



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 rantai bekalan.

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

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

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

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

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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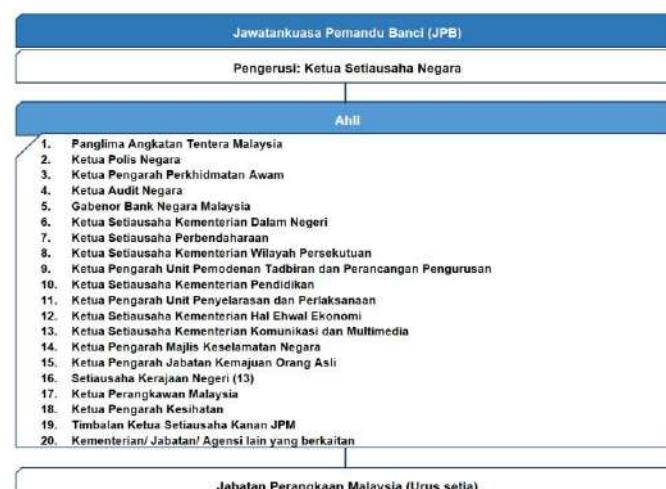
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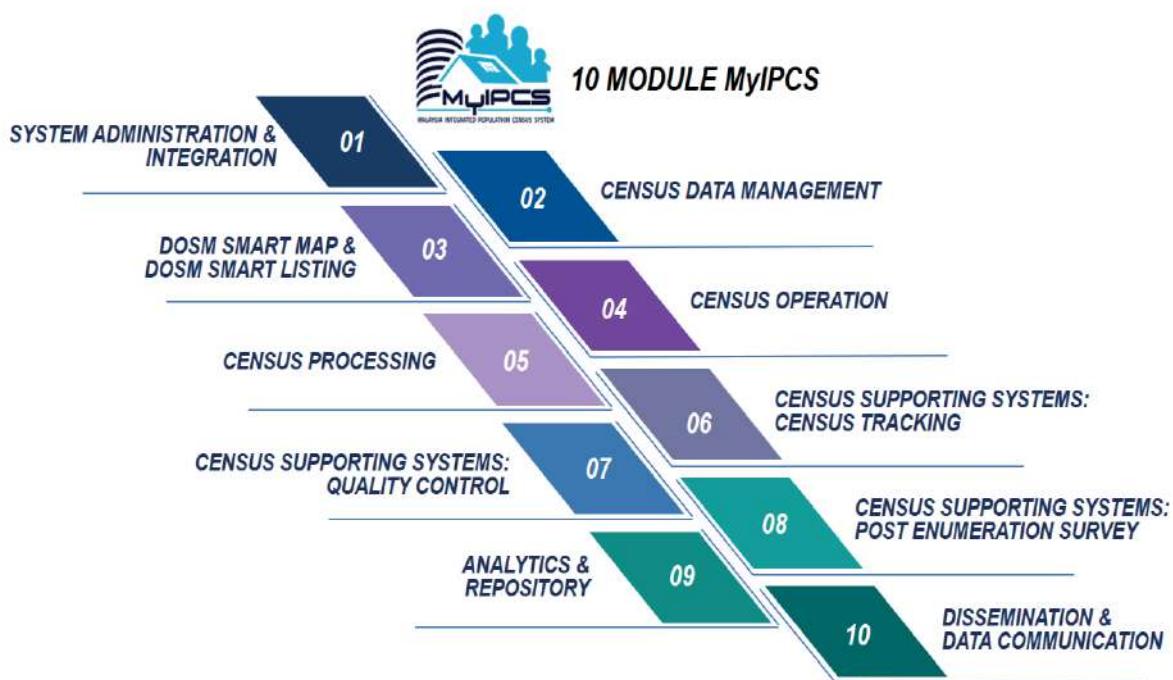
PENGENALAN

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

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



Penularan pandemik COVID-19 merupakan cabaran semasa pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020. Banci Malaysia 2020 telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 susulan penularan COVID-19 dan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di seluruh negara yang menyebabkan tempoh operasi pembancian mengambil masa selama 482 hari untuk diselesaikan. Operasi Banci Malaysia 2020 telah ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021 dan daptatan 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 benci pada 2020 mengadaptasi transformasi pendigitalan yang boleh menjimatkan penggunaan dokumen secara hardcopy atau paperless.

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

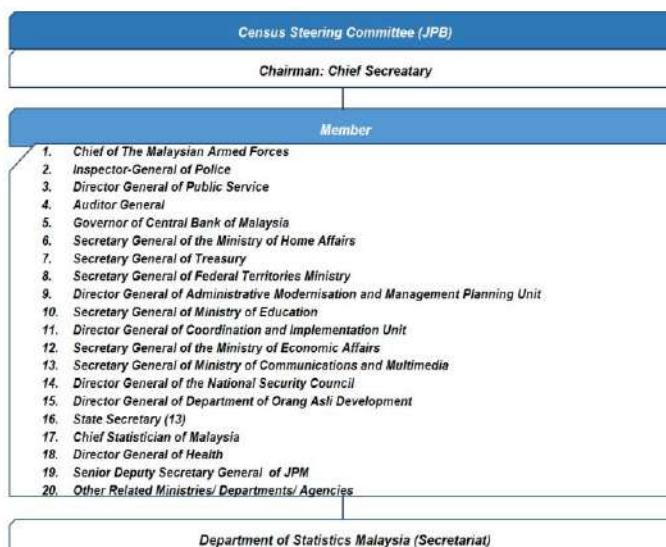
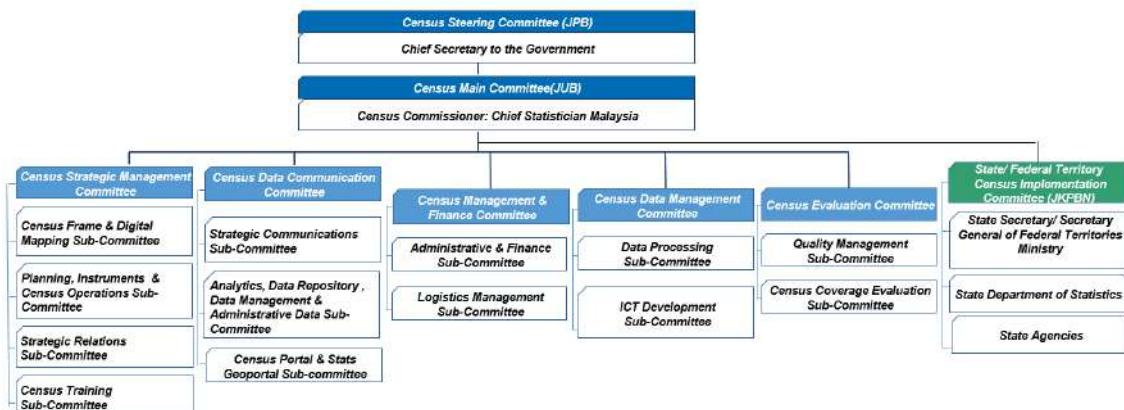
Outcome Banci Malaysia 2020 akan memberi tumpuan kepada agenda nasional dan menjadi penanda aras baru pencapaian negara. Maklumat yang berintegriti dan *reliable* digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat keputusan yang tepat berorientasikan *evidence-based policy* untuk perancangan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan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

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

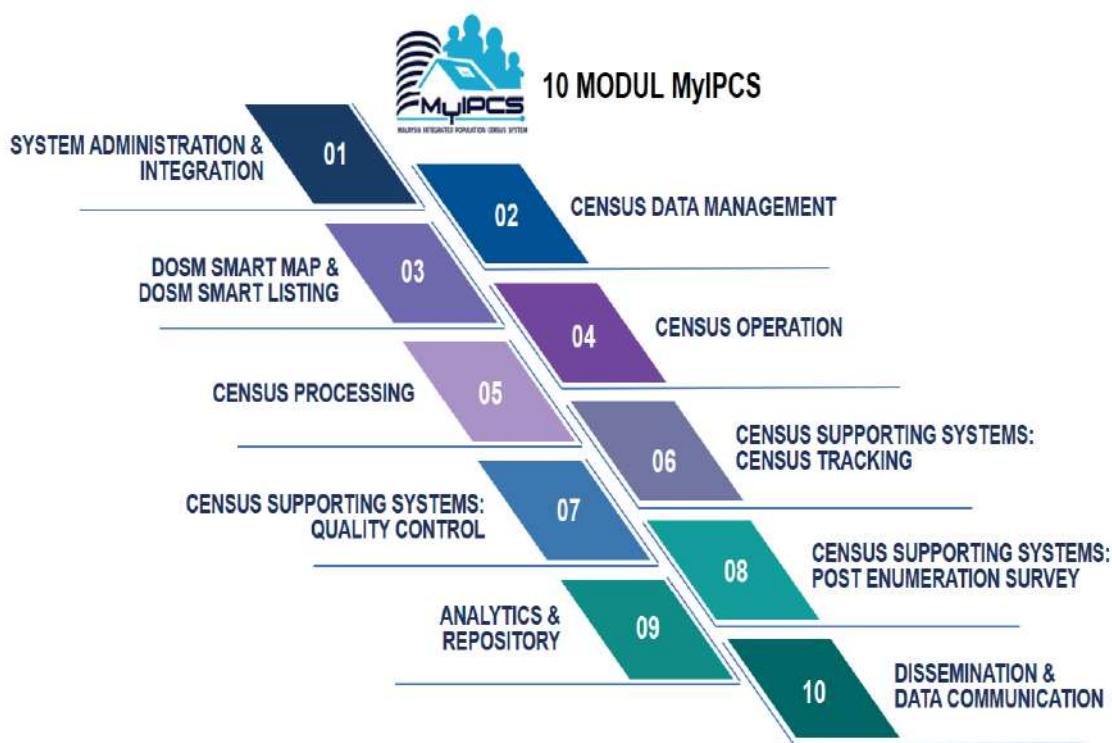
OVERVIEW

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

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



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



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

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

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

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

LATAR BELAKANG NEGERI MELAKA

Melaka atau juga dikenali sebagai Melaka Bandar Bersejarah merupakan salah satu daripada 14 negeri di Malaysia. Terdapat 3 daerah pentadbiran di Melaka yang merangkumi Alor Gajah, Jasin dan Melaka Tengah. Keluasan Melaka adalah 1,712 kilometer persegi dengan jumlah penduduk 998,428 dan mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 583 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Melaka mencatatkan nisbah jantina 111 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan. Penduduk Melaka terdiri daripada Warganegara 927,361 (92.9%) dan Bukan Warganegara 71,067 (7.1%) dengan komposisi mengikut etnik adalah Bumiputera 664,635 (71.7%), Cina 205,239 (22.1%), India 52,359 (5.6 %) dan Lain-lain 5,128 (0.6%).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF MELAKA

Melaka or also known as Melaka Bandar Bersejarah is one of the 14 states in Malaysia. There are 3 administrative districts in Melaka which include Alor Gajah, Jasin and Melaka Tengah. The area of Melaka is 1,712 square kilometre with a total population of 998,428 and has a population density of 583 people per square kilometer. Melaka recorded a gender ratio of 111 males for every 100 females. The population of Melaka consists of Citizens 927,361 (92.9%) and Non-citizens 71,067 (7.1%) with the composition by ethnicity is Bumiputera 664,635 (71.7%), Chinese 205,239 (22.1%), Indians 52,359 (5.6 %) and Others 5,128 (0.6%).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



10th
HIES
BA



#KELUARGA
MALAYSIA



PENDUDUK MELAKA

998,428



Purata kadar
pertumbuhan
penduduk tahunan

2.4%

Warganegara

	469,935
	89.5%
	457,426
	96.6%

Bukan
Warganegara

	55,007
	10.5%
	16,060
	3.4%

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA



524,942 473,486

Nisbah jantina:

111 lelaki bagi 100 perempuan

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

0 - 14 tahun	233,953 (23.4%)
15 - 64 tahun	701,225 (70.2%)
65 tahun dan lebih	63,250 (6.3%)



Tempat Kediaman
319,753



Isi Rumah
267,074



Purata Saiz Isi Rumah
3.7



Bandar
90.9%



Luar bandar
9.1%

PENDUDUK WARGANEGARA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Bumiputera	71.7%
Cina	22.1%
India	5.6%
Lain-lain	0.6%

AGAMA

Islam	68.9%	Buddha	19.2%
Kristian	2.6%	Hindu	5.3%
Lain-lain	0.5%	Tiada Agama, Tidak Diketahui	3.5%

TARAF PERKAHWINAN

(Penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih)

Tidak pernah
berkahwin

Berkahwin

Balu/ Duda

Bercerai/ berpisah

280,379

404,238

34,741

10,780



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

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
MELAKA TENGAH	597,135	196,668	160,155	3.6
ALOR GAJAH	249,356	71,937	67,558	3.6
JASIN	151,937	51,148	39,361	3.7

MUKIM

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	MUKIM	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
MELAKA TENGAH	BANDAR MELAKA	62,175	29,812	17,953	3.2
MELAKA TENGAH	MUKIM BUKIT KATIL	59,132	19,249	15,535	3.6
MELAKA TENGAH	MUKIM BATU BERENDAM	46,859	14,251	12,409	3.4
ALOR GAJAH	MUKIM DURIAN TUNGGAL	41,097	9,714	11,380	3.7
MELAKA TENGAH	MUKIM BUKIT BARU	36,792	12,299	10,245	3.5

PBT

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PBT	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
MELAKA TENGAH	M.B. MELAKA BERSEJARAH	453,904	150,516	120,785	3.6
ALOR GAJAH	M.P. ALOR GAJAH	219,210	65,160	59,121	3.6
MELAKA TENGAH, JASIN DAN ALOR GAJAH	M.P. HANG TUAH JAYA	188,857	58,961	51,780	3.8
JASIN	M.P. JASIN	136,457	45,116	35,388	3.7

Nota:

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



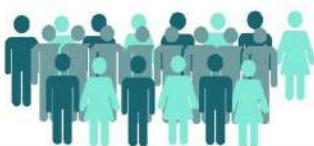
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



POPULATION OF MELAKA

998,428

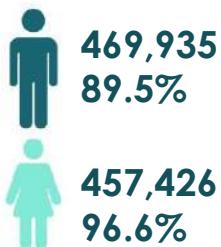
Average annual population growth rate



2.4%

Citizens

Non-citizens



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

0 - 14 years	233,953 (23.4%)
15 - 64 years	701,225 (70.2%)
65 years and over	63,250 (6.3%)



Living Quarters
319,753



Household
267,074



Average Household Size
3.7



Urban
90.9%



Rural
9.1%

POPULATION BY SEX



Sex ratio:

111 males per 100 females

ETHNIC GROUP OF CITIZENS

Bumiputera	71.7%
Chinese	22.1%
Indians	5.6%
Others	0.6%

RELIGION

Islam	68.9%	Buddhism	19.2%
Christianity	2.6%	Hinduism	5.3%
Others	0.5%	No Religion, Unknown	3.5%

MARITAL STATUS

(Population aged 15 years and over)

Never married

Married

Widowed

Divorced/ Separated

280,379

404,238

34,741

10,780



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



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

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
MELAKA TENGAH	597,135	196,668	160,155	3.6
ALOR GAJAH	249,356	71,937	67,558	3.6
JASIN	151,937	51,148	39,361	3.7

