



**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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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 rantaian 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)

MEI 2022

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)

MAY 2022

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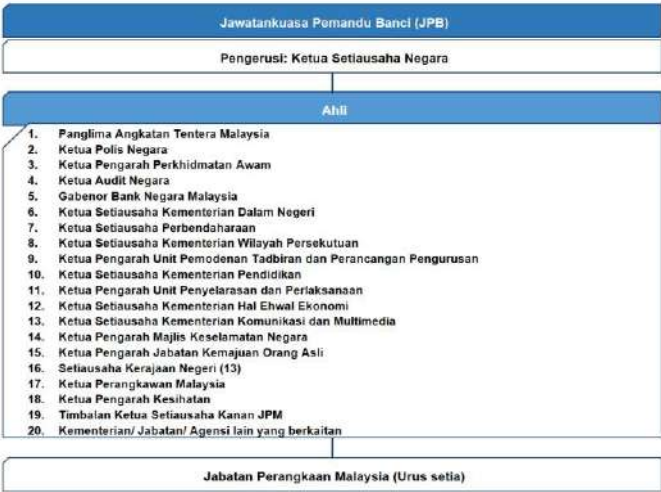
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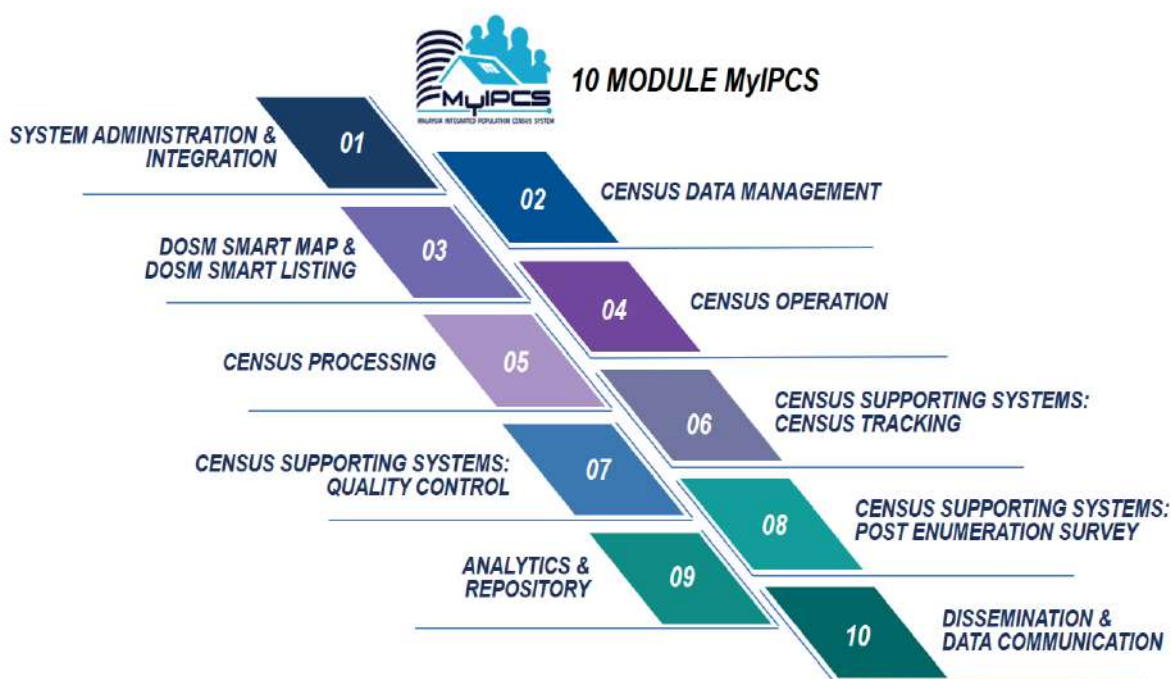
PENGENALAN

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 Penguasa 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 dapatan 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 banci 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.

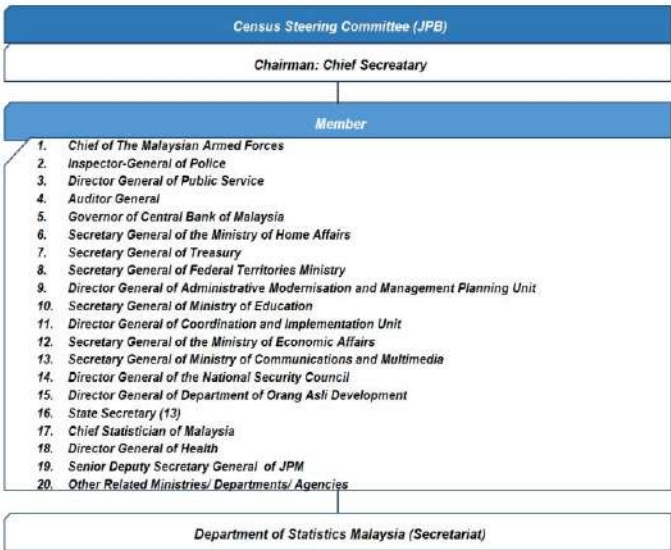
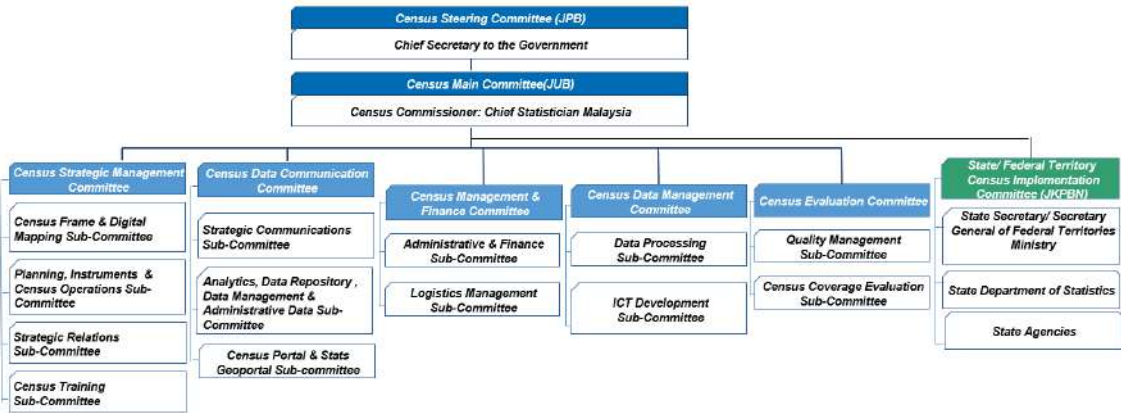
Outcome Banci Malaysia 2020 akan memberi tumpuan kepada agenda nasional dan menjadi penanda aras baru pencapaian negara. Maklumat yang berintegriti dan *reliable* digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat keputusan yang tepat berorientasikan *evidence-based policy* untuk perancangan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan 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 memperkukuh 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.

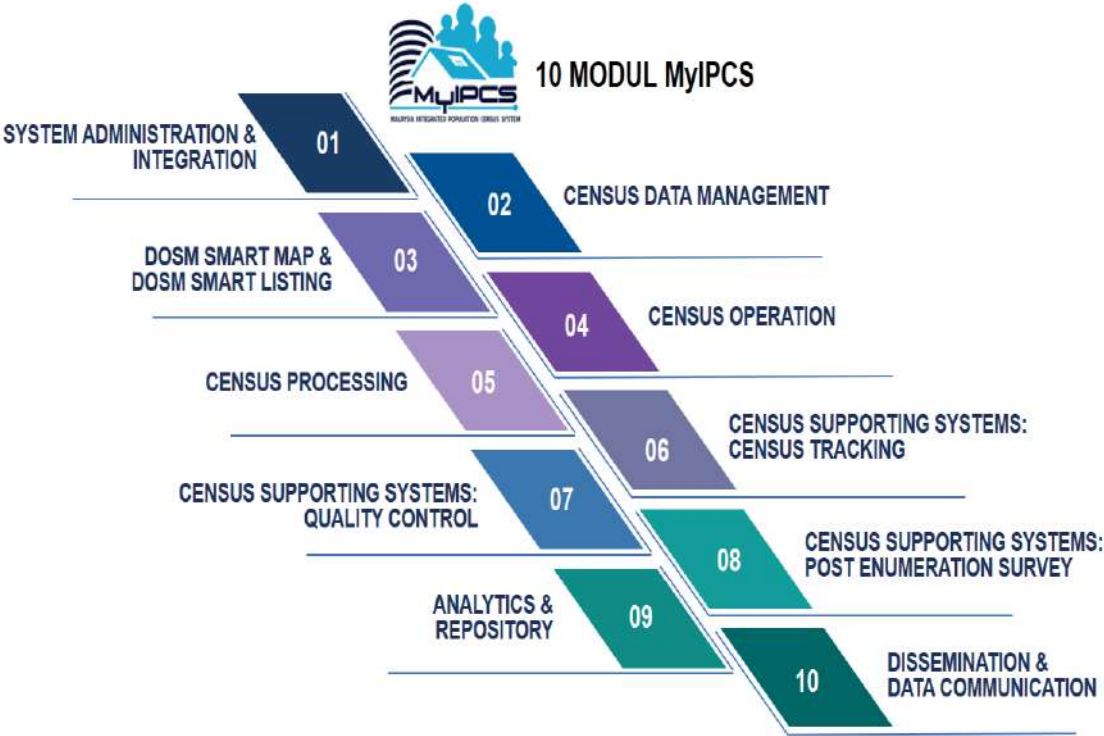
OVERVIEW

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.

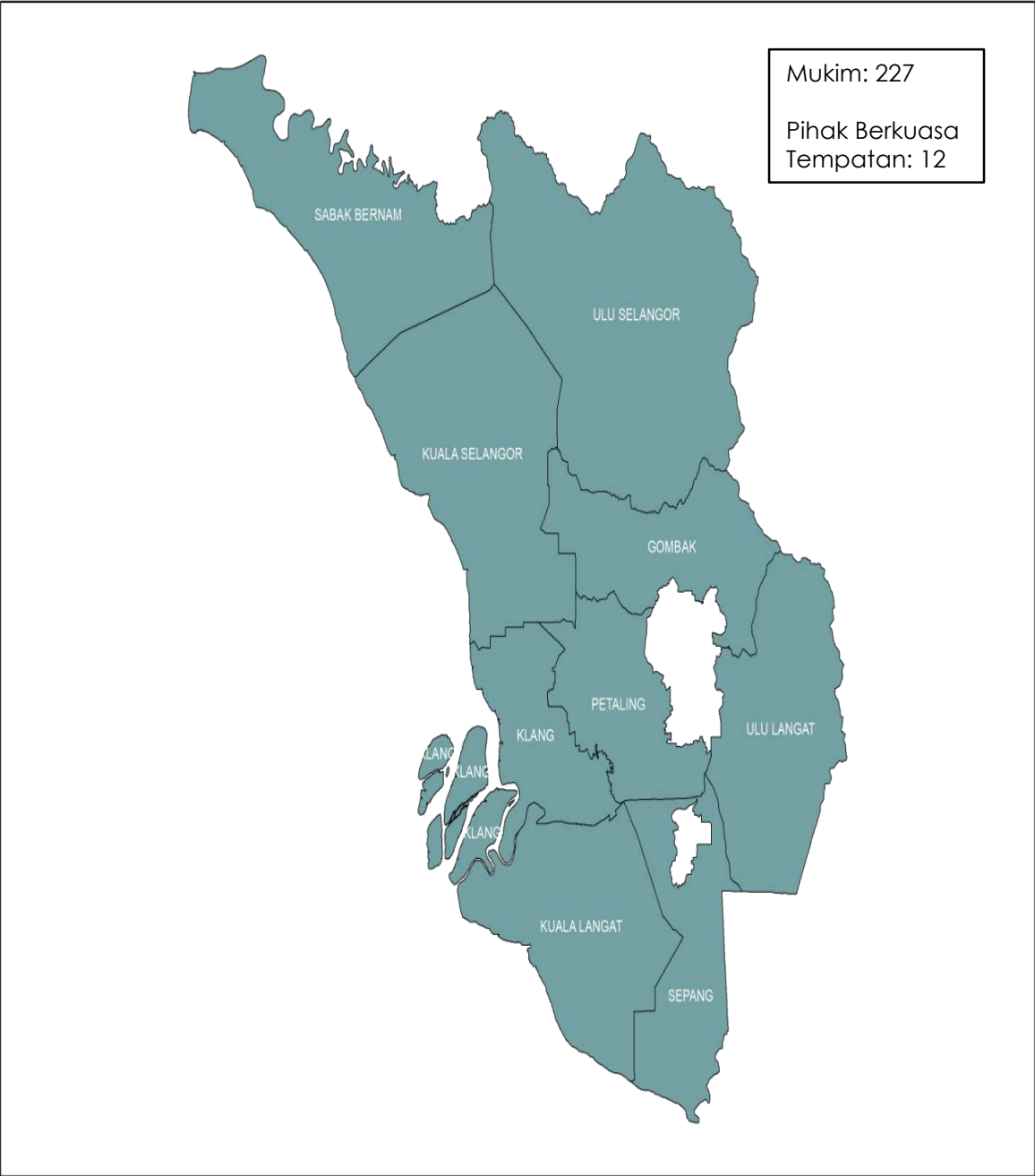
An integrated management has been introduced by DOSM by developing a secured, comprehensive and interactive census portal (www.mycensus.gov.my) for the purpose of implementing MyCensus 2020. This portal is an information gateway that provides various census information in the form of infographics, interactive 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 SELANGOR

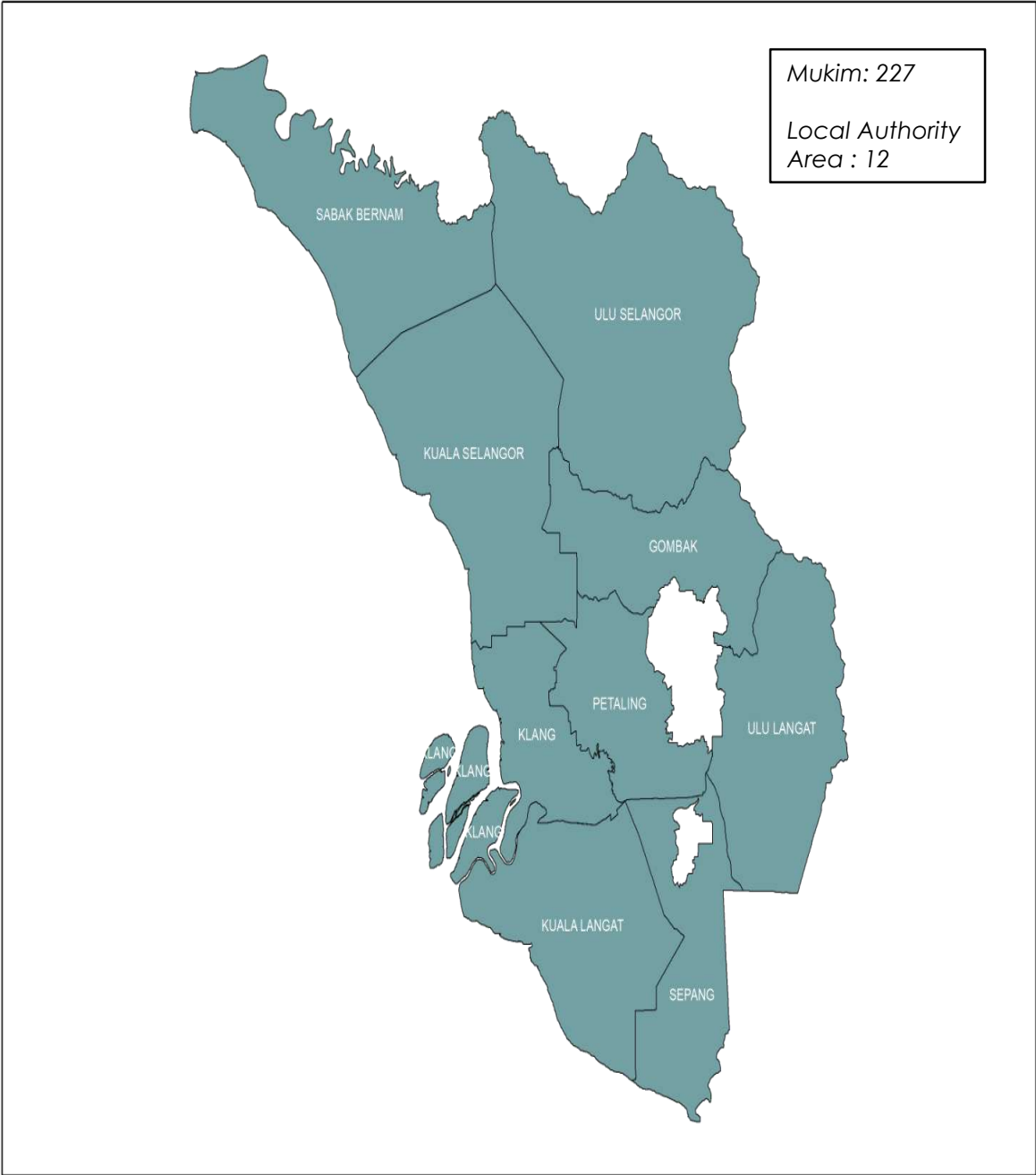
Selangor atau juga dikenali sebagai Selangor Darul Ehsan merupakan salah satu daripada 14 negeri di Malaysia. Terdapat 9 daerah pentadbiran di Selangor yang merangkumi Gombak, Klang, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Petaling, Sabak Bernam, Sepang, Ulu Langat dan Ulu Selangor. Keluasan Selangor adalah 7,950.91 kilometer persegi dengan jumlah penduduk 6,994,423 dan mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 880 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Selangor mencatatkan nisbah jantina 113 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan. Penduduk Selangor terdiri daripada Warganegara 6,430,435 (91.9%) dan Bukan Warganegara 563,988 (8.1%) dengan komposisi mengikut etnik adalah Bumiputera 3,895,880 (60.6%), Cina 1,756,181 (27.3%), India 726,017 (11.3 %) dan Lain-lain 52,357 (0.8%).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF SELANGOR

Selangor or also known as Selangor Darul Ehsan is one of the 14 states in Malaysia. There are 9 administrative districts in Selangor which include Gombak, Klang, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Petaling, Sabak Bernam, Sepang, Ulu Langat dan Ulu Selangor. The area of Selangor is 7,950.91 square kilometre with a total population of 6,994,423 and has a population density of 880 people per square kilometer. Selangor recorded a gender ratio of 113 males for every 100 females. The population of Selangor consists of Citizens 6,430,435 (91.9%) and Non-citizens 563,988 (8.1%) with the composition by ethnicity is Bumiputera 3,895,880 (60.6%), Chinese 1,756,181 (27.3%), Indians 726,017 (11.3 %) and Others 52,357 (0.8%).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



PENDUDUK SELANGOR

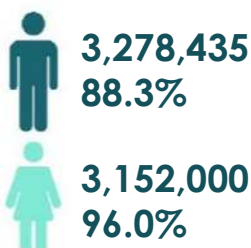
6,994,423



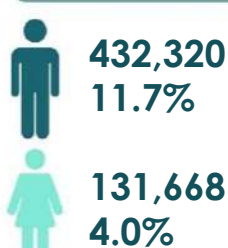
Purata kadar
pertumbuhan
penduduk tahunan

2.7%

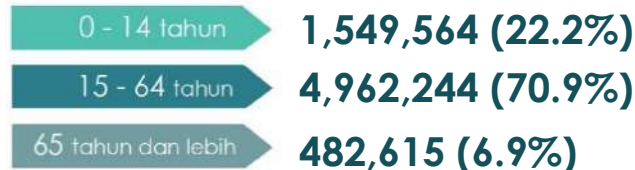
Warganegara



Bukan Warganegara



PENDUDUK MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR



Tempat Kediaman
2,101,896



Isi Rumah
1,836,410



Purata Saiz Isi Rumah
3.8



Bandar
95.8%



Luar bandar
4.2%

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA



Nisbah jantina:
113 lelaki bagi 100 perempuan

PENDUDUK WARGANEGARA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Bumiputera	60.6%
Cina	27.3%
India	11.3%
Lain-lain	0.8%

AGAMA

Islam	61.1%	Buddha	21.6%
Kristian	4.9%	Hindu	10.3%
Lain-lain	1.3%	Tiada Agama, Tidak Diketahui	0.8%

TARAF PERKAHWINAN

(Penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih)

Tidak pernah
berkahwin

1,675,291

Berkahwin

2,999,476

Balu/ Duda

102,201

Bercerai/ berpisah

91,685



**5 DAERAH PENTADBIRAN/ MUKIM/ PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)
DENGAN PENDUDUK TERTINGGI
SELANGOR**

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
PETALING	2,298,130	679,812	617,686	3.8
ULU LANGAT	1,400,461	431,574	387,547	3.6
KLANG	1,088,942	301,407	263,449	4.1
GOMBAK	942,400	253,148	222,549	4.2
SEPANG	325,244	127,628	99,778	3.1

MUKIM

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	MUKIM	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KLANG	MUKIM KLANG	490,177	141,951	119,249	4.0
ULU LANGAT	BANDAR AMPANG	339,825	111,883	103,050	3.7
PETALING	BANDAR PETALING JAYA	271,030	77,351	69,704	3.7
KLANG	MUKIM KAPAR	269,627	73,242	64,995	4.0
GOMBAK	BANDAR SELAYANG	265,743	69,692	63,811	4.2

PBT

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PBT	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
ULU LANGAT	M.P. KAJANG	1,047,356	315,642	280,894	3.7
PETALING	M.B. SUBANG JAYA	902,086	267,797	238,763	3.8
KLANG	M.P. KLANG	902,025	245,089	216,724	4.1
PETALING DAN SEPANG	M.B. SHAH ALAM	812,327	236,343	218,609	3.9
PETALING	M.B. PETALING JAYA	771,687	231,990	207,058	3.7

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



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



BERSEKUTU
MALAYSIA



POPULATION OF SELANGOR

6,994,423

Average annual
population growth rate

2.7%



Citizens



3,278,435
88.3%



3,152,000
96.0%

Non-citizens



432,320
11.7%



131,668
4.0%

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

0 - 14 years

1,549,564 (22.2%)

15 - 64 years

4,962,244 (70.9%)

65 years and over

482,615 (6.9%)



Living Quarters
2,101,896



Household
1,836,410



Average Household Size
3.8



Urban
95.8%



Rural
4.2%

POPULATION BY SEX

3,710,755  **3,283,668** 

Sex ratio:

113 males per 100 females

ETHNIC GROUP OF CITIZENS

Bumiputera	60.6%
Chinese	27.3%
Indians	11.3%
Others	0.8%

RELIGION

Islam	61.1%	Buddhism	21.6%
Christianity	4.9%	Hinduism	10.3%
Others	1.3%	No Religion, Unknown	0.8%

MARITAL STATUS

(Population aged 15 years and over)

Never married

1,675,291

Married

2,999,476

Widowed

102,201

Divorced/ Separated

91,685



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

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
PETALING	2,298,130	679,812	617,686	3.8
ULU LANGAT	1,400,461	431,574	387,547	3.6
KLANG	1,088,942	301,407	263,449	4.1
GOMBAK	942,400	253,148	222,549	4.2
SEPANG	325,244	127,628	99,778	3.1

MUKIM

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	MUKIM	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KLANG	MUKIM KLANG	490,177	141,951	119,249	4.0
ULU LANGAT	BANDAR AMPANG	339,825	111,883	103,050	3.7
PETALING	BANDAR PETALING JAYA	271,030	77,351	69,704	3.7
KLANG	MUKIM KAPAR	269,627	73,242	64,995	4.0
GOMBAK	BANDAR SELAYANG	265,743	69,692	63,811	4.2

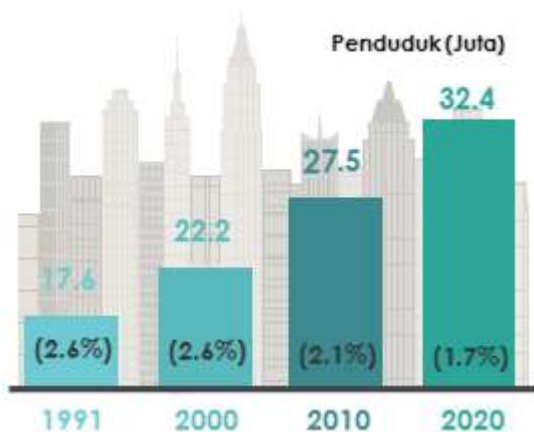
LAA

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
ULU LANGAT	M.P. KAJANG	1,047,356	315,642	280,894	3.7
PETALING	M.B. SUBANG JAYA	902,086	267,797	238,763	3.8
KLANG	M.P. KLANG	902,025	245,089	216,724	4.1
PETALING DAN SEPANG	M.B. SHAH ALAM	812,327	236,343	218,609	3.9
PETALING	M.B. PETALING JAYA	771,687	231,990	207,058	3.7

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

BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Penduduk

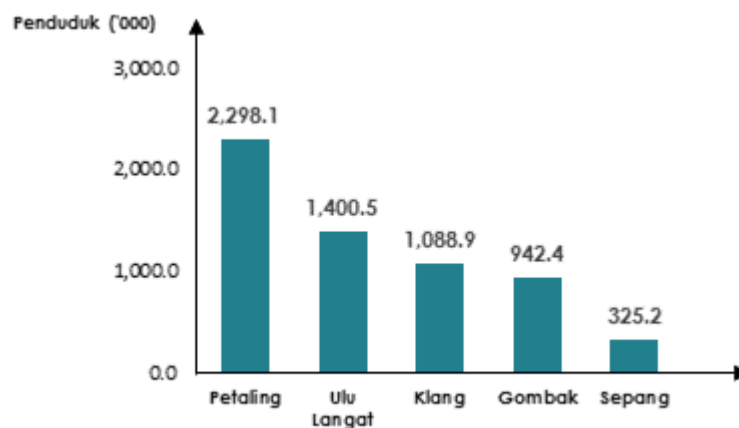


Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk, Malaysia, 1991–2020

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 Selangor berjumlah 6,994.4 ribu (2010: 5,345.5 ribu) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 2.7 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 3.0%).

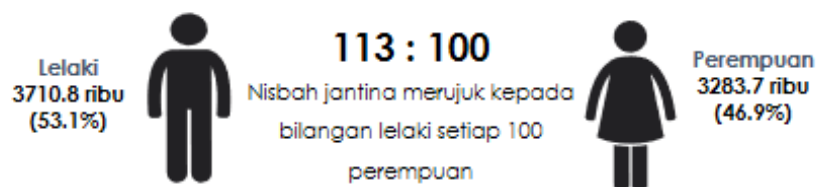
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 2.



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

2. Jantina

Banci Malaysia 2020 mencatatkan 3,710.8 ribu lelaki dan 3,283.7 ribu perempuan di Selangor. Nisbah jantina adalah 113 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan.



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

3. Kewarganegaraan

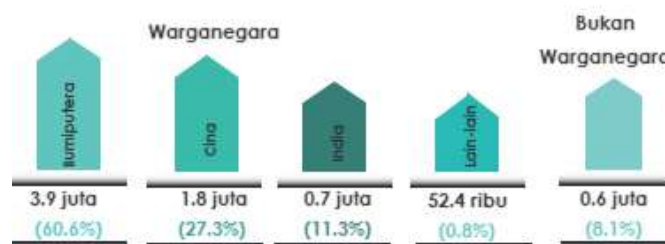
Jumlah penduduk di Selangor adalah 91.9 peratus warganegara Malaysia dan 8.1 peratus bukan warganegara. Bilangan penduduk warganegara terdiri daripada 51.0 peratus lelaki dan 49.0 peratus perempuan. Manakala penduduk bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 76.7 peratus lelaki dan 23.3 peratus perempuan.



Carta 4: Penduduk mengikut kewarganegaraan, Selangor, 2020

4. Kumpulan Etnik

Penduduk warganegara mengikut etnik di Selangor adalah terdiri daripada Bumiputera 3,895.9 ribu (60.6%), Cina 1,756.2 ribu (27.3%), India 726.0 ribu (11.3%) dan Lain-lain 52.4 ribu (0.8%).



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

5. Struktur Umur

Penduduk berumur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) di Selangor pada 2020 mencatatkan 22.2 peratus (1,549.6 ribu), 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 70.9 peratus (4,962.2 ribu) serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.9 peratus (482.6 ribu).

Penduduk lelaki di Selangor bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 21.4 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 72.1 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.5 peratus. Sementara itu, penduduk perempuan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 23.0 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 69.7 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 7.3 peratus.

	0-14 tahun	15-64 tahun	65+ tahun
 Jumlah	1,549.6 ribu (22.2%)	4,962.2 ribu (70.9%)	482.6 ribu (6.9%)
 Lelaki	794.2 ribu (21.4%)	2,675.1 ribu (72.1%)	241.4 ribu (6.5%)
 Perempuan	755.3 ribu (23.0%)	2,287.1 ribu (69.7%)	241.2 ribu (7.3%)

Carta 6: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Selangor, 2020

6. Nisbah Tanggungan

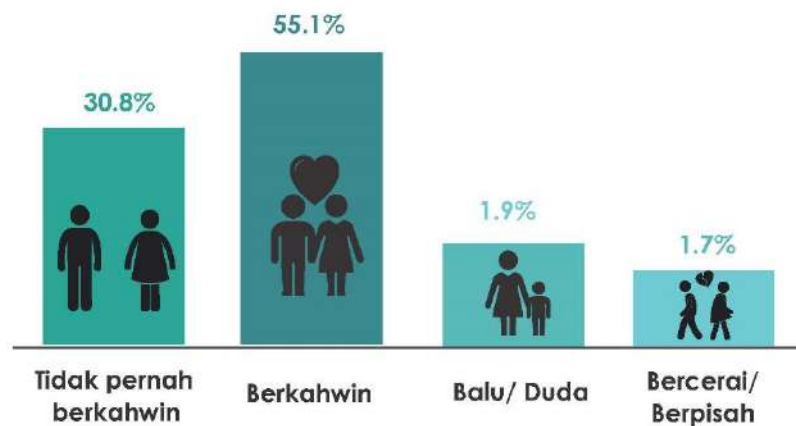
Nisbah tanggungan jumlah memaparkan nisbah umur muda (0 hingga 14 tahun) dan umur tua (65 tahun dan lebih) bagi setiap 100 penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun). Pada 2020, nisbah tanggungan jumlah di Selangor adalah 41.0, nisbah tanggungan umur muda 31.2 dan nisbah tanggungan umur tua 9.7.

Nisbah Tanggungan Umur Tua	 9.7
Nisbah Tanggungan Umur Muda	 31.2
Nisbah Tanggungan Jumlah	 41.0

Carta 7: Nisbah tanggungan, Selangor, 2020

7. Taraf Perkahwinan

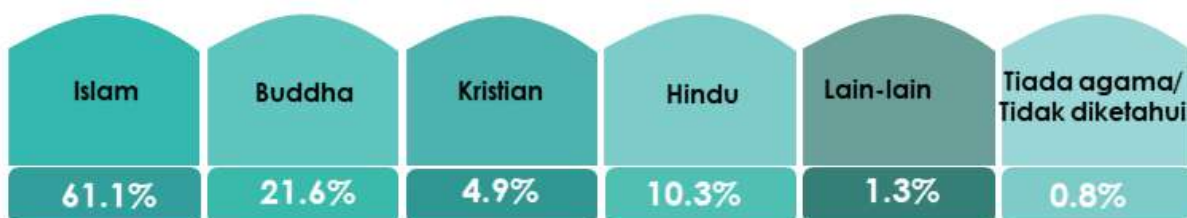
Pada 2020, penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun keatas di Selangor mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah terdiri daripada tidak pernah berkahwin (30.8%), berkahwin (55.1%), balu / duda (1.9%), dan bercerai / berpisah (1.7%).



Carta 8: Penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Selangor, 2020

8. Agama

Islam merupakan agama yang paling meluas dianuti di Selangor dengan 61.1 peratus. Sebagai negara yang berbilang kaum, antara agama yang dianuti ialah Buddha 21.6 peratus, Kristian 4.9 peratus dan Hindu 10.3 peratus.



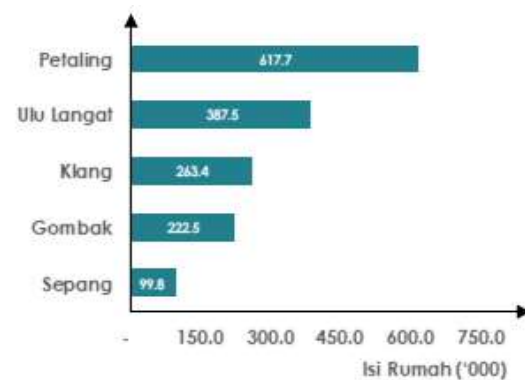
Carta 9: Penduduk mengikut agama, Selangor, 2020

9. Isi Rumah

Jumlah isi rumah bagi negeri Selangor adalah 1,836.4 ribu dengan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian seramai 3.8 in 2020. Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 11.



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

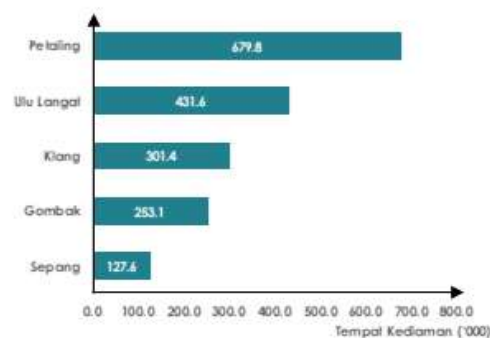


Carta 11: Bilangan isi rumah tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2020

10. Tempat Kediaman

Banci Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Selangor adalah 2,101.9 ribu. Daripada jumlah tersebut, tempat kediaman didiami merangkumi 83.7 peratus dan selebihnya 16.3 peratus adalah tempat kediaman kosong.

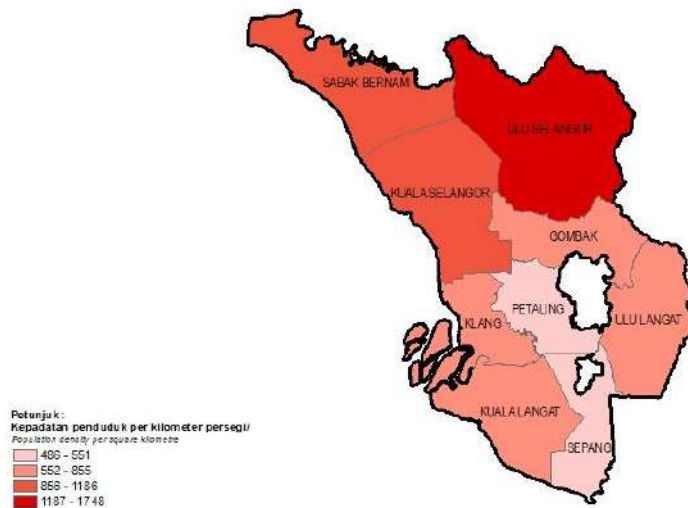
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 12.



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

11. Kepadatan Penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk di Selangor adalah 880 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Kepadatan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Selangor adalah seperti di dalam Carta 13



Carta 13: Kepadatan penduduk, Selangor, 2020

12. Penduduk Mengikut Strata

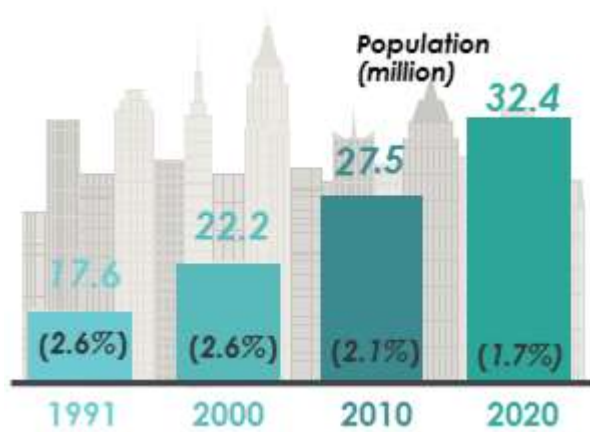
Kadar pembandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.3 juta) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta) pada 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk luar bandar adalah 24.9 peratus (2010: 29.1%).

Penduduk bandar di Selangor pada 2020 merekodkan 95.8 peratus (6.7 juta), manakala penduduk luar bandar adalah 4.2 peratus (291.9 ribu).



Carta 14: Penduduk mengikut strata, Selangor, 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: 2.1 %).

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

Meanwhile, the number of population in Selangor was in 6,994.4 thousand (2010: 5,345.5 thousand) with an average annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 3.0%).

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

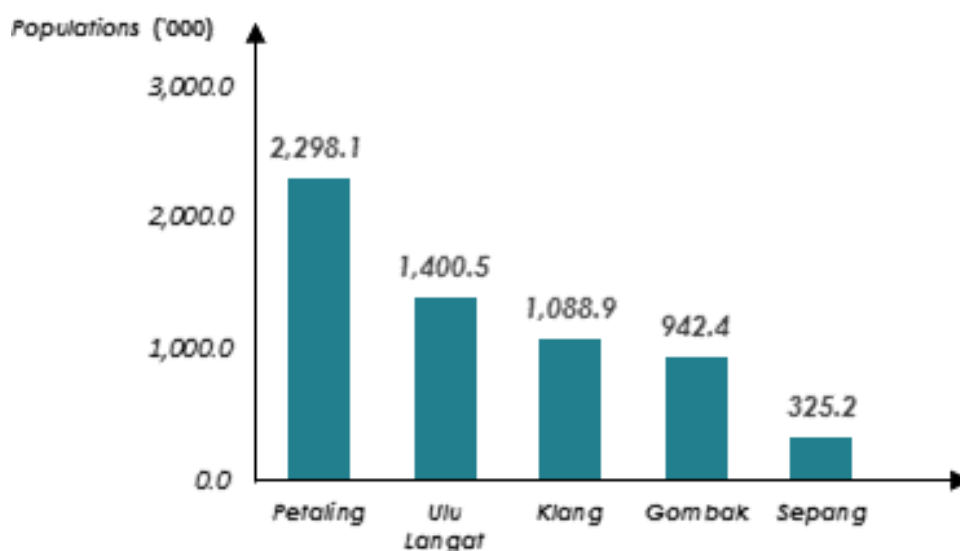


Chart 2: Highest population by administrative district, Selangor, 2020

2. Sex

MyCensus 2020 recorded 3,710.8 thousands males and 3,283.7 thousand females in Selangor . The sex ratio was 113 males for every 100 females.

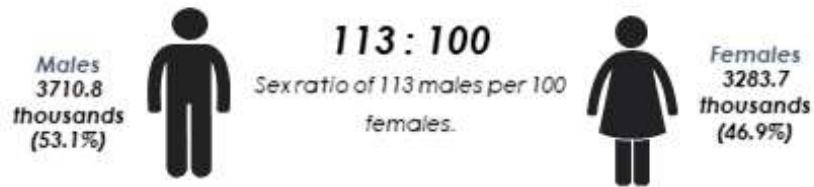


Chart 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, Selangor, 2020

3. Citizenship

The total population in Selangor was 91.9 per cent citizens and 8.1 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 76.7 per cent males and 23.3 per cent females.



Chart 4: Population by citizenship, Selangor, 2020

4. Ethnicity

The population of citizens by ethnics in Selangor comprised Bumiputera 3,895.9 thousands (60.6%), Chinese 1,756.2 thousands (27.3%), Indian 726.0 thousands (11.3%), and Others 52.4 thousands (0.8%).



Chart 5: Population by ethnicity, Selangor, 2020

5. Age Structure

The population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) in Selangor recorded 22.2 per cent (1,549.6 thousands), 15 to 64 years (working age) was 70.9 per cent (4,962.2 thousands) and 65 years and over (old age) was 6.9 per cent (482.6 thousands).

The male population in Selangor for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 21.4 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 72.1 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 6.5 per cent. Meanwhile, the female population for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 23.0 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 69.7 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 7.3 per cent.

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
 Total	1,549.6 thousand (22.2%)	4,962.2 thousand (70.9%)	482.6 thousand (6.9%)
 Male	794.2 thousand (21.4%)	2,675.1 thousand (72.1%)	241.4 thousand (6.5%)
 Female	755.3 thousand (23.0%)	2,287.1 thousand (69.7%)	241.2 thousand (7.3%)

Chart 6: Population by age groups, Selangor, 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 Selangor was 41.0, young age dependency ratio 31.2 and old age dependency ratio 9.7.

Dependency Ratio of Old Age	 9.7
Dependency Ratio of Young Age	 31.2
Total Dependency Ratio	 41.0

Chart 7: Dependency ratio, Selangor, 2020

7. Marital Status

In 2020, the population aged 15 years and over in Selangor who were never married (30.8%), married (55.1%), widow/widower (1.9%) and divorced/separated (1.7%).

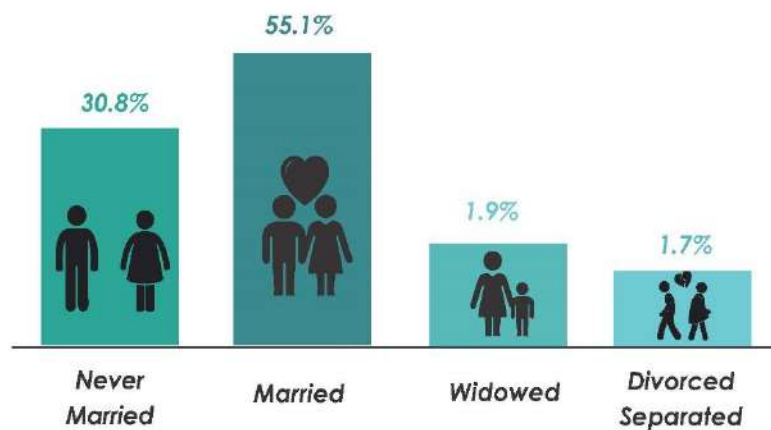


Chart 8: Population by marital status, Selangor, 2020

8. Religion

Islam was the mostly widely professed religion in Selangor with 61.1 per cent. As a multi-racial nation, other religions embraced were Buddhists 21.6 per cent, Christians 4.9 per cent and Hindus 10.3 per cent.

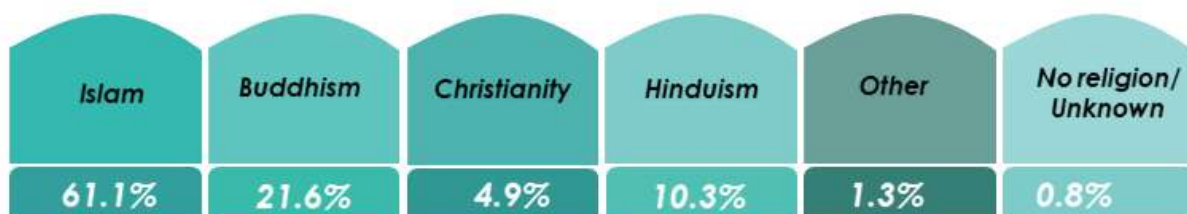


Chart 9: Population by religion, Selangor, 2020

9. Households

The total households for Selangor was 1,836.4 thousands with an average size of private households 3.8 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, Selangor, 2020

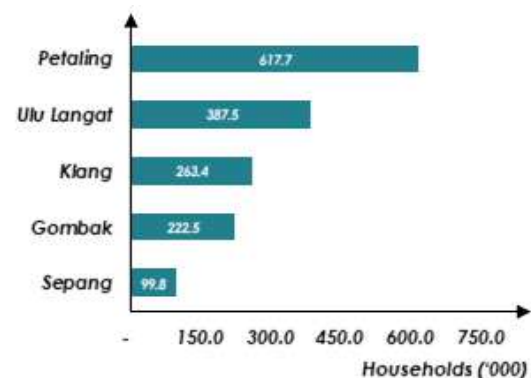


Chart 11: Highest number of household by administrative district, Selangor, 2020

10. Living Quarters

The MyCensus 2020 recorded the number of living quarters in Selangor was 2,101.9 thousand. From this total, occupied living quarters 83.7 per cent and the remaining 16.3 per cent were vacant.

