020	1,813	74	32	42
Mersing	2018	904	55	31	24
	2019	1,027	83	37	46
	2020	729	42	17	25
Muar	2018	4,885	105	38	67
	2019	5,112	147	66	81
	2020	3,432	100	58	42
Nusajaya	2018	7,203	62	4	58
	2019	7,638	101	23	78
	2020	5,254	55	24	31
Pontian	2018	2,093	129	79	50
	2019	2,285	140	84	56
	2020	1,827	106	69	37
Segamat	2018	2,303	86	23	63
	2019	2,352	51	4	47
	2020	1,910	135	94	41
Seri Alam	2018	9,148	93	11	82
	2019	8,965	97	5	92
	2020	7,093	116	47	69

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 51: Statistik saman yang dikeluarkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 51: Statistics of summons issued by PDRM district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	POL_170A	POL_257
JOHOR	2018	749,055	483,698	265,357
	2019	616,001	408,988	207,013
	2020	1,044,813	432,002	612,811
Batu Pahat	2018	137,064	105,574	31,490
	2019	104,638	84,757	19,881
	2020	86,209	68,272	17,937
Johor Bahru	2018	112,138	66,046	46,092
	2019	105,192	68,617	36,575
	2020	510,127	78,125	432,002
Johor Bahru Utara	2018	43,099	19,296	23,803
	2019	33,506	12,433	21,073
	2020	38,563	19,346	19,217
Iskandar puteri	2018	62,310	39,682	22,628
	2019	59,186	40,768	18,418
	2020	70,664	50,322	20,342
Seri Alam	2018	22,684	3,458	19,226
	2019	20,063	2,120	17,943
	2020	24,069	1,373	22,696
Tambak Johor(PPK J/Bahru)	2018	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	1
	2020	1	-	1
Giant (PPK J/Bahru)	2018	6	-	6
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	3
Kulai (PPK J/Bahru)	2018	4	-	4
	2019	2	-	2
	2020	-	-	-
IPK Johor(PPK J/Bahru)	2018	40	-	40
	2019	7	-	7
	2020	5	1	4
Singapore Counter	2018	20	-	20
	2019	21	-	21
	2020	19	-	19
Kluang	2018	46,232	30,253	15,979
	2019	41,783	32,126	9,657
	2020	46,004	33,714	12,290
Kota Tinggi	2018	30,526	7,421	23,105
	2019	19,404	448	18,956
	2020	16,685	1,052	15,633
Mersing	2018	4,812	1,186	3,626
	2019	5,204	1,058	4,146
	2020	6,440	1,809	4,631
Muar	2018	27,594	9,782	17,812
	2019	28,753	8,280	20,473
	2020	22,368	5,605	16,763
Pontian	2018	9,131	1,670	7,461
	2019	6,107	1,633	4,474
	2020	7,247	1,073	6,174
Segamat	2018	49,901	31,186	18,715
	2019	57,426	44,674	12,752
	2020	60,930	45,177	15,753
Kulai	2018	114,701	90,345	24,356
	2019	54,853	40,667	14,186
	2020	43,186	27,865	15,321
Tangkak	2018	88,793	77,799	10,994
	2019	79,855	71,407	8,448
	2020	112,293	98,268	14,025

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
 Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 52: Jenayah kekerasan mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Johor, 2019-2021

Table 52: Violent crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Johor, 2019-2021

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bunuh Murder	Rogol Rape	Samun ^a Robbery	Mencederakan Causing injury
JOHOR	2019	1,923	35	206	1,083	599
	2020	1,384	36	164	737	447
	2021	925	21	144	395	365
Batu Pahat	2019	139	3	29	66	41
	2020	127	3	16	65	43
	2021	60	-	18	20	22
Iskandar Puteri	2019	170	4	16	104	46
	2020	96	3	9	61	23
	2021	68	2	4	42	20
Johor Bahru Selatan	2019	429	10	27	266	126
	2020	226	4	17	138	67
	2021	150	5	17	66	62
Johor Bahru Utara	2019	397	1	23	233	140
	2020	246	3	17	143	83
	2021	162	-	19	86	57
Kluang	2019	127	4	17	46	60
	2020	113	2	16	52	43
	2021	80	3	12	26	39
Kota Tinggi	2019	70	6	11	37	16
	2020	72	2	10	25	35
	2021	37	1	6	12	18
Kulaijaya	2019	143	1	9	90	43
	2020	78	7	8	52	11
	2021	66	5	9	34	18
Ledang	2019	21	-	2	12	7
	2020	34	-	8	16	10
	2021	14	1	1	8	4
Mersing	2019	33	-	4	15	14
	2020	34	-	8	12	14
	2021	21	1	6	6	8
Muar	2019	71	-	12	34	25
	2020	59	2	10	22	25
	2021	42	-	10	3	29
Nusajaya	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2019	41	-	12	21	8
	2020	46	-	11	22	13
	2021	29	-	7	8	14
Segamat	2019	70	1	9	37	23
	2020	56	3	10	29	14
	2021	33	2	6	5	20
Seri Alam	2019	212	5	35	122	50
	2020	197	7	24	100	66
	2021	163	1	29	79	54

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk samun berkawan bersenjata api, samun berkawan tidak bersenjata api, samun bersenjata api dan samun tidak bersenjata api

Includes gang robbery with firearms, gang robbery without firearms, robbery with firearms and robbery without firearms

Jadual 53: Jenayah harta benda mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Johor, 2019-2021

Table 53: Property crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Johor, 2019-2021

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pecah rumah dan curi		Kecurian kendaraan Vehicles theft			Curi/ ragut Theft/ snatch theft	Kecurian lain Other theft
			House break-in and theft	Lori/ van Lorry/ van	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal/ skuter Motorcycle/ scooter			
JOHOR	2019	7,947	1,364	219	981	3,471	4	1,908	
	2020	5,966	1,273	141	802	2,347	-	1,403	
	2021	3,440	883	71	400	1,144	-	942	
Batu Pahat	2019	524	157	4	28	208	-	127	
	2020	415	122	12	38	121	-	122	
	2021	200	55	2	12	59	-	72	
Iskandar Puteri	2019	784	76	36	131	313	-	228	
	2020	538	77	11	122	172	-	156	
	2021	332	68	6	56	88	-	114	
Johor Bahru Selatan	2019	1,766	283	37	283	733	1	429	
	2020	1,265	287	16	205	442	-	315	
	2021	609	191	10	89	177	-	142	
Johor Bahru Utara	2019	1,144	233	40	169	433	-	269	
	2020	760	149	25	125	286	-	175	
	2021	385	91	8	77	123	-	86	
Kluang	2019	458	56	12	41	235	-	114	
	2020	404	81	12	45	168	-	98	
	2021	221	62	2	12	68	-	77	
Kota Tinggi	2019	401	79	10	32	186	-	94	
	2020	368	67	10	33	174	-	84	
	2021	186	49	1	11	71	-	54	
Kulaijaya	2019	543	112	19	44	180	-	188	
	2020	297	57	12	39	113	-	76	
	2021	214	46	11	28	61	-	68	
Ledang	2019	195	53	-	13	63	3	63	
	2020	144	45	3	5	45	-	46	
	2021	71	14	1	1	43	-	12	
Mersing	2019	109	15	3	4	55	-	32	
	2020	72	19	2	4	24	-	23	
	2021	73	28	-	1	27	-	17	
Muar	2019	235	75	-	11	81	-	68	
	2020	210	72	2	13	73	-	50	
	2021	171	45	2	8	66	-	50	
Nusajaya	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2021	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Pontian	2019	235	33	5	16	136	-	45	
	2020	144	30	3	15	67	-	29	
	2021	86	20	-	7	34	-	25	
Segamat	2019	275	68	8	14	85	-	100	
	2020	231	71	-	17	85	-	58	
	2021	165	42	4	11	40	-	68	
Seri Alam	2019	1,278	124	45	195	763	-	151	
	2020	1,118	196	33	141	577	-	171	
	2021	726	171	24	87	287	-	157	

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 54: Statistik kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 54: Statistics on fire breakouts by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan balai bomba Number of fire stations	Bilangan kebakaran Number of fire breakouts	Bilangan panggilan palsu Number of false alarms	Bilangan kematian ^a Number of deaths	Bilangan kecederaan Number of injuries	Taksiran kerugian (RM juta) Estimated loss (RM million)	Taksiran yang dapat diselamatkan (RM juta) Estimated amount saved (RM million)
JOHOR	2018	29	4,928	65	11	54	534.30	843.08
	2019	32	8,354	95	14	91	1,246.79	2,655.85
	2020	32	5,066	62	16	45	155.25	1,754.15
Batu Pahat	2018	5	540	9	1	7	108.09	32.19
	2019	5	1,126	10	1	8	90.72	364.90
	2020	5	629	7	-	7	48.51	361.96
Johor Bahru	2018	6	2,202	28	4	30	94.92	700.95
	2019	7	3,312	50	5	51	37.02	600.56
	2020	6	1,995	30	1	12	47.16	964.29
Kluang	2018	2	316	4	-	3	6.25	16.43
	2019	2	526	4	-	9	8.65	10.57
	2020	2	347	2	-	3	11.31	29.96
Kota Tinggi	2018	2	297	4	3	3	5.80	10.03
	2019	4	662	3	-	2	15.87	62.17
	2020	5	430	8	5	11	3.68	31.39
Mersing	2018	2	170	2	1	1	18.69	0.22
	2019	2	282	2	2	3	1,021.08	110.27
	2020	2	160	1	1	1	0.68	1.88
Muar	2018	1	360	4	1	2	66.51	1.48
	2019	1	602	4	-	4	21.83	21.58
	2020	2	451	3	2	2	35.03	118.46
Pontian	2018	3	270	4	-	2	5.64	35.32
	2019	3	642	10	-	2	4.11	1,375.06
	2020	3	221	4	3	2	0.71	183.17
Segamat	2018	2	223	4	-	2	103.94	10.23
	2019	2	495	3	3	3	37.44	103.72
	2020	3	242	2	3	-	3.44	10.22
Kulai	2018	2	333	5	-	3	102.92	26.64
	2019	2	375	7	3	6	5.74	4.29
	2020	2	309	5	1	5	3.38	39.07
Tangkak	2018	4	217	1	1	1	21.53	9.60
	2019	4	332	2	-	3	4.34	2.74
	2020	2	282	-	-	2	1.33	13.75

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Merujuk kepada kematian serta-merta di tempat kejadian

Refers to instant deaths at the place of occurrence

0.0 menunjukkan nilai taksiran yang kurang daripada RM100,000

0.0 shows the estimated value is less than RM100,000

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bangunan dan isinya <i>Building and volume</i>	Kenderaan Vehicle	Mesin Machinery	Alat Perkakas Other equipment	Petrol Petrol	Bahan kimia Chemical substance
JOHOR	2018	4,928	508	551	35	322	1	2
	2019	8,354	568	680	47	361	-	1
	2020	5,066	458	514	53	321	-	2
Batu Pahat	2018	540	69	51	1	35	-	-
	2019	1,126	68	76	2	36	-	-
	2020	629	46	70	6	35	-	1
Johor Bahru	2018	2,202	242	270	10	171	-	1
	2019	3,312	275	316	19	195	-	-
	2020	1,995	201	213	16	167	-	1
Kluang	2018	316	38	33	3	29	-	-
	2019	526	37	54	4	22	-	-
	2020	347	38	41	4	21	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	297	23	36	2	9	-	-
	2019	662	30	49	3	10	-	-
	2020	430	34	32	2	22	-	-
Mersing	2018	170	11	12	1	2	-	-
	2019	282	16	15	-	4	-	-
	2020	160	10	16	-	2	-	-
Muar	2018	360	39	34	8	16	-	-
	2019	602	35	23	10	24	-	-
	2020	451	38	34	13	13	-	-
Pontian	2018	270	31	12	5	10	-	-
	2019	642	32	26	2	14	-	1
	2020	221	26	13	1	10	-	-
Segamat	2018	223	11	22	1	10	-	-
	2019	495	21	23	3	16	-	-
	2020	242	24	20	2	13	-	-
Kulai	2018	333	20	56	4	18	-	-
	2019	375	25	50	2	20	-	-
	2020	309	26	49	5	25	-	-
Tangkak	2018	217	24	25	-	22	1	1
	2019	332	29	48	2	20	-	-
	2020	282	15	26	4	13	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Gas	Kapal terbang Aeroplane	Helikopter Helicopter	Kapal laut Ship	Feri Ferry	Bot Boat
JOHOR	2018	46	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	72	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	41	-	-	1	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	8	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	28	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	39	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	22	-	-	1	-	-
Kluang	2018	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	6	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	2	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kebun/ ladang Farm/ estate	Hutan Jungle	Belukar/ lalang Weed/ bush	Sampah Garbage	Gerai Stall	Lain-lain Others
JOHOR	2018	274	234	1,607	503	2	841
	2019	1,042	454	3,304	788	7	1,029
	2020	429	21	1,780	604	8	834
Batu Pahat	2018	72	21	170	35	-	81
	2019	300	34	384	49	1	168
	2020	148	1	162	46	1	109
Johor Bahru	2018	12	173	689	276	2	327
	2019	35	286	1,340	475	4	328
	2020	5	11	658	369	4	327
Kluang	2018	19	3	114	33	-	40
	2019	59	16	197	51	1	79
	2020	26	-	106	38	-	69
Kota Tinggi	2018	11	15	141	16	-	42
	2019	112	47	341	3	-	62
	2020	11	1	248	26	1	50
Mersing	2018	6	4	75	5	-	51
	2019	37	19	162	21	-	6
	2020	7	1	104	6	-	14
Muar	2018	64	4	84	35	-	76
	2019	145	4	152	49	1	155
	2020	97	1	139	36	1	77
Pontian	2018	62	5	79	15	-	49
	2019	265	18	200	42	-	38
	2020	62	2	54	14	1	36
Segamat	2018	4	1	74	13	-	87
	2019	70	4	197	23	-	136
	2020	13	-	107	11	-	52
Kulai	2018	6	2	120	62	-	44
	2019	11	12	144	52	-	57
	2020	6	2	116	37	-	41
Tangkak	2018	18	6	61	13	-	44
	2019	8	14	187	23	-	-
	2020	54	2	86	21	-	59

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butts	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ fireworks	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/ candle/ joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah Gas stove/ kerosene
JOHOR	2018	4,928	70	95	23	4	8	38
	2019	8,354	60	182	34	4	3	33
	2020	5,066	84	72	38	-	2	30
Batu Pahat	2018	540	11	2	3	-	-	2
	2019	1,126	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	629	9	1	1	-	-	9
Johor Bahru	2018	2,202	31	56	16	4	5	20
	2019	3,312	60	182	34	4	3	32
	2020	1,995	39	46	24	-	2	10
Kluang	2018	316	8	27	3	-	1	10
	2019	526	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	347	14	22	9	-	-	8
Kota Tinggi	2018	297	8	3	1	-	-	2
	2019	662	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	430	14	-	2	-	-	3
Mersing	2018	170	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	160	3	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	360	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	602	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	451	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	270	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	642	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	223	6	7	-	-	2	1
	2019	495	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	242	3	3	1	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	333	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	375	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	309	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	217	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	332	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	282	1	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Other sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
JOHOR	2018	6	199	32	1	13	4,390	49
	2019	4	381	60	2	9	7,518	64
	2020	5	204	41	-	1	4,476	113
Batu Pahat	2018	2	30	1	-	-	484	5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1,126	-
	2020	3	13	-	-	-	591	2
Johor Bahru	2018	2	45	20	1	2	1,998	2
	2019	4	381	60	2	9	2,477	64
	2020	-	47	8	-	1	1,813	5
Kluang	2018	1	30	-	-	-	203	33
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	526	-
	2020	2	55	3	-	-	136	98
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	57	-	-	-	224	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	662	-
	2020	-	49	1	-	-	354	7
Mersing	2018	1	25	11	-	-	128	3
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	282	-
	2020	-	35	28	-	-	94	-
Muar	2018	-	8	-	-	-	344	4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	602	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	450	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	268	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	642	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	221	-
Segamat	2018	-	4	-	-	11	192	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	495	-
	2020	-	3	1	-	-	230	1
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	332	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	308	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	217	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	332	-
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	279	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat, Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kedai Shop	Kilang Factory	Stor Store	Bengkel Workshop	Hotel	Pusat membeli belah Shopping centre
JOHOR	2018	508	62	58	40	7	6	1
	2019	568	66	42	48	14	-	-
	2020	458	46	39	39	9	3	1
Batu Pahat	2018	69	12	9	8	-	1	-
	2019	68	6	7	9	2	-	-
	2020	46	4	4	4	1	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	242	38	25	17	3	2	1
	2019	275	42	17	24	6	-	-
	2020	201	26	17	10	4	2	1
Kluang	2018	38	2	7	3	1	1	-
	2019	37	4	5	1	-	-	-
	2020	38	3	4	4	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	23	2	1	2	1	-	-
	2019	30	2	1	3	1	-	-
	2020	34	1	1	1	2	-	-
Mersing	2018	11	1	-	1	-	1	-
	2019	16	1	-	4	1	-	-
	2020	10	-	-	2	-	1	-
Muar	2018	39	2	8	3	1	-	-
	2019	35	1	3	3	3	-	-
	2020	38	5	6	3	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	31	1	1	1	1	1	-
	2019	32	1	1	3	1	-	-
	2020	26	3	2	5	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	11	2	1	2	-	-	-
	2019	21	3	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	24	1	1	4	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	20	1	4	1	-	-	-
	2019	25	4	5	-	-	-	-
	2020	26	3	2	5	1	-	-
Tangkak	2018	24	1	2	2	-	-	-
	2019	29	2	2	1	-	-	-
	2020	15	-	2	1	1	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pejabat Office	Restoran Restaurant	Rumah kediaman <i>Housing unit</i>	Setinggan Squatter	Dewan orang ramai <i>Town hall</i>	Dapur Kitchen	Gudang Warehouse
JOHOR	2018	4	3	100	7	1	30	1
	2019	5	8	132	11	-	38	1
	2020	8	7	154	2	-	20	1
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	17	-	-	5	-
	2019	-	3	17	-	-	3	-
	2020	-	2	21	-	-	1	1
Johor Bahru	2018	1	2	26	5	1	15	1
	2019	4	2	45	5	-	15	-
	2020	5	3	52	2	-	13	-
Kluang	2018	-	1	5	-	-	3	-
	2019	1	2	5	1	-	1	-
	2020	1	-	14	-	-	1	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	16	1	-	2	-
	2020	1	2	14	-	-	2	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	3	1	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
Muar	2018	1	-	16	1	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	13	-	-	3	1
	2020	1	-	15	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	1	-	12	1	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	10	2	-	8	-
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	7	-	-	2	-
	2020	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
Tangkak	2018	1	-	11	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	10	1	-	3	-
	2020	-	-	9	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Makmal Laboratory	Premis ladang ternakan Livestock farms premise	Panggung wayang Cinema	Kelab/pub bar hiburan Club/pub entertainment bar	Rumah teres Terrace house	Rumah flat Flat	Rumah apartment/ kondominium Apartment/ condominium house
JOHOR	2018	3	2	-	1	93	10	8
	2019	-	2	-	1	91	16	15
	2020	-	2	-	-	47	6	8
Batu Pahat	2018	-	1	-	-	11	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	2	-	-	1	50	9	8
	2019	-	-	-	1	42	15	15
	2020	-	-	-	-	28	4	8
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
	2019	-	1	-	-	11	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Segamat	2018	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	2019	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumah panjang/ tradisional Long house/ traditional	Masjid/ surau Mosque/ surau	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Institusi pengajian tinggi awam Public higher education institution	Institusi pengajian tinggi swasta Private higher education institution
JOHOR	2018	4	1	1	-	1	1	-
	2019	7	1	1	-	-	3	-
	2020	15	1	1	-	-	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
	2019	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
	2020	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sekolah rendah kerajaan	Sekolah rendah swasta	Sekolah menengah kerajaan	Sekolah menengah swasta	Pra sekolah/ tadika kerajaan	Pra sekolah/ tadika swasta	Asrama sekolah School hostel
		Government primary school	Private primary school	Government secondary school	Private secondary school	Government pre-school/ kindergarten	Private pre-school/ kindergarten	
JOHOR	2018	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	5	-	2	1	-
	2020	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	4	-	1	1	-
	2020	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asrama pekerja Worker hostel	Hospital/ klinik awam Public hospital/ clinic	Hospital/ klinik swasta Private hospital/ clinic	Premis/ hotel budget Budget premise/ hotel	Asrama/ rumah tumpangan Hostel/ guest house	Rumah kedai Shop house	Lain-lain Others
JOHOR	2018	8	2	-	-	4	10	35
	2019	13	-	-	1	4	8	29
	2020	4	2	-	-	2	6	30
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Johor Bahru	2018	2	-	-	-	2	6	19
	2019	8	-	-	1	3	4	14
	2020	1	1	-	-	1	4	12
Kluang	2018	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kota Tinggi	2018	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pontian	2018	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kulai	2018	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Tangkak	2018	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 58: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butts	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ fireworks	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah Gas stove/ kerosene
JOHOR	2018	508	8	1	4	1	3	7
	2019	568	6	1	1	1	-	6
	2020	458	9	-	1	-	-	9
Batu Pahat	2018	69	4	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	68	1	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	46	-	-	-	-	-	3
Johor Bahru	2018	242	1	-	3	1	2	2
	2019	275	1	-	1	-	-	1
	2020	201	4	-	-	-	-	3
Kluang	2018	38	-	1	-	-	1	3
	2019	37	1	1	-	1	-	-
	2020	38	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kota Tinggi	2018	23	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	30	1	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	34	2	-	1	-	-	1
Mersing	2018	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	16	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	31	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	21	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	24	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	26	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	15	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 58: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Other sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
JOHOR	2018	-	4	3	1	-	460	16
	2019	1	-	2	-	1	531	18
	2020	-	2	3	-	-	413	21
Batu Pahat	2018	-	1	-	-	-	61	2
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	64	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	42	-
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	3	1	-	228	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	269	3
	2020	-	-	3	-	-	191	-
Kluang	2018	-	1	-	-	-	22	10
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	20	14
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	14	21
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	1	-	-	-	20	-
	2019	1	-	1	-	-	25	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	8	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	13	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Muar	2018	-	1	-	-	-	37	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	15	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 59: Bilangan penagih dadah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 59: Number of drug addicts by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan penagih dadah <i>Number of drug addicts</i>
JOHOR	2018	2,352
	2019	2,371
	2020	2,564
Batu Pahat	2018	229
	2019	213
	2020	254
Johor Bahru	2018	1,085
	2019	967
	2020	1,116
Kluang	2018	143
	2019	171
	2020	115
Kota Tinggi	2018	149
	2019	162
	2020	190
Mersing	2018	158
	2019	134
	2020	68
Muar	2018	167
	2019	183
	2020	189
Pontian	2018	179
	2019	205
	2020	361
Segamat	2018	202
	2019	295
	2020	236
Kulai	2018	-
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a
Tangkak	2018	40
	2019	41
	2020	35

Sumber: Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan

Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency

Nota/ Notes:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan pejabat parol daerah Number of parole district offices	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees				
			Jumlah Total				
			Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others	
JOHOR	2018	5	626	512	44	63	7
	2019	5	543	423	49	61	10
	2020	5	463	352	49	42	20
Batu Pahat	2018	1	166	138	12	16	-
	2019	1	132	86	18	26	2
	2020	1	72	54	11	4	3
Johor Bahru	2018	1	263	193	22	42	6
	2019	1	205	165	14	22	4
	2020	1	221	158	21	28	14
Kluang	2018	1	62	54	5	2	1
	2019	1	54	39	10	3	2
	2020	1	52	38	10	4	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	1	79	76	2	1	-
	2019	1	83	74	3	6	-
	2020	1	57	49	3	4	1
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Segamat	2018	1	56	51	3	2	-
	2019	1	69	59	4	4	2
	2020	1	61	53	4	2	2
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees											
		Lelaki Male						Perempuan Female					
		Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
JOHOR	2018	608	496	43	62	7	18	16	1	1	-		
	2019	520	406	43	61	10	23	17	6	-	-		
	2020	446	339	48	42	17	17	13	1	-	3		
Batu Pahat	2018	163	135	12	16	-	3	3	-	-	-		
	2019	122	80	14	26	2	10	6	4	-	-		
	2020	67	51	10	4	2	5	3	1	-	1		
Johor Bahru	2018	253	185	21	41	6	10	8	1	1	-		
	2019	197	159	12	22	4	8	6	2	-	-		
	2020	216	154	21	28	13	5	4	-	-	1		
Kluang	2018	59	51	5	2	1	3	3	-	-	-		
	2019	52	37	10	3	2	2	2	-	-	-		
	2020	49	35	10	4	-	3	3	-	-	-		
Kota Tinggi	2018	77	74	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-		
	2019	80	71	3	6	-	3	3	-	-	-		
	2020	56	48	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	-		
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
Segamat	2018	56	51	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	69	59	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	58	51	4	2	1	3	2	-	-	1		
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
 Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 61: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan jantina, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 61: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and sex, Johor, 2018-2020

Institusi penjara Institute of prison	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2018	11,902	9,939	1,963
	2019	14,312	12,363	1,949
	2020	12,158	10,792	1,366
Penjara Kluang	2018	1,070	1,070	-
	2019	11,817	9,869	1,948
	2020	10,802	9,446	1,356
Penjara Simpang Renggam	2018	270	270	-
	2019	2,138	2,137	1
	2020	792	782	10
Pusat Koreksional Johor Bahru	2018	10,549	8,586	1,963
	2019	321	321	-
	2020	297	297	-
Pusat Koreksional Muar	2018	13	13	-
	2019	36	36	-
	2020	267	267	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Jadual 62: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan kumpulan etnik, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 62: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and ethnic group, Johor, 2018-2020

Institusi penjara Institute of prison	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Citizens				Bukan Warganegara Non-citizens		
		Warganegara Total citizens		Bumiputera	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others	
JOHOR	2018	11,898	6,274	4,470	624	902	278	5,624
	2019	14,297	6,555	4,610	616	974	355	7,742
	2020	12,158	7,396	5,105	753	1,105	433	4,762
Penjara Kluang	2018	1,070	160	119	19	21	1	910
	2019	11,802	6,440	4,535	602	952	351	5,362
	2020	10,802	6,886	4,754	694	1,030	408	3,916
Penjara Simpang Renggam	2018	270	44	31	5	7	1	226
	2019	2,138	76	42	10	21	3	2,062
	2020	792	286	199	27	45	15	506
Pusat Koreksional Johor Bahru	2018	10,545	6,057	4,309	599	873	276	4,488
	2019	321	3	3	-	-	-	318
	2020	297	26	20	2	3	1	271
Pusat Koreksional Muar	2018	13	13	11	1	1	-	-
	2019	36	36	30	4	1	1	-
	2020	267	198	132	30	27	9	69

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Jadual 63: Bilangan kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jantina, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 63: Number of children involved in crime by administrative district and sex, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
JOHOR	2018	519	493	26
	2019	130	120	10
	2020	913	791	122
Batu Pahat	2018	50	45	5
	2019	19	17	2
	2020	79	65	14
Johor Bahru	2018	276	263	13
	2019	64	60	4
	2020	580	489	91
Kluang	2018	37	36	1
	2019	4	4	-
	2020	40	40	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	29	27	2
	2019	7	7	-
	2020	18	11	7
Mersing	2018	7	7	-
	2019	3	2	1
	2020	7	7	-
Muar	2018	23	23	-
	2019	6	5	1
	2020	24	23	1
Pontian	2018	28	27	1
	2019	8	7	1
	2020	18	15	3
Segamat	2018	21	20	1
	2019	6	5	1
	2020	58	55	3
Kulai	2018	42	39	3
	2019	7	7	-
	2020	69	67	2
Tangkak	2018	6	6	-
	2019	6	6	-
	2020	20	19	1

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

Jadual 64: Bilangan kluster homestay dan premis penginapan yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 64: Number of registered homestay clusters and accommodation premises by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan kluster homestay Number of homestay clusters	Bilangan premis penginapan Number of accommodation premises
JOHOR	2018	26	341
	2019	27	464
	2020	27	463
Batu Pahat	2018	1	18
	2019	1	22
	2020	1	22
Johor Bahru	2018	2	208
	2019	2	279
	2020	2	278
Kluang	2018	3	13
	2019	3	16
	2020	3	17
Kota Tinggi	2018	6	28
	2019	6	35
	2020	6	35
Mersing	2018	2	14
	2019	2	38
	2020	2	36
Muar	2018	4	19
	2019	4	17
	2020	4	19
Pontian	2018	4	4
	2019	5	8
	2020	5	9
Segamat	2018	1	13
	2019	1	15
	2020	1	15
Kulai	2018	2	20
	2019	2	28
	2020	2	29
Tangkak	2018	1	4
	2019	1	6
	2020	1	3

Sumber: Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Malaysia

Jadual 65: Bilangan kampung program Desa Lestari mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 65: Number of villages of Desa Lestari programme by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan kampung Number of villages
JOHOR	2018	1
	2019	3
	2020	1
Batu Pahat	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Johor Bahru	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kluang	2018	1
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	-
Mersing	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Muar	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Pontian	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Segamat	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kulai	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Tangkak	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Nota/ Notes:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 66: Bilangan kumulatif kendaraan bermotor yang berdaftar mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020
 Table 66: Cumulative number of registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar	Motosikal	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicle	Lain-lain kenderaan ^a Other vehicle
			Motorcar	Motorcycle			
JOHOR	2018	1,941,218	688,592	1,113,805	12,362	92,726	33,733
	2019	1,980,600	696,052	1,139,775	12,517	97,008	35,248
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Johor	2018	659,461	245,219	345,533	8,368	40,126	20,215
	2019	682,875	250,898	359,279	8,512	42,732	21,454
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Muar	2018	854,063	272,402	519,566	3,649	47,688	10,758
	2019	861,021	273,342	524,730	3,649	48,411	10,889
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat kecil Batu Pahat	2018	258,749	125,576	129,456	113	2,848	756
	2019	262,567	126,034	131,900	124	3,699	810
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat kecil Pontian	2018	59,834	19,465	37,642	222	1,799	706
	2019	63,034	19,610	40,632	222	1,863	707
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat kecil Segamat	2018	109,111	25,930	81,608	10	265	1,298
	2019	111,103	26,168	83,234	10	303	1,388
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Malaysia

Source: Road Transport Department Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Merangkumi kendaraan seperti karavan, kendaraan bomba kerajaan & swasta, kendaraan sekolah memandu, kendaraan mayat, kendaraan orang cacat, kendaraan kerajaan, kendaraan pihak berkuasa tempatan, ambulan dan kendaraan kedutaan
Includes vehicles such as caravans, government & private fire engine, driving school vehicles, hearse, vehicle for disabled person, government vehicles, local authority vehicles, ambulance and embassy vehicles