MUKIM

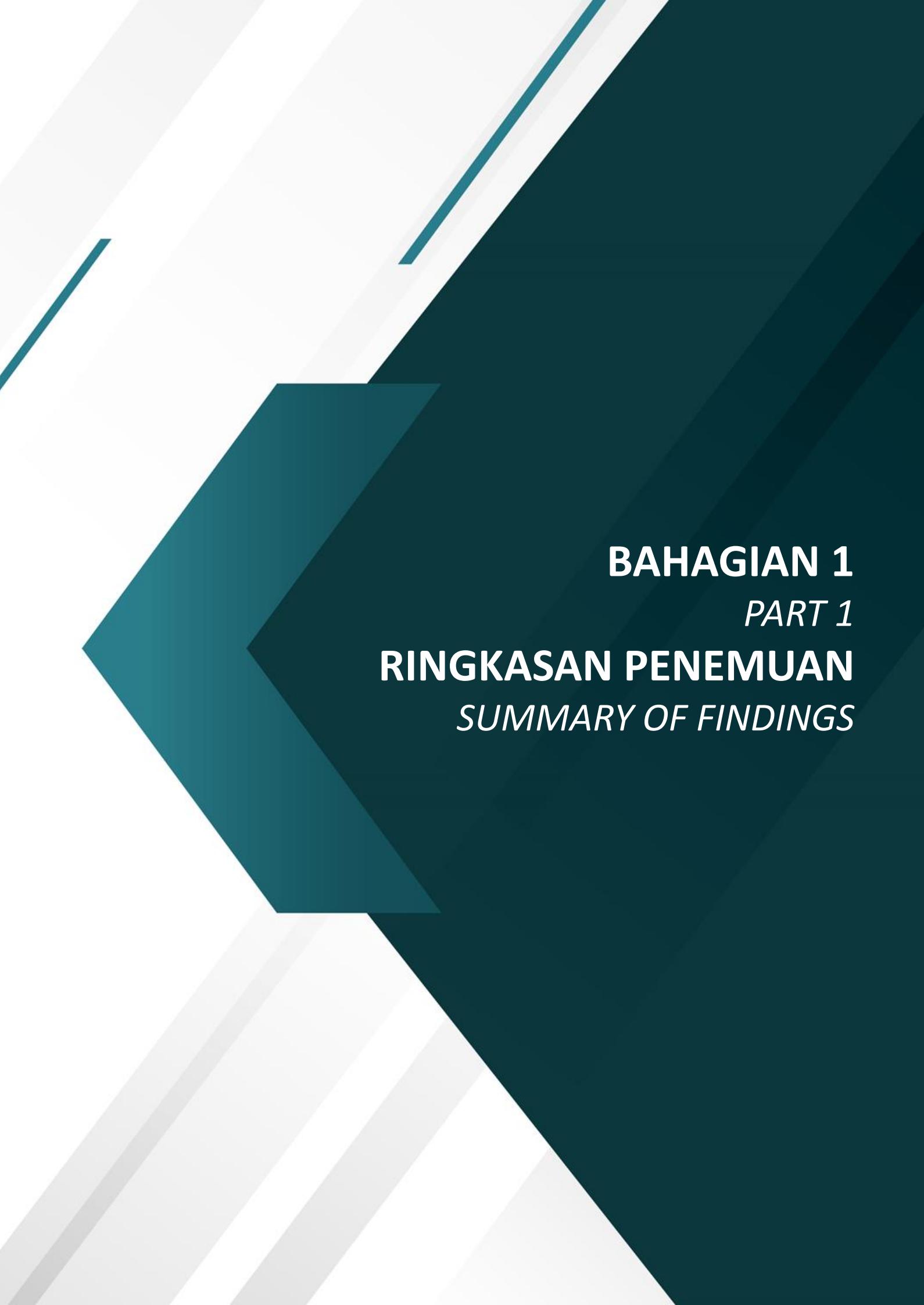
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	MUKIM	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
MELAKA TENGAH	BANDAR MELAKA	62,175	29,812	17,953	3.2
MELAKA TENGAH	MUKIM BUKIT KATIL	59,132	19,249	15,535	3.6
MELAKA TENGAH	MUKIM BATU BERENDAM	46,859	14,251	12,409	3.4
ALOR GAJAH	MUKIM DURIAN TUNGGAL	41,097	9,714	11,380	3.7
MELAKA TENGAH	MUKIM BUKIT BARU	36,792	12,299	10,245	3.5

LAA

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
MELAKA TENGAH	M.B. MELAKA BERSEJARAH	453,904	150,516	120,785	3.6
ALOR GAJAH	M.P. ALOR GAJAH	219,210	65,160	59,121	3.6
MELAKA TENGAH, JASIN DAN ALOR GAJAH	M.P. HANG TUAH JAYA	188,857	58,961	51,780	3.8
JASIN	M.P. JASIN	136,457	45,116	35,388	3.7

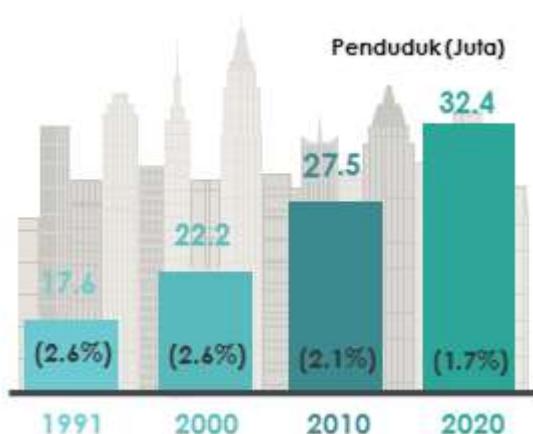
Note:

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



BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Penduduk

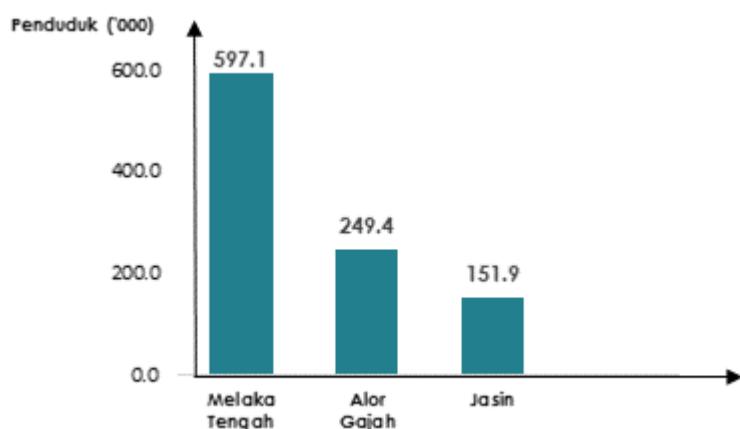


Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk, Malaysia, 1991–2020

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 Melaka berjumlah 998.4 ribu (2010: 790.1 ribu) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 2.4 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 2.7%).

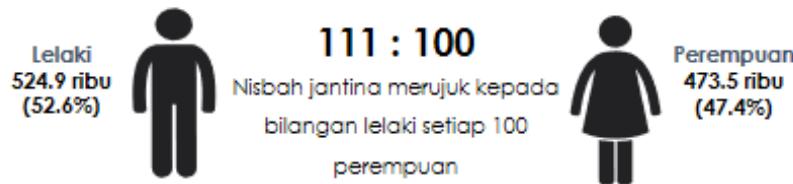
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 2.



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

2. Jantina

Banci Malaysia 2020 mencatatkan 524.9 ribu lelaki dan 473.5 ribu perempuan di Melaka. Nisbah jantina adalah 111 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan.



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

3. Kewarganegaraan

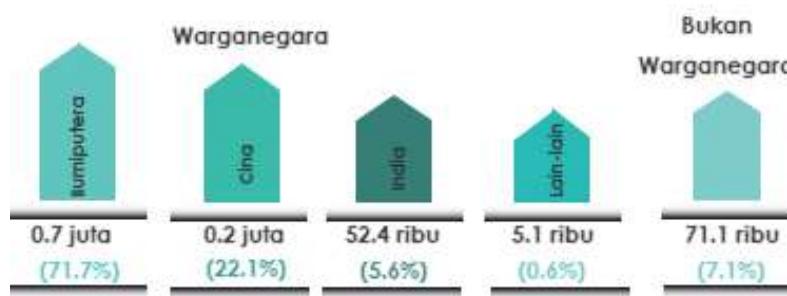
Jumlah penduduk di Melaka adalah 92.9 peratus warganegara Malaysia dan 7.1 peratus bukan warganegara. Bilangan penduduk warganegara terdiri daripada 50.7 peratus lelaki dan 49.3 peratus perempuan. Manakala penduduk bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 77.4 peratus lelaki dan 22.6 peratus perempuan.



Carta 4: Penduduk mengikut kewarganegaraan, Melaka, 2020

4. Kumpulan Etnik

Penduduk warganegara mengikut etnik di Melaka adalah terdiri daripada Bumiputera 0.7 juta (71.7%), Cina 0.2 juta (22.1%), India 52.4 ribu (5.6%) dan Lain-lain 5.1 ribu (0.6%).



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

5. Struktur Umur

Penduduk berumur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) di Melaka pada 2020 mencatatkan 23.4 peratus (234.0 ribu), 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 70.2 peratus (701.2 ribu) serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.3 peratus (63.3 ribu).

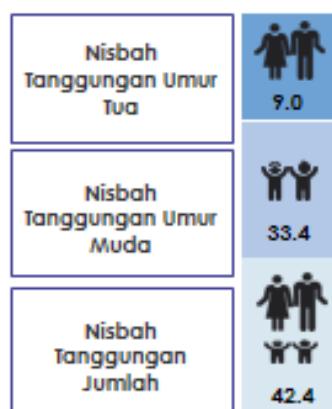
Penduduk lelaki di Melaka bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 23.1 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 71.2 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 5.6 peratus. Sementara itu, penduduk perempuan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 23.8 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 69.1 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 7.1 peratus.

	0-14 tahun	15-64 tahun	65+ tahun
Jumlah	234.0 ribu (23.4%)	701.2 ribu (70.2%)	63.3 ribu (6.3%)
Lelaki	121.4 ribu (23.1%)	374.0 ribu (71.2%)	29.5 ribu (5.6%)
Perempuan	112.5 ribu (23.8%)	327.2 ribu (69.1%)	33.7 ribu (7.1%)

Carta 6: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Melaka, 2020

6. Nisbah Tanggungan

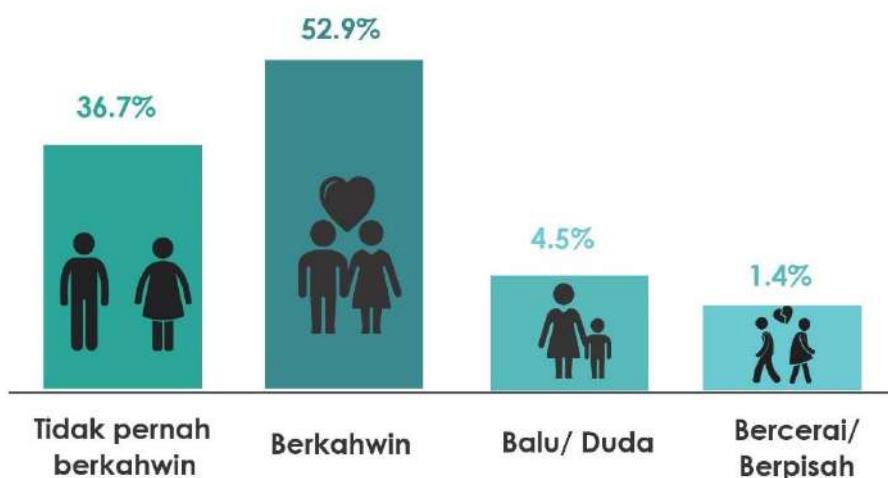
Nisbah tanggungan jumlah memaparkan nisbah umur muda (0 hingga 14 tahun) dan umur tua (65 tahun dan lebih) bagi setiap 100 penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun). Pada 2020, nisbah tanggungan jumlah di Melaka adalah 42.4, nisbah tanggungan umur muda 33.4 dan nisbah tanggungan umur tua 9.0.



Carta 7: Nisbah tanggungan, Melaka, 2020

7. Taraf Perkahwinan

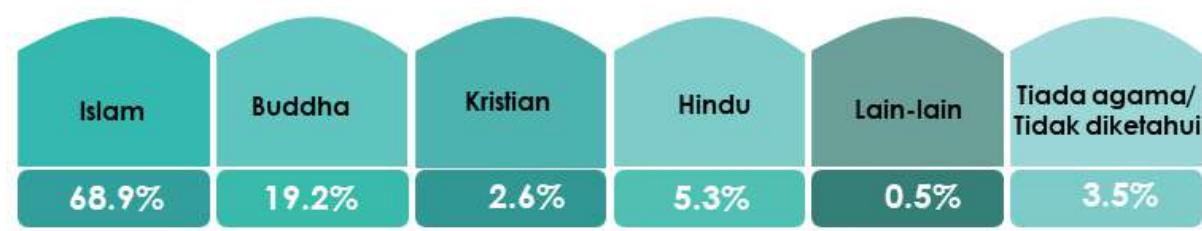
Pada 2020, penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun keatas di Melaka mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah terdiri daripada tidak pernah berkahwin (36.7%), berkahwin (52.9%), balu/ duda (4.5%), dan bercerai/ berpisah (1.4%).



Carta 8: Penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Melaka, 2020

8. Agama

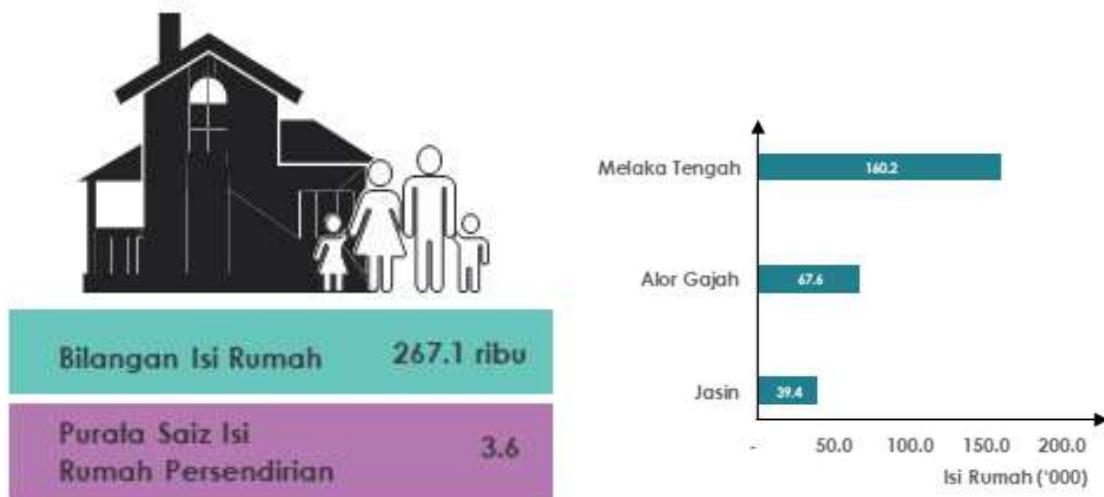
Islam merupakan agama yang paling meluas dianuti di Melaka dengan 68.9 peratus. Sebagai negara yang berbilang kaum, antara agama yang dianuti ialah Buddha 19.2 peratus, Kristian 2.6 peratus dan Hindu 5.3 peratus.



Carta 9: Penduduk mengikut agama, Melaka, 2020

9. Isi Rumah

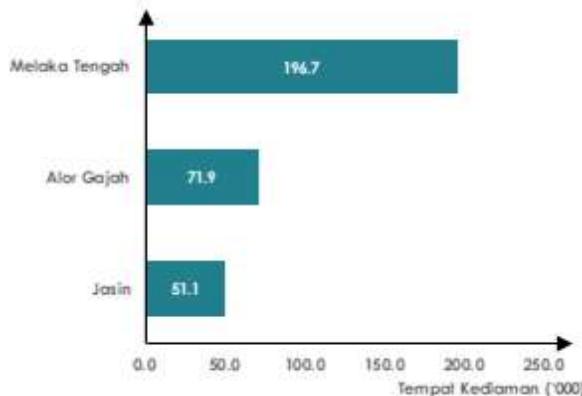
Jumlah isi rumah bagi negeri Melaka adalah 267.1 ribu dengan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian seramai 3.6 in 2020. Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 11.



10. Tempat Kediaman

Banci Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Melaka adalah 319.8 ribu. Daripada jumlah tersebut, tempat kediaman didiami merangkumi 70.0 peratus dan selebihnya 30.0 peratus adalah tempat kediaman kosong.

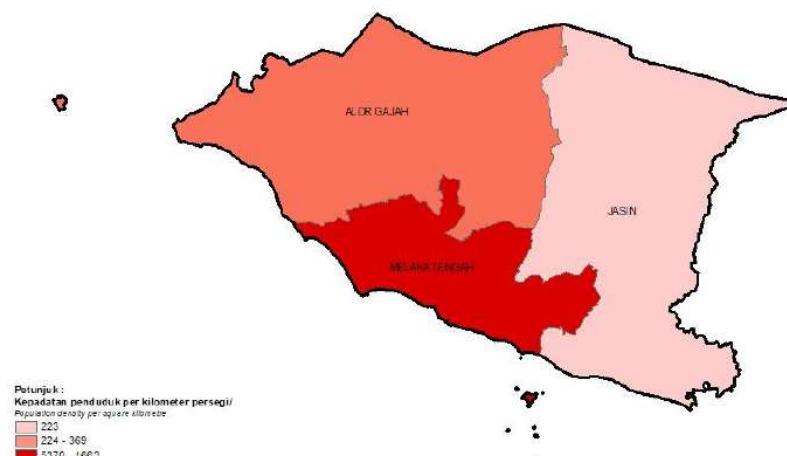
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 12.