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

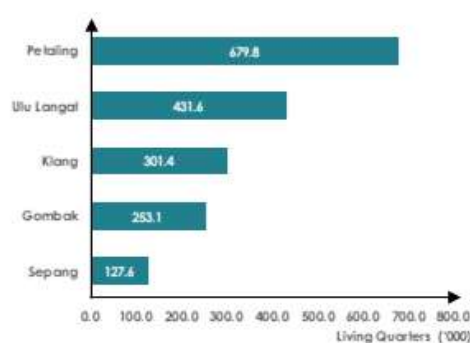


Chart 12: Highest number of living quarters by administrative district, Selangor, 2020

11. Population Density

The population density in Selangor are 880 people per square kilometre. The population density by administrative district in Selangor is shown in Chart 13.

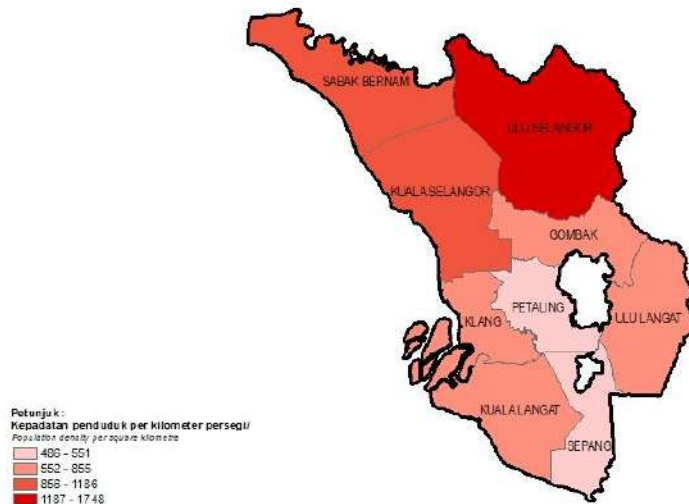


Chart 13: Population density, Selangor, 2020

12. Population by Stratum

The rate of urbanization 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 the state of Selangor in 2020 recorded 95.8 per cent (6.7 million), while the rural population is 4.2 per cent (291.9 thousands).



Chart 14: Population by stratum, Selangor, 2020



BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

ARTIKEL

ARTICLES

PENUAAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

Nazaria Baharudin; Ezatul Nisha Abdul Rahman; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim;
Rosmiyawati Anwar; Noor Faadlilah 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 kebajikan 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 berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

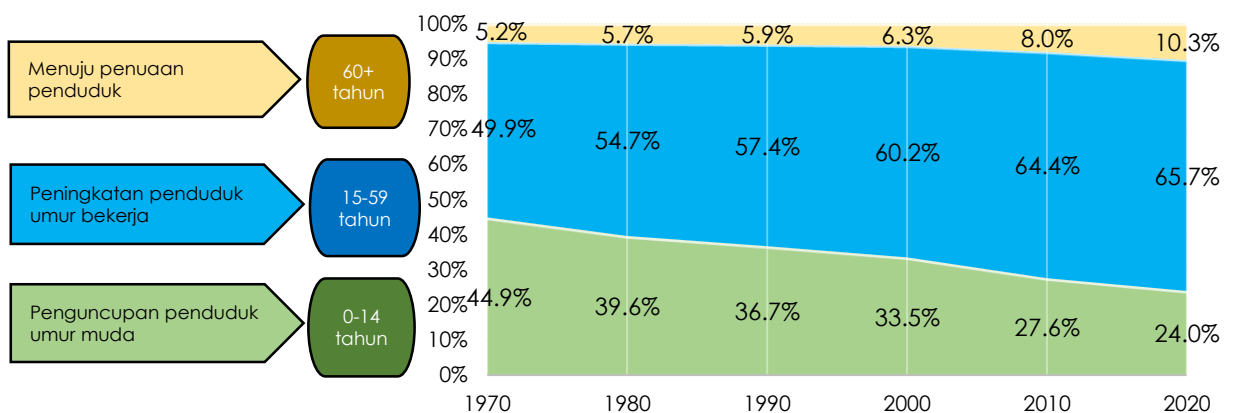
Berdasarkan DWEN, penduduk Malaysia telah diunjurkan mencapai negara menua pada 2030 dengan peratusan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih adalah 15.3 peratus. Data unjuran ini akan dikemaskini semula berasaskan Banci Malaysia 2020. Menurut kategori penuaan UN, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk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

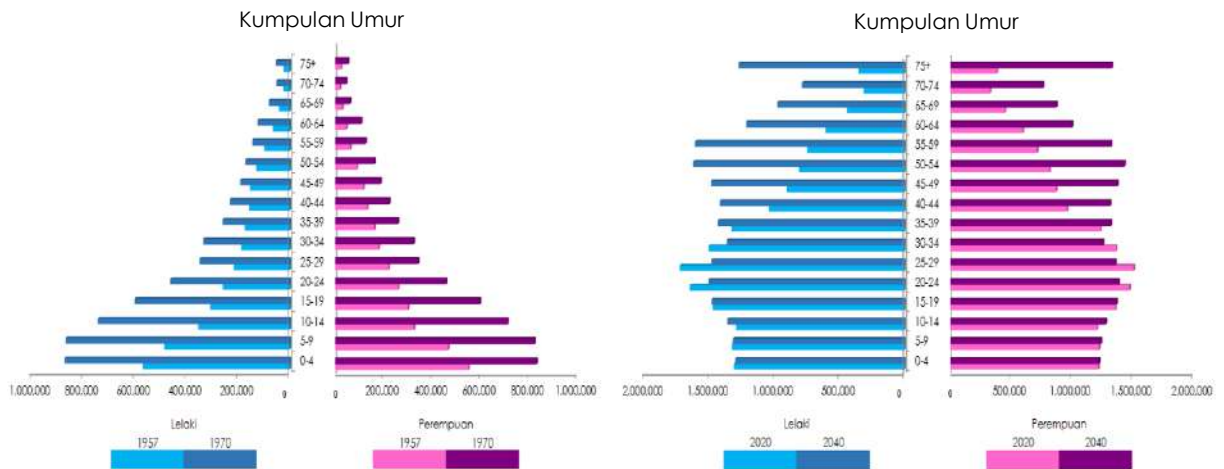
Paparan 1: Struktur penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur pada tahun banci, Malaysia



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.

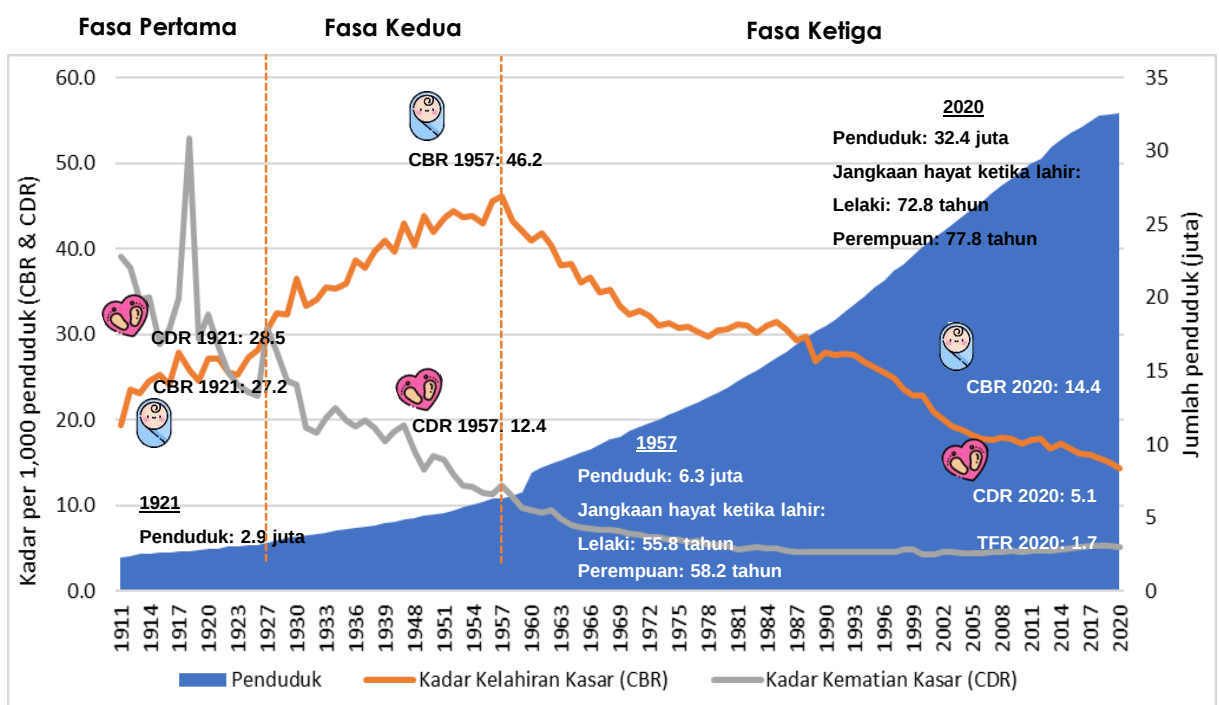
Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1957 dan tahun banci 1970 serta tahun banci 2020 dan unjuran tahun 2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Transisi demografi adalah proses perubahan struktur penduduk yang perlahan 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

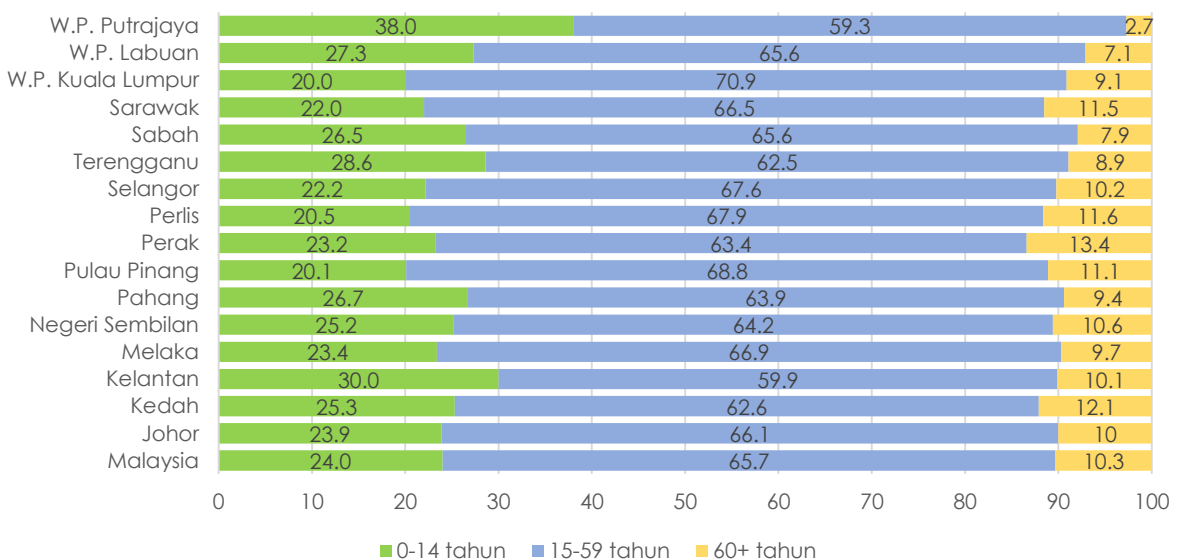


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

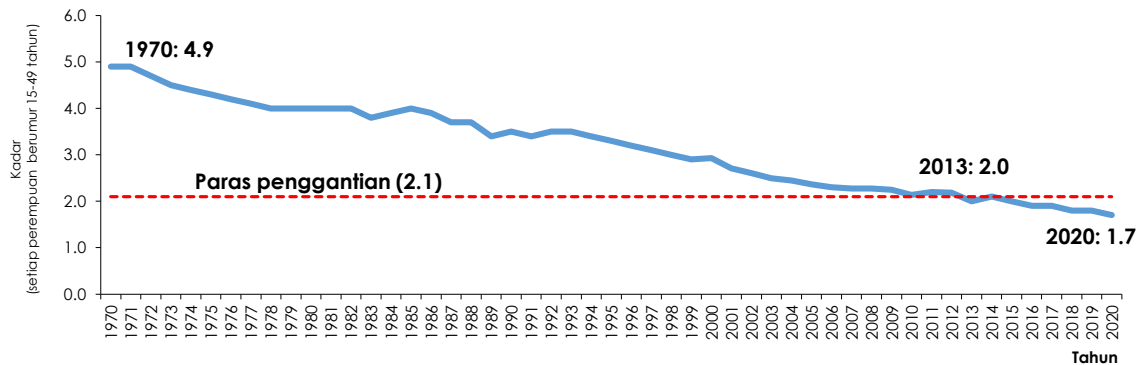
3. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

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.

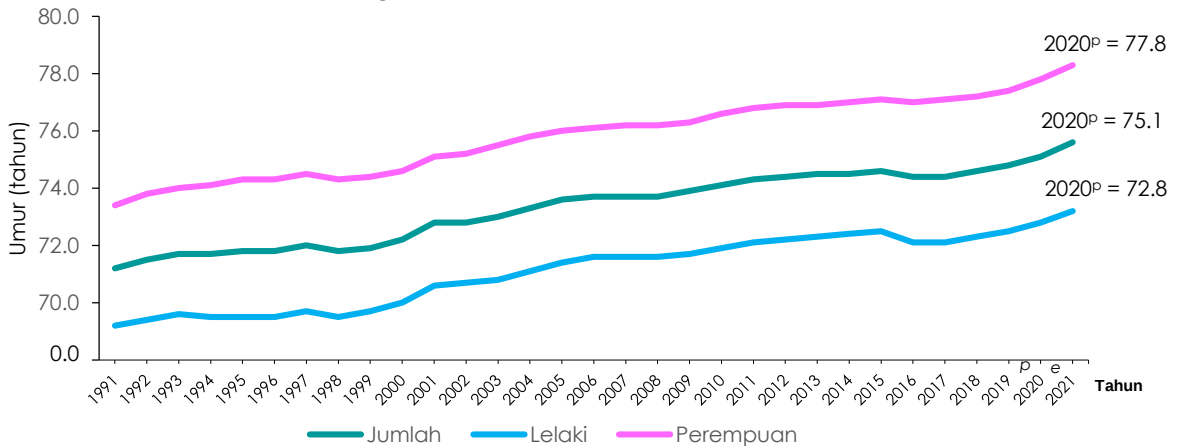
3.2 Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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*).

Carta 3: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, Malaysia, 1991-2021^e



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 kebimbangan 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 menjejaskan 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 menjejaskan pertumbuhan ekonomi disebabkan oleh pengurangan produktiviti. Penuaan penduduk dijangka mengurangkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan tabungan serta meningkatkan kebimbangan 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 Faadlilah 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

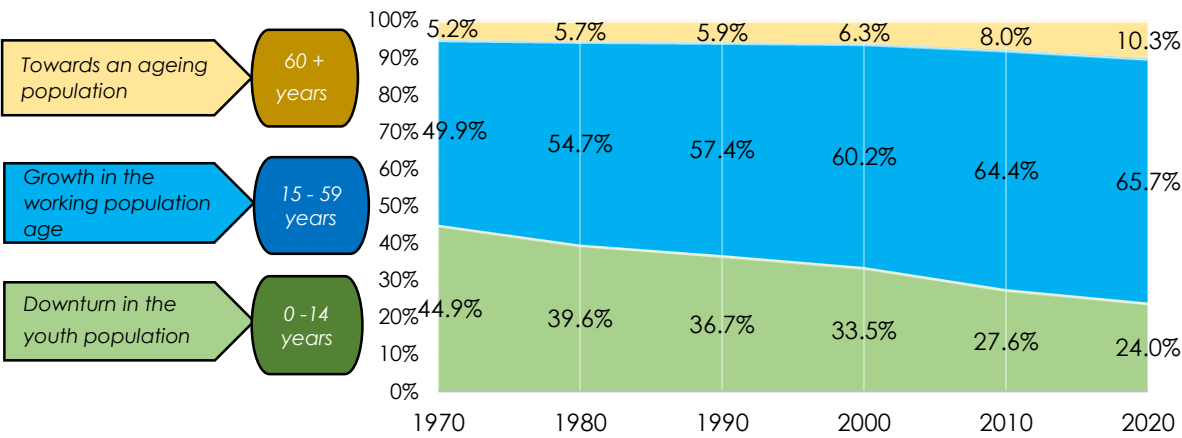
² Population Projections (Revised), 2010-2040 based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

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.

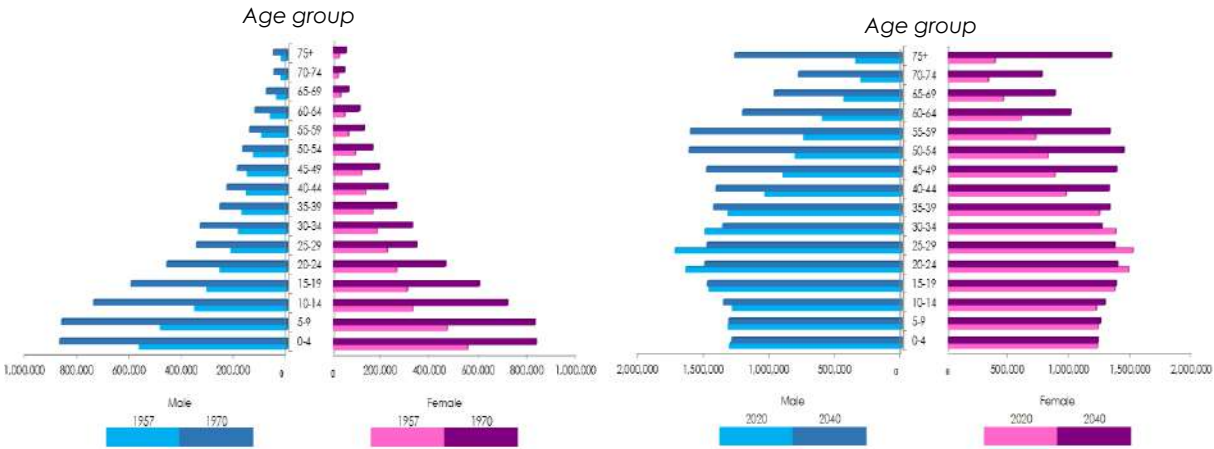
Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in census year, Malaysia



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 sites, concave slopes and sharp peaks. In 2020, the shape of the Malaysian population pyramid is regressive with the site getting smaller and is expected to remain so until 2040. The flat and broad peaks indicate that the elderly population is increasing.

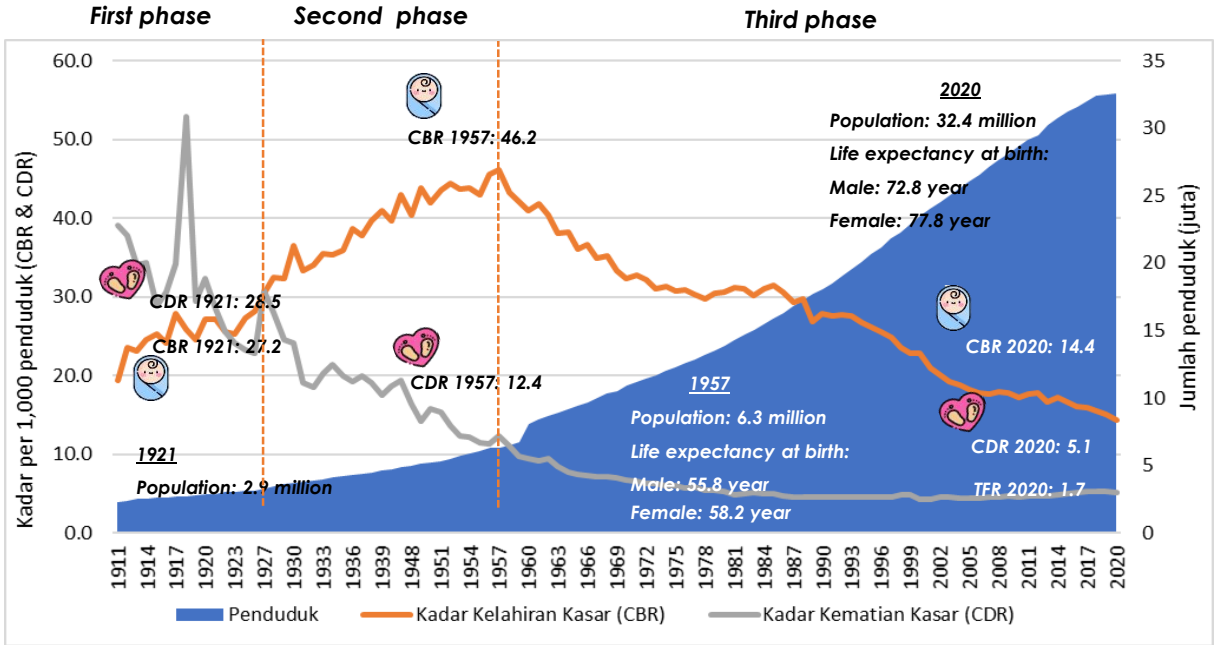
Figure 1: Malaysia's population pyramid for the year 1957 and the 1970 census year as well as the 2020 census year and the projection of 2040



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

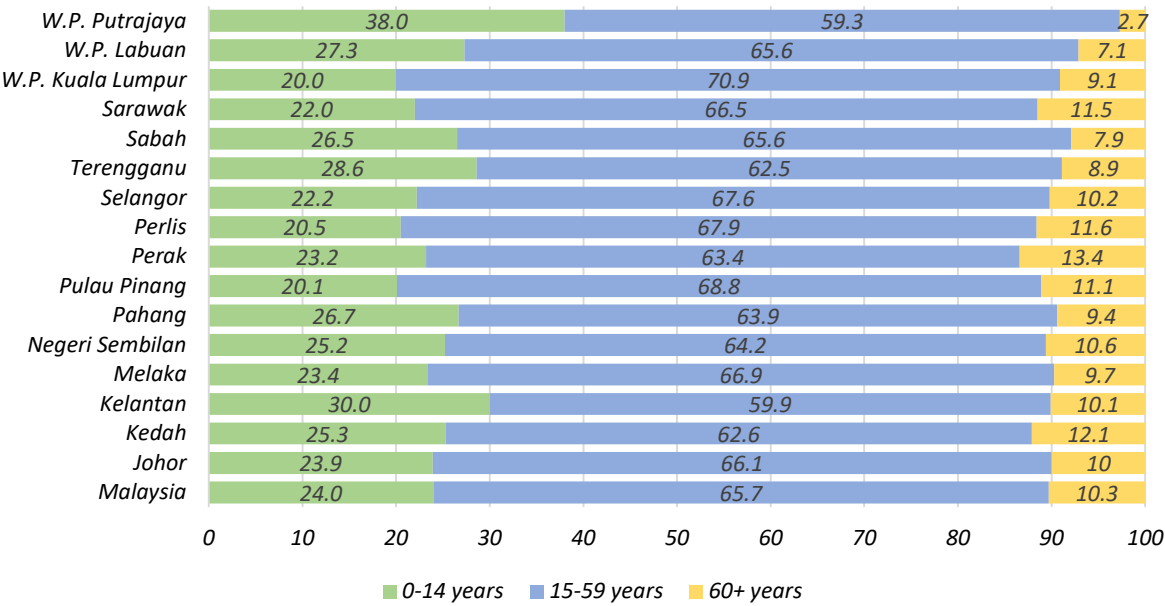


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

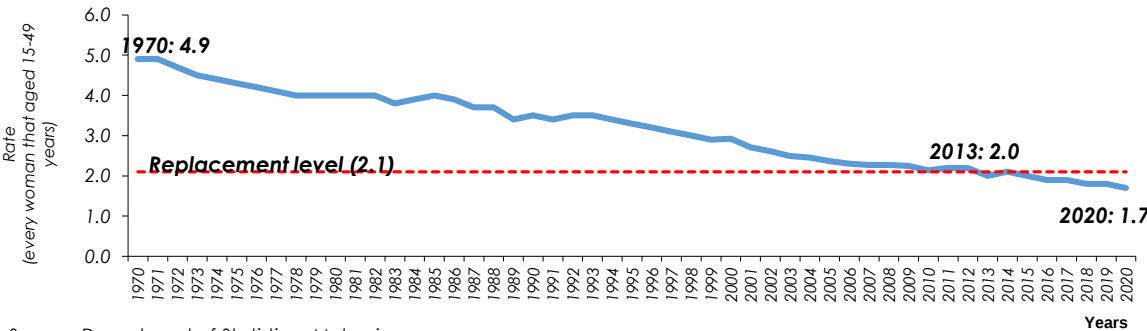
3. FACTORS OF AGEING POPULATION

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 marriages 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.

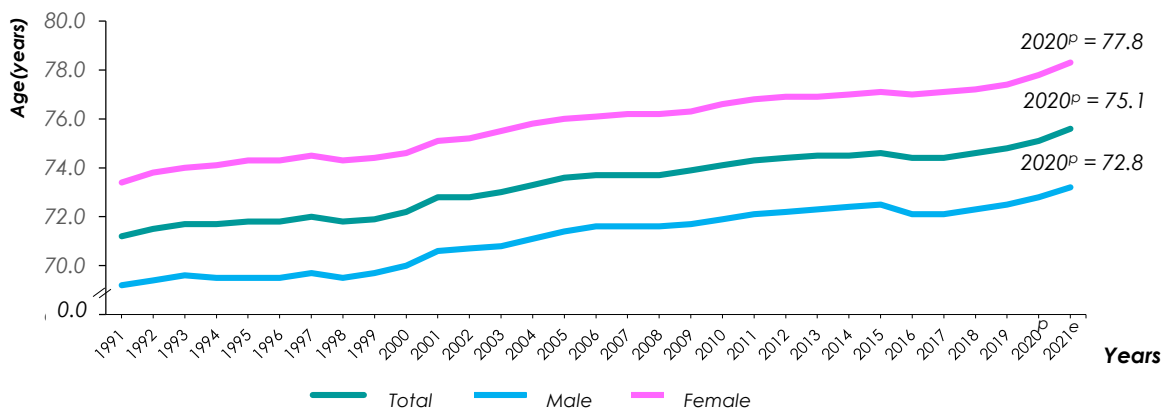
3.2 Increased Life Expectancy

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;
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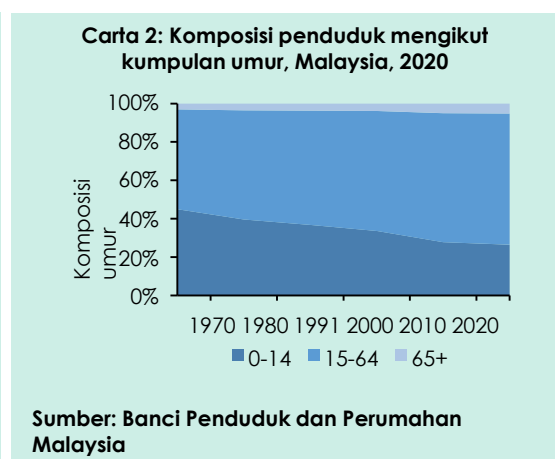
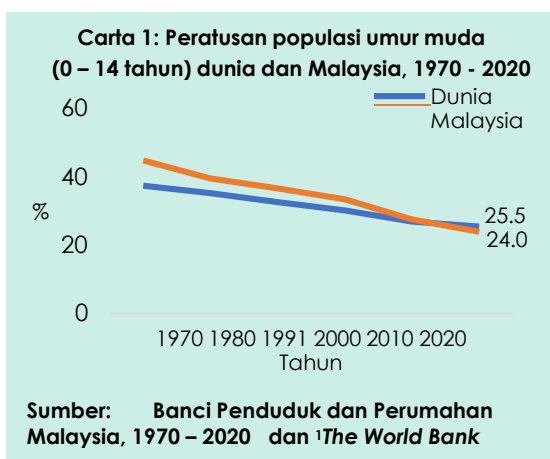
1. Siapakah Generasi Muda?

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

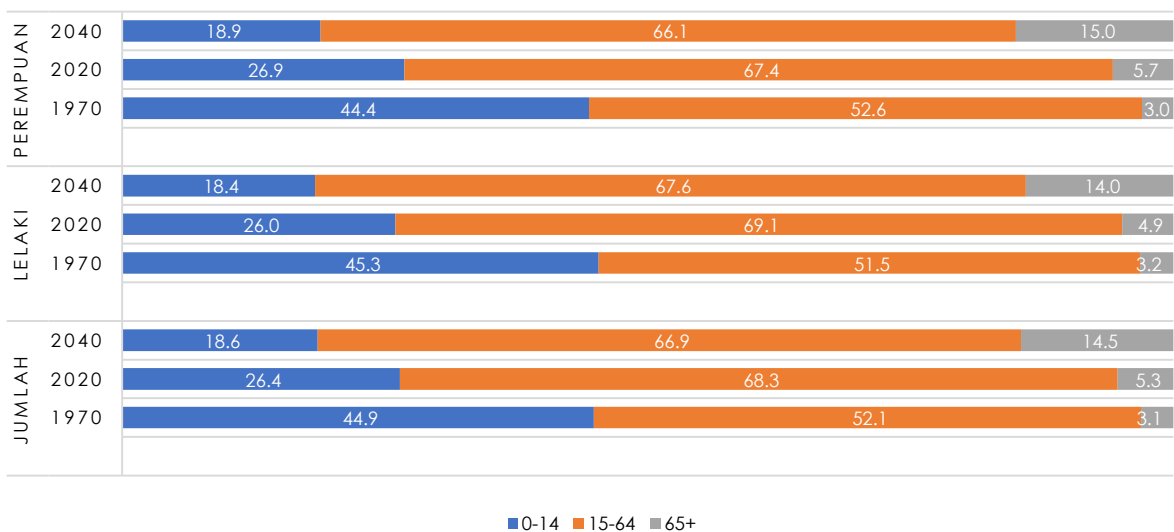
Pada tahun 2020, terdapat 7.8 billion penduduk dunia. Daripada jumlah itu, golongan umur muda dunia merekodkan sebanyak 2.0 billion yang menyumbang kepada 25.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan populasi dunia. Manakala berdasarkan penemuan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020, bilangan penduduk Malaysia 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.



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

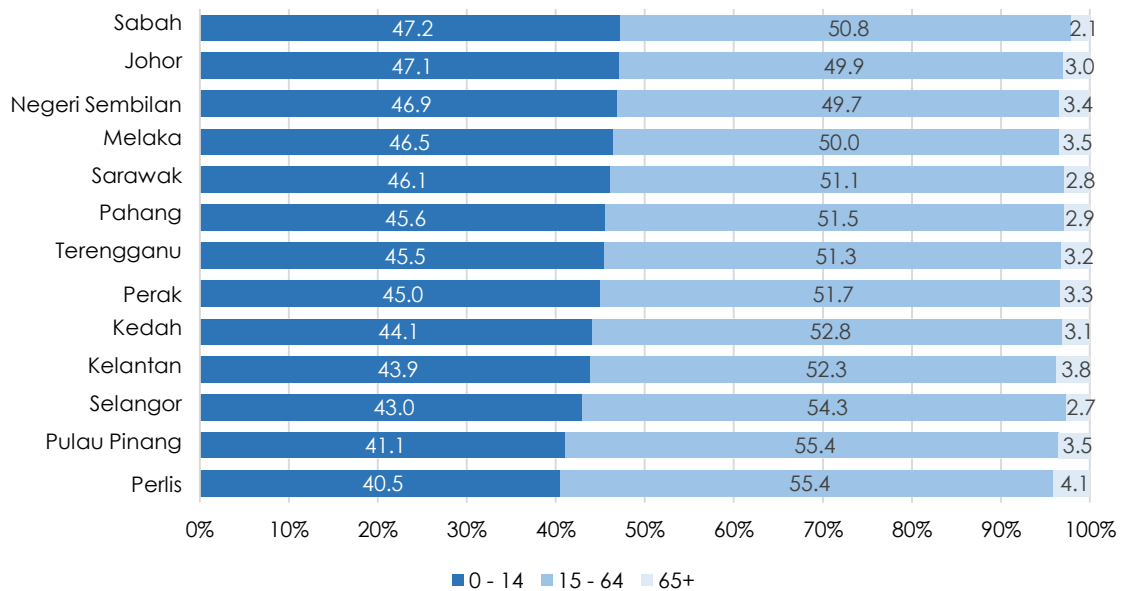


Penduduk umur muda mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri

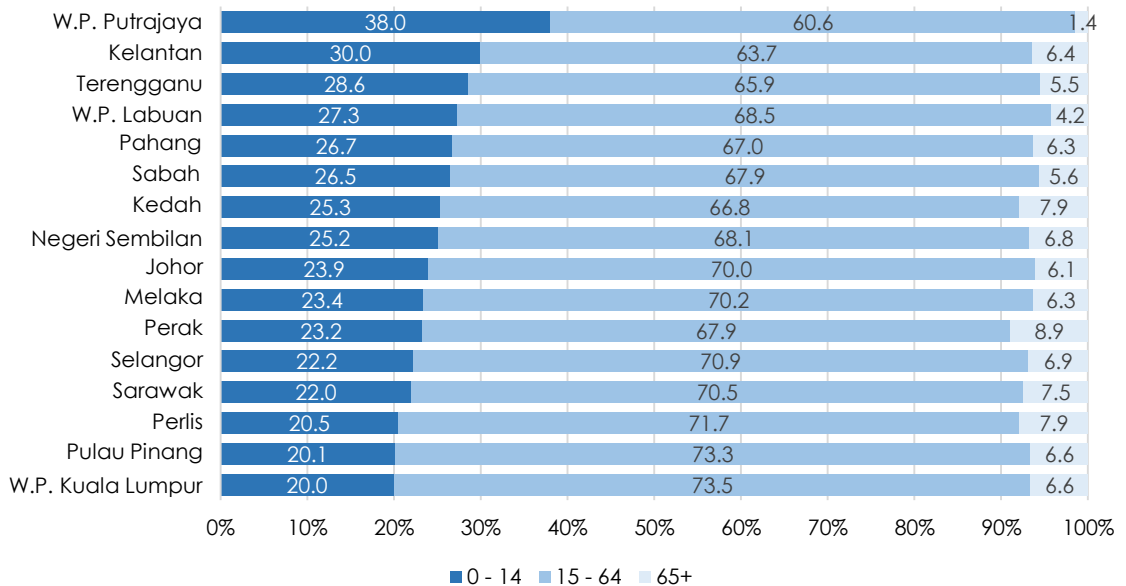
Penduduk kumpulan umur muda adalah hampir separuh daripada jumlah populasi untuk hampir kesemua negeri pada tahun 1970. Sabah merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda paling tertinggi dengan 47.2 peratus. Sebaliknya, Perlis merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda terendah di antara semua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

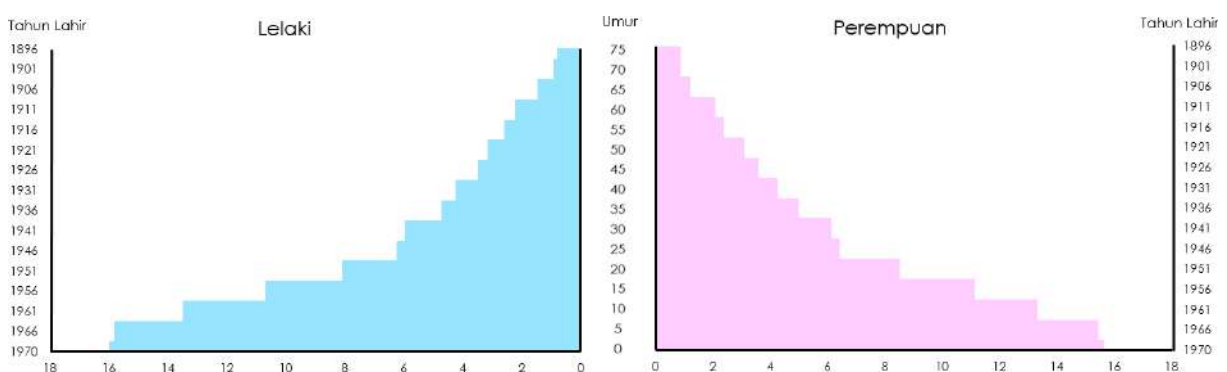
3. Takrifan generasi

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.

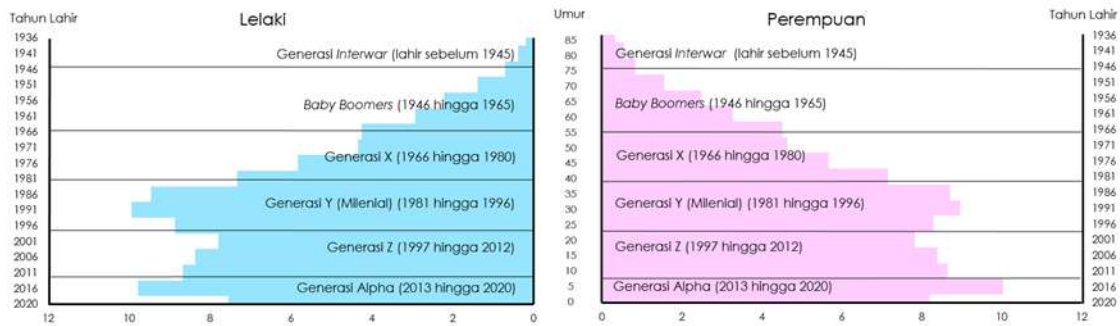
Bergantung pada kedudukan dalam kitaran hidup mereka, generasi ini juga mempengaruhi ekonomi dan masyarakat bukan sahaja kerana saiz mereka tetapi juga kerana nilai dan sikap mereka yang berbeza terhadap kehidupan. Generasi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah seperti berikut:

- 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); dan
- 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 diikuti 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 kekurangan 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.

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11. *Youth.* (n.d.). Retrieved from United Nations: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/youth#:~:text=There%20is%20no%20universally%20agreed,of%2015%20and%2024%20years.>

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: WHERE ARE THE YOUNG?

Muhammad Hazim Mohd Abd Rahim; Amerudin Abdul Ghani;
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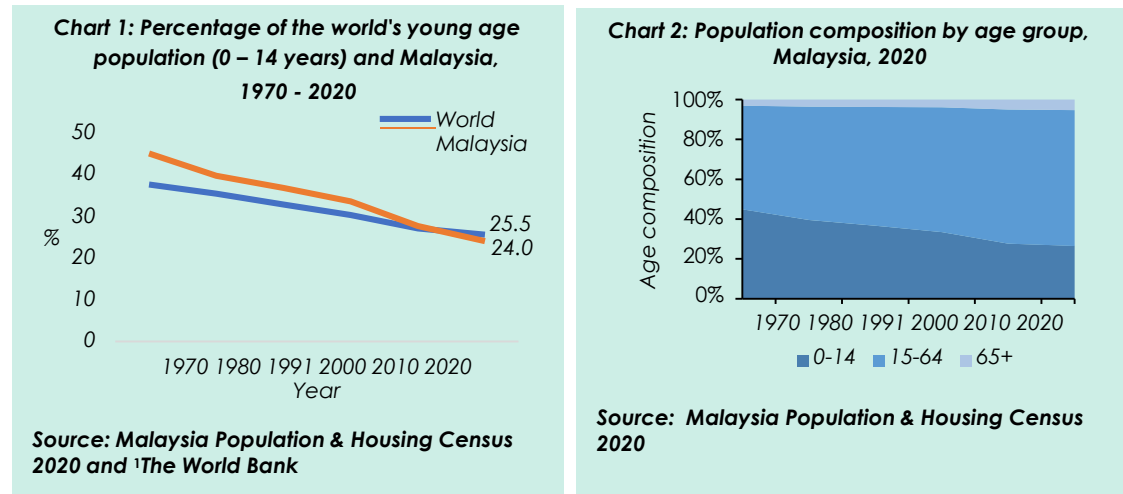
1. Who is the Young?

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

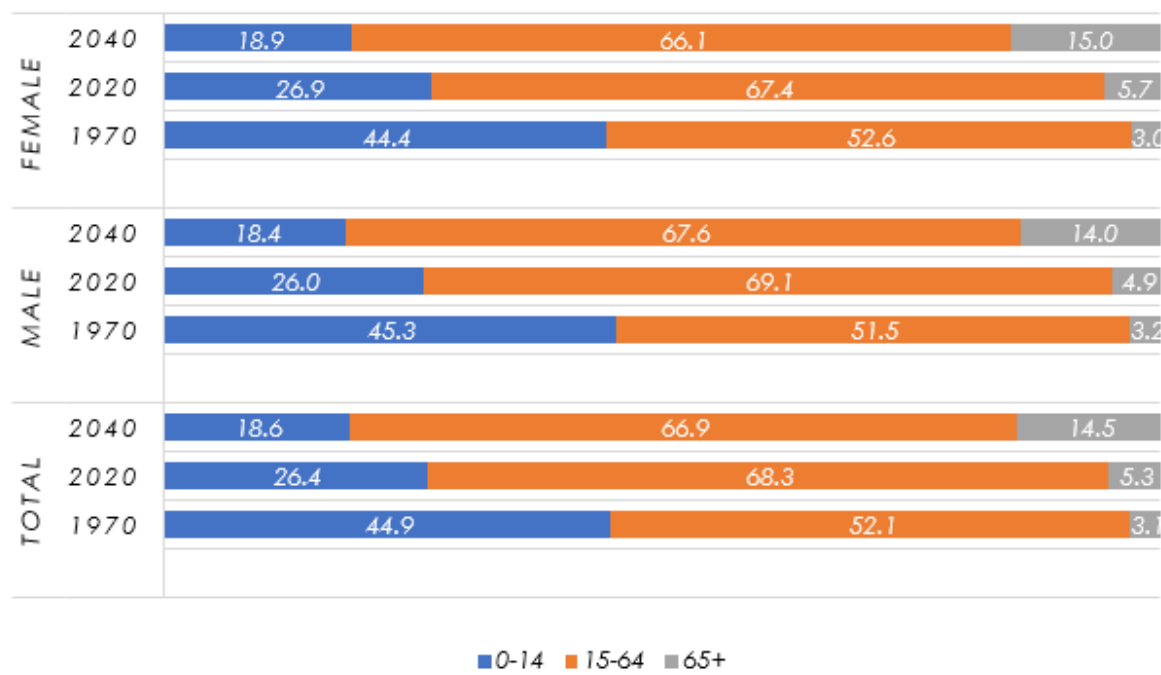
In 2020, there are 7.8 billion world population. From that figure, the world's young age group records a total of 2.0 billion, contributing to 25.5 per cent of the total world population. Meanwhile, based on the key findings of the 2020 Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (MyCensus 2020), Malaysia's 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.