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 67: Bilangan pendaftaran kenderaan baharu mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 67: Number of newly registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Johor, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicle	Lain-lain kenderaan ^a Other vehicle
JOHOR	2018	47,423	9,807	30,490	256	5,197	1,673
	2019	39,382	7,460	25,970	155	4,282	1,515
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Johor	2018	27,395	7,477	15,245	252	3,046	1,375
	2019	23,414	5,679	13,746	144	2,606	1,239
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Muar	2018	8,162	1,128	6,048	-	833	153
	2019	6,958	940	5,164	-	723	131
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat kecil Batu Pahat	2018	5,147	696	3,219	4	1,168	60
	2019	3,818	458	2,444	11	851	54
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat kecil Pontian	2018	4,017	187	3,719	-	110	1
	2019	3,200	145	2,990	-	64	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat kecil Segamat	2018	2,702	319	2,259	-	40	84
	2019	1,992	238	1,626	-	38	90
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Malaysia

Source: Road Transport Department Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

^a Merangkumi kenderaan seperti karavan, kenderaan bomba kerajaan & swasta, kenderaan sekolah memandu, kenderaan mayat, kenderaan orang cacat, kenderaan kerajaan, kenderaan pihak berkuasa tempatan, ambulan dan kenderaan kedutaan

Includes vehicles such as caravans, government & private fire engine, driving school vehicles, hearse, vehicle for disabled person, government vehicles, local authority vehicles, ambulance and embassy vehicles

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 68: Bilangan Pusat Internet Komuniti, Pusat Internet Desa dan Pusat Maklumat Rakyat mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 68: Number of Community Internet Centres, Rural Internet Centres and Citizen Information Centres by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pusat Internet Komuniti Community Internet Centre	Pusat Internet Desa Rural Internet Centre	Pusat Maklumat Rakyat Citizen Information Centre
JOHOR	2018	86	4	10
	2019	86	4	10
	2020	86	4	10
Batu Pahat	2018	6	-	1
	2019	6	-	1
	2020	6	-	1
Johor	2018	9	-	1
	2019	9	-	1
	2020	9	-	1
Kluang	2018	8	-	1
	2019	8	-	1
	2020	8	-	1
Kota Tinggi	2018	18	1	1
	2019	18	1	1
	2020	18	1	1
Mersing	2018	4	-	1
	2019	4	-	1
	2020	4	-	1
Muar	2018	9	1	1
	2019	9	1	1
	2020	9	1	1
Pontian	2018	10	-	1
	2019	10	-	1
	2020	10	-	1
Segamat	2018	15	1	1
	2019	15	1	1
	2020	13	1	1
Kulai	2018	4	-	1
	2019	4	-	1
	2020	4	-	1
Tangkak	2018	3	1	1
	2019	3	1	1
	2020	5	1	1

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

Jadual 69: Peratusan isi rumah yang memiliki peralatan dan perkhidmatan telekomunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 69: Percentage of households owned telecommunication equipment and services by administrative district, Johor, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Langganan internet di rumah Subscription of internet at home	Telefon bimbit Mobile phone	Siaran TV berbayar Pay TV channel	(%)
JOHOR	2014	54.1	98.0	61.2	
	2016	85.9	98.1	66.4	
	2019	92.6	98.9	79.4	
Batu Pahat	2014	54.6	97.2	60.3	
	2016	88.8	98.4	69.6	
	2019	94.1	99.3	80.7	
Johor Bahru	2014	58.7	98.5	63.1	
	2016	90.8	99.1	68.5	
	2019	95.3	99.1	82.7	
Kluang	2014	47.9	96.0	56.8	
	2016	76.2	97.5	60.2	
	2019	91.4	98.9	72.6	
Kota Tinggi	2014	41.8	98.3	72.4	
	2016	76.8	97.5	67.6	
	2019	85.4	98.1	73.5	
Mersing	2014	38.6	98.7	81.4	
	2016	69.6	96.8	67.7	
	2019	86.8	97.1	80.8	
Muar	2014	56.9	98.8	57.9	
	2016	82.5	96.0	67.4	
	2019	89.8	99.2	80.6	
Pontian	2014	47.7	95.9	51.1	
	2016	78.2	95.5	52.7	
	2019	84.0	97.3	76.2	
Segamat	2014	48.6	97.7	62.7	
	2016	78.2	95.8	69.1	
	2019	87.1	98.8	69.2	
Kulai	2014	54.0	99.2	52.6	
	2016	90.1	99.5	62.9	
	2019	97.8	99.7	83.3	
Tangkak	2014	47.1	96.8	56.3	
	2016	79.7	95.3	58.0	
	2019	86.2	98.4	70.1	

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 70: Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan asas mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2014, 2016 dan 2019
 Table 70: Percentage of households received basics amenities by administrative district, Johor, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis bekalan air Type of water supply				Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessible to electricity supply				Kemudahan kutipan sampah Garbage collection facility				(%)
		Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessibility to electricity	Tiada bekalan elektrik No electricity	Jumlah Total	Tempat kediaman Living quarters	Kawasan ^a Area	Tiada None	Jumlah Total		
JOHOR	2014	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	69.9	16.4	13.7	100.0		
	2016	99.9	-	0.1	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	75.5	12.9	11.6	100.0		
	2019	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	80.2	12.7	7.1	100.0		
Batu Pahat	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	56.8	5.8	37.4	100.0		
	2016	99.9	0.1	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	63.6	3.1	33.4	100.0		
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	64.8	17.6	17.6	100.0		
Johor Bahru	2014	99.9	0.1	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.7	23.7	1.7	100.0		
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	79.4	19.0	1.7	100.0		
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	87.5	12.1	0.4	100.0		
Kluang	2014	99.6	-	0.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.8	9.4	15.8	100.0		
	2016	99.7	-	0.3	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	80.1	5.3	14.7	100.0		
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	83.6	6.6	9.8	100.0		
Kota Tinggi	2014	99.7	0.3	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	68.1	22.1	9.9	100.0		
	2016	98.9	-	1.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	78.8	17.0	4.2	100.0		
	2019	98.8	1.2	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	75.1	20.2	4.7	100.0		
Mersing	2014	95.5	-	4.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	49.7	18.3	32.0	100.0		
	2016	99.5	0.5	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	50.4	4.2	45.4	100.0		
	2019	98.3	-	1.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	53.6	20.7	25.7	100.0		
Muar	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	65.2	8.8	26.0	100.0		
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	69.2	5.7	25.1	100.0		
	2019	99.5	0.5	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	79.5	9.6	10.9	100.0		
Pontian	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	51.8	21.5	26.8	100.0		
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	64.3	15.3	20.4	100.0		
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	62.8	14.5	22.7	100.0		
Segamat	2014	98.7	-	1.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	73.1	5.3	21.7	100.0		
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.3	7.2	18.5	100.0		
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	71.5	17.5	11.0	100.0		
Kulai	2014	98.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	83.6	11.4	5.0	100.0		
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	84.2	13.5	2.3	100.0		
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	88.4	10.8	0.8	100.0		
Tangkak	2014	99.7	0.3	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	56.2	6.6	37.2	100.0		
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	70.0	4.5	25.5	100.0		
	2019	99.8	0.2	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	77.3	5.7	17.0	100.0		

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Kutipan sampah di tempat pengumpulan yang jaraknya melebihi 100 meter dari tempat kediaman
 Garbage collection in the collection area where the distance is more than 100 meters away from the living quarters

Jadual 71: Bilangan Komuniti Harapan Malaysia dan Kelab Malaysiaku mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 71: Number of Harapan Malaysia Communities and Malaysiaku Clubs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Komuniti Harapan Malaysia Harapan Malaysia Community	Kelab Malaysiaku Malaysiaku Club
JOHOR	2018	138	73
	2019	138	73
	2020	138	73
Batu Pahat	2018	22	10
	2019	22	10
	2020	22	10
Johor Bahru	2018	14	14
	2019	25	14
	2020	25	14
Kluang	2018	13	7
	2019	15	7
	2020	15	7
Kota Tinggi	2018	15	6
	2019	15	6
	2020	15	6
Mersing	2018	11	4
	2019	5	4
	2020	5	4
Muar	2018	16	11
	2019	17	11
	2020	17	11
Pontian	2018	11	5
	2019	10	5
	2020	10	5
Segamat	2018	16	9
	2019	15	9
	2020	15	9
Kulai	2018	10	5
	2019	7	5
	2020	7	5
Tangkak	2018	10	2
	2019	7	2
	2020	7	2

Sumber: Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

Jadual 72: Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 72: Number of billboards belongs to JaPen by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen Number of billboards belongs to JaPen
JOHOR	2018	43
	2019	42
	2020	n.a
Batu Pahat	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Johor Bahru	2018	8
	2019	8
	2020	n.a
Kluang	2018	4
	2019	4
	2020	n.a
Kota Tinggi	2018	4
	2019	4
	2020	n.a
Mersing	2018	4
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Muar	2018	5
	2019	5
	2020	n.a
Pontian	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Segamat	2018	7
	2019	7
	2020	n.a
Kulai	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a
Tangkak	2018	5
	2019	5
	2020	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

JaPen merujuk kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia

refers to Department of Information Malaysia

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 73: Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 73: Number of Rural Community Centres by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa Number of Rural Community Centres
JOHOR	2018	-
	2019	24
	2020	24
Batu Pahat	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Johor Bahru	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Kluang	2018	-
	2019	4
	2020	4
Kota Tinggi	2018	-
	2019	4
	2020	4
Mersing	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	2
Muar	2018	-
	2019	5
	2020	5
Pontian	2018	-
	2019	3
	2020	3
Segamat	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	2
Kulai	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	2
Tangkak	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar
Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Jadual 74: Hasil cukai taksiran mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Johor, 2017-2019
Table 74: Revenue of assessment tax by local authority, Johor, 2017-2019

(RM juta/ RM million)

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Hasil cukai taksiran <i>Revenue of assessment tax</i>
JOHOR	2017	816.4
	2018	1,113.9
	2019	1,293.2
Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru	2017	242.1
	2018	343.1
	2019	394.1
Majlis Perbandaran Batu Pahat	2017	39.2
	2018	55.9
	2019	71.4
Majlis Perbandaran Muar	2017	27.4
	2018	53.3
	2019	66.6
Majlis Perbandaran Kluang	2017	33.8
	2018	54.6
	2019	68.7
Majlis Bandaraya Iskandar Puteri	2017	149.4
	2018	168.8
	2019	215.2
Majlis Perbandaran Kulai	2017	62.4
	2018	81.1
	2019	86.1
Majlis Perbandaran Pasir Gudang	2017	107.5
	2018	153.7
	2019	141.8
Majlis Daerah Kota Tinggi	2017	15.4
	2018	25.3
	2019	21.8
Majlis Daerah Yong Peng	2017	11.6
	2018	17.3
	2019	19.2
Majlis Perbandaran Segamat	2017	18.8
	2018	26.8
	2019	27.3
Majlis Daerah Labis	2017	3.9
	2018	13.4
	2019	13.3
Majlis Daerah Pontian	2017	26.2
	2018	38.5
	2019	56.1
Majlis Daerah Simpang Renggam	2017	5.7
	2018	10.8
	2019	31.5
Majlis Daerah Tangkak	2017	12.5
	2018	20.1
	2019	23.1
Majlis Daerah Mersing	2017	5.2
	2018	9.6
	2019	10.0
Majlis Berkuasa Tempatan Pengerang	2017	55.4
	2018	41.5
	2019	47.1

Sumber: pihak berkuasa tempatan
Source: local authority

Jadual 75: Statistik kamera litar tertutup di kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 75: Statistics on closed-circuit television in local authority area, Johor, 2018-2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Tahun Year	Kamera litar tertutup Closed-circuit television
JOHOR	2018	622
	2019	655
	2020	509
Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru	2018	80
	2019	80
	2020	80
Majlis Perbandaran Johor Bahru Tengah	2018	262
	2019	262
	2020	262
Majlis Perbandaran Muar	2018	36
	2019	36
	2020	36
Majlis Perbandaran Batu Pahat	2018	20
	2019	20
	2020	20
Majlis Perbandaran Segamat	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	3
Majlis Perbandaran Kluang	2018	16
	2019	16
	2020	16
Majlis Perbandaran Pasir Gudang	2018	20
	2019	30
	2020	36
Majlis Perbandaran Kulai	2018	188
	2019	188
	2020	33
PBT Pengerang	2018	-
	2019	23
	2020	23

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Jadual 76: Statistik sisa perbandaran yang dirawat mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 76: Statistics of municipal waste treated by local authority area, Johor, 2018-2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Tahun Year	Tapak pelupusan Disposal site			Loji rawatan termal Thermal treatment plant		
		Bilangan tapak pelupusan Number of disposal sites	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric tonnes/day)	Bilangan loji rawatan termal Number of thermal treatment plants	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Jumlah berat sisa yang dilupuskan Total amount of residual waste (Tan Metrik/hari) (Metric tonnes/day)
Johor	2018	12	249.8	3,062.3	-	-	-
	2019	12	84.7	1,312.4	-	-	-
	2020	10	207.6	1,509.4	-	-	-
TP Batu 4	2018	1	24.0	74.7	-	-	-
	2019	1	2.4	94.8	-	-	-
	2020	1	2.4	337.9	-	-	-
TP Jalan Muar (Maokil)	2018	1	12.0	71.9	-	-	-
	2019	1	12.0	82.1	-	-	-
	2020	1	12.0	279.1	-	-	-
TP Jemaluang	2018	1	4.0	52.4	-	-	-
	2019	1	4.0	61.3	-	-	-
	2020	1	4.0	50.6	-	-	-
TP Pekan Nenas	2018	1	5.3	117.3	-	-	-
	2019	1	5.3	164.2	-	-	-
	2020	1	5.3	304.7	-	-	-
TP Buloh Kasap	2018	1	31.6	79.7	-	-	-
	2019	1	31.6	106.3	-	-	-
	2020	1	31.6	210.1	-	-	-
TP Ladang CEP 1	2018	1	14.8	350.4	-	-	-
	2019	1	14.8	484.2	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP Bkt Bakri	2018	1	14.6	131.2	-	-	-
	2019	1	14.6	319.5	-	-	-
	2020	1	14.6	327.0	-	-	-
TP Bekoh	2018	1	2.8	59.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
TPS Seelong Sanitary	2018	1	111.0	1,700.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	108.0	-	-	-	-
TP Bandar Penawar	2018	1	11.5	40.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	11.5	-	-	-	-
TP Bandar Tenggara	2018	1	7.7	36.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	7.7	-	-	-	-
TP Tanjung langsat	2018	1	10.5	350.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	10.5	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Note:

Ha Merujuk kepada Hektar

Refers to Hectare

Jadual 77: Statistik program pemerkasaan ekonomi komuniti bandar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2020

Table 77: Statistics of urban community economic empowerment programmes by administrative district, Johor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of programmes</i>
JOHOR	90
Batu Pahat	8
Johor Bahru	50
Kluang	-
Kota Tinggi	-
Mersing	-
Muar	6
Pontian	7
Segamat	6
Kulai	12
Tangkak	1

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Jadual 78: Bilangan tempat ibadah mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan dan agama, Johor, 2020
 Table 78: Number of place of worships by local authority area and religious, Johor, 2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Jumlah Total	Islam Muslim		bukan Islam non-Muslim			
		Masjid Mosque	Surau	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Lain-lain Others
JOHOR	2,615	686	1,277	441	123	87	1
Majlis Bandaraya Johor Bahru	236	66	112	27	13	18	-
Majlis Bandaraya Iskandar Puteri	120	32	53	22	13	-	-
Majlis Bandaraya Pasir Gudang	71	25	29	7	7	3	-
Majlis Perbandaran Muar	401	86	267	32	11	4	1
Majlis Perbandaran Batu Pahat	256	66	129	50	4	7	-
Majlis Perbandaran Kluang	65	-	-	47	13	5	-
Majlis Perbandaran Kulai	54	10	20	9	3	12	-
Majlis Perbandaran Segamat	272	50	72	116	20	14	-
Majlis Perbandaran Pengerang	51	27	17	6	1	-	-
Majlis Daerah Tangkak	222	72	150	-	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Yong Peng	141	49	58	25	6	3	-
Majlis Daerah Simpang Renggam	138	34	61	35	4	4	-
Majlis Daerah Labis	113	15	21	47	20	10	-
Majlis Daerah Pontian	398	91	191	116 ^a	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Kota Tinggi	87	28	50	3	4	2	-
Majlis Daerah Mersing	106	35	47	15	4	5	-

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
 Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Note:

^a **Termasuk kuil dan gereja**
Includes hindu temple and church

Jadual 79: KDNK mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, Johor, 2018-2020 - RM juta
 Table 79: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Johor, 2018-2020 - RM million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019^e	2020^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	16,246	16,403	16,909
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	711	813	695
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	38,338	40,125	38,645
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9,217	6,700	4,176
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	64,402	68,584	66,286
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	15,958	17,267	17,129
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	18,911	20,212	18,366
Kewangan & insurans, harta tanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	12,670	13,457	12,960
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	6,554	6,969	6,656
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	10,308	10,679	11,175
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	1,672	1,616	1,323
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	130,586	134,240	128,034

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^e **Anggaran**

Estimates

^p **Permulaan**

Preliminary

Jadual 80: KDNK mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, Johor, 2018-2020 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan & peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK

Table 80: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Johor, 2018-2020 - Annual percentage change & percentage share to GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	Perubahan peratusan tahunan Annual percentage change			Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Percentage share to GDP			(%)
	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p	
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	0.5	1.0	3.1	12.4	12.2	13.2	
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8.5	14.3	-14.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	5.1	4.7	-3.7	29.4	29.9	30.2	
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.6	-27.3	-37.7	7.1	5.0	3.3	
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	7.3	6.5	-3.4	49.3	51.1	51.8	
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	10.2	8.2	-0.8	12.2	12.9	13.4	
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	7.9	6.9	-9.1	14.5	15.1	14.3	
Kewangan & insurans, hartaanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	5.8	6.2	-3.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	6.2	6.3	-4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	4.6	3.6	4.6	7.9	8.0	8.7	
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	-10.3	-3.3	-18.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	5.7	2.8	-4.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^e Anggaran

Estimates

^p Permulaan

Preliminary

Jadual 81: Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) dan perubahan peratus mengikut kumpulan utama, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 81: Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by main groups, Johor, 2018-2020

Kumpulan utama Main group	Nombor Indeks Index Numbers			Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change	
	2018	2019	2020	2019/2018	2020/2019
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	124.3	125.1	123.3	0.6	-1.4
01 Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol <i>Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	136.5	139.1	141.2	1.9	1.5
02 Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau <i>Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco</i>	168.1	171.2	171.9	1.8	0.4
03 Pakaian & Kasut <i>Clothing & Footwear</i>	98.5	96.5	95.5	-2.0	-1.0
04 Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain <i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels</i>	120.4	122.7	120.5	1.9	-1.8
05 Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah <i>Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance</i>	114.6	116.0	115.8	1.2	-0.2
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	127.5	128.2	129.7	0.5	1.2
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	119.1	115.4	102.4	-3.1	-11.3
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	96.6	97.0	97.9	0.4	0.9
09 Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan <i>Recreation Services & Culture</i>	113.5	114.9	116.4	1.2	1.3
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	124.1	126.2	127.3	1.7	0.9
11 Restoran & Hotel <i>Restaurants & Hotels</i>	130.4	133.0	134.2	2.0	0.9
12 Pelbagai Barang & Perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous Goods & Services</i>	121.3	121.6	123.5	0.2	1.6

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 82: Nilai eksport dan import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 82: Exports and imports value by exit and entry points, Johor, 2018-2020

(RM juta/ RM million)

Pintu keluar dan masuk <i>Exit and entrance</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Eksport <i>Exports</i>	Import <i>Imports</i>
JOHOR	2018	257,744.8	227,831.6
	2019	256,061.1	221,864.7
	2020	260,160.8	194,152.2
Tanjung Kupang	2018	90,032.5	76,811.0
	2019	91,496.2	74,094.7
	2020	109,059.8	68,206.8
Pasir Gudang	2018	69,563.0	74,698.7
	2019	64,560.0	67,200.5
	2020	62,818.8	58,894.8
Tanjung Bin/ Pengerang/ Tanjung Langsat/Plentong	2018	40,383.8	36,383.3
	2019	42,190.9	47,496.9
	2020	36,024.6	38,416.7
Pelabuhan Tanjung Pelepas	2018	39,282.4	17,088.0
	2019	41,284.2	16,086.7
	2020	40,201.4	15,340.9
Johor Bahru (Tambak)	2018	17,652.5	15,765.3
	2019	15,816.9	13,046.3
	2020	11,452.6	10,293.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	2018	830.6	7,085.4
	2019	712.9	3,939.6
	2020	603.5	2,999.6

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 83: Statistik utama sektor pertanian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 83: Principal statistics of agricultural sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	1,993	11,110,810	4,320,286	6,790,524	57,000	1,070,268	13,965,652
Batu Pahat	284	1,561,741	733,653	828,088	4,429	91,411	1,358,061
Johor Bahru	479	2,514,437	967,859	1,546,578	12,676	258,554	2,306,941
Kluang	295	2,514,907	600,250	1,914,657	12,477	205,257	4,052,334
Kota Tinggi	142	878,348	298,846	579,502	5,708	118,915	2,099,504
Mersing	51	357,220	108,630	248,590	1,691	31,205	255,635
Muar	245	834,989	454,465	380,524	3,625	66,847	622,933
Pontian	88	266,736	207,557	59,179	1,833	36,533	191,703
Segamat	215	1,459,589	548,907	910,681	9,036	159,511	2,366,212
Kulai	103	485,922	256,139	229,783	3,783	70,210	522,097
Tangkak	91	236,922	143,980	92,942	1,742	31,826	190,232

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 84: Statistik utama subsektor tanaman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 84: Principal statistics of crops sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
JOHOR	1,410	8,041,421	2,324,443	5,716,978	46,003	833,913	12,874,780
Batu Pahat	150	648,393	320,394	327,998	2,607	51,131	1,081,694
Johor Bahru	353	1,782,691	399,113	1,383,578	8,732	169,255	2,081,958
Kluang	243	2,209,112	457,227	1,751,885	11,494	189,498	3,797,631
Kota Tinggi	102	798,833	245,562	553,271	5,188	105,945	2,086,531
Mersing	37	303,007	72,119	230,888	1,519	27,680	216,942
Muar	182	441,073	126,754	314,319	2,889	49,197	537,239
Pontian	44	46,772	37,440	9,332	414	6,045	145,519
Segamat	158	1,311,021	446,651	864,371	8,516	150,172	2,302,983
Kulai	61	148,399	68,099	80,300	1,443	27,086	139,050
Tangkak	80	352,120	151,084	201,037	3,201	57,904	485,233

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 85: Statistik utama subsektor ternakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 85: Principal statistics of livestock sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	308	2,558,641	1,665,518	893,122	7,982	171,449	715,929
Batu Pahat	84	839,356	364,273	475,083	1,343	31,461	165,503
Johor Bahru	47	591,805	479,064	112,741	2,891	65,787	189,485
Kluang	24	252,789	116,081	136,708	747	11,747	104,417
Kota Tinggi	16	15,408	8,662	6,746	186	3,389	8,505
Mersing	7	10,775	8,212	2,563	56	854	2,049
Muar	39	373,454	317,955	55,499	509	13,656	80,413
Pontian	27	172,247	137,270	34,977	1,204	25,562	39,647
Segamat	28	92,141	58,790	33,350	320	4,891	41,977
Kulai	13	86,901	75,264	11,637	269	4,440	49,932
Tangkak	23	123,765	99,946	23,819	457	9,662	34,002

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 86: Statistik utama subsektor perikanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 86: Principal statistics of fisheries sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	202	392,883	254,080	138,803	2,375	51,793	210,697
Batu Pahat	45	71,162	47,632	23,530	451	8,392	109,836
Johor Bahru	71	135,526	87,938	47,589	966	21,742	34,270
Kluang	13	15,603	6,123	9,480	127	1,845	9,463
Kota Tinggi	18	60,413	42,299	18,114	298	8,962	4,335
Mersing	7	43,438	28,299	15,139	116	2,671	36,644
Muar	13	8,478	3,709	4,769	84	1,235	4,106
Pontian	17	47,717	32,846	14,871	215	4,926	6,537
Segamat	5	3,143	1,182	1,961	34	504	1,603
Kulai	6	1,622	616	1,006	30	299	1,251
Tangkak	7	5,782	3,436	2,345	54	1,215	2,651

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 87: Statistik utama subsektor perhutanan dan pembalakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 87: Principal statistics of forestry and logging sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	73	117,865	76,245	41,620	640	13,114	164,246
Batu Pahat	5	2,831	1,354	1,477	28	427	1,027
Johor Bahru	8	4,415	1,744	2,670	87	1,770	1,228
Kluang	15	37,404	20,819	16,584	109	2,167	140,823
Kota Tinggi	6	3,694	2,323	1,371	36	619	133
Mersing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	11	11,983	6,047	5,936	143	2,758	1,176
Pontian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	24	53,284	42,284	11,000	166	3,944	19,649
Kulai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	4	4,255	1,673	2,581	71	1,429	211

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bayam Spinach	Bendi Lady's finger	Cekur manis Sweet shoot	Cili merah Red chili	Cili padi Hot chili	Daun bawang Spring onion	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	33,259.8	10,429.9	297.9	5,030.1	503.3	1,086.8	
	2019	33,014.2	12,805.2	344.1	6,510.0	709.6	1,247.5	
	2020	33,870.6	13,113.6	481.7	6,078.7	471.4	1,165.5	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	3,950.9	-	2,462.4	57.0	-	
	2019	-	4,148.0	0.5	2,429.8	92.0	-	
	2020	979.7	4,104.2	0.3	1,740.7	89.4	-	
Johor Bahru	2018	17,347.7	1,420.9	-	373.3	139.9	-	
	2019	15,152.5	1,537.0	-	163.8	110.8	-	
	2020	15,513.9	1,517.5	-	170.8	67.5	-	
Kluang	2018	577.5	322.3	26.4	704.0	27.0	347.7	
	2019	1,183.1	581.0	8.7	1,720.1	34.2	408.1	
	2020	1,679.4	562.1	5.0	2,115.6	31.1	197.2	
Kota Tinggi	2018	1,033.9	479.8	-	51.2	33.3	44.7	
	2019	1,771.1	1,178.4	-	216.2	36.3	128.3	
	2020	1,931.6	1,224.7	3.8	518.8	32.3	137.7	
Mersing	2018	-	65.8	-	51.1	21.9	-	
	2019	12.5	424.2	-	383.6	20.4	-	
	2020	-	70.0	-	53.0	9.7	-	
Muar	2018	-	153.3	-	80.9	68.9	-	
	2019	-	76.1	-	11.2	16.4	-	
	2020	-	43.0	-	145.4	25.7	-	
Pontian	2018	183.6	33.7	95.7	69.6	5.3	-	
	2019	75.1	34.4	48.6	86.0	2.2	-	
	2020	73.5	24.8	-	98.8	13.7	-	
Segamat	2018	418.0	1,662.3	15.0	522.2	128.8	-	
	2019	801.7	1,863.8	31.0	867.0	362.9	-	
	2020	166.9	1,244.8	26.6	352.8	179.1	-	
Kulai	2018	5,690.9	810.4	160.9	454.8	0.8	421.6	
	2019	5,422.2	813.2	255.3	455.3	0.9	389.5	
	2020	4,856.7	1,640.3	446.0	433.7	5.7	527.7	
Tangkak	2018	8,008.2	1,530.5	-	260.6	20.5	272.8	
	2019	8,596.0	2,149.2	-	177.1	33.5	321.7	
	2020	8,669.1	2,682.1	-	449.1	17.2	302.9	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Daun saderi	Kacang botol	Kacang buncis	Kacang panjang	Kailan	Kangkung
		Celery	Four-angled bean	French bean	Long bean	Chinese kale	Water spinach
JOHOR	2018	313.5	381.4	209.0	23,379.7	9,410.3	18,433.2
	2019	343.0	345.0	241.3	26,957.0	6,554.3	19,426.3
	2020	327.5	231.0	161.2	21,096.1	7,089.8	17,848.4
Batu Pahat	2018	-	5.1	78.4	4,921.1	352.6	68.9
	2019	1.0	3.2	121.7	6,710.3	180.0	236.0
	2020	0.1	11.5	51.6	4,458.9	296.2	423.1
Johor Bahru	2018	313.5	56.0	-	3,293.9	5,307.0	9,077.0
	2019	342.0	-	-	4,984.6	4,031.9	8,694.7
	2020	327.5	-	-	5,074.3	4,095.1	8,867.0
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	1,174.4	1,125.3	419.5
	2019	-	-	-	1,051.9	458.8	746.9
	2020	-	-	-	2,060.0	587.5	770.3
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	58.5	19.7	627.6	46.0	627.6
	2019	-	69.0	9.4	924.0	55.5	1,178.6
	2020	-	83.8	-	1,152.0	-	1,185.9
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	43.0	-	-
	2019	-	24.0	-	204.5	-	62.5
	2020	-	6.2	-	122.9	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	88.9	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	68.5	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	62.5	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	12.6	-	270.4	-	183.6
	2019	-	14.6	-	191.3	-	81.2
	2020	-	7.6	-	363.8	-	75.6
Segamat	2018	-	172.0	-	4,431.0	734.5	247.5
	2019	-	177.7	-	3,598.5	-	536.1
	2020	-	107.2	-	1,836.4	508.5	161.5
Kulai	2018	-	77.4	-	3,330.7	-	2,376.6
	2019	-	56.6	-	3,385.9	-	2,390.2
	2020	-	14.9	-	2,227.1	-	2,118.8
Tangkak	2018	-	-	110.9	5,198.7	1,844.9	5,432.5
	2019	-	-	110.2	5,837.7	1,828.1	5,500.0
	2020	-	-	109.5	3,738.3	1,602.6	4,246.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kobis bulat Round cabbage	Kobis cina Chinese cabbage	Kucai Chinese chives	Kundur Wax gourd	Labu air Bottle gourd	Labu manis Pumpkin	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	-	-	720.8	-	1,243.9	922.5	
	2019	-	-	1,246.2	-	827.8	1,523.7	
	2020	-	-	1,168.2	35.2	1,318.1	2,026.0	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	23.5	67.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	15.2	81.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	52.0	140.0	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	294.0	-	5.0	-	
	2019	-	-	816.8	-	5.0	-	
	2020	-	-	817.7	-	90.0	-	
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	109.2	182.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	19.6	220.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	184.1	-	
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	359.3	-	87.0	210.0	
	2019	-	-	379.4	-	178.9	546.8	
	2020	-	-	296.8	35.2	392.7	789.2	
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	22.4	49.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	136.0	307.5	
	2020	-	-	-	0.0	48.8	650.0	
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	9.6	11.2	
	2020	-	-	-	-	14.6	-	
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	413.4	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	357.2	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	446.8	
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	988.9	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	463.6	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	529.1	-	
Tangkak	2018	-	-	67.5	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	50.1	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	53.6	-	-	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lobak merah Carrot	Lobak putih Radish	Peria Bittergourd	Peria katak Dwarf bitter gourd	Petola segi Angled loofah	Petola ular Snake gourd	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	-	-	6,298.8	804.7	1,838.4	877.6	
	2019	-	-	4,471.4	513.0	2,153.1	916.6	
	2020	-	-	7,165.2	688.1	2,753.1	693.7	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	1,203.4	12.2	460.9	-	
	2019	-	-	961.1	3.3	213.5	-	
	2020	-	-	3,414.8	41.0	367.7	-	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	139.2	816.1	577.6	
	2019	-	-	28.2	98.0	876.0	485.3	
	2020	-	-	28.8	70.6	858.5	475.2	
Kluang	2018	-	-	233.1	31.0	30.3	-	
	2019	-	-	672.3	72.0	25.0	-	
	2020	-	-	615.5	153.3	49.8	-	
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	71.9	60.1	23.9	80.5	
	2019	-	-	346.9	84.5	430.0	217.0	
	2020	-	-	634.1	325.2	697.4	65.0	
Mersing	2018	-	-	40.4	33.3	35.8	-	
	2019	-	-	100.3	-	18.6	-	
	2020	-	-	117.0	-	36.5	-	
Muar	2018	-	-	227.7	-	8.6	-	
	2019	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	
	2020	-	-	11.0	0.6	-	-	
Pontian	2018	-	-	431.9	-	7.8	-	
	2019	-	-	245.1	0.0	11.3	-	
	2020	-	-	474.8	3.5	122.1	-	
Segamat	2018	-	-	557.5	124.7	179.2	10.3	
	2019	-	-	653.7	76.6	173.6	13.7	
	2020	-	-	707.6	71.8	88.5	10.7	
Kulai	2018	-	-	3,304.8	404.2	-	119.2	
	2019	-	-	1,215.8	178.6	-	110.6	
	2020	-	-	903.7	22.1	7.7	64.8	
Tangkak	2018	-	-	228.0	-	275.8	90.0	
	2019	-	-	248.0	-	405.1	90.0	
	2020	-	-	258.0	-	524.9	78.0	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Salad Lettuce	Sawi Mustard	Terung Brinjal	Timun Cucumber	Tomato	Jumlah Total
JOHOR	2018	3,151.9	57,879.5	8,746.3	12,866.9	34.9	198,121.2
	2019	3,020.4	53,390.0	8,092.4	18,842.4	7.7	203,502.2
	2020	1,676.4	56,998.8	9,042.5	22,263.5	20.9	207,785.4
Batu Pahat	2018	-	864.7	3,190.3	3,044.7	34.9	20,797.9
	2019	-	864.0	2,275.0	6,218.2	7.4	24,561.2
	2020	-	1,014.0	2,439.5	7,005.6	20.9	26,651.3
Johor Bahru	2018	459.8	19,415.3	1,507.3	3,028.6	-	63,572.1
	2019	514.8	16,995.3	1,055.6	2,901.8	-	58,794.0
	2020	522.7	16,985.5	1,145.9	2,989.0	-	59,617.5
Kluang	2018	125.7	9,209.5	262.6	823.4	-	15,731.3
	2019	139.4	4,662.0	617.6	1,362.0	-	13,982.5
	2020	238.9	4,492.2	1,119.9	2,589.2	-	17,450.9
Kota Tinggi	2018	96.6	1,166.4	220.1	658.0	-	6,056.1
	2019	308.5	2,521.7	184.0	1,505.2	0.3	12,269.8
	2020	379.7	2,798.5	244.5	1,674.4	-	14,603.2
Mersing	2018	-	299.8	98.5	23.6	-	785.3
	2019	-	10.4	50.0	529.5	-	2,284.0
	2020	-	-	48.0	590.1	-	1,752.2
Muar	2018	-	-	498.7	88.9	-	1,215.8
	2019	-	-	16.8	7.8	-	196.9
	2020	-	-	116.0	16.4	-	427.7
Pontian	2018	77.0	288.5	7.6	1,406.5	-	3,081.6
	2019	74.4	321.0	10.9	1,264.7	-	2,481.5
	2020	72.4	278.4	27.7	1,089.1	-	2,740.2
Segamat	2018	-	544.6	1,845.7	1,645.7	-	13,652.4
	2019	113.9	500.1	2,721.0	2,339.6	-	15,188.2
	2020	2.8	114.8	1,627.0	3,703.9	-	11,357.5
Kulai	2018	14.2	8,453.1	720.5	438.6	-	27,767.6
	2019	-	8,460.2	781.6	495.7	-	24,875.2
	2020	-	13,928.7	1,946.2	588.5	-	30,261.7
Tangkak	2018	2,378.6	17,637.6	395.0	1,708.9	-	45,461.0
	2019	1,869.4	19,055.3	379.9	2,217.7	-	48,868.8
	2020	459.9	17,386.7	327.8	2,017.3	-	42,923.2