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

11. Kepadatan Penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk di Melaka adalah 583 orang per kilometer persegi. Kepadatan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Melaka adalah seperti di dalam Carta 13.



Carta 13: Kepadatan penduduk, Melaka, 2020

12. Penduduk Mengikut Strata

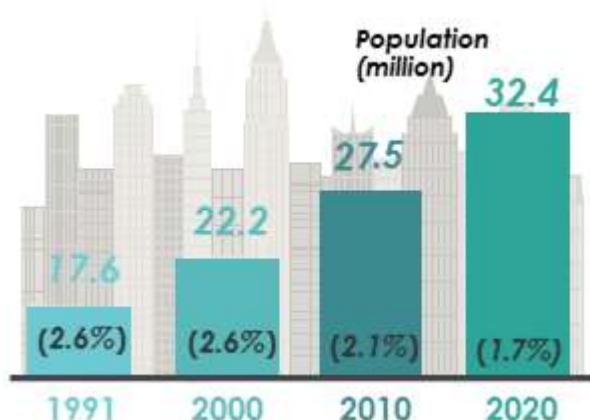
Kadar pembandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.3 juta) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta) pada 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk luar bandar adalah 24.9 peratus (2010: 29.1%).

Penduduk bandar di Melaka pada 2020 merekodkan 90.9 peratus (907.9 ribu), manakala penduduk luar bandar adalah 9.1 peratus (90.5 ribu).



Carta 14: Penduduk mengikut strata, Melaka, 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 Melaka was in 998.4 thousand (2010: 790.1 million) with an average annual population growth rate of 2.4 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 2.7%).

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

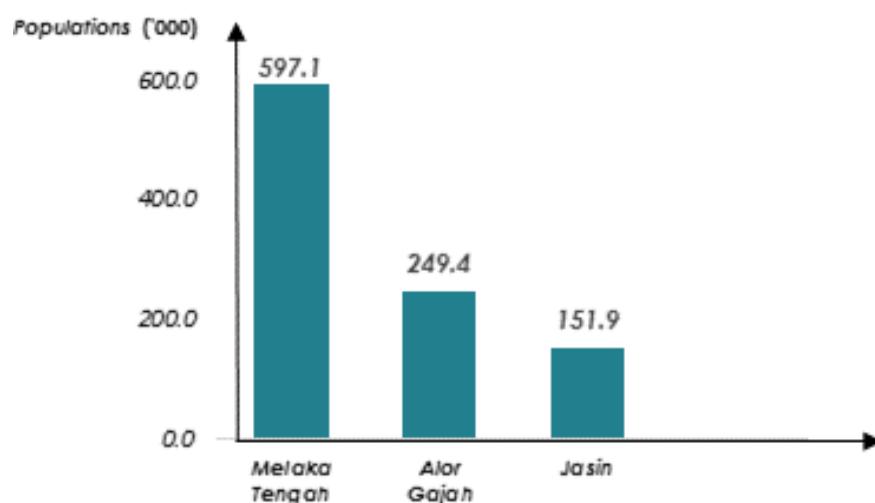


Chart 2: Highest population by administrative district, Melaka, 2020

2. Sex

MyCensus 2020 recorded 524.9 thousands males and 473.5 thousand females in Melaka . The sex ratio was 111 males for every 100 females.

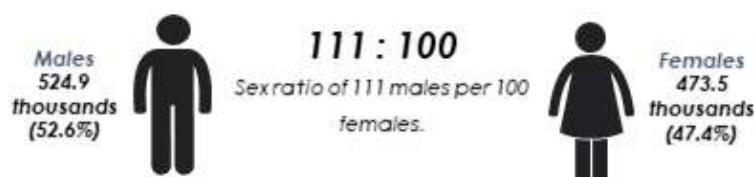


Chart 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, Melaka, 2020

3. Citizenship

The total population in Melaka was 92.9 per cent citizens and 7.1 per cent non-citizens. The citizen population consists of 50.7 per cent males and 49.3 per cent females. Meanwhile the non-citizen population consists of 77.4 per cent males and 22.6 per cent females.



Chart 4: Population by citizenship, Melaka, 2020

4. Ethnicity

The population of citizens by ethnics in Melaka comprised Bumiputera 0.7 million (71.7%), Chinese 0.2 million (22.1%), Indians 52.4 thousands (5.6%), and Others 5.1 thousands (0.6%).

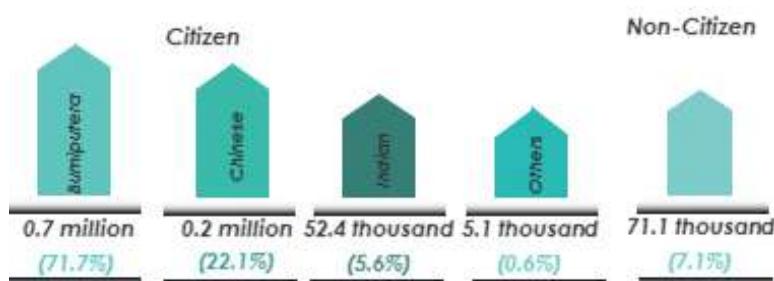


Chart 5: Population by ethnicity, Melaka, 2020

5. Age Structure

The population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) in Melaka recorded 23.4 per cent (234.0 thousands), 15 to 64 years (working age) was 70.2 per cent (701.2 thousands) and 65 years and over (old age) was 6.3 per cent (63.3 thousands).

The male population in Melaka for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 23.1 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 71.2 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 5.6 per cent. Meanwhile, the female population for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 23.8 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 69.1 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 7.1 per cent.

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Total	234.0 thousand (23.4%)	701.2 thousand (70.2%)	63.3 thousand (6.3%)
Male	121.4 thousand (23.1%)	374.0 thousand (71.2%)	29.5 thousand (5.6%)
Female	112.5 thousand (23.8%)	327.2 thousand (69.1%)	33.7 thousand (7.1%)

Chart 6: Population by age groups, Melaka, 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 Melaka was 42.4, young age dependency ratio 33.4 and old age dependency ratio 9.0.

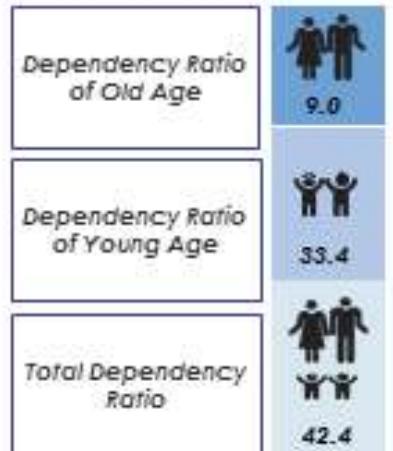


Chart 7: Dependency ratio, Melaka, 2020

7. Marital Status

In 2020, the population aged 15 years and over in Melaka who were never married (36.7%), married (52.9%), widow/ widower (4.5%) and divorced/ separated (1.4%). The married population consists of 267.7 thousand Malays, thousand Chinese and 21.9 thousand of Indians.

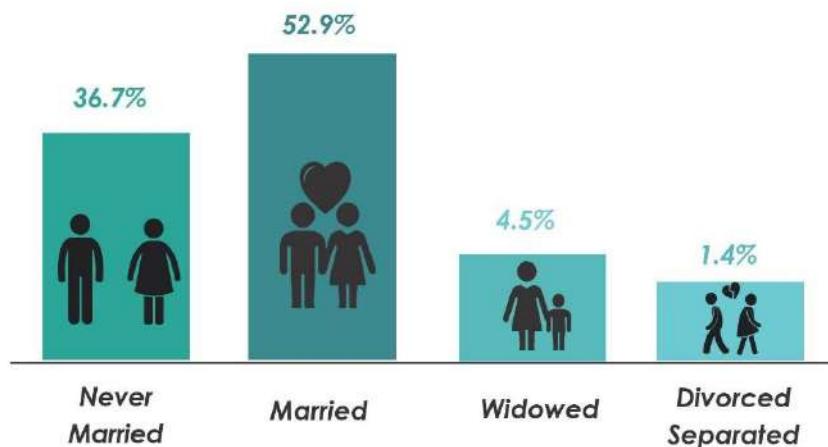


Chart 8: Population by marital status, Melaka, 2020

8. Religion

Islam was the mostly widely professed religion in Melaka with 68.9 per cent. As a multi-racial nation, other religions embraced were Buddhists 19.2 per cent, Christians 2.6 per cent and Hindus 5.3 per cent.

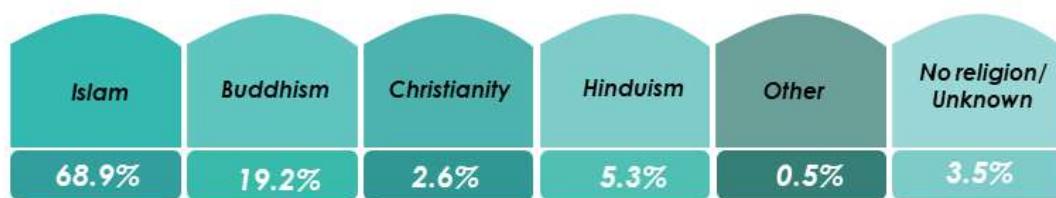


Chart 9: Population by religion, Melaka, 2020

9. Households

The total households for Melaka was 267.1 thousands with an average size of private households 3.6 in 2020. Administrative district that recorded the highest number of households is as shown in Chart 11.

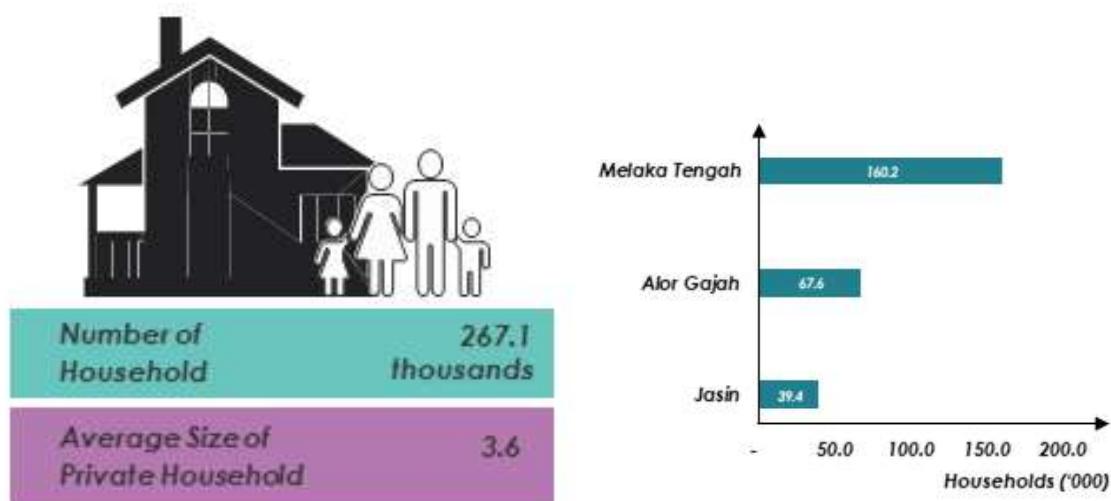


Chart 10: Number and average size of private household, Melaka, 2020

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

10. Living Quarters

The MyCensus 2020 recorded the number of living quarters in Melaka was 319.8 thousand. From this total, occupied living quarters 70.0 per cent and the remaining 30.0 per cent were vacant.

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

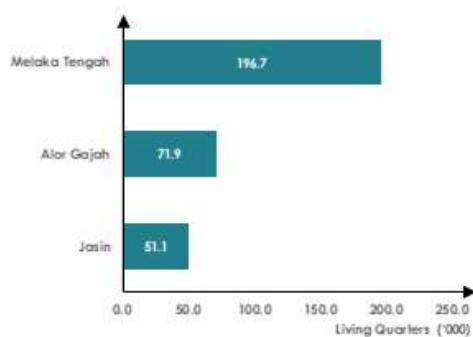


Chart 12: Highest number of living quarters by administrative district, Melaka, 2020

11. Population Density

The population density in Melaka are 583 people per square kilometer. The population density by administrative district in Melaka is shown in Chart 13.

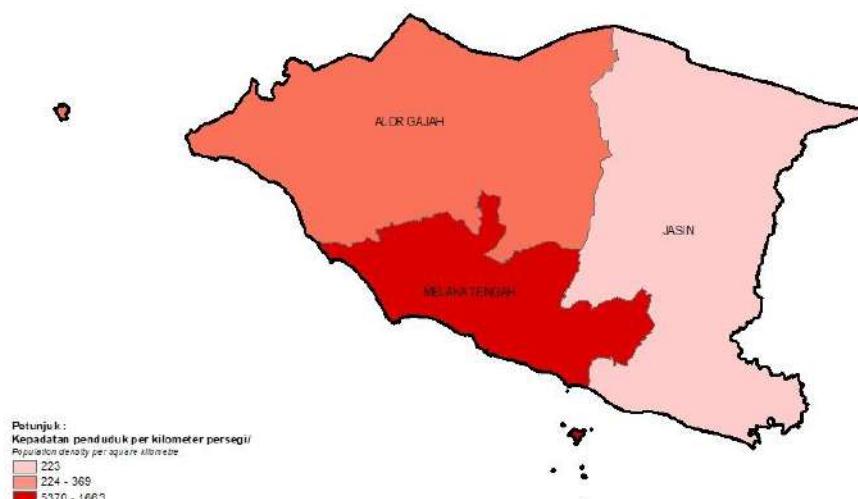


Chart 13: Population density, Melaka, 2020

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 Melaka in 2020 recorded 90.9 per cent (907.9 thousands), while the rural population is 9.1 per cent (90.5 thousands).