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

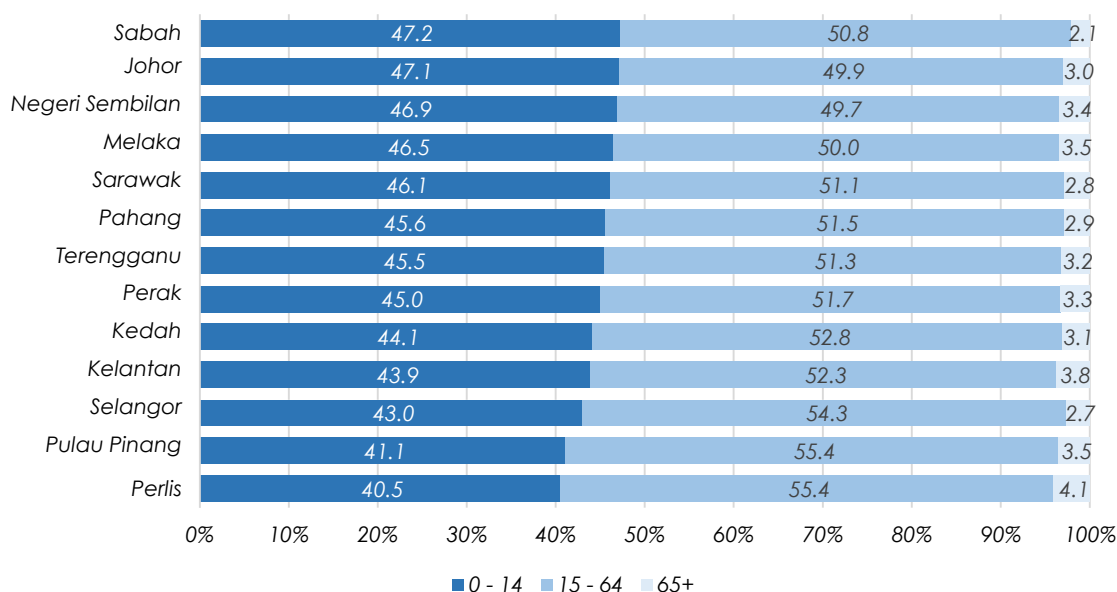
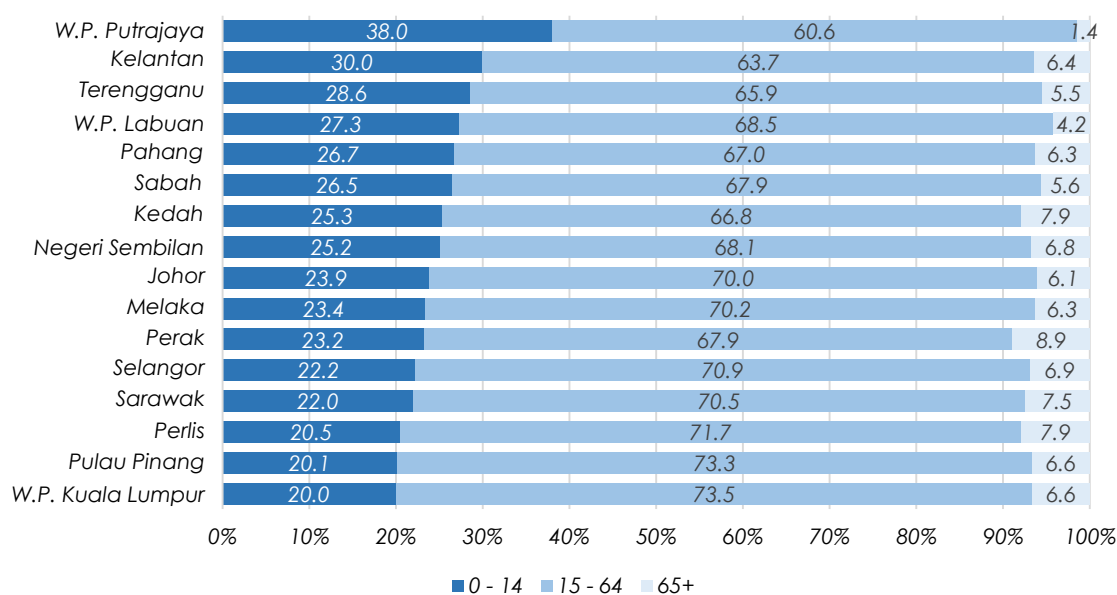


Chart 5: Percentage of population by major age group and state, Malaysia, 2020



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

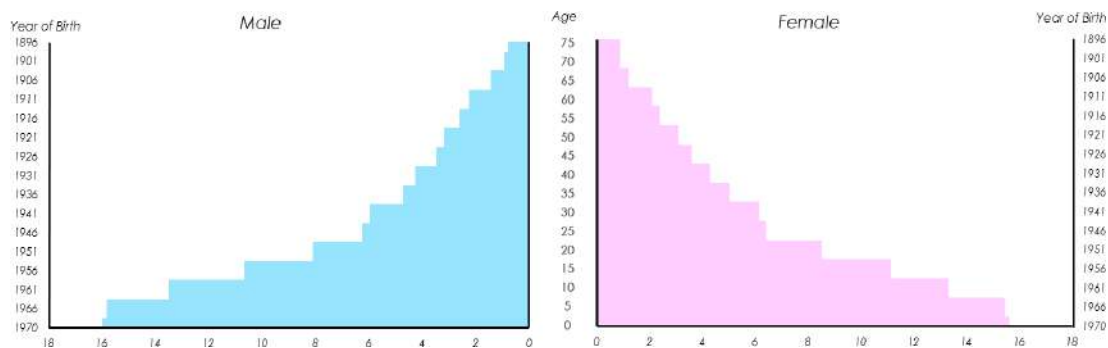
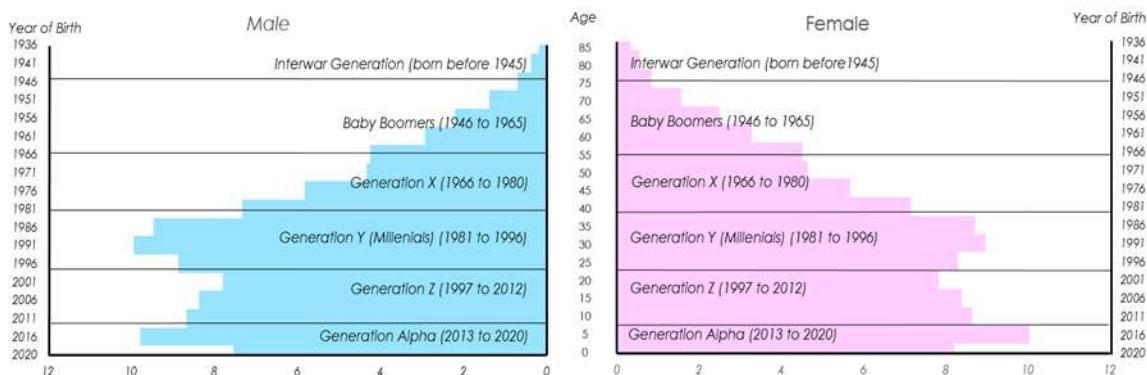


Figure 2: Population pyramid Malaysia, 2020



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

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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 perlahan 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 perlahan 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.

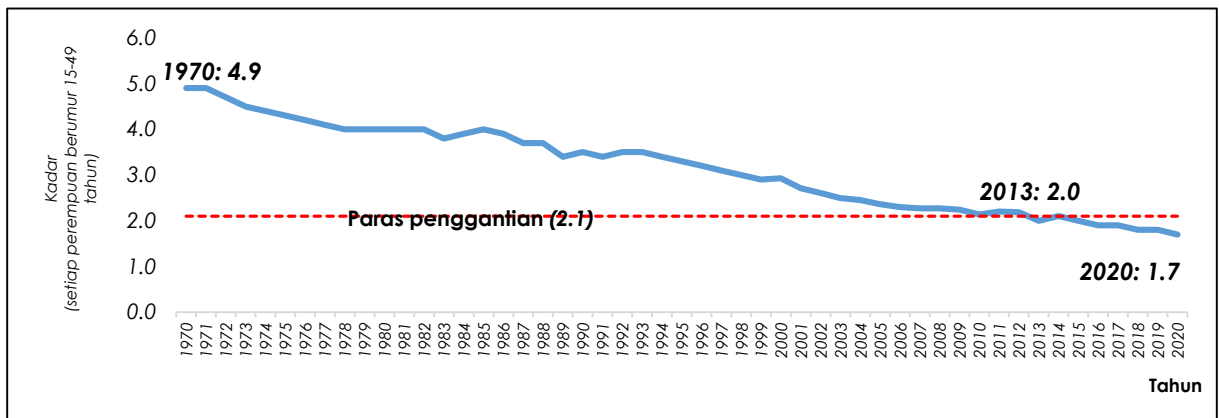
Terdapat empat faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan penduduk iaitu kadar kesuburan, kadar kematian (jangka hayat), struktur umur (agihan di antara umur muda dan umur tua) dan migrasi. Artikel ini membincangkan mengenai keempat-empat faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan populasi di Malaysia daripada 1970 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 mengambilkira migrasi penduduk.

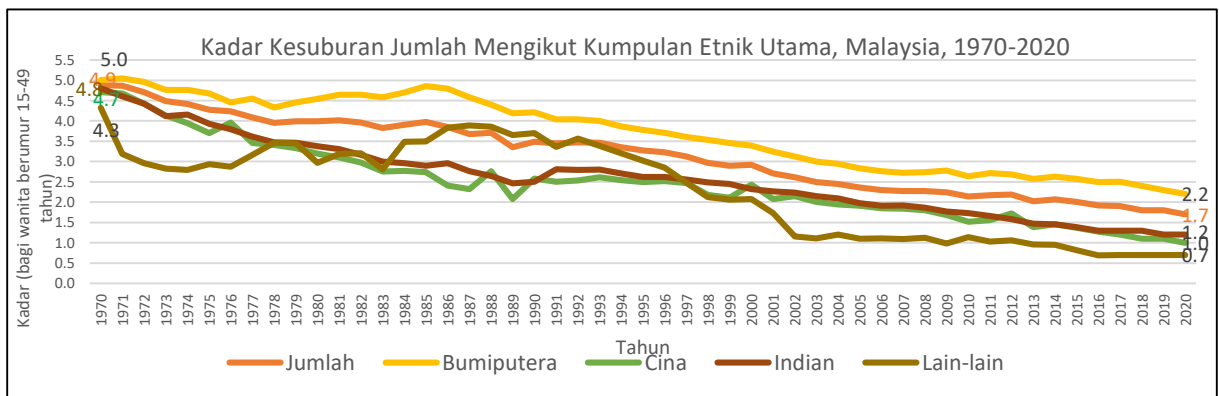
Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



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.

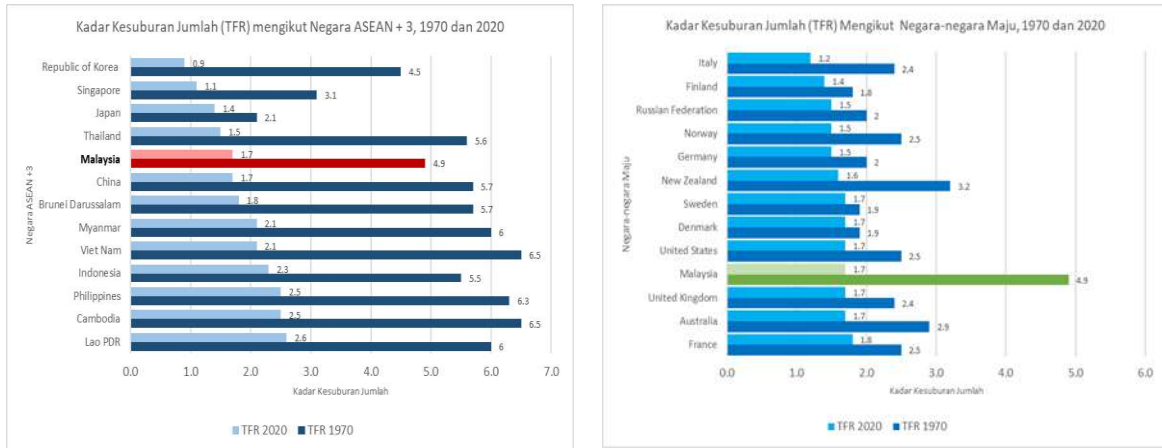
Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 1970-2020



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

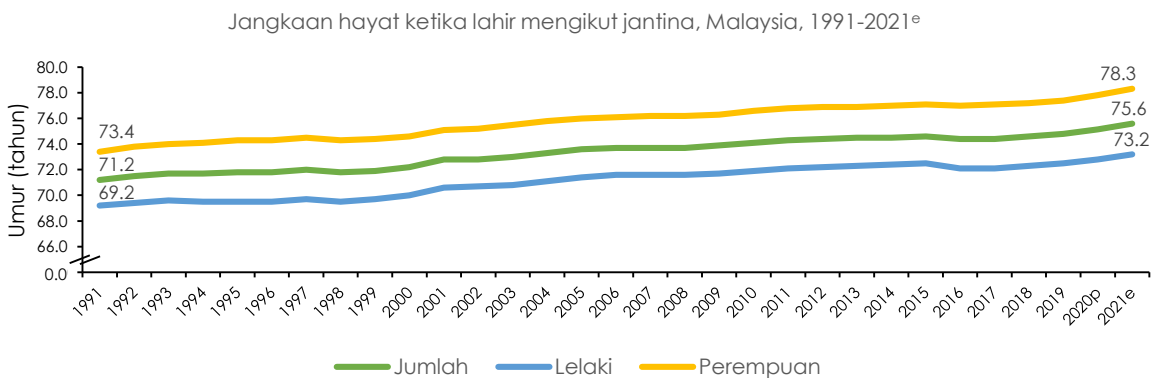
Wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran di dalam negara. Trend penurunan dalam kelahiran disumbangkan oleh peningkatan tahap pendidikan dalam kalangan wanita dan peningkatan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita. Pada tahun 2020, kadar penyertaan tenaga 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



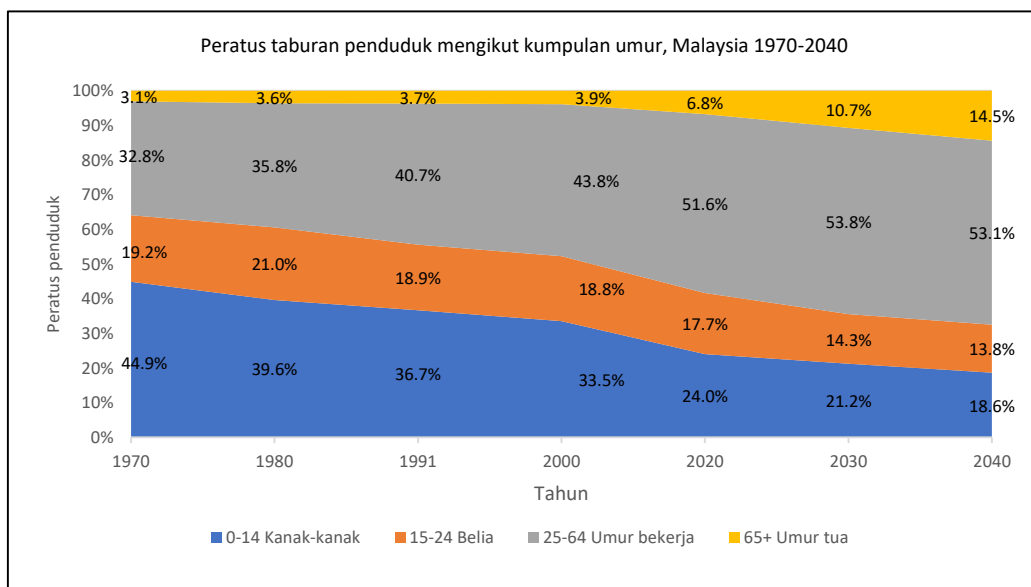
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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 sejagat, 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 ini, 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 rendah di 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. Anjali 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

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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.

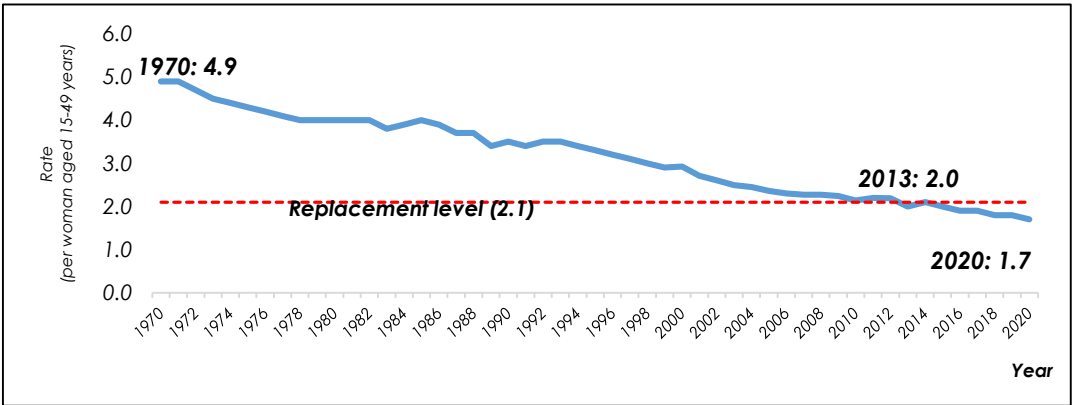
There are four main factors driving population growth that are fertility rates, life expectancy, age structure (the distribution between young and old person) and migration. This article presents an overview of these four main drivers of population change in Malaysia from 1970 to 2040. It highlights 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.

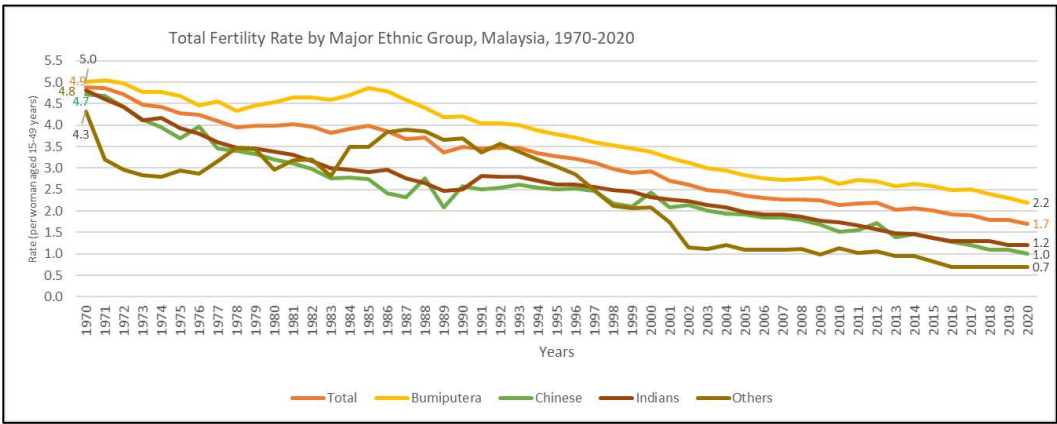
Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020



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

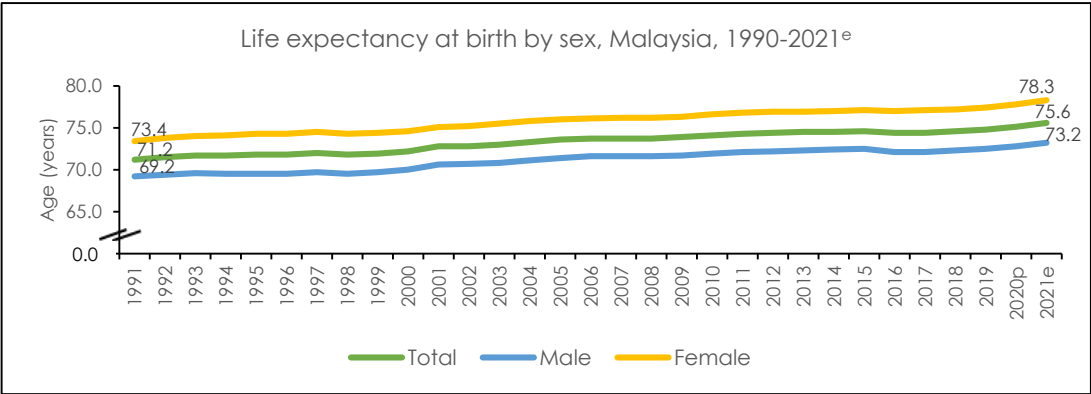
Women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labour force. In 2020, female's labour force participation rate (LFPR) 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



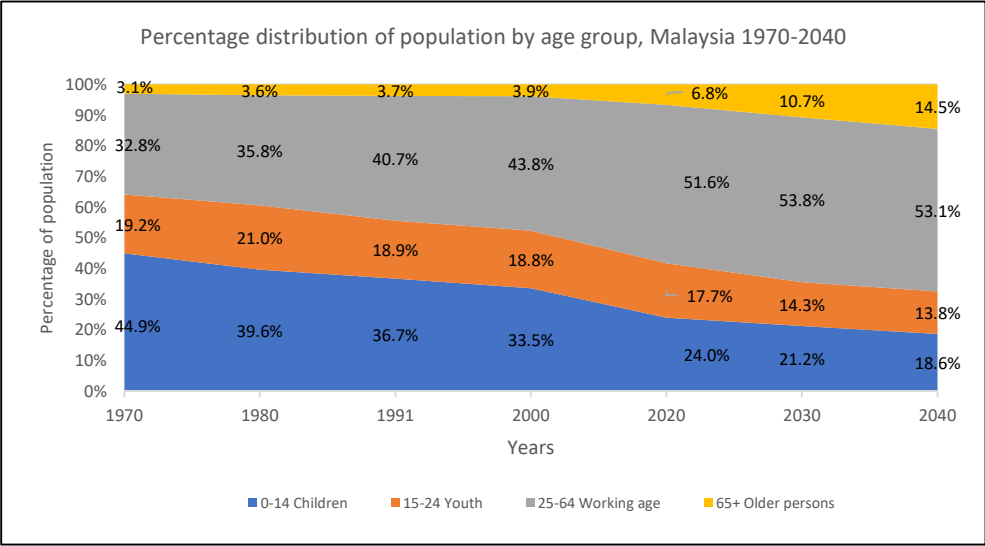
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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. Anjli 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	4,684,501	5,195,882	6,438,936	7,432,000	7,592,012	7,771,840
<i>Population aged 0-14 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun	5,434,037	7,464,820	10,467,083	13,902,066	18,506,409	22,484,316
<i>Population aged 15-64 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	320,892	475,407	657,401	864,210	1,386,175	2,191,229
<i>Population aged 65 years and over</i>						
Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun	44.9	39.6	36.7	33.5	27.6	24.0
<i>Population aged 0-14 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun	52.1	56.8	59.6	62.6	67.3	69.3
<i>Population aged 15-64 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.0	6.8
<i>Population aged 65 years and over</i>						

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
Berceraai/ 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
Berceraai/ 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 No Religion/ Unknown	411,713	275,338	277,715	256,027	463,949	574,869
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 No Religion/ Unknown	4.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8
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, Selangor
Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Selangor

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters						
Jumlah/ Total	278,291	285,294	540,929	931,029	1,562,360	2,101,896
Didiami/ Occupied	247,648	251,037	449,406	843,406	1,318,411	1,758,334
Kosong/ Vacant	25,883	27,731	88,714	85,166	240,138	343,562
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	90.1	83.5	90.8	84.6	83.7
Kosong/ Vacant	9.5	9.9	16.5	9.2	15.4	16.3
Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households						
Jumlah/ Total	283,488	267,384	466,142	861,444	1,340,818	1,836,410
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.8
Penduduk/ Population						
Jumlah/ Total	1,630,366	1,426,250	2,297,159	3,952,817	5,345,454	6,994,423
Lelaki/ Male	836,375	720,379	1,163,158	2,016,427	2,765,809	3,710,755
Perempuan/ Female	793,991	705,871	1,134,001	1,936,390	2,579,645	3,283,668
Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	51.3	50.5	50.6	51.0	51.7	53.1
Perempuan/ Female	48.7	49.5	49.4	49.0	48.3	46.9
Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship						
Warganegara/ Citizens	1,630,366	1,426,250	2,228,610	3,777,041	4,932,695	6,430,435
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	68,549	175,776	412,759	563,988
Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	97.0	95.6	92.3	91.9
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	3.0	4.4	7.7	8.1
Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%)/ Average annual population growth rate (%)						
	3.7	-1.3	4.3	6.0	3.0	2.7
Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens						
Bumiputera	562,175	647,018	1,036,184	2,021,525	2,816,157	3,895,880
Melayu/ Malay	562,175	647,018	1,021,660	1,980,381	2,754,826	3,806,213
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	14,524	41,144	61,331	89,667
Cina/ Chinese	755,863	523,657	712,039	1,161,917	1,410,690	1,756,181
India/ Indians	298,627	248,343	359,341	552,691	664,591	726,017
Lain-lain/ Others	13,701	7,232	121,046	40,908	41,257	52,357
Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%)/ Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)						
Bumiputera	34.5	45.4	46.5	53.5	57.1	60.6
Melayu/ Malay	34.5	45.4	45.8	52.4	55.8	59.2
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4
Cina/ Chinese	46.4	36.7	31.9	30.8	28.6	27.3
India/ Indians	18.3	17.4	16.1	14.6	13.5	11.3
Lain-lain/ Others	0.8	0.5	5.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
Struktur umur/ Age structure						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun	700,923	537,023	779,108	1,207,073	1,342,663	1,549,564
<i>Population aged 0-14 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun	885,829	845,370	1,451,461	2,641,441	3,809,510	4,962,244
<i>Population aged 15-64 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	43,614	43,857	66,590	104,303	193,281	482,615
<i>Population aged 65 years and over</i>						
Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun	43.0	37.7	33.9	30.5	25.1	22.2
<i>Population aged 0-14 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun	54.3	59.3	63.2	66.8	71.3	70.9
<i>Population aged 15-64 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.6	6.9
<i>Population aged 65 years and over</i>						

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, Selangor (samb.)

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

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	84.0	68.7	58.3	49.6	40.3	41.0
Umur muda/ Young age	79.1	63.5	53.7	45.7	35.2	31.2
Umur tua/ Old age	4.9	5.2	4.6	3.9	5.1	9.7
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio	105	102	103	104	107	113
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	533,687	512,684	802,345	1,040,336	1,397,397	1,675,291
Berkahwin/ Married	535,751	490,038	870,140	1,599,854	2,444,238	2,999,476
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	57,526	44,751	61,675	89,695	128,925	102,201
Berceraai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	7,551	6,476	9,943	15,859	32,231	91,685
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	47.0	48.6	46.0	37.9	34.9	30.8
Berkahwin/ Married	47.2	46.5	49.9	58.3	61.1	55.1
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	1.9
Berceraai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.7
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	571,925	650,718	1,211,739	2,206,676	3,093,535	4,273,724
Kristian/ Christianity	70,216	47,880	90,600	166,443	206,008	344,082
Buddha/ Buddhism	635,515	302,211	522,270	963,235	1,301,682	1,512,554
Hindu/ Hinduism	240,761	214,051	307,442	478,044	617,868	721,090
Lain-lain/ Others	67,413	194,707	137,249	102,033	49,538	87,887
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui/ No Religion/ Unknown	39,795	14,447	26,072	36,386	76,823	55,086
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	35.2	45.7	52.8	55.8	57.9	61.1
Kristian/ Christianity	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.9
Buddha/ Buddhism	39.1	21.2	22.8	24.4	24.4	21.6
Hindu/ Hinduism	14.8	15.0	13.4	12.1	11.6	10.3
Lain-lain/ Others	4.1	13.7	6.0	2.6	0.9	1.3
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui/ No Religion/ Unknown	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)	8,200	7,956	7,956	7,960	8,104	7,951
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)	199	179	289	488	660	880
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	905,816	487,233	1,726,560	3,479,312	4,882,300	6,702,519
Luar Bandar/ Rural	724,550	939,017	570,599	473,505	463,154	291,504
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	55.6	34.2	75.2	88.0	91.3	95.8
Luar Bandar/ Rural	44.4	65.8	24.8	12.0	8.7	4.2

Jadual 3: Bilangan penduduk dan nisbah jantina mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020
Table 3: Number of population and sex ratio by administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jantina <i>Sex</i>		Nisbah Jantina <i>Sex Ratio</i>
		Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Selangor	6,994,423	3,710,755	3,283,668	113
Gombak	942,400	491,788	450,612	109
Klang	1,088,942	590,733	498,209	119
Kuala Langat	307,449	161,360	146,089	110
Kuala Selangor	281,711	144,073	137,638	105
Petaling	2,298,130	1,221,520	1,076,610	113
Sabak Bernam	107,057	55,806	51,251	109
Sepang	325,244	174,576	150,668	116
Ulu Langat	1,400,461	741,574	658,887	113
Ulu Selangor	243,029	129,325	113,704	114

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

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

Jantina : Jumlah

Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Selangor	6,994,423	1,549,564	4,962,244	482,615
Gombak	942,400	216,473	664,780	61,147
Klang	1,088,942	231,217	780,448	77,277
Kuala Langat	307,449	72,490	215,123	19,836
Kuala Selangor	281,711	68,022	196,510	17,179
Petaling	2,298,130	495,027	1,638,187	164,916
Sabak Bernam	107,057	25,964	73,777	7,316
Sepang	325,244	74,929	231,023	19,292
Ulu Langat	1,400,461	307,221	993,244	99,996
Ulu Selangor	243,029	58,221	169,152	15,656

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

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Selangor	3,710,755	794,241	2,675,120	241,394
Gombak	491,788	111,549	350,122	30,117
Klang	590,733	119,775	431,517	39,441
Kuala Langat	161,360	37,372	113,913	10,075
Kuala Selangor	144,073	34,658	101,219	8,196
Petaling	1,221,520	252,543	887,866	81,111
Sabak Bernam	55,806	13,486	38,994	3,326
Selangor	174,576	38,127	127,029	9,420
Ulu Langat	741,574	156,587	533,384	51,603
Ulu Selangor	129,325	30,147	91,076	8,102

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

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Selangor	3,283,668	755,320	2,287,124	241,224
Gombak	450,612	104,924	314,658	31,030
Klang	498,209	111,442	348,931	37,836
Kuala Langat	146,089	35,118	101,210	9,761
Kuala Selangor	137,638	33,364	95,291	8,983
Petaling	1,076,610	242,484	750,321	83,805
Sabak Bernam	51,251	12,478	34,783	3,990
Sepang	150,668	36,802	103,994	9,872
Ulu Langat	658,887	150,634	459,860	48,393
Ulu Selangor	113,704	28,074	78,076	7,554

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

Kumpulan sub-etnik Sub-ethnic group	Penduduk Population	Peratus penduduk (%) Percentage of population (%)
Jumlah Penduduk Total Population	6,994,423	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens	6,430,435	91.9
Bumiputera	3,895,880	55.7
Melayu Malay	3,806,213	54.4
Orang Asli Semenanjung	21,312	0.3
Negrito	118	0.0
Senoi	3,656	0.1
Melayu Proto	17,538	0.3
Bumiputera Sabah	41,964	0.6
Kadazan/ Dusun	7,507	0.1
Bajau	5,934	0.1
Murut	1,250	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah Lain	27,273	0.4
Bumiputera Sarawak	26,391	0.4
Iban	7,557	0.1
Bidayuh	2,959	0.0
Melanau	4,551	0.1
Bumiputera Sarawak Lain	11,324	0.2
Cina Chinese	1,756,181	25.1
India Indians	726,017	10.4
Lain-lain Others	52,357	0.7
Bukan Warganegara Non-Malaysian citizens	563,988	8.1

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, Selangor, 2020
Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Taraf Perkahwinan <i>Marital Status</i>				
		Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Batu/ Duda <i>Widowed</i>	Bercerai/ Berpisah <i>Separated/ Divorced</i>	Tidak diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Selangor	4,933,457	1,675,291	2,999,476	102,201	91,685	64,804
Gombak	594,797	184,118	379,103	10,069	13,293	8,214
Klang	776,636	254,677	473,204	16,665	15,275	16,815
Kuala Langat	224,889	68,370	136,348	5,704	3,142	11,325
Kuala Selangor	199,560	65,392	120,567	6,831	2,950	3,820
Petaling	1,632,195	568,734	1,000,189	31,487	31,736	49
Sabak Bernam	80,312	29,386	44,191	4,573	1,605	557
Sepang	242,030	76,517	143,029	4,735	3,843	13,906
Ulu Langat	1,010,422	369,614	598,149	17,087	16,803	8,769
Ulu Selangor	172,616	58,483	104,696	5,050	3,038	1,349

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

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Taraf Perkahwinan <i>Marital Status</i>				
		Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balul/ Duda <i>Widowed</i>	Bercerail/ Berpisah <i>Separated/ Divorced</i>	Tidak diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Selangor	2,657,268	1,002,742	1,534,206	30,327	38,282	51,711
Gombak	312,624	104,893	191,531	3,152	7,110	5,938
Klang	430,003	160,057	244,688	5,060	6,001	14,197
Kuala Langat	119,244	39,680	68,447	1,522	1,123	8,472
Kuala Selangor	102,383	35,445	61,393	1,737	1,206	2,602
Petaling	882,215	343,830	516,282	9,369	12,710	24
Sabak Bernam	42,048	17,854	22,246	1,082	522	344
Sepang	132,429	46,198	72,373	1,277	1,237	11,344
Ulu Langat	543,411	218,580	304,264	5,557	7,282	7,728
Ulu Selangor	92,911	36,205	52,982	1,571	1,091	1,062

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

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Taraf Perkahwinan <i>Marital Status</i>				Tidak diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
		Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balul Duda <i>Widowed</i>	Berceraif/ Berpisah <i>Separated/ Divorced</i>	
Selangor	2,276,189	672,549	1,465,270	71,874	53,403	13,093
Gombak	282,173	79,225	187,572	6,917	6,183	2,276
Klang	346,633	94,620	228,516	11,605	9,274	2,618
Kuala Langat	105,645	28,690	67,901	4,182	2,019	2,853
Kuala Selangor	97,177	29,947	59,174	5,094	1,744	1,218
Petaling	749,980	224,904	483,907	22,118	19,026	25
Sabak Bernam	38,264	11,532	21,945	3,491	1,083	213
Sepang	109,601	30,319	70,656	3,458	2,606	2,562
Ulu Langat	467,011	151,034	293,885	11,530	9,521	1,041
Ulu Selangor	79,705	22,278	51,714	3,479	1,947	287

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Agama <i>Religion</i>					Jantina : Jumlah <i>Sex : Total</i>	
		Islam <i>Islam</i>	Kristian <i>Christianity</i>	Buddha <i>Buddhism</i>	Hindu <i>Hinduism</i>	Lain-lain* <i>Others</i>	Tiada Agama <i>No Religion</i>	Tidak Diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Selangor	6,994,423	4,273,724	344,082	1,512,554	721,090	87,887	48,048	7,038
Gombak	942,400	627,052	38,928	172,400	89,997	8,261	4,059	1,703
Klang	1,088,942	606,824	41,352	232,623	184,432	18,048	5,619	44
Kuala Langat	307,449	210,834	5,316	47,634	31,983	7,595	2,587	1,500
Kuala Selangor	281,711	229,543	2,960	20,938	25,844	896	183	1,347
Petaling	2,298,130	1,227,247	175,618	625,077	222,562	26,215	21,411	-
Sabak Bernam	107,057	81,410	663	18,579	3,941	2,080	384	-
Sepang	325,244	221,158	10,544	52,919	31,214	4,612	2,933	1,864
Ulu Langat	1,400,461	889,562	64,196	317,630	101,610	18,939	8,091	433
Ulu Selangor	243,029	180,094	4,505	24,754	29,507	1,241	2,781	147

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, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)
Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion					Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others		
Selangor	3,710,755	2,270,871	175,157	787,595	398,800	45,752	27,388	5,192
Gombak	491,788	328,090	19,839	88,815	47,141	4,376	2,281	1,246
Klang	590,733	333,622	21,569	122,768	100,229	9,281	3,232	32
Kuala Langat	161,360	110,683	2,650	24,581	17,246	3,991	1,280	929
Kuala Selangor	144,073	116,535	1,425	11,156	13,492	470	111	884
Petaling	1,221,520	656,117	87,303	322,619	129,729	13,711	12,041	-
Sabak Bernam	55,806	41,584	356	10,063	2,519	1,051	233	-
Sepang	174,576	118,184	5,693	27,986	17,054	2,415	1,638	1,606
Ulu Langat	741,574	470,457	33,885	166,360	55,794	9,693	5,014	371
Ulu Selangor	129,325	95,599	2,437	13,247	15,596	764	1,558	124

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, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)
Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020 (cont.d)

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion					Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others		
Selangor	3,283,668	2,002,853	168,925	724,959	322,290	42,135	20,660	1,846
Gombak	450,612	298,962	19,089	83,585	42,856	3,885	1,778	457
Klang	498,209	273,202	19,783	109,855	84,203	8,767	2,387	12
Kuala Langat	146,089	100,151	2,666	23,053	14,737	3,604	1,307	571
Kuala Selangor	137,638	113,008	1,535	9,782	12,352	426	72	463
Petaling	1,076,610	571,130	88,315	302,458	92,833	12,504	9,370	-
Sabak Bernam	51,251	39,826	307	8,516	1,422	1,029	151	-
Sepang	150,668	102,974	4,851	24,933	14,160	2,197	1,295	258
Ulu Langat	658,887	419,105	30,311	151,270	45,816	9,246	3,077	62
Ulu Selangor	113,704	84,495	2,068	11,507	13,911	477	1,223	23

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 8: Bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020
Table 8: Number of households and average household size by administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 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>
Selangor	1,836,410	1,775,862	3.8
Gombak	222,549	216,404	4.2
Klang	263,449	260,159	4.1
Kuala Langat	79,890	78,928	3.7
Kuala Selangor	76,447	67,109	3.9
Petaling	617,686	597,067	3.8
Sabak Bernam	28,398	27,825	3.7
Sepang	99,778	95,467	3.1
Ulu Langat	387,547	372,782	3.6
Ulu Selangor	60,666	60,121	4.0

Jadual 9: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020

Table 9: Number of living quarters, households and population by administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Tempat Kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>
Selangor	2,101,896	1,836,410	6,994,423
Gombak	253,148	222,549	942,400
Klang	301,407	263,449	1,088,942
Kuala Langat	95,799	79,890	307,449
Kuala Selangor	88,913	76,447	281,711
Petaling	679,812	617,686	2,298,130
Sabak Bernam	33,750	28,398	107,057
Sepang	127,628	99,778	325,244
Ulu Langat	431,574	387,547	1,400,461
Ulu Selangor	89,865	60,666	243,029

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

Tempat Kediaman Kosong <i>Living quarters Vacant</i>												
Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual <i>Newly completed/ for rent or sale</i>	%	Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai <i>For repair/ renovation</i>	%	Rumah peranginan/ persinggahan <i>Holiday resort/ Transit</i>	%	Homestay	%	Rumah pekerja bermusim <i>Seasonal workers quarters</i>	%	Hampir roboh <i>Dilapidated</i>	%
Selangor	197,065	58.7	32,959	9.8	40,366	12.0	8,748	2.6	7,185	2.1	2,579	0.4
Gombak	24,637	62.9	3,466	8.9	4,800	12.3	750	1.9	442	1.1	154	1.3
Klang	20,521	51.4	4,428	11.1	6,153	15.4	932	2.3	1,710	4.3	513	1.1
Kuala Langat	9,142	53.9	1,283	7.6	1,941	11.4	335	2.0	583	3.4	182	1.4
Kuala Selangor	11,736	55.0	1,505	7.0	3,967	18.6	391	1.8	464	2.2	308	0.2
Petaling	55,796	62.9	7,895	8.9	7,581	8.6	2,821	3.2	1,872	2.1	206	5.7
Sabak Bernam	895	15.3	319	5.5	1,939	33.2	255	4.4	116	2.0	330	0.3
Sepang	23,074	71.3	2,051	6.3	2,439	7.5	1,141	3.5	547	1.7	93	0.3
Ulu Langat	35,406	57.5	7,466	12.1	7,849	12.8	1,794	2.9	1,107	1.8	169	2.1
Ulu Selangor	15,858	52.8	4,546	15.1	3,697	12.3	329	1.1	344	1.1	624	0.8

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population						Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female				Lelaki Male							
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
MALAYSIA	27,484,596	32,447,385	14,127,608	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		
SELANGOR	5,150,306	6,994,423	2,765,809	3,710,755	2,579,645	3,283,668	1,562,360	2,101,896	1,340,818	1,836,410	3.9	3.8		
Gombak														
Mukim Batu	6,000	13,259	3,141	6,728	2,859	6,531	1,774	3,607	1,548	3,180	3.9	4.2		
Mukim Ulu Kelang	5,215	10,205	2,631	4,999	2,584	5,206	1,493	2,885	1,313	2,813	4.0	3.7		
Mukim Rawang	72,463	112,133	38,496	59,362	33,967	52,771	24,488	32,414	17,304	25,059	4.1	4.5		
Mukim Setapak	38,953	65,102	20,019	32,975	18,934	32,127	10,489	14,924	9,692	15,918	4.0	4.2		
Bandar Batu Arang	6,389	10,550	3,314	5,602	3,075	4,948	2,532	3,173	1,651	2,174	3.8	4.6		
Bandar Kuang	996	1,251	542	658	454	593	276	349	230	273	4.3	4.7		
Bandar Rawang	65,582	75,150	34,349	40,571	31,233	34,579	19,938	21,586	16,325	18,228	4.0	4.2		
Bandar Gombak Setia	4,622	5,966	2,268	3,126	2,354	2,840	1,362	1,700	1,187	1,537	3.9	3.9		
Bandar Ulu Kelang	121,070	167,901	60,316	86,459	60,754	81,442	36,208	46,116	31,761	40,033	3.8	4.2		
Bandar Kepong	63,542	85,960	34,374	45,222	29,168	40,738	20,301	22,036	18,552	19,559	3.4	4.4		
Bandar Kundang	36,418	52,549	18,564	27,100	17,854	25,449	11,805	17,185	8,992	12,845	4.0	4.1		
Bandar Selayang	195,067	265,743	100,270	140,940	94,797	124,803	56,990	69,692	49,916	63,811	3.9	4.2		
Bandar Sungai Buloh	9,902	14,567	5,156	7,392	4,746	7,175	3,123	3,749	2,625	3,385	3.7	4.4		
Bandar Sungai Pusu	16,958	16,680	7,462	7,394	9,496	9,286	995	1,253	849	2,256	4.5	4.5		
Pekan Batu 20	217	1,965	116	1,040	101	925	89	646	59	560	3.7	3.7		
Pekan Kuang	6,091	8,936	3,151	4,513	2,940	4,423	1,848	2,562	1,498	2,101	4.1	4.3		
Pekan Pengkalan Kundang	9,172	20,864	4,744	10,731	4,428	10,133	2,269	5,544	2,075	5,078	4.4	4.1		
Pekan Sungai Buloh	8,270	8,354	4,022	4,175	4,248	4,179	1,764	2,031	1,517	2,387	3.8	4.3		
Pekan Templer	1,767	5,298	920	2,834	847	2,464	626	1,696	436	1,356	4.1	4.0		
Klang														
Mukim Kapar	195,148	269,627	106,473	149,264	88,675	120,363	52,855	73,242	44,616	64,995	4.2	4.0		
Mukim Klang	363,545	490,177	191,572	264,394	171,973	225,783	100,056	141,951	88,150	119,249	4.1	4.0		
Bandar Klang	130,648	152,415	66,194	79,547	64,454	72,868	38,728	41,175	33,609	37,429	3.9	4.0		
Bandar Port Swettenham	24,478	27,219	12,638	14,818	11,840	12,401	6,659	6,926	5,703	5,967	4.3	4.6		
Bandar Sultan Sulaiman	7,539	6,857	5,861	4,632	1,678	2,225	1,931	1,989	1,364	1,623	4.9	4.2		
Bandar Shah Alam Klang	26,643	33,832	15,025	19,199	11,618	14,633	7,613	8,862	6,502	8,144	4.1	4.2		
Pekan Bukit Kemuning	1,206	1,488	650	777	556	711	358	383	289	369	4.2	4.0		
Pekan Kapar	22,461	24,723	11,420	13,498	11,041	11,225	6,448	6,596	4,945	6,252	4.5	3.9		
Pekan Meru	7,619	7,404	4,285	4,029	3,334	3,375	1,779	1,795	1,638	1,701	4.4	4.4		
Pekan Telok Menegun	448	426	223	234	225	192	121	140	118	109	3.8	3.9		
Pekan Batu Empat	18,887	21,898	9,925	11,794	8,962	10,104	5,415	5,530	4,925	5,431	3.8	4.0		
Pekan Pandamaran	43,524	53,916	23,008	29,390	20,516	24,526	12,076	12,818	10,135	12,186	4.3	4.5		