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 89: Pengeluaran tanaman industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 89: Production of industrial crops by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelapa Coconut	Kopi Coffee	Tebu gula Sugar cane	Teh Tea	Nipah Nipa palm	Pinang Areca nut	Roselle (Mt)
JOHOR	2018	95,495.7	2,263.3	-	-	-	101.0	68.1
	2019	99,375.1	2,319.6	-	-	-	82.1	45.4
	2020	106,723.2	2,960.3	-	-	-	-	96.6
Batu Pahat	2018	40,110.0	727.6	-	-	-	-	44.6
	2019	38,130.0	684.1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	54,138.4	1,082.5	-	-	-	-	87.5
Johor Bahru	2018	747.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	747.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	924.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	1,599.5	194.9	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,126.0	112.0	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,035.0	119.1	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	2,900.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4,064.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4,350.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	1,699.6	51.0	-	-	-	-	23.6
	2019	4,396.6	617.8	-	-	-	-	45.4
	2020	385.6	-	-	-	-	-	9.1
Muar	2018	8,213.3	86.0	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	6,053.0	28.0	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	11,207.3	27.8	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	28,966.7	1,185.6	-	-	-	101.0	-
	2019	28,129.3	877.6	-	-	-	82.1	-
	2020	25,544.8	1,730.9	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	7,119.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5,748.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4,746.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	22.4	18.2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	4,116.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10,958.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4,369.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 89: Pengeluaran tanaman industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 89: Production of industrial crops by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumbia/ Sago	Cendawan Mushroom	Lebah kelulut Kelulut bee	Lebah madu Honey bee	Jagung bijian Grain corn	Jumlah Total
JOHOR	2018	-	726.4	31.0	0.2	14.4	98,700.0
	2019	-	568.6	4.7	0.1	59.4	102,455.0
	2020	-	792.1	3.1	0.2	-	110,575.5
Batu Pahat	2018	-	3.0	2.0	-	-	40,887.1
	2019	-	-	2.1	-	-	38,816.2
	2020	-	10.4	0.5	-	-	55,319.4
Johor Bahru	2018	-	184.8	-	-	-	932.2
	2019	-	128.2	-	-	-	875.8
	2020	-	182.2	-	-	-	1,107.0
Kluang	2018	-	6.5	0.7	-	-	1,801.6
	2019	-	57.9	0.1	-	-	1,295.9
	2020	-	57.9	0.3	-	-	1,212.2
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	91.4	27.1	0.1	14.4	3,033.7
	2019	-	110.8	2.1	-	5.4	4,182.7
	2020	-	132.9	2.1	0.2	-	4,485.4
Mersing	2018	-	17.1	-	-	-	1,791.3
	2019	-	19.8	-	-	-	5,079.6
	2020	-	11.3	-	-	-	405.9
Muar	2018	-	203.0	1.1	0.1	-	8,503.5
	2019	-	85.7	-	0.1	-	6,166.8
	2020	-	91.0	-	0.1	-	11,326.1
Pontian	2018	-	198.1	-	-	-	30,451.4
	2019	-	150.7	-	-	-	29,239.7
	2020	-	110.2	-	-	-	27,386.0
Segamat	2018	-	3.9	0.1	-	-	7,123.7
	2019	-	2.8	0.5	-	54.0	5,805.3
	2020	-	1.5	0.3	-	-	4,747.8
Kulai	2018	-	18.6	-	-	-	59.2
	2019	-	12.7	-	-	-	34.1
	2020	-	194.6	-	-	-	216.1
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	4,116.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	10,958.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	4,369.6

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bonglai	Belalai	Cekur	Dukung	Gelenggan	Halia bara Ginger	Hempedu bumi Bile of the earth	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	4.2	5.4	188.6	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5.0	-	55.6	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	11.9	27.4	-	-	7.6	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	4.2	-	184.3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5.0	-	52.2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	26.3	-	-	7.6	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Inai Henna	Jarum bilah	Jering	Kacip	Kaduk	Kesum	Kunyit Black turmeric	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	2.7	-	-	-	-	101.0	-	-
	2019	0.6	-	-	-	-	37.5	-	-
	2020	0.8	-	-	-	-	50.8	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	79.3	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	0.8	-	-	-	-	28.2	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	21.7	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	22.6	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lidah buaya Aloe vera	Mas cotek	Melada pahit	Mengkudu/ noni Great morinda	Misai kucing	Mulberi Mulberry	Nilam Sapphire
JOHOR	2018	62.6	5.1	-	-	0.8	-	-
	2019	15.1	3.4	-	-	9.2	-	-
	2020	16.8	-	-	-	4.5	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	62.6	-	-	-	0.8	-	-
	2019	15.1	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
	2020	16.8	-	-	-	4.5	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	-	5.1	-	-	0.0	-	-
	2019	-	3.4	-	-	8.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pandan	Pecah beling	Pegaga Pennywort	Petai	Petai belalang	Pokok teh Tea tree	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	1,852.9	-	15.9	30.5	-	-	-
	2019	1,668.6	-	10.3	27.4	-	-	-
	2020	2,162.2	2.3	10.0	32.1	-	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	9.2	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	2.3	10.0	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	13.7	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	54.8	-	6.6	24.0	-	-	-
	2019	42.4	-	0.5	27.4	-	-	-
	2020	58.8	-	-	18.4	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	1,797.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,606.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,675.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pudina Mint	Selasih Basil	Serai wangi Fragrant lemon grass	Sirih Betel vine	Stevia	Temu lawak	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	-	160.4	569.2	15.7	-	0.0	
	2019	-	6.9	77.4	18.3	-	0.5	
	2020	-	-	222.7	18.9	-	-	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	136.8	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	188.0	-	-	-	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	150.0	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	28.0	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	55.1	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pontian	2018	-	-	21.2	6.6	-	-	
	2019	-	-	20.4	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	34.7	0.3	-	-	
Segamat	2018	-	23.6	294.6	9.1	-	0.0	
	2019	-	6.9	25.0	12.3	-	0.5	
	2020	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	
Kulai	2018	-	-	48.3	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Terung pipit Turkey berry	Tongkat ali Long jack	Ulam raja Lemon myrtle The king's salad	Tenggek burung <i>Euodia redleyi</i>	Kelor	Jumlah Total
		(Mt)					
JOHOR	2018	-	-	-	0.3	-	3,015.1
	2019	-	-	-	0.5	-	1,936.3
	2020	-	-	-	0.6	17.4	2,586.1
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	0.3	-	139.6
	2019	-	-	-	0.5	-	7.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	0.2	589.2
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	-	151.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	48.0
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	28.0
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-	133.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	47.6
	2020	-	-	-	-	17.2	62.7
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	13.7
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	27.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	36.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	35.0
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	688.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	184.2
	2020	-	-	-	0.6	-	153.3
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1,867.1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1,606.2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1,698.0
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	6.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	6.15

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 91: Pengeluaran tanaman ladang mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 91: Production of cash crops by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jagung manis Sweet corn	Kacang tanah Groundnuts	Ubi Kayu Cassava	Ubi keladi Yam	Ubi keledek Sweet potato	Tebu kuning Sugar cane	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	11,753.3	0.4	15,894.4	2,076.4	3,103.4	9,588.3	
	2019	10,197.8	2.9	12,499.5	1,136.9	3,398.4	7,654.5	
	2020	12,129.8	0.5	12,618.9	1,389.0	3,503.9	9,420.3	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	920.8	132.7	364.1	-	
	2019	-	-	3,005.0	165.0	488.0	-	
	2020	65.3	-	2,076.1	147.2	413.8	123.8	
Johor Bahru	2018	7.2	-	11,718.4	25.2	432.5	264.3	
	2019	3.2	-	6,008.6	-	120.0	155.1	
	2020	-	-	5,945.6	-	326.0	75.0	
Kluang	2018	1,906.7	-	752.3	336.9	697.8	56.0	
	2019	2,475.6	-	545.5	396.2	357.8	49.4	
	2020	3,199.0	-	1,086.0	651.5	733.9	52.6	
Kota Tinggi	2018	6.5	-	995.7	29.6	46.0	26.7	
	2019	6.4	-	1,388.1	25.6	269.5	23.6	
	2020	7.0	-	2,170.8	28.9	384.1	212.6	
Mersing	2018	2.7	0.4	268.7	22.0	31.9	11.4	
	2019	-	2.9	290.4	30.0	382.7	73.5	
	2020	-	0.5	104.2	28.5	-	41.0	
Muar	2018	-	-	65.5	30.0	-	5,756.8	
	2019	-	-	60.4	-	-	6,311.7	
	2020	-	-	61.0	50.0	10.8	8,264.6	
Pontian	2018	9,564.2	-	-	3.6	-	-	
	2019	7,377.7	-	-	8.0	-	21.7	
	2020	8,157.2	-	-	1.0	-	42.2	
Segamat	2018	226.0	-	579.6	105.7	1,133.1	1,049.3	
	2019	78.1	-	744.8	132.4	1,363.3	424.2	
	2020	13.7	-	797.7	47.0	1,204.0	333.5	
Kulai	2018	-	-	548.8	206.7	288.8	26.9	
	2019	-	-	349.1	222.4	351.1	22.2	
	2020	-	-	255.9	204.4	351.3	23.2	
Tangkak	2018	40.0	-	44.6	1,184.1	109.2	2,396.9	
	2019	256.8	-	107.6	157.3	66.0	573.1	
	2020	687.5	-	121.6	230.6	80.0	252.0	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 91: Pengeluaran tanaman ladang mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 91: Production of cash crops by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sengkuang Yambean	Ubi badak	Ubi kemili	Ubi kentang Potato	Jumlah Total
JOHOR	2018	1,004.3	-	-	-	43,420.3
	2019	3,676.7	-	-	-	38,566.7
	2020	3,900.7	-	-	-	42,963.0
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	1,417.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,658.0
	2020	-	-	-	-	2,826.1
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	12,447.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	6,286.9
	2020	-	-	-	-	6,346.6
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	3,749.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,824.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	5,722.9
Kota Tinggi	2018	184.2	-	-	-	1,288.7
	2019	1,812.7	-	-	-	3,526.0
	2020	1,935.5	-	-	-	4,738.8
Mersing	2018	109.2	-	-	-	446.1
	2019	1,408.0	-	-	-	2,187.4
	2020	1,520.0	-	-	-	1,694.2
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	5,852.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	6,372.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	8,386.3
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	9,567.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	7,407.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	8,200.4
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	3,093.7
	2019	-	-	-	-	2,742.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	2,395.8
Kulai	2018	527.9	-	-	-	1,599.1
	2019	271.8	-	-	-	1,216.5
	2020	445.3	-	-	-	1,280.1
Tangkak	2018	183.0	-	-	-	3,957.8
	2019	184.2	-	-	-	1,345.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,371.7

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asam	Asam jawa Tamarind	Bunga Pink cone ginger	Cengkoh Clove	Halia Ginger	Kari Curry	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	0.5	-	124.0	-	29.0	1,013.7	
	2019	0.8	-	101.8	-	73.0	1,126.6	
	2020	1.0	-	107.8	-	48.9	898.6	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	35.2	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	22.0	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	22.4	-	-	-	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	596.3	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	320.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	380.0	
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	
	2019	-	-	0.9	-	-	197.1	
	2020	-	-	5.4	-	-	106.1	
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Segamat	2018	0.5	-	47.1	-	29.0	2.3	
	2019	0.8	-	36.9	-	73.0	1.9	
	2020	1.0	-	37.9	-	48.9	-	
Kulai	2018	-	-	40.5	-	-	406.6	
	2019	-	-	40.2	-	-	607.6	
	2020	-	-	40.6	-	-	412.5	
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kayu manis Cinnamon	Ketumbar Coriander	Kunyit Turmeric	Lada hitam Black pepper	Lengkuas Galangal	Limau kasturi Calamondin lime	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	-	-	143.8	-	540.7	4,335.6	
	2019	-	-	192.8	-	919.9	5,701.6	
	2020	-	-	164.3	-	814.7	5,634.3	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	16.0	1,615.4	
	2019	-	-	-	-	24.0	1,837.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	45.0	2,273.1	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	-	325.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	349.4	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	321.9	
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	113.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	551.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	419.6	
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	-	-	-	-	476.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1,022.7	
	2020	-	-	-	-	4.0	1,131.9	
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	9.9	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	38.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	21.3	
Muar	2018	-	-	-	-	-	58.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	88.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	
Pontian	2018	-	-	16.0	-	410.9	30.0	
	2019	-	-	10.3	-	738.6	30.0	
	2020	-	-	13.0	-	608.9	13.4	
Segamat	2018	-	-	127.9	-	33.4	1,241.9	
	2019	-	-	182.5	-	73.4	1,393.2	
	2020	-	-	151.3	-	72.0	856.2	
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	80.4	235.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	83.8	197.9	
	2020	-	-	-	-	84.9	461.9	
Tangkak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	228.3	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	193.2	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	88.8	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Limau nipis Lime	Limau purut Kaffir lime	Pala Nutmeg	Selom	Serai Lemon grass	Jumlah Total
JOHOR	2018	329.9	151.2	-	21.4	4,859.0	11,548.8
	2019	340.5	124.3	-	17.0	5,081.6	13,679.7
	2020	644.5	197.9	-	17.2	6,839.4	15,368.5
Batu Pahat	2018	1.3	-	-	-	172.0	1,840.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	211.8	2,095.4
	2020	2.1	-	-	-	1,187.8	3,530.4
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	1,581.0	1,908.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,622.6	1,973.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,701.3	2,024.7
Kluang	2018	13.8	-	-	-	235.4	959.3
	2019	15.4	-	-	-	159.9	1,046.8
	2020	8.4	-	-	-	595.9	1,403.8
Kota Tinggi	2018	20.7	-	-	-	303.4	809.3
	2019	51.7	-	-	14.6	443.8	1,730.8
	2020	356.9	39.3	-	-	1,291.8	2,935.3
Mersing	2018	0.6	-	-	-	55.4	65.8
	2019	5.7	-	-	-	250.3	294.0
	2020	1.1	-	-	-	122.7	145.1
Muar	2018	13.9	-	-	-	22.4	94.8
	2019	30.3	-	-	-	20.6	138.9
	2020	30.9	-	-	-	34.8	112.0
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	212.0	668.8
	2019	-	-	-	2.4	145.0	926.3
	2020	-	-	-	-	216.3	851.5
Segamat	2018	133.7	135.8	-	7.2	1,430.3	3,189.0
	2019	184.8	119.6	-	-	1,837.5	3,903.5
	2020	182.6	153.9	-	2.1	1,101.9	2,607.8
Kulai	2018	33.5	15.5	-	14.2	658.4	1,484.5
	2019	-	4.7	-	-	325.1	1,259.3
	2020	42.1	4.7	-	15.1	463.0	1,524.7
Tangkak	2018	112.2	-	-	-	188.7	529.2
	2019	52.7	-	-	-	65.1	310.9
	2020	20.4	-	-	-	124.1	233.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Belimbing Starfruit	Betik Papaya	Cempedak	Ciku Sapodilla	Dokong	Duku
JOHOR	2018	1,622.3	26,686.8	2,711.4	649.2	1,597.2	12,876.1
	2019	1,701.4	28,115.7	3,692.4	1,007.4	1,683.3	12,653.3
	2020	2,055.1	38,889.4	2,136.8	496.9	1,619.9	7,375.7
Batu Pahat	2018	243.0	15,806.2	203.0	-	19.8	32.0
	2019	145.0	16,084.8	1,055.0	-	-	132.7
	2020	768.5	24,994.2	358.9	10.3	17.0	85.3
Johor Bahru	2018	-	1,839.8	109.3	-	48.1	136.0
	2019	-	194.4	88.4	-	36.1	57.5
	2020	-	-	71.7	-	-	100.2
Kluang	2018	183.6	114.2	194.1	78.0	26.9	-
	2019	297.0	228.0	216.5	514.1	32.7	-
	2020	328.0	526.7	323.1	255.3	17.5	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	406.1	230.9	-	9.6	226.3
	2019	-	1,258.2	317.0	-	9.8	341.4
	2020	-	1,675.6	314.7	-	13.4	276.0
Mersing	2018	68.3	194.4	29.5	-	-	-
	2019	230.0	456.0	62.9	76.0	2.5	1.9
	2020	210.0	38.9	17.8	10.9	-	-
Muar	2018	8.8	4,939.4	57.4	8.4	154.9	3,114.8
	2019	62.4	5,370.8	9.0	10.9	183.4	3,921.8
	2020	-	6,906.6	84.1	33.9	364.5	3,787.9
Pontian	2018	-	3.2	394.3	-	90.8	4,645.3
	2019	-	26.4	603.6	-	66.8	2,795.7
	2020	-	25.1	3.0	-	50.0	670.2
Segamat	2018	506.5	1,788.0	1,008.3	274.3	750.9	531.0
	2019	351.1	2,958.4	865.0	144.5	576.5	549.1
	2020	215.0	1,918.2	556.5	133.0	610.6	384.8
Kulai	2018	-	13.3	-	15.6	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	983.0	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	612.2	1,582.2	484.5	272.8	496.2	4,190.8
	2019	615.9	1,538.5	475.1	261.8	775.7	4,853.3
	2020	533.5	1,821.1	406.9	53.6	547.0	2,071.2

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Duku langsat	Durian	Jambu batu Guava	Langsat	Limau besar Pomelo	Limau manis Sweet orange	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	-	87,837.8	14,420.7	649.6	2,717.5	641.6	
	2019	-	91,013.9	14,744.0	452.2	3,354.0	399.9	
	2020	-	117,365.5	14,948.0	422.0	2,245.8	521.2	
Batu Pahat	2018	-	8,841.7	1,747.9	20.0	-	18.0	
	2019	-	891.4	1,895.1	-	-	26.0	
	2020	-	26,447.9	3,177.0	22.2	5.0	9.7	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	2,035.5	237.2	-	-	35.4	
	2019	-	1,785.3	49.5	-	-	-	
	2020	-	1,913.9	15.0	-	-	-	
Kluang	2018	-	3,119.8	51.5	-	-	-	
	2019	-	3,798.5	19.1	-	-	-	
	2020	-	4,249.5	40.2	-	-	-	
Kota Tinggi	2018	-	1,172.0	540.5	3.9	-	124.5	
	2019	-	1,248.6	1,561.4	4.0	-	192.4	
	2020	-	4,625.1	1,919.6	4.1	-	1.4	
Mersing	2018	-	445.6	178.6	-	-	245.2	
	2019	-	293.6	301.9	-	-	-	
	2020	-	15.0	126.1	-	-	132.6	
Muar	2018	-	15,000.3	1,568.7	153.0	19.8	92.0	
	2019	-	12,637.1	1,386.0	122.4	-	25.2	
	2020	-	16,573.3	1,696.4	161.9	-	81.0	
Pontian	2018	-	11,171.5	-	87.5	-	-	
	2019	-	8,639.1	-	74.5	-	-	
	2020	-	1,417.4	-	35.2	-	-	
Segamat	2018	-	14,892.5	811.8	363.8	2,102.0	71.8	
	2019	-	11,327.8	493.8	229.8	2,175.4	47.5	
	2020	-	7,219.0	600.3	183.3	1,710.9	49.3	
Kulai	2018	-	566.1	376.2	-	-	-	
	2019	-	428.3	276.2	-	-	-	
	2020	-	380.1	141.3	-	-	-	
Tangkak	2018	-	30,592.8	8,908.3	21.4	595.7	54.8	
	2019	-	49,964.1	8,761.0	21.4	1,178.7	108.8	
	2020	-	54,524.3	7,231.9	15.4	529.9	247.2	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Mangga Mango	Manggis Mangosteen	Buah naga Dragon fruit	Nanas Pineapple	Nangka Jackfruit	Pisang Banana	(Mt)
JOHOR	2018	342.9	4,989.3	6,147.6	250,950.1	2,864.2	116,966.3	
	2019	286.8	6,273.6	3,195.0	227,785.2	3,687.8	115,357.9	
	2020	299.0	5,006.5	3,620.2	212,129.6	4,572.3	108,180.4	
Batu Pahat	2018	8.8	10.7	516.4	10,729.6	338.0	7,602.0	
	2019	-	-	1,229.0	30,657.0	697.0	9,038.1	
	2020	5.2	68.7	1,714.9	22,815.6	1,584.9	35,656.4	
Johor Bahru	2018	-	16.5	-	4,419.1	85.0	4,731.6	
	2019	-	42.0	-	4,503.0	14.1	5,624.7	
	2020	-	19.5	-	4,149.1	5.0	5,672.0	
Kluang	2018	-	154.1	392.9	137,061.9	410.8	2,870.0	
	2019	-	293.5	244.9	109,910.9	489.7	3,460.7	
	2020	-	511.8	431.6	112,342.0	424.9	5,756.5	
Kota Tinggi	2018	51.1	164.7	4,807.4	10,543.3	210.2	1,239.8	
	2019	62.7	555.0	958.6	6,511.1	431.6	924.9	
	2020	27.8	157.8	579.2	5,801.3	862.8	1,279.6	
Mersing	2018	35.8	6.9	-	112.1	362.6	2,052.0	
	2019	14.0	12.2	-	2,800.0	570.2	2,147.9	
	2020	-	-	63.7	2,389.7	405.8	363.6	
Muar	2018	-	1,270.9	-	36,228.2	392.0	9,167.6	
	2019	-	1,072.3	-	39,066.0	398.5	3,865.7	
	2020	-	1,739.0	-	26,792.6	319.8	7,075.0	
Pontian	2018	-	203.5	-	51,812.0	-	17,285.2	
	2019	-	102.0	-	33,494.1	-	17,568.2	
	2020	-	-	-	37,362.0	-	21,724.4	
Segamat	2018	145.8	1,485.4	228.9	15.8	459.4	17,165.9	
	2019	46.1	2,040.8	218.2	64.8	702.1	12,113.1	
	2020	103.8	1,388.2	214.3	374.0	517.5	8,474.3	
Kulai	2018	-	36.8	35.1	28.2	23.8	1,606.1	
	2019	-	19.4	30.0	755.5	27.2	1,264.3	
	2020	-	19.5	15.3	56.0	28.9	1,337.1	
Tangkak	2018	101.5	1,639.8	166.9	-	582.3	53,246.1	
	2019	164.0	2,136.4	514.3	22.8	357.4	59,350.3	
	2020	162.1	1,102.1	601.2	47.3	422.8	20,841.5	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pulasan	Rambutan	Salak	Tembikai Watermelon	Jumlah Total
JOHOR	2018	590.0	6,395.3	2.2	18,454.1	560,112.2
	2019	790.3	6,270.5	1.4	14,955.5	537,421.7
	2020	737.3	6,495.5	0.3	18,630.4	547,747.7
Batu Pahat	2018	5.0	247.9	-	-	46,390.0
	2019	-	2.4	-	-	61,853.6
	2020	20.7	380.7	-	-	118,143.0
Johor Bahru	2018	28.8	232.8	-	-	13,955.2
	2019	47.3	426.1	-	-	12,868.2
	2020	36.0	425.8	-	3,240.0	15,648.2
Kluang	2018	17.4	450.0	0.1	6,652.2	151,777.5
	2019	26.7	310.0	0.5	7,380.0	127,222.8
	2020	26.5	495.9	-	4,205.1	129,934.6
Kota Tinggi	2018	30.5	186.2	1.2	6,354.2	26,302.3
	2019	34.9	336.9	-	3,734.3	18,482.6
	2020	34.4	1,452.6	-	7,670.5	26,695.9
Mersing	2018	-	52.8	-	400.1	4,183.8
	2019	7.8	20.5	-	953.5	7,951.0
	2020	-	1.0	-	250.0	4,025.1
Muar	2018	175.3	1,103.5	-	-	73,454.9
	2019	272.2	1,091.8	-	-	69,495.5
	2020	299.8	1,764.1	-	-	67,679.8
Pontian	2018	157.6	918.4	-	-	86,769.3
	2019	165.9	822.9	0.5	-	64,359.8
	2020	76.7	96.2	0.3	-	61,460.6
Segamat	2018	71.0	1,355.3	0.9	5,047.6	49,076.9
	2019	88.2	1,285.8	0.5	2,887.8	39,166.4
	2020	99.3	947.2	-	3,264.8	28,964.3
Kulai	2018	12.5	63.9	-	-	2,777.5
	2019	15.9	65.4	-	-	2,882.2
	2020	16.0	65.5	-	-	3,042.7
Tangkak	2018	92.1	1,784.4	-	-	105,424.8
	2019	131.4	1,908.7	-	-	133,139.5
	2020	128.0	866.5	-	-	92,153.5