Chart 14: Population by stratum, Melaka, 2020

BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

ARTIKEL

ARTICLES

PENUAAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

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

1. PENGENALAN

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

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

Jadual 1: Kategori penuaan penduduk

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

Nota:

¹ Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

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

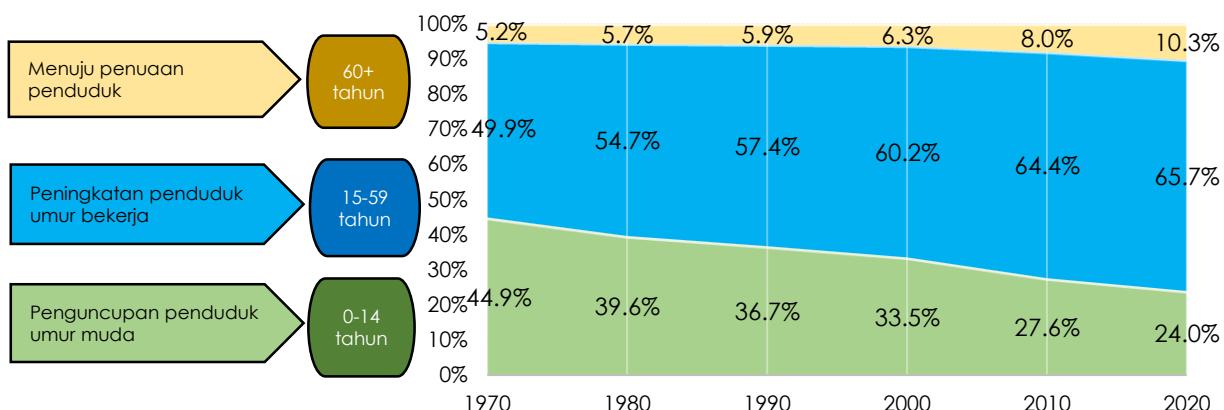
Berdasarkan DWEN, penduduk Malaysia telah diunjurkan mencapai negara menua pada 2030 dengan peratusan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih adalah 15.3 peratus. Data unjuran ini akan dikemaskini semula berdasarkan Banci Malaysia 2020. Menurut kategori penuaan UN, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk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

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

2. PERUBAHAN STRUKTUR DEMOGRAFI PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

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

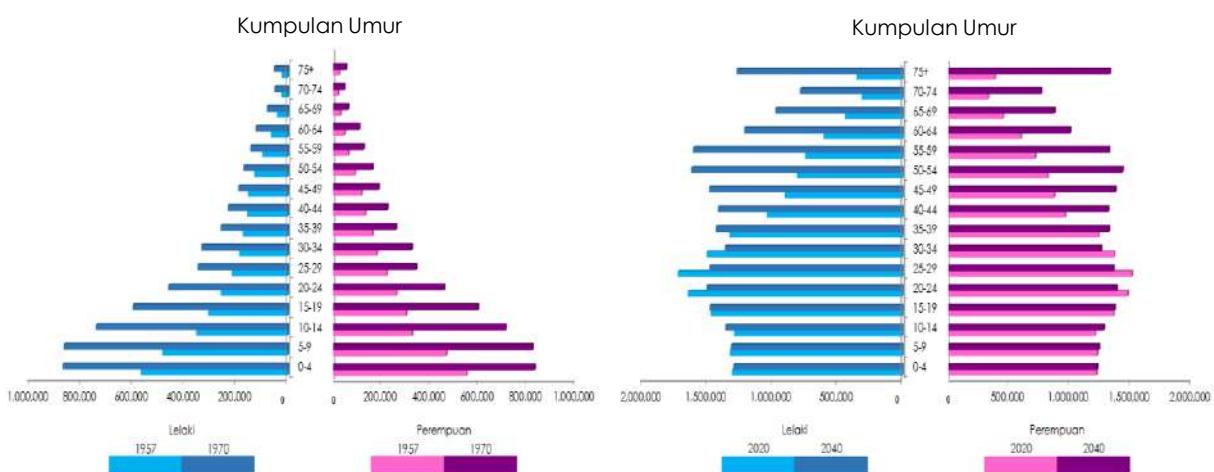
Paparan 1: Struktur penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur pada tahun banci, Malaysia



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

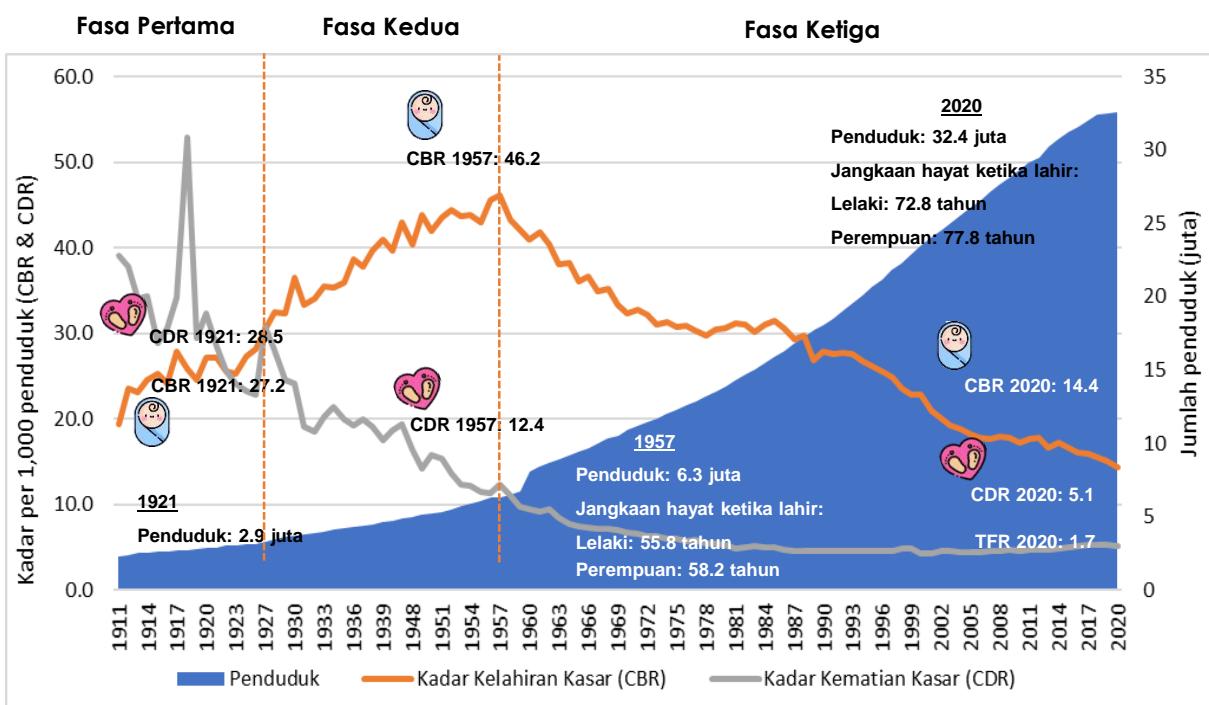
Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1957 dan tahun benci 1970 serta tahun benci 2020 dan unjuran tahun 2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Paparan 2: Transisi demografi, Malaysia, 1911-2020

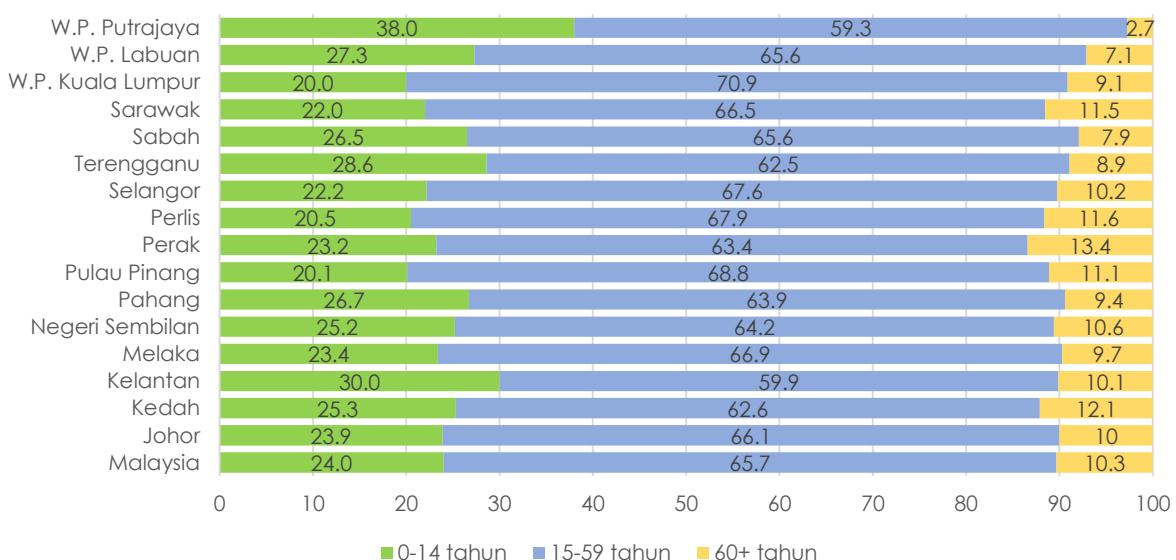


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

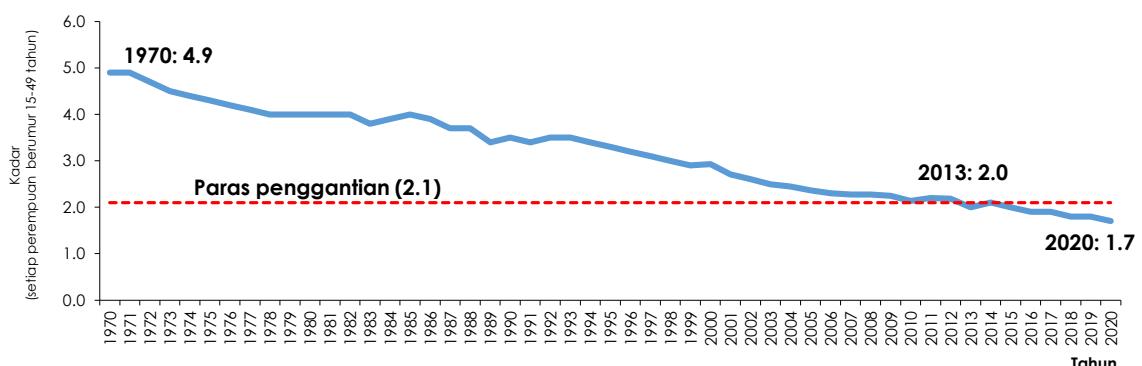
3. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

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

3.1 Penurunan Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

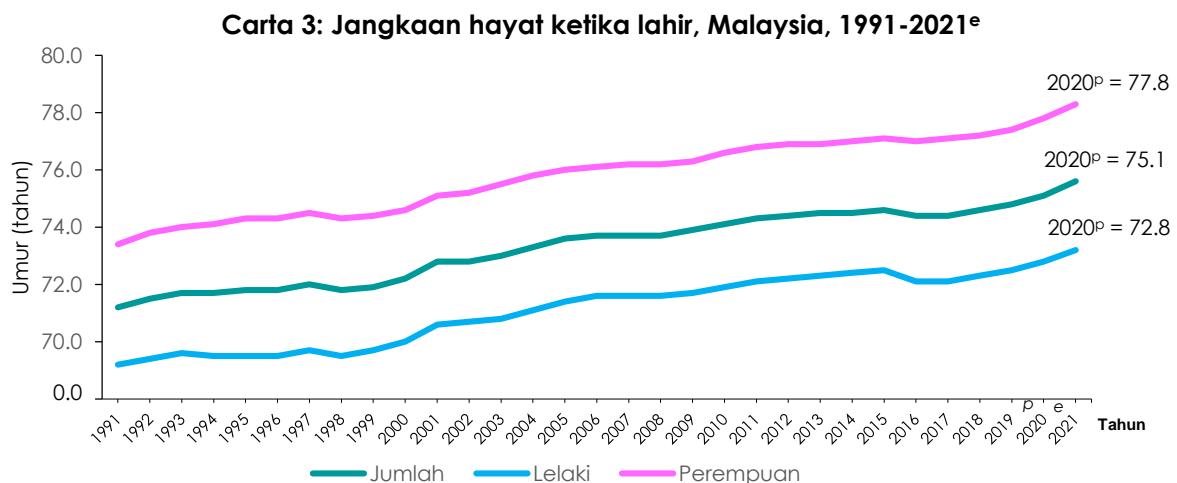
Menurut Naohiro YASHIRO (1988), dengan pendidikan dan peluang pekerjaan yang lebih baik, peratusan orang yang belum berkahwin meningkat dan ini merupakan fenomena biasa di negara moden dan perindustrian. Perkahwinan lewat turut menyebabkan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat daripada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

3.2 Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

4. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

4.1 Impak kepada Ekonomi

a. Peningkatan Perbelanjaan Awam

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

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

b. Penguncupan Tenaga Buruh

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

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

4.2. Impak kepada Sistem Kesihatan

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

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

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

4.3. Impak kepada Struktur Sosial

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

5. RUMUSAN

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

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MALAYSIAN POPULATION AGEING

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

Table 1: Population Ageing Categories

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

Notes:

¹ Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

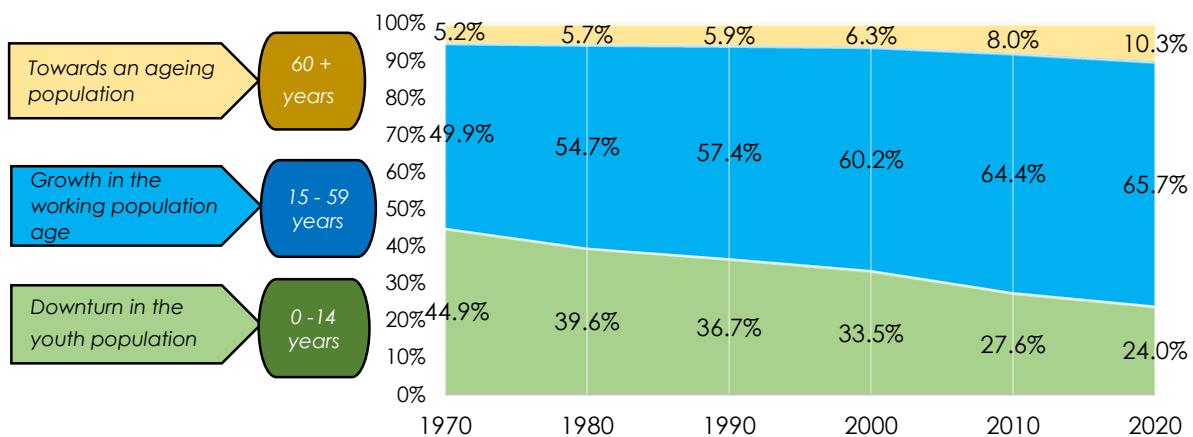
² Population Projections (Revised), 2010-2040 based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

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

2. CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION

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

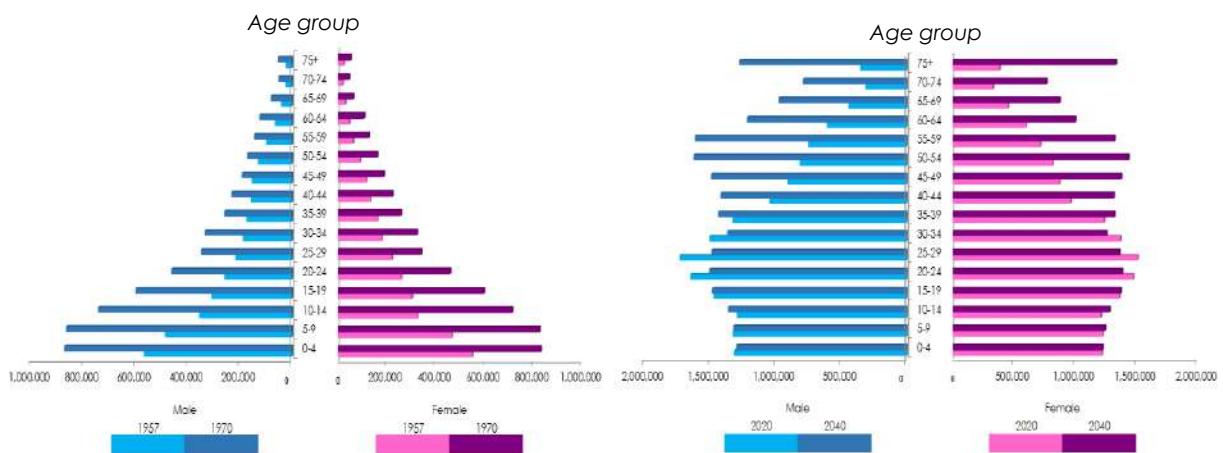
Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in census year, Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

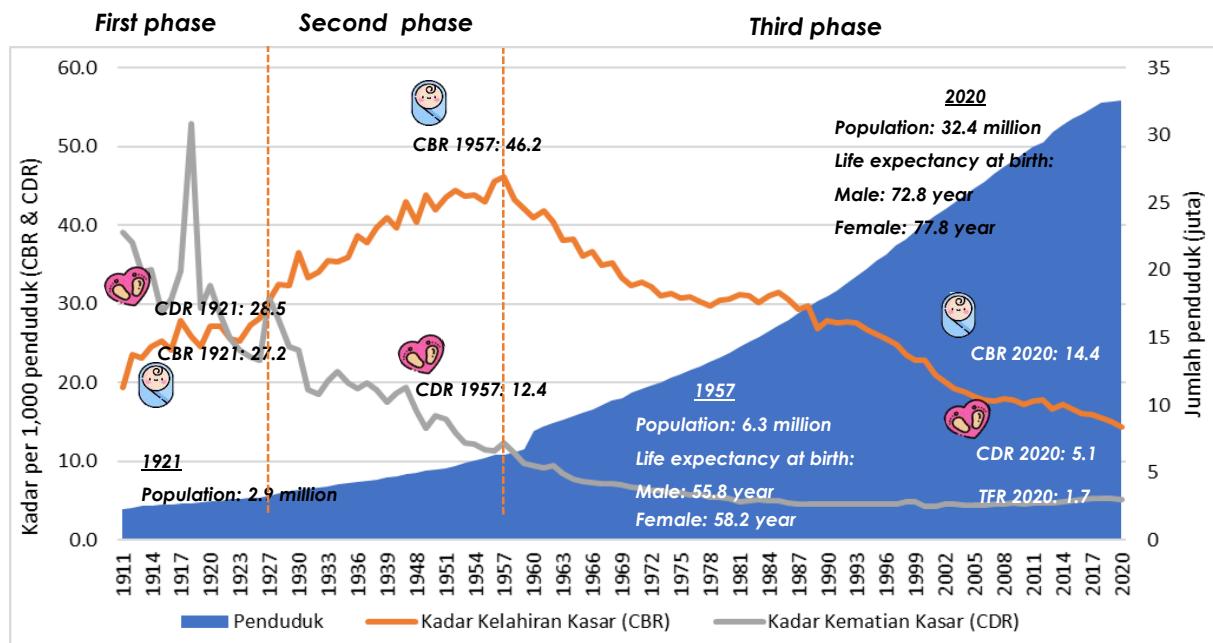
Figure 1: Malaysia's population pyramid for the year 1957 and the 1970 census year as well as the 2020 census year and the projection of 2040