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isti Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isti Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isti Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isti Rumah Average of household size		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isti Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isti Rumah Average of household size	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Kuala Selangor																
Mukim Api-Api	4,073	4,130	2,162	2,162	1,911	1,968	1,246	1,057	1,075	885	3.7	4.6				
Mukim Ujong Permatang	10,126	9,579	5,104	4,919	5,022	4,660	3,049	3,135	2,445	2,611	4.1	3.7				
Mukim Ulu Tinggi	154	73	86	54	68	19	60	66	47	31	3.3	2.1				
Mukim Ijok	50,403	100,899	24,756	52,663	25,647	48,236	16,795	38,187	12,004	25,964	4.1	3.8				
Mukim Jeram	41,054	58,067	21,345	27,900	19,709	30,167	10,204	13,989	8,716	19,272	4.3	4.2				
Mukim Kuala Selangor	5,744	2,702	2,959	1,330	2,785	1,372	1,845	1,057	1,295	804	4.1	3.3				
Mukim Pasangan	6,850	5,391	3,604	2,923	3,246	2,468	1,855	1,829	1,573	1,451	4.4	3.6				
Mukim Tanjong Karang	23,643	22,683	11,946	11,507	11,697	11,176	6,111	7,254	5,556	6,033	4.2	3.7				
Mukim Bestari Jaya	11,949	9,948	5,345	4,703	6,604	5,245	1,912	2,018	1,588	2,792	4.5	4.0				
Bandar Kuala Selangor	12,736	19,504	6,412	9,754	6,324	9,750	4,296	6,490	3,253	4,947	3.9	3.9				
Bandar Tanjong Karang	3,983	3,990	2,007	1,976	1,976	2,014	1,159	1,524	1,034	1,135	3.8	3.5				
Pekan Asam Jawa	3,411	3,380	1,746	1,694	1,665	1,686	815	847	736	768	4.6	4.4				
Pekan Bukit Rotan	168	621	81	308	87	313	50	211	37	142	4.5	4.4				
Pekan Jeram	849	604	448	350	401	254	224	257	199	225	4.3	2.6				
Pekan Kampong Kuantan	1,461	2,183	740	1,111	721	1,072	468	483	363	421	4.0	5.2				
Pekan Kuala Sungai Buloh	4,156	6,119	2,155	2,904	2,001	3,215	1,133	1,647	973	1,400	4.3	4.4				
Pekan Pasir Penambang	2,520	2,527	1,323	1,271	1,197	1,256	701	892	635	705	4.0	3.6				
Pekan Tanjong Karang	2,998	4,979	1,496	2,503	1,502	2,476	996	1,698	805	1,328	3.7	3.7				
Pekan Bukit Belimbing	462	373	244	179	218	194	110	110	106	100	4.4	3.7				
Pekan Bukit Talang	-	541	-	268	-	273	-	192	-	142	-	3.7				
Pekan Kampong Baru Hulu Tiram Buruk	-	806	-	404	-	402	-	295	-	249	-	3.2				
Pekan Parit Mahang	608	1,225	296	615	312	610	226	317	132	264	4.6	4.6				
Pekan Simpang Tiga Ijok	4,255	5,874	2,187	3,092	2,068	2,782	1,169	1,600	1,025	1,414	4.2	4.1				
Pekan Sungai Sembilang	419	1,850	235	1,598	184	252	100	164	92	163	4.6	3.1				
Pekan Taman Pkns	-	863	-	419	-	444	-	238	-	222	-	3.9				
Pekan Tambak Jawa	-	611	-	295	-	316	-	178	-	159	-	3.8				
Pekan Bestari Jaya	13,235	12,195	7,792	7,177	5,443	5,018	3,090	3,178	2,764	2,826	4.2	3.7				
Petaling																
Mukim Bukit Raja	52,084	146,534	25,764	76,609	26,320	69,925	14,788	42,469	12,577	38,978	4.0	3.9				
Mukim Damansara	112,450	163,701	57,984	87,944	54,466	75,757	33,838	53,766	29,071	45,756	3.8	3.6				
Mukim Petaling	184,507	241,702	95,472	126,824	89,035	114,878	54,515	71,522	47,822	63,815	3.6	4.0				
Mukim Sungai Buloh	164,453	222,858	86,791	119,860	77,662	102,998	50,892	71,148	44,547	61,992	3.7	3.6				
Bandar Petaling Jaya	220,668	271,030	107,060	142,595	113,608	128,435	64,087	77,351	58,967	69,704	3.6	3.7				
Bandar Shah Alam	167,980	210,480	81,236	112,003	86,744	98,477	42,348	57,322	40,098	64,102	4.0	3.9				
Bandar Damansara	11,539	19,205	5,596	10,219	5,943	8,986	4,527	5,581	3,784	5,126	3.0	3.7				
Bandar Glenmarie	3,830	7,265	2,340	3,345	1,490	3,920	909	2,361	794	1,956	4.4	3.7				
Bandar Petaling Jaya Selatan	78,376	83,141	40,543	44,465	37,833	38,676	21,583	23,220	19,681	21,366	3.9	3.9				
Bandar Saujana	2,813	5,801	1,386	3,126	1,427	2,675	1,110	2,344	804	1,896	3.5	3.1				
Bandar Sri Damansara	38,087	48,556	19,436	24,382	18,651	24,174	12,625	14,200	11,447	13,054	3.3	3.7				

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female		2010	2020	2010	2020
	2010	2020	2010	2020				
Petaling (samb./cont'd)								
Bandar Subang Jaya	36,284	41,498	18,281	23,732	11,494	11,891	10,446	10,937
Bandar Sunway	67,071	72,162	34,763	40,020	18,997	20,653	17,890	19,200
Pekan Batu Tiga	4,173	5,419	2,426	2,834	1,226	1,619	1,143	1,504
Pekan Serdang	89,025	105,445	47,921	55,465	25,066	28,868	23,797	26,925
Pekan Sungai Buloh	366	63	180	29	88	24	79	22
Pekan Sungai Pechala	814	1,551	403	775	276	575	255	532
Pekan Cempaka	8,837	10,676	4,553	5,410	2,731	3,111	2,487	2,855
Pekan Country Height	736	5,739	503	3,447	137	2,195	124	1,482
Pekan Desa Puchong	9,324	11,777	5,528	6,156	2,739	3,598	2,602	3,026
Pekan Hicom	35,374	36,802	18,787	19,466	9,835	9,663	8,653	8,909
Pekan Kayu Ara	18,067	25,958	9,503	13,425	5,575	6,525	5,150	6,595
Pekan Kinrara	81,588	93,822	42,485	51,441	24,457	29,649	22,501	24,779
Pekan Baru Hicom	2,102	942	1,285	563	635	345	524	304
Pekan Baru Subang	19,745	22,280	10,439	12,054	5,940	5,940	5,214	5,237
Pekan Baru Sungai Besi	14,527	23,246	7,919	13,941	5,136	5,719	4,314	4,763
Pekan Baru Sungai Buloh	101,360	124,122	50,410	65,194	30,177	37,685	26,874	32,154
Pekan Penaga	13,572	27,118	7,334	14,785	4,068	9,397	3,800	7,651
Pekan Puchong Jaya	47,763	67,041	25,201	34,965	15,571	19,294	13,497	17,998
Pekan Puchong Perdana	84,803	90,718	44,904	47,089	23,885	28,082	21,743	24,506
Pekan Subang	2,206	1,574	1,272	926	633	355	576	324
Pekan Subang Jaya	90,971	109,917	46,389	58,444	28,576	33,340	25,601	30,251

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

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			
	2010		2020		L elaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
Kuala Langat	Mukim Bandar	11,494	14,147	6,077	7,632	5,417	6,515	2,939	4,640	2,445	4,105	4.5	3.3							
	Mukim Batu	8,684	8,943	4,455	4,543	4,229	4,400	2,212	2,476	1,999	2,050	4.3	4.3							
	Mukim Jugra	7,572	7,198	3,897	3,657	3,675	3,541	1,733	1,951	1,462	1,624	4.2	3.5							
	Mukim Kelanang	18,042	16,473	9,491	8,624	8,551	7,849	4,562	4,860	4,012	4,401	4.5	3.8							
	Mukim Morib	2,949	3,122	1,477	1,586	1,472	1,536	656	998	607	685	4.9	4.5							
	Mukim Tanjong Duabelas	53,430	111,654	28,332	60,010	25,098	51,644	16,389	38,699	12,690	29,596	4.2	3.6							
	Mukim Telok Panglima Garang	30,660	49,155	16,174	25,107	14,486	24,048	7,469	13,965	6,668	13,023	4.6	3.8							
	Bandar Banting	25,630	27,355	12,840	13,801	12,790	13,554	7,044	8,180	6,182	7,085	4.1	3.8							
	Bandar Jenjarom	10,093	10,115	5,314	5,403	4,779	4,712	2,684	2,806	2,302	2,549	4.4	3.9							
	Bandar Sijangkang	5,638	5,723	2,963	2,839	2,675	2,884	1,319	1,338	1,225	1,316	4.6	4.3							
	Bandar Tanjong Sepat	7,599	8,061	3,866	4,139	3,733	3,922	2,034	2,236	1,863	2,000	4.1	4.0							
	Bandar Telok Panglima Garang	6,772	6,697	3,630	3,447	3,142	3,250	1,706	1,833	1,530	1,559	4.4	4.3							
	Pekan Batu	-	412	-	177	-	235	-	99	-	68	-	6.1							
	Pekan Bukit Changgang	3,923	2,699	2,073	1,435	1,850	1,264	839	870	721	695	4.4	3.8							
	Pekan Chodoi	-	301	-	165	-	136	-	98	-	72	-	4.1							
	Pekan Jenjarom	7,629	12,874	3,992	7,167	3,637	5,707	1,965	3,784	1,654	3,014	4.6	4.2							
	Pekan Kanchong	338	600	176	309	162	291	107	170	78	139	4.3	4.3							
	Pekan Morib	353	406	182	208	171	198	109	180	91	108	3.9	3.7							
	Pekan Sijangkang	-	583	-	301	-	282	-	179	-	159	-	3.6							
Pekan Simpang Morib	814	916	427	478	387	438	236	352	185	295	4.4	3.1								
Pekan Sungai Manggis	4,567	4,704	2,230	2,462	2,337	2,242	1,281	1,492	1,018	1,286	4.5	3.6								
Pekan Sungai Raba	-	156	-	81	-	75	-	80	-	54	-	2.8								
Pekan Tanjong Duabelas	232	437	112	213	120	224	51	149	48	126	4.8	3.4								
Pekan Telok Datok	2,606	2,093	1,274	1,087	1,332	1,006	689	671	616	579	4.2	3.6								
Pekan Telok	10,619	12,161	5,742	6,208	4,877	5,953	2,638	3,437	2,276	3,107	4.7	3.9								
Pekan Tongkah	570	433	289	250	281	183	150	256	126	193	4.5	2.2								
Sabak Bernam	Mukim Bagan Nakhoda Omar	11,159	9,703	5,349	4,853	5,810	4,850	2,584	3,025	2,347	2,316	4.0	3.5							
	Mukim Panchang Bedena	19,179	17,975	9,549	9,142	9,630	8,833	5,554	5,568	4,451	4,732	4.3	3.8							
	Mukim Pasir Panjang	11,403	10,541	5,678	5,371	5,725	5,170	2,953	3,301	2,680	2,912	4.2	3.6							
	Mukim Sabak	11,049	11,793	5,804	6,224	5,245	5,569	3,277	3,958	2,789	3,313	3.9	3.6							
	Mukim Sungai Panjang	8,225	10,586	4,195	5,327	4,030	5,259	2,276	2,823	2,014	2,382	4.1	4.5							
	Pekan Bagan Terap	343	326	170	180	173	146	102	114	89	85	3.9	3.9							
	Pekan Sekinchan	11,558	13,226	6,051	7,719	5,507	5,507	3,112	3,759	2,804	3,387	4.1	3.8							
	Pekan Sabak	8,696	10,054	4,306	5,071	4,390	4,983	2,843	3,189	2,250	2,764	3.8	3.7							
	Pekan Sungai Air Tawar	487	88	267	47	220	41	164	48	134	33	3.6	2.7							
	Pekan Bagan Nakhoda Omar	-	530	-	301	-	229	-	188	-	162	-	3.3							
	Pekan Parit Baru	464	374	227	176	237	198	140	184	131	127	3.5	2.9							
	Pekan Pasir Panjang	619	642	349	324	270	318	149	226	143	166	4.0	3.9							
	Pekan Sekinchan Site A	651	667	344	349	307	318	151	158	140	151	4.7	4.4							

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female		Lelaki Male		Isi Rumah Households		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Sabak Bernam (samb./cont'd)												
Pekan Sungai Besar	19,251	19,754	9,825	10,316	9,426	9,438	5,588	6,953	4,679	5,643	4.1	3.5
Pekan Sungai Haji Dorani	447	501	232	245	215	256	111	159	101	129	4.4	3.9
Pekan Sungai Nibong	178	299	98	163	80	136	58	97	48	98	3.7	3.1
Sepang												
Mukim Dengkil	126,209	188,903	66,512	101,337	59,697	87,566	35,810	55,860	30,250	799	3.9	3.3
Mukim Labu	7,194	19,862	3,823	10,226	3,371	9,636	2,302	5,230	1,777	4,945	4.0	3.8
Mukim Sepang	18,970	17,423	9,782	8,800	9,188	8,600	5,851	4,957	4,549	20,829	4.2	3.5
Bandar Sepang	2,744	2,988	1,410	1,506	1,334	1,482	781	748	640	100	4.0	4.0
Bandar Baru Bangi	-	3,555	-	2,305	-	1,250	-	799	-	748	-	2.7
Bandar Baru Salak Tinggi	21,534	18,386	12,522	10,238	9,012	8,148	4,940	4,945	4,465	246	4.2	3.3
Bandar Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa S	384	395	204	207	180	188	89	100	71	55,860	5.4	3.9
Bandar Sungai Merab	641	956	337	482	304	474	138	246	145	5,230	4.0	3.9
Bandar Cyberjaya	11,872	49,276	7,160	27,082	4,712	22,194	3,136	20,829	2,840	4,957	3.2	2.3
Pekan Dengkil	7,672	11,371	4,077	5,464	3,595	5,907	1,876	3,126	1,760	356	4.4	3.6
Pekan Salak	1,208	429	863	233	345	196	310	109	235	455	3.9	3.7
Pekan Sungai Pelek	6,412	6,791	3,305	3,453	3,107	3,338	2,014	1,847	1,651	68	3.9	3.7
Pekan Bukit Bisa	1,105	2,387	554	1,676	551	711	336	455	305	3,126	3.6	3.4
Pekan Dato' Bakar Baginda	496	308	263	149	233	159	114	68	109	109	4.6	4.2
Pekan Baru Salak Tinggi	230	1,216	107	593	123	623	84	356	72	82	3.2	3.4
Pekan Sungai Merab	683	339	355	166	328	173	144	82	136	1,847	5.0	4.2
Ulu Langat												
Mukim Beranang	46,330	69,900	24,359	36,724	21,971	33,176	12,073	22,748	11,193	17,952	4.1	4.1
Mukim Cheras	70,346	101,767	35,136	54,667	35,210	47,100	21,640	34,402	18,674	28,955	3.7	3.7
Mukim Ampang	11,627	13,973	6,098	7,747	5,529	6,226	4,127	4,049	3,171	3,629	3.7	3.7
Mukim Ulu Langat	48,073	50,572	24,225	26,843	23,848	23,729	12,872	16,261	11,763	14,354	4.0	4.0
Mukim Ulu Semenyih	2,693	3,715	1,450	2,001	1,243	1,714	744	1,075	643	1,031	4.1	4.1
Mukim Kajang	43,337	84,031	20,352	40,526	22,985	43,505	7,811	17,332	6,634	23,109	3.9	3.9
Mukim Semenyih	54,590	91,808	28,531	47,506	26,059	44,302	14,957	31,805	13,021	25,657	4.1	4.1
Bandar Cheras	69,372	68,635	36,134	37,017	33,238	31,618	20,879	24,409	17,823	20,508	3.9	3.9
Bandar Ulu Langat	761	194	503	100	258	94	145	52	143	52	4.2	4.2
Bandar Kajang	123,468	156,587	63,402	84,741	60,066	71,846	34,503	41,138	30,942	37,370	4.0	4.0
Bandar Semenyih	4,422	3,796	2,306	2,000	2,116	1,796	1,203	1,207	1,014	998	4.4	4.4
Bandar Ampang	331,049	339,825	169,911	180,608	161,138	159,217	99,161	111,883	89,552	103,050	3.7	3.7

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female		Lelaki Male		Isi Rumah Households		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Ulu Langat (samb./cont'd)												
Bandar Country Height	3,720	4,147	1,862	2,149	1,858	1,998	1,046	1,222	812	1,030	4.6	4.0
Bandar Balakong	227	304	124	152	103	152	88	75	79	76	2.9	4.0
Bandar Baru Bangi	94,754	114,415	48,301	59,651	46,453	54,764	24,949	29,210	22,910	27,418	3.9	4.1
Bandar Batu 9, Cheras	8,893	6,626	4,539	3,592	4,354	3,034	2,419	2,597	2,267	2,274	3.9	2.9
Bandar Batu 18, Semenyih	21,879	23,659	11,968	12,875	9,911	10,784	5,956	7,999	5,640	5,901	3.9	4.0
Bandar Batu 26, Beranang	639	470	423	297	216	173	131	121	123	96	4.2	4.9
Pekan Tarun	-	504	-	251	-	253	-	127	-	127	-	4.0
Pekan Bangi Lama	8,465	26,077	4,277	12,122	4,188	13,955	2,450	4,527	2,021	6,438	4.2	5.3
Pekan Batu 18 Ulu Langat	1,246	697	644	346	602	351	333	327	306	211	4.1	3.3
Pekan Batu 23, Sungai Lalang	917	164	478	80	439	84	227	73	202	73	4.5	2.2
Pekan Batu 26, Beranang	1,460	3,215	788	1,792	672	1,423	390	897	355	779	4.1	4.1
Pekan Bukit Sungai Raya	417	395	202	200	215	195	99	99	98	101	4.3	3.9
Pekan Cheras	90,696	96,756	47,398	51,360	43,298	45,396	28,445	34,379	24,809	29,420	3.7	3.3
Pekan Desa Raya	280	317	153	158	127	159	71	79	71	79	3.9	4.0
Pekan Dusun Tua Ulu Langat	753	775	383	390	370	385	175	255	163	236	4.6	3.3
Pekan Kajang	62,099	90,590	34,224	51,323	27,875	39,267	19,528	27,771	15,934	23,556	3.9	3.9
Pekan Kampong Pasir Batu 14 Semenyih	-	522	-	259	-	263	-	237	-	234	-	2.2
Pekan Kampong Sungai Tangkas	7,978	18,021	4,514	10,235	3,464	7,786	1,884	6,446	1,629	5,229	4.2	3.4
Pekan Semenyih	17,962	19,724	9,245	10,129	8,717	9,595	4,931	6,182	4,093	5,356	4.3	3.7
Pekan Simpang Balak	3,327	3,784	1,593	1,842	1,734	1,942	933	980	876	949	3.8	4.0
Pekan Sri Nanding	4,925	4,418	2,549	2,189	2,376	2,229	1,188	1,320	1,169	1,102	4.2	4.0
Pekan Sungai Makau	1,493	771	789	395	704	376	385	290	378	223	3.9	3.5
Ulu Selangor												
Mukim Batang Kali	22,026	30,935	11,601	16,300	10,425	14,635	6,243	8,332	5,114	7,198	4.2	4.3
Mukim Buloh Telor	325	495	176	272	149	223	92	174	79	137	4.1	3.6
Mukim Ampang Pechah	2,588	2,120	1,324	1,104	1,264	1,016	813	544	592	479	4.0	4.4
Mukim Ulu Bernam	20,618	21,132	10,346	11,141	10,272	9,991	6,115	6,556	5,071	5,707	3.9	3.7
Mukim Ulu Yam	20,266	20,334	10,410	10,404	9,856	9,930	7,880	6,668	4,851	4,984	4.2	4.1
Mukim Kalumpang	1,954	2,583	990	1,401	964	1,182	678	684	558	606	3.5	4.3
Mukim Kerling	3,331	3,309	1,665	1,749	1,666	1,560	1,137	889	891	702	3.7	4.7
Mukim Kuala Kalumpang	2,795	2,788	1,428	1,431	1,367	1,357	965	888	685	701	4.1	4.0
Mukim Peretak	424	467	210	218	214	249	106	124	96	106	4.4	4.4
Mukim Rasa	2,671	1,850	1,355	1,002	1,316	848	812	563	680	511	3.9	3.6
Mukim Serendah	28,629	41,638	15,135	21,902	13,494	19,736	18,731	20,213	6,391	10,800	4.4	3.8

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Jumlah Total		Penduduk Population		Perempuan Female		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
			Lelaki Male									
Ulu Selangor (samb./cont'd)												
Mukim Sungai Gumut	2,991	4,242	1,491	2,199	1,500	2,043	1,380	1,506	836	878	3.6	4.1
Mukim Sungai Tinggi	1,884	2,514	1,070	1,324	814	1,190	612	627	446	552	4.2	4.6
Bandar Ulu Yam	292	900	143	469	149	431	92	220	71	212	4.1	4.2
Bandar Ulu Yam Baharu	1,328	812	701	408	627	404	356	300	313	194	4.2	4.2
Bandar Kalumpang	1,518	673	773	324	745	349	455	302	386	205	3.9	3.3
Bandar Kuala Kubu Bharu	10,736	12,457	5,431	6,492	5,305	5,965	3,444	3,831	2,698	2,967	4.0	4.2
Bandar Rasa	4,764	1,470	2,462	779	2,302	691	1,112	433	1,027	383	4.6	3.8
Bandar Serendah	51,214	71,202	27,783	38,878	23,431	32,324	28,142	31,075	12,589	18,507	4.0	3.9
Bandar Batang Kali	3,601	7,401	1,883	4,101	1,718	3,300	1,174	2,199	919	1,809	3.9	4.1
Bandar Ulu Bernam I	817	1,854	405	957	412	897	282	490	230	451	3.6	4.1
Bandar Ulu Bernam II	5,018	3,564	1,445	1,805	3,573	1,759	268	874	224	769	3.5	4.8
Bandar Sungai Chik	3,281	5,977	1,636	3,100	1,645	2,877	1,089	1,947	780	1,445	4.2	4.1
Pekan Kerling	93	360	49	197	44	163	29	91	23	74	4.0	4.9
Pekan Simpang Sungai Choh	1,223	855	613	468	610	387	324	335	318	255	3.8	3.4

Jadual 12: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Selangor, 2020
Table 12: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by local authority areas, Selangor, 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			
MALAYSIA	32,447,385	16,966,217	15,481,168	9,614,139	8,234,644	3.9
SELANGOR						
M.P. Selayang	764,327	400,363	363,964	204,147	179,707	4.3
M.P. Ampang Jaya	531,904	279,813	252,091	164,933	149,525	3.6
M.B. Shah Alam	812,327	437,306	375,021	236,343	218,609	3.9
M.P. Klang	902,025	488,877	413,148	245,089	216,724	4.1
M.P. Kuala Langat	307,418	161,329	146,089	95,799	79,888	3.7
M.P. Kuala Selangor	281,717	144,079	137,638	88,913	76,453	3.9
M.B. Petaling Jaya	771,687	405,010	366,677	231,990	207,058	3.7
M.B. Subang Jaya	902,086	481,916	420,170	267,797	238,763	3.8
M.D. Sabak Bernam	107,059	55,808	51,251	33,750	28,400	3.7
M.P. Sepang	324,585	173,917	150,668	127,628	99,757	3.1
M.P. Kajang	1,047,356	553,912	493,444	315,642	280,894	3.7
M.P. Hulu Selangor	241,932	128,425	113,507	89,865	60,632	4.0

Indikator Demografi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Demographic Indicators,
State*

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

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators							
	Kelahiran Hidup Live births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian perinatal Perinatal deaths	Kematian neonatal Neonatal deaths
Selangor	93,257	14.3	25,359	3.9	67,898	10.4	663	279
Gombak	11,618	14.2	3,307	4.0	8,311	10.1	101	37
Klang	14,417	14.1	4,370	4.3	10,047	9.8	112	46
Kuala Langat	5,801	21.3	1,411	5.2	4,390	16.1	40	19
Kuala Selangor	4,261	16.8	1,274	5.0	2,987	11.7	18	9
Petaling	28,048	13.0	7,144	3.3	20,904	9.7	191	87
Sabak Bernam	2,042	15.9	932	7.3	1,110	8.6	15	5
Sepang	4,032	15.7	731	2.8	3,301	12.8	36	16
Ulu Langat	19,549	14.2	5,022	3.7	14,527	10.6	128	48
Ulu Selangor	3,489	14.5	1,168	4.9	2,321	9.6	22	12

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

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators								
	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler deaths	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	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Selangor	417	84	501	23.0	25,201	8,607	7,402	1,537	76.3 ^a
Gombak	54	9	63	3.0	3,279	996	1,127	176	-
Klang	72	13	85	4.0	3,365	1,801	996	313	-
Kuala Langat	27	4	31	2.0	1,446	438	395	61	-
Kuala Selangor	17	8	25	2.0	1,426	249	402	26	-
Petaling	131	18	149	3.0	6,515	2,831	2,093	557	-
Sabak Bernam	8	3	11	0.0	874	133	187	32	-
Selangor	24	6	30	1.0	1,205	272	371	44	-
Ulu Langat	69	21	90	6.0	4,750	1,628	1,447	289	-
Ulu Selangor	15	2	17	2.0	1,307	259	384	39	-

Nota/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

^P **Permulaan**

^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, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)
Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators							
	Kelahiran Hidup Live births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural Increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian perinatal Perinatal deaths	Kematian neonatal Neonatal deaths
Selangor	48,159	14.3	14,823	4.4	33,336	9.9	367	163
Gombak	5,949	14.1	1,974	4.7	3,975	9.4	59	23
Klang	7,442	13.7	2,562	4.7	4,880	9.0	52	25
Kuala Langat	2,947	20.7	825	5.8	2,122	14.9	23	11
Kuala Selangor	2,222	17.1	733	5.7	1,489	11.5	11	5
Petaling	14,552	13.2	4,056	3.7	10,496	9.5	115	54
Sabak Bernam	1,066	16.4	541	8.3	525	8.1	5	3
Sepang	2,045	14.7	440	3.2	1,605	11.6	19	8
Ulu Langat	10,114	14.3	2,982	4.2	7,132	10.1	72	28
Ulu Selangor	1,822	14.7	710	5.7	1,112	9.0	11	6

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

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators								
		Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler deaths	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	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Selangor		231	48	279	-	25,201	8,607	7,402	1,537	74.2 ^a
Gombak		29	5	34	-	3,279	996	1,127	176	-
Klang		39	8	47	-	3,365	1,801	996	313	-
Kuala Langat		16	2	18	-	1,446	438	395	61	-
Kuala Selangor		7	7	14	-	1,426	249	402	26	-
Petaling		79	9	88	-	6,515	2,831	2,093	557	-
Sabak Bernam		3	1	4	-	874	133	187	32	-
Sepang		12	4	16	-	1,205	272	371	44	-
Ulu Langat		38	10	48	-	4,750	1,628	1,447	289	-
Ulu Selangor		8	2	10	-	1,307	259	384	39	-

Nota/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

^P **Permulaan**

^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, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)
Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators							
	Kelahiran Hidup Live births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural Increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian perinatal Perinatal deaths	Kematian neonatal Neonatal deaths
Selangor	45,098	14.3	10,536	3.3	34,562	11.0	296	116
Gombak	5,669	14.2	1,333	3.3	4,336	10.9	42	14
Klang	6,975	14.6	1,808	3.8	5,167	10.8	60	21
Kuala Langat	2,854	21.9	586	4.5	2,268	17.4	17	8
Kuala Selangor	2,039	16.4	541	4.3	1,498	12.0	7	4
Petaling	13,496	12.8	3,088	2.9	10,408	9.9	76	33
Sabak Bernam	976	15.3	391	6.1	585	9.2	10	2
Sepang	1,987	16.7	291	2.5	1,696	14.3	17	8
Ulu Langat	9,435	14.2	2,040	3.1	7,395	11.1	56	20
Ulu Selangor	1,667	14.3	458	3.9	1,209	10.4	11	6

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

Jantina :Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators								
		Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler deaths	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	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Selangor		186	36	222	-	21,249	8,531	7,243	1,486	78.7 ^a
Gombak		25	4	29	-	2,887	1,001	1,056	193	-
Klang		33	5	38	-	3,081	1,778	993	295	-
Kuala Langat		11	2	13	-	1,382	464	427	67	-
Kuala Selangor		10	1	11	-	1,433	266	417	36	-
Petaling		52	9	61	-	5,114	2,777	2,049	502	-
Sabak Bernam		5	2	7	-	1,040	121	186	26	-
Sepang		12	2	14	-	1,113	235	387	36	-
Ulu Langat		31	11	42	-	3,822	1,648	1,363	301	-
Ulu Selangor		7	0	7	-	1,329	241	365	30	-

Nota/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

^P **Permulaan**

^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, Selangor, 2020
Table 14 : Live births (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 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>
Selangor	93,257	48,159	45,098	14.3	14.3	14.3
Gombak	11,618	5,949	5,669	14.2	14.1	14.2
Klang	14,417	7,442	6,975	14.1	13.7	14.6
Kuala Langat	5,801	2,947	2,854	21.3	20.7	21.9
Kuala Selangor	4,261	2,222	2,039	16.8	17.1	16.4
Petaling	28,048	14,552	13,496	13.0	13.2	12.8
Sabak Bernam	2,042	1,066	976	15.9	16.4	15.3
Selangor	4,032	2,045	1,987	15.7	14.7	16.7
Ulu Langat	19,549	10,114	9,435	14.2	14.3	14.2
Ulu Selangor	3,489	1,822	1,667	14.5	14.7	14.3

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, Selangor, 2020
Table 15 : Deaths (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 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>
Selangor	25,359	14,823	10,536	3.9	4.4	3.3
Gombak	3,307	1,974	1,333	4.0	4.7	3.3
Klang	4,370	2,562	1,808	4.3	4.7	3.8
Kuala Langat	1,411	825	586	5.2	5.8	4.5
Kuala Selangor	1,274	733	541	5.0	5.7	4.3
Petaling	7,144	4,056	3,088	3.3	3.7	2.9
Sabak Bernam	932	541	391	7.3	8.3	6.1
Sepang	731	440	291	2.8	3.2	2.5
Ulu Langat	5,022	2,982	2,040	3.7	4.2	3.1
Ulu Selangor	1,168	710	458	4.9	5.7	3.9

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, Selangor, 2020
Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Selangor, 2020

		Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total	
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		2,606	16.7
2. Pneumonia		1,820	11.7
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		1,063	6.8
4. Transport accidents		537	3.4
5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung		410	2.6
6. Malignant neoplasm of breast		319	2.0
7. Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus		315	2.0
8. Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts		220	1.4
9. Diseases of the liver		212	1.4
10. Chronic lower respiratory diseases		162	1.0
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		15,617	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over		4,270	43.8
2. Darah tinggi Hypertension		569	5.8
3. Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus		509	5.2
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases		304	3.1
5. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer		192	2.0
6. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer		183	1.9
7. Barah payu dara Breast cancer		161	1.7
8. Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases		146	1.5
9. Barah hati Liver cancer		135	1.4
10. Lelah Asthma		110	1.1
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		9,742	

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

			Jantina : Lelaki Sex : Male	
Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%	
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	1,912	19.9	
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	1,077	11.2	
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	645	6.7	
4.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	474	4.9	
5.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	258	2.7	
6.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	188	2.0	
7.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	162	1.7	
8.	<i>Diseases of the liver</i>	151	1.6	
9.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	110	1.1	
10.	<i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	91	0.9	
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		9,626		
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%	
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	1,931	37.2	
2.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	313	6.0	
3.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	300	5.8	
4.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	181	3.5	
5.	Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	127	2.4	
6.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	112	2.2	
7.	Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	101	1.9	
8.	Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	96	1.8	
9.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	76	1.5	
10.	Barah prostat <i>Prostate cancer</i>	40	0.8	
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		5,197		

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

				Jantina : Perempuan <i>Sex : Female</i>	
Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%		
1. <i>Pneumonia</i>		743	12.4		
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		694	11.6		
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		418	7.0		
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>		319	5.3		
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		152	2.5		
6. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>		127	2.1		
7. <i>Malignant neoplasm of ovary</i>		85	1.4		
8. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		73	1.2		
9. <i>Transport accidents</i>		63	1.1		
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri</i>		61	1.0		
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		5,991			
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>		2,339	51.5		
2. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>		256	5.6		
3. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		209	4.6		
4. <i>Barah payu dara</i> <i>Breast cancer</i>		159	3.5		
5. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		123	2.7		
6. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		82	1.8		
7. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru</i> <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		65	1.4		
8. <i>Barah hati</i> <i>Liver cancer</i>		39	0.9		
9. <i>Barah rahim</i> <i>Uterus cancer</i>		36	0.8		
10. <i>Lelah</i> <i>Asthma</i>		34	0.7		
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		4,545			

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

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

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		332	16.4
2. Pneumonia		204	10.1
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		148	7.3
4. Transport accidents		71	3.5
5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung		52	2.6
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		2,022	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		537	41.8
2. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		79	6.1
3. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		77	6.0
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		44	3.4
5. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		32	2.5
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,285	

Jadual 16.2: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) Klang, 2020

Table 16.2: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) Klang, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		401	16.7
2. Pneumonia		329	13.7
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		143	6.0
4. Transport accidents		107	4.5
5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung		57	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		2,398	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		943	47.8
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		116	5.9
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		93	4.7
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		56	2.8
5. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		46	2.3
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,972	

Jadual 16.3: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) Kuala Langat, 2020
Table 16.3: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) Kuala Langat, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		141	16.6
2. Pneumonia		100	11.8
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		54	6.4
4. Transport accidents		46	5.4
5. Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus		18	2.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		847	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		226	40.1
2. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		48	8.5
3. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		45	8.0
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		21	3.7
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		13	2.3
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		564	

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

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		162	19.7
2. Pneumonia		80	9.7
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		61	7.4
4. Transport accidents		47	5.7
5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung		20	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		823	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		226	50.1
2. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		25	5.5
3. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		20	4.4
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		12	2.7
5. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		8	1.8
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		451	

Jadual 16.5: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) Petaling, 2020

Table 16.5: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) Petaling, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>	Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	769	17.0
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	482	10.7
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	315	7.0
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	164	3.6
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	124	2.7
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	4,525	
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>	1,140	43.5
2. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>	147	5.6
3. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	112	4.3
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	78	3.0
5. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	54	2.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	2,619	

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

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		97	16.9
2. Pneumonia		61	10.6
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		47	8.2
4. Transport accidents		28	4.9
5. Diabetes mellitus		23	4.0
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		573	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		143	39.8
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		34	9.5
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		32	8.9
4. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>		7	1.9
5. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		6	1.7
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		359	

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

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>	Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	81	18.0
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	51	11.4
3. <i>Transport accidents</i>	21	4.7
4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	19	4.2
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	9	2.0
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	449	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>	Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	136	48.2
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	12	4.3
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	12	4.3
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9	3.2
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	7	2.5
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	282	

Jadual 16.8: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) Ulu Langat, 2020

Table 16.8: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) Ulu Langat, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		496	15.5
2. Pneumonia		410	12.8
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		237	7.4
4. Transport accidents		86	2.7
5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung		75	2.3
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		3,203	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		726	39.9
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		103	5.7
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		93	5.1
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		68	3.7
5. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		38	2.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,819	

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

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		127	16.3
2. Pneumonia		103	13.3
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		39	5.0
4. Transport accidents		26	3.3
5. Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus		13	1.7
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		777	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		193	49.4
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		15	3.8
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		15	3.8
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		11	2.8
5. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		6	1.5
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		391	

Indikator Sosial dan Ekonomi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Social and Economic Indicators,
State*

Jadual 17: Saiz keluasan tanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 17: Size of land area by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

		(km ²)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Luas kawasan <i>Land area</i>
SELANGOR	2018	7,951
	2019	7,951
	2020	7,951
Gombak	2018	653
	2019	653
	2020	653
Klang	2018	632
	2019	632
	2020	632
Kuala Langat	2018	855
	2019	855
	2020	855
Kuala Selangor	2018	1,187
	2019	1,187
	2020	1,187
Petaling	2018	487
	2019	487
	2020	487
Sabak Bernam	2018	1,004
	2019	1,004
	2020	1,004
Sepang	2018	552
	2019	552
	2020	552
Ulu Langat	2018	833
	2019	833
	2020	833
Ulu Selangor	2018	1,749
	2019	1,749
	2020	1,749

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

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

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

							(km)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jabatan Kerja Raya <i>Public Works Department</i>	Pihak Tempatan <i>Local Authority</i>	Pejabat Daerah & Tanah <i>Land & District Office</i>	Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran <i>Department Of Irrigation & Drainage</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	20,998.7	4,462.1	11,940.7	3,402.4	1,193.5	
	2019	23,474.8	4,385.9	14,266.1	3,422.6	1,400.3	
	2020	24,480.0	4,356.3	14,978.1	3,390.9	1,754.6	
Gombak	2018	1,479.0	105.0	999.6	364.8	9.6	
	2019	1,777.7	104.8	1286.3	377.0	9.6	
	2020	1,844.7	104.8	1335.0	395.3	9.6	
Klang	2018	2,465.9	449.8	1,478.0	535.3	2.8	
	2019	2,683.4	456.1	1,672.0	540.1	15.3	
	2020	2,712.0	461.6	1,687.3	547.4	15.6	
Kuala Langat	2018	1,695.6	1,093.9	356.4	221.0	24.2	
	2019	1,891.3	1,093.8	544.9	229.5	23.0	
	2020	1,930.8	1,117.9	564.2	224.5	24.2	
Kuala Selangor	2018	2,305.4	895.2	673.0	571.8	165.4	
	2019	2,455.2	907.0	774.0	563.1	211.2	
	2020	2,611.9	902.9	774.0	541.4	393.6	
Petaling	2018	5,351.2	231.2	4,955.7	164.2	-	
	2019	5,506.5	236.2	5,106.1	164.1	-	
	2020	5,468.8	213.7	5,133.5	121.6	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	2,512.6	870.3	87.4	861.4	693.5	
	2019	2,686.9	837.6	195.6	863.0	790.8	
	2020	2,693.9	838.6	196.2	869.2	789.9	
Sepang	2018	1,297.0	368.9	542.7	210.3	175.2	
	2019	1,536.0	315.8	831.2	210.4	178.4	
	2020	1,834.8	282.7	1,164.4	218.7	169.0	
Ulu Langat	2018	3,010.6	250.0	2,366.8	339.5	54.3	
	2019	3,849.7	235.6	3,171.2	339.5	103.5	
	2020	4,270.0	235.6	3,429.9	336.0	268.6	
Ulu Selangor	2018	881.5	197.8	481.1	134.1	68.5	
	2019	1,088.0	198.9	684.7	135.8	68.5	
	2020	1,113.1	198.6	693.6	136.8	84.0	

Sumber: Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia

Source: Public Works Department Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	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>
SELANGOR	2018	10,921	95,188	183,014	106,149	357,194
	2019	11,121	95,189	183,462	107,570	367,946
	2020	11,571	95,270	183,172	107,617	376,779
Gombak	2018	626	8,026	19,460	6,239	53,325
	2019	626	8,026	19,460	6,239	54,731
	2020	626	8,026	19,460	6,239	55,701
Klang	2018	1,582	10,773	19,711	8,718	23,549
	2019	1,690	10,773	19,895	9,327	26,024
	2020	1,850	10,773	19,895	9,327	26,024
Kuala Langat	2018	876	5,364	1,720	-	2,782
	2019	876	5,364	1,720	-	2,782
	2020	934	5,445	1,720	-	3,651
Kuala Selangor	2018	881	6,284	2,950	822	6,623
	2019	913	6,284	2,950	822	6,875
	2020	913	6,284	2,950	822	6,875
Petaling	2018	2,686	15,255	64,609	40,914	167,020
	2019	2,686	15,255	64,609	40,914	171,991
	2020	2,686	15,255	64,609	40,914	173,122
Sabak Bernam	2018	28	4,169	-	48	288
	2019	28	4,169	-	48	288
	2020	28	4,169	-	48	288
Sepang	2018	1,885	4,287	2,863	9,255	14,155
	2019	1,885	4,287	2,863	9,255	14,411
	2020	1,917	4,287	2,863	9,255	16,755
Ulu Langat	2018	1,610	22,736	63,584	36,009	73,198
	2019	1,670	22,737	63,848	36,821	74,590
	2020	1,870	22,737	63,558	36,868	78,109
Ulu Selangor	2018	747	18,294	8,117	4,144	16,254
	2019	747	18,294	8,117	4,144	16,254
	2020	747	18,294	8,117	4,144	16,254