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 94: Pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 94: Freshwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Bekas lombong <i>Ex-mining pools</i>	Sangkar Cages	Tangki simen Cement tanks	Tangki kanvas Canvas tanks	Kandang ikan Pen culture	Estet ikan Fish estate
JOHOR	2018	8,142.8	7,799.2	-	36.2	307.5	-	-	-
	2019	5,165.7	4,648.7	-	44.0	472.9	-	-	-
	2020	6,392.6	6,142.6	-	40.2	209.8	-	-	-
Batu Pahat	2018	1,814.4	1,767.5	-	4.3	42.7	-	-	-
	2019	1,778.9	1,741.7	-	4.3	32.9	-	-	-
	2020	1,461.6	1,431.8	-	3.4	26.4	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	2018	48.6	48.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	82.5	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	100.1	100.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	820.4	817.0	-	3.4	-	-	-	-
	2019	193.7	190.0	-	3.7	-	-	-	-
	2020	204.2	200.6	-	3.6	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	2,904.2	2,897.2	-	7.0	-	-	-	-
	2019	158.6	158.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,223.3	1,223.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mersing	2018	439.3	439.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	412.9	412.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	196.9	196.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	471.4	471.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	423.8	423.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	406.5	406.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	653.5	538.0	-	-	115.6	-	-	-
	2019	650.5	463.4	-	-	187.1	-	-	-
	2020	604.7	421.8	-	-	183.0	-	-	-
Segamat	2018	240.8	70.0	-	21.5	149.2	-	-	-
	2019	411.9	122.9	-	36.1	252.9	-	-	-
	2020	271.5	237.8	-	33.3	0.4	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	616.1	616.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	916.8	916.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,842.7	1,842.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	134.2	134.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	136.1	136.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	81.1	81.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual 95: Pengeluaran akuakultur air payau mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Johor, 2018-2020
 Table 95: Brackishwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Sangkar Cages	Tangki air payau Brackishwater tanks	Kandang air payau Brackishwater pen culture	Sistem kerang-kerangan Shellfish system	Rumpai laut Sea weeds
JOHOR	2018	23,238.1	9,483.2	10,719.8	-	-	3,035.1	-
	2019	10,554.6	6,009.5	2,883.6	3.0	-	1,658.5	-
	2020	13,359.5	8,945.5	3,143.2	-	-	1,270.8	-
Batu Pahat	2018	1,567.2	341.7	-	-	-	1,225.5	-
	2019	771.3	473.0	-	-	-	298.3	-
	2020	725.6	549.1	-	-	-	176.5	-
Johor Bahru	2018	2,387.3	430.2	973.7	-	-	983.4	-
	2019	2,778.2	650.2	1,040.0	-	-	1,088.0	-
	2020	2,384.3	563.0	926.9	-	-	894.4	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3.0	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Tinggi	2018	13,806.1	6,789.7	7,016.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,647.2	1,969.3	656.3	-	-	21.6	-
	2020	6,140.4	5,759.0	344.6	-	-	36.8	-
Mersing	2018	1,092.8	1,092.8	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,523.2	1,523.2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	721.5	721.5	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	2018	4,369.1	828.8	2,729.6	-	-	810.6	-
	2019	531.0	430.8	-	-	-	100.2	-
	2020	238.3	238.3	-	-	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,272.0	963.0	1,187.3	-	-	121.8	-
	2020	3,127.2	1,109.1	1,871.7	-	-	146.4	-
Segamat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	2018	15.6	-	-	-	-	15.6	-
	2019	28.7	-	-	-	-	28.7	-
	2020	22.1	5.5	-	-	-	16.6	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual 96: Statistik utama sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 96: Principal statistics of mining and quarrying sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	109	1,333,744	827,376	506,368	5,377	161,776	612,586
Batu Pahat	8	35,053	20,985	14,068	146	3,775	19,425
Johor Bahru	28	356,453	217,232	139,222	1,060	29,407	194,987
Kluang	9	24,144	13,259	10,885	166	4,365	17,813
Kota Tinggi	20	303,128	175,621	127,506	1,935	54,528	131,877
Mersing	4	46,534	28,608	17,926	132	7,087	3,319
Muar	15	220,594	150,205	70,389	627	18,978	83,126
Pontian ^a	4	7,929	3,997	3,932	51	1,320	3,070
Segamat	5	21,838	13,349	8,489	158	3,603	3,985
Kulai	16	318,071	204,120	113,952	1,102	38,714	154,984

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Tangkak
Includes Tangkak

Jadual 97: Statistik utama sektor pembuatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 97: Principal statistics of manufacturing sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	8,046	171,114,693	137,440,977	33,673,716	448,365	12,244,951	55,472,210
Batu Pahat	1,263	15,103,569	11,488,815	3,614,754	53,405	1,111,616	4,934,990
Johor Bahru	3,489	105,729,425	86,437,640	19,291,785	244,511	7,341,168	34,513,447
Kluang	552	7,652,220	5,864,835	1,787,386	22,867	553,048	2,059,039
Kota Tinggi	236	1,672,320	1,388,954	283,366	5,832	143,230	471,632
Mersing	69	346,031	264,694	81,337	1,205	27,920	146,610
Muar	903	5,770,217	4,316,196	1,454,020	27,617	519,448	1,778,314
Pontian	299	3,945,403	3,157,279	788,124	15,467	385,156	955,684
Segamat	380	3,267,714	2,597,995	669,718	7,225	143,653	3,870,468
Kulai	569	19,632,300	15,130,496	4,501,804	57,967	1,727,342	5,404,249
Tangkak	286	7,995,494	6,794,072	1,201,422	12,269	292,370	1,337,777

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 98: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 98: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Years	Jumlah pelaburan <i>Total of investment</i>	Pelaburan domestik <i>Domestic investment</i>	Pelaburan asing <i>Foreign investment</i>	(RM'000)
JOHOR	2018	30,514,698	6,474,600	24,040,097	
	2019	11,455,248	4,916,501	6,538,748	
	2020	6,784,337	2,579,534	4,204,802	
Batu Pahat	2018	519,781	274,305	245,476	
	2019	472,786	163,997	308,789	
	2020	441,004	404,203	36,801	
Johor Bahru	2018	2,505,012	787,035	1,717,977	
	2019	4,829,065	1,742,575	3,086,490	
	2020	3,428,444	961,257	2,467,187	
Kluang	2018	102,677	28,597	74,080	
	2019	31,714	11,074	20,640	
	2020	169,188	164,788	4,400	
Kota Tinggi	2018	16,136,650	4,606,043	11,530,607	
	2019	1,911,847	1,312,268	599,579	
	2020	270,486	270,486	-	
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Muar	2018	7,615,805	74,649	7,541,156	
	2019	346,031	93,019	253,012	
	2020	248,578	191,860	56,718	
Pontian	2018	124,475	55,497	68,978	
	2019	719,750	117,713	602,037	
	2020	123,091	10,750	112,341	
Segamat	2018	2,161,550	-	2,161,550	
	2019	27,771	10,469	17,302	
	2020	281,714	258,798	22,916	
Kulai	2018	1,346,811	646,993	699,818	
	2019	2,979,335	1,465,386	1,513,948	
	2020	1,722,946	303,287	1,419,659	
Tangkak	2018	1,936	1,481	455	
	2019	136,950	-	136,950	
	2020	98,885	14,105	84,780	

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 99: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut industri, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 99: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by industry, Johor, 2018-2020

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
JUMLAH	2018	30,514,698	6,474,600	24,040,098	
TOTAL	2019	11,455,248	4,916,500	6,538,748	
	2020	6,784,337	2,579,534	4,204,802	
Pembuatan Makanan <i>Food Manufacturing</i>	2018	439,555	267,377	172,178	
	2019	1,190,188	1,051,091	139,098	
	2020	390,828	234,465	156,363	
Minuman dan Tembakau <i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	119,000	119,000	-	
	2020	22,488	22,488	-	
Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil <i>Textiles and Textile Products</i>	2018	403,123	339,239	63,884	
	2019	175,300	109,686	65,614	
	2020	599,794	554,194	45,600	
Kulit dan Produk Kulit <i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Kayu dan Produk Kayu <i>Wood and Wood Products</i>	2018	199,240	44,608	154,632	
	2019	92,959	32,378	60,581	
	2020	108,338	69,767	38,571	
Perabot dan Peralatan <i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	2018	161,877	58,977	102,900	
	2019	309,941	85,248	224,693	
	2020	482,132	255,294	226,838	
Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan <i>Paper, Printing and Publishing</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	65,596	57,576	8,020	
	2020	108,748	52,749	55,999	
Kimia dan Produk Kimia <i>Chemical and Chemical Products</i>	2018	2,453,931	89,839	2,364,091	
	2019	1,610,377	87,905	1,522,472	
	2020	422,334	146,116	276,218	
Produk Petroleum (termasuk Petrokimia) <i>Petroleum Products (including Petrochemic</i>	2018	16,595,708	4,761,700	11,834,008	
	2019	2,420,184	1,459,054	961,130	
	2020	137,800	-	137,800	
Produk Getah <i>Rubber Products</i>	2018	69,782	-	69,782	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	95,813	54,717	41,096	

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 99: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut industri, Johor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 99: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by industry, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Industri <i>Industry</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah pelaburan <i>Total of investment</i>	Pelaburan domestik <i>Domestic investment</i>	Pelaburan asing <i>Foreign investment</i>
Produk Plastik <i>Plastic Products</i>	2018	375,135	205,755	169,379
	2019	157,013	79,701	77,312
	2020	125,846	55,784	70,062
Produk Mineral dan Bukan Logam <i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	2018	354,448	214,497	139,952
	2019	1,062,549	221,419	841,130
	2020	477,554	106,344	371,210
Produk Logam Asas <i>Basic Metal Products</i>	2018	2,146	-	2,146
	2019	71,170	-	71,170
	2020	221,149	221,049	100
Produk Logam Fabrik <i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>	2018	352,890	168,792	184,097
	2019	737,541	187,447	550,094
	2020	502,457	220,066	282,390
Jentera dan Peralatan <i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	2018	169,438	48,446	120,992
	2019	383,691	171,782	211,909
	2020	808,758	379,463	429,295
Produk Elektrikal dan Elektronik <i>Electronics and Electrical Products</i>	2018	8,435,984	119,994	8,315,990
	2019	1,334,491	168,555	1,165,936
	2020	942,941	79,989	862,952
Peralatan Pengangkutan <i>Transport Equipment</i>	2018	470,281	155,376	314,905
	2019	1,602,263	978,078	624,186
	2020	1,303,395	118,869	1,184,526
Peralatan Saintifik dan Mengukur <i>Scientific and Measuring Equipment</i>	2018	31,160	-	31,160
	2019	15,405	-	15,405
	2020	23,534	3,484	20,050
Gas Asli <i>Natural Gas</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Pelbagai <i>Miscellaneous</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	214,680	214,680	-
	2020	10,429	4,695	5,734

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 100: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan oleh penyertaan asing mengikut negara, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 100: *Investment value of manufacturing projects approved by foreign participation by country, Johor, 2018-2020*

Negara Country	2018	2019	2020	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	24,040,098	6,538,747	4,204,802	
Australia	42,811	1,127	295	
Canada	-	87,500	-	
Denmark	-	2,367	-	
France	-	-	48,976	
Netherlands	7,569,474	575,413	15,654	
Hong Kong	74,080	339,139	66,780	
India	-	152,922	-	
Indonesia	8,455,325	34,205	52,205	
Italy	13,292	5,790	-	
Japan	764,579	323,435	151,294	
Republic of Korea	-	108,196	66,676	
Philippines	3,655	-	-	
Singapore	864,686	1,680,020	1,957,590	
Switzerland	29,052	21,500	11,531	
Taiwan	181,592	730,569	32,738	
Thailand	128,535	-	100	
United Kingdom	376,455	201,744	43,085	
United State	2,359,235	316,314	121,897	
Germany	6,000	228,758	2,900	
China	2,839,145	1,231,622	1,297,782	
Cyprus	12,100	-	-	
Finland	2,146	-	-	
Ireland	-	-	-	
Spain	-	7,613	-	
Turkey	-	106,800	-	
United Arab Emirates	-	4,500	-	
Myanmar	22,387	-	-	
Swaziland	-	-	135,269	
Yemen	-	-	-	
Cayman Islands	-	82,937	185,968	
British Virgin Islands	7,399	-	11,753	
Lain-lain Others	288,150	296,275	2,307	

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerbeza kerbundaran
The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 101: Bilangan usahawan Satu Daerah Satu Industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan bidang kraf, Johor, 2018-2020

Table 101: Number of Satu Daerah Satu Industri entrepreneurs by administrative district and craft fields, Johor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Aneka Variety	Aneka kraf Craft various	Hasil rimba Jungle products	Hasil tanah Crops	Logam Metals	Tekstil Textiles
JOHOR	2018	18	-	-	12	-	-	6
	2019	18	-	-	12	-	-	6
	2020	24	-	2	16	-	-	6
Batu Pahat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Johor Bahru	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Kluang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Tinggi	2018	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	2019	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mersing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Muar	2018	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pontian	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Segamat	2018	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
	2019	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
	2020	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
Kulai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tangkak	2018	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	2	-	-	-

Sumber: Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation

Nota/ Notes:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 102: Statistik utama sektor pembinaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 102: Principal statistics of construction sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	input (RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	5,023	35,825,335	23,089,042	12,736,294	240,493	5,952,722	5,215,964
Batu Pahat	416	2,775,085	1,684,507	1,090,578	15,940	442,104	303,044
Johor Bahru	2,944	26,493,185	17,351,250	9,141,935	178,629	4,396,718	4,172,648
Kluang	425	975,050	622,142	352,908	8,843	178,257	171,851
Kota Tinggi	254	1,681,354	1,074,993	606,361	10,070	275,001	177,880
Mersing	107	774,880	468,129	306,751	3,779	91,893	50,213
Muar	289	1,052,099	604,686	447,414	6,802	166,535	114,037
Pontian	156	545,421	285,674	259,747	4,410	108,969	50,487
Segamat	209	385,300	248,997	136,303	3,264	75,498	37,675
Kulai	156	1,072,353	706,454	365,899	8,100	204,459	130,153
Tangkak	67	70,609	42,211	28,397	656	13,288	7,977

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 103: Statistik utama sektor perkhidmatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 103: Principal statistics of services sector by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	84,599	58,054,521	26,898,895	31,155,626	435,261	9,541,162	57,166,388
Batu Pahat	12,971	6,452,513	2,794,847	3,657,666	59,415	1,185,794	2,983,652
Johor Bahru	35,825	33,681,652	15,917,331	17,764,321	225,898	5,730,175	39,880,695
Kluang	5,886	2,783,563	1,212,435	1,571,128	26,182	491,625	1,310,091
Kota Tinggi	3,344	1,028,366	425,229	603,137	12,465	202,594	489,914
Mersing	1,357	464,396	197,991	266,405	5,016	64,910	177,482
Muar	8,200	2,946,883	1,230,090	1,716,793	33,571	563,613	1,136,515
Pontian	3,247	4,427,415	2,358,267	2,069,147	12,243	236,042	6,906,356
Segamat	6,008	2,195,395	867,165	1,328,230	23,640	372,654	698,720
Kulai	4,432	3,211,344	1,542,582	1,668,761	24,595	527,787	3,256,204
Tangkak	3,329	862,995	352,958	510,038	12,236	165,968	326,759

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 104: Statistik utama industri bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015
 Table 104: Principal statistics of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
JOHOR	21	3,383,716	1,878,564	1,505,152	1,137	51,903	6,091,832
Batu Pahat ^a	11	68,294	35,165	33,129	609	12,994	77,123
Kluang ^b	4	25,964	12,159	13,805	70	1,548	52,900
Mersing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar ^c	3	6,671	4,009	2,662	93	1,471	1,088
Pontian	3	3,282,787	1,827,231	1,455,556	365	35,890	5,960,721
Kulai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangkak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Mal
 Source: Department of Statistics Mal

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Johor Bahru
 Includes Johor Bahru

^b Termasuk Kota Tinggi
 Includes Kota Tinggi

^c Termasuk Segamat
 Includes Segamat

Jadual 105: Statistik utama industri bekalan air, pembetungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 105: Principal statistics of water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
JOHOR	138	1,774,583	835,925	938,658	9,206	226,129	702,193
Batu Pahat ^a	29	201,501	117,398	84,103	1,584	29,141	113,421
Johor Bahru	65	1,484,878	657,955	826,922	7,022	184,275	555,197
Kluang	18	20,867	13,259	7,608	156	2,402	6,307
Kota Tinggi ^b	5	3,039	1,512	1,527	60	1,112	459
Muar	9	3,045	1,414	1,631	42	535	426
Segamat	4	14,232	8,907	5,324	50	1,021	8,030
Kulai	8	47,021	35,479	11,542	292	7,643	18,353
Tangkak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a **Termasuk Pontian**
Includes Pontian

^b **Termasuk Mersing**
Includes Mersing

Jadual 106: Statistik utama industri perdagangan borong & runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 106: Principal statistics of wholesale & retail trade industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
JOHOR	41,155	20,378,700	8,504,363	11,874,337	171,327	3,779,830	7,275,769
Batu Pahat	7,404	3,612,216	1,480,685	2,131,530	30,981	664,956	1,133,596
Johor Bahru	15,622	10,045,549	4,324,711	5,720,838	72,508	1,880,662	3,949,948
Kluang	2,990	1,244,522	484,252	760,270	11,518	222,974	420,293
Kota Tinggi	1,612	330,060	125,395	204,664	4,798	72,521	101,826
Mersing	664	189,152	70,251	118,901	2,106	28,095	60,089
Muar	4,311	1,548,271	619,168	929,102	16,730	309,569	437,935
Pontian	1,722	531,990	232,883	299,107	5,794	94,620	152,844
Segamat	3,221	1,106,752	424,641	682,111	11,844	199,987	286,301
Kulai	1,884	1,318,489	578,669	739,820	9,102	212,657	576,673
Tangkak	1,725	451,699	163,707	287,992	5,946	93,788	156,264

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 107: Statistik utama sektor perdagangan borong dan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018

Table 107: Principal statistics of wholesale and retail trade sector by administrative district, Johor, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	46,530	25,225,799	10,405,220	14,820,579	206,100	5,446,370	10,020,575
Batu Pahat	7,934	4,049,805	1,786,177	2,263,627	31,932	822,670	1,507,910
Johor Bahru	18,783	11,779,942	4,780,807	6,999,134	85,341	2,383,351	4,582,464
Kluang	2,961	1,699,540	686,127	1,013,413	16,399	399,274	718,430
Kota Tinggi	2,324	837,309	315,315	521,994	8,379	168,655	262,088
Mersing	604	173,479	66,179	107,300	2,585	60,833	104,924
Muar	4,546	1,941,410	805,307	1,136,103	17,324	447,613	674,934
Pontian	1,552	728,531	315,930	412,601	6,547	156,244	263,145
Segamat	2,927	1,417,476	590,910	826,566	11,664	288,269	505,815
Kulai	2,994	1,532,856	623,575	909,281	15,427	430,329	607,789
Tangkak	1,905	1,065,451	434,893	630,558	10,502	289,132	793,076

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 108: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan borong mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018

Table 108: Principal statistics of wholesale trade sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	10,252	11,552,069	4,993,413	6,558,656	59,077	1,830,069	3,465,336
Batu Pahat	2,047	1,955,881	891,678	1,064,202	10,775	310,034	609,851
Johor Bahru	4,340	6,070,927	2,503,848	3,567,079	27,026	930,222	1,821,924
Kluang	613	752,180	348,170	404,010	4,429	123,587	234,368
Kota Tinggi	176	159,816	59,670	100,146	1,175	24,361	43,908
Mersing	59	37,134	18,066	19,068	375	12,746	11,813
Muar	1,213	905,022	431,543	473,479	5,594	146,457	254,589
Pontian	271	245,451	111,372	134,079	1,527	42,785	61,481
Segamat	640	649,477	294,229	355,248	3,118	82,272	168,349
Kulai	488	495,247	197,727	297,520	3,518	116,233	172,705
Tangkak	405	280,935	137,110	143,825	1,540	41,371	86,347

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 109: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018

Table 109: Principal statistics of retail trade sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	28,331	9,699,280	3,770,950	5,928,329	112,979	2,746,698	5,091,186
Batu Pahat	4,519	1,440,094	607,623	832,471	15,561	383,935	688,183
Johor Bahru	11,083	3,698,867	1,437,902	2,260,965	42,245	993,147	1,951,843
Kluang	1,825	709,136	261,293	447,843	9,102	212,755	351,914
Kota Tinggi	1,785	530,697	199,176	331,521	5,764	112,779	170,062
Mersing	449	91,626	30,706	60,920	1,823	38,405	80,713
Muar	2,702	769,946	282,163	487,784	9,485	246,244	345,095
Pontian	1,028	362,236	150,879	211,357	4,052	92,763	173,993
Segamat	1,698	561,674	209,733	351,941	6,560	161,472	274,144
Kulai	1,988	850,304	341,226	509,078	10,205	276,163	371,343
Tangkak	1,254	684,699	250,249	434,450	8,182	229,036	683,896

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 110: Statistik utama subsektor kenderaan bermotor mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2018

Table 110: Principal statistics of motor vehicles sub-sector by administrative district, Johor, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	7,947	3,974,450	1,640,857	2,333,593	34,044	869,603	1,464,052
Batu Pahat	1,368	653,829	286,876	366,954	5,596	128,701	209,876
Johor Bahru	3,360	2,010,147	839,057	1,171,090	16,070	459,982	808,696
Kluang	523	238,225	76,664	161,561	2,868	62,932	132,148
Kota Tinggi	363	146,796	56,469	90,327	1,440	31,515	48,119
Mersing	96	44,719	17,408	27,312	387	9,682	12,397
Muar	631	266,442	91,601	174,840	2,245	54,912	75,251
Pontian	253	120,844	53,678	67,165	968	20,696	27,670
Segamat	589	206,325	86,948	119,377	1,986	44,525	63,322
Kulai	518	187,305	84,622	102,683	1,704	37,933	63,740
Tangkak	246	99,817	47,534	52,284	780	18,725	22,832

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 111: Statistik utama industri pengangkutan & penyimpanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 111: Principal statistics of transportation & storage industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
JOHOR	8,627	7,829,578	4,329,748	3,499,830	47,522	1,343,452	13,824,837
Batu Pahat	897	434,662	242,204	192,458	3,576	86,468	571,845
Johor Bahru	4,611	6,114,878	3,338,184	2,776,694	32,493	1,034,926	11,225,641
Kluang	404	225,619	143,787	81,831	1,936	32,813	93,761
Kota Tinggi	418	85,748	46,130	39,618	1,064	15,297	26,516
Mersing	61	6,873	3,077	3,796	146	1,779	3,860
Muar	535	177,693	103,588	74,104	1,651	29,367	114,380
Pontian	395	112,079	69,731	42,348	1,259	25,474	34,340
Segamat	347	128,968	67,275	61,693	1,192	20,141	54,263
Kulai	759	488,598	286,550	202,048	3,637	87,515	1,670,895
Tangkak	200	54,461	29,221	25,240	568	9,671	29,336

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 112: Statistik utama industri penginapan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 112: Principal statistics of accommodation industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	470	863,620	410,497	453,123	9,725	221,191	2,966,379
Batu Pahat	35	34,861	15,907	18,954	483	9,094	62,911
Johor Bahru	231	648,666	314,255	334,411	6,996	167,468	2,605,889
Kluang	36	26,850	12,026	14,824	403	7,108	55,072
Kota Tinggi	34	23,283	8,721	14,563	266	5,680	25,213
Mersing	38	33,962	17,299	16,664	428	6,556	32,878
Muar	24	21,808	10,688	11,120	299	4,763	37,203
Pontian	21	9,964	4,860	5,103	137	2,768	12,845
Segamat	14	9,284	3,676	5,608	142	2,249	21,507
Kulai	25	47,475	20,764	26,710	438	13,092	93,525
Tangkak	12	7,468	2,301	5,167	133	2,414	19,335

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 113: Statistik utama industri makanan & minuman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 113: Principal statistics of food & beverage industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	16,259	5,925,019	3,342,356	2,582,663	84,230	882,006	798,391
Batu Pahat	2,344	553,231	303,197	250,033	10,009	74,506	89,714
Johor Bahru	5,959	3,350,519	1,930,563	1,419,956	39,099	522,983	407,905
Kluang	1,216	330,046	178,244	151,802	5,501	45,635	32,479
Kota Tinggi	748	197,664	109,627	88,036	3,319	27,564	20,639
Mersing	409	78,586	41,492	37,094	1,646	10,576	5,457
Muar	1,784	394,902	212,898	182,004	7,457	54,606	67,446
Pontian	578	169,446	95,770	73,675	2,599	26,868	26,629
Segamat	1,502	308,460	168,025	140,436	6,114	40,938	62,626
Kulai	801	370,683	210,533	160,150	4,907	55,961	53,446
Tangkak	918	171,483	92,006	79,477	3,579	22,369	32,050

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 114: Statistik utama industri maklumat & komunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015
 Table 114: Principal statistics of information & communication industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	286	654,191	333,436	320,755	3,253	90,970	498,823
Batu Pahat	37	46,166	19,382	26,784	351	6,458	17,177
Johor Bahru	181	351,829	174,193	177,636	1,961	58,243	421,707
Kluang	9	3,376	1,618	1,758	36	1,029	852
Kota Tinggi	7	8,744	4,039	4,706	70	1,228	4,736
Mersing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muar	22	15,598	8,336	7,262	168	3,577	2,695
Pontian ^a	13	27,504	9,110	18,394	87	1,678	5,178
Kulai ^b	17	200,974	116,759	84,215	580	18,757	46,479

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a **Termasuk Segamat**
Includes Segamat

^b **Termasuk Ledang/ Tangkak**
Includes Ledang/ Tangkak

Jadual 115: Statistik utama industri kewangan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 115: Principal statistics of finance industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	1,347	6,245,946	2,274,006	3,971,940	17,321	869,669	8,442,046
Batu Pahat	198	622,258	168,430	453,828	2,105	109,066	187,592
Johor Bahru	642	3,806,106	1,578,138	2,227,968	9,016	460,556	7,772,300
Kluang	94	355,708	98,291	257,418	1,141	65,037	80,096
Kota Tinggi	26	174,438	44,269	130,169	885	35,498	44,873
Mersing	13	93,173	30,072	63,101	204	9,744	17,158
Muar	186	375,604	106,165	269,440	1,472	57,869	141,241
Pontian	40	181,311	66,090	115,221	501	26,427	47,895
Segamat	77	224,499	60,966	163,533	783	39,270	44,659
Kulai	45	345,447	104,502	240,945	925	54,361	94,557
Tangkak	26	67,401	17,083	50,318	289	11,840	11,677

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 116: Statistik utama industri hartaanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015
 Table 116: Principal statistics of real estate industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	1,651	2,896,914	1,071,801	1,825,112	6,749	249,021	11,255,724
Batu Pahat	237	110,926	38,021	72,905	863	22,082	444,922
Johor Bahru	932	2,207,207	814,847	1,392,360	3,912	162,871	9,312,857
Kluang	114	107,357	46,242	61,115	407	12,906	359,946
Kota Tinggi	34	48,559	16,119	32,441	87	3,091	84,566
Mersing	15	15,239	6,670	8,569	58	1,560	46,097
Muar	158	52,680	15,648	37,032	530	14,698	137,807
Pontian	18	20,352	11,038	9,314	39	1,586	69,988
Segamat	84	224,189	59,915	164,274	568	23,613	132,524
Kulai	39	100,228	58,682	41,546	181	4,125	637,965
Tangkak	20	10,177	4,619	5,558	104	2,490	29,052

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 117: Statistik utama industri profesional, saintifik & teknikal mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015
 Table 117: Principal statistics of professional, scientific & technical industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	3,185	1,966,566	778,108	1,188,458	23,082	613,052	1,178,295
Batu Pahat	319	128,902	36,969	91,933	1,970	36,891	30,869
Johor Bahru	2,105	1,472,914	612,305	860,609	16,001	461,192	494,993
Kluang	172	79,814	25,274	54,540	1,120	25,567	21,841
Kota Tinggi	37	28,387	11,735	16,652	398	13,611	2,758
Mersing	12	14,516	9,072	5,444	61	1,248	1,896
Muar	229	92,639	26,105	66,534	1,469	29,597	23,805
Pontian	51	30,267	10,454	19,813	377	7,191	576,636
Segamat	98	36,342	11,128	25,214	620	13,087	7,931
Kulai	120	70,329	30,890	39,438	840	20,875	14,612
Tangkak	42	12,457	4,176	8,281	226	3,792	2,955

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 118: Statistik utama industri pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 118: Principal statistics of administrative & support services industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	1,767	1,863,306	1,055,096	808,210	13,644	262,671	1,138,123
Batu Pahat	179	101,124	55,323	45,801	916	15,840	46,656
Johor Bahru	964	1,446,385	829,100	617,284	9,155	194,633	871,927
Kluang	119	70,612	40,092	30,520	690	10,178	108,798
Kota Tinggi	64	27,340	15,350	11,990	304	4,729	44,548
Mersing	21	14,207	9,608	4,598	72	1,032	1,383
Muar	139	69,118	37,762	31,356	700	10,696	20,996
Pontian	45	17,908	10,254	7,654	204	2,832	4,887
Segamat	99	35,920	16,529	19,392	458	6,416	16,999
Kulai	94	64,950	33,564	31,386	931	13,423	13,925
Tangkak	43	15,743	7,514	8,229	214	2,891	8,005

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 119: Statistik utama industri pendidikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 119: Principal statistics of education industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	1,832	1,090,252	463,211	627,041	14,489	311,161	1,232,668
Batu Pahat	194	105,604	33,494	72,109	1,696	39,311	67,450
Johor Bahru	1,043	800,904	364,844	436,060	9,026	209,280	1,027,618
Kluang	118	34,914	13,160	21,755	754	13,165	35,446
Kota Tinggi	44	35,495	9,919	25,576	502	11,986	51,240
Mersing	7	2,508	1,190	1,318	45	721	1,395
Muar	117	30,483	11,147	19,336	682	9,814	12,808
Pontian	50	10,251	3,888	6,363	294	3,662	4,438
Segamat	77	18,850	6,384	12,466	403	6,338	14,366
Kulai	137	36,342	13,929	22,413	776	11,751	7,592
Tangkak	45	14,901	5,256	9,644	311	5,132	10,316

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 120: Statistik utama industri kesihatan & kerja sosial mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 120: Principal statistics of health & social work industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	1,713	1,626,029	882,284	743,745	12,105	331,394	850,934
Batu Pahat	222	331,157	195,637	135,519	2,269	60,498	122,904
Johor Bahru	915	859,629	453,024	406,605	6,238	179,575	525,376
Kluang	131	224,682	129,979	94,704	1,322	41,265	66,593
Kota Tinggi	46	19,872	10,657	9,214	219	4,482	4,897
Mersing	14	3,963	2,181	1,782	62	1,356	1,929
Muar	129	87,022	41,913	45,109	797	21,042	97,301
Pontian	54	19,731	10,766	8,966	213	4,082	5,190
Segamat	76	28,588	13,158	15,430	369	7,440	10,731
Kulai	91	32,394	15,959	16,435	443	7,845	8,550
Tangkak	35	18,990	9,010	9,980	173	3,809	7,463