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

Exhibit 2: Demographic transition, Malaysia, 1911-2020

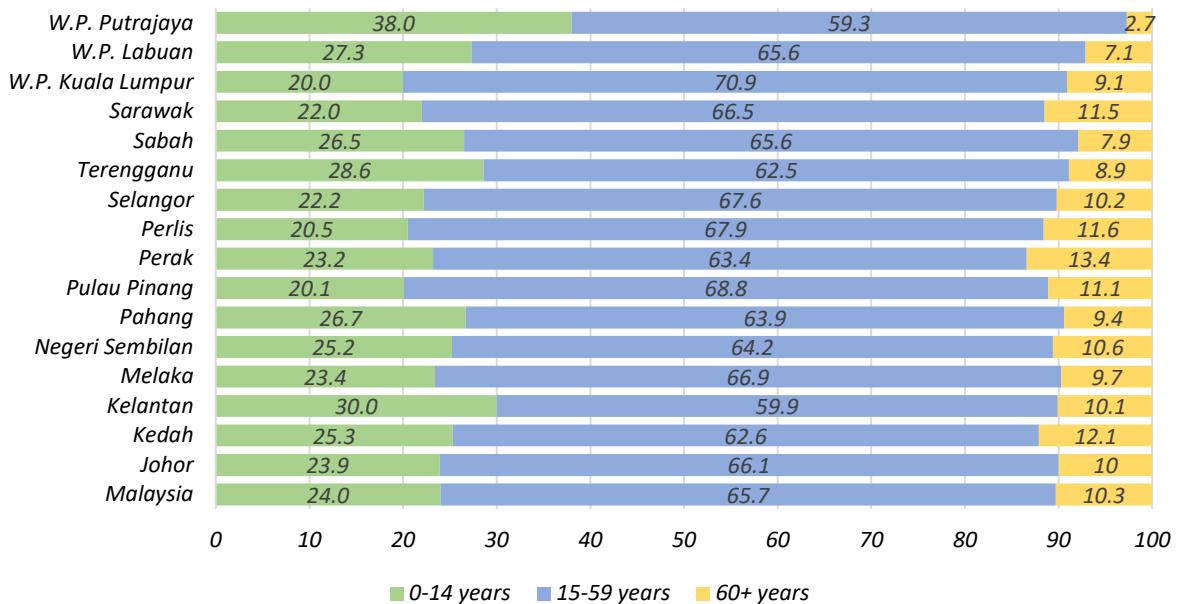


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

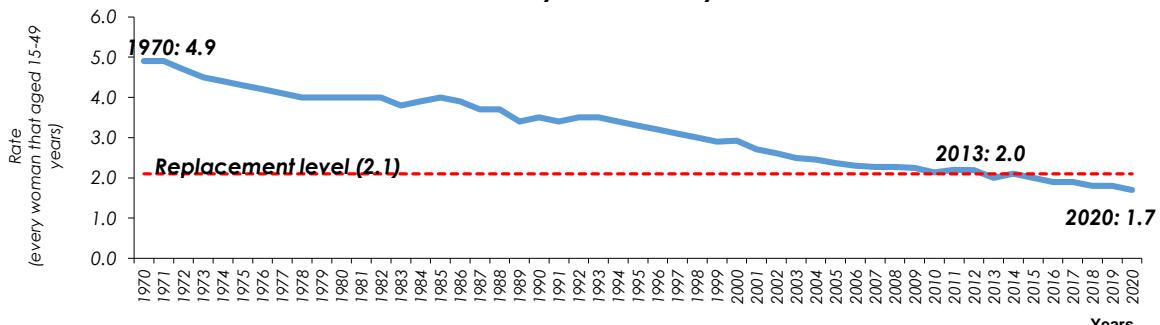
3. FACTORS OF AGEING POPULATION

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

3.1 Decrease in Total Fertility Rate

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

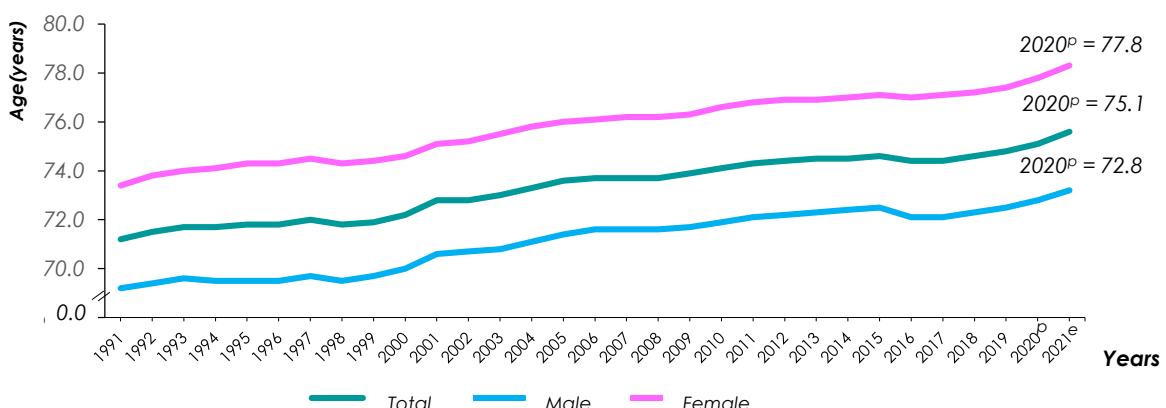
3.2 Increased Life Expectancy

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

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

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

4. POPULATION AGEING FACTORS

4.1 Impact on the Economy

a. Increased Public Expenditure

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

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

b. Labour Force Shortage

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

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

4.2. Impact on the Health System

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

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

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

4.3. Impact on Social Structure

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

5. CONCLUSION

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

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PERUBAHAN DEMOGRAFI: DI MANA GENERASI MUDA DI MALAYSIA?

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

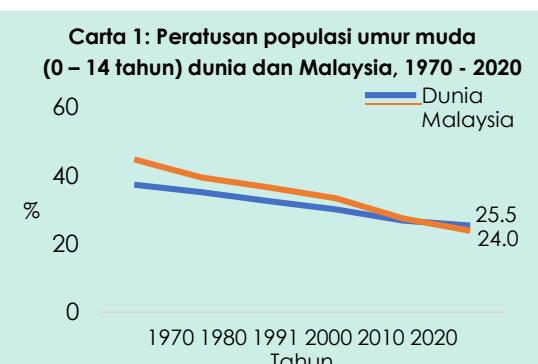
1. Siapakah Generasi Muda?

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

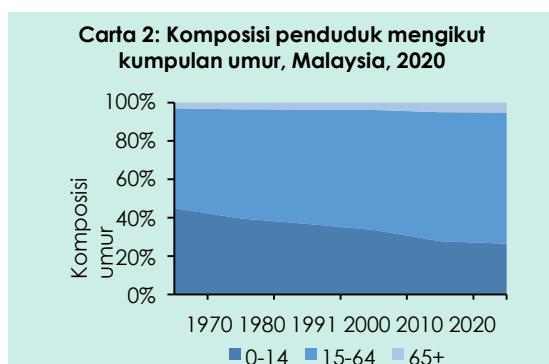
2. Taburan penduduk umur muda di Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia dan dunia

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



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

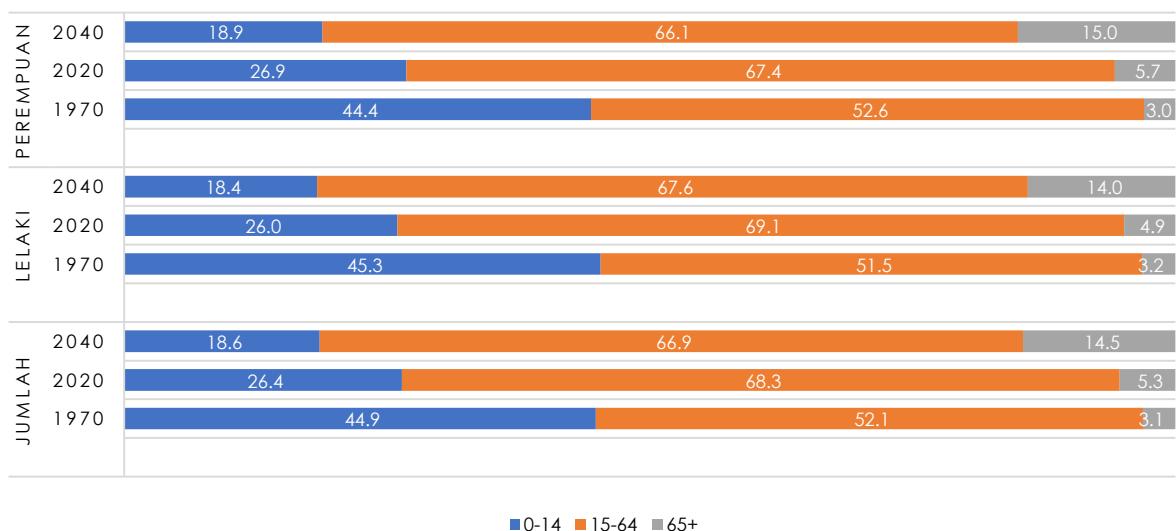


Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda mengikut jantina

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

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

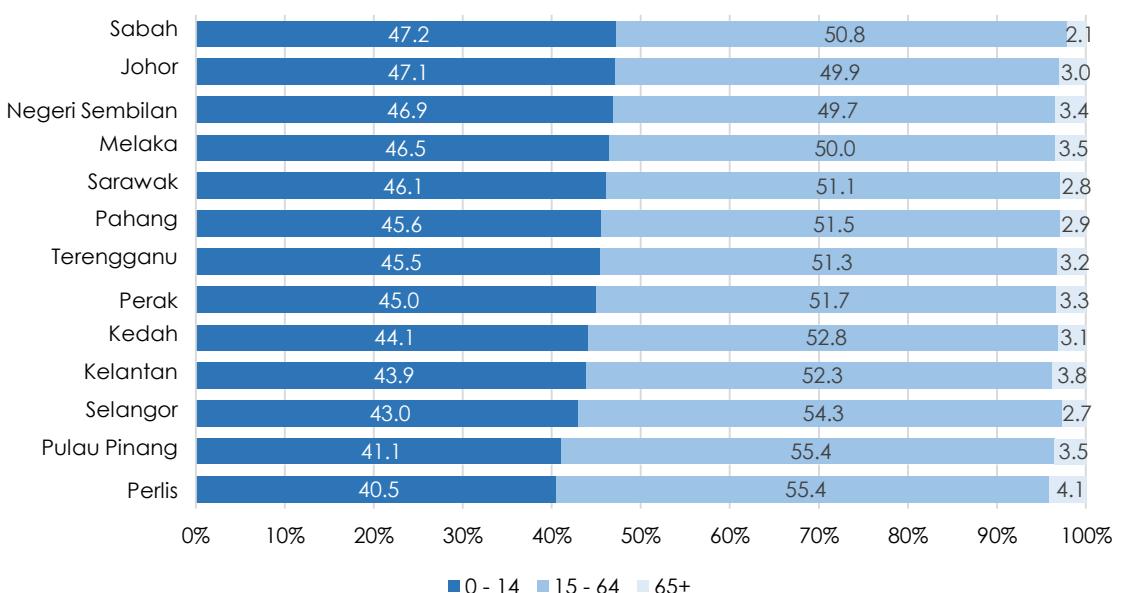


Penduduk umur muda mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri

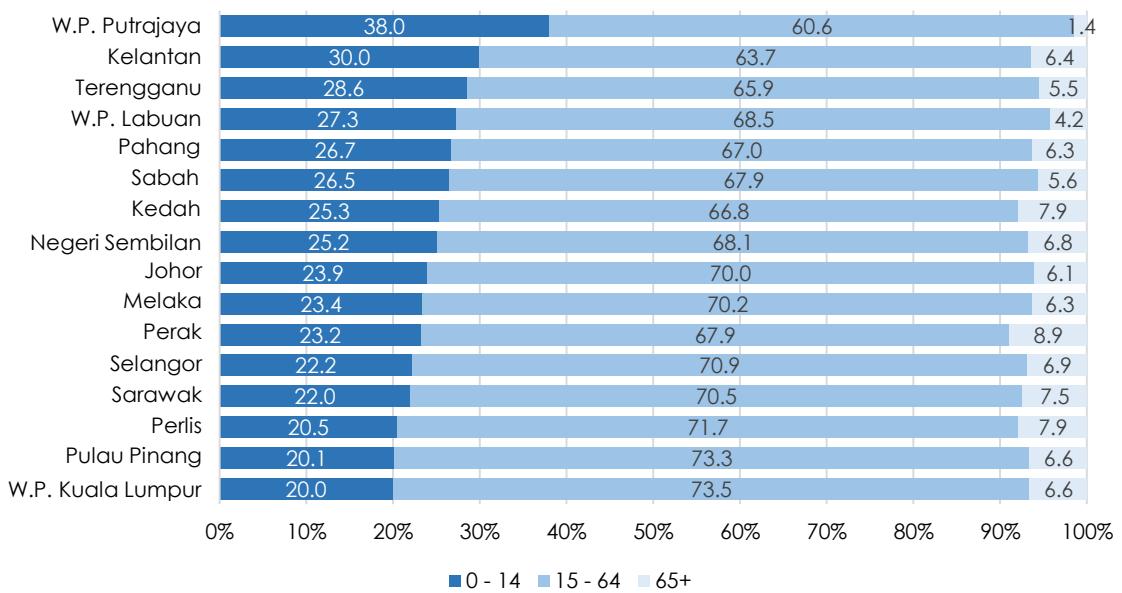
Penduduk kumpulan umur muda adalah hampir separuh daripada jumlah populasi untuk hampir kesemua negeri pada tahun 1970. Sabah merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda paling tertinggi dengan 47.2 peratus. Sebaliknya, Perlis merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda terendah di antara semua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

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

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



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



Kesan penduduk umur muda kepada umur bekerja akan datang

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

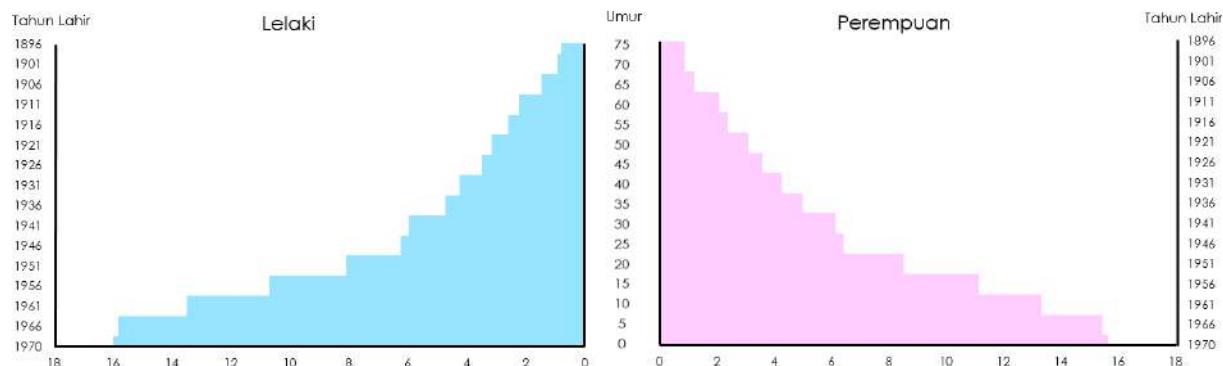
3. Takrifan generasi

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

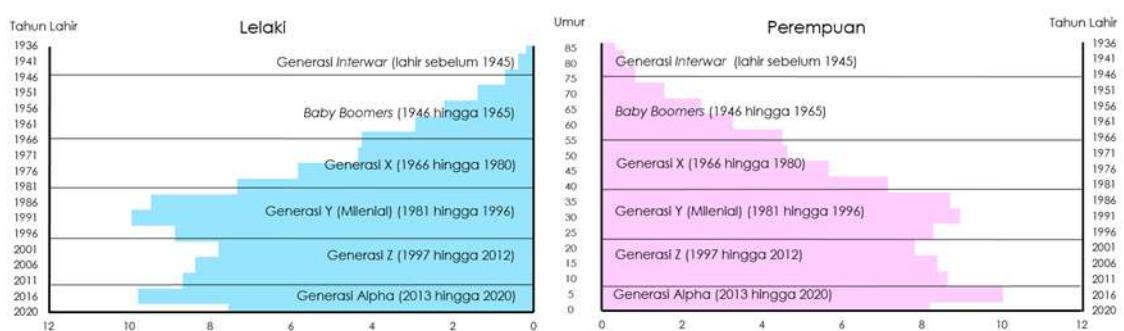
Bergantung pada kedudukan dalam kitaran hidup mereka, generasi ini juga mempengaruhi ekonomi dan masyarakat bukan sahaja kerana saiz mereka tetapi juga kerana nilai dan sikap mereka yang berbeza terhadap kehidupan. Generasi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah seperti berikut:

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

Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 1970



Rajah 2: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 2020



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

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

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

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

4. Kesimpulan dan kajian lanjut

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

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

5. Rujukan

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: WHERE ARE THE YOUNG?