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
SELANGOR	2018	1,537,300	61,280	63,250	639,094	21,210
	2019	1,571,259	62,145	66,635	655,269	21,922
	2020	1,601,922	62,527	68,929	671,830	24,227
Gombak	2018	200,068	20,080	9,528	78,660	4,124
	2019	202,103	20,130	9,580	79,173	4,138
	2020	204,586	20,130	9,596	80,628	4,180
Klang	2018	190,721	3,900	9,468	112,041	979
	2019	199,990	4,171	10,778	116,047	1,285
	2020	204,019	4,243	11,293	119,329	1,285
Kuala Langat	2018	46,142	954	2,591	31,059	796
	2019	47,325	958	3,245	31,584	796
	2020	53,025	1,032	3,973	35,474	796
Kuala Selangor	2018	48,794	994	3,130	26,881	229
	2019	52,786	1,013	3,205	30,495	229
	2020	58,482	1,013	3,373	34,644	1,608
Petaling	2018	518,687	19,605	15,449	189,013	4,136
	2019	526,543	19,698	16,077	191,093	4,220
	2020	528,789	19,809	16,663	191,455	4,276
Sabak Bernam	2018	9,909	167	595	4,586	28
	2019	9,998	167	597	4,673	28
	2020	10,016	169	613	4,673	28
Sepang	2018	70,651	2,066	6,614	27,880	1,646
	2019	73,813	2,089	7,046	30,331	1,646
	2020	77,977	2,094	7,185	31,631	1,990
Ulu Langat	2018	364,050	6,719	12,710	138,212	9,272
	2019	369,862	7,124	12,942	140,550	9,580
	2020	375,721	7,242	13,068	142,205	10,064
Ulu Selangor	2018	88,278	6,795	3,165	30,762	-
	2019	88,839	6,795	3,165	31,323	-
	2020	89,307	6,795	3,165	31,791	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi- detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
SELANGOR	2018	17,303	41	782	4,916	1,026
	2019	15,087	136	1,308	5,086	187
	2020	16,594	160	871	6,976	1,858
Gombak	2018	1,132	2	38	376	24
	2019	2,090	25	88	557	14
	2020	1,846	-	-	1,106	-
Klang	2018	2,257	4	282	1,054	-
	2019	2,795	-	102	1,136	-
	2020	1,389	4	225	1,160	-
Kuala Langat	2018	594	-	80	514	-
	2019	632	-	336	296	-
	2020	1,364	2	292	1,070	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	96	-	10	86	-
	2019	1,687	-	-	1,318	117
	2020	1,801	-	30	797	974
Petaling	2018	1,077	-	10	442	-
	2019	2,225	6	378	235	-
	2020	885	31	118	272	56
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	89	-	2	87	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	1,060	-	34	380	-
	2019	827	6	292	273	-
	2020	3,141	5	70	1,087	344
Ulu Langat	2018	10,585	35	150	1,740	1,002
	2019	4,314	99	110	756	56
	2020	6,168	118	136	1,484	484
Ulu Selangor	2018	502	-	178	324	-
	2019	428	-	-	428	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	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>
SELANGOR	2018	576	-	469	1,641	7,852
	2019	72	-	184	659	7,455
	2020	108	-	-	323	6,298
Gombak	2018	160	-	-	-	532
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,406
	2020	-	-	-	-	740
Klang	2018	224	-	40	-	653
	2019	12	-	184	279	1,082
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	252
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	96	-	-	-	529
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,606
	2020	-	-	-	-	408
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	646
	2019	-	-	-	-	256
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,635
Ulu Langat	2018	96	-	429	1,641	5,492
	2019	60	-	-	380	2,853
	2020	108	-	-	323	3,515
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembang <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
SELANGOR	2018	110,284	3,831	9,034	42,909	4,888
	2019	103,286	3,241	7,122	39,069	5,431
	2020	102,919	3,251	7,926	38,410	4,225
Gombak	2018	13,406	247	376	2,822	91
	2019	13,641	201	320	3,007	77
	2020	11,764	213	382	1,968	35
Klang	2018	21,369	529	2,984	10,765	342
	2019	15,480	235	2,196	8,888	36
	2020	16,345	202	2,143	8,221	36
Kuala Langat	2018	12,213	982	2,044	5,782	-
	2019	11,076	978	1,390	5,303	-
	2020	13,416	1,083	2,282	6,441	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	12,562	1,102	426	8,773	1,387
	2019	11,754	1,168	464	7,784	1,270
	2020	11,026	1,194	578	6,422	824
Petaling	2018	15,863	169	1,082	3,053	253
	2019	13,014	235	1,080	2,521	249
	2020	13,311	159	802	3,491	369
Sabak Bernam	2018	932	12	134	710	-
	2019	845	12	134	623	-
	2020	915	14	168	657	-
Sepang	2018	16,773	194	1,312	5,547	1,737
	2019	18,696	175	944	5,800	2,835
	2020	20,504	188	942	7,337	2,493
Ulu Langat	2018	15,287	553	380	4,049	1,078
	2019	16,741	194	344	3,529	964
	2020	13,571	155	379	2,231	468
Ulu Selangor	2018	1,879	43	296	1,408	-
	2019	2,039	43	250	1,614	-
	2020	2,067	43	250	1,642	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	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>
SELANGOR	2018	1,292	441	1,133	3,723	43,033
	2019	968	684	885	2,258	43,628
	2020	748	791	885	3,285	43,398
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	9,870
	2019	-	-	-	-	10,036
	2020	-	-	-	-	9,166
Klang	2018	172	-	424	737	5,416
	2019	64	-	240	128	3,693
	2020	56	-	240	778	4,669
Kuala Langat	2018	340	-	-	774	2,291
	2019	340	-	-	774	2,291
	2020	288	-	-	1,089	2,233
Kuala Selangor	2018	32	222	188	-	432
	2019	-	222	188	-	658
	2020	-	329	188	-	1,491
Petaling	2018	308	-	-	-	10,998
	2019	100	243	-	-	8,586
	2020	100	243	-	-	8,147
Sabak Bernam	2018	32	-	-	-	44
	2019	32	-	-	-	44
	2020	32	-	-	-	44
Sepang	2018	108	219	253	679	6,724
	2019	108	219	253	679	7,683
	2020	76	219	253	679	8,317
Ulu Langat	2018	272	-	268	1,429	7,258
	2019	296	-	204	573	10,637
	2020	168	-	204	635	9,331
Ulu Selangor	2018	28	-	-	104	-
	2019	28	-	-	104	-
	2020	28	-	-	104	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi- detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
SELANGOR	2018	110,284	3,831	9,034	42,909	4,888
	2019	79,836	2,172	3,952	32,551	3,251
	2020	84,531	2,088	3,813	38,203	3,998
Gombak	2018	13,406	247	376	2,822	91
	2019	7,366	436	238	1,520	-
	2020	8,565	426	286	2,429	-
Klang	2018	21,369	529	2,984	10,765	342
	2019	19,572	143	664	7,852	1,367
	2020	18,596	104	437	7,108	1,790
Kuala Langat	2018	12,213	982	2,044	5,782	-
	2019	11,024	539	1,232	5,909	-
	2020	12,409	450	1,264	8,158	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	12,562	1,102	426	8,773	1,387
	2019	13,274	182	362	7,063	1,277
	2020	11,224	249	204	6,757	457
Petaling	2018	15,863	169	1,082	3,053	253
	2019	536	-	-	157	4
	2020	2,734	-	90	1,360	233
Sabak Bernam	2018	932	12	134	710	-
	2019	403	9	172	222	-
	2020	756	18	284	454	-
Sepang	2018	16,773	194	1,312	5,547	1,737
	2019	15,147	606	734	6,263	205
	2020	16,520	591	798	6,396	841
Ulu Langat	2018	15,287	553	380	4,049	1,078
	2019	10,679	175	484	1,906	370
	2020	11,194	168	384	3,156	677
Ulu Selangor	2018	1,879	43	296	1,408	-
	2019	1,835	82	66	1,659	28
	2020	2,533	82	66	2,385	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsapuri <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>
SELANGOR	2018	1,292	441	1,133	3,723	43,033
	2019	540	157	5,639	2,279	29,295
	2020	858	157	5,639	1,168	28,607
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	9,870
	2019	192	-	-	-	4,980
	2020	444	-	-	-	4,980
Klang	2018	172	-	424	737	5,416
	2019	112	157	4,234	-	5,043
	2020	16	157	4,234	-	4,750
Kuala Langat	2018	340	-	-	774	2,291
	2019	22	-	-	1,244	2,078
	2020	16	-	-	929	1,592
Kuala Selangor	2018	32	222	188	-	432
	2019	-	-	424	-	3,966
	2020	-	-	424	-	3,133
Petaling	2018	308	-	-	-	10,998
	2019	-	-	-	161	214
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,051
Sabak Bernam	2018	32	-	-	-	44
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	108	219	253	679	6,724
	2019	44	-	681	119	6,495
	2020	88	-	681	119	7,006
Ulu Langat	2018	272	-	268	1,429	7,258
	2019	170	-	300	755	6,519
	2020	294	-	300	120	6,095
Ulu Selangor	2018	28	-	-	104	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

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

(RM)					
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
Gombak	2018	490,000	1,130,000	522,900	340,000
	2019	480,000	940,000	520,000	310,000
	2020	610,000	900,000	495,000	327,500
Klang	2018	1,080,000	770,000	395,000	305,500
	2019	1,400,000	600,000	408,000	285,000
	2020	965,000	511,111	415,000	210,000
Kuala Langat	2018	390,000	720,000	510,000	490,000
	2019	394,000	481,800	370,000	325,000
	2020	330,000	474,400	366,450	330,000
Kuala Selangor	2018	337,000	465,000	320,000	345,000
	2019	235,000	710,750	390,000	300,000
	2020	295,000	700,000	403,500	300,000
Petaling	2018	332,500	830,000	370,000	130,000
	2019	1,500,000	1,709,000	700,000	550,000
	2020	2,100,000	1,600,000	700,000	450,000
Sabak Bernam	2018	1,900,100	1,850,000	718,000	545,000
	2019	155,000	381,000	250,000	n.a
	2020	180,000	507,600	280,000	n.a
Sepang	2018	340,000	540,000	260,000	n.a
	2019	491,500	650,000	581,888	465,000
	2020	650,000	540,000	536,894	429,444
Ulu Langat	2018	682,500	1,100,000	538,000	347,500
	2019	580,000	1,017,500	525,000	367,500
	2020	718,000	1,035,000	528,000	370,000
Ulu Selangor	2018	255,000	320,000	255,000	n.a
	2019	250,000	300,000	250,000	n.a
	2020	291,500	285,000	257,500	n.a

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta*Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department***Nota/ Note :****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)*Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)*

(RM)						
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	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>
Gombak	2018	1,580,000	275,000	105,000	150,000	300,000
	2019	330,000	300,000	115,000	150,000	300,000
	2020	n.a	300,000	128,000	150,000	290,000
Klang	2018	777,500	200,000	95,000	90,000	220,000
	2019	738,000	212,500	120,000	68,000	220,000
	2020	788,000	240,000	126,500	85,000	235,500
Kuala Langat	2018	765,000	152,500	120,000	147,500	157,000
	2019	1,006,074	150,000	132,500	145,000	172,500
	2020	572,500	167,500	130,000	153,000	175,000
Kuala Selangor	2018	455,000	90,000	70,000	65,000	165,000
	2019	478,000	93,000	81,000	65,000	170,000
	2020	450,000	105,000	80,000	n.a	171,000
Petaling	2018	350,000	300,000	130,000	210,000	370,000
	2019	400,000	300,000	140,000	200,000	370,000
	2020	407,500	330,000	150,000	216,500	340,000
Sabak Bernam	2018	175,000	100,000	n.a	180,000	425,000
	2019	182,500	112,000	n.a	140,000	380,000
	2020	175,000	150,000	n.a	245,000	350,000
Sepang	2018	551,888	147,500	135,000	150,000	375,000
	2019	550,000	160,000	137,500	160,000	355,000
	2020	400,000	180,000	150,000	164,500	440,000
Ulu Langat	2018	780,000	300,000	108,000	171,500	300,000
	2019	838,000	280,000	115,000	180,000	310,000
	2020	690,000	300,000	120,000	185,000	307,000
Ulu Selangor	2018	130,000	100,000	60,000	70,000	83,000
	2019	140,000	120,000	55,000	90,000	100,000
	2020	160,000	136,000	60,000	90,000	110,000

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta*Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department***Nota/ Note :****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Dimiliki <i>Owned</i>	Disewa <i>Rent</i>
SELANGOR	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Gombak	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/

Maklumat PPR yang dikemukakan adalah berdasarkan unit PPR yang siap pada tahun tersebut

The PHP information are displayed based on the PHP units completed on that year

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of program</i>
SELANGOR	44
Gombak	31
Klang	n.a
Kuala Langat	3
Kuala Selangor	2
Petaling	n.a
Sabak Bernam	n.a
Sepang	n.a
Ulu Langat	8
Ulu Selangor	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 26: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis rumah yang didiami, Selangor, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 26: Percentage of household by administrative district and type of occupied dwelling, Selangor, 2014, 2016 and 2019

					(%)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Dimiliki <i>Owned</i>	Disewa <i>Rent</i>	Kuarters <i>Quarters</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
SELANGOR	2014	70.2	27.6	2.2	100.0
	2016	70.2	28.3	1.5	100.0
	2019	69.7	29.2	1.1	100.0
Gombak	2014	69.7	29.3	1.0	100.0
	2016	71.7	27.7	0.6	100.0
	2019	68.9	30.8	0.3	100.0
Klang	2014	72.1	25.4	2.5	100.0
	2016	75.3	23.9	0.8	100.0
	2019	70.5	27.4	2.1	100.0
Kuala Langat	2014	74.5	21.7	3.8	100.0
	2016	66.3	31.9	1.8	100.0
	2019	77.5	21.0	1.5	100.0
Kuala Selangor	2014	75.4	18.3	6.4	100.0
	2016	85.0	11.2	3.8	100.0
	2019	78.4	18.2	3.4	100.0
Petaling	2014	69.0	29.6	1.4	100.0
	2016	74.1	24.2	1.7	100.0
	2019	67.5	32.1	0.4	100.0
Sabak Bernam	2014	88.4	7.2	4.4	100.0
	2016	72.8	26.8	0.4	100.0
	2019	78.5	13.3	8.2	100.0
Sepang	2014	67.8	26.8	5.4	100.0
	2016	67.4	31.5	1.1	100.0
	2019	69.4	28.6	2.0	100.0
Ulu Langat	2014	69.3	29.0	1.7	100.0
	2016	69.1	27.7	3.2	100.0
	2019	70.4	29.0	0.6	100.0
Ulu Selangor	2014	64.0	30.0	6.0	100.0
	2016	81.1	18.9	-	100.0
	2019	67.8	30.6	1.6	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia

Nota/

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

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

Table 27: Principal statistics of labour force by administrative district, Selangor, 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 (%)
SELANGOR	2018	3,546.3	3,446.7	99.6	76.3	2.8
	2019	3,592.9	3,489.5	103.4	76.0	2.9
	2020	3,602.7	3,446.5	156.2	75.4	4.3
Gombak	2018 ^r	438.0	425.7	12.3	74.7	2.8
	2019 ^r	442.3	429.9	12.4	74.3	2.8
	2020 ^p	454.7	432.7	22.0	74.7	4.8
Klang	2018 ^r	573.2	557.1	16.1	77.7	2.8
	2019 ^r	576.9	560.2	16.7	77.2	2.9
	2020 ^p	570.6	549.7	20.9	76.4	3.7
Kuala Langat	2018 ^r	145.6	141.5	4.2	75.8	2.9
	2019 ^r	148.1	143.7	4.4	75.4	3.0
	2020 ^p	149.1	144.9	4.2	73.1	2.8
Kuala Selangor	2018 ^r	131.2	127.3	3.9	73.6	2.9
	2019 ^r	136.1	132.1	4.0	73.8	3.0
	2020 ^p	129.6	123.0	6.6	70.2	5.1
Petaling	2018 ^r	1,166.5	1,135.0	31.5	75.6	2.7
	2019 ^r	1,189.7	1,157.1	32.6	75.5	2.7
	2020 ^p	1,212.5	1,159.7	52.7	76.9	4.3
Sabak Bernam	2018 ^r	63.7	61.7	2.0	75.3	3.2
	2019 ^r	64.1	61.9	2.1	74.8	3.3
	2020 ^p	61.7	60.0	1.7	70.9	2.7
Sepang	2018 ^r	142.2	137.8	4.4	76.6	3.1
	2019 ^r	145.3	140.7	4.6	76.4	3.2
	2020 ^p	151.3	144.8	6.5	75.8	4.3
Ulu Langat	2018 ^r	759.8	737.4	22.4	78.0	3.0
	2019 ^r	761.9	738.5	23.4	77.4	3.1
	2020 ^p	745.4	706.4	39.0	74.8	5.2
Ulu Selangor	2018 ^r	126.0	123.1	2.8	76.0	2.3
	2019 ^r	128.4	125.4	3.0	75.9	2.3
	2020 ^p	127.9	125.3	2.6	74.7	2.1

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia

Source: Ministry of Human Resources

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning</i>	Bekalan air; pembentukan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemuliharaan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and recovery activities</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>
SELANGOR	2018	5,140	-	49	1,518	18	8	232	597
	2019	13,628	20	36	1,868	4	-	279	964
	2020	21,975	76	162	12,181	49	126	282	1,602
Gombak	2018	263	-	-	166	-	-	15	46
	2019	111	-	13	13	-	-	19	7
	2020	1,059	1	19	858	38	-	2	57
Klang	2018	58	-	3	6	10	-	-	-
	2019	54	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
	2020	1,711	-	27	1,561	-	-	3	52
Kuala Langat	2018	76	-	-	51	-	-	-	6
	2019	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Kuala Selangor	2018	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	85	-	-	76	-	-	4	5
Petaling	2018	3,760	-	46	968	-	8	173	452
	2019	11,149	15	23	1,252	-	-	221	622
	2020	13,912	75	93	6,963	6	122	181	1,288
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sepang	2018	365	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
	2019	859	1	-	23	4	-	-	59
	2020	1,724	-	3	166	5	-	6	39
Ulu Langat	2018	311	-	-	107	8	-	44	20
	2019	1,168	-	-	340	-	-	39	225
	2020	2,723	-	20	1,847	-	4	86	134
Ulu Selangor	2018	232	-	-	211	-	-	-	-
	2019	281	-	-	239	-	-	-	39
	2020	750	-	-	708	-	-	-	18

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transport and storage</i>	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	Aktiviti keuangan dan insurans/ takaful <i>Financial activities and insurance/ takaful</i>	Aktiviti hartanah <i>Estate activities</i>	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>The activities of the professional, scientific and technical</i>	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>
SELANGOR	2018	116	64	1214	56	1	133	164
	2019	158	262	903	426	169	128	7,662
	2020	824	685	1,373	389	169	700	1,061
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	-	-	50	-	-	-	9
	2020	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Klang	2018	16	-	-	-	-	5	-
	2019	2	5	-	6	-	-	1
	2020	37	5	-	-	-	7	1
Kuala Langat	2018	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	81	63	889	36	-	118	143
	2019	123	168	236	420	158	56	7,293
	2020	104	507	942	276	160	656	879
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	311	-	-	-	6
	2019	19	-	569	-	3	32	2
	2020	658	59	380	92	4	15	82
Ulu Langat	2018	-	1	14	-	1	9	13
	2019	14	89	48	-	8	37	357
	2020	25	97	51	20	5	21	99
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	20	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	2020	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security activities</i>	Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Activities health and social work</i>	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of households as employers</i>	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah <i>Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies</i>
SELANGOR	2018	184	64	47	9	666	-	-
	2019	201	36	22	-	490	-	-
	2020	715	446	357	237	539	-	-
Gombak	2018	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	60	2	6	-	9	2	-
Klang	2018	7	-	-	-	11	-	-
	2019	25	-	-	-	4	-	-
	2020	11	-	-	-	7	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	105	31	13	9	625	-	-
	2019	34	32	14	-	482	-	-
	2020	356	421	169	237	477	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	32	-	-	-	7	-	-
	2019	137	4	6	-	-	-	-
	2020	174	22	-	-	19	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	40	33	-	-	21	-	-
	2019	5	-	2	-	4	-	-
	2020	111	1	180	-	22	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	2	-	5	-	-

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, Selangor, 2016 dan 2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>			Purata <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>
	(RM)			(RM)		
	2016	2019	2016-2019	2016	2019	2016-2019
SELANGOR	7,225	8,210	4.3	9,463	10,827	4.5
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	7,443	8,349	3.8	9,671	11,009	4.3
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	5,119	5,961	5.1	6,357	7,682	6.3
Gombak	7,903	8,501	2.4	9,908	11,536	5.1
Klang	6,724	7,888	5.3	8,606	9,980	4.9
Kuala Langat	5,293	6,950	9.1	6,615	8,375	7.9
Kuala Selangor	4,979	5,855	5.4	6,532	7,866	6.2
Petaling	7,904	8,993	4.3	10,792	12,145	3.9
Sabak Bernam	4,060	4,454	3.1	4,956	6,042	6.6
Sepang	8,174	8,937	3.0	10,121	12,254	6.4
Ulu Langat	7,851	8,361	2.1	9,593	10,252	2.2
Ulu Selangor	5,421	6,249	4.7	6,140	7,598	7.1

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 30: Pekali Gini dan insiden kemiskinan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2016 dan 2019

Table 30: Gini Coefficient and incidence of poverty by administrative district, Selangor, 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>
SELANGOR	2016	0.372	0.8
	2019	0.393	1.2
Gombak	2016	0.341	0.1
	2019	0.402	0.4
Klang	2016	0.361	0.9
	2019	0.378	1.7
Kuala Langat	2016	0.321	1.7
	2019	0.336	2.4
Kuala Selangor	2016	0.369	4.0
	2019	0.400	3.5
Petaling	2016	0.397	0.6
	2019	0.409	1.1
Sabak Bernam	2016	0.328	4.8
	2019	0.391	4.7
Sepang	2016	0.329	0.6
	2019	0.397	0.7
Ulu Langat	2016	0.338	0.6
	2019	0.338	0.6
Ulu Selangor	2016	0.245	1.4
	2019	0.339	1.5

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, Selangor, 2016 dan 2019

Table 31: Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure by strata, Selangor, 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>	766	14.8	836	14.3	770	14.6	840	14.2	706	19.2	759	18.4
Beras <i>Rice</i>	42	0.8	39	0.7	42	0.8	40	0.7	42	1.1	37	0.9
Roti & bijirin lain <i>Bread & other cereals</i>	116	2.2	129	2.2	117	2.2	131	2.2	101	2.8	107	2.6
Daging <i>Meat</i>	102	2.0	113	1.9	102	1.9	114	1.9	97	2.6	96	2.3
Ikan & makanan laut <i>Fish & seafood</i>	148	2.9	160	2.7	148	2.8	159	2.7	156	4.2	165	4.0
Susu, keju & telur <i>Milk, cheese & eggs</i>	67	1.3	72	1.2	68	1.3	72	1.2	55	1.5	63	1.5
Minyak & lemak <i>Oil & fats</i>	24	0.5	25	0.4	24	0.5	25	0.4	21	0.6	24	0.6
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	57	1.1	60	1.0	57	1.1	61	1.0	50	1.4	54	1.3
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	87	1.7	94	1.6	87	1.7	91	1.6	81	2.2	84	2.0
Gula, jem, madu, coklat & manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery</i>	30	0.6	28	0.5	30	0.6	28	0.5	22	0.6	24	0.6
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	47	0.9	62	1.1	47	0.9	62	1.1	45	1.2	58	1.4
Kopi, teh, koko & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	46	0.9	54	0.9	47	0.9	54	0.9	37	1.0	46	1.1
02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages & tobacco</i>	105	2.0	108	1.9	106	2.0	111	1.9	88	2.4	74	1.8
03 Pakaian & kasut <i>Clothing & footwear</i>	195	3.8	213	3.7	197	3.7	220	3.7	158	4.3	108	2.6
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels</i>	1,351	26.1	1,465	25.1	1,383	26.2	1,492	25.1	847	23.0	1,019	24.8
05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, households equipment & routine households maintenance</i>	218	4.2	263	4.5	223	4.2	266	4.5	139	3.8	220	5.3
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	91	1.7	106	1.8	92	1.7	109	1.7	67	1.8	63	1.5
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	711	13.7	796	13.6	723	13.7	808	13.6	514	14.0	592	14.4
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	254	4.9	290	5.0	259	4.9	296	5.0	175	4.8	189	4.6
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	265	5.1	308	5.3	272	5.2	317	5.3	158	4.3	163	4.0
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	92	1.8	116	2.0	93	1.8	119	2.0	75	2.0	66	1.6
11 Restoran & hotel <i>Restaurant & hotels</i>	758	14.6	905	15.5	775	14.7	925	15.6	492	13.4	576	14.0
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	595	11.5	725	12.4	608	11.5	740	12.5	391	10.6	475	11.5
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	130	2.5	141	2.4	133	2.5	130	2.4	78	2.1	93	2.3
Perkhidmatan penginapan & lain-lain <i>Accommodation services & others</i>	33	0.6	39	0.7	33	0.6	41	0.7	23	0.6	8	0.2
12 Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods & services</i>	378	7.3	424	7.3	385	7.3	432	7.3	258	7.0	287	7.0
Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12) <i>Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	5,183	100.0	5,830	100.0	5,278	100.0	5,935	100.0	3,676	100.0	4,116	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, Selangor, 2016 dan 2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>			Purata <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>
	(RM)			(RM)		
	2016	2019	2016-2019	2016	2019	2016-2019
SELANGOR	4,356	4,709	2.6	5,183	5,830	3.9
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4,430	4,800	2.7	5,278	5,935	3.9
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	3,202	3,403	2.0	3,676	4,116	3.8
Gombak	4,348	4,348	0.0	5,275	5,644	2.3
Klang	4,451	4,699	1.8	5,245	5,530	1.8
Kuala Langat	3,350	3,830	4.5	3,624	4,872	9.9
Kuala Selangor	3,416	3,955	4.9	3,990	4,790	6.1
Petaling	4,878	5,235	2.4	5,817	6,787	5.1
Sabak Bernam	3,429	3,290	-1.4	3,577	3,941	3.2
Sepang	4,261	4,845	4.3	4,663	5,751	7.0
Ulu Langat	4,408	4,568	1.2	5,084	5,223	0.9
Ulu Selangor	3,193	3,617	4.2	3,456	4,165	6.2

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Table 33: Numbers of primary and secondary schools at government & government-aided schools by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah <i>Secondary</i>
SELANGOR	2018	661	278
	2019	661	278
	2020	662	278
Gombak	2018	68	36
	2019	68	36
	2020	68	36
Klang	2018	93	40
	2019	93	40
	2020	93	40
Kuala Langat	2018	55	17
	2019	55	17
	2020	55	17
Kuala Selangor	2018	70	21
	2019	70	21
	2020	70	21
Petaling	2018	148	77
	2019	148	77
	2020	148	77
Sabak Bernam	2018	47	17
	2019	47	17
	2020	47	17
Sepang	2018	39	13
	2019	39	13
	2020	39	13
Ulu Langat	2018	89	40
	2019	89	40
	2020	90	40
Ulu Selangor	2018	52	17
	2019	52	17
	2020	52	17

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>			Menengah <i>Secondary</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>
SELANGOR	2018	35,136	7,806	27,330	27,075	4,881	22,194
	2019	34,600	7,675	26,925	26,889	4,864	22,025
	2020	35,284	8,036	27,248	26,532	4,772	21,760
Gombak	2018	4,635	1,098	3,537	3,819	630	3,189
	2019	4,520	1,067	3,453	3,772	636	3,136
	2020	4,612	1,119	3,493	3,751	644	3,107
Klang	2018	5,778	1,250	4,528	4,293	715	3,578
	2019	5,680	1,212	4,468	4,274	712	3,562
	2020	5,747	1,246	4,501	4,203	693	3,510
Kuala Langat	2018	2,069	486	1,583	1,594	397	1,197
	2019	2,077	481	1,596	1,606	395	1,211
	2020	2,148	520	1,628	1,609	378	1,231
Kuala Selangor	2018	2,363	556	1,807	1,749	467	1,282
	2019	2,358	553	1,805	1,754	453	1,301
	2020	2,356	554	1,802	1,706	429	1,277
Petaling	2018	9,251	1,950	7,301	7,080	1,006	6,074
	2019	9,025	1,918	7,107	7,014	1,021	5,993
	2020	9,295	2,057	7,238	6,923	1,023	5,900
Sabak Bernam	2018	1,231	418	813	1,273	502	771
	2019	1,201	409	792	1,242	492	750
	2020	1,175	391	784	1,189	461	728
Sepang	2018	1,720	315	1,405	1,236	200	1,036
	2019	1,746	332	1,414	1,265	209	1,056
	2020	1,792	349	1,443	1,263	208	1,055
Ulu Langat	2018	6,160	1,283	4,877	4,660	674	3,986
	2019	6,088	1,266	4,822	4,600	666	3,934
	2020	6,225	1,339	4,886	4,539	665	3,874
Ulu Selangor	2018	1,929	450	1,479	1,371	290	1,081
	2019	1,905	437	1,468	1,362	280	1,082
	2020	1,934	461	1,473	1,349	271	1,078

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>			Menengah <i>Secondary</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>
SELANGOR	2018	518,447	265,701	252,746	368,152	180,728	187,424
	2019	529,083	271,316	257,767	367,856	181,463	186,393
	2020	535,486	274,429	261,057	363,542	180,660	182,882
Gombak	2018	68,924	35,379	33,545	51,659	26,037	25,622
	2019	69,589	35,787	33,802	51,081	25,836	25,245
	2020	70,323	36,109	34,214	50,238	25,584	24,654
Klang	2018	90,510	46,546	43,964	62,618	30,810	31,808
	2019	92,434	47,372	45,062	62,275	30,814	31,461
	2020	93,009	47,647	45,362	61,547	30,671	30,876
Kuala Langat	2018	26,834	13,642	13,192	20,631	10,011	10,620
	2019	27,590	14,071	13,519	20,743	10,026	10,717
	2020	28,285	14,422	13,863	20,390	9,968	10,422
Kuala Selangor	2018	27,918	14,446	13,472	21,693	10,452	11,241
	2019	28,437	14,772	13,665	21,618	10,470	11,148
	2020	28,760	14,900	13,860	21,454	10,540	10,914
Petaling	2018	148,959	76,123	72,836	98,259	48,359	49,900
	2019	151,920	77,815	74,105	98,617	48,844	49,773
	2020	153,313	78,445	74,868	98,239	48,852	49,387
Sabak Bernam	2018	11,163	5,746	5,417	12,728	5,838	6,890
	2019	10,955	5,583	5,372	12,353	5,691	6,662
	2020	10,720	5,488	5,232	11,479	5,385	6,094
Sepang	2018	23,978	12,417	11,561	16,007	7,471	8,536
	2019	25,417	13,110	12,307	16,364	7,662	8,702
	2020	26,534	13,632	12,902	16,381	7,812	8,569
Ulu Langat	2018	96,308	49,114	47,194	66,692	32,950	33,742
	2019	98,480	50,353	48,127	66,983	33,251	33,732
	2020	100,022	51,217	48,805	66,394	33,151	33,243
Ulu Selangor	2018	23,853	12,288	11,565	17,865	8,800	9,065
	2019	24,261	12,453	11,808	17,822	8,869	8,953
	2020	24,520	12,569	11,951	17,420	8,697	8,723

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 Selangor, 2019 dan 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah rakyat <i>Type of people school</i>			Jenis sekolah negeri <i>Type of state school</i>	
		Sekolah Rendah Agama <i>People Religious Primary School</i>	Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religious Secondary School</i>	Sekolah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religion School</i>	Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Primary School</i>	Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Secondary School</i>
SELANGOR	2019	-	-	-	238	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gombak	2019	-	-	-	15	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang	2019	-	-	-	30	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Langat	2019	-	-	-	26	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	2019	-	-	-	34	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Petaling	2019	-	-	-	26	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sabak Bernam	2019	-	-	-	33	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sepang	2019	-	-	-	19	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Langat	2019	-	-	-	35	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Selangor	2019	-	-	-	20	-
	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, Selangor, 2019 dan 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah rakyat <i>Type of people school</i>								
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religious Primary School</i>			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religious Secondary School</i>			Sekolah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religion School</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>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
SELANGOR	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gombak	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Langat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Petaling	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sabak Bernam	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sepang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Langat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Selangor	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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, Selangor, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah negeri <i>Type of state school</i>					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Primary School</i>			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Secondary School</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>
SELANGOR	2019	422	118	304	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gombak	2019	51	19	32	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang	2019	54	12	42	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Langat	2019	70	10	60	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	2019	35	4	31	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Petaling	2019	51	25	26	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sabak Bernam	2019	29	4	25	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sepang	2019	38	12	26	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Langat	2019	79	27	52	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Selangor	2019	15	5	10	-	-	-
	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, Selangor, 2019 dan 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah rakyat <i>Type of people school</i>								
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religious Primary School</i>			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religious Secondary School</i>			Sekolah Agama Rakyat <i>People Religion School</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>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
SELANGOR	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gombak	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Langat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Petaling	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sabak Bernam	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sepang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Langat	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Selangor	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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, Selangor, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah negeri <i>Type of state school</i>					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Primary School</i>			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Secondary School</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>
SELANGOR	2019	231,695	118,210	113,485	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gombak	2019	19,792	9,961	9,831	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang	2019	54,950	27,890	27,060	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Langat	2019	21,081	10,827	10,254	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	2019	17,682	9,225	8,457	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Petaling	2019	38,900	19,932	18,968	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sabak Bernam	2019	8,878	4,592	4,286	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sepang	2019	20,233	10,265	9,968	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Langat	2019	33,822	17,149	16,673	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ulu Selangor	2019	16,357	8,369	7,988	-	-	-
	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, Selangor, 2020

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Selangor, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah rendah <i>Primary school</i>			Sekolah menengah <i>Secondary school</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	MP Cina <i>PC Sec.</i>
SELANGOR	36	21	15	35	19	12	4
Gombak	9	4	5	3	1	2	-
Klang	7	3	4	11	5	2	4
Kuala Langat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Petaling	12	10	2	9	6	3	-
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sepang	1	1	-	2	1	1	-
Ulu Langat	7	3	4	7	5	2	-
Ulu Selangor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)*Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Selangor, 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>
SELANGOR	-	69	7
Gombak	-	5	-
Klang	-	4	-
Kuala Langat	-	4	-
Kuala Selangor	-	-	1
Petaling	-	38	3
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-
Sepang	-	5	1
Ulu Langat	-	11	2
Ulu Selangor	-	2	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia***Nota/ Note:****Data seperti pada 30 Jun***Data as at 30th June*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah rendah <i>Primary school</i>			Sekolah menengah <i>Secondary school</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	MP Cina <i>PC Sec.</i>
SELANGOR	1,226	559	667	1,476	649	314	513
Gombak	359	96	263	142	41	101	-
Klang	198	42	156	692	101	78	513
Kuala Langat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	-	-	-	61	11	50	-
Petaling	409	342	67	349	281	68	-
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	23	-	23	-
Sepang	7	7	-	42	4	38	-
Ulu Langat	253	72	181	208	151	57	-
Ulu Selangor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)
Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Selangor, 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>
SELANGOR	-	3,161	148
Gombak	-	269	-
Klang	-	230	-
Kuala Langat	-	109	-
Kuala Selangor	-	-	10
Petaling	-	2,032	120
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-
Sepang	-	114	10
Ulu Langat	-	325	8
Ulu Selangor	-	82	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2020*Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Selangor, 2020*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah rendah <i>Primary school</i>			Sekolah menengah <i>Secondary school</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	MP Cina <i>PC Sec.</i>
SELANGOR	14,164	5,715	8,449	19,654	5,649	4,138	9,867
Gombak	4,107	1,326	2,781	1,412	540	872	-
Klang	2,748	454	2,294	11,911	965	1,079	9,867
Kuala Langat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	-	-	-	371	-	371	-
Petaling	4,031	3,323	708	3,457	2,730	727	-
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	121	-	121	-
Sepang	60	60	-	319	33	286	-
Ulu Langat	3,218	552	2,666	2,063	1,381	682	-
Ulu Selangor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*

Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2020 (samb.)*Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Selangor, 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>
SELANGOR	-	31,478	1,167
Gombak	-	2,577	-
Klang	-	2,261	-
Kuala Langat	-	789	-
Kuala Selangor	-	-	-
Petaling	-	20,354	1,073
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-
Sepang	-	2,116	-
Ulu Langat	-	2,792	94
Ulu Selangor	-	589	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia***Nota/ Note:****Data seperti pada 30 Jun***Data as at 30th June*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
SELANGOR	2018	40,521	18,073	22,448
	2019	44,574	19,816	24,758
	2020	36,030	16,350	19,680
Gombak	2018	4,473	2,049	2,424
	2019	4,970	2,135	2,835
	2020	3,797	1,699	2,098
Klang	2018	7,498	3,300	4,198
	2019	7,773	3,435	4,338
	2020	5,867	2,639	3,228
Kuala Langat	2018	2,179	953	1,226
	2019	2,499	1,149	1,350
	2020	1,971	880	1,091
Kuala Selangor	2018	2,484	1,087	1,397
	2019	2,768	1,177	1,591
	2020	2,259	1,006	1,253
Petaling	2018	11,942	5,291	6,651
	2019	12,939	5,790	7,149
	2020	10,793	4,917	5,876
Sabak Bernam	2018	874	357	517
	2019	952	389	563
	2020	759	301	458
Sepang	2018	2,271	1,059	1,212
	2019	2,514	1,194	1,320
	2020	1,834	913	921
Ulu Langat	2018	6,872	3,121	3,751
	2019	7,894	3,588	4,306
	2020	7,015	3,203	3,812
Ulu Selangor	2018	1,928	856	1,072
	2019	2,265	959	1,306
	2020	1,735	792	943

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
SELANGOR	2018	10,726	4,282	6,444
	2019	8,074	3,240	4,834
	2020	7,578	3,097	4,481
Gombak	2018	1,334	546	788
	2019	1,000	395	605
	2020	902	373	529
Klang	2018	1,754	727	1,027
	2019	1,319	571	748
	2020	1,199	499	700
Kuala Langat	2018	565	213	352
	2019	370	122	248
	2020	388	129	259
Kuala Selangor	2018	692	248	444
	2019	515	185	330
	2020	492	185	307
Petaling	2018	2,894	1,189	1,705
	2019	2,334	971	1,363
	2020	2,197	967	1,230
Sabak Bernam	2018	283	101	182
	2019	172	55	117
	2020	175	61	114
Sepang	2018	539	227	312
	2019	434	185	249
	2020	369	143	226
Ulu Langat	2018	2,040	817	1,223
	2019	1,474	598	876
	2020	1,468	585	883
Ulu Selangor	2018	625	214	411
	2019	456	158	298
	2020	388	155	233

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, Selangor, 2017-2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kerajaan <i>Government</i>								Swasta ^a <i>Private</i>	
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) <i>Ministry of health Malaysia (MoH)</i>				Bukan KKM <i>Non-MoH</i>			
				Hospital		Institusi perubatan khas <i>Special medical institution</i>					
		Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>
SELANGOR	2017	14	5,471	12	5,273	1	110	1	88	62	4,103
	2018	14	5602	12	5424	1	90	1	88	64	4,260
	2019	14	5,907	12	5,739	1	80	1	88	63	4,629
Gombak	2017	5	2,087	3	1,889	1	110	1	88	-	-
	2018	5	2,077	3	1,899	1	90	1	88	-	-
	2019	5	2,094	3	1,926	1	80	1	88	-	-
Klang	2017	1	1,154	1	1,154	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	1,154	1	1,154	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	1,221	1	1,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2017	1	162	1	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	162	1	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	162	1	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2017	1	114	1	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	114	1	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	114	1	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2017	1	299	1	299	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	300	1	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	382	1	382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2017	1	93	1	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	93	1	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	93	1	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2017	1	694	1	694	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	694	1	694	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	694	1	694	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2017	2	748	2	748	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	2	888	2	888	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	1,027	2	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2017	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

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

Refer to private hospitals, home treatment, maternity home & hospice

Jadual 45: Bilangan hospital kerajaan, klinik kesihatan, klinik desa dan klinik komuniti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2017-2019

Table 45: Number of government hospitals, health clinics, rural clinics and community clinics by administrative district, Selangor, 2017-2019

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	Klinik kesihatan ^a <i>Government health clinic</i>	Klinik desa <i>Rural clinic</i>	Klinik komuniti <i>Community clinic</i>
SELANGOR	2017	14	81	115	48
	2018	14	83	113	45
	2019	14	84	112	40
Gombak	2017	5	10	4	6
	2018	5	10	4	5
	2019	5	10	4	2
Klang	2017	1	12	16	5
	2018	1	12	15	5
	2019	1	12	15	5
Kuala Langat	2017	1	10	18	2
	2018	1	10	18	2
	2019	1	10	18	2
Kuala Selangor	2017	1	7	20	3
	2018	1	7	20	3
	2019	1	7	20	3
Petaling	2017	1	9	3	13
	2018	1	10	3	12
	2019	1	10	3	11
Sabak Bernam	2017	1	8	21	1
	2018	1	8	20	1
	2019	1	8	20	1
Sepang	2017	1	4	9	4
	2018	1	4	9	4
	2019	1	4	9	4
Ulu Langat	2017	2	13	12	9
	2018	2	14	12	8
	2019	2	15	11	7
Ulu Selangor	2017	1	8	12	5
	2018	1	8	12	5
	2019	1	8	12	5

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Penglihatan Visually impaired	Pendengaran Hearing	Fizikal ^a Physical	Masalah pembelajaran Learning disability	Pertuturan Speech	Mental	Ketidak upayaan Pelbagai Multiple disabilities
SELANGOR	2018	78,495	5,812	5,553	31,195	26,241	309	5,186	4,199
	2019	88,466	6,586	6,005	35,230	29,820	358	5,830	4,637
	2020	95,101	7,084	6,272	38,213	31,852	388	6,324	4,968
Gombak	2018	9,910	709	763	3,528	3,593	30	697	590
	2019	11,213	818	831	4,018	4,090	38	782	636
	2020	12,109	905	876	4,362	4,394	43	849	680
Klang	2018	13,702	1,072	977	5,910	3,927	78	885	853
	2019	15,608	1,249	1,074	6,772	4,522	88	984	919
	2020	16,647	1,336	1,119	7,272	4,757	95	1,079	989
Kuala Langat	2018	4,193	333	229	1,742	1,373	21	272	223
	2019	4,592	383	238	1,923	1,484	23	289	252
	2020	4,938	409	253	2,108	1,574	26	303	265
Kuala Selangor	2018	4,563	335	272	2,039	1,407	19	261	230
	2019	5,055	357	291	2,314	1,553	21	281	238
	2020	5,422	389	301	2,517	1,643	22	297	253
Petaling	2018	22,100	1,607	1,734	8,745	7,221	74	1,537	1,182
	2019	25,252	1,829	1,892	9,978	8,336	87	1,766	1,364
	2020	27,319	1,959	1,967	10,909	8,969	95	1,949	1,471
Sabak Bernam	2018	3,126	240	135	1,037	1,344	16	199	155
	2019	3,380	261	141	1,123	1,465	16	208	166
	2020	3,762	284	153	1,253	1,636	17	237	182
Sepang	2018	2,738	229	167	1,245	831	12	120	134
	2019	2,995	242	173	1,338	953	13	124	152
	2020	3,172	260	185	1,428	995	13	130	161
Ulu Langat	2018	13,725	989	1,021	5,142	4,985	46	934	608
	2019	15,504	1,124	1,099	5,742	5,722	57	1,088	672
	2020	16,528	1,190	1,139	6,172	6,102	61	1,150	714
Ulu Selangor	2018	4,438	298	255	1,807	1,560	13	281	224
	2019	4,867	323	266	2,022	1,695	15	308	238
	2020	5,204	352	279	2,192	1,782	16	330	253

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin didaftar <i>Number of registered head of poor household</i>
SELANGOR	2018	9,474
	2019	10,328
	2020	12,076
Gombak	2018	1,041
	2019	1,199
	2020	1,255
Klang	2018	1,213
	2019	1,137
	2020	1,229
Kuala Langat	2018	516
	2019	769
	2020	863
Kuala Selangor	2018	1,783
	2019	1,845
	2020	2,038
Petaling	2018	1,210
	2019	1,527
	2020	1,947
Sabak Bernam	2018	1,861
	2019	2,105
	2020	2,924
Sepang	2018	349
	2019	153
	2020	174
Ulu Langat	2018	632
	2019	768
	2020	647
Ulu Selangor	2018	869
	2019	825
	2020	999

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

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

Table 48: Cumulative number of registered Persons with Disabilities (PWD) by administrative district and category of disabilities, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Institusi <i>Institution</i>	Penghuni <i>Inmates</i>
SELANGOR	2018	1,281	8,977
	2019	1,533	8,530
	2020	1,777	13,277
Gombak	2018	143	1,004
	2019	169	941
	2020	199	1,485
Klang	2018	119	833
	2019	148	822
	2020	165	1,232
Kuala Langat	2018	86	600
	2019	95	530
	2020	119	888
Kuala Selangor	2018	72	502
	2019	91	508
	2020	99	743
Petaling	2018	414	2,902
	2019	491	2,736
	2020	574	4,293
Sabak Bernam	2018	7	49
	2019	12	65
	2020	10	72
Sepang	2018	117	821
	2019	140	778
	2020	162	1,214
Ulu Langat	2018	274	1,923
	2019	333	1,847
	2020	381	2,843
Ulu Selangor	2018	49	343
	2019	54	303
	2020	68	507