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 121: Statistik utama industri kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 121: Principal statistics of arts, entertainment & recreation industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
JOHOR	690	658,861	285,549	373,312	5,394	96,214	571,142
Batu Pahat	97	32,576	13,062	19,514	607	7,735	35,017
Johor Bahru	307	515,980	232,009	283,971	3,189	66,543	483,889
Kluang	42	15,788	5,737	10,051	194	2,044	3,185
Kota Tinggi	33	8,146	3,645	4,502	137	2,037	22,361
Mersing	9	733	269	464	30	273	161
Muar	52	12,866	4,928	7,939	228	2,534	6,555
Pontian	18	3,988	1,379	2,609	80	720	542
Segamat	57	10,876	3,468	7,409	242	2,719	4,962
Kulai	45	47,175	16,501	30,675	503	9,186	7,760
Tangkak	30	10,731	4,552	6,179	184	2,422	6,709

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 122: Statistik utama industri persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2015

Table 122: Principal statistics of personal & other activities industry by administrative district, Johor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
JOHOR	5,458	897,240	453,950	443,290	16,077	212,502	339,231
Batu Pahat	778	125,012	67,745	57,266	1,866	20,360	48,395
Johor Bahru	2,239	520,554	265,538	255,017	8,820	137,441	159,546
Kluang	420	41,151	19,794	21,358	982	9,103	21,056
Kota Tinggi	238	15,277	7,550	7,727	323	2,890	6,916
Mersing	91	10,090	5,894	4,196	143	1,687	5,012
Muar	504	60,923	27,734	33,189	1,304	14,159	35,036
Pontian	250	19,612	9,666	9,945	359	3,292	9,321
Segamat	338	35,896	16,716	19,180	731	7,623	28,478
Kulai	369	44,652	22,167	22,484	1,066	11,063	12,051
Tangkak	231	24,075	11,146	12,928	483	4,883	13,419

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 1 Tiada Kemiskinan Goal 1 No Poverty 	1. Pekali Gini / Gini Coefficient	0.354 (2016)	0.366	n.a
	2. Insiden kemiskinan/ Incidence of poverty (%)	6.2 (2016)	3.9	n.a
	3. Ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar dengan sistem eKasih/ Registered head of poor households with eKasih	3,498	3,613	2,804
Matlamat 2 Kelaparan Sifar Goal 2 Zero Hunger 	1. Pengeluaran tanaman sayur-sayuran utama (Tan Metrik)/ Production of main vegetables (Metrics Tonnes)	198,121.2	203,502.2	207,785.4
	2. Pengeluaran tanaman ladang (Tan Metrik)/ Production of cash crops (Metrics Tonnes)	43,420.5	38,566.7	42,963.0
	3. Pengeluaran herba utama (Tan Metrik)/ Production of main herbs (Metrics Tonnes)	3,015.1	1,936.3	2,586.1
	4. Pengeluaran rempah ratus (Tan Metrik)/ Production of spices (Metrics Tonnes)	11,548.8	13,679.7	15,368.5
	5. Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama (Tan Metrik)/ Production of main fruits (Metrics Tonnes)	560,112.2	537,421.7	547,747.7
	6. Pengeluaran tanaman industri (Tan Metrik)/ Production of industrial crops (Metrics Tonnes)	98,700.0	102,455.0	110,575.5
Matlamat 3 Kesihatan yang baik dan Kesejahteraan Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 	1. Bilangan kelahiran hidup/ Number of live births	61,084	60,098	56,820
	2. Bilangan kematian/ Number of deaths	21,117	21,776	20,615
	3. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main Causes of deaths (medically certified)	Ischaemic heart disease (2,604)	Ischaemic heart disease (2,384)	n.a
	4. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (tidak disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main causes of deaths (non-medically certified)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (3,498)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (4,298)	n.a
	5. Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of road accidents	78,812	82,502	58,207
	6. Bilangan kecederaan disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of injuries due to road accidents	574	569	1,038
	7. Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of deaths due to road accidents	977	1,040	697
Matlamat 5 Kesaksamaan Gender Goal 5 Gender Equality 	1. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims marriages	18,724	18,664	n.a
	2. Bilangan perceraian Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims divorces	4,938	5,404	n.a
	3. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims marriages	8,429	8,228	n.a
	4. Bilangan perceraian Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non- Muslims divorces	1,948	1,835	n.a
Matlamat 6 Air Bersih dan Sanitasi Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	1. Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan air paip di rumah/ Percentage households received piped water in the house	99.6 (2016)	99.9	n.a

Nota/ Notes:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (samb:)

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Johor, 2020 (cont'd)

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 7 Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	1.Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan bekalan elektrik/ Percentage households received accessible to electricity	100.0 (2016)	100.0	n.a
				
Matlamat 8 Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.Tenaga buruh/ Labour force ('000) 2.Bilangan pertubuhan/ Number of establishments • Pertanian/ Agriculture • Perlombongan & Pengkuarian/ Mining & Quarrying • Pembuatan/ Manufacturing • Pembinaan/ Construction • Perkhidmatan/ Services 3.KDNK (pada harga malar) – RM Juta/ GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million	1,745.1 128,694 3,270 243 9,449 9,464 106,268 130,586	1,805.7 132,035 3,470 287 10,456 10,141 107,681 130,586	1,840.6 128,052 3,314 275 10,223 10,118 104,122 128,034
				
Matlamat 9 Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1.Panjang jalan/ Road length (KM)	23,304.3	23,304.3	23,727.1
				
Matlamat 10 Mengurangkan Ketidak{samaan} Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities	1.Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah/ Median of monthly household gross income (RM) 2.Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata/ Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)	5,652 (2016) 6,928 (2016)	6,427 8,013	Anggaran/ Estimated 5,690 Anggaran/ Estimated 7,264
				
Matlamat 11 Bandar dan Komuniti yang Mampan Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) siap dibina/ People's housing project completed	500	967	1,450
				
Matlamat 12 Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	1.Sisa perbandaran yang dirawat/ Municipal waste treated Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari (Ton metrik/hari) Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day)	3,062.3	1,312.4	1,509.4
				
Matlamat 16 Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.Jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM/ Violent crime reported to PDRM (Bilangan/ Number) 2.CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan/ CCTV in Local Authority area (Bilangan/ Number)	1,880 622	1,923 655	1,383 509
				

Nota/ Notes:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable



BAHAGIAN 4

PART 4

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

PENDAHULUAN

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) adalah banci keenam yang dilaksanakan semenjak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Banci terdahulu telah dijalankan pada tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010. Objektif pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020 adalah untuk mendapatkan stok dan profil penduduk dan perumahan yang komprehensif dan terperinci sehingga ke peringkat geografi terkecil pada suatu masa sebagai penanda aras bagi ciri-ciri demografi dan sosio-ekonomi penduduk. Data banci menjadi asas dalam pemantauan arah aliran penduduk dan perumahan untuk perancangan pembangunan negara.

Kerajaan Persekutuan bertanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan banci dan dijalankan mengikut peruntukan yang terkandung dalam Akta Banci 1960 (Disemak-1969). Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menjalankan Banci Malaysia 2020 dengan kerjasama dan penyertaan sepenuhnya beberapa Kerajaan Negeri dan agensi Kerajaan Persekutuan. Tujuan laporan ini ialah untuk membekalkan maklumat utama berkaitan bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran, parlimen dan dewan undangan negeri di Malaysia.

Data dalam penerbitan ini merupakan banci Banci Malaysia 2020. Data bagi tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010 pula merujuk kepada angka muktamad.

Banci Malaysia 2020 merupakan satu projek pengumpulan data yang kompleks. Oleh itu, kemungkinan berlakunya ralat liputan dan ralat kandungan tidak dapat dielakkan. Dari segi ralat liputan, sebilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah atau penduduk mungkin tertinggal, tersalah hitung atau berlaku duplikasi penghitungan. Ralat kandungan pula berasaskan salah lapor jantina, umur, warganegara, taraf perkahwinan, agama dan kumpulan etnik. Bagi menganggarkan kedua-dua ralat tersebut, Survei Penilaian Liputan Banci (SPLB) dilaksanakan selepas selesai pembancian, sebagaimana disarankan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu

(PBB) dalam manual bertajuk *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3*, (UNSD, 2015). Kadar kurang penghitungan bagi Banci Malaysia 2020 hanya dapat diketahui setelah selesai prosesan data SPLB. Penerbitan ini menyediakan data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman daripada Banci Malaysia 2020 mengikut ciri-ciri asas demografi seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, agama, taraf perkahwinan dan kewarganegaraan di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran (DP) dan mukim.

KAWASAN GEOGRAFI

Banci Malaysia 2020 meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia. Setiap negeri dibahagikan mengikut DP masing-masing. Bagi tujuan operasi banci, unit pembancian kecil iaitu blok penghitungan (BP) telah dibentuk yang mengandungi secara puratanya 80 hingga 120 tempat kediaman dengan anggaran penduduk seramai 500 hingga 600 orang. Lebih kurang 80 hingga 120 BP membentuk satu daerah banci (DB).

Malaysia terdiri daripada tiga belas buah negeri dan tiga wilayah persekutuan. Setiap negeri dibahagikan kepada beberapa DP. Bagi Kelantan, peringkat DP dikenali sebagai 'Jajahan'. Setiap DP dipecahkan kepada mukim. Jenis struktur pentadbiran ini terpakai untuk semua negeri kecuali Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. Dalam hal ini, negeri Kelantan terdapat tiga peringkat pentadbiran iaitu jajahan, daerah dan mukim. Bagi negeri Sabah, tidak wujud peringkat mukim, manakala bagi negeri Sarawak beberapa DP dipecahkan kepada daerah kecil. W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak mempunyai mukim atau sub bahagian lain sebagai satu unit pentadbiran. Senarai Mukim bagi setiap negeri adalah berdasarkan senarai yang telah dibekalkan oleh Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia (JUPEM).

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, seorang pembanci dipertanggungjawab untuk menyelesaikan satu BP secara purata. Seorang penyelia akan memantau pembanci bagi tiga lingkungan banci (LB) yang setiap satunya mengandungi lebih kurang tujuh BP. Seorang Penguasa Daerah akan bertanggungjawab untuk satu DB yang mengandungi lebih kurang 15 LB. Semua Penguasa Daerah dalam setiap DP adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Penolong

Pesuruhjaya Banci. Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Banci di peringkat negeri pula bertanggungjawab ke atas semua Penolong Pesuruhjaya Banci di negeri masing-masing dan beliau bertanggungjawab terus kepada Pesuruhjaya Banci. Bagi melancarkan operasi banci, di setiap daerah juga mempunyai pegawai yang dilantik sebagai pegawai MyAD dan MyCD yang bertanggungjawab dalam aspek teknikal dan membantu memantau perjalanan operasi di lapangan. Sementara itu, daripada aspek latihan setiap pembanci dan penyelia diberikan latihan yang secukupnya sama ada melalui bengkel latihan mahupun melalui atas talian, iaitu program latihan *Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL)*.

Organisasi banci di peringkat negeri dan kawasan geografi untuk tujuan banci adalah seperti berikut:

Jawatan	Kawasan Dipertanggungjawabkan
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya	Ibu Pejabat dan Negeri
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya (Teknikal)	Negeri
Penguasa Daerah	Daerah Banci
Penyelia	Lingkungan Banci
Pembanci	Blok Penghitungan

Maklumat dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan mukim. Jadual 1 memaparkan data penduduk dan demografi kawasan Daerah Pentadbiran di peringkat negeri berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan (Malaysia) 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 dan 2020.

PUNCA DATA

Data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman merupakan penemuan utama yang berasaskan kepada data awalan yang dibuat selepas kerja luar dan sebelum prosesan data berkomputer.

PENDEKATAN BANCI

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, pelbagai kaedah pengumpulan data telah digunakan:

1. **e-Census**



Pengisian soal selidik secara atas talian oleh responden melalui pautan Portal Banci (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).

2. **Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)**



Pembanci akan membuat temu ramah melalui telefon dan semua maklumat responden akan dimasukkan dalam sistem CATI.

3. **Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)**



Pembanci akan melawat TK dan melakukan proses temu ramah bersama responden dengan merekodkan maklumat responden secara online dan offline menggunakan tablet atau telefon pintar.

4. **Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)**



Pembanci akan melawat TK untuk melakukan proses temu ramah secara bersemuka kepada responden dan mencatatkan maklumat yang diperoleh di dalam borang soal selidik.

5. **Drop-off & Pick-up (DOPU)**



Pembanci meninggalkan borang soal selidik (drop-off) di TK responden dan mengambil semula borang soal selidik (pick-up) yang telah diisi dengan lengkap oleh responden.

De Jure

Banci Malaysia 2020 menggunakan pendekatan 'de jure' bermaksud di mana semua orang dihitung pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020) mengikut tempat tinggal biasa mereka.

Soal selidik (Dokumen 2) telah digunakan untuk mengisi maklumat bagi orang yang berada di tempat tinggal persendirian manakala soal selidik (Dokumen 3a dan 3b) telah digunakan untuk tempat kediaman beramai-ramai seperti asrama kolej/ universiti, asrama perubatan, rumah kebajikan/ institusi sosial, berek polis/ tentera, penjara dan orang yang tiada tempat tinggal.

Pendekatan **de jure** telah diguna pakai untuk Banci Malaysia 2020. Pembancian dijalankan ke atas semua orang di tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada 7 Julai 2020 iaitu merujuk kepada mereka yang telah atau akan tinggal sebagai ahli biasa isi rumah ini bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun 2020 yang meliputi:

- a. Bayi yang lahir pada atau sebelum Hari Banci dan masih hidup pada Hari Banci (7Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia pada atau selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penyewa, penumpang, pelawat, pembantu rumah, orang tua dan saudara mara yang biasa tinggal bersama IR ini;
- d. Pelajar (sekolah rendah dan menengah) yang tinggal di asrama (di Malaysia) dalam tahun 2020;
- e. Ahli biasa yang tiada di TK ini **untuk tempoh kurang dari 6 bulan** kerana bekerja, berkursus, bercuti, melancong ke tempat lain (dalam dan luar negara), mengunjungi tempat ibadat dan lain-lain; dan
- f. Sesiapa yang berada/ akan berada di hospital untuk tempoh kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

Berikutan penularan COVID-19 di seluruh negara, operasi banci telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 dan ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021. Pengiraan penduduk diselaraskan semula dengan tempoh rujukan banci.

LIPUTAN BANCI

Kategori berikut **tidak termasuk** dalam kiraan binci memandangkan mereka tinggal di negara ini kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020:

- a. Bayi yang lahir selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia sebelum Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penuntut Malaysia yang telah berada di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih 6 bulan dalam tahun 2020; dan
- d. Rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Bagi tujuan binci ini, beberapa konsep digunakan iaitu:

Tempat Kediaman (TK)

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan 'berasingan' dan 'bebas' adalah seperti berikut:

a. Berasingan

Struktur adalah dianggap berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar dan sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

b. Bebas

Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari tangga umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan sesiapa pun).

Isi Rumah (IR)

Isi rumah terdiri daripada orang yang bersaudara dan/ atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR)

Ahli isi rumah yang biasa tinggal di tempat kediaman ini dan dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli-ahli isi rumah yang lain.

Ahli Biasa

Ahli isi rumah (AIR) yang telah atau akan tinggal bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun banci, walaupun tiada semasa banci dijalankan.

Untuk tujuan penjadualan dan analisis, klasifikasi kumpulan etnik adalah berdasarkan klasifikasi yang telah disahkan oleh *Inter Agency Technical Committee* (IATC). Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Semenanjung Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Melayu	Melayu	Melayu
Bumiputera lain	Kadazan/Dusun Bajau	Iban
	Murut	Bidayuh
	Bumiputera lain	Melanau
		Bumiputera lain
Cina	Cina	Cina
India	India	India
Lain-lain	Lain-lain	Lain-lain
Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara

Selain daripada klasifikasi kumpulan etnik ini, etnik terperinci berdasarkan data yang diperoleh akan diterbitkan dari semasa ke semasa. Semua maklumat yang dikutip semasa banci termasuk kumpulan etnik dan kewarganegaraan adalah berdasarkan kepada jawapan responden dan tidak merujuk kepada sebarang dokumen rasmi.

Maklumat kewarganegaraan harus digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ianya tertakluk kepada ralat kandungan dan liputan terutamanya bagi bukan warganegara seperti banci.

Bagi tujuan penerbitan ini, beberapa istilah telah digunakan dan didefinisikan seperti berikut:

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan telah dikira sebagai:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Di mana,

r = purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

n = bilangan tahun yang tepat di antara P_0 dan P_n

P_0 = penduduk pada tahun asal

P_n = penduduk pada tahun kemudiannya

\ln = logaritma asli

Nisbah jantina

Nisbah jantina ialah bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

$$\text{Nisbah jantina} = \frac{\text{Bilangan lelaki dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan perempuan dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

Purata saiz isi rumah

Purata saiz isi rumah ialah bilangan orang bagi setiap isi rumah, dan dikira seperti berikut:

$$\text{Purata saiz isi rumah} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk}}{\text{Bilangan isi rumah}}$$

Kepadatan penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk bagi satu kilometer persegi ialah nisbah penduduk sesebuah kawasan geografi yang tertentu pada keluasan kilometer persegi untuk kawasan yang sama.

PERUBAHAN KAWASAN/ SEMPADAN

Selepas tahun 2010, terdapat beberapa penubuhan kawasan baru atau perubahan sempadan yang telah diwartakan oleh pihak berkuasa berkenaan untuk wilayah persekutuan dan daerah pentadbiran. Senarai lampiran berkaitan penubuhan kawasan baru dan perubahan sempadan adalah seperti berikut:

- Lampiran 1 : Penubuhan Daerah Pentadbiran Baru Pada Banci 2020
- Lampiran 2 : Senarai Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Yang Termasuk Di Dalam Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Lain
- Lampiran 3 : Senarai Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Yang Terlibat Dengan Penubuhan atau Perubahan Sempadan Dan Nama, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 4 : Bilangan Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 5 : Peta menunjukkan sempadan Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia 2020

Data DP yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini bagi tahun 1991, 2000 dan 2010 disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira daerah pentadbiran baru yang diwujudkan dan perubahan sempadan yang berlaku.

PETA MALAYSIA

Dalam penerbitan ini turut dimasukkan peta Malaysia (Lampiran 5) yang menunjukkan dua entiti geografi iaitu Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah/ Sarawak. Setiap satunya dilukis mengikut skala masing-masing. Walaupun dipisahkan oleh Laut China Selatan sejauh 500 kilometer, peta berkenaan dilukiskan berhampiran untuk mencapai maksud yang lebih jelas. Unit geografi yang ditunjukkan dalam peta meliputi 156 daerah pentadbiran serta tiga wilayah persekutuan iaitu Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya.

INDIKATOR DEMOGRAFI

Semua indikator demografi di dalam laporan ini dikira menggunakan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun. Walaubagaimanapun, indicator di peringkat daerah dikira menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun adalah berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang telah disesuaikan untuk kurang penghitungan.

Rekod kelahiran hidup, kelahiran mati dan kematian yang diperoleh dari Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) adalah meliputi seluruh Malaysia. Bilangan kematian perinatal meliputi kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada tujuh hari. Bilangan kematian ibu bersalin adalah meliputi kematian yang disebabkan gangguan mental. Data kematian di Sabah telah disesuaikan dengan angka kurang liputan pendaftaran yang diperoleh daripada hasil Kajian Kurang Liputan Pendaftaran Kematian di Sabah yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

KONSEP

Statistik Kematian dan Kelahiran:

i. Pertambahan semula jadi

Merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara kelahiran dan kematian.

ii. Kelahiran hidup

Merujuk kepada kelahiran yang bernyawa semasa dilahirkan walaupun hanya seketika.

iii. Kelahiran mati

Merujuk kepada kelahiran selepas kehamilan 28 minggu atau lebih yang tiada tanda bernyawa semasa dilahirkan.

iv. Kematian perinatal

Merujuk kepada kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu minggu.

v. Kematian neonatal

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada 28 hari.

vi. Kematian bayi

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu tahun.

vii. Kematian kanak-kanak

Merujuk kepada kematian kanak-kanak yang berumur 1-4 tahun.

viii. Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi dan kanak-kanak yang berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun.

ix. Kematian ibu bersalin

Kematian seorang wanita semasa hamil atau dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin atau keguguran atau pengguguran tanpa mengira tempoh dan lokasi kehamilan; akibat dari sebarang penyebab yang berkaitan atau diterukkan lagi oleh kehamilan atau pengendaliannya; tetapi bukan disebabkan oleh kemalangan atau penyakit sampingan lain.

x. Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran oleh ibu bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam sesuatu tahun, bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

xi. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan anak yang akan dilahirkan sekiranya seseorang perempuan terus hidup sehingga akhir tempoh reproduktifnya dan di sepanjang tempoh itu tertakluk kepada kadar kesuburan umur tertentu bagi sesuatu tahun. [Kadar ini diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan kadar kesuburan umur tertentu perempuan yang berumur 15-49 tahun (mengikut kumpulan umur lima tahun) dan didarabkan dengan 5].

xii. Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada purata kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk mengikut umur tertentu.

PENGESAHAN SEBAB KEMATIAN

Pengesahan sebab kematian

- i. Maklumat sebab kematian terbahagi kepada dua iaitu sebab kematian yang disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan. Sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Koroner merupakan pegawai awam yang menyiasat kes kematian mengejut yang puncanya disyaki ada kaitan dengan kes jenayah. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh pengesah yang tidak mempunyai kelayakan perubatan seperti polis atau orang perseorangan.
- ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah melaksanakan verifikasi data penyebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan peratusan sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan. Sistem ini dikenali sebagai 'Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan'.
- iii. Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan ini adalah bertujuan untuk menambah baik pelaporan dan penulisan sebab kematian yang berlaku di luar premis kesihatan (hospital) dan tidak bertujuan untuk mengubah mana-mana Akta sedia ada, tidak boleh digunakan untuk mengubah sebab kematian sedia ada dalam pendaftaran di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) dan tidak boleh digunakan untuk kes-kes mahkamah.

Pengkodan sebab kematian

Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikod berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10)*. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan dikod berdasarkan Buku Kod Sebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Versi 3 yang telah dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berdasarkan persetujuan dengan pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, Polis Diraja Malaysia dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur.

LIPUTAN DAN KEKANGAN

Liputan

- i. Perangkaan Perkahwinan dan Perceraian, Malaysia, 2021 mengandungi statistik perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam dan Orang Bukan Islam bagi tahun rujukan 2019 dan 2020 mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran, jantina, kumpulan umur dan etnik.
- ii. Data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri (JAIN), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) dan Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia (JKSM). Sementara itu, data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Bukan Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN).
- iii. Data perceraian Orang Islam yang diperoleh daripada JKSM adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Syariah. Sementara itu, data perceraian Orang Bukan Islam diperoleh daripada JPN adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Sivil.
- iv. Statistik perceraian tidak boleh dibuat perbandingan dengan statistik perkahwinan tahun semasa.

Kekangan

- i. Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan. Data perkahwinan Orang Islam bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak dibekalkan dalam bentuk jadual berformat.
- ii. Pengguna dinasihatkan supaya berhati-hati dalam menginterpretasikan data.

TARIKH PERISTIWA

Statistik yang dipersembahkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut tarikh kejadian perkahwinan dan perceraian bagi tahun rujukan.

MY LOCAL STATS

Maklumat asas

Jalan Persekutuan

Salah satu tugas utama Kementerian Kerja Raya (KKR) adalah membina dan menyelenggara jalan-jalan persekutuan yang diwartakan di bawah Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia. Sehingga kini terdapat lebih daripada 19,000 km jalan persekutuan di seluruh negara termasuk di Sabah dan Sarawak. Jalan-jalan ini telah diberi nama laluan masing-masing dan diselenggara oleh KKR melalui konsep penswastaan. Jalan-jalan persekutuan dikategorikan kepada empat (4) kategori utama, iaitu:-

- i. Jalan Persekutuan Utama;
- ii. Jalan Persekutuan Felda;
- iii. Jalan Persekutuan ke Institusi; dan
- iv. Jalan Persekutuan ke kawasan industri.

Kesemua kategori jalan ini mempunyai sistem penomboran masing-masing yang boleh dilihat pada papan tanda yang tertera di setiap jalan berkenaan.

Jalan Persekutuan adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara negeri ke satu negeri dan dilabelkan dengan kod F atau FT. Jalan negeri dan bandaran adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara bandar ke bandar dan dilabelkan dengan kod negeri-negeri berkenaan.

PERUMAHAN

Bab ini membentangkan perangkaan bagi sektor perumahan meliputi bilangan unit rumah kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut jenis perumahan. Siap dibina adalah terma yang digunakan bagi bangunan yang mana kerja pembinaan bangunan telah siap dan Sijil Layak Menduduki (CF)/ Sijil Layak Menduduki Sementara (TCF) telah diperoleh dalam tempoh kajian.

Sektor Kediaman

Sektor kediaman adalah harta yang digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal untuk jangka masa panjang tidak seperti rumah tumpangan atau hotel. Sektor ini dilengkapi dengan kemudahan asas. Ada sebahagiannya mendapat kelulusan sementara daripada Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan untuk tujuan lain seperti tadika. Harta ini boleh disewakan atau dihuni sendiri.

Struktur harta kediaman boleh dibina sama ada:

- i. Kekal;
- ii. Separa kekal; dan
- iii. Sementara;

Sektor kediaman termasuk

- i. Harta bertanah dan strata.

Sektor kediaman tidak termasuk:

- i. Rumah setinggan;
- ii. Kuarters institusi;
- iii. Rumah panjang; dan
- iv. Unit kediaman di rumah kedai.

Jenis-jenis tempat kediaman

Teres

Merujuk kepada unit teres satu tingkat atau lebih, termasuk tingkat mezanin dan loteng. Setiap unit individu berkongsi dinding dengan unit bersebelahan di dalam deret yang sama. Deretan mengandungi tiga unit atau lebih. Di pasaran unit-unit teres ini juga dikenali sebagai berangkai, link, super link dan sebagainya.

Berkembar

Unit berkembar (*semi-detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih, bermaksud dua unit yang bersambung antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi atau dinding belakang atau porch.

Sesebuah

Unit sesebuah (*detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih adalah unit individu yang terdiri bebas (*free-standing building*) dan tidak bersambung kepada mana-mana unit lain. Semua unit bertanah dengan hak milik berasingan termasuk dalam jenis ini. (Contoh: banglo, villa, *country home* dan *orchard bungalow*).

Rumah Bandar

Unit rumah bandar (*town house*) satu tingkat atau lebih merupakan unit kediaman individu yang bercantum secara menegak dan mendatar antara satu sama lain dalam satu blok. Setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata dengan pintu akses berasingan.

Berkelompok

Unit rumah kelompok (*cluster*) merupakan sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih yang bercantum secara membekang dan sisi dengan unit bersebelahan dan mempunyai hak milik berasingan serta tiada lorong belakang. Setiap kelompok mengandungi minimum empat unit rumah.

Unit berkelompok (*cluster*) adalah:

- i. Sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Bersambung di antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi dan dinding belakang; dan
- iii. Tidak mempunyai lorong belakang.

Pangsa (*Flat*)

Rumah pangsa (*flat*) adalah bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya melebihi satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata.

Jenis pembangunan:

- i. Bertingkat rendah;
- ii. Bertingkat sederhana; dan
- iii. Bertingkat tinggi.

Antara kemudahan awam yang disediakan:

- i. Ruang niaga;
- ii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iii. Tempat pembuangan sampah; dan
- iv. Lif.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Terdapat juga rumah pangsa bertingkat rendah tanpa lif.

Pangsapuri (Apartment)

Pangsapuri merupakan bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Kemudahan awam adalah lebih baik daripada yang terdapat di rumah pangsa.

Antara kemudahan tambahan yang disediakan meliputi:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian; dan
- iv. Sistem keselamatan.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Nilai pasaran pangsapuri lebih tinggi daripada rumah pangsa.

Kondominium

Kondominium adalah bangunan kediaman mewah berbilang tingkat di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Lazimnya kepadatan setiap tingkat adalah lebih rendah dari rumah pangsa dan pangsapuri.

Kemudahan yang disediakan adalah lebih baik daripada pangrupur. Antara perkhidmatan yang disediakan adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian;
- iv. Sistem keselamatan; dan
- v. Rumah kelab.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Amnya kondominium bernilai lebih tinggi daripada pangrupur.

Klasifikasi Kediaman

Kos Rendah

- i. Rumah kos rendah meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan pembeli dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan persekutuan dan kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Rumah ini juga dikenali sebagai:
 - a. Rumah mesra rakyat;
 - b. Rumah mampu milik;
 - c. Projek perumahan rakyat;
 - d. Rumah murah; dan
 - e. Perumahan awam kos rendah.

Kos Sederhana Rendah

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan senarai pembelinya dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Harga jualan lebih tinggi dari rumah kos rendah mengikut garis panduan kerajaan.

Kos Sederhana

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana rendah atau kos rendah (bagi negeri yang tiada kos sederhana rendah); dan
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT).

Kos Tinggi

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia boleh terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana;
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan KPCT; dan
- v. Kemasan lebih baik.

Tempat kediaman kosong

Tempat kediaman dikelaskan sebagai kosong jika biasanya ia tidak diduduki dan tidak digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal biasa pada Hari Banci. Kekosongan tempat kediaman ini mungkin disebabkan oleh:

- i. Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual;
- ii. Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai;
- iii. Rumah peranginan;
- iv. Rumah pekerja bermusim;
- v. Hampir roboh; dan
- vi. Lain-lain.

GUNA TENAGA

Tenaga Buruh

Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

Bekerja

Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- i. Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
- ii. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula; dan
- iii. Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Mereka yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan merupakan guna tenaga penuh.

Penganggur

Penganggur adalah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.

Penganggur aktif adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- i. Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- ii. Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan
- iii. Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan.

$$\text{Kadar penyertaan} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15-64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

Kadar Pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran ialah perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

$$\text{Kadar pengangguran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penganggur}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

Luar Tenaga Buruh

Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

Pencapaian Pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

- ii. Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

- iii. Menengah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

- iv. Tertiari

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO-08) seperti berikut:

- i. Pengurus;
- ii. Profesional;
- iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;
- iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian;
- v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan;
- vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan;
- vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan;
- viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang; dan
- ix. Pekerjaan asas.

Industri

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Revision 4.

Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya. Klasifikasi MSIC 2008 Versi 1.0 bagi industri aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

Pusat Perkhidmatan Pekerjaan Awam

Perkhidmatan ini dikendalikan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia melalui JobsMalaysia, Jabatan Tenaga Kerja. Perkhidmatan ini disediakan di semua Pusat JobsMalaysia yang berperanan menjalankan padanan kerja antara pencari kerja dan majikan dalam pasaran buruh melalui kaedah secara dalam talian yang dikenali sebagai Portal JobsMalaysia dan pendekatan *human touch* dengan cara membantu pencari kerja dan majikan mendapatkan pekerjaan dan pekerja yang sesuai. Data yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar di Portal JobsMalaysia.