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

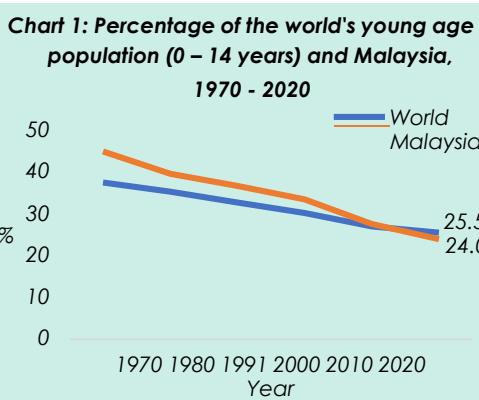
1. Who is the Young?

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

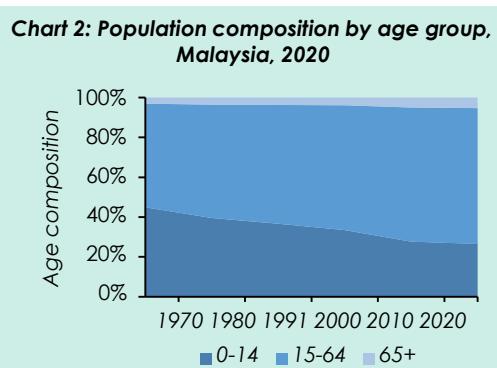
2. Distribution of the young age group population in Malaysia

Young age population in Malaysia and world

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



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

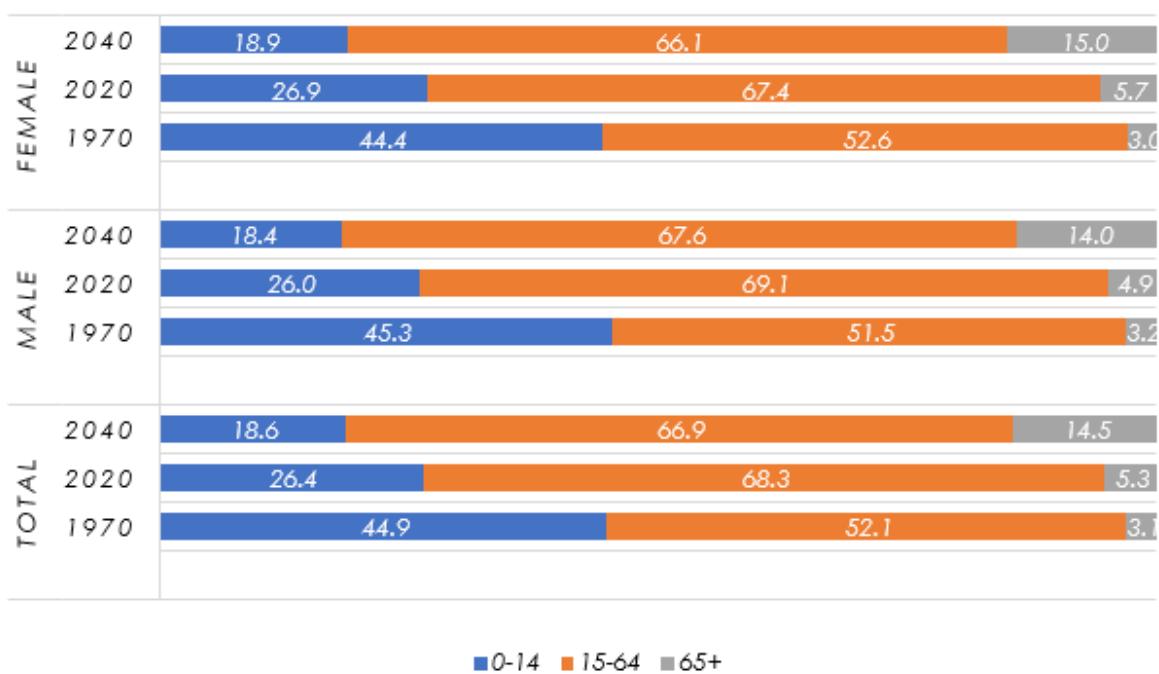


Source: Malaysia Population & Housing Census 2020

Young age population by age group and sex

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

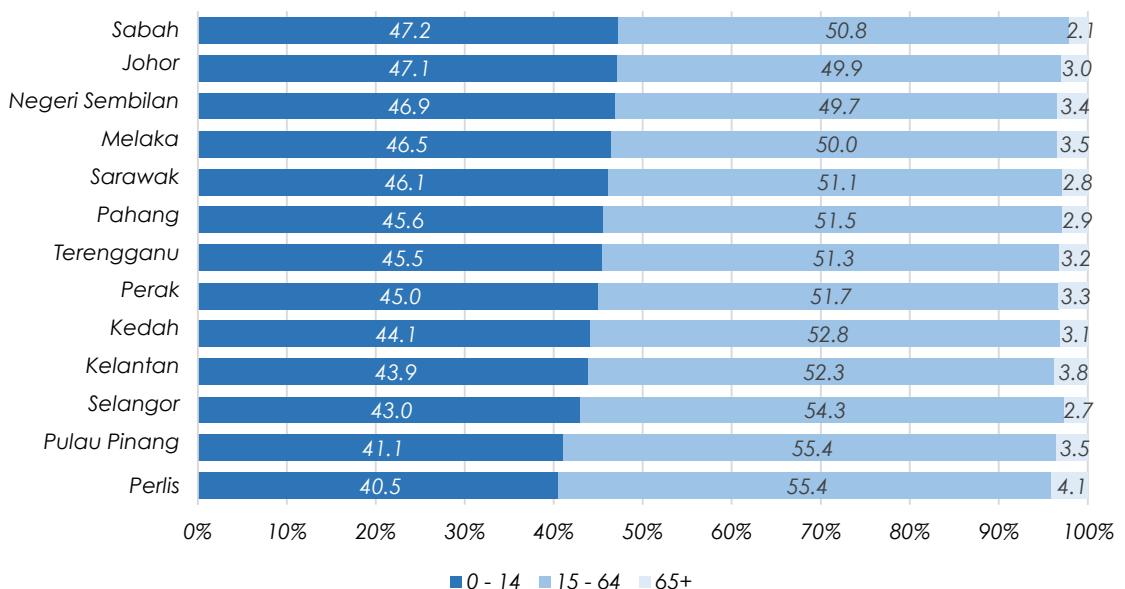
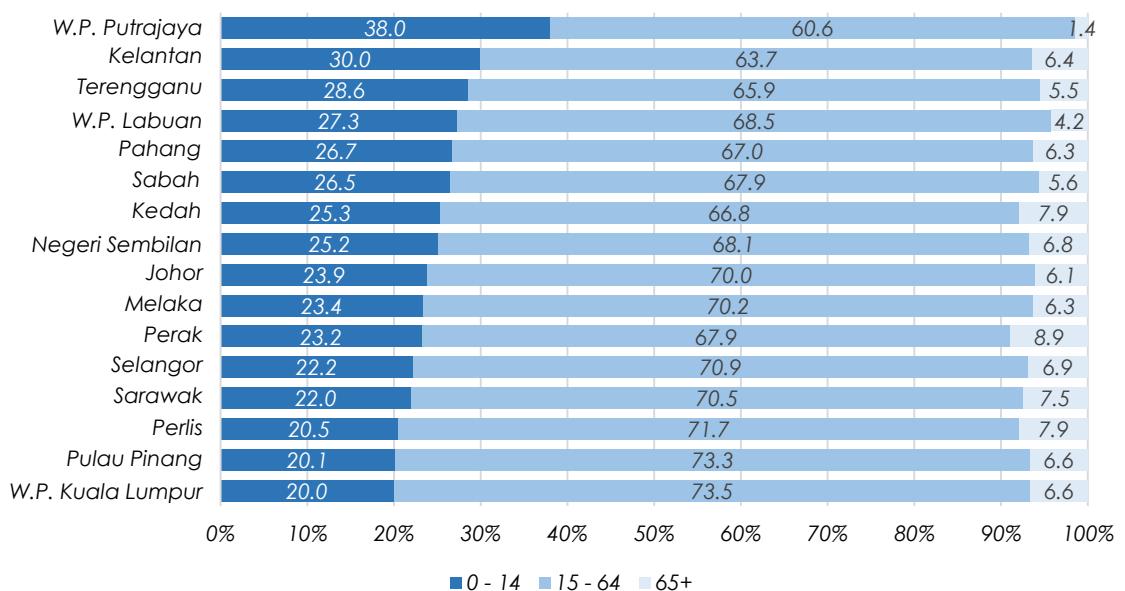
Chart 3: Percentage of population by age group and sex, 1970, 2020 and 2040



Young age population by age group and states

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

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

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

Impact of young age population to the future working age

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

3. Defining generations

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

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

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

Figure 1: Population pyramid Malaysia, 1970

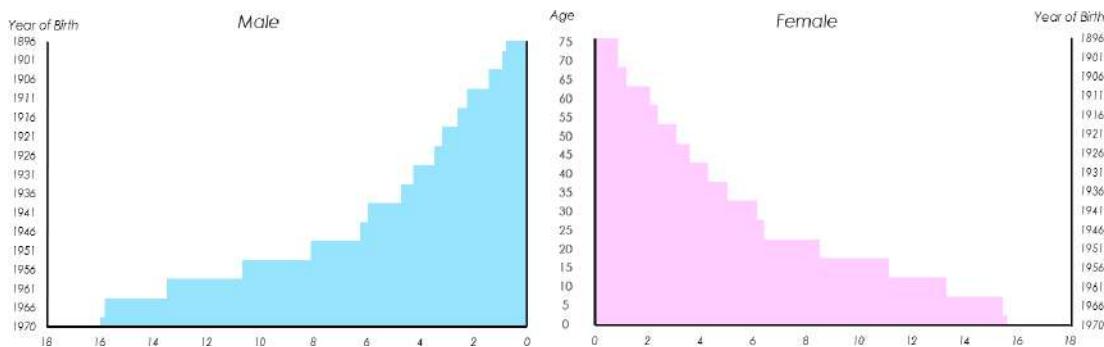
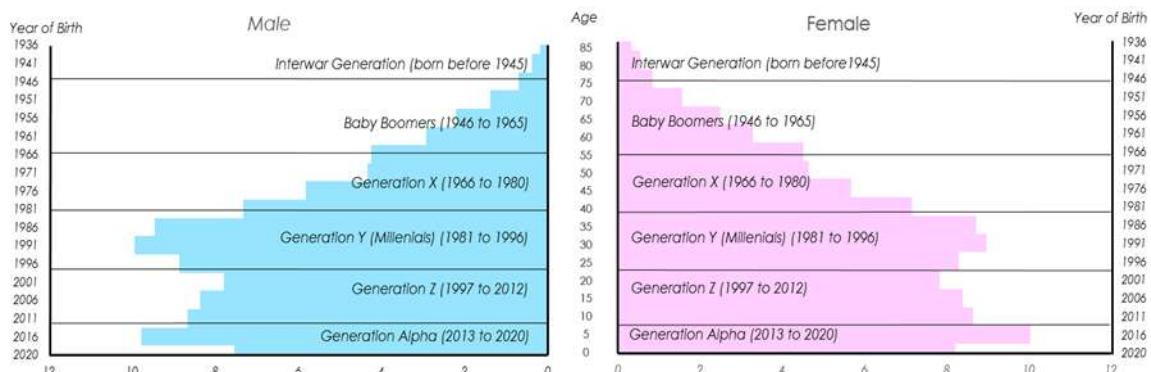


Figure 2: Population pyramid Malaysia, 2020



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

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

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

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

4. Conclusions and further study

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

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

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PERTUMBUHAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA SEMAKIN PERLAHAN

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

Pengenalan

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

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

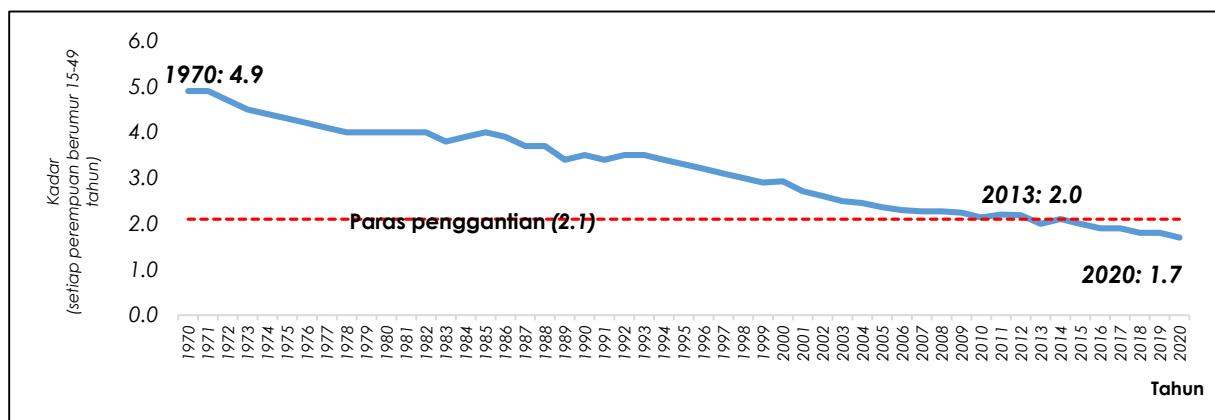
Terdapat empat faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan penduduk iaitu kadar kesuburan, kadar kematian (jangka hayat), struktur umur (agihan di antara umur muda dan umur tua) dan migrasi. Artikel ini membincangkan mengenai keempat-empat faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan populasi di Malaysia daripada 1970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

Kesuburan terus mencatatkan penurunan

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

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

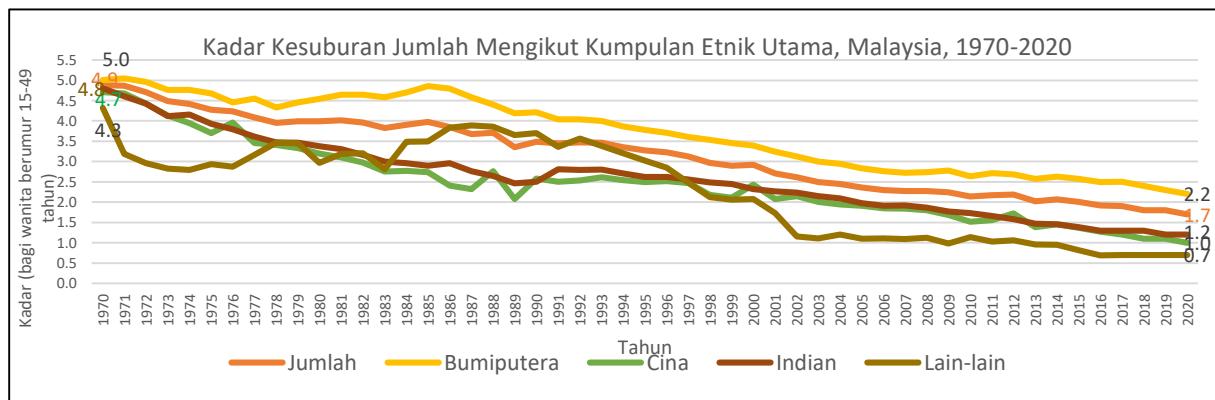
Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