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

Jadual 49: Bilangan Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah, Balai Polis dan Pondok Polis mengikut daerah PDRM, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 49: Number of District Police Headquarters, Police Stations and Police Huts by PDRM district, Selangor, 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>
SELANGOR	2018	26	124	90
	2019	16	80	56
	2020	16	80	56
Ampang Jaya	2018	1	4	4
	2019	1	4	4
	2020	1	4	4
Gombak	2018	1	6	4
	2019	1	6	3
	2020	1	6	3
Klang	2018	2	5	7
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang Utara	2018	1	1	5
	2019	1	1	5
	2020	1	1	5
Klang Selatan	2018	1	4	2
	2019	1	4	2
	2020	1	4	2
Kuala Langat	2018	1	4	7
	2019	1	4	4
	2020	1	4	4
Kuala Selangor	2018	1	4	4
	2019	1	4	4
	2020	1	4	4
Petaling	2018	5	24	12
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a
Serdang	2018	1	4	3
	2019	1	4	3
	2020	1	4	3
Sungai Buloh	2018	1	4	2
	2019	1	4	2
	2020	1	4	2

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

Jadual 49: Bilangan Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah, Balai Polis dan Pondok Polis mengikut daerah PDRM, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 49: Number of District Police Headquarters, police stations and police huts by PDRM district, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

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>
Subang Jaya	2018	1	5	1
	2019	1	5	1
	2020	1	5	1
Shah Alam	2018	1	4	6
	2019	1	4	6
	2020	1	4	6
Petaling Jaya	2018	1	7	8
	2019	1	7	8
	2020	1	7	8
Sabak Bernam	2018	1	4	3
	2019	1	4	1
	2020	1	4	1
Sepang	2018	2	10	1
	2019	1	7	1
	2020	1	7	1
KLIA	2018	1	3	1
	2019	1	3	1
	2020	1	3	1
Ulu Langat	2018	1	8	7
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kajang	2018	1	8	3
	2019	1	8	3
	2020	1	8	3
Ulu Selangor	2018	1	11	6
	2019	1	11	8
	2020	1	11	8

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

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

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

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kemalangan jalan raya <i>Road accident</i>	Kecederaan dan kematian <i>Injury and deaths</i>		
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kecederaan <i>Injury</i>	Kematian <i>Death</i>
SELANGOR	2018	163,078	1,541	495	1,046
	2019	168,222	1,878	824	1,054
	2020	123,230	3,191	2,386	805
Ampang	2018	8,976	36	18	18
	2019	8,866	40	12	28
	2020	6,425	456	441	15
Gombak	2018	12,159	160	82	78
	2019	12,054	204	135	69
	2020	9,050	258	204	54
Klang Utara	2018	9,360	97	12	85
	2019	9,912	93	29	64
	2020	7,468	199	129	70
Klang Selatan	2018	13,148	100	25	75
	2019	13,559	106	32	74
	2020	10,849	78	18	60
Kuala Langat	2018	4,591	86	16	70
	2019	4,429	87	18	69
	2020	3,719	100	49	51
Kuala Selangor	2018	3,193	97	24	73
	2019	3,475	119	31	88
	2020	2,699	66	8	58
Serdang	2018	12,604	89	46	43
	2019	12,130	63	27	36
	2020	8,745	163	116	47
Sungai Buloh	2018	6,703	122	72	50
	2019	6,967	227	174	53
	2020	5,542	266	219	47

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 50: Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya, kecederaan dan kematian yang dilaporkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 50: Number of road accidents, injuries and deaths reported by PDRM district, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kemalangan jalan raya <i>Road accident</i>	Kecederaan dan kematian <i>Injury and deaths</i>		
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kecederaan <i>Injury</i>	Kematian <i>Death</i>
Subang Jaya	2018	13,940	63	12	51
	2019	14,515	68	17	51
	2020	10,342	87	49	38
Shah Alam	2018	18,711	125	24	101
	2019	20,425	165	49	116
	2020	14,397	233	158	75
Petaling Jaya	2018	27,358	110	24	86
	2019	28,021	129	49	80
	2020	18,494	108	37	71
Sabak Bernam	2018	1,375	73	29	44
	2019	1,334	167	133	34
	2020	972	183	163	20
Sepang	2018	7,841	89	25	64
	2019	8,243	74	4	70
	2020	5,955	108	64	44
KLIA	2018	1,464	32	28	4
	2019	1,553	44	27	17
	2020	715	23	15	8
Kajang	2018	16,980	127	17	110
	2019	17,918	162	48	114
	2020	13,943	728	643	85
Ulu Selangor	2018	4,675	135	41	94
	2019	4,821	130	39	91
	2020	3,915	135	73	62

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 51: Statistik saman yang dikeluarkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 51: Statistics of summons issued by PDRM district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	POL_170A	POL_257
SELANGOR	2018	1,555,213	1,012,694	542,519
	2019	1,216,096	726,732	489,364
	2020	1,149,000	736,963	412,037
Ampang	2018	39,862	14,914	24,948
	2019	45,919	22,829	23,090
	2020	44,308	18,098	26,210
Gombak	2018	134,702	92,658	42,044
	2019	86,806	52,640	34,166
	2020	75,605	49,935	25,670
IPD Klang Utara	2018	55,291	20,384	34,907
	2019	51,006	14,580	36,426
	2020	53,169	14,577	38,592
Klang Selatan	2018	70,626	39,391	31,235
	2019	53,369	22,409	30,960
	2020	38,443	13,249	25,194
Kuala Langat	2018	39,517	21,746	17,771
	2019	22,217	5,866	16,351
	2020	29,139	17,872	11,267
Kuala Selangor	2018	27,507	10,148	17,359
	2019	35,658	17,661	17,997
	2020	37,799	19,939	17,860
IPD Serdang	2018	96,659	63,251	33,408
	2019	73,328	42,297	31,031
	2020	100,734	76,625	24,109
IPD Sungai Buloh	2018	61,229	16,133	45,096
	2019	53,045	17,590	35,455
	2020	38,749	7,826	30,923
Subang Jaya	2018	143,386	93,070	50,316
	2019	105,664	66,148	39,516
	2020	94,531	69,849	24,682
Shah Alam	2018	150,684	106,971	43,713
	2019	120,576	78,409	42,167
	2020	121,805	81,801	40,004

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia*Source: Royal Malaysia Police*

Jadual 51: Statistik saman yang dikeluarkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)*Table 51: Statistics of summons issued by PDRM district, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)*

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	POL_170A	POL_257
Petaling Jaya	2018	211,023	145,737	65,286
	2019	126,263	72,932	53,331
	2020	92,660	43,355	49,305
Sabak Bernam	2018	42,220	31,724	10,496
	2019	42,109	33,600	8,509
	2020	48,217	38,209	10,008
Sepang	2018	183,994	124,256	59,738
	2019	136,745	85,368	51,377
	2020	107,065	77,714	29,351
IPD KLIA	2018	1,663	1,005	658
	2019	3,202	2,148	1,054
	2020	4,359	2,680	1,679
Kajang	2018	215,186	171,296	43,890
	2019	209,636	166,705	42,931
	2020	219,326	179,070	40,256
Ulu Selangor	2018	81,473	60,002	21,471
	2019	50,442	25,550	24,892
	2020	42,880	26,164	16,716
S/Parade (PPK Petaling Jaya)	2018	143	8	135
	2019	56	n.a	56
	2020	177	n.a	177
Nanyang(PPK Petaling Jaya)	2018	19	n.a	19
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	1	n.a	1
ITM (PPK Shah Alam)	2018	2	n.a	2
	2019	6	n.a	6
	2020	6	n.a	6
The Mines (PPK Petaling Jaya)	2018	27	n.a	27
	2019	48	n.a	48
	2020	27	n.a	27
D/Sivik (PPK Petaling Jaya)	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	1	n.a	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia*Source: Royal Malaysia Police***Nota/ Note:****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan***Data is not available/applicable*

Jadual 52: Jenayah kekerasan mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Selangor, 2018-2021*Table 52: Violent crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Selangor, 2018-2021*

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bunuh <i>Murder</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Samun^a <i>Robbery</i>	Mencederakan <i>Causing injury</i>
SELANGOR	2018	4,658	91	294	3,280	993
	2019	4,302	90	346	2,906	960
	2020	4,239	69	341	2,832	997
	2021	2,399	39	144	1,685	531
Ampang Jaya	2018	571	5	26	444	96
	2019	495	5	23	420	47
	2020	486	3	28	379	76
	2021	261	3	18	170	70
Gombak	2018	563	7	37	439	80
	2019	557	11	29	400	117
	2020	504	2	27	336	139
	2021	451	7	26	319	99
Klang Utara	2018	273	6	12	159	96
	2019	260	7	15	170	68
	2020	300	3	20	200	77
	2021	274	5	20	160	89
Klang Selatan	2018	502	10	21	374	97
	2019	417	11	21	309	76
	2020	356	8	23	256	69
	2021	465	9	22	336	98
Kuala Langat	2018	129	5	8	58	58
	2019	150	5	24	71	50
	2020	153	3	27	71	52
	2021	195	7	14	119	55
Kuala Selangor	2018	78	3	12	41	22
	2019	90	1	14	35	40
	2020	91	3	14	37	37
	2021	116	4	14	51	47
Serdang	2018	375	6	12	305	52
	2019	311	8	15	209	79
	2020	301	9	20	210	62
	2021	124	3	22	57	42
Sungai Buloh	2018	219	2	15	143	59
	2019	185	4	17	114	50
	2020	147	3	18	88	38
	2021	119	5	13	68	33

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 52: Jenayah kekerasan mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Selangor, 2018-2021 (samb.)

Table 52: Violent crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Selangor, 2018-2021 (cont'd)

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bunuh <i>Murder</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Samun ^a <i>Robbery</i>	Mencederakan <i>Causing injury</i>
Subang Jaya	2018	245	5	20	164	56
	2019	245	-	25	174	46
	2020	290	7	20	220	43
	2021	205	3	12	134	56
Shah Alam	2018	138	4	8	98	28
	2019	156	8	18	96	34
	2020	137	4	17	67	49
	2021	225	10	17	151	47
Petaling Jaya	2018	745	13	30	574	128
	2019	663	4	38	476	145
	2020	661	4	31	503	123
	2021	384	7	38	209	130
Sabak Bernam	2018	56	1	7	19	29
	2019	56	1	8	24	23
	2020	58	-	11	28	19
	2021	35	-	12	7	16
Sepang	2018	169	3	26	86	54
	2019	155	10	23	78	44
	2020	147	2	23	80	42
	2021	124	3	22	57	42
KLIA	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	3	-	-	2	1
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
Kajang	2018	497	19	29	339	110
	2019	439	14	44	260	121
	2020	501	14	40	310	137
	2021	553	13	46	368	126
Ulu Selangor	2018	98	2	31	37	28
	2019	123	1	32	70	20
	2020	104	4	22	45	33
	2021	149	2	31	81	35

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Notes:

^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

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

Jadual 53: Jenayah harta benda mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Selangor, 2018-2021

Table 53: Property crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Selangor, 2018-2021

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pecah rumah dan curi House break-in and theft	Kecurian kenderaan Vehicles theft			Curil ragut Theft/ snatch theft	Kecurian lain Other theft
				Lori/ van Lorry/ van	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal/ skuter Motorcycle/ scooter		
SELANGOR	2018	16,762	3,515	654	2,358	6,510	87	3,638
	2019	15,498	3,679	595	2,204	5,503	3	3,514
	2020	13,033	3,025	374	1,544	4,337	-	3,753
	2021	7,044	1,759		918	2,190	257	1,439
Ampang Jaya	2018	1,828	426	53	234	709	1	405
	2019	1,668	423	58	249	552	-	386
	2020	1,413	300	27	171	431	-	484
	2021	1,034	192		15	126	240	-
Gombak	2018	1,931	390	84	321	886	-	250
	2019	1,870	516	102	243	682	-	327
	2020	1,612	367	46	238	603	-	358
	2021	1,440	387		35	140	354	-
Klang Utara	2018	775	146	23	122	312	3	169
	2019	701	191	14	99	224	-	173
	2020	620	172	11	71	197	-	169
	2021	559	198		15	52	110	-
Klang Selatan	2018	1,425	389	47	206	531	-	252
	2019	1,246	303	33	161	492	1	256
	2020	1,056	292	29	144	383	-	208
	2021	1,249	394		31	89	254	-
Kuala Langat	2018	395	43	17	30	231	1	73
	2019	340	41	7	24	202	-	66
	2020	327	33	12	15	182	-	85
	2021	344	80		6	13	135	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	286	74	7	21	136	-	48
	2019	349	93	3	26	156	-	71
	2020	383	93	8	31	128	-	123
	2021	397	116		14	25	79	-
Serdang	2018	1,291	277	63	310	338	-	303
	2019	1,273	331	59	259	315	1	308
	2020	962	226	38	156	222	-	320
	2021	828	179		24	104	152	-
Sungai Buloh	2018	859	234	21	64	276	42	222
	2019	799	248	23	95	237	-	196
	2020	547	166	10	63	208	-	100
	2021	505	114		17	57	102	-

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 53: Jenayah harta benda mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Selangor, 2018-2021 (samb.)*Table 53: Property crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Selangor, 2018-2021 (cont'd)*

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pecah rumah dan curi <i>House break-in and theft</i>	Kecurian kenderaan <i>Vehicles theft</i>			Curi/ ragut <i>Theft/ snatch theft</i>	Kecurian lain <i>Other theft</i>
				Lori/ van <i>Lorry/ van</i>	Motokar <i>Motorcar</i>	Motosikal/ skuter <i>Motorcycle/ scooter</i>		
Subang Jaya	2018	993	207	69	142	290	9	276
	2019	871	158	67	148	264	-	234
	2020	774	168	23	103	201	-	279
	2021	571	127	20	62	120	-	242
Shah Alam	2018	1,261	105	85	160	729	-	182
	2019	956	146	57	117	436	-	200
	2020	729	130	31	85	344	-	139
	2021	628	149	43	47	209	-	180
Petaling Jaya	2018	2,618	552	51	412	877	19	707
	2019	2,453	556	58	412	837	1	589
	2020	1,940	413	40	258	545	-	684
	2021	1,356	255	28	109	292	-	672
Sabak Bernam	2018	303	81	8	10	97	7	100
	2019	264	100	2	12	48	-	102
	2020	207	60	2	4	39	-	102
	2021	144	58	3	3	23	-	57
Sepang	2018	534	111	12	47	148	-	216
	2019	523	95	6	59	136	-	227
	2020	392	98	8	29	83	-	174
	2021	414	81	8	18	74	-	233
KLIA	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	29	1	-	1	2	-	25
	2021	12	1	-	-	1	-	10
Kajang	2018	1,906	415	106	247	800	-	338
	2019	1,812	403	99	270	786	-	254
	2020	1,556	359	79	154	656	-	308
	2021	1,264	357	41	114	392	-	360
Ulu Selangor	2018	357	65	8	32	150	5	97
	2019	373	75	7	30	136	-	125
	2020	486	147	10	21	113	-	195
	2021	357	113	2	14	69	-	159

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia*Source: Royal Malaysia Police***Nota/ Note:****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan***Data is not available/applicable*

Jadual 54: Statistik kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 54: Statistics on fire breakouts by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Negeri State	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)
SELANGOR	2018	35	7,345	30	14	68	1,108.2	11,220.2
	2019	36	8,234	11	29	70	691.4	4,613.0
	2020	36	7,521	7	18	66	387.3	4,058.3
Gombak	2018	3	537	2	2	9	11.8	979.3
	2019	3	527	-	4	5	80.9	55.2
	2020	3	722	-	2	2	21.7	101.3
Klang	2018	5	1,370	2	3	17	60.0	853.8
	2019	5	1,456	-	2	7	80.5	369.8
	2020	5	1,444	-	5	8	387.3	4,058.3
Kuala Langat	2018	2	382	4	1	1	25.1	51.0
	2019	2	456	-	-	1	38.9	229.5
	2020	2	438	-	1	2	5.9	316.3
Kuala Selangor	2018	3	482	4	-	1	183.0	13.1
	2019	3	567	-	-	1	176.0	219.8
	2020	3	378	1	1	-	27.2	31.3
Petaling	2018	9	2,197	3	5	20	622.1	896.4
	2019	9	2,479	-	11	41	105.3	2,009.0
	2020	9	2,198	2	4	40	139.1	1,447.5
Sabak Bernam	2018	3	185	5	1	-	23.8	42.9
	2019	3	248	2	-	-	41.1	38.7
	2020	3	196	2	-	2	12.6	1.8
Sepang	2018	3	470	5	1	4	26.6	6,796.4
	2019	3	568	5	5	-	17.5	692.6
	2020	3	496	1	3	4	5.2	463.7
Ulu Langat	2018	6	1,109	3	1	12	109.2	1,165.2
	2019	6	1,390	2	6	10	20.4	761.0
	2020	6	1,245	1	2	3	34.5	178.6
Ulu Selangor	2018	1	613	2	-	4	46.6	422.2
	2019	2	543	2	1	5	130.8	237.4
	2020	2	404	-	-	5	2.8	3.0

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia***Nota/ Notes :****^aMerujuk kepada kematian serta-merta di tempat kejadian***Refers to instant deaths at the place of occurrence***0.0 menunjukkan nilai tafsiran 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, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Negeri <i>State</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bangunan dan Isinya <i>Building and Volume</i>	Kenderaan <i>Vehicle</i>	Mesin <i>Machinery</i>	Alat Perkakas <i>Other equipment</i>	Petrol <i>Petrol</i>	Bahan kimia <i>Chemical substance</i>
SELANGOR	2018	7,345	1,046	990	52	322	1	3
	2019	8,234	1,083	1,018	31	388	-	3
	2020	7,521	1,020	988	26	284	3	1
Gombak	2018	640	67	86	8	56	-	1
	2019	543	95	105	4	16	-	-
	2020	722	108	116	-	21	-	-
Klang	2018	902	98	175	6	71	1	-
	2019	1,672	180	197	5	37	-	-
	2020	1,444	182	180	6	32	1	1
Kuala Langat	2018	869	77	78	4	45	-	-
	2019	799	80	79	4	16	-	-
	2020	438	54	40	3	8	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	687	66	46	6	50	-	1
	2019	573	47	37	1	15	-	2
	2020	378	32	27	2	6	1	-
Petaling	2018	1,672	389	300	2	45	-	-
	2019	2,283	391	333	5	186	-	-
	2020	2,198	324	337	7	125	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	545	34	38	5	9	-	-
	2019	237	26	15	-	13	-	-
	2020	196	14	15	-	6	-	-
Sepang	2018	488	56	65	6	8	-	-
	2019	597	59	67	1	31	-	-
	2020	496	52	65	3	20	1	-
Ulu Langat	2018	940	178	147	6	23	-	1
	2019	1,046	162	138	10	63	-	1
	2020	1,245	214	155	4	54	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	602	81	55	9	15	-	-
	2019	484	43	47	1	11	-	-
	2020	404	40	53	1	12	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia*

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Gas	Kapal Terbang Aeroplane	Helikopter Helicopter	Kapal Laut Ship	Feri Ferry	Bot Boat
SELANGOR	2018	141	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	148	1	-	5	-	-
	2020	105	-	-	-	-	2
Gombak	2018	24	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	12	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	35	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	28	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	10	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	19	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10	-	-	4	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	14	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	8	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	6	-	-	-	-	1
Petaling	2018	45	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	53	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	47	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sepang	2018	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	6	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	29	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	19	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)*Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)*

Negeri <i>State</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kebun/ Ladang <i>Farm/ Estate</i>	Hutan <i>Jungle</i>	Belukar/ Lalang <i>weed/ bush</i>	Sampah <i>Garbage</i>	Gerai <i>Stall</i>	Lain- lain <i>Others</i>
SELANGOR	2018	231	446	1,367	846	16	1,883
	2019	402	370	1,476	1,124	19	2,166
	2020	247	409	1,234	1,004	21	2,177
Gombak	2018	15	56	145	98	2	82
	2019	3	30	44	80	-	159
	2020	3	62	79	101	3	217
Klang	2018	23	32	167	168	2	123
	2019	75	69	365	284	7	424
	2020	46	53	245	257	5	426
Kuala Langat	2018	34	45	178	156	2	231
	2019	79	56	186	113	1	171
	2020	66	21	81	54	2	108
Kuala Selangor	2018	34	67	156	89	2	156
	2019	105	14	176	47	-	121
	2020	41	10	121	37	-	94
Petaling	2018	24	34	177	177	1	478
	2019	5	39	283	303	5	680
	2020	8	77	304	272	3	694
Sabak Bernam	2018	34	46	165	67	2	145
	2019	65	1	50	21	1	43
	2020	33	4	33	17	2	70
Sepang	2018	23	45	123	23	1	134
	2019	56	40	179	69	1	87
	2020	30	31	138	68	2	79
Ulu Langat	2018	20	56	128	34	2	345
	2019	3	61	75	137	3	364
	2020	14	64	143	158	4	416
Ulu Selangor	2018	24	65	128	34	2	189
	2019	11	60	118	70	1	117
	2020	6	87	90	40	-	73

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia*

Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadiran dan punca kebakaran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butts	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ firework	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah Gas stove/ kerosene
SELANGOR	2018	7,345	231	19	22	3	7	43
	2019	8,234	146	16	20	1	7	50
	2020	7,521	124	5	12	-	3	29
Gombak	2018	537	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	543	-	-	-	-	-	4
	2020	722	1	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	1,363	115	5	12	1	4	18
	2019	1,669	65	6	7	-	-	13
	2020	1,444	16	-	3	-	-	2
Kuala Langat	2018	477	8	-	-	1	1	5
	2019	600	9	1	4	-	1	2
	2020	438	8	-	-	-	-	1
Kuala Selangor	2018	482	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	571	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	378	-	-	1	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	2,172	56	3	4	-	2	12
	2019	2,302	46	2	4	1	4	23
	2020	2,198	57	2	6	-	1	18
Sabak Bernam	2018	176	6	-	-	1	-	2
	2019	216	3	2	1	-	1	3
	2020	196	13	1	-	-	1	5
Sepang	2018	473	10	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	597	5	-	-	-	1	1
	2020	496	4	-	1	-	-	1
Ulu Langat	2018	1,165	28	11	4	-	-	4
	2019	1,235	16	5	4	-	-	4
	2020	1,245	25	2	-	-	1	2
Ulu Selangor	2018	500	5	-	1	-	-	2
	2019	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	404	-	-	1	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia*

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan <i>Spontaneous reaction</i>	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik <i>Arson with good intention</i>	Sengaja Dibakar dengan niat jahat <i>Incendiary arson</i>	Tindak balas kimia <i>Chemical reaction</i>	Mancis api <i>Matches</i>	Lain-lain punca <i>Other sources</i>	Punca tidak diketahui <i>Unknown source</i>
SELANGOR	2018	24	200	21	-	10	6,750	15
	2019	20	148	25	-	9	7,781	11
	2020	29	68	24	2	3	7,219	3
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	535	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	537	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	721	-
Klang	2018	1	137	10	-	4	1,054	2
	2019	-	91	13	-	5	1,462	7
	2020	-	19	7	-	1	1,396	-
Kuala Langat	2018	1	4	-	-	1	456	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	3	579	1
	2020	1	4	-	-	-	424	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	481	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	569	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	377	-
Petaling	2018	3	23	5	-	-	2,059	5
	2019	-	20	8	-	1	2,192	1
	2020	3	26	7	1	2	2,074	1
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	10	-	-	-	156	1
	2019	-	16	-	-	-	189	1
	2020	-	11	1	1	-	163	-
Sepang	2018	1	3	1	-	-	457	-
	2019	-	7	2	-	-	581	-
	2020	-	4	-	-	-	485	1
Ulu Langat	2018	18	10	4	-	5	1,078	3
	2019	20	14	1	-	-	1,171	-
	2020	25	4	9	-	-	1,176	1
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	13	1	-	-	474	4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	501	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	403	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat, Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kedai Shop	Kilang Factory	Stor Store	Bengkel Workshop	Hotel	Pusat membeli belah Shopping centre
SELANGOR	2018	1,046	122	84	62	23	6	4
	2019	1,083	110	81	68	27	2	1
	2020	1,020	125	75	43	27	3	4
Gombak	2018	74	9	4	5	-	-	-
	2019	96	9	6	10	-	-	-
	2020	109	11	7	4	4	-	-
Klang	2018	204	24	25	11	5	-	-
	2019	179	25	19	8	6	-	-
	2020	182	26	21	9	6	-	1
Kuala Langat	2018	67	5	6	5	4	-	-
	2019	80	11	8	5	2	-	-
	2020	54	7	4	6	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	41	2	3	7	1	-	-
	2019	46	4	2	5	1	-	-
	2020	32	3	7	5	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	343	46	27	20	6	1	3
	2019	388	27	35	24	9	1	-
	2020	324	41	20	9	8	-	2
Sabak Bernam	2018	19	6	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	26	3	1	2	1	-	-
	2020	14	1	1	1	1	-	-
Sepang	2018	55	3	2	5	-	4	-
	2019	59	7	1	5	-	1	-
	2020	52	8	1	3	1	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	201	22	14	6	6	1	1
	2019	168	20	7	9	7	-	-
	2020	214	21	13	2	5	3	1
Ulu Selangor	2018	42	5	3	2	1	-	-
	2019	41	4	2	-	1	-	1
	2020	40	7	1	4	2	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia*

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Pejabat Office	Restoran Restaurant	Rumah kediaman Housing unit	Setinggan Squatter	Dewan orang ramai Town hall	Dapur Kitchen	Gudang Warehouse
SELANGOR	2018	20	19	109	16	4	63	6
	2019	28	11	111	29	3	83	8
	2020	25	12	96	15	2	112	8
Gombak	2018	2	-	5	2	1	7	-
	2019	3	-	9	-	-	11	-
	2020	1	1	13	4	1	12	-
Klang	2018	2	3	26	5	1	8	-
	2019	6	1	23	8	-	1	1
	2020	2	-	22	4	1	15	2
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	13	2	-	6	1
	2019	2	-	9	3	-	7	2
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	5	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	10	-	-	4	-
	2019	1	-	16	-	1	4	-
	2020	1	-	8	1	-	2	-
Petaling	2018	9	9	28	1	2	17	4
	2019	12	6	29	6	2	38	4
	2020	12	2	20	1	-	48	4
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	1	3	-	-	2	-
Sepang	2018	1	-	5	1	-	3	-
	2019	1	-	5	4	-	5	-
	2020	-	3	7	1	-	5	-
Ulu Langat	2018	6	5	10	4	-	16	1
	2019	3	2	11	6	-	15	-
	2020	7	5	13	4	-	20	2
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	6	1	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	6	2	-	2	1
	2020	-	-	4	-	-	3	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	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
SELANGOR	2018	1	-	-	-	269	75	60
	2019	3	1	-	1	245	72	90
	2020	1	-	-	1	225	66	74
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	19	3	5
	2019	-	-	-	-	20	6	7
	2020	-	-	-	-	21	2	11
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	47	16	4
	2019	-	-	-	1	42	10	5
	2020	-	-	-	-	41	8	4
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	18	1	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	23	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	83	26	28
	2019	-	1	-	-	79	34	51
	2020	1	-	-	1	68	25	31
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	1	-	-	-	15	5	6
	2019	1	-	-	-	12	3	7
	2020	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	60	23	11
	2019	2	-	-	-	46	16	13
	2020	-	-	-	-	56	28	16
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	14	1	5
	2019	-	-	-	-	9	3	5
	2020	-	-	-	-	9	3	3

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	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
SELANGOR	2018	8	1	4	-	-	3	-
	2019	11	5	4	2	1	1	-
	2020	4	5	1	1	-	-	-
Gombak	2018	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2019	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	3	1	1	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Sekolah rendah kerajaan Government primary school	Sekolah rendah swasta Private primary school	Sekolah menengah kerajaan Government secondary school	Sekolah menengah swasta Private secondary school	Pra sekolah/tadika kerajaan Government Pre-school/ kindergarten	Pra sekolah/tadika swasta Private Pre-school/ kindergarten	Asrama sekolah School hostel
SELANGOR	2018	5	-	1	-	-	-	3
	2019	7	-	6	-	-	1	2
	2020	2	1	3	-	1	-	2
Gombak	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kuala Selangor	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	2	-	-	1	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Negeri State	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
SELANGOR	2018	3	3	1	-	3	36	32
	2019	8	5	1	-	2	26	27
	2020	4	1	1	2	-	30	48
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	6	3
	2019	1	1	-	-	1	3	4
	2020	1	1	1	-	-	4	5
Klang	2018	-	2	-	-	1	13	6
	2019	1	-	-	-	1	8	4
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	6	8
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2019	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Petaling	2018	2	-	1	-	2	9	13
	2019	3	1	1	-	-	6	10
	2020	-	-	-	1	-	9	18
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ulu Langat	2018	1	1	-	-	-	5	4
	2019	-	2	-	-	-	4	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	2	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butt	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ firework	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak Gas stove/ kerosene
SELANGOR	2018	1,046	44	2	4	1	4	17
	2019	1,083	23	3	4	-	4	28
	2020	1,020	26	2	4	-	2	8
Gombak	2018	74	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	95	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	108	1	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	204	19	-	3	-	3	11
	2019	185	6	2	1	-	-	7
	2020	182	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	63	3	-	-	1	1	3
	2019	80	5	1	1	-	1	3
	2020	54	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	39	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	47	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	32	-	-	1	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	343	14	1	-	-	-	3
	2019	390	8	-	1	-	2	12
	2020	324	13	2	1	-	1	5
Sabak Bernam	2018	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	23	1	-	-	-	1	2
	2020	14	1	-	-	-	-	2
Sepang	2018	54	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	59	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	52	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	209	4	1	1	-	-	-
	2019	161	-	-	1	-	-	2
	2020	214	8	-	-	-	1	1
Ulu Selangor	2018	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan <i>Spontaneous reaction</i>	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik <i>Arson with good intention</i>	Sengaja Dibakar dengan niat jahat <i>Incendiary arson</i>	Tindak balas kimia <i>Chemical reaction</i>	Mancis api <i>Matches</i>	Lain-lain punca <i>Other sources</i>	Punca tidak diketahui <i>Unknown source</i>
SELANGOR	2018	1	3	2	-	1	966	1
	2019	-	-	3	-	4	1,014	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	2	974	1
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	93	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	107	-
Klang	2018	-	2	-	-	-	166	-
	2019	-	-	2	-	2	165	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	180	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	1	54	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	67	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	53	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
Petaling	2018	1	1	1	-	-	322	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	367	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	300	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	1	-	-	52	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	57	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	49	1
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	203	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	158	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	204	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	48	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	40	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia
Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 59: Bilangan penagih dadah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 59: Number of drug addicts by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan penagih dadah <i>Number of drug addicts</i>
SELANGOR	2018	2,228
	2019	2,385
	2020	1,712
Gombak	2018	187
	2019	249
	2020	155
Klang	2018	333
	2019	350
	2020	234
Kuala Langat	2018	155
	2019	206
	2020	77
Kuala Selangor	2018	114
	2019	115
	2020	97
Petaling	2018	498
	2019	467
	2020	383
Sabak Bernam	2018	76
	2019	165
	2020	98
Sepang	2018	107
	2019	107
	2020	86
Ulu Langat	2018	687
	2019	607
	2020	477
Ulu Selangor	2018	71
	2019	119
	2020	105

Sumber: Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan*Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency*

Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan pejabat parol daerah <i>Number of parole district offices</i>	Bilangan Orang DiParol <i>Number of parolees</i>				
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>				
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Melayu <i>Malay</i>	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
SELANGOR	2018	5	559	442	47	66	4
	2019	5	630	523	35	64	8
	2020		774	643	36	86	9
Gombak	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Klang	2018	1	303	246	27	28	2
	2019	1	459	388	24	39	4
	2020		472	401	18	47	5
Kuala Langat	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Kuala Selangor	2018	1	50	47	2	1	-
	2019	1	16	13	1	2	-
	2020		148	115	9	23	1
Petaling	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Sabak Bernam	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Sepang	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Ulu Langat	2018	2	138	92	16	28	2
	2019	2	132	99	10	19	4
	2020		145	119	9	14	3
Ulu Selangor	2018	1	68	57	2	9	-
	2019	1	27	23	-	4	-
	2020		10	8	-	2	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia*Source: Department of Prison Malaysia***Nota/ Note:****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan Orang DiParol <i>Number of parolees</i>									
		Lelaki <i>Male</i>					Perempuan <i>Female</i>				
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Melayu <i>Malay</i>	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Melayu <i>Malay</i>	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
SELANGOR	2018	542	427	46	65	4	17	15	1	1	-
	2019	607	501	34	64	8	23	22	1	-	-
	2020	765	636	36	85	8	9	7	-	1	1
Gombak	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Klang	2018	295	239	26	28	2	8	7	1	-	-
	2019	444	374	23	39	4	15	14	1	-	-
	2020	467	398	18	46	4	5	3	-	1	1
Kuala Langat	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Kuala Selangor	2018	48	45	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
	2019	14	11	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
	2020	148	115	9	23	1	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Sabak Bernam	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Sepang	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Ulu Langat	2018	134	89	16	27	2	4	3	-	1	-
	2019	126	93	10	19	4	6	6	-	-	-
	2020	142	116	9	14	3	3	3	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	65	54	2	9	-	3	3	-	-	-
	2019	27	23	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	9	7	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 61: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan jantina, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 61: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and sex, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Institusi penjara <i>Institute of prison</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
SELANGOR	2018	34,955	28,240	6,715
	2019	42,234	35,097	7,137
	2020	25,776	22,064	3,712
Penjara Kajang	2018	26,199	26,199	-
	2019	31,351	31,351	-
	2020	20,732	20,732	-
Penjara Wanita Kajang	2018	6,715	-	6,715
	2019	7,137	-	7,137
	2020	3,712	-	3,712
Penjara Sungai Buloh	2018	664	664	-
	2019	1,873	1,873	-
	2020	312	312	-
Pusat Koreksional Puncak Alam	2018	1,377	1,377	-
	2019	1,873	1,873	-
	2020	1,020	1,020	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia*Source: Department of Prison, Malaysia*

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

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

Institusi penjara <i>Institute of prison</i>		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Warganegara/ <i>Citizens</i>					Bukan warganegara <i>non-Citizens</i>
			Jumlah warganegara <i>Total citizens</i>	Bumiputera	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	34,903	16,586	9,941	2,189	3,394	1,062	18,317
	2019	40,882	17,471	13,761	1,282	1,604	824	23,411
	2020							
Penjara Kajang	2018	26,246	14,268	8,461	1,917	2,975	915	11,978
	2019	17,792	1,532	910	219	304	99	16,260
	2020	3,582	927	591	124	154	58	2,655
Penjara Wanita Kajang	2018	6,616	1,367	891	188	208	80	5,249
	2019	6,182	581	239	98	46	198	5,601
	2020	1,020	436	296	15	91	34	584
Penjara Sungai Buloh	2018	664	486	265	68	121	32	178
	2019	15,372	15,104	12,525	935	1,149	495	268
	2020	20,862	11,652	6,894	1,490	2,446	822	9,210
Pusat Koreksional Puncak Alam	2018	1,377	465	324	16	90	35	912
	2019	1,536	254	87	30	105	32	1,282
	2020	312	222	168	15	31	8	90

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison, Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
SELANGOR	2018	875	840	35
	2019	828	767	61
	2020	731	658	73
Gombak	2018	119	114	5
	2019	87	82	5
	2020	66	63	3
Klang	2018	163	156	7
	2019	161	154	7
	2020	85	78	7
Kuala Langat	2018	34	31	3
	2019	25	25	-
	2020	27	27	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	38	37	1
	2019	44	42	2
	2020	16	16	-
Petaling	2018	328	317	11
	2019	245	217	28
	2020	238	220	18
Sabak Bernam	2018	29	28	1
	2019	23	23	-
	2020	17	16	1
Sepang	2018	32	30	2
	2019	45	40	5
	2020	25	23	2
Ulu Langat	2018	84	80	4
	2019	150	140	10
	2020	216	179	37
Ulu Selangor	2018	48	47	1
	2019	48	44	4
	2020	41	36	5

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

Jadual 64: Bilangan kluster homestay dan premis penginapan yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 64: Number of registered homestay clusters and accommodation premises by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM District</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan kluster <i>homestay</i> <i>Number of homestay clusters</i>	Bilangan premis penginapan <i>Number of accommodation premises</i>
SELANGOR	2018	16	377
	2019	16	404
	2020	15	395
Gombak	2018	1	24
	2019	1	13
	2020	1	14
Klang	2018	-	61
	2019	-	63
	2020	-	63
Kuala Langat	2018	5	15
	2019	5	19
	2020	5	19
Kuala Selangor	2018	2	11
	2019	2	10
	2020	2	9
Petaling	2018	-	155
	2019	-	194
	2020	-	188
Sabak Bernam	2018	6	8
	2019	6	8
	2020	6	7
Sepang	2018	1	42
	2019	1	46
	2020	1	45
Ulu Langat	2018	-	56
	2019	-	46
	2020	-	46
Ulu Selangor	2018	1	5
	2019	1	5
	2020	1	4

Sumber: Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya, Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture Malaysia***Jadual 65: Bilangan kampung program Desa Lestari mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020***Table 65: Number of villages of Desa Lestari programme by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative District</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan Kampung <i>Number of villages</i>
SELANGOR	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	-
Klang	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar*Source: Ministry of Rural Development*

Jadual 66: Bilangan kumulatif kenderaan bermotor yang berdaftar mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 66: Cumulative number of registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Selangor, 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
SELANGOR	2018	2,299,067	909,706	1,062,666	21,954	197,539	107,202
	2019	2,330,259	914,591	1,076,112	22,602	204,867	112,087
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Kuala Selangor	2018	3,182	52	3,122	-	1	7
	2019	4,283	61	4,210	-	1	11
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Selangor	2018	2,212,772	890,525	1,002,759	20,088	193,164	106,236
	2019	2,232,642	893,615	1,009,057	20,246	198,792	110,932
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Bangi	2018	83,113	19,129	56,785	1,866	4,374	959
	2019	93,334	20,915	62,845	2,356	6,074	1,144
	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 67: Bilangan pendaftaran kenderaan baharu mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 67: Number of newly registrations motor vehicle by branch and type, Selangor, 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
SELANGOR	2018	35,019	5,171	14,819	817	8,714	5,498
	2019	31,192	4,884	13,446	649	7,328	4,885
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Kuala Selangor	2018	933	1	931	-	-	1
	2019	1,101	9	1,088	-	-	4
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Selangor	2018	23,557	3,560	7,298	247	7,194	5,258
	2019	19,870	3,089	6,298	159	5,628	4,696
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Bangi	2018	10,529	1,610	6,590	570	1,520	239
	2019	10,221	1,786	6,060	490	1,700	185
	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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pusat Internet <i>Community Internet Centre</i>	Pusat Internet Desa <i>Rural Internet Centre</i>	Pusat Maklumat Rakyat <i>Citizen Information Centre</i>
SELANGOR	2018	42	4	9
	2019	42	4	8
	2020	42	6	8
Gombak	2018	2	-	1
	2019	2	-	1
	2020	2	-	1
Klang	2018	1	-	1
	2019	1	-	1
	2020	1	-	1
Kuala Langat	2018	5	1	1
	2019	5	1	1
	2020	5	1	1
Kuala Selangor	2018	6	-	1
	2019	6	-	1
	2020	6	-	1
Petaling	2018	2	-	1
	2019	2	-	1
	2020	2	-	1
Sabak Bernam	2018	11	1	1
	2019	11	1	1
	2020	11	1	1
Sepang	2018	1	-	1
	2019	1	-	-
	2020	1	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	2	1	1
	2019	2	1	1
	2020	2	1	1
Ulu Selangor	2018	12	1	1
	2019	12	1	1
	2020	12	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, Selangor, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

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

					(%)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Langganan internet di rumah <i>Subscription of internet at home</i>	Telefon bimbit <i>Mobile phone</i>	Siaran TV berbayar <i>Pay TV channel</i>	
SELANGOR	2014	57.9	98.5	74.7	
	2016	82.2	99.7	79.4	
	2019	98.1	99.4	73.6	
Gombak	2014	65.8	99.4	81.6	
	2016	94.4	99.9	86.8	
	2019	98.4	99.6	74.7	
Klang	2014	51.0	98.2	74.9	
	2016	78.2	99.8	76.5	
	2019	97.7	99.4	71.7	
Kuala Langat	2014	42.4	96.0	65.5	
	2016	69.0	99.7	72.3	
	2019	97.1	98.9	76.7	
Kuala Selangor	2014	38.8	98.4	62.8	
	2016	67.9	98.9	66.0	
	2019	94.6	99.3	62.7	
Petaling	2014	63.5	98.7	75.7	
	2016	82.6	99.8	78.7	
	2019	98.9	99.7	72.5	
Sabak Bernam	2014	23.6	95.9	47.7	
	2016	55.0	100.0	58.5	
	2019	89.3	99.2	55.1	
Sepang	2014	59.2	98.8	76.4	
	2016	81.7	100.0	83.8	
	2019	99.0	99.4	83.4	
Ulu Langat	2014	58.4	98.6	75.0	
	2016	81.9	99.6	82.0	
	2019	98.4	99.2	77.0	
Ulu Selangor	2014	50.6	97.7	70.7	
	2016	89.9	99.6	81.5	
	2019	95.8	98.6	73.5	

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 70: Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan asas mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 70: Percentage of households received basics amenities by administrative district, Selangor, 2014, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis bekalan air <i>Type of water supply</i>				Kemudahan bekalan elektrik <i>Accessibility to electricity supply</i>			Kemudahan kutipan sampah <i>Garbage collection facility</i>			
		Air paip di rumah <i>Piped water in the house</i>	Air paip awam <i>Public water stand pipe</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik <i>Accessibility to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Tempat kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Kawasan ^a <i>Area</i>	Tiada <i>None</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
SELANGOR	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	62.6	34.1	3.3	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	63.1	33.6	3.3	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	87.0	12.7	0.3	100.0
Gombak	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	60.5	39.5	-	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	64.4	35.6	-	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	92.2	7.8	-	100.0
Klang	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	72.5	25.8	1.7	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	65.9	31.9	2.2	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	77.6	22.3	0.1	100.0
Kuala Langat	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	61.9	25.8	12.3	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	58.8	22.4	18.8	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.0	22.0	4.0	100.0
Kuala Selangor	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	52.8	22.2	25.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.6	23.9	21.5	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	67.8	30.7	1.5	100.0
Petaling	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	58.3	40.9	0.8	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	60.2	38.3	1.5	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	93.3	6.7	-	100.0
Sabak Bernam	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	43.1	17.8	39.1	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	37.9	30.5	31.6	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	44.4	55.2	0.4	100.0
Sepang	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	72.2	22.0	5.8	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	61.1	30.7	8.2	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	86.2	12.3	1.5	100.0
Ulu Langat	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	64.3	33.9	1.8	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	67.8	31.7	0.5	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	89.8	10.1	0.1	100.0
Ulu Selangor	2014	99.8	-	0.2	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	70.0	24.5	5.5	100.0
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	70.3	26.6	3.1	100.0
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	80.0	19.8	0.2	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, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 71: Number of Harapan Malaysia Community and Malaysiaku Club by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Komuniti Harapan Malaysia <i>Harapan Malaysia Communities</i>	Kelab Malaysiaku <i>Malaysiaku Clubs</i>
SELANGOR	2018	84	61
	2019	99	61
	2020	127	61
Gombak	2018	6	7
	2019	9	7
	2020	13	7
Klang	2018	8	12
	2019	19	12
	2020	21	12
Kuala Langat	2018	11	3
	2019	7	3
	2020	7	3
Kuala Selangor	2018	10	3
	2019	8	3
	2020	12	3
Petaling	2018	8	11
	2019	23	11
	2020	30	11
Sabak Bernam	2018	8	6
	2019	8	6
	2020	10	6
Sepang	2018	8	2
	2019	7	2
	2020	7	2
Ulu Langat	2018	11	11
	2019	11	11
	2020	20	11
Ulu Selangor	2018	14	6
	2019	7	6
	2020	7	6