Kekosongan dan Pemberhentian Pekerja

Kekosongan dan pemberhentian pekerja yang dilaporkan oleh majikan dalam bulan semasa di dalam Portal JobsMalaysia.

PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN

Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam penyiasatan ini adalah merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)* yang diterbitkan oleh United Nations.

Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah adalah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barang yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (Jangka masa setahun atau lebih kumpulan).

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah nilai daripada barang dan perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barang dan perkhidmatan atau pendapatan dalam bentuk mata benda untuk memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak ahli isi rumah.

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 kumpulan utama mengikut *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations*:

- 01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol;
- 02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau;
- 03 Pakaian & kasut;
- 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain;
- 05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah;
- 06 Kesihatan;

- 07 Pengangkutan;
- 08 Komunikasi;
- 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan;
- 10 Pendidikan;
- 11 Restoran & hotel;
- 12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan; dan
- 13 Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan.

Walau bagaimanapun, dalam penerbitan ini, item-item perbelanjaan penggunaan merangkumi 12 kumpulan utama (01 - 12) sahaja.

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (CAGR)

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$\text{CAGR} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Di mana;

- CAGR kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
 Y_t pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
 Y_0 pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
 t tempoh masa

PENDIDIKAN

Sekolah

Sekolah terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu sekolah rendah dan menengah, meliputi sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan serta sekolah swasta.

Sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan di bawah seliaan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) meliputi sekolah kebangsaan, sekolah jenis kebangsaan (Tamil dan Cina), sekolah agama bantuan kerajaan (SABK) serta sekolah khas. Manakala sekolah agensi kerajaan selain KPM merujuk kepada Maktab Rendah Sains MARA (MRSRM) dan sekolah tentera. Selain itu, terdapat sekolah di bawah seliaan Kerajaan Negeri iaitu sekolah agama negeri dan sekolah agama rakyat.

Sekolah menengah dibahagikan kepada tiga peringkat iaitu menengah rendah, menengah atas dan lepasan menengah mengikut jurusan akademik, teknik dan vokasional. Sekolah Khas merujuk kepada sekolah yang menyediakan pendidikan kepada kanak-kanak kurang upaya yang tidak berupaya mengikuti sistem pendidikan sekolah biasa.

Guru

Bilangan guru termasuk guru terlatih dan tidak terlatih serta guru tetap dan sementara. Guru terbahagi kepada guru sekolah rendah dan menengah.

Murid

Murid sekolah terbahagi kepada empat peringkat iaitu prasekolah, rendah, menengah dan lepasan menengah. Pelajaran peringkat rendah biasanya bermula pada peringkat umur sekurang-kurangnya tujuh tahun dan mengambil masa selama enam tahun bagi menamatkan pelajaran pada peringkat tersebut.

Pada peringkat pelajaran menengah, kumpulan umur adalah 13 hingga 17 tahun. Manakala murid tingkatan enam termasuk dalam peringkat lepasan menengah. Bagi Kolej Vokasional pula, peringkat pengajian terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu peringkat pra-diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 1 dan Tahun 2 serta peringkat Diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 3 dan Tahun 4.

Keputusan Peperiksaan

Terdapat dua peperiksaan utama pada peringkat menengah iaitu Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia dan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun belajar di peringkat menengah atas. Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai tahun 2000. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun berada di kelas pasca menengah. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai 1982.

Kolej Vokasional menawarkan Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) setelah murid berjaya menamatkan 2 tahun pengajian peringkat pra-diploma. Murid yang memperolehi SVM akan menyambung pengajian di peringkat Diploma selama 2 tahun dan akan dianugerahkan Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) setelah menamatkan pengajian.

Pendidikan Tinggi

Kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kemasukan ke institusi pengajian tinggi ialah lulus Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia atau kelulusan yang setaraf dengannya. Pendidikan pada peringkat ini menyediakan kursus tertentu dalam pelbagai bidang pengajian.

Kolej Komuniti

Kolej Komuniti menjadi institusi yang menyediakan keperluan latihan dan kemahiran pada semua peringkat dan memberi peluang pendidikan kepada lepasan menengah sebelum ke pasaran tenaga kerja atau melanjutkan pendidikan ke peringkat lebih tinggi. Pada pertengahan Jun 2001, sebanyak 10 buah kolej komuniti rintis mula beroperasi.

KESIHATAN

Hospital Kerajaan

Hospital Kerajaan ialah semua hospital yang dianggotai oleh sekurang-kurangnya seorang doktor dan menyediakan wad bagi menempatkan pesakit, memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan yang aktif. Pertubuhan yang hanya memberi rawatan penjagaan tidak diambil kira.

Institusi Perubatan Khas

Institusi Perubatan Khas merupakan hospital yang memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan hanya untuk satu disiplin sahaja. Kategori ini tidak termasuk jabatan khas yang terletak di bawah pentadbiran hospital besar yang kadangkala diletakkan di tempat berasingan. Ini memandangkan bilangan katil yang disediakan telah dikira dalam jumlah katil hospital besar.

Katil

Bilangan katil merangkumi katil yang diselenggara secara berterusan bagi menempat dan mengadakan rawatan sepenuh masa kepada pesakit dalaman yang silih berganti. Katil tersebut diletakkan di wad atau di kawasan hospital di mana rawatan perubatan boleh diberi secara berterusan kepada pesakit dalaman. Bilangan katil meliputi jumlah katil yang biasanya terdapat di hospital, termasuk katil berkandang atau buaian yang disediakan bagi bayi yang memerlukan rawatan khas (seperti yang terdapat di Nurseri Rawatan Khas). Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan ini tidak termasuk katil di bilik bersalin, katil yang digunakan selepas pembiusan atau pembedahan, di mana ia tidak diselenggarakan untuk kegunaan pesakit secara berterusan. Katil untuk rawatan pemerhatian atau pemulihan di jabatan pesakit luar dan katil berkandang yang digunakan untuk bayi yang baru lahir di wad obstetrik juga tidak diambil kira. Bilangan katil merujuk kepada katil rasmi.

Doktor Gigi

Doktor gigi terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu Bahagian I dan Bahagian II. Doktor gigi Bahagian I merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar dan mempunyai kelayakan profesional manakala doktor gigi Bahagian II pula merujuk kepada mereka yang juga berdaftar tetapi tidak mempunyai kelayakan profesional.

Jururawat Masyarakat

Jururawat masyarakat terdiri daripada jururawat yang telah diberi latihan tentang perkhidmatan berkaitan kelahiran anak dan kejururawatan am di kawasan luar bandar.

Bidan dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori, iaitu Bidan Bahagian I, Bidan Bahagian II dan Jururawat Desa. Bidan Bahagian I terdiri daripada jururawat yang terlatih yang diberi latihan perbidanan dalam perkhidmatan. Bidan Bahagian II ialah bidan yang dilantik ke jawatan tersebut melalui proses pengambilan biasa dan diberi latihan khusus dalam perbidanan.

Sebab kematian disahkan

Secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikelaskan berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)* yang diterbitkan oleh World Health Organization (2010).

PERKHIDMATAN KEBAJIKAN

Kebajikan sosial meliputi aktiviti dan perkhidmatan bertujuan untuk membantu orang perseorangan, kumpulan dan masyarakat mengatasi masalah sosial yang timbul daripada perubahan persekitaran serta mereka yang memerlukan perhatian dan penjagaan yang khusus. Ini termasuklah program yang dirangka untuk memberi bantuan sosial dan perlindungan kepada mereka yang daif dan memerlukan.

PERHUBUNGAN DAN REKREASI

Pelancong dan Pelawat

Pelawat domestik ditakrifkan sebagai residen atau mereka yang tinggal di Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya setahun termasuk ekspatriat dan bukan warganegara, yang melakukan perjalanan di luar persekitaran biasanya dalam tempoh kurang daripada setahun untuk tujuan perniagaan, mengisi masa lapang atau urusan peribadi selain untuk diambil bekerja di tempat yang dilawati.

Pelawat domestik dikategorikan sebagai:

- i. Pelancong domestik merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya satu malam (24 jam).
- ii. Pelawat harian merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia kurang daripada 24 jam.

Premis Penginapan

Premis penginapan pelancongan meliputi hotel, rumah inapan, rumah tumpangan, hotel apartment, kondotel, rumah rehat, rumah pemalaman atau mana-mana tempat yang disediakan sebagai tempat penginapan pemalaman atau tempat tidur kepada pelancong.

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM)

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM) adalah satu inisiatif untuk membawa impak ekonomi dan sosial yang positif kepada komuniti luar bandar. Dilengkapi dengan 20 unit komputer bagi setiap premis PIM, pusat ini menyediakan akses internet dan juga latihan teknologi komunikasi dan maklumat (ICT) yang dikendalikan oleh penyelia pusat yang berkhidmat sepenuh masa. Premis-premis PIM juga dibina dengan kelengkapan yang mesra Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) dan kanak-kanak untuk kemudahan pengunjung premis.

Pusat Internet Desa (PID)

Pusat Internet Desa (PID) merupakan satu program telecentre yang mula beroperasi pada tahun 2003 dan menyediakan perkhidmatan mengakses komputer dan internet terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Program ini bertujuan untuk merapatkan jurang digital di antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi memudahkan capaian maklumat tanpa sempadan dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kemahiran menggunakan teknologi digital.

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR)

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR) beroperasi sebagai hub maklumat kepada masyarakat di setiap Pejabat Penerangan Daerah. Pangkalan data ini mengandungi pelbagai maklumat merangkumi semua bidang dan dikemaskini mengikut keperluan dan perubahan semasa. Kini dikenali sebagai Portal 1KLICK.

Penembusan Jalur lebar

Pay-per-use adalah salah satu komponen di dalam langganan mudah alih jalur lebar. Caj pay-per-use boleh dikenakan jika pelanggan melebihi had penggunaan pelan data atau add-on pelan data atau jika mereka memilih untuk menggunakan perkhidmatan sekali-sekala semasa diperlukan di luar pelan data atau add-on pelan data. Langganan data pay-per-use hanya boleh dikira jika pelanggan telah menggunakan untuk mengakses internet dalam tempoh tiga bulan lepas.

Desa Lestari

Program Desa Lestari merupakan salah satu inisiatif Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah (KKLW), dalam usaha mentransformasikan desa menjadi sebuah kawasan yang maju dengan penduduk berpendapatan tinggi.

Perpustakaan

Statistik perpustakaan yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah berkaitan dengan Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia dan Perpustakaan Awam Negeri sahaja. Ia tidak termasuk perpustakaan awam yang dikendalikan oleh Majlis Kerajaan Tempatan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain seperti KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA dan sebagainya.

Perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kedua-dua perpustakaan ini ialah tetap dan bergerak. Data bagi bilangan perpustakaan tetap termasuk perpustakaan pusat, cawangan dan desa. Bilangan keahliannya termasuk keahlian pusat, cawangan, desa, pinjaman kelompok dan keahlian pos. Perkhidmatan bergerak merujuk kepada perpustakaan bergerak yang memberi khidmat secara terus kepada pengguna dari satu hentian ke satu hentian yang lain. Hentian di mana perpustakaan tersebut berhenti tidak diambil kira sebagai pusat perkhidmatan perpustakaan. Keahlian perpustakaan dikategorikan kepada dua iaitu kanak-kanak (berumur bawah 13 tahun) dan dewasa (13 tahun dan lebih).

KEMUDAHAN ASAS

Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC)

Merupakan satu tempat yang melaksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif RTC secara bersepadu yang diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan di bawah *National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4)*. Kesemua inisiatif ini akan dilaksanakan di RTC dan kawasan 100km radius daripada RTC. Di bawah pelaksanaan program-program di RTC, sebanyak 8 inisiatif telah dikenalpasti, iaitu:

Inisiatif 1 - Latihan Kemahiran Kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Inisiatif 2 - Penubuhan Kios Informasi 1Malaysia

Inisiatif 3 - Pertanian Bernilai Tinggi

Inisiatif 4 - Pemprosesan Produk Agro-Makanan

Inisiatif 5 - Pengurusan Rantaian Bekalan Hasil Pertanian

Inisiatif 6 - Kerjasama Universiti

Inisiatif 7 - Perkhidmatan Keselamatan Makanan dan Farmaseutikal

Inisiatif 8 - Kemudahan Pembiayaan Kewangan kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Pelaksanaan kelapan-lapan inisiatif ini diterajui oleh pelbagai Kementerian di samping kerjasama dan sokongan daripada lain-lain Kementerian berkaitan. Sebagai contoh, dalam pelaksanaan Inisiatif 4, iaitu pemprosesan produk agro-makanan, pengusaha-pengusaha produk industri asas tani dibantu dalam pembangunan produk mereka melalui penjenamaan, pelabelan, pembungkusan dan persijilan dengan bantuan pelbagai agensi, antaranya Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA), Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI) dan Jabatan Kesihatan.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia adalah penjenamaan semula Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M ditubuhkan berdasarkan '1Mukim 1Komuniti' yang memberi penekanan kepada kepelbagaian kaum di sesuatu penempatan sama ada di kampung, estet, kampung orang asli, tanah rancangan atau taman perumahan.

K1M merupakan satu gerakan rakyat secara sukarela, dinamik dan berwawasan berdasarkan semangat Gagasan 1Malaysia untuk memperkasakan semangat perpaduan antara rakyat pelbagai kaum, memupuk semangat sukarelawan, menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan dan menjadi agen perubahan dalam sesuatu komuniti. K1M adalah rakan strategik yang mempunyai rangkaian akar umbi merentasi sempadan agama, budaya, kaum dan geografi yang memainkan peranan sebagai perantara yang berpengaruh antara kerajaan dan rakyat.

Kelab Malaysiaku

Kelab Malaysiaku adalah penjenamaan semula Kelab 1Malaysia. Ia merupakan inisiatif Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dalam merancang dan melaksanakan satu program khas untuk golongan pelajar dan remaja sebagai usaha untuk membanteras gejala negatif dengan memperkenalkan Kelab 1Malaysia sebagai satu aktiviti dan platform remaja ke arah kehidupan sihat, cergas dan sebagai saluran untuk menyemai semangat patriotik. Kelab 1Malaysia ditubuhkan di sekolah-sekolah menengah terpilih seluruh negara sebagai salah satu kegiatan kokurikulum pelajar.

Iklan/ Billboard

Paparan iklan/billboard Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia (JAPEN) diselaraskan oleh Unit Publisiti Luar, Bahagian Komunikasi Visual dan Senireka JAPEN sejak tahun 1970-an di seluruh negara. Paparan iklan ini berfungsi untuk memberi kesedaran kepada orang ramai tentang agenda-agenda utama yang dijalankan oleh kerajaan kepada pengguna jalan raya. Antara kempen berkala yang disiarkan pada paparan iklan ini ialah Perayaan Hari Kebangsaan, Pembentangan Bajet Tahunan, Hari Keputeraan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di Pertuan Agong dan Rukun Negara serta memaparkan kempen-kempen di bawah pelbagai agensi lain seperti Kempen Perangi Rasuah Kejohanan Sukan Asia Tenggara (SEA) dan kempen-kempen utama yang lain.

Sisa

Aliran bahan pepejal, cecair dan gas, serta tenaga, yang dibuang, dilepaskan atau dikeluarkan oleh pertubuhan dan isi rumah melalui proses pengeluaran, penggunaan atau pengumpulan.

Tapak Pelupusan

Mana-mana tapak, selain tambak tanah kebersihan dan tambak tanah lengai, di mana sisu pepejal ditempatkan secara kekal.

Loji Rawatan

Loji tetap atau bergerak dan sistem yang menggabungkan struktur, kelengkapan yang digunakan atau dimaksudkan untuk digunakan bagi merawat dan mengolah sisu pepejal terkawal.

CCTV

Pemasangan CCTV ini dilaksanakan bagi membantu Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dalam meningkatkan tahap keselamatan awam di bandar berdasarkan 15 Langkah Bandar Selamat pada tahun 2010 iaitu melalui Strategi 2 (Memperkasakan Kawasan Sasaran). CCTV ini dipasang di lokasi *Hotspot* iaitu lokasi yang menyumbang kepada kadar indeks jenayah tinggi seperti jenayah jalanan serta jenayah harta benda dan lokasi ini ditentukan oleh pihak Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) dengan kerjasama PBT. Tujuan pemasangan CCTV ini adalah seperti mana berikut:

- a) Membantu pihak PDRM dalam melaksanakan pemantauan di lokasi yang mempunyai kadar indeks jenayah yang tinggi dan;
- b) Membantu pihak PBT dalam melaksanakan penguatkuasaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perbandaran seperti kawalan trafik dan pembuangan sampah haram.

Prasarana Belia dan Sukan

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) dan Kompleks Sukan adalah merupakan prasarana kemudahan belia dan sukan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan bagi tujuan aktiviti rakyat Malaysia terutamanya golongan belia.

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu, Kaedah Pengeluaran (penjumlahan nilai ditambah), Perbelanjaan (penjumlahan perbelanjaan akhir) dan Pendapatan (penjumlahan pendapatan yang diagihkan oleh unit pengeluar residen). Walau bagaimanapun, penyusunan KDNK Negeri di Malaysia hanya menumpu kepada Kaedah Pengeluaran sahaja.

Pada asasnya KDNK ialah konsep nilai ditambah. Ia adalah jumlah nilai ditambah bagi semua pengeluar residen ditambah dengan cukai dan ditolak subsidi atas produk yang tidak termasuk dalam pengiraan output. KDNK berasaskan pendekatan pengeluaran (output) boleh didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barang dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan barang dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran (penggunaan perantaraan) sebelum ditolak penggunaan modal tetap.

Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah kerana ia bersamaan dengan penjumlahan nilai ditambah iaitu jumlah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar unit pengeluaran residen (yang diukur dalam harga pengeluar) dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan (yang diukur dalam nilai pembeli) dan ditambah dengan duti import. Perbezaan di antara output kasar dengan penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai ditambah. Kaedah ini akan dapat menunjukkan sumbangan setiap aktiviti ekonomi terhadap keseluruhan KDNK.

Unit pengeluaran dianggap sebagai residen yang mana; individu atau isi rumah yang tinggal atau menetap di sesebuah negeri bagi tempoh tidak kurang dari satu tahun, manakala bagi pertubuhan pula ialah apabila ia mengekalkan pusat kepentingan ekonominya di wilayah ekonomi negeri tersebut sepanjang tempoh rujukan berkenaan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah terdiri daripada mana-mana kawasan geografi yang ditadbir oleh kerajaan negeri, di mana orang, barang, perkhidmatan, dan modal adalah bergerak secara bebas. KDNK pada harga pasaran/ pembeli mewakili keputusan akhir daripada aktiviti pengeluaran oleh unit pengeluar residen.

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama

Sesuatu unit institusi dianggap residen bagi sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya perkaitan yang kuat antara unit institusi tersebut di wilayah ekonomi tertentu, dengan kata lain, Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama (*System of National Accounts, SNA 2008*).

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama merangkumi kawalan efektif sesebuah kerajaan negeri terhadap aktiviti ekonomi yang dilakukan khususnya ke atas hak pemilikan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah termasuk tanah, ruang udara, pengairan, hak ke atas perikanan, minyak atau mineral. Biasanya, kawalan efektif kerajaan negeri boleh dilihat melalui pemberian lesen, kawalan operasi dan sebagainya.

Sesuatu unit institusi mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi yang dominan dalam sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya lokasi, tempat kediaman, tempat pengeluaran atau lain-lain premis. Setiap unit tersebut terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan transaksi berskala besar bagi satu tempoh masa yang panjang.

KDNK Mengikut Negeri

KDNK mengikut Negeri adalah penyusunan KDNK yang merangkumi 13 buah negeri, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (termasuk W.P. Putrajaya) dan W.P. Labuan. Penyusunan ini hanya dikeluarkan secara tahunan dengan menggunakan kaedah pengeluaran pada harga malar 2010 mengikut kaedah pengeluaran. Konsep dan kaedah yang digariskan adalah berasaskan SNA 2008 yang ditakrifkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

KDNK Pada Harga Malar

KDNK pada harga malar adalah nilai KDNK tanpa kesan harga. KDNK pada harga malar ini penting bagi membolehkan perbandingan sebenar perubahan tingkat pengeluaran/ kuantiti barang dan perkhidmatan yang berlaku dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

Supra State

Berdasarkan System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakannya aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*). *Supra State* pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, *Supra State* merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi 'bakul' tetap barang dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. 'Bakul' ini merujuk kepada barang 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. Perubahan harga barang 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 barang dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Indeks Harga dikira mengikut negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah memandangkan sumbangan relatif yang kecil bagi negeri-negeri tersebut. Semasa Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dijalankan, saiz sampel yang mewakili ketiga-tiga negeri ini tidak mencukupi bagi pengiraan indeks negeri.

EKSPORT DAN IMPORT

Pintu keluar dan masuk

Pintu keluar dan masuk merujuk kepada laluan untuk keluar atau masuk dari negara ini sama ada melalui laut, udara atau tanah (termasuk saluran paip dan kabel). Nilai eksport atau import mengikut negeri berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk tidak menggambarkan eksport atau import oleh negeri berkenaan sebaliknya hanya melalui pintu keluar dan masuk di negeri tersebut sahaja. Sebagai contoh, sesuatu barang mungkin dikeluarkan oleh syarikat di negeri A dan dieksport melalui pintu keluar di negeri B. Berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk, nilai eksport tersebut akan dilaporkan oleh negeri B.

Nilai eksport atau import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk tidak dilaporkan bagi negeri yang mempunyai kurang daripada tiga (3) pintu keluar dan masuk.

PERTANIAN

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Industri ini dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0.

Perhutanan dan Pembalakan

Perhutanan dan pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengekstrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, reja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk belum diproses (kayu cerucuk, kayu pulpa dan lain-lain).

Perikanan dan Akuakultur

Perikanan ialah penangkapan, pemungutan dan pembibitan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pingir pantai, perairan pendalaman dan kuala atas dasar komersil dan untuk kegunaan sendiri, tetapi bukan untuk bersukan.

Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisme akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisme tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

Ternakan

Ternakan ialah binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersial dan pembibitan kecuali haiwan akuatik.

Pengeluaran Ternakan

Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembibitan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasilan ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya.

Jelapang Padi

Jelapang Padi ialah skim pengairan yang besar (keluasan melebihi 4,000 hektar) dan diiktiraf oleh kerajaan dalam Dasar Pertanian Negara sebagai kawasan utama pengeluaran padi. Terdapat lapan jelapang padi di Malaysia, iaitu, Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda (MADA), Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Kemubu (KADA), Kawasan Pembangunan Pertanian Bersepadu (IADA) Kerian, IADA Barat Laut Selangor (BLS), IADA Pulau Pinang, IADA Seberang Perak, IADA KETARA dan IADA Kemasin Semerak.

Padi Musim Utama

Musim Utama ialah tempoh bertanam padi yang tidak memerlukan sistem pengairan secara menyeluruh. Dari segi pentadbiran, Musim Utama ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Ogos hingga 28/ 29 Februari tahun berikutnya. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

Luar Musim

Luar Musim ialah musim kering dan tanaman padi biasanya bergantung kepada sistem pengairan. Dari segi pentadbiran, Luar Musim ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Mac hingga 31 Julai dalam tahun berkenaan. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

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

- a. Perlombongan adalah ditakrif sebagai pengestrakan, pembersihan dan pemanfaatan mineral-mineral semulajadi, berbentuk pepejal seperti arang batu dan bijih, cecair seperti minyak mentah dan berbentuk gas seperti gas asli. Perlombongan termasuk lombong bawah tanah dan lombong permukaan, kuari dan telaga-telaga dan semua kegiatan tambahan untuk pembersihan dan pemanfaatan bijih dan mineral mentah lain seperti pemecahan, penapisan, pembasuhan, pembersihan, penggredan, pengilangan, pengapungan, peleburan, penggentelan, pengkacipan dan persiapan-persiapan lain yang diperlukan bagi menyediakan bahan-bahan ini untuk membolehkannya dipasarkan. Aktiviti perlombongan juga dikelaskan kepada kumpulan-kumpulan berdasarkan mineral utama yang dikeluarkan.
- b. Pengkuarian merujuk kepada aktiviti pengekstrakan dari lombong atau kuari dan pengorekan mendapan lanar (aluvium), pemecahan batu dan penggunaan garam paya. Produk ini digunakan dengan meluas dalam sektor pembinaan (contoh pasir, batu dan lain-lain), pembuatan bahan mentah (contoh tanah liat, gypsum, kalsium, dan lain-lain). Ia termasuk pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit, batu pasir, dan lain-lain, pengkuarian, pemecahan dan pemotongan batu kapur, perlombongan gypsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan pengorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancur batu dan kerikil, pengkuarian pasir dan perlombongan tanah liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin. Ia juga termasuk perlombongan mineral kimia dan baja, pengekstrakan tanah gambut, pengekstrakan garam dan lain-lain.

- c. Petroleum dan gas asli merujuk kepada pengeluaran petroleum mentah, perlombongan dan pengekstrakan minyak daripada minyak batu syal dan pasir minyak dan pengeluaran gas asli dan perolehan semula cecair hidrokarbon. Ia termasuk keseluruhan aktiviti pengoperasian dan/atau pembangunan kelengkapan lapangan minyak dan gas, termasuklah aktiviti seperti penggerudian, penyiapan dan melengkapkan telaga, operasi pengasingan, pemisahan emulsi, peralatan penyahkelodak dan penyambungan aktiviti lapangan untuk petroleum mentah dan semua aktiviti dalam penyediaan minyak dan gas sehingga ke tempat penghantaran daripada pusat pengeluaran. Ia juga termasuk aktiviti sokongan bagi pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas seperti perkhidmatan lapangan minyak dan gas, yang dibuat berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran, eksplorasi telaga minyak dan gas dan penggerudian ujian dan aktiviti penggerekan (*boring*) yang baru diliputi dalam Banci Ekonomi 2016.

PEMBUATAN

Pembuatan adalah ditakrifkan sebagai perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit. Sebanyak 259 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen C – Pembuatan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pemberian dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya. Sebanyak 72 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen F – Pembinaan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PERKHIDMATAN

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Elektrik, Gas, Wap dan Pendingin Udara)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dengan aktiviti bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara sebagai kegiatan utama. Sebanyak lapan industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen D, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara elektrik.

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Air dan Pembentungan, Pengurusan Sisa & Aktiviti Pemulihan)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan. Sebanyak 18 kod industri di peringkat 5-digit diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen E mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Takrif yang digunakan adalah selaras dengan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0 iaitu aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa (termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan) seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini.

Perdagangan Edaran

Perdagangan edaran merangkumi perdagangan borong, perdagangan runcit dan kenderaan bermotor.

Perdagangan Borong

Perdagangan Borong meliputi tujuh kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan borong berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran;
- ii. Jualan borong bahan mentah pertanian dan haiwan hidup;
- iii. Jualan borong makanan, minuman dan tembakau;
- iv. Jual borong barang isi rumah;
- v. Jualan borong jentera, peralatan dan bekalan;
- vi. Lain-lain pengkhususan jual borong; dan
- vii. Perdagangan borong tanpa pengkhususan.

Perdagangan Runcit

Perdagangan Runcit meliputi sembilan kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan runcit di kedai bukan pengkhususan;
- ii. Jualan runcit makanan, minuman dan tembakau di kedai pengkhususan;
- iii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual bahan api kendaraan;
- iv. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan komunikasi dan maklumat;
- v. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan lain isi rumah;
- vi. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang kesenian dan rekreasi;
- vii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang lain;
- viii. Jualan runcit di gerai dan pasar; dan
- ix. Jualan runcit bukan di kedai, gerai atau pasar.

Kenderaan Bermotor

Kenderaan Bermotor meliputi empat kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan kenderaan bermotor;
- ii. Penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor;
- iii. Jualan komponen dan aksesori kenderaan bermotor; dan
- iv. Jualan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan motosikal dan komponen dan aksesori berkaitan.

Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan

Aktiviti perkhidmatan pengangkutan & penyimpanan adalah seperti berikut:

Pengangkutan darat

- i. Kereta api/ Transit Aliran Ringan;
- ii. Perkhidmatan bas;
- iii. Perkhidmatan teksi & kereta sewa;
- iv. Pengangkutan muatan jalan raya; dan
- v. Pengangkutan darat lain.

Pengangkutan air

- i. Pengangkutan laut; dan
- ii. Pengangkutan air pedalaman.

Pengangkutan udara

- i. Pengangkutan udara.

Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan

- i. Penyimpanan & gudang;
- ii. Pengoperasian terminal;
- iii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iv. Pengoperasian lebuhraya;
- v. Pengoperasian pelabuhan;
- vi. Pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan;
- vii. Agensi perkapalan & penghantaran; dan
- viii. Lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan.

Perkhidmatan pos & kurier

- i. Perkhidmatan pos & kurier.

Perkhidmatan Kewangan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan kewangan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti perantaraan kewangan;
- ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan;

- iii. Aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans/ takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan
- iv. Aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen.

Perkhidmatan Hartanah

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan harta tanah yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti harta tanah bagi harta milikan sendiri atau pajakan; dan
- ii. Aktiviti harta tanah atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak.

Perkhidmatan Penginapan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan penginapan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama seperti berikut:

- i. Hotel dan hotel resort;
- ii. Hotel bajet;
- iii. Hotel apartmen;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu;
- vi. *Bed and breakfast unit*;
- vii. Asrama;
- viii. Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain; dan
- ix. Tapak perkhembahan/ taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler.

Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan maklumat dan komunikasi yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Penerbitan;
- ii. Penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik;
- iii. Pemprograman dan penyiaran;
- iv. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi;
- v. Pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan; dan
- vi. Perkhidmatan maklumat.

Pertubuhan

Sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai 'satu unit ekonomi yang bergiatan di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis aktiviti ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal'. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya. Bagi pertubuhan yang menjalankan pelbagai aktiviti, unit yang bergiatan dalam aktiviti yang berasingan dalam satu lokasi yang sama terdiri daripada entiti pertubuhan yang berbeza.

Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah ialah tambahan kepada nilai komoditi dan perkhidmatan yang disumbangkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan dan ia diperoleh daripada perbezaan nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

Bilangan Pekerja

Bilangan pekerja dalam sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah bilangan orang yang diambil bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja termasuk semua pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif, pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji dan pekerja bergaji. Termasuk dalam golongan ini ialah pekerja sambilan yang terdapat di dalam daftar gaji dan pekerja yang mogok, berpiket dan bercuti jangka pendek (cuti sakit, cuti rehat atau cuti kecemasan). Tidak termasuk pekerja yang cuti berpanjangan.