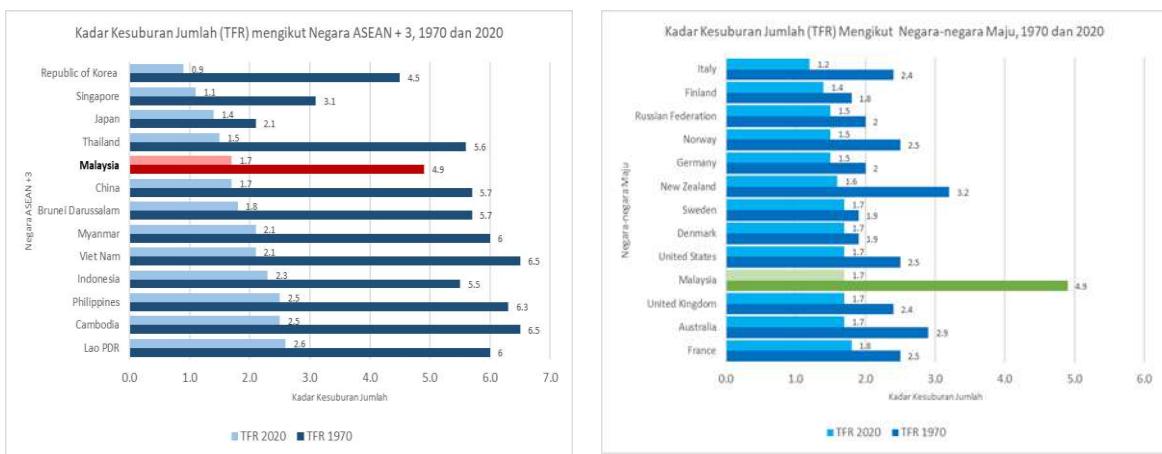
Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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



Sumber: *The World Bank*

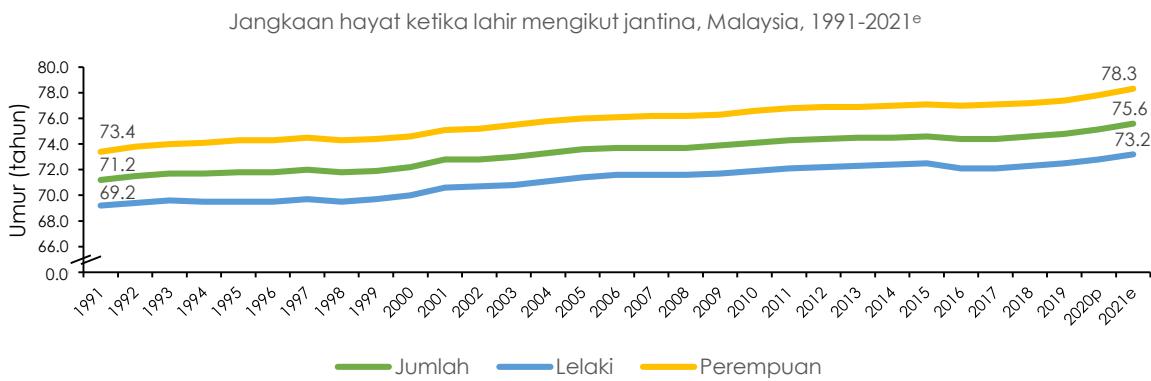
Wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran di dalam negara. Trend penurunan dalam kelahiran disumbangkan oleh peningkatan tahap pendidikan dalam kalangan wanita dan peningkatan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita. Pada tahun 2020, kadar penyertaan tenaga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

Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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

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

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



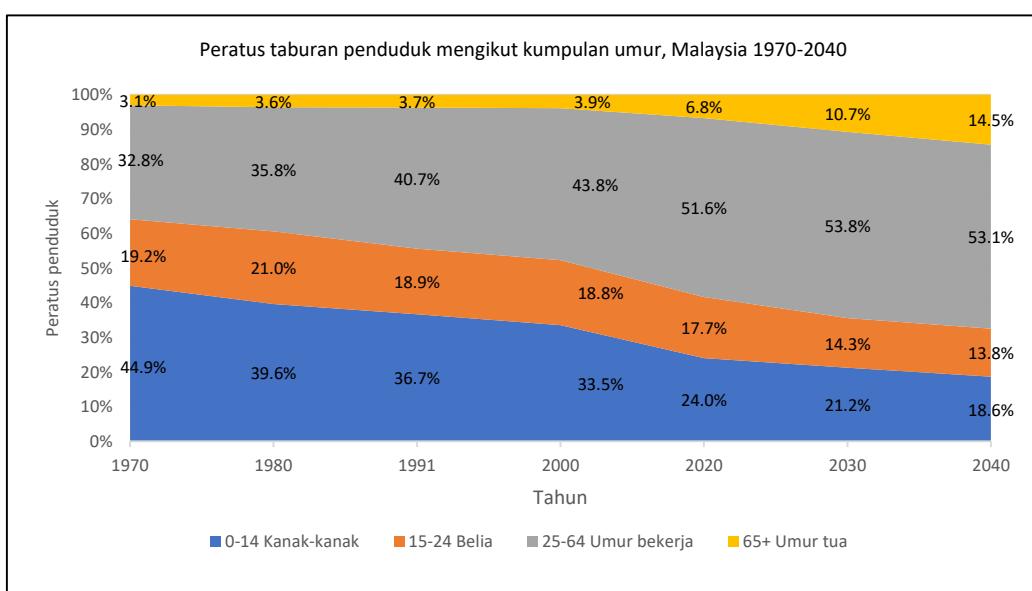
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Perubahan Taburan Struktur Umur

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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

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

Migrasi

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

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

Kesimpulan

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

Penafian

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

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MALAYSIA'S POPULATION GROWTH IS SLOWING DOWN

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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.

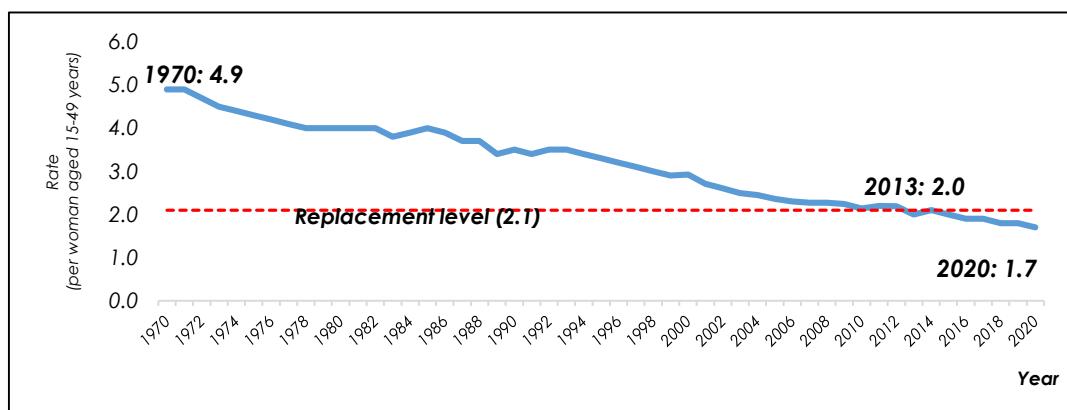
There are four main factors driving population growth that are fertility rates, life expectancy, age structure (the distribution between young and old person) and migration. This article presents an overview of these four main drivers of population change in Malaysia from 1970 to 2040. It highlights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

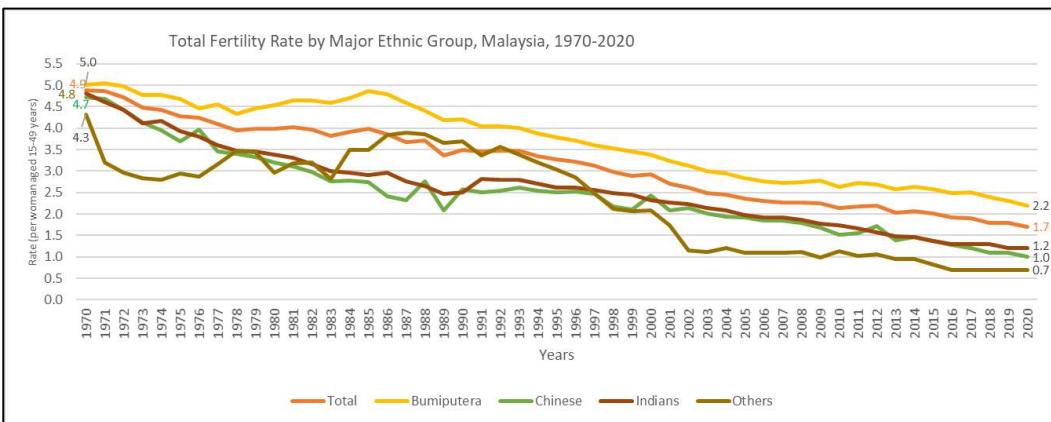
Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020



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

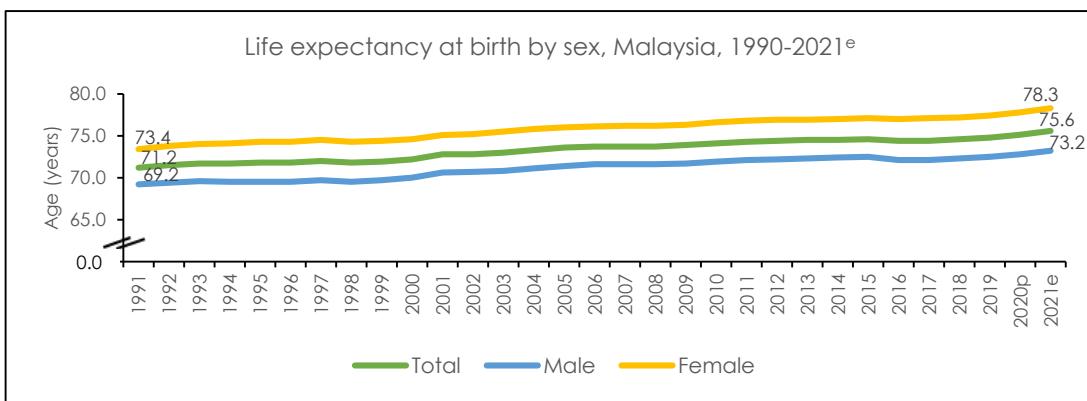
Women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labour force. In 2020, female's labour force participation rate (LFPR)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



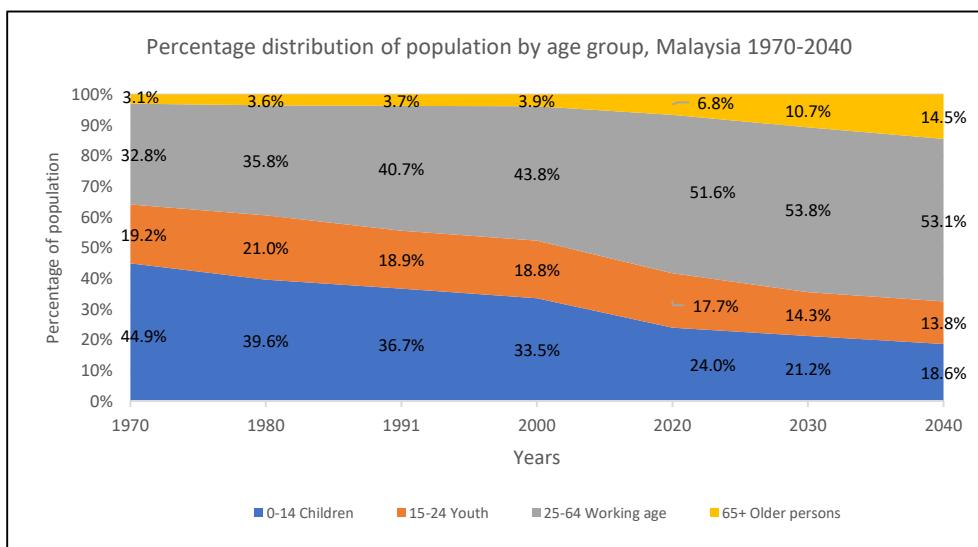
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

Conclusion

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

Disclaimer

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

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BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

JADUAL

TABLES

STATISTIK PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN

Population and Housing Statistics

Jadual 1: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Malaysia
 Table 1: Principal statistics of population on census year, Malaysia

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

Nota/ Notes:

Bilangan tempat kediaman didiami dan kosong merujuk kepada unit perumahan persendirian sahaja (1970-2010)
 Number of occupied and vacant living quarters refer to private housing units only (1970-2010)

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

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

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

Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Melaka

Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Melaka

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters						
Jumlah/ Total	68,886	87,269	121,290	175,593	234,930	319,753
Didiami/ Occupied	61,535	76,017	99,888	132,243	188,239	223,738
Kosong/ Vacant	6,381	9,231	20,898	43,000	46,385	96,015
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	90.6	89.2	82.7	75.5	80.2	70.0
Kosong/ Vacant	9.4	10.8	17.3	24.5	19.8	30.0
Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households						
Jumlah/ Total	68,238	81,102	102,158	134,976	191,393	267,074
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.7
Penduduk/ Population						
Jumlah/ Total	404,125	446,769	506,321	605,239	790,136	998,428
Lelaki/ Male	197,650	216,881	248,871	300,870	397,949	524,942
Perempuan/ Female	206,475	229,888	257,450	304,369	392,187	473,486
Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	48.9	48.5	49.2	49.7	50.4	52.6
Perempuan/ Female	51.1	51.5	50.8	50.3	49.6	47.4
Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship						
Warganegara/ Citizens	404,125	446,769	500,115	587,646	757,271	927,361
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	6,206	17,593	32,865	71,067
Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	98.8	97.1	95.8	92.9
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	1.2	2.9	4.2	7.1
Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%)/ Average annual population growth rate (%)						
	2.5	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.4
Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens						
Bumiputera	209,144	240,865	292,026	375,403	506,662	664,635
Melayu/ Malay	209,144	240,865	289,750	371,143	497,912	653,880
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	2,276	4,260	8,750	10,755
Cina/ Chinese	160,260	169,469	166,201	170,774	199,588	205,239
India/ Indians	31,833	33,269	34,938	37,862	47,186	52,359
Lain-lain/ Others	2,888	3,166	6,950	3,607	3,835	5,128
Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%)/ Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)						
Bumiputera	51.8	53.9	58.4	63.9	66.9	71.7
Melayu/ Malay	51.8	53.9	57.9	63.2	65.8	70.5
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2
Cina/ Chinese	39.7	37.9	33.2	29.1	26.4	22.1
India/ Indians	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.6
Lain-lain/ Others	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Struktur umur/ Age structure						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	187,735	172,772	179,210	194,794	207,582	233,953
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	202,216	254,190	302,167	379,287	533,687	701,225
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	14,174	19,807	24,944	31,158	48,867	63,250
Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	46.5	38.7	35.4	32.2	26.3	23.4
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	50.0	56.9	59.7	62.7	67.5	70.2
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.1	6.2	6.3

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, Melaka (samb.)