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

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen Number of billboards belongs to JaPen
SELANGOR	2018	27
	2019	27
	2020	27
Gombak	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	2
Klang	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	2
Kuala Langat	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	3
Kuala Selangor	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	1
Petaling	2018	7
	2019	7
	2020	7
Sabak Bernam	2018	4
	2019	4
	2020	4
Sepang	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a
Ulu Langat	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	2
Ulu Selangor	2018	6
	2019	6
	2020	6

Sumber: Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

JaPen merujuk kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia

JaPen 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, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 73: Number of Rural Community Centres by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa Number of Rural Community Centres
SELANGOR	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	9
Gombak	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Klang	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Kuala Langat	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Kuala Selangor	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Petaling	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Sabak Bernam	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Sepang	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	2
Ulu Langat	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	2
Ulu Selangor	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1

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

Jadual 74: Hasil cukai taksiran mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Selangor, 2017-2019*Table 74: Revenue of assessment tax by local authority, Selangor, 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>
SELANGOR	2017	1,391.2
	2018	1,443.5
	2019	1,502.9
Majlis Perbandaran Selayang	2017	100.3
	2018	103.7
	2019	108.2
Klang	2017	159.1
	2018	165.8
	2019	174.8
Kuala Langat	2017	31.8
	2018	33.6
	2019	35.2
Kuala Selangor	2017	28.9
	2018	30.6
	2019	33.5
Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam	2017	279.3
	2018	284.9
	2019	298.8
Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya	2017	243.9
	2018	237.9
	2019	251.9
Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya	2017	193.6
	2018	200.5
	2019	202.1
Sabak Bernam	2017	5.9
	2018	6.2
	2019	5.5
Sepang	2017	104.0
	2018	129.6
	2019	131.0
Majlis Perbandaran Ampang Jaya	2017	93.0
	2018	92.9
	2019	95.9
Majlis Perbandaran Kajang	2017	94.1
	2018	100.6
	2019	106.1
Ulu Selangor	2017	57.5
	2018	57.1
	2019	59.9

Sumber: Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan*Source: Local Authority*

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

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

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	CCTV Kamera litar tertutup <i>Closed-circuit television</i>
SELANGOR	2018	878
	2019	775
	2020	779
Majlis Perbandaran Selayang	2018	74
	2019	74
	2020	74
Klang	2018	76
	2019	76
	2020	80
Kuala Langat	2018	58
	2019	47
	2020	23
Kuala Selangor	2018	8
	2019	8
	2020	8
Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam	2018	74
	2019	105
	2020	105
Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya	2018	155
	2019	155
	2020	155
Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya	2018	177
	2019	124
	2020	124
Sabak Bernam	2018	8
	2019	8
	2020	8
Sepang	2018	82
	2019	50
	2020	74
Majlis Perbandaran Ampang Jaya	2018	82
	2019	44
	2020	44
Majlis Perbandaran Kajang	2018	76
	2019	76
	2020	76
Ulu Selangor	2018	8
	2019	8
	2020	8

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

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

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

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Tapak pelupusan <i>Disposal site</i>			Loji rawatan termal <i>Thermal treatment plant</i>		
		Bilangan tapak pelupusan <i>Number of disposal sites</i>	Luas tapak <i>Site area (Ha)</i>	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari <i>Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric tonnes/day)</i>	Bilangan loji rawatan termal <i>Number of thermal treatment plants</i>	Luas tapak <i>Site area (Ha)</i>	Jumlah berat sisa yang dilupuskan <i>Total amount of residual waste (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric tonnes/day)</i>
SELANGOR	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Notes :

Merujuk kepada peraturan di bawah Akta Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam 2007 (Akta 672) yang berkuatkuasa di Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya

Refers to the regulations under the Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672) which enforced in Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya

Ha Merujuk kepada Hektar

Refers to Hectare

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of programmes</i>
SELANG	166
Gombak	36
Klang	23
Kuala Langat	9
Kuala Selangor	8
Petaling	49
Sabak Bernam	6
Sepang	9
Ulu Langat	17
Ulu Selangor	9

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

Jadual 78: Bilangan tempat ibadah mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan dan agama, Selangor, 2020

Table 78: Number of place of worships by local authority area and religious, Selangor, 2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Islam <i>Muslim</i>		Bukan Islam <i>Non-Muslim</i>			
		Masjid <i>Mosque</i>	Surau	Tokong <i>Chinese Temple</i>	Kuil <i>Hindu Temple</i>	Gereja <i>Church</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
SELANGOR	2020	217	996	393	330	83	1
Majlis Perbandaran Selayang	365	56	199	34	70	6	-
Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Langat	365	38	138	74	99	16	-
Majlis Daerah Kuala Selangor	490	58	156	191	69	15	1
Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya	233	26	117	26	28	36	-
Majlis Perbandaran Kajang	567	39	386	68	64	10	-

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019^e	2020^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	4,535	4,709	4,725
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	737	859	799
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	91,133	95,942	95,346
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	18,646	20,664	18,653
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	200,324	214,446	199,899
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	57,349	60,996	57,820
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	73,913	79,989	72,514
Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	37,143	39,947	37,129
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	15,754	16,748	14,832
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	16,164	16,768	17,604
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	7,841	8,527	7,419
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	323,215	345,147	326,841

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan & peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Perubahan peratusan tahunan <i>Annual percentage change</i>			Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK <i>Percentage share to GDP</i>		
	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	5.0	3.9	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	6.6	16.5	-6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	7.3	5.3	-0.6	28.2	27.8	29.2
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	6.1	10.8	-9.7	5.8	6.0	5.7
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	7.7	7.0	-6.8	62.0	62.1	61.2
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	6.6	6.4	-5.2	17.7	17.7	17.7
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	9.5	8.2	-9.3	22.9	23.2	22.2
Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	7.5	7.5	-7.1	11.5	11.6	11.4
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	6.4	6.3	-11.4	4.9	4.9	4.5
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	5.2	3.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.4
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	-9.0	8.7	-13.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	7.0	6.8	-5.3	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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Kumpulan utama <i>Main group</i>		Nombor Indeks <i>Index Numbers</i>			Perubahan Peratus (%) <i>Percentage Change</i>	
		2018	2019	2020	2019/2018	2020/2019
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	122.0	123.1	122.4	0.9	-0.6
01	Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol <i>Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	134.3	136.9	139.7	1.9	2.0
02	Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau <i>Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco</i>	167.5	170.1	170.6	1.6	0.3
03	Pakaian & Kasut <i>Clothing & Footwear</i>	98.0	96.8	96.1	-1.2	-0.7
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain <i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels</i>	120.9	123.6	121.9	2.2	-1.4
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah <i>Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance</i>	120.3	122.9	123.1	2.2	0.2
06	Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	120.4	121.1	122.4	0.6	1.1
07	Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	118.9	115.7	106.0	-2.7	-8.4
08	Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	96.2	96.1	96.9	-0.1	0.8
09	Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan <i>Recreation Services & Culture</i>	111.5	112.0	113.0	0.4	0.9
10	Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	118.8	121	122.4	1.9	1.2
11	Restoran & Hotel <i>Restaurants & Hotels</i>	136.6	138.1	140.3	1.1	1.6
12	Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous Goods & Services</i>	108.5	108.4	112.6	-0.1	3.9

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 82: Nilai eksport dan import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 82: Exports and imports value by exit and entry points, Selangor, 2018-2020***(RM juta/ RM million)**

Pintu keluar dan masuk <i>Exit and entrance</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Eksport <i>Export</i>	Import
SELANGOR	2018	256,611	349,959
	2019	250,968	339,242
	2020	241,610	308,203
Pelabuhan Klang	2018	176,795	233,498
	2019	176,125	232,856
	2020	175,807	218,809
KLIA, Sepang	2018	76,478	110,457
	2019	71,090	99,363
	2020	60,689	82,760
Subang	2018	3,339	6,006
	2019	3,753	7,023
	2020	5,114	6,634

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 83: Statistik utama sektor pertanian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 83: Principal statistics of agricultural sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	808	3,988,497	1,969,413	2,019,084	24,927	475,180	6,674,347
Gombak	122	303,157	206,359	96,798	1,350	32,899	318,073
Klang	150	892,717	620,031	272,685	4,136	90,337	1,586,618
Kuala Langat	161	986,969	454,197	532,772	4,353	81,961	1,226,383
Kuala Selangor	49	236,421	72,697	163,724	2,209	44,830	677,145
Petaling	74	206,951	150,953	55,998	943	20,982	163,970
Sabak Bernam	38	171,064	66,335	104,729	1,102	21,090	243,360
Sepang	71	912,689	261,960	650,728	8,748	143,723	2,049,613
Ulu Langat	90	159,813	47,455	112,358	990	18,272	276,499
Ulu Selangor	53	118,716	89,425	29,291	1,096	21,085	132,686

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 84: Statistik utama subsektor tanaman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 84: Principal statistics of crops sub-sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	543	2,788,937	996,504	1,792,433	20,858	372,507	6,235,292
Gombak	70	72,809	25,843	46,966	801	14,320	245,204
Klang	98	341,605	151,717	189,888	2,472	49,586	1,330,353
Kuala Langat	117	933,245	417,274	515,971	3,973	72,738	1,217,127
Kuala Selangor	36	202,155	45,834	156,321	1,984	40,292	672,811
Petaling	41	48,056	29,341	18,716	394	7,216	125,552
Sabak Bernam	25	162,150	62,019	100,131	1,042	20,243	241,770
Sepang	57	859,385	217,494	641,890	8,597	140,788	2,048,454
Ulu Langat	57	125,451	23,936	101,515	721	10,625	247,260
Ulu Selangor	42	44,081	23,046	21,035	874	16,699	106,762

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

Jadual 85: Statistik utama subsektor ternakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 85: Principal statistics of livestock sub-sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output (RM'000)</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate (RM'000)</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added (RM'000)</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets (RM'000)</i>
SELANGOR	168	1,028,293	851,099	177,193	3,103	79,974	348,078
Gombak	30	199,255	157,751	41,503	381	13,901	31,726
Klang	28	508,496	435,630	72,866	1,366	34,796	222,452
Kuala Langat	36	45,619	32,122	13,497	306	7,837	6,765
Kuala Selangor ^a	11	11,514	9,294	2,220	83	1,307	2,785
Petaling	21	125,220	95,860	29,360	440	10,648	36,736
Sepang	12	48,251	40,783	7,468	126	2,562	751
Ulu Langat	23	18,446	14,601	3,845	191	4,678	27,875
Ulu Selangor	7	71,491	65,058	6,433	210	4,245	18,988

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia***Nota/ Note:**^a**Termasuk Sabak Bernam***Includes Sabak Bernam*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	91	164,924	117,765	47,159	910	21,426	58,461
Gombak	22	31,093	22,765	8,329	168	4,678	41,143
Klang	20	39,125	30,313	8,813	263	5,261	1,949
Kuala Langat ^a	9	12,773	8,375	4,398	93	1,685	2,540
Kuala Selangor	4	22,963	17,686	5,277	149	3,257	1,702
Petaling	12	33,675	25,752	7,922	109	3,119	1,683
Sabak Bernam	11	8,704	4,200	4,504	53	821	1,437
Ulu Langat	9	13,449	7,354	6,095	63	2,463	1,071
Ulu Selangor	4	3,143	1,321	1,823	12	141	6,935

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a**Termasuk Sepang**
Includes Sepang

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
SELANGOR	6	6,343	4,045	2,298	56	1,274	32,516
Gombak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang ^a	6	6,343	4,045	2,298	56	1,274	32,516
Kuala Selangor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a**Termasuk Kuala Langat dan Ulu Langat**
Includes Kuala Langat dan Ulu Langat

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020*

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bayam <i>Spinach</i>	Bendi <i>Lady's finger</i>	Cekur manis <i>Sweet shoot</i>	Cili merah <i>Chili</i>	Cili padi <i>Hot chili</i>	Daun bawang <i>Spring onion</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	6,272.5	1,157.6	179.0	771.7	119.4	-	
	2019	6,756.7	1,560.2	192.6	1,050.1	115.6	-	
	2020	5,941.0	1,781.9	181.2	1,186.3	147.2	-	
Gombak	2018	86.9	8.4	-	2.4	0.6	-	
	2019	682.6	34.0	-	96.7	0.3	-	
	2020	458.1	34.5	-	44.5	-	-	
Klang	2018	139.8	162.5	-	160.3	6.4	-	
	2019	88.9	181.7	-	110.8	6.0	-	
	2020	187.5	87.5	-	212.2	3.6	-	
Kuala Langat	2018	83.6	96.5	22.1	273.3	1.5	-	
	2019	131.3	143.1	13.0	421.6	3.7	-	
	2020	164.9	142.2	7.6	439.0	0.7	-	
Kuala Selangor	2018	9.0	285.8	4.6	124.1	72.0	-	
	2019	-	367.0	-	107.3	60.9	-	
	2020	-	106.0	-	116.3	83.1	-	
Petaling	2018	55.8	9.8	-	4.7	0.1	-	
	2019	34.3	15.5	-	32.6	6.8	-	
	2020	14.0	19.8	-	42.4	2.0	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	207.8	-	41.3	-	-	
	2019	-	555.6	-	168.4	-	-	
	2020	-	1,186.2	-	272.2	-	-	
Sepang	2018	141.0	157.9	-	101.3	8.0	-	
	2019	84.8	79.2	-	31.8	7.0	-	
	2020	116.1	113.1	-	27.4	24.4	-	
Ulu Langat	2018	39.3	138.9	-	39.4	30.8	-	
	2019	135.2	95.1	22.9	60.8	30.8	-	
	2020	145.6	47.6	19.8	30.7	33.4	-	
Ulu Selangor	2018	5,717.1	90.2	152.3	25.1	-	-	
	2019	5,599.6	89.0	156.7	20.0	-	-	
	2020	4,854.8	45.0	153.9	1.6	-	-	

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Daun saderi <i>Celery</i>	Kacang botol <i>Four-angled bean</i>	Kacang buncis <i>French bean</i>	Kacang <i>Long bean</i>	Kailan <i>Chinese kale</i>	Kangkung <i>Water spinach</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	-	1.9	3.0	753.4	89.6	6,041.5	
	2019	-	1.0	1.3	1,168.5	123.0	5,182.9	
	2020	-	0.7	0.9	959.9	154.7	4,710.1	
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	201.3	
	2019	-	-	-	136.5	-	59.7	
	2020	-	-	-	36.8	-	-	
Klang	2018	-	-	-	74.5	54.2	166.9	
	2019	-	-	1.0	106.7	78.9	98.6	
	2020	-	-	0.9	38.5	123.4	225.4	
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	3.0	73.8	-	104.0	
	2019	-	-	-	139.6	-	50.0	
	2020	-	-	-	138.4	-	54.0	
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	136.4	19.8	-	
	2019	-	-	-	163.7	30.7	-	
	2020	-	-	-	136.5	-	-	
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	38.1	-	35.6	
	2019	-	1.0	0.3	41.4	3.3	26.6	
	2020	-	-	-	21.2	17.5	17.5	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	97.9	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	275.9	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	282.4	-	-	
Sepang	2018	-	1.9	-	28.2	-	151.7	
	2019	-	-	-	78.0	-	137.6	
	2020	-	0.7	-	43.2	-	175.7	
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	117.0	10.2	15.7	
	2019	-	-	-	42.4	10.1	13.8	
	2020	-	-	-	33.7	13.8	16.3	
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	187.4	5.4	5,366.4	
	2019	-	-	-	184.2	-	4,796.7	
	2020	-	-	-	229.2	-	4,221.2	

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

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kobis bulat <i>Round cabbage</i>	Kobis china <i>Chinese cabbage</i>	Kuai <i>Chinese chives</i>	Kundur <i>Wax gourd</i>	Labu air <i>Bottle gourd</i>	Labu manis <i>Pumpkin</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	-	17.5	84.5	13.5	
	2019	1.7	-	-	39.4	93.1	12.3	
	2020	0.8	-	1.0	36.7	40.7	46.4	
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	
	2020	-	-	1.0	-	3.0	0.5	
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	41.9	0.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	31.9	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	11.4	23.0	
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	17.5	31.5	-	
	2019	-	-	-	39.4	30.2	-	
	2020	-	-	-	36.7	7.3	-	
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	2.8	4.9	
	2019	1.6	-	-	-	0.1	0.8	
	2020	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	
	2019	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	4.1	0.2	
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	26.8	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	14.9	2.8	

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Lobak merah <i>Carrot</i>	Lobak putih <i>Radish</i>	Peria <i>Bitter gourd</i>	Peria katak <i>Dwarf bitter gourd</i>	Petola segi <i>Angled loofah</i>	Petola ular <i>Snake gourd</i>
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	177.3	115.4	74.1	2.7
	2019	-	1.0	145.8	128.6	116.8	-
	2020	-	0.3	140.3	191.5	75.1	-
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	38.0	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	51.5	-
	2020	-	-	6.1	-	33.7	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	9.3	-	-
	2020	-	0.3	9.3	24.9	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	30.8	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	27.2	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	11.6	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	37.3	3.8	19.1	-
	2019	-	-	42.0	5.6	30.3	-
	2020	-	-	38.9	15.0	9.5	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	5.5	26.1	3.2	2.7
	2019	-	1.0	1.3	23.9	0.4	-
	2020	-	-	4.7	7.5	1.5	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	40.6	22.0	-	-
	2019	-	-	6.9	58.7	20.6	-
	2020	-	-	31.0	4.5	4.8	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	1.0	2.5	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	12.9	-	-
	2019	-	-	12.5	14.6	-	-
	2020	-	-	16.7	13.1	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	63.1	11.6	49.3	-
	2019	-	-	56.0	16.5	14.0	-
	2020	-	-	22.1	126.3	25.4	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Salad Lettuce	Sawi Mustard	Terung Brinjal	Timun Cucumber	Tomato Tomato	Jumlah Total
SELANGOR	2018	630.3	11,022.6	624.0	4,048.4	0.9	32,200.6
	2019	629.4	15,869.6	808.1	4,789.3	-	38,786.8
	2020	631.1	10,456.4	844.5	4,130.9	-	31,659.6
Gombak	2018	27.5	488.6	27.5	110.0	-	991.2
	2019	-	4,222.2	65.6	235.0	-	5,584.1
	2020	-	95.6	28.9	82.7	-	821.0
Klang	2018	-	428.1	175.4	845.0	-	2,212.9
	2019	5.1	279.7	139.9	803.8	-	1,914.5
	2020	12.5	361.9	176.2	776.2	-	2,244.7
Kuala Langat	2018	-	244.0	26.0	1,158.8	0.9	2,160.8
	2019	-	300.8	99.1	1,340.4	-	2,701.6
	2020	-	341.8	91.0	1,405.3	-	2,830.8
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	101.3	409.7	-	1,271.9
	2019	-	-	102.0	578.5	-	1,557.6
	2020	-	-	114.0	561.9	-	1,225.3
Petaling	2018	-	62.2	52.0	50.7	-	354.0
	2019	-	98.2	69.4	127.9	-	486.4
	2020	-	37.5	169.8	154.9	-	511.1
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	12.0	267.6	-	697.1
	2019	-	-	-	655.2	-	1,752.8
	2020	-	-	-	533.7	-	2,334.8
Sepang	2018	-	99.2	105.1	462.5	-	1,261.1
	2019	-	210.1	94.5	281.3	-	1,004.4
	2020	0.2	510.8	72.6	303.3	-	1,392.0
Ulu Langat	2018	-	20.6	28.3	209.5	-	662.6
	2019	18.4	63.9	168.8	157.1	-	873.1
	2020	-	27.0	120.9	64.1	-	582.7
Ulu Selangor	2018	602.8	9,679.9	96.3	534.6	-	22,588.9
	2019	605.9	10,694.7	68.8	610.2	-	22,912.3
	2020	618.4	9,081.8	71.1	248.8	-	19,717.2

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelapa <i>Coconut</i>	Kopi <i>Coffee</i>	Tebu Gula <i>Sugar cane</i>	Teh <i>Tea</i>	Nipah <i>Nipa palm</i>	Pinang <i>Areca nut</i>	Roselle
SELANGOR	2018	95,641.5	4.0	-	266.0	-	-	44.5
	2019	99,760.7	-	-	532.0	-	-	-
	2020	105,129.1	-	-	532.0	-	-	0.3
Gombak	2018	647.5	-	-	-	-	-	44.5
	2019	482.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	3,984.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3,986.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3,983.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	230.8	4.0	-	266.0	-	-	-
	2019	472.0	-	-	532.0	-	-	-
	2020	449.0	-	-	532.0	-	-	0.3
Kuala Selangor	2018	2,987.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,878.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3,097.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	87,500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	91,632.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	97,418.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	290.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	266.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	145.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020(samb.)

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumbia/ Sagu Sago	Cendawan Mushroom	Lebah kelulut Kelulut bee	Lebah madu Honey bee	Jagung bijian Grain corn	Jumlah Total
SELANGOR	2018	-	754.1	3.0	0.1	-	96,713.3
	2019	-	3,201.8	5.7	-	-	103,500.1
	2020	1.0	2,373.4	7.8	-	-	108,042.6
Gombak	2018	-	74.8	0.1	-	-	766.9
	2019	-	38.9	0.4	-	-	521.5
	2020	-	14.5	0.3	-	-	14.8
Klang	2018	-	25.4	0.2	-	-	4,010.3
	2019	-	2,525.4	0.3	-	-	6,512.4
	2020	-	1,860.6	0.3	-	-	5,844.5
Kuala Langat	2018	-	243.6	0.2	-	-	744.6
	2019	-	246.9	0.3	-	-	1,251.2
	2020	-	262.5	0.4	-	-	1,244.1
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	223.8	0.2	-	-	3,211.8
	2019	-	187.9	0.3	-	-	3,066.4
	2020	-	16.9	0.2	-	-	3,114.2
Petaling	2018	-	8.3	-	-	-	8.3
	2019	-	7.4	-	-	-	7.4
	2020	-	5.9	-	-	-	5.9
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	87,500.0
	2019	-	-	1.0	-	-	91,633.3
	2020	-	-	1.0	-	-	97,419.9
Sepang	2018	-	60.4	0.0	-	-	351.2
	2019	-	57.2	0.0	-	-	324.1
	2020	-	61.3	0.1	-	-	206.5
Ulu Langat	2018	-	111.8	1.6	0.1	-	113.4
	2019	-	138.1	2.8	-	-	171.0
	2020	-	151.8	5.2	-	-	170.0
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	6.0	0.8	-	-	6.8
	2019	-	-	0.5	-	-	12.8
	2020	-	-	0.3	-	-	22.7

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

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bonglai	Belalai gajah	Cekur	Dukung anak	Gelenggang	Halia bara <i>Ginger</i>	Hempedu bumi <i>Bile of the earth</i>
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Inai <i>Henna</i>	Jarum tujuh bilah	Jering	Kacip fatimah	Kaduk	Kesum	Kunyit hitam <i>Black turmeric</i>
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	-	-	-	180.5	9.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	112.3	0.6
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	168.6	0.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	104.3	0.6
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-
	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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lidah buaya Aloe vera	Mas cotek	Melada pahit	Mengkudu/ Noni Great morinda	Misai kucing	Mulberi Mulberry	Nilam Sapphire
SELANGOR	2018	0.6	1.6	-	-	2.6	-	-
	2019	0.8	1.8	-	-	2.0	-	-
	2020	0.8	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
Gombak	2018	-	1.6	-	-	2.4	-	-
	2019	-	1.8	-	-	2.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pandan	Pecah beling	Pegaga Pennywort	Petai	Petai belalang	Pokok teh Tea tree	
SELANGOR	2018	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	94.0	-	-	1.2	-	-	
	2020	71.8	-	-	1.3	-	-	
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Klang	2018	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Selangor	2018	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Petaling	2018	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pudina Mint	Selasih Basil	Serai wangi Fragrant lemon grass	Sirih Betel vine	Stevia	Temu lawak
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	1.6	284.6	-	-
	2019	-	-	19.0	460.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	409.4	-	-
Gombak	2018	-	-	1.6	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	19.0	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	2.7	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
	2020	-	0.0	-	0.7	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	226.1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	355.2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	389.7	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	19.8	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	38.2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	16.0	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	6.0	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	5.7	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	30.0	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	58.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	1.0	-	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Terung pipit Turkey berry	Tongkat ali Long jack	Ulam raja The king's salad	Lemon myrtle	Tenggek Euodia redleyi	Jumlah Total
SELANGOR	2018	17.0	-	53.2	18.0	-	668.8
	2019	-	-	-	19.0	-	710.6
	2020	-	-	-	5.8	-	496.7
Gombak	2018	-	-	53.2	-	-	227.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	127.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	45.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	45.0
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	7.9
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	226.1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	355.2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	389.7
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	18.0	-	90.8
	2019	-	-	-	19.0	-	117.2
	2020	-	-	-	5.8	-	91.8
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	14.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	6.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	5.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Ulu Langat	2018	17.0	-	-	-	-	55.7
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	58.0
	2020	4.5	-	-	-	-	4.5
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	3.1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2.1

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jagung manis <i>Sweet corn</i>	Kacang tanah <i>Groundnuts</i>	Ubi kayu <i>Cassava</i>	Ubi keladi <i>Yam</i>	Ubi keledek <i>Sweet potato</i>	Tebu kuning <i>Sugar cane</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	3,307.7	-	8,893.9	325.7	4,111.2	730.4	
	2019	3,027.3	-	8,652.7	242.2	3,994.2	790.8	
	2020	1,462.9	-	7,395.0	173.8	3,733.8	564.7	
Gombak	2018	2,439.0	-	43.3	10.8	14.5	67.1	
	2019	2,261.9	-	17.9	-	-	264.0	
	2020	833.2	-	-	-	-	227.5	
Klang	2018	57.2	-	409.9	-	42.2	456.2	
	2019	58.4	-	367.0	6.0	-	372.7	
	2020	47.1	-	396.9	4.5	-	288.1	
Kuala Langat	2018	294.1	-	4,563.2	6.4	913.2	60.0	
	2019	88.6	-	4,164.8	9.9	539.7	60	
	2020	147.0	-	3,879.1	5.3	530.0	20.0	
Kuala Selangor	2018	232.9	-	177.9	186.3	-	2.9	
	2019	189.4	-	151.0	175.6	-	11	
	2020	119.8	-	144.7	164.0	-	12.0	
Petaling	2018	3.6	-	10.0	-	5.0	-	
	2019	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	152.0	-	338.8	122.2	-	-	
	2019	371.2	-	418.7	50.7	-	-	
	2020	313.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Sepang	2018	1.4	-	3,184.4	-	3,125.4	1.5	
	2019	1.0	-	3,533.2	-	3,431.2	-	
	2020	0.4	-	2,974.3	-	3,191.4	2.4	
Ulu Langat	2018	61.0	-	56.0	-	10.4	140.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	23.3	77.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	12.4	14.7	
Ulu Selangor	2018	66.6	-	110.5	-	0.5	2.7	
	2019	55.0	-	-	-	-	5.5	
	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 91: Pengeluaran tanaman ladang mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Sengkuang <i>Yambean</i>	Ubi badak	Ubi kemili	Ubi kentang <i>Potato</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	-	-	17,368.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	16,707.2	
	2020	-	-	-	-	13,330.3	
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	2,574.7	
	2019	-	-	-	-	2,543.8	
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,060.7	
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	965.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	804.05	
	2020	-	-	-	-	736.6	
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	5,836.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	4,863.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	4,581.4	
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	600.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	527.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	440.5	
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	18.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	1.8	
	2020	-	-	-	-	2.3	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	612.9	
	2019	-	-	-	-	840.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	313.1	
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	6,312.7	
	2019	-	-	-	-	6,965.5	
	2020	-	-	-	-	6,168.5	
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	267.4	
	2019	-	-	-	-	100.9	
	2020	-	-	-	-	27.1	
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	180.2	
	2019	-	-	-	-	60.5	
	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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asam gelugor	Asam jawa Tamarind	Bunga kantan Pink cone ginger	Cengkih Clove	Halia Ginger	Kari Curry
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	20.0	-	449.0	-
	2019	-	-	21.0	-	483.7	-
	2020	-	-	21.0	-	313.3	1.0
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	5.2	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	390.3	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	435.9	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	280	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	13.5	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	18.3	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	18.5	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	7.5	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	20.0	-	40.0	-
	2019	-	-	21.0	-	22.0	-
	2020	-	-	36.1	-	13.3	-
Ulu Selangor	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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kayu manis <i>Cinnamon</i>	Ketumbar <i>Coriander</i>	Kunyit <i>Tumeric</i>	Lada hitam <i>Black pepper</i>	Lengkuas <i>Galangal</i>	Limau kasturi <i>Calamondin lime</i>	
SELANGOR	2018	-	-	823.9	-	968.6	341.7	
	2019	-	-	836.0	-	822.9	334.9	
	2020	-	-	787.9	-	822.9	208.7	
Gombak	2018	-	-	40.0	-	-	108.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	47.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	26.2	
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	22.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	29.3	
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	783.9	-	968.6	-	
	2019	-	-	836.0	-	822.9	-	
	2020	-	-	787.9	-	117.0	-	
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	106.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	99.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	37.9	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	51.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	98.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	66.6	
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	17.7	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	

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 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)*Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)*

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Limau nipis <i>Lime</i>	Limau purut <i>Kaffir lime</i>	Pala <i>Nutmeg</i>	Selom	Serai <i>Lemon grass</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
SELANGOR	2018	1,093.5	227.0	-	128.6	931.9	4,984.1
	2019	976.9	141.0	-	69.1	1,026.9	4,712.3
	2020	653.1	124.9	1.0	32.8	468.5	2,742.3
Gombak	2018	24.5	-	-	50.8	7.6	236.9
	2019	25.6	-	-	-	6.9	79.5
	2020	25.2	-	-	-	5.0	56.4
Klang	2018	-	-	-	-	5.1	105.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	91.9
	2020	-	-	-	32.8	1.3	64.9
Kuala Langat	2018	0.0	-	-	-	-	2,142.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2,094.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1,184.9
Kuala Selangor	2018	20.0	2.5	-	77.9	620.4	652.5
	2019	21.0	-	-	69.1	710.0	742.0
	2020	2.1	-	-	-	94.7	111.4
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	13.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	18.3
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	18.5
Sabak Bernam	2018	1,015.9	224.5	-	-	-	1,346.9
	2019	875.1	141.0	-	-	-	1,115.2
	2020	563.6	124.9	-	-	-	738.5
Sepang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	25.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	10.0	55.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	16.1
Ulu Langat	2018	17.1	-	-	-	298.8	427.4
	2019	36.0	-	-	-	300.0	477.0
	2020	53.6	-	-	-	367.5	537.1
Ulu Selangor	2018	15.9	-	-	-	-	33.7
	2019	19.2	-	-	-	-	38.2
	2020	8.6	-	-	-	-	14.5

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Belimbing Starfruit	Betik Papaya	Cempedak	Ciku Sapodilla	Dokong	Duku
SELANGOR	2018	412.5	52.2	464.6	10.7	21.8	11.8
	2019	1,378.3	78.6	395.9	8.7	16.1	-
	2020	1,734.3	83.9	229.2	7.1	12.5	-
Gombak	2018	79.6	-	330.3	10.7	19.1	11.0
	2019	774.4	-	155.6	8.7	8.1	-
	2020	1179.1	-	61.5	7.1	5.0	-
Klang	2018	-	-	21.3	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	21.3	-	-	-
	2020	-	4.8	22.0	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	22.8	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	31.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	-	7.0	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	-	-	40.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	84.0	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	17.2	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	291.4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	345.0	4.6	-	-	-	-
	2020	475.9	17.3	16.7	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	41.5	40.2	73.1	-	2.7	0.8
	2019	259.0	41.0	135.0	-	8.0	-
	2020	79.2	38.8	111.8	-	7.5	-

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Duku langsung	Durian	Jambu batu Guava	Langsat	Limau besar Pomelo	Limau manis Sweet orange	
SELANGOR	2018	-	1,074.2	374.3	2.0	3.0	0.1	
	2019	-	1,170.8	452.9	1.1	10.0	-	
	2020	-	1,020.7	504.0	1.1	10.0	-	
Gombak	2018	-	301.6	20.4	2.0	-	-	
	2019	-	259.0	102.8	1.1	-	-	
	2020	-	226.1	158.5	-	-	-	
Klang	2018	-	38.1	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	43.4	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Langat	2018	-	230.2	4.0	-	3.0	-	
	2019	-	254.0	-	-	10.0	-	
	2020	-	235.6	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	21.0	5.0	-	-	-	
	2019	-	1.9	17.2	-	-	-	
	2020	-	1.7	14.9	-	-	-	
Petaling	2018	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	74.7	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	74.1	-	-	-	-	
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	270.5	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	258.6	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	262.5	-	-	-	
Sepang	2018	-	139.5	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	99.0	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	48.5	-	-	-	-	
Ulu Langat	2018	-	50.0	45.7	-	-	-	
	2019	-	213.1	51.0	-	-	-	
	2020	-	100.1	42.9	-	-	-	
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	288.6	28.7	-	-	0.1	
	2019	-	259.6	23.2	-	-	-	
	2020	-	291.3	25.2	-	-	-	

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Mangga Mango	Manggis Mangosteen	Mata naga Dragon fruit	Nanas Pineapple	Nangka Jackfruit	Pisang Banana
SELANGOR	2018	530.1	23.7	800.1	17,663.8	1,565.6	5,606.4
	2019	446.1	223.5	810.8	13,744.0	2,312.5	6,355.9
	2020	374.0	157.0	940.4	15,988.6	1,799.3	8,325.1
Gombak	2018	-	23.0	-	2.5	1,127.7	754.5
	2019	-	95.2	-	500.0	1,819.3	141.6
	2020	-	105.2	-	254.8	1,271.8	23.1
Klang	2018	49.0	-	-	2,408.0	29.4	296.0
	2019	49.0	-	-	2,103.3	29.6	485.5
	2020	49.0	-	-	2,441.1	22.7	395.0
Kuala Langat	2018	6.1	-	70.0	14,450.5	11.2	1,390.6
	2019	5.0	-	99.8	10,632.6	14.9	1,683.2
	2020	1.1	-	150.2	11,245.5	11.2	1,829.6
Kuala Selangor	2018	2.6	-	-	70.2	0.3	469.0
	2019	32.0	-	-	186.0	9.2	567.0
	2020	33.0	-	-	78.4	4.2	35.0
Petaling	2018	3.4	-	-	-	-	8.5
	2019	-	-	-	12.3	-	123.1
	2020	-	-	-	127.8	-	47.9
Sabak Bernam	2018	469.0	-	-	-	0.9	2,344.6
	2019	324.1	-	-	-	0.5	3,048.4
	2020	290.9	-	-	166.0	-	5,750.6
Sepang	2018	-	-	716.2	652.7	55.0	105.8
	2019	-	7.0	694.2	206.6	1.0	73.2
	2020	-	2.0	764.0	642.6	29.0	77.9
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	80.0	109.7	81.6
	2019	6.0	81.3	-	103.3	198.0	125.2
	2020	-	35.2	-	690.4	249.7	37.3
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	0.7	13.9	-	231.3	155.7
	2019	30.0	40.0	16.8	-	240.0	108.8
	2020	-	14.7	26.2	342.1	210.8	128.9

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

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

						(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pulasan	Rambutan	Salak	Tembikai <i>Watermelon</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
SELANGOR	2018	18.3	456.7	-	2,541.8	31,633.7
	2019	18.1	711.5	-	296.0	28,430.6
	2020	12.6	746.1	282.7	-	32,217.6
Gombak	2018	7.0	155.2	-	2,500.0	5,344.5
	2019	-	187.7	-	244.5	4,297.8
	2020	-	132.6	238.5	-	3,663.3
Klang	2018	5.6	157.5	-	8.0	3,012.9
	2019	5.6	140.3	-	8.2	2,854.3
	2020	3.0	142.6	8.5	-	3,132.0
Kuala Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	16,170.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	12,730.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	13,496.1
Kuala Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	568.1
	2019	-	22.0	-	-	835.3
	2020	-	23.0	-	-	190.2
Petaling	2018	-	9.0	-	33.8	67.0
	2019	-	-	-	43.3	253.3
	2020	-	9.5	35.7	-	295.1
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	1.0	-	-	3,086.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,631.6
	2020	-	-	-	-	6,470.0
Sepang	2018	-	9.0	-	-	1,718.1
	2019	-	92.0	-	-	1,256.9
	2020	-	23.0	-	-	1,604.1
Ulu Langat	2018	-	28.0	-	-	686.4
	2019	-	154.0	-	-	1,281.4
	2020	-	246.4	-	-	1,911.7
Ulu Selangor	2018	5.7	96.9	-	-	980.0
	2019	12.5	115.5	-	-	1,289.5
	2020	9.6	169.1	-	-	1,455.1

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Bekas lombong Ex-mining pools	Sangkar Cages	Tangki simen Cement tanks	Tangki kanvas Canvas tanks	Kandang ikan Pen culture	Estet ikan Fish estate
SELANGOR	2018	12,425.9	9,424.8	222.0	240.1	2,535.2	3.9	-	-
	2019	16,620.0	9,709.2	2,589.0	442.7	3,849.9	29.3	-	-
	2020	15,820.2	10,385.7	1,563.0	265.5	3,600.2	5.8	-	-
Gombak	2018	157.3	155.0	-	0.3	2.1	-	-	-
	2019	103.9	97.6	-	5.0	1.3	-	-	-
	2020	1,203.0	1,198.2	-	3.6	1.2	-	-	-
Klang	2018	10.5	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	-
	2019	9.4	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-
	2020	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	2018	32.6	-	-	32.4	0.2	-	-	-
	2019	70.0	-	-	69.6	0.4	-	-	-
	2020	105.1	-	-	45.9	59.1	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	395.9	230.7	-	-	165.2	-	-	-
	2019	229.8	81.6	-	-	148.2	-	-	-
	2020	416.0	74.7	-	-	341.3	-	-	-
Petaling	2018	4.3	0.9	-	-	2.5	0.9	-	-
	2019	4.4	0.9	-	-	3.2	0.3	-	-
	2020	8.5	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	37.5	1.2	-	-	36.3	-	-	-
	2019	66.5	32.0	-	-	11.0	23.5	-	-
	2020	19.3	2.9	-	-	16.4	-	-	-
Sepang	2018	10.4	4.3	-	1.9	4.0	0.2	-	-
	2019	20.4	8.2	-	9.3	2.9	-	-	-
	2020	5.0	3.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	2,894.0	2,477.8	-	197.1	219.0	-	-	-
	2019	4,839.0	4,071.8	-	358.8	408.3	-	-	-
	2020	3,731.0	3,311.2	-	216.0	203.8	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	8,883.5	6,554.9	222.0	8.4	2,095.4	2.8	-	-
	2019	11,276.6	5,417.0	2,589.0	-	3,265.2	5.5	-	-
	2020	10,327.3	5,795.6	1,563.0	-	2,962.9	5.8	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual 95: Pengeluaran akuakultur air payau mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Selangor, 2018-2020

Table 95: Brackishwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Selangor, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kolam <i>Ponds</i>	Sangkar <i>Cages</i>	Tangki air payau <i>Brackishwater tanks</i>	Kandang air payau <i>Brackishwater pen culture</i>	Sistem kerang-kerangan <i>Shellfish system</i>	Rumpai laut <i>Sea weeds</i>
SELANGOR	2018	6,827.9	3,204.4	1,013.1	-	-	2,610.5	-
	2019	4,623.0	3,107.8	1,178.2	0.2	-	336.8	-
	2020	4,877.0	2,869.4	1,202.1	0.1	-	805.4	-
Gombak	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klang	2018	1,068.0	-	981.7	-	-	86.3	-
	2019	1,194.2	-	1,151.2	-	-	43.0	-
	2020	1,218.6	-	1,170.9	-	-	47.7	-
Kuala Langat	2018	1,236.0	1,236.0	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,459.2	1,459.2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	862.3	862.3	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	2018	1,595.6	878.9	-	-	-	716.7	-
	2019	653.6	496.9	-	0.2	-	156.5	-
	2020	1,056.3	703.1	-	-	-	353.2	-
Petaling	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	2018	2,899.4	1,063.1	28.9	-	-	1,807.5	-
	2019	1,247.5	1,092.9	17.2	-	-	137.4	-
	2020	1,653.5	1,244.5	4.4	0.1	-	404.5	-
Sepang	2018	28.8	26.4	2.4	-	-	-	-
	2019	68.6	58.8	9.8	-	-	-	-
	2020	86.3	59.5	26.8	-	-	-	-
Ulu Langat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulu Selangor	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual 96: Statistik utama sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 96: Principal statistics of mining and quarrying sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishment</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	143	2,441,745	1,294,118	1,147,627	15,467	391,474	343,304
Gombak	14	99,569	65,348	34,221	519	13,203	26,406
Klang ^a	5	67885	35162	32723	376	10487	14811
Kuala Langat	10	308,366	205,741	102,624	860	27,736	58,366
Petaling	78	1,502,106	697,648	804,458	12,696	302,399	109,763
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	7	56,070	24,833	31,237	123	5,168	33,761
Hulu Langat	25	401,610	262,730	138,880	862	32,023	98,126
Hulu Selangor	4	6,139	2,656	3,483	31	458	2,071

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a**Termasuk Kuala Selangor**
Includes Kuala Selangor

Jadual 97: Statistik utama sektor pembuatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 97: Principal statistics of manufacturing sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	10,027	308,031,463	233,673,717	74,357,746	646,165	21,285,684	67,549,908
Gombak	1,213	33,950,769	25,481,172	8,469,597	74,870	2,411,537	5,221,018
Klang	2,055	61,480,537	46,687,710	14,792,827	122,932	3,927,712	12,950,513
Kuala Langat	302	17,449,326	13,958,730	3,490,596	23,450	809,353	7,271,740
Kuala Selangor	152	3,719,845	2,676,994	1,042,851	11,549	303,910	1,179,218
Petaling	4,100	137,728,145	103,701,118	34,027,027	294,431	10,180,630	29,091,971
Sabak Bernam	58	319,448	219,190	100,258	1,820	44,468	110,124
Sepang	162	2,396,265	1,702,405	693,860	8,490	261,964	1,219,995
Ulu Langat	1,808	42,478,442	33,017,322	9,461,120	93,868	2,791,655	8,067,539
Ulu Selangor	177	8,508,687	6,229,077	2,279,611	14,755	554,454	2,437,791

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 98: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018-2020*Table 98: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by administrative district, Selangor, 2018-2020***(RM'000)**

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative District	Tahun Years	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
SELANGOR	2018	18,947,398	8,110,437	10,836,961
	2019	17,040,237	6,625,376	10,414,861
	2020	18,425,162	6,946,018	11,479,144
Gombak	2018	247,473	141,010	106,462
	2019	606,245	475,724	130,520
	2020	1,147,906	1,090,625	57,280
Klang	2018	3,683,294	1,293,840	2,389,454
	2019	6,401,592	1,575,664	4,825,929
	2020	3,160,209	2,533,125	627,084
Kuala Langat	2018	4,313,316	98,394	4,214,921
	2019	2,226,100	102,337	2,123,763
	2020	5,785,241	156,250	5,628,990
Kuala Selangor	2018	399,104	331,897	67,207
	2019	751,359	204,824	546,535
	2020	569,200	187,249	381,950
Petaling	2018	3,095,842	1,389,307	1,706,535
	2019	3,620,651	2,769,904	850,747
	2020	3,084,712	1,909,042	1,175,670
Sabak Bernam	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	113,018	106,816	6,201
Sepang	2018	821,542	813,523	8,019
	2019	8,713	8,713	-
	2020	107,857	107,857	-
Ulu Langat	2018	6,085,198	3,756,902	2,328,296
	2019	2,692,204	889,026	1,803,178
	2020	765,908	476,343	289,564
Ulu Selangor	2018	301,629	285,563	16,066
	2019	733,374	599,185	134,189
	2020	3,731,113	418,709	3,312,404

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, Selangor, 2018-2020

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

(RM'000)