Nilai Harta Tetap

Harta tetap meliputi semua barang, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara dan aset tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun (seperti tanah, bangunan, jentera dan alat kelengkapan, termasuk kelengkapan pengangkutan). Nilai yang dilaporkan adalah nilai seperti pada penghujung tahun rujukan dan ia mengikut buku akaun unit yang melaporkan. Ia termasuk perolehan baru sepanjang tahun berkenaan tetapi tidak termasuk harta yang dilupuskan pada tahun tersebut. Lainya adalah nilai bersih setelah ditolak susut nilai.

FORMULA

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Pertambahan} \\ \text{Semula Jadi} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{(Bilangan kelahiran hidup - bilangan kematian)} \\ \text{dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kelahiran} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan} \\ \text{umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun} \\ \text{bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Jumlah} \end{array} = 5 \sum_i \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} \right]$$

di mana: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kematian} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kelahiran} \\ \text{Mati} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran mati dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup + bilangan kelahiran mati}) \\ \text{dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

Kadar Mortaliti Perinatal	=	$\frac{(\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 minggu} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Neonatal	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 28 hari dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Bayi	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Kanak-Kanak	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur 1 – 4 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi umur 1-4 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Kurang 5 Tahun	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang 5 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa dalam melahirkan tempoh anak atau kematian 42 hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100,000$
Kadar Kematiian Umur Tertentu	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$

SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
..	Tidak diperoleh
-	Kosong/ Tiada Data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
P.B.T.	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
D.B.	Dewan Bandaraya
M.B.	Majlis Bandaraya
M.P.	Majlis Perbandaran
M.D.	Majlis Daerah
M.D.L.B.	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar
L.B.	Lembaga Bandaran
L.K.	Lembaga Kemajuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan

PEMBUNDARAN ANGKA

Hasil tambah bagi peratusan mungkin tidak sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan.

SENARAI DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MUKIM DAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)



INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census that was conducted since the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Previous censuses were carried out in 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010. The Census 2020 provides information on the characteristics of living quarters, households and population in Malaysia as a benchmark for the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Census data form the basis for monitoring population and housing trends to national development planning.

The Federal Government is responsible for the undertaking of the census and it is conducted under the provision of the Census Act, 1960 (Revised-1969). The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) was entrusted to conduct the MyCensus 2020 with full co-operation and participation of several State Governments and Federal Government Agencies. The purpose of this report is to provide information on living quarters, households and population by state, administrative district, parliament and state legislative assembly in Malaysia.

The data in this publication is the census data of the Census of Malaysia 2020. Data for the years 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 refer to the final figures.

MyCensus 2020 is a complex data collection project. Therefore, the possibility of coverage and content errors is inevitable. In terms of coverage errors, part of living quarters, households or population may be left out, erroneously included or duplicated. Content errors in particular were based on erroneous responses on sex, age, citizenship, marital status, religion and ethnic group. To estimate the two errors, the Census Coverage Evaluation was completed, as recommended by the United Nations in the manual entitled Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 (UNSD, 2015). The rate for MyCensus 2020 will only be known after the CCES is completed.

This publication provides population and household data from MyCensus 2020 according to basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age group, ethnic group, religion, marital status and citizenship by state, administrative district and mukim.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

MyCensus 2020 covers all states in Malaysia. Each state is divided into its respective administrative district (AD). For the purpose of census operations, a small enumeration unit which is an enumeration block (EB) has been created and contained an average of 80 to 120 living quarters with an estimated population of 500 to 600 persons. Approximately 80 to 120 EBs form a census district (CD).

Malaysia consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. Each state is divided into several AD. In Kelantan, the AD is known as 'Jajahan'. Each AD is also stratified into mukim. This type of administrative structure is applicable to all states except Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. In this matter, the state of Kelantan has three levels of administration that is 'jajahan, daerah and mukim'. For the state of Sabah, the mukim level does not exist whereas for Sarawak some AD are further sub-divided into sub-districts. W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya do not have mukims or other subdivisions as a unit of administration. List of Mukims for each state based on the list provided by the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

During the MyCensus 2020, an enumerator is entrusted with one EB. A supervisor will monitor the enumerators for the three census circles (CC), each consists approximately seven EBs. A District Superintendent will be responsible for a census district comprising approximately 15 CCs. All District Superintendents in every AD are under the responsibility of the Assistant Commissioner of Census. All Assistant Commissioners of each state are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Census for that state. The Deputy Commissioner of Census of each state is responsible directly to the Commissioner of Census.

To launch the census operation, each district also has officers appointed as MyAD and MyCD officers who are responsible for technical aspects and help monitor the progress of operations in the field. Meanwhile, from the aspect of training each enumerator and supervisor is given adequate training either through training workshops or online, namely the Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL) training program.

The census organization at the state and geographical divisions is as follows :

Position	Area of Responsibility
Assistant Commissioner	Headquarters and State
Assistant Commissioner (Technical)	State
District Superintendent	Census District
Supervisor	Census Circle
Enumerator	Enumerator Block

Information in this publication refers to urban and rural areas by state and administrative districts. Table 1 shows data and administrative district by state based on the Population and Housing Censuses Malaysia of 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2020.

DATA SOURCE

The data on population, households and living quarters are preliminary figures based on summary counts made after the field operations prior to computer processing.

CENSUS APPROACH

In MyCensus 2020, a multi-modal data collection method was used:



1. e-Census

The completion of online census form by respondents through the Census Portal (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).



2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Data collection through telephone and all respondent's information recorded into the CATI system.



3. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using smart device either online or offline.



4. Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using questionnaire.



5. Drop-off & pick-up (DOPU)

Census enumerator drop off a set of questionnaire at respondent's living quarter and pick up the questionnaire that has been filled by the respondent.

De Jure

MyCensus 2020 uses a 'de jure' approach meaning that everyone is counted on Census Day (7th July 2020) according to their usual place of residence.

The questionnaire (Document 2) was used to fill in the information of persons found at private living quarters whilst the Documents 3a and 3b were used for the collective living quarters such as colleges/ universities, medical hostels, charitable/ social welfare institutions, military/ police barracks, prisons as well as homeless persons.

The **de jure** approach was adopted for MyCensus 2020. All persons were according to their usual place of residence on Census Day on 7th July 2020. A usual member is one who had stayed or intended to stay as usual member of the household for six months or more in the year 2020:

- a. Babies born on or before Census Day and still living on Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b. Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c. Lodgers, boarders, visitors, housemaid, elderly persons and relatives who usually live together with this household;
- d. Students (primary and secondary schools) who stays in hostels (in Malaysia) in the year 2020;
- e. Usual members who are away from living quarters for less than six months because of work, attending course, on leave, on vacation (in and outside Malaysia), visiting place of worship and etc; and
- f. Any person staying/ will be staying in hospital for less than six months in the year 2020.

Following the outbreak COVID-19 nationwide, the census operation was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 and officially closed on 31 October 2021. In terms of population count, it is realigned to the reference period.

CENSUS COVERAGE

The following categories were **excluded** from the census count on the basis that they were staying in the country for less than six months in the year 2020:

- a) Babies born after Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b) Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c) Malaysian students who have been living overseas for more than six months in the year 2020; and
- d) Malaysians who work overseas for more than six months in the year 2020.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

For the purpose of this census, several concepts were used such as:

Living Quarters (LQ)

Living quarters is a place which is structurally separated and independent and is meant for living. The terms 'separate' and 'independent', mean the following:

a. Separate

A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by a roof.

b. Independent

A structure is said to be independent if it has a direct access via a public staircase, communal passageway or landing (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through someone else's premises).

Household

A household consists of related and/ or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living. The household may contain one or several members.

Head of Household

Head of household refer to regular household members who live in the residence and is considered as the head by other members of household.

Member of Household

Member of household refers to members who have or will stay with other household members for a period of six months or more in the census year, although none during the census is held.

For the purpose of tabulation and analysis, the classification on ethnic group is based on the classification that have been endorsed by Inter Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The classification is as follows:

Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Malaysian Citizens	Malaysian Citizens	Malaysian Citizens
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Malay	Malay	Malay
Other Bumiputera	Kadazan / Dusun Bajau Murut Other Bumiputera	Iban Bidayuh Melanau Other Bumiputera
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Indians	Indians	Indians
Others	Others	Others
Non-Malaysian Citizens	Non-Malaysian Citizens	Non-Malaysian Citizens

Apart from the classification of these ethnic groups, detailed ethnicities based on the data obtained will be published from time to time. All information collected during the census including ethnic group and nationality is based on respondents' answers and does not refer to any official documents.

Information on citizenship should be used with caution as it is subject to content and coverage errors especially for non-citizens as in censuses in most countries.

For the purpose of this publication, several terms are used and have been defined as follows:

Average annual population growth rate

The average annual population growth rate has been calculated as:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Where;

- r** = the average annual population growth rate;
- n** = the exact number of years between **P₀** and **P_n**
- P₀** = the population at the initial year
- P_n** = the population at the latter year
- ln** = the natural logarithm.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males in year } t}{\text{Number of females in year } t} \times 100$$

Average household size

The average household size is the number of persons per household, and is calculated as:

$$\text{Average household size} = \frac{\text{Number of persons}}{\text{Number of households}}$$

Population Density

The density of persons per square kilometre is the ratio of the population of a given geographic area to the number of square kilometres in the same area.

Area/ Boundary Changes

After the year 2010, there were several new areas created or boundary changes that were gazetted by the relevant authorities. List of appendices related to the establishment of new areas and boundary changes are as follows:

- Appendix 1: Establishment of New Administrative Districts in the 2020 Census
- Appendix 2: List of Mukims/ Towns/ Towns Included in Other Mukims/ Towns/ other Towns
- Appendix 3: List of Local Authority Areas Involved in the Establishment or Change of Boundaries and Names, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 4: Number of Local Authority Areas by State, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 5: Map showing the boundaries of the State and Administrative District, Malaysia 2020

DP data released in this report for 1991, 2000 and 2010 were adjusted taking into account the newly created administrative districts and the boundary changes.

Map of Malaysia

Included in this publication is a map of Malaysia (Appendix 5) showing two geographic entities, namely Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/ Sarawak, each drawn with its own scale, although separated by over 500 kilometres of the South China Sea. They are plotted in closer proximity to achieve maximum clarity. The geographic units shown in this map consist of 144 administrative districts as well as the three federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

Demographic Indicator

All demographic indicators in this publication are calculated based on the mid-year population estimates. Mid-year population estimates are based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census which had been adjusted for under-enumeration.

The records on live births, stillbirths and deaths received from the National Registration Department (NRD) cover the whole Malaysia. The number of perinatal deaths covers stillbirths and infant deaths aged less than one week. The number of maternal deaths includes deaths caused by mental disorders. The number of deaths in Sabah has been adjusted due to under reporting of death registration obtained from the Study of Under Reporting of Death Registration in Sabah¹ which was conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

CONCEPTS

Births and Deaths Statistics:

i. Natural Increase

Refers to the excess of births over deaths.

ii. Live births

Refers to births with signs of life during delivery although for a very short period.

iii. Stillbirths

Refers to births after 28 completed weeks or more of gestation without any sign of life during delivery.

iv. Perinatal deaths

Refers to stillbirths and deaths of infants aged less than one week.

v. Neonatal deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than 28 days.

vi. Toddler deaths

Refers to deaths of toddlers aged 1-4 years.

vii. Under-5 mortality

Refers to deaths of infants and toddlers aged below 5 years.

viii. Maternal deaths

Definition of Maternal Death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

ix. Infant deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than one year.

x. Age-specific Fertility Rate

Refers to the number of births by mothers within a specific age group during a given year, per 1,000 females in that age group.

xi. Total Fertility Rate

Refers to the average number of children which would be born if women survived to the end of their reproductive period and throughout that period are subject to the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for the given year [This rate is derived by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years (by five-year age groups) and multiplying by 5].

xii. Age-specific Death Rate

Refers to the average number of deaths for every thousand population within a specific age group.

VERIFICATION ON CAUSES OF DEATH

Verification on causes of death

- i. Information on the causes of death is divided into two parts which are medically certified and non-medically certified. Medically certified causes of death refer to verification made by the Medical Officer and coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated sudden death cases where the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case. Non-medically certified causes of death refers to verification made by informants without medical qualifications such as the police or individuals.
- ii. Ministry of Health (MoH) has implemented the verification of non-medically certified causes of death in Malaysia to increase the percentage of medically certified causes of death. The system is known as 'Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System'.
- iii. Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System is intended to improve the reporting and writing for the causes of death that occurred outside the health facilities (hospitals) and are not intended to alter any of the existing act, cannot be used for changing the existing causes of death registered at the National Registration Department (NRD) and is not unfitting to be used for court cases.

Coding On Causes Of Death

Medically certified causes of death are coded based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Not medically certified causes of death are coded based on Code Book for Uncertified Causes of Deaths Version 3 developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia as agreed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, National Registration Department, Royal Malaysia Police and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

COVERAGE AND LIMITATION

Coverage

- i. The Marriage and Divorce, Malaysia 2021 contains statistics of marriage and divorce for Muslim and Non-Muslim for the reference year 2019 and 2020 by state, administrative district, sex, age and ethnic group.
- ii. The data on marriage and divorce for Muslim are obtained from State Religious Department (JAIN), Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and Department of Syariah Judiciary Malaysia (JKSM). Meanwhile, the data on marriage and divorce for Non-Muslim in Malaysia are obtained from National Registration Department (NRD).
- iii. The Muslim divorce data obtained from JKSM is according to the date of order issued by Syariah Court. Meanwhile, the Non-Muslim data obtained from JPN is according to the date of order issued by Civil Court.
- iv. The divorce statistics cannot be compared with the current year marriage statistics.

Limitation

- i. The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district. Muslim marriages data for Kelantan and Sarawak are provided in formatted table.
- ii. Users are advised to be careful in interpreting the data.

DATE OF EVENT

Statistics presented in this publication are based on date of marriage and divorce.

MY LOCAL STATS

Basic Information

Federal roads

Among the main tasks of Ministry of Works are to build and to maintain federal roads which are gazetted under Minister of Works, Malaysia. Up to now, there are over 19,000 km federal roads throughout the country including in Sabah and Sarawak. These roads had been named according to respective routes and its maintenance is managed by the Ministry of Works through privatization. Federal roads are divided into four (4) main categories, namely:

- i. Main Federal Road;
- ii. Felda Federal Roads;
- iii. Institutional Federal Roads; and
- iv. Industrial Federal Roads.

All categories of federal roads have been assigned numbering system accordingly and can be seen from the signboard at every respective road.

Federal roads are connecting roads between states to one state and are labeled with code F or FT. State and city roads are connecting roads between cities and cities and are labeled with the state codes.

HOUSING

This chapter presents statistics for the housing sector covering the number of units of residential houses that are completed according to the type of housing. Completion is the term used for the building where the construction work of the building has been completed and the Certificate of Occupancy (CF)/ Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (TCF) has been obtained during the study period.

Residential Sector

The residential sector is property used as long-term accommodation unlike boarding houses or hotels. This sector is equipped with basic facilities. Some of it are getting temporary approval from Local Authorities for other purposes such as kindergarten. This property can be rented or self-contained.

Residential property structures can be built either:

- i. Permanent;
- ii. Semi-permanent; and
- iii. Temporary.

The residential sector includes:

- i. Land and strata property.

The residential sector does not include:

- i. Slum houses;
- ii. Institutional quarters;
- iii. Longhouse; and
- iv. Residential unit in the shop house.

Type of housing

Terrace

Refers to one or more storey terrace units, including mezzanine and attic floors. Each individual unit shares a wall with adjacent units in the same series. Rows contain three or more units. In the market these terrace units are also known as linked, link, super link and so on.

Twins

Semi-detached units of one floor or more, meaning two units connected to each other by the side wall or back wall or porch.

Detached

A detached unit of one floor or more is an individual unit consisting of free-standing building and not connected to any other unit. All land units with separate ownership are included in this type. (Examples: bungalows, villas, country homes and orchard bungalows).

Town house

One-storey or more of town house unit are individual residential units that are vertically and horizontally joined to each other in one block. Each unit has strata ownership with separate access door.

Cluster

A cluster house unit is a group of individual units of one or more floors that are joined back and side with adjacent units and have separate ownership and no back alley. Each group contains a minimum of four housing units.

Cluster units are:

- i. A group of individuals units of one floor or more;
- ii. Connected to each other by the side wall and back wall; and
- iii. Has no back alley.

Flat

Flats are multi-storey buildings for residential where each floor usually exceeds one unit and each unit has strata ownership.

Type of development:

- i. Low-rise building;
- ii. Medium-rise building; and
- iii. High-rise building.

Among the public facilities provided:

- i. Business space;
- ii. Parking lot;
- iii. Garbage dump; and
- iv. Lifts.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. There are also low-rise flats without a lift.

Apartment

An apartment is a multi-storey building for a residence where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Public facilities are better than those in flats.

Additional facilities provided include:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre; and
- iv. Safety system.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. The market value of apartments is higher than flats.

Condominium

Condominiums are multi-storey luxury residential buildings where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Typically the density of each floor is lower than flats and apartments.

The facilities provided are better than the apartments. Among the services provided are as follows:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre;
- iv. Safety system; and
- v. Club house.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. Condominiums are generally worth more than apartments.

Home Classification

Low cost

- i. Low cost houses cover all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of developers and buyers is regulated in accordance with federal and state government policies;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iv. This house is also known as:
 - a. People-friendly house;
 - b. Affordable housing;
 - c. People's housing project;
 - d. Cheap house; and
 - e. Low cost public housing.

Low Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of the developer and the list of buyers are controlled according to the state government policy;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units; and
- iv. The selling price is higher than low cost houses according to government guidelines.

Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of a developer exceeds the selling price of a low medium cost or low cost house (for states that do not have low medium cost); and
- iv. House prices are set according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT).

High Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It can consist of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of the developer exceeds the selling price of the medium cost house;
- iv. House prices are set according to KPCT guidelines; and
- v. The finishing are better.

Vacant living quarters

Living quarters were classified as vacant if they were **not usually occupied and not used as usual place of residence on Census Day**. The vacancy of these living quarters could be for any of the following reasons:

- i. newly completed/ for rent or sale;
- ii. for repair/ renovation;
- iii. holiday resort;
- iv. seasonal workers quarters;
- v. dilapidated; and
- vi. others.

EMPLOYMENT

Labour force

Labour force refers to population aged 15 to 64 years, who are either employed or unemployed.

Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered to be working if:

- i. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;
- ii. Temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work; and
- iii. Work less than 30 hours during the reference week due to work form or due to lack of work and ability and willing to accept additional number of working hours. This group is underemployed.

Those who work more than 30 hours during the reference week are fully employed.

Unemployed

All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- i. Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;
- ii. Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and
- iii. Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15–64 years)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Outside Labour Force

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

Educational Attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

i. No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

ii. Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

Occupation

Occupation classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as follows:

- i. Managers;
- ii. Professionals;
- iii. Technicians and associate professionals;
- iv. Clerical support workers;
- v. Service and sales workers;
- vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers;
- vii. Craft and related trades workers;
- viii. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers; and
- ix. Elementary occupations.

Industry

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

A person's industry classification refers to those related to his or her major occupation. MSIC Classification 2008 Version 1.0 for the household activity industry as an employer; the activity of producing goods and services that cannot be distinguished by the household for their own use only takes into account the activities of the household as an employee.

Public Employment Service Centre

This service is operated by the Ministry of Human Resources through JobsMalaysia, Department of Manpower. This service is provided at all JobsMalaysia Centres whose role is to carry out job matching between job seekers and employers in the labour market through an online method known as JobsMalaysia Portal and human touch approach by helping job seekers and employers find suitable jobs and employees. The data shown in the table refers to those registered on the JobsMalaysia Portal.

Vacancies and Retrenchment

Vacancies and retrenchment reported by employers in the current month in the JobsMalaysia Portal.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income

Detailed information on income obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations.

Household Income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

Household Expenditure Expense

Household expenditure expense is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by the household through direct purchase, self-production, through the exchange of goods and services or income in the form of objects to meet the needs and wants of household members.

Expenditure is classified to 13 main group based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 main groups (01 - 12) only.

Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Where:

- CAGR compounded annual growth rate
 Y_t current year household monthly expenditure
 Y_0 previous year household monthly expenditure
 t period

EDUCATION

School

Schools are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary schools, covering government and government-aided schools as well as private schools.

Government and government-aided schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) include national schools, national type schools (Tamil and Chinese), government-aided religious schools (SABK) and special schools. Meanwhile, government agency schools other than KPM refer to MARA Science Junior College (MRSRM) and military schools. In addition, there are schools under the supervision of the State Government, namely state religious schools and people's religious schools.

Secondary schools are divided into three levels, namely lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary graduates according to academic, technical and vocational majors. Special Schools refers to schools that provide education to children with disabilities who are unable to follow the normal school education system.

Teacher

Number of teachers including trained and untrained teachers as well as permanent and temporary teachers. Teachers are divided into primary and secondary school teachers.

Students

School students are divided into four levels, namely preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary. Primary education usually begins at the age of at least seven years old and takes six years to complete at that level. At the secondary education level, the age group is 13 to 17 years. While form six students are included in the secondary level.

For vocational colleges, the level of study consists of two divisions namely pre-diploma level for first and second year pupils and the diploma level for third and fourth year pupils.

Examination Result

There are two main examinations at the secondary level, i.e. Malaysian Certificate of Education and Malaysian Higher School Certificate.

The Malaysian Certificate of Education examination is taken after two years at the upper secondary level. The Malaysian Certificate of Education refers to the open certificate system that was introduced in 2000. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate is taken after two years at the post secondary level. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate refers to the open certificate system that was introduced beginning 1982.

Vocational college offers *Sijil Vokasional Malaysia* (SVM) after students have completed 2 years of pre-diploma level. Students who have SVM will continue their studies at Diploma level for 2 years and will be awarded *Diploma Vokasional Malaysia* (DVM) after graduation.

Higher Education

The minimum qualification required for admission to institutions of higher learning is to pass the *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia* or *Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia* or equivalent qualification. Education at this level provides specific courses in various fields of study.

Community College

Community Colleges are institutions that provide training and skills needs at all levels and provide educational opportunities to secondary school graduates before entering the labour market or furthering their education to higher levels. In mid-June 2001, a total of 10 pilot community colleges began operations.

HEALTH

Government Hospital

Government Hospitals are all hospitals that are staffed by at least one doctor and provide wards to accommodate patients, provide active medical treatment and care. Organizations that provide care only are not considered.

Special Medical Institutions

Special Medical Institutions are hospitals providing medical and nursing care primarily for only one discipline. This category does not include the specialized departments administratively attached to general hospital which sometimes are located in an annex or separate pavilion. This is because the number of their beds have been counted in the total beds of general hospital.

Beds

The number of beds includes beds that are continuously maintained to accommodate and provide full-time treatment to alternating internal patients. The bed is placed in a ward or in a hospital area where medical treatment can be given continuously to the inpatient.

The number of beds covers the number of beds usually available in the hospital, including cages or hammocks provided for infants in need of special care (as found in Special Care Nurseries). However, this number does not include beds in the delivery room, beds used after anaesthesia or surgery, where they are not maintained for continuous patient use. Beds for observation or rehabilitation treatment in the outpatient department and cage beds used for newborns in the obstetric ward are also not considered. Number of beds refers to the official bed.

Dentist

Dentists are divided into two categories, namely Part I and Part II. Part I dentists refer to those who are registered and have professional qualifications while Part II dentists refer to those who are also registered but do not have professional qualifications.

Community Nurses

Community nurses consist of nurses who have been trained on services related to childbirth and general nursing in rural areas.

Midwives are classified into three categories, namely Part I Midwives, Part II Midwives and Rural Nurses. Part I Midwives consist of trained nurses who are given in-service midwifery training. Part II Midwives are midwives who are appointed to the position through the normal recruitment process and are given specialized training in midwifery.

Medically Certified Causes of Death

Medically, refer to the verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The medically certified cause of death is classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization (2010).

WELFARE SERVICES

Social welfare includes activities and services aimed at helping individuals, groups and communities to overcome social problems arising from environmental changes as well as those in need of special attention and care. This includes programs designed to provide social assistance and protection to those in need.

COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION

Tourists and Visitors

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those residing in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than a year for business purposes, free time or personal affairs other than to be employed in a place visited.

Domestic visitors are categorized as:

- i. Domestic tourists refer to those who travel within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours); and
- ii. Daily visitors refer to those who travel within Malaysia in less than 24 hours.

Accommodation Premises

Tourist accommodation premises include hotels, inns, guest houses, hotel apartments, condos, rest houses, lodging houses or any place provided as lodging accommodation or bedding for tourists.

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM)

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM) is an initiative to bring a positive economic and social impact to the rural community. Equipped with 20 computer units for each PIM premises, the centre provides internet access as well as communication and information technology (ICT) training conducted by full-time centre supervisors. PIM premises are also built with facilities for people with disabilities (OKU) and children friendly for the convenience of visitors to the premises.

Rural Internet Centre (PID)

Rural Internet Centre (PID) is a telecentre program that started operating in 2003 and provides computer and internet access services, especially in rural areas. This program aims to reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas to facilitate access to information without borders and at the same time improve skills in using digital technology.

People Information Centre (PMR)

The People's Information Centre (PMR) operates as an information hub to the community in each District Information Office. This database contains various information covering all areas and is updated according to current needs and changes. Now known as Portal 1KLIK.

Broadband Penetration

Pay-per-use is one of the components in a broadband mobile subscription. Pay-per-use charges may apply if the customer exceeds the data plan usage limit or data plan add-on or if they choose to use the occasional service when required outside the data plan or data plan add-on. Subscriber to pay-per-use data can only be counted if the customer has used to access the internet in the last three months.

Sustainable Village

The Sustainable Rural Program is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), in an effort to transform the village into a developed area with high-income residents.

Library

The statistics of libraries shown in the table relates to The National Library of Malaysia and State Public Libraries. It excludes libraries that are run by Municipal Councils and other government agencies such as KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA and others.

Types of services provided by the above libraries are fixed and mobile library services. The data on the number of fixed libraries include the central, branch and village libraries. The number of membership includes central, branch, village, bulk loan and membership by post. Mobile services refer to the mobile library units which directly serve the user from one service point to another. This service point is not considered as a library service centre. Membership of libraries are categorised into two, which are, children (below 13 years old) and adults (13 years old and over).

BASIC AMENITIES

RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (RTC)

Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) is a site to implement integrated initiatives, which has been introduced by the government under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4). These initiatives will be executed in RTC and within the 100km radius of RTC. Under the RTC implementation programmes, there is a total of eight identified initiatives, which are:

Initiative 1 - Training of Rural Population

Initiative 2 - Setting up of 1Malaysia Information Kiosks

Initiative 3 - High-Value Agriculture

Initiative 4 - Agro-Food Products Processing

Initiative 5 - Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Management

Initiative 6 - University Cooperation

Initiative 7 - Food Safety and Pharmaceuticals Services

Initiative 8 - Rural Population Financial Facilities

The implementation of the eight initiatives is led by various Ministries as well as the cooperation and support from other relevant Ministries. For instance, in the execution of the Initiative 4, the processing of agro-food products, the operators are supported in the development of their products through branding, labelling, packaging and certification with the help of various agencies, including the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARDI and Department of Health.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

The Komuniti Harapan Malaysia is a rebranding of the Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M was established based on '1Mukim 1Komuniti' which emphasizes the diversity of races in a settlement whether in villages, estates, indigenous villages, land plans or residential area.

K1M is a voluntary people's movement, dynamic and visionary based on the spirit of the Gagasan 1Malaysia to strengthen the spirit of unity among people of various races, cultivate the spirit of volunteerism, spread knowledge and be an agent of change in a community. K1M is a strategic partner with grassroots networks across religious, cultural, racial and geographical boundaries that play a role as an influential intermediary between government and the people.

Kelab Malaysiaku

The Kelab Malaysiaku is a rebranding of the Kelab 1Malaysia. It is an initiative of the Department of Information Malaysia and the Ministry of Education Malaysia in planning and implementing a special program for students and adolescents in an effort to eradicate negative symptoms by introducing the Kelab 1Malaysia as an activity and platform for teenagers towards a healthy, active life and as a channel to instill spirit patriotic. The Kelab 1Malaysia was established in selected secondary schools nationwide as one of the co-curricular activities of the students.

Advertisements/ Billboard

The display of advertisements/ billboards of the Department of Information Malaysia (JAPEN) has been coordinated by the External Publicity Unit, Visual Communication and Art Division JAPEN since the 1970s nationwide. The display of these advertisements serves to make the public aware of the major agendas carried out by the government to road users. Among the periodic campaigns published on this advertisement are the National Day Celebration, Annual Budget Presentation, His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday and Rukun Negara as well as displaying campaigns under various other agencies such as the Anti-Corruption Campaign of the Southeast Asian Games (SEA) and other major campaigns.

Residuals

The flow of pepejal, liquids and gases, as well as energy, which is disposed of, released or released by the body and the contents of the house through the process of excreting, using or collecting. Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.

Disposal site

Any site, other than sanitary landfills and inert landfills, where controlled solid waste is placed to remain.

Treatment plant

Fixed or mobile plant and systems incorporating structures, equipment used or intended to be used for treatment of controlled solid waste.

CCTV

The installation of CCTV was implemented to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in improving the level of public safety in the city based on 15 Safe City Measures in 2010 through Second Strategy (Empowering Target Areas). This CCTV is installed at the Hotspot location which is the location that contributes to the high crime index rate such as street crime as well as property crime and this location is determined by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) in collaboration with local authorities. The purpose of this CCTV installation is as follows:

- a) Assist the RMP in carrying out monitoring in locations with high crime index rates; and
- b) Assist local authorities in implementing enforcement for municipal activities such as traffic control and illegal dumping.

Youth and infrastructure sport

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) and sport complex are the infrastructure of youth and sport facilities provided by the Government for the activities of Malaysian, especially youth.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production Approach (the sum of value added), Expenditure Approach (the sum of final expenditure) and Income Approach (the sum of incomes distributed by resident producer unit). However, the compilation of GDP by State in Malaysia focuses on using the Production Approach only.

Basically GDP is the concept of value added. It is the total value added for all resident producers plus tax and minus subsidies on products which not included in the valuation of output.

GDP based on the production approach (output) can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting the goods and services used in the production process (intermediate use) before deducting the use of fixed capital.

This method is also known as value added approach because it is the summation of value added, that is total differences between gross output value of resident producing unit (measured at producer price) and value of intermediate consumption (measured at purchaser's price) plus import duties. The difference between gross output and intermediate consumption is value added. This approach shows the contribution of individual economic activities on overall GDP.

A producing unit is considered as resident which; individuals or households living or residing in a state for a period of not less than one year, while for an organization it is when it maintains the centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that state during the reference period. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP at market price/ buyer represents the final result of production activity by the resident producer unit.

Centre for Key Economic Interest

An institutional unit is considered a resident of an economic territory when there is a strong relationship between the institutional unit in a particular economic territory of a country, in other words, the centre for key economic interests (System of National Accounts, SNA 2008).

The Centre for Key Economic Interest includes the effective control of a state government over economic activities carried out, especially on ownership rights. Economic territory includes land, airspace, irrigation, rights to fisheries, oil or mineral. Usually, effective control of the state government can be seen through licensing, operational control and so on.

An institutional unit has a dominant centre of economic interest in an economic territory when there is a location, place of residence, place of production or other premises. Each of these units is involved in large-scale economic activities and transactions for a long period of time.

GDP by State

GDP by State is a compilation of GDP which covers 13 states, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (include W.P. Putrajaya) and W.P. Labuan. The compilation is only produced at annual

basis by using the production approach at constant price 2010 according to the production approach. The concepts and approach's outlined are based on the 2008 SNA defined by the United Nations.

GDP at Constant Prices

GDP at constant price is GDP value without price effect. GDP at this constant price is important to enable a true comparison of changes in the level of production/ quantity of goods and services that occur in economic activity.

Supra State

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a centre of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centres of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its centre of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organization at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that beyond the centre for key economic interest of any state.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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. 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. 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.

The Consumer Price Index is calculated according to states in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. However, the index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah, W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah considering the relative contribution for these states are very small. During the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, the sample size for these states are not representative enough to calculate the state index.

EXPORT AND IMPORT

Exit and entry points

Exits and entrances refer to routes to and from the country either by sea, air or land (including pipelines and cables). The value of exports or imports by state based on exit and entry does not reflect exports or imports by the state but only through exits and entrances in that state only. For example, an item may be produced by a company in state A and exported through an exit in state B. Based on the exit and entry, the value of the export will be reported by state B.

The value of exports or imports by exit and entry is not reported for states with less than three (3) exits and entrances.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilization of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Version 1.0.

Forestry and logging

Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form (pile wood, pulp wood and others).

Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports.

Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

Livestock

Livestock refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes except aquatic animals.

Livestock Production

Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc.

Granary Areas

Granary Areas refer to major irrigation schemes (areas greater than 4,000 hectares) and recognized by the Government in the National Agricultural Policy as the main paddy producing areas. There are eight Granary Areas in Malaysia, namely Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA), Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA), Kerian-Sungai Manik Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Barat Laut Selangor Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Seberang Perak Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Penang Integrated Agriculture Development Area, North Terengganu Integrated Agriculture Development (KETARA) and Integrated Agriculture Development Kemasin Semerak.

Main Season

The Main Season is the period when paddy is grown without depending wholly on any irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Main Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st August to 28/29 February of the following year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

Off Season

Off Season is the dry period and paddy planting normally depends on an irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Off Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st March to 31st July of the year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying includes extraction of minerals that occur directly such as solids (coal and ore), liquids (petroleum) or gas (natural gas). Extraction can be carried out through various methods such as underground or excavation mining, operating wells, submarine mining and others;

- a. Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelletizing, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.
- b. Quarrying refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc. It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin. Activities of it also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.
- c. Petroleum and natural gas refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil & gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in the 2016 Economic Census.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. A total of 259 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section C – Manufacturing, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install. A total of 72 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section F – Construction, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

SERVICES

Services (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)

Covers all organizations involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning activities as the main activities. A total of eight industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section D, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Services (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)

Covers all organizations involved in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sectors. A total of 18 industries codes at the 5-digit level covered based on the classification identified in Section E according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The definition used is consistent with Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 that comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector.

Distributive Trade

The distributive trade encompasses wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade covers seven groups as below:

- i. Wholesale on a fee or contact basis;
- ii. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- iii. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
- iv. Wholesale of household goods;
- v. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
- vi. Other specialised wholesale; and
- vii. Non-specialized wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

Retails trade covers nine groups as below:

- i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- ii. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- iii. Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores;
- iv. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialised stores;
- v. Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores;
- vi. Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores;
- vii. Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores;
- viii. Retail sales via stalls and markets; and
- ix. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets.

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle covers four groups as below:

- i. Sales of motor vehicles;
- ii. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles;
- iii. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and
- iv. Sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles.

Transportation and Storage Services

The selected transport and storage services activities are as listed below:

Land transport

- i. Train/ Light Rail Transit;
- ii. Bus transport;
- iii. Taxi & rental of car services;
- iv. Freight transport by road; and
- v. Other land transport.

Water transport

- i. Sea transport; and
- ii. Inland water transport.

Air transport

- i. Air transport.

Warehousing & support activities

- i. Storage & warehousing;
- ii. Terminal operations;
- iii. Car parking services;
- iv. Highway operations;
- v. Port operations;
- vi. Cargo handling/ stevedoring;
- vii. Shipping agencies & forwarding of freight; and
- viii. Other support activities for transportation.

Post & courier services

- i. Post & courier services.

Financial Services

Registered establishments engaged in financial services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Monetary intermediation activities;
- ii. Other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services;
- iii. Insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and
- iv. Activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding.

Real Estate Services

Registered establishments engaged in real estate services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Real estate activities with own or leased property; and
- ii. Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

Accommodation Services

Registered establishments engaged in accommodation services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;
- ii. Budget hotels;
- iii. Apartment hotels;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;
- vii. Hostels;
- viii. Other short term accommodation activities; and
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.

Information and Communication Services

Registered establishments engaged in information and communication services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Publishing;
- ii. Motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing;

- iii. Programming & broadcasting;
- iv. Telecommunication services;
- v. Computer programming, consultancy & related activities; and
- vi. Information services.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as 'an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location'. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment.

Value Added

Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment and derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.

Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in an establishment is defined as the total number of persons engaged in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged including all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and paid employees. Included in this group are part-time workers who are in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vocational or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave.

Value of Fixed Assets

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building, machinery and equipment, including transport equipment). The value reported is as at the end of the reference year and is according to the books of accounts of the reporting unit. It includes additions during the year and excludes assets disposed off during the year. It is net of depreciation.

FORMULA

Crude Rate of Natural Increase (CRNI)	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ live\ births - number\ of\ deaths)\\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ by\ specific\ age\ group\\ of\ mother\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ female\ population\ of\ the\ specific\\ age\ group\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	=	$5 \sum_i \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Age-specific} \\ \text{fertility} \\ \text{rate} \end{array} \right)$ where: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Stillbirth Rate (SBR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ stillbirths\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

Perinatal Mortality Rate (PMR)	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week + number\ of\\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (LNMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 7\ to\ less\ 28\ days\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 28\ days\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ year\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Toddler Mortality Rate (TMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 5\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$$

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths by specific age in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population by specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$$

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0.0	<i>Less than half of the smallest units shown</i>
..	<i>Not obtained</i>
-	<i>Nill/ No Data</i>
W.P.	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>
P.B.T.	<i>Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan</i>
D.B.	<i>Dewan Bandaraya</i>
M.B.	<i>Majlis Bandaraya</i>
M.P.	<i>Majlis Perbandaran</i>
M.D.	<i>Majlis Daerah</i>
M.D.L.B.	<i>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar</i>
L.B.	<i>Lembaga Bandaran</i>
L.K.	<i>Lembaga Kemajuan</i>
RM	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
n.a	<i>Not applicable</i>

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The sum of the percentage may not equal to the total shown due to independent rounding to one decimal point.

**LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MUKIM
AND LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)**





BAHAGIAN 5

PART 5

LAMPIRAN

APPENDICES

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Kelantan

Kecil Lojing

Sebahagian dari Mukim Bertam dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang.

Mukim Bertam was formerly part of Gua Musang administrative district.

Perak

Muallim

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat dan Mukim Slim yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang.

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat and Mukim Slim were formerly part of Batang Padang administrative district.

Bagan Datuk

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang dan sebahagian dari Teluk Baru yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak.

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang and part of from Teluk Baru were formerly part of Hilir Perak administrative district.

Selama

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok dan sebahagian Beriah dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Larut dan Matang.

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok and part of Beriah were formerly part of Larut and Matang administrative district.

Terengganu

Kuala Nerus

Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh dan Kuala Nerus yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu.
Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh and Kuala Nerus were formerly part of Kuala Terengganu administrative district.

Sabah

Telupid

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Beluran.

This area was formerly part of Beluran administrative district

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sabah

Kalabakan

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Tawau.

This area was formerly part of Tawau administrative district.

Sarawak

Tebedu

Daerah kecil Tebedu, sebahagian dari daerah kecil Padawan dan Serian yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuching dan Serian.

The sub-district of Tebedu, part of sub-district Padawan and Serian were formerly part of Kuching and Serian administrative district.

Pusa

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Pusa dan Maludam yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Betong.

This area were part of Pusa and Maludam sub-district which was formerly part of Betong administrative district.

Kabong

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Kabong dan Roban yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Saratok.

This area were part of Kabong and Roban sub-district which was formerly part of Saratok administrative district.

Tanjung Manis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Belawai yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Daro.

This area was Belawai sub-district which was formerly part of Daro administrative district.

Sebauh

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Sebauh yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Bintulu.

This area was Sebauh sub-district which was formerly part of Bintulu administrative district.

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sarawak

(samb./ cont'd)

Bukit Mabong

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Belaga yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Belaga; dan daerah kecil Kapit yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Kapit.

This area was part of Belaga sub-district which was formerly part of Belaga administrative district; and Kapit sub-districts which were formerly a part of Kapit administrative district.

Subis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Niah-suai dan Sibuti yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Miri.

This area were Niah-suai dan Sibuti sub-district which was Miri administrative district.

Beluru

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Beluru dan sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area were Beluru sub-district and part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

Telang Usan

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area was part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
1.	Johor Mersing Mukim Mersing ¹	Termasuk Bandar Jemaluang <i>Includes Bandar Jemaluang</i>
2.	Kedah Kulim Bandar Kulim ¹ Langkawi Bandar Padang Mat Sirat ¹	Termasuk Mukim Sungai Ular <i>Includes Mukim Sungai Ular</i> Termasuk Mukim Padang Mat Sirat <i>Includes Mukim Padang Mat Sirat</i>
3.	Negeri Sembilan Jelebu Mukim Kuala Klawang ¹ Mukim Pertang ² Kuala Pilah Mukim Sri Menanti ¹ Mukim Parit Tinggi ² Mukim Johol ³ Port Dickson Mukim Linggi ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Klawang <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Klawang</i> Termasuk Pekan Pertang <i>Includes Pekan Pertang</i> Termasuk Pekan Gunung Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Gunung Pasir</i> Termasuk Pekan Parit Tinggi <i>Includes Pekan Parit Tinggi</i> Termasuk Pekan Dangi Baru <i>Includes Pekan Dangi Baru</i> Termasuk Pekan Pengkalan Kempas <i>Includes Pekan Pengkalan Kempas</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	<p>Seremban</p> <p>Mukim Labu¹</p> <p>Tampin</p> <p>Mukim Ayer Kuning¹</p> <p>Mukim Repah²</p> <p>Jempol</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ilir¹</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ulu²</p>	<p>Termasuk Pekan Tiroi <i>Includes Pekan Tiroi</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Air Kuning <i>Includes Pekan Air Kuning</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Repah <i>Includes Pekan Repah</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Sri Jempol <i>Includes Bandar Sri Jempol</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Serting Tengah <i>Includes Pekan Serting Tengah</i></p>
4.	<p>Pahang</p> <p>Bentong</p> <p>Mukim Sabai¹</p> <p>Cameron Highlands</p> <p>Mukim Ringlet¹</p> <p>Jerantut</p> <p>Mukim Kuala Tembeling¹</p> <p>Mukim Tebing Tinggi²</p> <p>Lipis</p> <p>Pekan Padang Tengku¹</p>	<p>Termasuk Bandar Karak <i>Includes Bandar Karak</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Lubok Tamang <i>Includes Pekan Lubok Tamang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Kuala Tembeling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Tembeling</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Jeransang <i>Includes Pekan Jeransang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Padang Tengku <i>Includes Bandar Padang Tengku</i></p>

SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/

BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN

LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Cheka ² Mukim Penjom ³ Raub Mukim Teras ¹ Rompin Mukim Rompin ¹ Mukim Bebar ² Bera Mukim Triang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kerambit <i>Includes Pekan Kerambit</i> Termasuk Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar <i>Includes Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar</i> Termasuk Bandar Teras dan Pekan Tranum <i>Includes Bandar Teras and Pekan Tranum</i> Termasuk Bandar Rompin II <i>Includes Bandar Rompin II</i> Termasuk Bandar Muadzam Shah II <i>Includes Bandar Muadzam Shah II</i> Termasuk Pekan Durian Tawar <i>Includes Pekan Durian Tawar</i>
5.	Perak Bagan Datuk Mukim Sungai Sumun ¹ Muallim Mukim Slim ¹	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sumun <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sumun</i> Termasuk Pekan Slim <i>Includes Pekan Slim</i>
6.	Selangor Gombak Mukim Setapak ¹ Kuala Langat Mukim Kelanang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Mimaland <i>Includes Pekan Mimaland</i> Termasuk Pekan Kanchong Darat dan Pekan Kelanang Batu Enam <i>Includes Pekan Kanchong Darat and Kelanang Batu Enam</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Jugra ²	Termasuk Pekan Permatang Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Permatang Pasir</i>
	Kuala Selangor	
	Mukim Jeram ¹	Termasuk Pekan Simpang Tiga <i>Includes Pekan Simpang Tiga</i>
	Petaling	
	Mukim Sungai Buloh ¹	Termasuk Pekan Merbau Sempak <i>Includes Pekan Merbau Sempak</i>
	Pekan Puchong Perdana ²	Termasuk Pekan Puchong <i>Includes Pekan Puchong</i>
	Sabak Bernam	
	Mukim Panchang Bedena ¹	Termasuk Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan dan Pekan Air Manis <i>Includes Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan and Pekan Air Manis</i>
	Mukim Sungai Panjang ²	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sepintas <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sepintas</i>
	Sepang	
	Mukim Sepang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Batu 1 Sepang dan Pekan Tanjung Mas <i>Includes Pekan Batu 1 Sepang and Pekan Tanjung Mas</i>
	Ulu Langat	
	Mukim Beranang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Beranang</i>
	Mukim Ulu Semenyih ²	Termasuk Pekan Kachau <i>Includes Pekan Kachau</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Ulu Langat ³ Mukim Beranang ⁴ Mukim Peretak ¹	Termasuk Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui dan Pekan Sungai Lui <i>Includes Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui and Pekan Sungai Lui</i> Termasuk Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang</i> Termasuk Pekan Peretak <i>Includes Pekan Peretak</i>
7.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	
	Mukim Batu ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kepong <i>Includes Pekan Kepong</i>
	Mukim Petaling ²	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Pauh dan Pekan Petaling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Pauh and Pekan Petaling</i>
	Mukim Kuala Lumpur ³	Termasuk Pekan Salak South <i>Includes Pekan Salak South</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN BORDERS
AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Johor	M.B. Iskandar Puteri	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kulai	M.P. Kulai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>M.P. Kulai covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Pontian	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Pontian. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Pontian.</i>
Kedah	M.B. Alor Setar	M.B. Alor Setar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kota Setar dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pokok Sena. <i>M.B. Alor Setar covers part of Kota Setar and Pokok Sena administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kubang Pasu	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali M.D. Kubang Pasu. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kubang Pasu.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Kelantan	M.D. Gua Musang	M.D. Gua Musang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kecil Lojing. <i>M.D. Gua Musang covers part of Gua Musang and Kecil Lojing administrative district.</i>
Melaka	M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Alor Gajah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Jasin dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Melaka Tengah. <i>A new local authority area. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya covers part of Alor Gajah, Jasin and Melaka Tengah administrative district.</i>
Pulau Pinang	M.B. Pulau Pinang	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Timur Laut dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Barat Daya. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang covers part of Timur Laut and Barat Daya administrative district.</i>
	M.B. Seberang Perai	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Tengah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Utara dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Selatan. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai covers part of Seberang Perai Tengah, Seberang Perai Utara and Seberang Perai Selatan administrative district.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Perak	M.P. Teluk Intan	M.P. Teluk Intan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bagan Datuk . <i>M.P. Teluk Intan covers part of Hilir Perak and Bagan Datuk administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Kampar	M.D. Kampar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kinta dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kampar. <i>M.D. Kampar covers part of Batang Padang, Kinta and Kampar administrative districts.</i>
Selangor	M.B. Shah Alam	M.B. Shah Alam meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Klang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Petaling. <i>M.B. Shah Alam covers part of Klang and Petaling administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Ampang Jaya	M.P. Ampang Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gombak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Ulu Langat. <i>M.P. Ampang Jaya covers part of Gombak and Ulu Langat administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Hulu Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Hulu Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Ulu Selangor.</i>
	M.P. Kuala Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Kuala Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kuala Selangor.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Nerus. <i>M.B. Kuala Terengganu covers part of Kuala Terengganu and Kuala Nerus administrative districts.</i>
Sabah	M.P. Tawau	M.P. Tawau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tawau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kalabakan. <i>M.P. Tawau covers part of Tawau and Kalabakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Putatan	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Putatan meliputi daerah pentadbiran Putatan. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Putatan covers Putatan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Pitas	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Pitas meliputi daerah pentadbiran Pitas. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Pitas covers Pitas administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Tongod	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Tongod meliputi daerah pentadbiran Tongod. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Tongod covers Tongod administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Telupid	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Telupid meliputi daerah pentadbiran Telupid. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Telupid covers Telupid administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak	M.P. Kota Samarahan	M.P. Kota Samarahan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Samarahan dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Asajaya. <i>M.P. Kota Samarahan covers part of Samarahan and Asajaya administrative districts.</i>
	L.K. Bintulu	L.K. Bintulu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bintulu, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tatau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sebauh. <i>L.K. Bintulu covers part of Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Betong	M.D. Betong meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Betong dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pusa. <i>M.D. Betong covers part of Betong and Pusa administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Dalat & Mukah	M.D. Dalat & Mukah meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Dalat dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Mukah. <i>M.D. Dalat & Mukah covers part of Dalat and Mukah administrative districts</i>
	M.D. Kapit	M.D. Kapit meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kapit, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Song, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Belaga dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bukit Mabong. <i>M.D. Kapit covers part of Kapit, Song, Belaga and Bukit Mabong administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sibu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Selangau. <i>M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu covers part of Sibu and Selangau administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Maradong dan Julau	M.D. Maradong dan Julau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Maradong, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Julau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pakan. <i>M.D. Maradong and Julau covers part of Maradong, Julau and Pakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Marudi	M.D. Marudi meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Marudi, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Beluru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Telang Usan. <i>M.D. Marudi covers part of Marudi, Beluru and Telang Usan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Matu dan Daro	M.D. Matu dan Daro meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Daro, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Matu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tanjung Manis. <i>M.D. Matu and Daro covers part of Daro, Matu and Tanjung Manis administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

**LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020**

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Saratok	M.D. Saratok meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Saratok dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kabong. <i>M.D. Saratok covers part of Saratok and Kabong administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Serian	M.D. Serian meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Serian dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tebedu. <i>M.D. Serian covers part of Serian and Tebedu administrative districts.</i>

BILANGAN KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2020
NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS BY STATE, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	DEWAN/MAJLIS BANDARAYA/ CITY HALL/ CITY COUNCIL	MAJLIS PERBANDARAN/ MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAJLIS DAERAH/ DISTRICT COUNCIL	AGENSI DIBERI KUASA PBT/ MODIFIED PBT	JUMLAH/ TOTAL
JOHOR	3	7	6		16
KEDAH	1	4	6	1	12
KELANTAN		1	11		12
MELAKA	1	3			4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1	2	4		7
PAHANG	1	2	8	1	12
PULAU PINANG	2				2
PERAK	1	4	10		15
PERLIS		1			1
SELANGOR	3	8	1		12
TERENGGANU	1	2	4		7
SABAH	1	2	23		26
SARAWAK	3	4	19		26
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	1				1
W.P. LABUAN				1	1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA				1	1
JUMLAH	19	40	92	4	155

Nota: Bilangan P.B.T. adalah berdasarkan senarai yang dikemaskini sehingga Ogos 2021

Note: Numbers of L.A.A. are based on list updated until August 2021

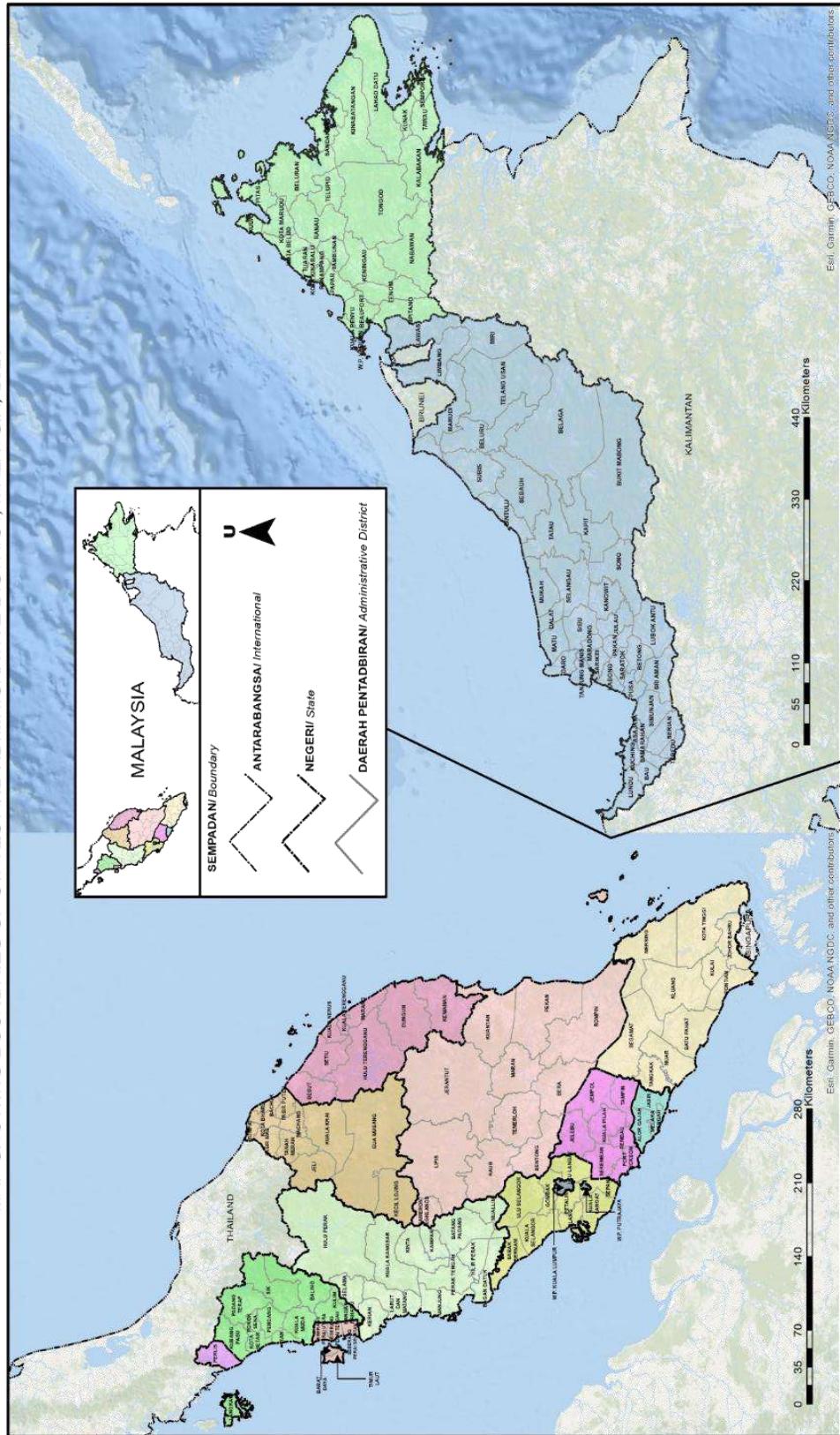
Sumber: Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Local Government Department

BANGI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020

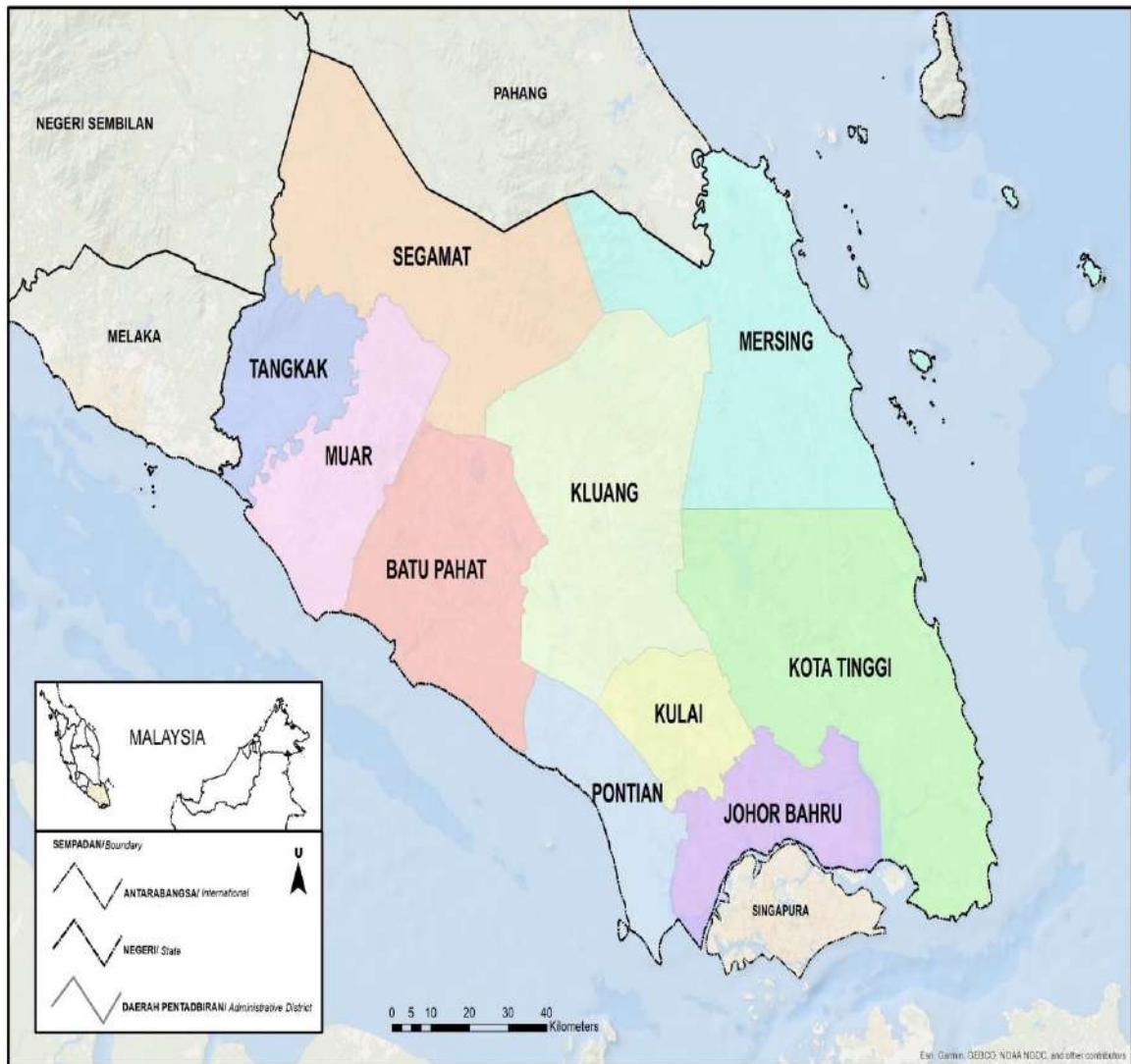
MALAYSIA

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MALAYSIA, 2020
MAP SHOWING BOUNDRIES OF STATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MALAYSIA, 2020



BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020
JOHOR

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN JAJAHAN DAN DAERAH
MAP SHOWING JAJAHAN AND DISTRICT BOUNDARY



**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITANINI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT DI PEJABAT
PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:**

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Johor, Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Faks : 07-224 9972
Emel : jpjohor@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Faks : 04-733 8412
Emel : jk kedah@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Faks : 09-748 2142
Emel : jk kelantan@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Melaka, Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MTC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Faks : 06-252 2711
Emel : jp melaka@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Sembilan, Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Faks : 06-765 5002
Emel : jp sembilan@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Pahang, Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Faks : 09-514 4636
Emel : jp pahang@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Faks : 04-229 9499
Emel : jp pulau pinang@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Perak, Tingkat 3, Blok A,
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Faks : 05-255 1073
Emel : jp perak@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Perlis, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
Faks : 04-977 1223/04-976 8950
Emel : jp perlis@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Faks : 03-5518 0408
Emel : jp selangor@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Terengganu, Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Faks : 09-622 9659
Emel : admin_jptrg@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Faks : 088-484 659
Emel : jp sabah@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Faks : 082-242 609
Emel : Sarawak@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Wilayah Persekutuan,
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel.: 03-2267 2400
Faks : 03-2691 0639
Emel : jp wpkl@dosm.gov.my

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION CAN ALSO BE MADE AT THE FOLLOWING STATE STATISTICS OFFICES:

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Johor,
14th Floor, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Fax : 07-224 9972
Email : jp{johor}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kedah,
1st Floor, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan
Persekutuan, Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Fax : 04-733 8412
Email : j{kedah}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kelantan,
8th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Fax : 09-748 2142
Email : j{kelantan}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Melaka,
7th & 8th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh, Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Fax : 06-252 2711
Email : j{melaka}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan,
12th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Fax : 06-765 5002
Email : j{nsembilan}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pahang,
7th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Fax : 09-514 4636
Email : j{pahang}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pulau Pinang,
6th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Fax : 04-229 9499
Email : j{pulaupinang}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perak,
3rd Floor, Block A,
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Fax : 05-255 1073
Email : j{perak}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perlis,
Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
Fax : 04-977 1223/04-976 8950
Email : j{perlis}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Selangor,
9th Floor, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03- 5515 0200
Fax : 03-5518 0408
Email : j{selangor}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Terengganu,
9th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Fax : 09-622 9659
Email : admin_jptrg@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sabah,
Level 1-3, Block C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Fax : 088-484 659
Email : j{psabah}@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sarawak,
7th & 8th Floor, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Fax : 082-242 609
Email : Sarawak@dosm.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics,
Malaysia, Federal Territories,
14th & 15th Floor, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2267 2400
Fax : 03-2691 0639
Email : jpwpkl@dosm.gov.my