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
JUMLAH	2018	18,947,397	8,110,437	10,836,961
TOTAL	2019	17,040,236	6,625,376	10,414,861
	2020	18,425,162	6,946,018	11,479,144
Pembuatan Makanan	2018	835,424	712,818	122,606
<i>Food Manufacturing</i>	2019	1,228,691	538,434	690,256
	2020	1,532,052	1,023,860	508,192
Minuman dan Tembakau	2018	66,000	44,969	21,032
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	2019	232,855	232,855	-
	2020	348,211	343,045	5,166
Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil	2018	307,593	166,384	141,209
<i>Textiles and Textile Products</i>	2019	157,141	96,642	60,499
	2020	264,936	189,104	75,832
Kulit dan Produk Kulit	2018	-	-	-
<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	39,080	8,873	30,207
Kayu dan Produk Kayu	2018	39065	39065	-
<i>Wood and Wood Products</i>	2019	83495.7	60337	23158.7
	2020	59398.372	59398.372	0
Perabot dan Peralatan	2018	146,422	46,424	99,998
<i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	2019	181,459	39,974	141,485
	2020	88,811	49,442	39,369
Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan	2018	5,109,707	124,992	4,984,716
<i>Paper, Printing and Publishing</i>	2019	4,209,298	215,036	3,994,262
	2020	5,825,931	393,045	5,432,886
Kimia dan Produk Kimia	2018	369,835	236,542	133,292
<i>Chemical and Chemical Products</i>	2019	1,738,893	1,391,640	347,253
	2020	952,288	502,152	450,136
Produk Petroleum (termasuk Petrokimia)	2018	624,494	193,419	431,075
<i>Petroleum Products (including Petrochemicals)</i>	2019	20,374	20,374	0
	2020	36,840	21,340	15,500
Produk Getah	2018	1,296,235	1,264,559	31,676
<i>Rubber Products</i>	2019	866,347	667,223	199,124
	2020	1,454,110	1,215,627	238,483

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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

(RM'000)				
Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
Produk Plastik <i>Plastic Products</i>	2018	698,986	327,254	371,732
	2019	418,243	258,817	159,427
	2020	557,518	481,383	76,135
Produk Mineral dan Bukan Logam <i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	2018	448,583	57,322	391,261
	2019	653,807	485,231	168,576
	2020	430,479	220,311	210,168
Produk Logam Asas <i>Basic Metal Products</i>	2018	6,892,544	3,716,953	3,175,591
	2019	361,641	186,141	175,500
	2020	81,009	78,375	2,634
Produk Logam Fabrik <i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>	2018	494,039	440,095	53,944
	2019	534,608	516,612	17,996
	2020	1,039,229	623,299	415,930
Jentera dan Peralatan <i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	2018	588,584	225,018	363,566
	2019	696,714	284,267	412,447
	2020	243,510	169,671	73,839
Produk Elektrikal dan Elektronik <i>Electronics and Electrical Products</i>	2018	405,682	130,562	275,121
	2019	4,602,258	961,970	3,640,288
	2020	4,240,025	486,016	3,754,009
Peralatan Pengangkutan <i>Transport Equipment</i>	2018	393,008	315,198	77,810
	2019	1,008,213	624,823	383,390
	2020	1,153,307	1,031,629	121,678
Peralatan Sainifik dan Mengukur <i>Scientific and Measuring Equipment</i>	2018	86,951	68,865	18,086
	2019	24,004	22,804	1,200
	2020	51,952	22,973	28,979
Gas Asli <i>Natural Gas</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Pelbagai <i>Miscellaneous</i>	2018	144,246	-	144,246
	2019	22,197	22,197	-
	2020	26,474	26,474	0

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

	(RM'000)		
Negara Country	2018	2019	2020
Jumlah Total	1,905,316	2,248,879	4,834,377
<i>Australia</i>	30,999	139,197	25,520
<i>Belgium</i>	-	-	35,000
<i>Canada</i>	-	-	-
<i>Denmark</i>	6,885	-	17,042
<i>France</i>	30,925	250,558	3,139,361
<i>Netherlands</i>	54,356	13,392	602,532
<i>Hong Kong</i>	945,403	99,396	-
<i>India</i>	177,819	75,447	4,016
<i>Indonesia</i>	2,871	-	38,013
<i>Italy</i>	-	110,935	783,773
<i>Japan</i>	435,648	1,646,148	-
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	63,048	50,268	-
<i>Norway</i>	151,706	-	-
<i>Pakistan</i>	12,856	2,736	645
<i>Philippines</i>	23,800	-	213,994
<i>Singapore</i>	626,947	1,464,528	3,124
<i>Sweden</i>	-	-	134,532
<i>Switzerland</i>	28,526	-	41,236
<i>Taiwan</i>	207,953	3,428,317	33,388
<i>Thailand</i>	40,525	93,956	9,822
<i>United Kingdom</i>	52,002	45,739	265,592

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

Notal 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, Selangor, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 100: Investment value of manufacturing projects approved by foreign participation by country, Selangor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

	(RM'000)		
Negara Country	2018	2019	2020
United States	172,110	34,155	248,288
Germany	-	111,794	391,840
China	3,934,871	1,561,710	6,773
Iran	-	2,460	-
Iraq	-	22,500	-
Luxembourg	7,500	-	-
Mauritius	133,083	-	-
Panama	891,988	-	7,695
Spain	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	6,773
United Arab Emirates	-	-	1,119
Viet Nam	12,935	-	-
Bangladesh	-	4,000	-
Nigeria	-	-	12
Portugal	-	1,108	-
Yemen	3,841	-	-
British Virgin Islands	2,723,443	835,000	5,409,733
Lain-lain Others	64,921	421,519	59,321

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Aneka <i>Variety</i>	Aneka kraf <i>Craft various</i>	Hasil rimba <i>Jungle products</i>	Hasil tanah <i>Crops</i>	Logam <i>Metals</i>	Tekstil <i>Textiles</i>
SELANGOR	2018	26	n.a	n.a	15	n.a	4	7
	2019	26	n.a	n.a	15	n.a	4	7
	2020	28	n.a	n.a	15	n.a	4	9
Gombak	2018	11	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4	7
	2019	11	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4	7
	2020	13	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4	9
Klang	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Kuala Langat	2018	15	n.a	n.a	15	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	15	n.a	n.a	15	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	15	n.a	n.a	15	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Petaling	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Sabak Bernam	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Sepang	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Ulu Langat	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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
Ulu Selangor	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	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

Sumber: Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation

Nota/ Note:

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not applicable/ available

Jadual 102: Statistik utama sektor pembinaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Selangor, 2015*Table 102: Principal statistics of construction sector by administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	7,995	46,923,025	30,444,917	16,478,108	316,873	8,605,468	7,336,679
Gombak	788	4,366,161	2,778,384	1,587,778	30,500	813,150	583,310
Klang	1,057	6,316,741	3,966,521	2,350,221	40,472	1,178,538	1,306,400
Kuala Langat	326	1,188,656	748,225	440,431	8,999	241,738	112,181
Kuala Selangor	269	978,860	628,430	350,430	7,107	188,994	139,329
Petaling	3,104	22,396,266	14,854,901	7,541,365	143,567	3,911,198	2,986,448
Sabak Bernam	148	496,310	277,609	218,701	3,431	93,389	166,273
Sepang	232	1,642,568	1,108,051	534,517	10,841	305,749	309,508
Ulu Langat	1,976	9,198,040	5,856,407	3,341,633	69,574	1,805,527	1,702,533
Ulu Selangor	95	339,421	226,388	113,033	2,382	67,183	30,696

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

Jadual 103: Statistik utama sektor perkhidmatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 103: Principal statistics of services sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	164,295	287,353,653	135,913,318	151,440,334	1,274,250	41,924,248	267,898,145
Gombak	17,090	18,290,955	7,737,937	10,553,018	117,191	2,964,219	12,737,038
Klang	27,623	47,327,687	24,674,634	22,653,052	221,239	7,527,510	40,877,135
Kuala Langat	5,453	4,856,941	2,316,842	2,540,099	28,418	703,519	2,230,090
Kuala Selangor	4,015	1,917,191	818,819	1,098,372	19,935	353,648	432,878
Petaling	75,402	161,463,275	74,441,196	87,022,078	629,125	21,556,324	158,026,879
Sabak Bernam	2,700	969,716	428,687	541,029	11,606	191,603	259,081
Sepang	4,039	28,934,092	16,016,275	12,917,817	78,168	4,328,792	39,114,260
Ulu Langat	24,660	21,948,078	8,806,163	13,141,914	151,625	3,935,046	13,608,949
Ulu Selangor	3,313	1,645,719	672,764	972,955	16,943	363,586	611,834

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 104: Statistik utama industri bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015

Table 104: Principal statistics of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	67	6,030,548	3,080,778	2,949,771	3,283	172,671	4,598,748
Gombak ^a	4	17,842	11,331	6,510	112	3,435	22,472
Klang	10	2,842,795	1,484,825	1,357,970	655	55,729	2,788,317
Kuala Langat	3	635,014	350,367	284,648	164	11,619	466,683
Kuala Selangor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petaling	40	2,402,548	1,151,061	1,251,486	2,191	93,438	1,172,687
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sepang	5	128,109	81,385	46,724	117	7,393	139,242
Ulu Langat	5	4,241	1,808	2,432	44	1,056	9,346

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a**Termasuk Ulu Selangor**

Includes Ulu Selangor

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

Table 105: Principal statistics of water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry by administrative district, Selangor, 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)
SELANGOR	209	2,774,538	1,468,749	1,305,788	8,667	230,424	2,309,077
Gombak	22	27,072	18,650	8,422	208	4,259	5,307
Klang	34	228,864	146,413	82,451	1,637	33,955	107,003
Kuala Langat	11	50,989	29,496	21,493	118	2,503	19,577
Kuala Selangor ^a	3	2,062	1,481	581	26	575	683
Petaling	79	2,301,226	1,190,422	1,110,804	5,198	146,241	2,069,504
Sepang	9	19,907	11,115	8,792	116	2,497	7,338
Ulu Langat	44	63,276	32,298	30,978	459	9,825	30,700
Ulu Selangor	7	81,143	38,876	42,267	905	30,568	68,966

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a Termasuk Sabak Bernam
Includes Sabak Bernam

Jadual 106: Statistik utama industri perdagangan borong & runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 106: Principal statistics of wholesale & retail trade industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	77,621	94,627,307	35,827,823	58,799,484	395,330	12,244,064	25,528,788
Gombak	7,837	10,690,652	3,987,463	6,703,189	54,931	1,535,699	2,770,854
Klang	14,035	12,274,168	4,586,506	7,687,662	64,999	1,855,069	4,416,198
Kuala Langat	3,564	1,882,718	739,223	1,143,496	12,664	264,809	477,012
Kuala Selangor	1,641	855,612	308,396	547,215	5,922	117,771	212,929
Petaling	34,639	57,050,789	21,660,154	35,390,635	185,672	6,731,306	14,182,237
Sabak Bernam	1,247	445,099	152,240	292,859	4,118	74,948	147,008
Sepang	1,915	2,666,680	1,357,615	1,309,065	8,907	199,228	204,191
Ulu Langat	11,415	7,974,419	2,745,388	5,229,032	51,872	1,327,131	2,880,129
Ulu Selangor	1,328	787,169	290,837	496,332	6,245	138,102	238,231

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 107: Statistik utama sektor perdagangan borong dan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018*Table 107: Principal statistics of wholesale and retail trade sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2018*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	94,857	120,300,339	44,250,193	76,050,146	486,520	19,764,006	36,245,444
Gombak	10,572	9,511,283	4,126,919	5,384,364	55,819	2,224,516	4,724,257
Klang	15,450	16,806,613	6,066,460	10,740,153	67,459	2,659,849	6,803,215
Kuala Langat	3,329	2,450,051	1,037,604	1,412,447	13,622	378,679	593,802
Kuala Selangor	2,262	1,599,147	690,451	908,696	8,173	255,005	342,550
Petaling	40,018	68,837,778	23,574,896	45,262,883	227,850	10,401,299	16,355,832
Sabak Bernam	1,583	925,356	335,736	589,620	7,162	202,428	382,981
Sepang	2,784	3,206,355	1,268,609	1,937,747	15,442	503,557	767,874
Ulu Langat	16,754	15,320,397	6,566,501	8,753,896	77,826	2,736,488	5,311,803
Ulu Selangor	2,105	1,643,358	583,019	1,060,339	13,167	402,185	963,130

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 108: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan borong mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018*Table 108: Principal statistics of wholesale trade sub-sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2018*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	16,439	52,215,639	18,589,466	33,626,172	116,582	6,139,728	11,069,005
Gombak	2,007	3,287,091	1,475,923	1,811,168	13,063	572,147	653,738
Klang	2,595	7,850,951	2,616,972	5,233,978	14,262	710,933	1,397,756
Kuala Langat	461	748,786	321,771	427,015	2,732	87,810	154,938
Kuala Selangor	272	428,922	199,198	229,724	1,312	57,535	99,715
Petaling	7,245	32,894,921	10,556,237	22,338,685	63,083	3,821,312	7,588,780
Sabak Bernam	175	130,604	53,185	77,419	580	17,925	21,432
Sepang	424	463,539	259,451	204,088	2,429	83,910	88,572
Ulu Langat	3,061	6,126,504	3,003,180	3,123,324	18,149	752,497	1,021,026
Ulu Selangor	199	284,320	103,548	180,772	972	35,660	43,049

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 109: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018*Table 109: Principal statistics of retail trade sub-sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2018*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	64,064	54,398,379	19,986,926	34,411,453	293,103	11,159,684	18,977,113
Gombak	6,773	4,904,295	2,242,956	2,661,339	31,636	1,324,741	3,069,174
Klang	10,193	7,270,257	2,798,218	4,472,038	41,582	1,600,222	4,503,309
Kuala Langat	2,279	1,265,484	514,763	750,721	8,589	234,293	313,275
Kuala Selangor	1,571	997,967	429,357	568,610	5,585	167,754	184,603
Petaling	27,120	28,169,659	9,494,457	18,675,203	129,328	5,304,398	5,504,783
Sabak Bernam	1,223	724,969	258,567	466,402	5,801	169,648	341,665
Sepang	2,041	2,178,792	833,876	1,344,916	11,512	371,908	633,759
Ulu Langat	11,203	7,684,904	2,984,229	4,700,675	48,224	1,651,677	3,625,064
Ulu Selangor	1,661	1,202,051	430,503	771,548	10,846	335,045	801,480

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 110: Statistik utama subsektor kenderaan bermotor mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2018*Table 110: Principal statistics of motor vehicles sub-sector by administrative district, Selangor, 2018*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	14,354	13,686,321	5,673,801	8,012,521	76,835	2,464,594	6,199,326
Gombak	1,792	1,319,896	408,040	911,857	11,120	327,629	1,001,345
Klang	2,662	1,685,406	651,270	1,034,136	11,615	348,694	902,151
Kuala Langat	589	435,781	201,069	234,712	2,301	56,577	125,589
Kuala Selangor	419	172,258	61,896	110,362	1,276	29,716	58,232
Petaling	5,653	7,773,198	3,524,202	4,248,995	35,439	1,275,589	3,262,269
Sabak Bernam	185	69,783	23,984	45,799	781	14,855	19,884
Sepang	319	564,024	175,281	388,743	1,501	47,739	45,543
Ulu Langat	2,490	1,508,988	579,091	929,897	11,453	332,315	665,713
Ulu Selangor	245	156,986	48,968	108,019	1,349	31,481	118,601

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 111: Statistik utama industri pengangkutan & penyimpanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 111: Principal statistics of transportation & storage industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	11,178	60,750,112	37,813,279	22,936,833	183,646	8,214,581	97,131,847
Gombak	1,294	1,453,279	698,973	754,306	6,474	185,549	3,722,139
Klang	3,428	21,152,325	13,755,337	7,396,988	76,031	3,550,508	22,536,999
Kuala Langat	316	868,988	563,542	305,445	5,299	155,688	528,175
Kuala Selangor	246	153,794	59,298	94,496	1,054	23,968	41,021
Petaling	3,694	19,083,875	10,960,364	8,123,512	49,390	2,123,819	38,875,893
Sabak Bernam	69	75,189	49,358	25,831	625	14,043	21,952
Sepang	266	15,451,922	10,303,985	5,147,937	32,825	1,819,438	27,875,300
Ulu Langat	1,584	2,315,475	1,338,053	977,422	10,597	308,801	3,450,234
Ulu Selangor	281	195,264	84,367	110,896	1,351	32,767	80,134

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 112: Statistik utama industri penginapan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 112: Principal statistics of accommodation industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	390	1,950,740	832,356	1,118,384	13,876	360,479	2,737,934
Gombak	19	37,730	16,144	21,585	366	10,526	95,658
Klang	68	98,979	41,206	57,773	1,009	20,788	251,217
Kuala Langat	18	40,359	23,615	16,744	361	6,625	14,332
Kuala Selangor	11	5,469	1,968	3,501	103	1,699	5,021
Petaling	182	1,413,154	627,315	785,840	9,205	251,819	2,090,981
Sabak Bernam	12	7,087	4,030	3,057	97	1,634	4,257
Sepang	18	229,634	59,382	170,252	1,556	44,968	162,521
Ulu Langat	55	112,788	56,193	56,596	1,101	21,250	112,541
Ulu Selangor	7	5,540	2,503	3,037	78	1,170	1,405

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 113: Statistik utama industri makanan & minuman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 113: Principal statistics of food & beverage industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	28,793	19,091,271	10,800,064	8,291,207	229,938	3,348,320	2,980,340
Gombak	3,788	1,593,239	874,423	718,816	23,514	294,187	118,303
Klang	4,134	2,219,148	1,249,949	969,199	32,245	470,864	344,537
Kuala Langat	637	364,246	216,890	147,355	4,192	52,854	23,940
Kuala Selangor	1,495	556,811	308,736	248,075	10,268	131,668	62,477
Petaling	11,378	11,183,230	6,378,757	4,804,474	110,772	1,772,223	2,007,946
Sabak Bernam	858	310,886	169,083	141,803	5,732	70,113	36,306
Sepang	784	650,407	359,168	291,239	6,182	106,438	95,636
Ulu Langat	4,920	1,973,631	1,116,956	856,675	32,615	397,851	277,444
Ulu Selangor	799	239,674	126,102	113,572	4,418	52,124	13,752

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 114: Statistik utama industri maklumat & komunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 114: Principal statistics of information & communication industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	4,045	36,115,098	17,745,075	18,370,023	83,333	4,936,619	17,607,364
Gombak	234	290,259	127,880	162,379	2,229	82,600	187,760
Klang	210	343,916	190,753	153,162	1,959	65,281	94,993
Kuala Langat	30	277,742	145,760	131,982	699	69,569	99,266
Kuala Selangor	10	4,374	2,496	1,878	32	1,105	2,441
Petaling	2,970	27,434,507	14,044,175	13,390,333	55,804	2,810,694	12,848,053
Sabak Bernam	3	3,419	1,528	1,891	21	521	338
Sepang	199	7,065,683	2,833,910	4,231,773	19,114	1,753,513	4,136,996
Ulu Langat	379	692,306	397,002	295,304	3,449	152,612	237,161
Ulu Selangor	10	2,892	1,570	1,322	26	724	354

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 115: Statistik utama industri kewangan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 115: Principal statistics of finance industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	5,198	22,235,021	9,220,749	13,014,273	67,440	3,232,113	78,587,624
Gombak	556	2,133,975	1,259,353	874,623	7,277	296,271	4,551,785
Klang	774	3,542,535	1,132,808	2,409,727	9,585	518,345	6,729,494
Kuala Langat	78	220,827	70,603	150,224	987	45,400	203,790
Kuala Selangor	38	199,890	72,131	127,760	880	39,079	28,082
Petaling	3,114	11,620,209	5,405,522	6,214,687	37,819	1,712,591	61,394,103
Sabak Bernam	25	77,392	24,955	52,437	268	19,558	27,047
Sepang	78	915,259	279,971	635,288	1,049	71,437	3,353,082
Ulu Langat	506	3,392,406	923,208	2,469,198	8,253	485,431	2,226,867
Ulu Selangor	29	132,528	52,198	80,330	1,322	44,001	73,374

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

Jadual 116: Statistik utama industri hartanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 116: Principal statistics of real estate industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	4,116	9,392,737	3,599,990	5,792,747	22,944	912,003	19,240,245
Gombak	244	191,075	50,525	140,550	1,466	34,837	292,061
Klang	683	1,286,940	507,219	779,722	3,220	123,924	1,911,738
Kuala Langat	44	106,790	37,179	69,611	349	11,472	115,645
Kuala Selangor	19	26,157	12,013	14,144	63	2,072	49,904
Petaling	2,541	6,443,911	2,591,426	3,852,485	13,580	573,962	13,224,509
Sabak Bernam	7	2,836	847	1,989	20	815	6,960
Sepang	63	446,547	124,906	321,641	721	26,661	1,814,008
Ulu Langat	493	882,333	274,178	608,155	3,417	136,203	1,792,914
Ulu Selangor	22	6,149	1,697	4,452	108	2,058	32,506

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

Jadual 117: Statistik utama industri profesional, saintifik & teknikal mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015

Table 117: Principal statistics of professional, scientific & technical industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	11,564	13,529,017	5,583,065	7,945,953	106,982	3,662,603	4,863,435
Gombak	1,207	937,619	302,011	635,608	9,312	265,554	414,670
Klang	1,268	990,750	395,516	595,234	9,050	287,822	332,903
Kuala Langat	107	163,766	31,110	132,656	1,020	36,503	116,587
Kuala Selangor	55	32,534	12,493	20,041	408	14,664	5,797
Petaling	7,208	9,876,057	4,292,519	5,583,538	73,740	2,664,498	3,472,523
Sabak Bernam	22	6,265	2,399	3,867	91	1,735	1,186
Sepang	187	213,047	81,686	131,362	1,818	61,438	149,657
Ulu Langat	1,436	1,259,846	449,753	810,093	11,008	315,648	359,809
Ulu Selangor	74	49,132	15,578	33,554	535	14,742	10,304

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 118: Statistik utama industri pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 118: Principal statistics of administrative & support services industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	4,801	6,275,434	3,237,876	3,037,558	49,918	1,290,511	2,462,683
Gombak	532	278,389	107,072	171,316	3,421	71,328	119,997
Klang	736	902,963	465,876	437,087	8,042	206,315	269,680
Kuala Langat	117	62,911	33,345	29,566	670	11,960	62,399
Kuala Selangor	29	19,336	9,338	9,998	149	5,211	4,805
Petaling	2,164	3,996,315	2,144,316	1,851,999	26,666	772,097	1,586,421
Sabak Bernam	12	10,281	6,969	3,312	81	1,816	1,173
Sepang	144	114,863	57,342	57,521	947	22,250	39,807
Ulu Langat	1,007	853,064	403,504	449,560	9,464	184,710	360,616
Ulu Selangor	60	37,313	10,114	27,199	478	14,824	17,784

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 119: Statistik utama industri pendidikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 119: Principal statistics of education industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	2,729.00	5,989,339.48	2,233,447.32	3,755,892.16	39,728.00	1,599,596.81	4,805,090.76
Gombak	253.00	301,874.25	130,426.38	171,447.88	2,535.00	90,917.36	217,447.31
Klang	371.00	449,133.20	184,978.39	264,154.81	3,793.00	114,487.14	228,397.95
Kuala Langat	60.00	43,157.09	16,449.20	26,707.89	397.00	10,039.83	31,917.23
Kuala Selangor	36.00	22,160.59	9,814.52	12,346.06	299.00	6,483.03	3,749.44
Petaling	1,366.00	3,365,934.73	1,292,004.21	2,073,930.52	20,025.00	859,306.12	2,152,737.47
Sabak Bernam	26.00	7,275.09	2,954.01	4,321.08	146.00	1,746.42	1,086.10
Sepang	75.00	765,683.22	277,031.81	488,651.42	3,512.00	186,897.86	1,087,850.32
Ulu Langat	493.00	996,482.46	305,874.29	690,608.18	8,616.00	313,823.88	1,071,751.07
Ulu Selangor	49.00	37,638.85	13,914.52	23,724.33	405.00	15,895.18	10,153.87

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 120: Statistik utama industri kesihatan & kerja sosial mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 120: Principal statistics of health & social work industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	3,883	4,585,583	2,348,312	2,237,272	31,235	1,007,975	2,337,503
Gombak	422	165,826	71,930	93,896	2,117	44,174	106,692
Klang	545	648,843	350,806	298,038	4,782	155,172	524,084
Kuala Langat	108	33,425	16,805	16,620	508	10,224	5,768
Kuala Selangor	58	18,098	9,514	8,585	242	4,984	6,361
Petaling	1,910	2,881,148	1,452,628	1,428,520	17,517	592,243	1,319,533
Sabak Bernam	22	5,605	3,170	2,435	77	1,416	3,286
Sepang	91	27,763	12,979	14,784	494	12,438	5,397
Ulu Langat	621	786,403	422,163	364,240	5,153	182,017	363,399
Ulu Selangor	106	18,471	8,316	10,155	345	5,308	2,982

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 121: Statistik utama industri kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 121: Principal statistics of arts, entertainment & recreation industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	1,127	1,870,495	953,427	917,069	14,162	365,501	2,046,928
Gombak	95	109,178	54,159	55,019	1,436	28,631	116,870
Klang	143	121,370	54,722	66,648	1,305	32,269	267,752
Kuala Langat	26	11,312	4,389	6,923	160	2,355	2,035
Kuala Selangor	16	5,973	2,627	3,346	115	1,642	1,183
Petaling	629	1,232,586	608,439	624,146	9,184	257,578	1,291,552
Sabak Bernam	10	1,817	811	1,006	39	487	474
Sepang	26	201,061	152,920	48,142	423	8,635	35,111
Ulu Langat	163	168,080	68,955	99,125	1,235	28,762	301,660
Ulu Selangor	19	19,119	6,405	12,714	265	5,143	30,291

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 122: Statistik utama industri persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Selangor, 2015*Table 122: Principal statistics of personal & other activities industry by administrative district, Selangor, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
SELANGOR	8,574	2,136,411	1,168,331	968,080	23,768	346,786	660,539
Gombak	585	76,443	36,124	40,319	1,868	18,799	16,574
Klang	1,184	224,957	127,720	97,237	2,927	36,981	73,820
Kuala Langat	334	94,697	38,069	56,628	830	11,899	62,965
Kuala Selangor	359	16,260	9,595	6,666	384	3,033	8,747
Petaling	3,488	1,177,785	642,095	535,690	12,362	194,509	338,199
Sabak Bernam	386	15,225	9,261	5,964	281	2,468	7,686
Sepang	179	37,525	22,878	14,647	387	5,559	8,124
Ulu Langat	1,539	473,327	270,830	202,497	4,342	69,925	134,379
Ulu Selangor	520	20,191	11,759	8,432	387	3,615	10,046

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Selangor, 2020

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 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	0.372 (2016)	0.393	n.a
	2. Insiden kemiskinan/ Incidence of poverty (%)	0.8 (2016)	1.2	n.a
	3. Ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar dengan sistem eKasih/ Registered head of poor households with eKasih	9,474	10,328	12,076
Matlamat 2 Kelaparan Sifar Goal 2 Zero Hunger 	1. Pengeluaran tanaman sayur-sayuran utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main vegetables (Metric tonnes)	32,200.6	38,786.8	31,659.6
	2. Pengeluaran tanaman ladang (Tan metrik)/ Production of cash crops (Metric tonnes)	17,368.8	16,707.2	13,330.3
	3. Pengeluaran herba utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main herbs (Metric tonnes)	668.8	710.6	496.7
	4. Pengeluaran rempah ratus (Tan metrik)/ Production of spices (Metric tonnes)	4,984.1	4,712.3	2,742.3
	5. Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main fruits (Metric tonnes)	31,633.7	28,430.6	32,217.6
	6. Pengeluaran tanaman industri (Tan metrik)/ Production of industrial crops (Metric tonnes)	96,713.3	103,500.1	108,042.6
Matlamat 3 Kesihatan yang baik dan Kesejahteraan Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 	1. Bilangan kelahiran hidup/ Number of live births	102,125	98,447	93,257
	2. Bilangan kematian/ Number of deaths	27,387	27,700	25,359
	3. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main Causes of deaths (medically certified)	Ischaemic heart disease (3,081)	Ischaemic heart diseases (2,909)	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 (3,257)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (3,879)	n.a
	5. Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of road accidents	163,078	168,222	123,230
	6. Bilangan kecederaan disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of injuries due to road accidents	495	824	2,386
	7. Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of deaths due to road accidents	1,046	1,054	805
Matlamat 5 Kesaksamaan Gender Goal 5 Gender Equality 	1. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims marriages	26,821	26,779	n.a
	2. Bilangan perceraian Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims divorces	7,593	9,579	n.a
	3. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims marriages	12,150	12,024	n.a
	4. Bilangan perceraian Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims divorces	2,037	2,186	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	100.0 (2016)	100.00	n.a

Nota/ Notes:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the 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, Selangor, 2020 (samb:)

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Selangor, 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)	3,546.3	3,592.9	3,602.7
	2. Bilangan pertubuhan/ Number of establishments	257,211	275,761	268,513
	• Pertanian/ Agriculture	1,661	2,085	1,841
	• Perlombongan & Pengkuarian/ Mining & Quarrying	636	783	680
	• Pembuatan/ Manufacturing	13,858	14,962	15,320
	• Pembinaan/ Construction	16,791	18,735	18,954
	• Perkhidmatan/ Services	224,265	239,196	231,718
	3. KDNK (pada harga malar) – RM Juta/ GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million	323,215	345,147	326,841
Matlamat 9 Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 	1. Panjang jalan/ Road length (KM)	20,998.7	23,474.8	23,585.4
Matlamat 10 Mengurangkan Ketidaksamaan Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities 	1. Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah/ Median of monthly household gross income (RM)	7,225 (2016)	8,210	Anggaran/ Estimated 7,300
	2. Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata/ Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)	9,463 (2016)	10,827	Anggaran/ Estimated 9,668
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	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil
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 (Tan metrik/hari) Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day)	n.a	n.a	n.a
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)	4,658	4,302	4,239
	2. CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan/ CCTV in Local Authority area (Bilangan/ Number)	878	775	779

Nota/ Notes:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the 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 dihitug 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:

- Bayi yang lahir pada atau sebelum Hari Banci dan masih hidup pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- Orang yang meninggal dunia pada atau selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- Penyewa, penumpang, pelawat, pembantu rumah, orang tua dan saudara mara yang biasa tinggal bersama IR ini;
- Pelajar (sekolah rendah dan menengah) yang tinggal di asrama (di Malaysia) dalam tahun 2020;
- 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
- 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 BANCII

Kategori berikut **tidak termasuk** dalam kiraan bancii memandangkan mereka tinggal di negara ini kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020:

- a. Bayi yang lahir selepas Hari Bancii (7 Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia sebelum Hari Bancii (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 bancii 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 berasaskan 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 berasaskan 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 diteruskan 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 diperolehi 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 diperolehi 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 membelakang 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;
- i. Bertingkat sederhana; dan
- ii. 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 pangsapuri. 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 pangsapuri.

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 KPKT; 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 berkecenderungan;
- 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.

$$\text{Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15-64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

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. Tertiar

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 barangan 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 barangan 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 barangan dan perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barangan 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 barangan & 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:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

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 (MRSM) 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 memperoleh 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 menempatkan 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 dirancang 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 pengunjug 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 1KLIK.

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 berasaskan 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 Kejujuran 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 sisa 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 sisa 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 barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan barangan 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 barangan 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 kebanyakan 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 barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. 'Bakul' ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barangan yang berlaku dalam bakul ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

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 barangan 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, raja 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 pembiakan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pinggir 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) organisma akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisma tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

Ternakan

Ternakan ialah binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersial dan pembiakan kecuali haiwan akuatik.

Pengeluaran Ternakan

Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasil 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, gipsum, 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 gipsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan penggorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancurkan 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 penggerekkan (*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, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya. 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 barangan 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 kenderaan;
- 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 barangan kesenian dan rekreasi;
- vii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barangan 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 lebuh raya;
- 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 hartanah yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti hartanah bagi harta milikan sendiri atau pajakan; dan
- ii. Aktiviti hartanah 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 perkhemahan/ 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. Pemrograman 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 bergiat 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 bergiat 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 diperolehi 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. Ianya adalah nilai bersih setelah ditolak susut nilai.

FORMULA

$$\text{Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar} = \frac{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} - \text{bilangan kematian})}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kelahiran Kasar} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah} = 5 \sum_i \left(\text{Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu} \right)$$

di mana: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

$$\text{Kadar Kematian Kasar} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kelahiran Mati} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran mati dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Perinatal} = \frac{(\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 minggu} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Neonatal} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 28 hari dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Bayi} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Kanak-Kanak} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur 1 – 4 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi umur 1-4 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Kurang 5 Tahun} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang 5 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa dalam melahirkan tempoh anak atau kematian 42 hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

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	Iban
	Bajau	Bidayuh
	Murut	Melanau
	Other Bumiputera	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 ethnics 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 P_0 and P_n
- P_0 = 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 KPKT 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:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o}\right)}{t}$$

Where;

- CAGR compounded annual growth rate
- Y_t current year household monthly expenditure
- Y_o 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 (MRSM) 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 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 caused 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 place 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 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, pelleting, 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 of 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)

$$= \frac{(\text{Number of live births} - \text{number of deaths}) \text{ in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of live births in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of live births by specific age group of mother in year } t}{\text{Mid-year female population of the specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

$$= 5 \sum_i \left[\text{Age-specific fertility rate} \right]$$

where: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Stillbirth Rate (SBR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of stillbirths in year } t}{(\text{Number of live births} + \text{number of stillbirths}) \text{ in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Perinatal Mortality Rate (PMR)} = \frac{(\text{Number of deaths under 1 week} + \text{number of stillbirths}) \text{ in year } t}{(\text{Number of live births} + \text{number of stillbirths}) \text{ in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 1 week in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (LNMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths aged 7 to less 28 days in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 28 days of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 1 year of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Toddler Mortality Rate (TMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths aged 1-4 years in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population aged 1-4 years in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 5 years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$$

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	Less than half of the smallest units shown
..	Not obtained
-	Nil/ No 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	Not applicable

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 BANGSI 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 dan 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 Jelevu 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
	Seremban Mukim Labu ¹ Tampin Mukim Ayer Kuning ¹ Mukim Repah ² Jempol Mukim Serting Ilir ¹ Mukim Serting Ulu ²	Termasuk Pekan Tiroi <i>Includes Pekan Tiroi</i> Termasuk Pekan Air Kuning <i>Includes Pekan Air Kuning</i> Termasuk Pekan Repah <i>Includes Pekan Repah</i> Termasuk Bandar Sri Jempol <i>Includes Bandar Sri Jempol</i> Termasuk Pekan Serting Tengah <i>Includes Pekan Serting Tengah</i>
4.	Pahang Bentong Mukim Sabai ¹ Cameron Highlands Mukim Ringlet ¹ Jerantut Mukim Kuala Tembeling ¹ Mukim Tebing Tinggi ² Lipis Pekan Padang Tengku ¹	Termasuk Bandar Karak <i>Includes Bandar Karak</i> Termasuk Pekan Lubok Tamang <i>Includes Pekan Lubok Tamang</i> Termasuk Pekan Kuala Tembeling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Tembeling</i> Termasuk Pekan Jeransang <i>Includes Pekan Jeransang</i> Termasuk Bandar Padang Tengku <i>Includes Bandar Padang Tengku</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 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	Termasuk Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui dan Pekan Sungai Lui <i>Includes Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui and Pekan Sungai Lui</i>
	Mukim Beranang ⁴	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang</i>
	Mukim Peretak ¹	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 dan 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 dan 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

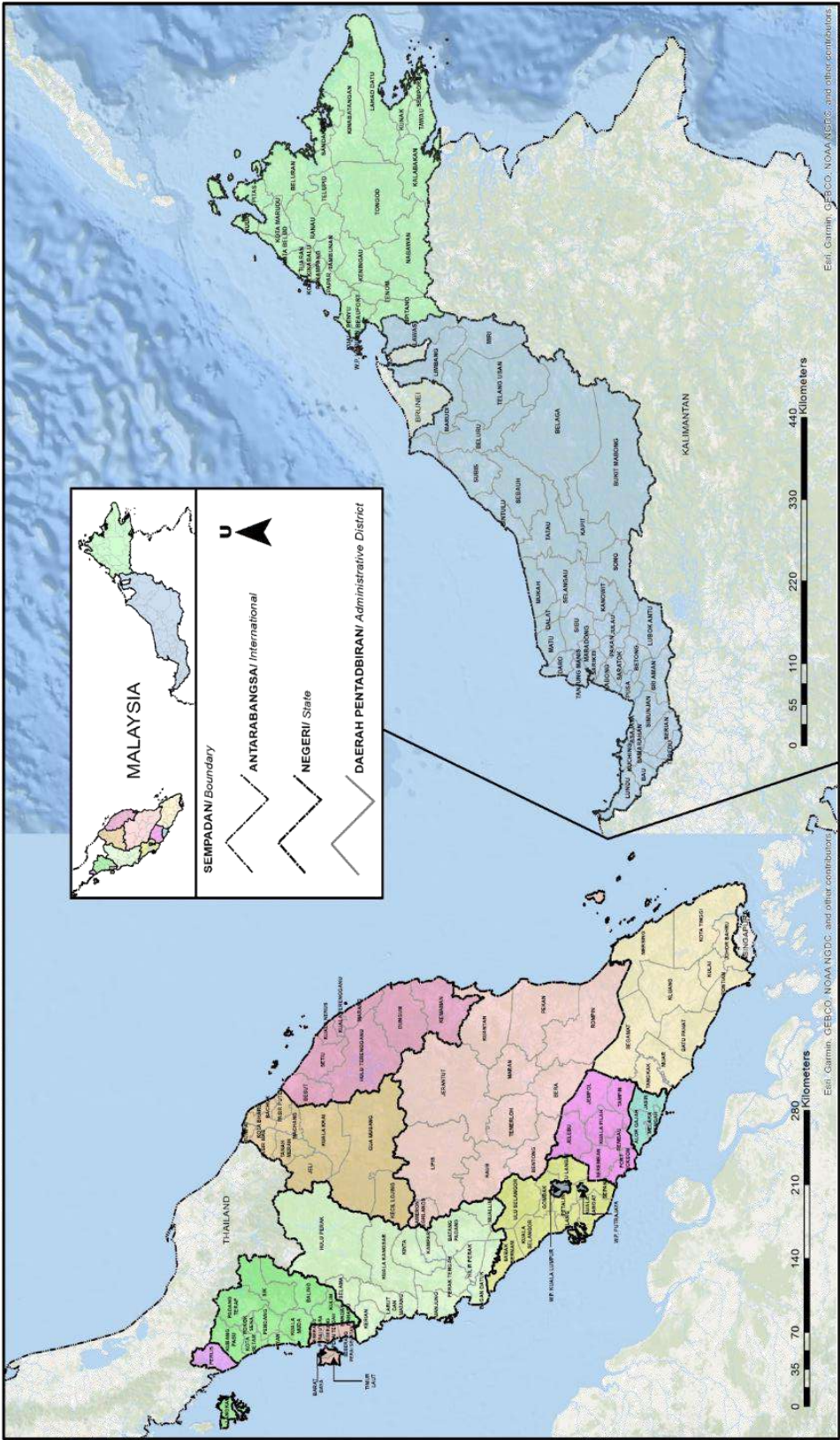
NEGERI/ STATE	DEWAN/MAJLIS BANDARAYA/ CITY HALL/ CITY COUNCIL	MAJLIS PERBANDARAN/ MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAJLIS DAERAH/ DISTRICT COUNCIL	AGENSI DIBERI KUASA PBT/ MODIFIED PBT	JUMLAH/ TOTAL
JOHOR	3	7	6		16
KEDAH	1	4	6	1	12
KELANTAN		1	11		12
MELAKA	1	3			4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1	2	4		7
PAHANG	1	2	8	1	12
PULAU PINANG	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

BANCI 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

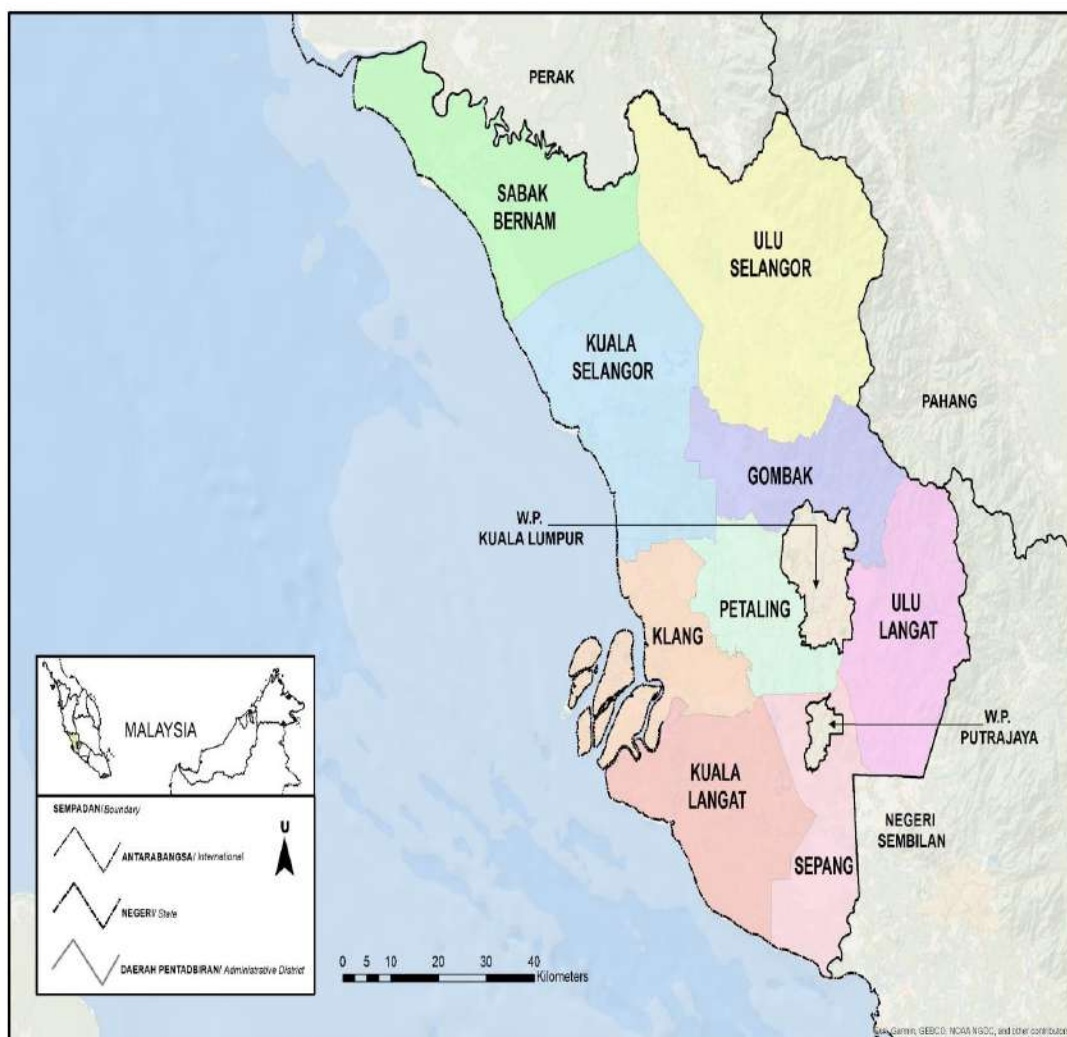


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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020
SELANGOR

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN JAJAHAN DAN DAERAH
MAP SHOWING JAJAHAN AND DISTRICT BOUNDARY



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