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

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	99.8	75.8	67.6	59.6	48.1	42.4
Umur muda/ Young age	92.8	68.0	59.3	51.4	38.9	33.4
Umur tua/ Old age	7.0	7.8	8.3	8.2	9.2	9.0
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio	96	94	97	99	101	111
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	131,702	161,454	169,660	143,071	214,109	280,379
Berkahwin/ Married	124,361	145,307	188,892	240,872	336,184	404,238
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	18,180	19,427	20,509	23,421	28,070	34,741
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	1,922	2,827	2,620	3,081	4,191	10,780
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	47.7	49.1	44.5	34.9	36.8	36.7
Berkahwin/ Married	45.0	44.2	49.5	58.7	57.7	52.9
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.7	4.8	4.5
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	210,227	238,192	299,741	389,613	521,963	687,701
Kristian/ Christianity	16,093	16,376	18,391	22,268	23,878	26,282
Buddha/ Buddhism	123,276	122,129	134,969	146,709	191,141	191,717
Hindu/ Hinduism	26,271	28,109	30,174	33,861	44,965	52,640
Lain-lain/ Others	23,759	35,832	18,395	10,374	3,040	4,846
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	3,435	1,257	2,054	2,414	5,149	35,242
No Religion/ Unknown						
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	52.2	53.9	59.5	64.4	66.1	68.9
Kristian/ Christianity	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.6
Buddha/ Buddhism	30.6	27.6	26.8	24.2	24.2	19.2
Hindu/ Hinduism	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.3
Lain-lain/ Others	5.9	8.1	3.7	1.7	0.4	0.5
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.5
No Religion/ Unknown						
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)	1,650	1,658	1,650	1,652	1,664	1,712
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)	245	269	307	364	475	583
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	101,442	104,381	195,998	407,971	683,221	907,937
Luar Bandar/ Rural	302,683	342,388	310,323	197,268	106,915	90,491
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	25.1	23.4	38.7	67.4	86.5	90.9
Luar Bandar/ Rural	74.9	76.6	61.3	32.6	13.5	9.1

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Jantina Sex		Nisbah Jantina Sex Ratio
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Melaka	998,428	524,942	473,486	111
Alor Gajah	249,356	128,761	120,595	107
Jasin	151,937	81,756	70,181	116
Melaka Tengah	597,135	314,425	282,710	111

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>			Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+	
Melaka	998,428	233,953	701,225	63,250	
Alor Gajah	249,356	48,058	185,949	15,349	
Jasin	151,937	29,972	109,947	12,018	
Melaka Tengah	597,135	155,923	405,329	35,883	

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

Jantina : Lelaki
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Melaka	524,942	121,436	373,984	29,522
Alor Gajah	128,761	25,242	96,667	6,852
Jasin	81,756	15,597	60,593	5,566
Melaka Tengah	314,425	80,597	216,724	17,104

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

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Melaka	473,486	112,517	327,241	33,728
Alor Gajah	120,595	22,816	89,282	8,497
Jasin	70,181	14,375	49,354	6,452
Melaka Tengah	282,710	75,326	188,605	18,779

Jadual 5: Bilangan dan peratus penduduk (%) mengikut kumpulan sub-etnik, Melaka, 2020

Table 5: Number and percentage (%) of population by sub-ethnic group, Melaka, 2020

Kumpulan sub-etnik Sub-ethnic group	Penduduk Population	Peratus penduduk (%) Percentage of population (%)
Jumlah Penduduk Total Population	998,428	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens	927,361	92.9
Bumiputera	664,635	66.6
Melayu Malay	653,880	65.5
Orang Asli Semenanjung	2,224	0.2
Negrito	4	0.0
Senoi	50	0.0
Melayu Proto	2,170	0.2
Bumiputera Sabah	4,436	0.4
Kadazan/ Dusun	1,010	0.1
Bajau	850	0.1
Murut	303	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah Lain	2,273	0.2
Bumiputera Sarawak	4,095	0.4
Iban	2,032	0.2
Bidayuh	773	0.1
Melanau	619	0.1
Bumiputera Sarawak Lain	671	0.1
Cina Chinese	205,239	20.6
India Indians	52,359	5.2
Lain-lain Others	5,128	0.5
Bukan Warganegara Non-Malaysian citizens	71,067	7.1

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			
	Jumlah Total	Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced
Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total					
Melaka	764,475	280,379	404,238	34,741	10,780
Alor Gajah	201,298	82,841	98,694	9,035	3,290
Jasin	121,965	47,270	60,567	6,694	1,411
Melaka Tengah	441,212	150,268	244,977	19,012	6,079
					20,876

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status		
Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>		Balu/ Duda <i>Widowed</i>	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Melaka	403,506	159,428	203,856	8,831	3,731
Alor Gajah	103,519	46,304	49,797	2,174	893
Jasin	66,159	27,721	31,009	1,625	490
Melaka Tengah	233,828	85,403	123,050	5,032	2,348
					17,995

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			
	Jumlah Total	Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced
Melaka	360,969	120,951	200,382	25,910	7,049
Alor Gajah	97,779	36,537	48,897	6,861	2,397
Jasin	55,806	19,549	29,558	5,069	921
Melaka Tengah	207,384	64,865	121,927	13,980	3,731
					2,881

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Agama Religion				Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total	
			Islam <i>Islam</i>	Kristian <i>Christianity</i>	Buddha <i>Buddhism</i>	Hindu <i>Hinduism</i>		Tidak Diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Melaka	998,428	687,701	26,282	191,717	52,640	4,846	2,245	32,997
Alor Gajah	249,356	191,253	2,712	28,284	18,679	1,082	699	6,647
Jasin	151,937	118,087	1,642	13,097	12,542	648	239	5,682
Melaka Tengah	597,135	378,361	21,928	150,336	21,419	3,116	1,307	20,668

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, Tribes/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

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

Jantina : Lelaki
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion						
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Other	Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
Melaka	524,942	354,977	13,095	97,832	28,163	2,716	1,411	26,748
Alor Gajah	128,761	98,000	1,427	14,752	9,700	551	504	3,827
Jasin	81,756	61,414	859	7,119	6,844	346	132	5,042
Melaka Tengah	314,425	195,563	10,809	75,961	11,619	1,819	775	17,879

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, Tribes/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Agama Religion						
			Islam <i>Islam</i>	Kristian <i>Christianity</i>	Buddha <i>Buddhism</i>	Hindu <i>Hinduism</i>	Lain-lain* <i>Other</i>	Tiada Agama <i>No Religion</i>	Tidak Diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Melaka		473,486	332,724	13,187	93,885	24,477	2,130	834	6,249
Alor Gajah		120,595	93,253	1,285	13,532	8,979	531	195	2,820
Jasin		70,181	56,673	783	5,978	5,698	302	107	640
Melaka Tengah		282,710	182,798	11,119	74,375	9,800	1,297	532	2,789

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, Melaka, 2020

Table 8: Number of households and average household size by administrative district/jajahan, Melaka, 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>
Melaka	267,074	256,192	3.7
Alor Gajah	67,558	61,853	3.6
Jasin	39,361	37,036	3.7
Melaka Tengah	160,155	157,303	3.6

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Tempat Kediaman Living quarters	Isi Rumah Households	Penduduk Population
Melaka	319,753	267,074	998,428
Alor Gajah	71,937	67,558	249,356
Jasin	51,148	39,361	151,937
Melaka Tengah	196,668	160,155	597,135

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

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>			Tempat Kediaman Kosong <i>Living quarters Vacant</i>		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Melaka	32,788	34.8	3,582	3.8	27,345	29.0	5,750	6.1	1,103	1.2	639	0.7
Alor Gajah	7,904	33.8	1,515	6.5	7,674	32.8	646	2.8	322	1.4	256	1.1
Jasin	4,281	29.0	417	2.8	4,630	31.4	241	1.6	401	2.7	147	1.0
Melaka Tengah	20,603	36.8	1,650	2.9	15,041	26.9	4,863	8.7	380	0.7	236	0.4

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, Melaka, 2010 dan 2020
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 2010 and 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Jumlah Total/		Penduduk				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size		
			Jumlah 2020		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020		
			Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female													
MALAYSIA	27,484,596	32,447,385	14,157,608	16,966,217	13,356,988	15,481,168	7,346,910	9,614,139	6,353,470	8,234,644	4,2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	
MELAKA	790,136	998,428	397,949	524,942	392,187	473,486	234,930	319,753	191,393	266,444	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Alor Gajah																	
Mukim Ayer Pa'Abas	2,644	2,526	1,324	1,278	1,320	1,248	742	1,052	491	685	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.3	
Mukim Belimbang	1,647	5,813	816	2,935	831	2,878	449	1,860	383	1,553	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Mukim Beiringin	1,986	3,451	1,031	1,701	955	1,750	577	648	458	845	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Brisu	778	628	389	286	389	342	317	343	241	199	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Durian Tunggal	18,518	41,097	9,518	22,488	9,000	18,609	5,513	9,714	4,535	11,380	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	
Mukim Gadek	3,948	6,485	1,934	3,328	2,014	3,157	1,296	1,771	1,009	1,664	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Mukim Kelemak	22,540	31,314	10,979	14,563	11,561	16,751	5,481	6,894	4,406	10,240	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Kemuning	2,063	2,957	1,102	1,577	961	1,380	662	704	565	799	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Kuala Linggi	4,402	5,205	1,710	1,835	2,692	3,370	711	958	511	902	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	
Mukim Kuala Sungai Baru	8,039	7,357	4,192	3,713	3,847	3,644	2,458	2,814	1,899	1,921	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	
Mukim Lendu	3,145	4,082	1,604	2,028	1,544	2,054	1,083	1,130	819	1,182	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	
Mukim Machap	5,503	10,405	2,891	6,060	2,612	4,345	1,683	2,491	1,415	2,875	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	
Mukim Masjid Tanah	10,824	9,273	5,376	4,613	5,448	4,660	3,050	3,243	2,605	2,536	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Malaka Pindah	5,391	8,344	2,844	4,229	2,547	4,115	1,668	2,125	1,280	2,240	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Melekek	2,200	3,016	1,218	1,519	982	1,497	645	830	549	916	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9	
Mukim Padang Sebang	3,488	5,472	1,690	2,733	1,798	2,739	1,250	1,340	956	1,421	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Pant Melana	1,474	1,880	715	960	759	920	454	469	361	563	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Pegoh	2,702	3,558	1,336	2,040	1,366	1,518	1,500	3,353	493	850	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Pulau Sebang	6,407	10,717	3,308	5,617	3,099	5,100	2,213	3,603	1,648	2,766	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	
Mukim Ramuan China Besar	3,081	2,587	1,625	1,344	1,456	1,243	752	866	573	586	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Ramuan China Kechil	2,301	3,895	1,149	2,099	1,152	1,796	944	1,262	634	1,081	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Rembia	5,685	7,110	2,938	3,630	2,747	3,480	1,769	2,332	1,441	2,015	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Sungai Baru Ilir	9,141	11,261	4,567	5,798	4,574	5,463	3,370	4,583	2,352	3,252	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	
Mukim Sungai Baru Ulu	7,620	11,700	3,821	6,401	3,799	5,299	2,379	3,699	1,880	2,863	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	
Mukim Sungai Baru Tengah	15,336	20,211	7,134	10,313	8,202	9,898	4,010	5,662	3,206	4,415	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Sungai Buloh	664	625	305	315	359	310	213	243	189	172	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	
Mukim Sungai Petai	4,816	7,863	2,360	4,813	2,456	3,050	1,674	2,258	1,356	1,809	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	
Mukim Sungai Siput	1,628	1,373	817	701	811	672	624	614	447	412	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	
Mukim Taboh Nanning	6,882	10,307	3,508	5,321	3,374	4,986	1,717	2,426	1,383	2,954	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	
Mukim Tanjong Rimau	619	783	298	403	321	380	265	276	184	232	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	
Mukim Tebong	2,725	3,268	1,498	1,757	1,227	1,511	1,227	880	893	722	934	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8

Jadual 11 : Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Melaka, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 1 : Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 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		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020		
	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female																			
Alor Gajah (samb./cont'd)																					
Bandar Alor Gajah	620	490	317	257	303	233	233	147	148	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	4.2	4.2	
Bandar Masjid Tanah	1,177	918	602	444	575	474	444	380	333	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	3.5	3.5	
Bandar Pulau Sebang	1,391	1,301	807	609	584	692	420	327	340	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	3.3	3.3	
Pekan Durian Tunggal	1,095	1,088	574	535	521	553	282	236	255	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	299	4.3	4.3	
Pekan Kuala Sungai Baru	305	306	152	169	153	137	106	120	82	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	3.6	3.6	
Pekan Lombok China	395	419	206	203	189	216	137	133	100	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	3.9	3.9	
Pekan Rembia	532	271	265	146	267	125	156	138	136	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	3.0	3.0	
Jasin																					
Mukim Ayer Panas	13,157	21,452	6,624	11,330	6,533	10,122	3,510	8,771	3,079	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549	4.3	4.3	
Mukim Batang Malaka	3,639	2,520	1,908	1,268	1,731	1,252	1,122	1,114	926	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	765	3.3	3.3	
Mukim Bukit Senggeh	1,801	1,761	874	927	834	550	550	576	456	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	3.9	3.9	
Mukim Chabau	4,545	3,421	2,283	2,063	2,262	1,358	1,433	1,453	1,137	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	3.0	3.0	
Mukim Chin Chin	4,030	3,812	2,115	2,086	1,915	1,726	1,298	1,759	1,063	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	3.3	3.3	
Mukim Chohong	644	1,388	326	1,027	318	361	190	225	176	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	3.0	3.0	
Mukim Jasin	14,164	18,564	7,368	10,288	6,796	8,276	4,040	5,504	3,522	4,603	4,603	4,603	4,603	4,603	4,603	4,603	4,603	4,603	3.6	3.6	
Mukim Jus	475	707	238	413	237	294	155	150	115	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	5.0	5.0	
Mukim Kesang	9,526	8,517	4,768	4,285	4,758	4,232	2,893	3,206	2,352	2,211	2,211	2,211	2,211	2,211	2,211	2,211	2,211	2,211	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Merlimau	17,847	18,632	8,972	10,156	8,875	8,476	4,320	6,919	4,368	4,938	4,938	4,938	4,938	4,938	4,938	4,938	4,938	4,938	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Nyalias	7,648	6,731	3,966	3,761	3,682	2,970	2,265	2,479	1,945	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	3.4	3.4	
Mukim Rim	4,751	6,629	2,468	3,750	2,283	2,879	1,524	1,900	1,264	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,658	3.6	3.6	
Mukim Sebatu	6,477	7,275	3,176	3,735	3,301	3,540	1,811	2,388	1,527	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	4.2	4.2	
Mukim Selandar	5,720	4,878	2,996	2,565	2,724	2,313	1,430	1,727	1,293	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Sempang	4,356	3,296	2,294	1,635	2,062	1,661	1,163	1,403	1,072	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	4.1	4.1	
Mukim Semujok	1,460	6,412	712	3,347	748	3,065	321	553	306	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822	1,822	4.8	3.9	
Mukim Serkam	9,064	13,734	4,508	7,659	4,556	6,075	2,495	3,789	2,157	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	4.3	4.3	
Mukim Sungai Rambai	7,454	7,901	3,699	4,065	3,755	3,836	1,945	2,591	1,680	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Tedong	2,992	3,144	1,448	1,730	1,544	1,414	745	999	674	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	792	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Umbai	8,989	9,535	4,275	4,818	4,714	4,717	2,206	2,851	2,033	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	4.2	4.2	
Bandar Jasin	652	210	325	113	327	97	261	186	183	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	3.4	3.4	
Bandar Merlimau	372	283	178	139	194	144	107	101	96	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	3.9	3.9	
Pekan Asahan	-	87	-	54	33	-	39	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	
Pekan Batang Melaka	329	164	167	77	162	87	110	95	94	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	3.5	3.5	
Pekan Berban	315	62	165	33	150	29	79	17	66	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	4.6	4.6	
Pekan Chinchin	46	52	27	23	19	23	42	35	13	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	3.1	3.1	
Pekan Kasang Pajak	139	98	71	68	47	70	52	52	52	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	3.5	3.5	

Jadual 11 : Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Melaka, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 1 : Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 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			
		Jasin (samb/cnt'd)		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
		2010	2020	Lelaki Male	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	
Melaka Tengah																	
Pekan Nyulas	64	70	33	34	31	36	39	26	18	21	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	
Pekan Selendar	187	41	94	19	93	22	71	41	46	16	4.1	2.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	
Pekan Sempang Bekoh	373	186	186	99	187	87	124	109	109	70	3.4	2.7	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Pekan Sungai Rambai	323	375	154	200	169	175	97	90	78	108	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	
Mukim Alai	8,084	11,120	3,962	5,496	4,122	5,624	2,501	3,471	1,940	2,899	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	
Mukim Ayer Molek	10,246	10,792	5,152	5,615	5,094	5,177	2,909	3,263	2,417	2,804	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	
Mukim Bachang	22,873	23,623	11,529	13,075	11,344	10,548	6,322	6,710	5,230	6,899	4.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.1	
Mukim Balai Panjang	17,507	18,497	8,869	9,201	8,638	9,296	5,178	6,266	4,274	5,144	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	
Mukim Batu Berendam	39,414	46,859	20,893	24,385	18,521	22,474	12,270	14,251	10,755	12,409	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	
Mukim Bertam	12,099	17,119	5,846	8,906	6,253	8,213	3,483	5,021	2,850	4,921	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	
Mukim Bukit Baru	37,221	36,792	18,854	19,814	18,367	16,978	9,894	12,299	8,567	10,245	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	
Mukim Bukit Katil	43,508	59,132	22,289	31,331	21,219	27,801	13,160	19,249	10,737	15,535	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	
Mukim Bukit Lintang	10,290	14,535	4,973	7,476	5,317	7,059	2,487	3,243	2,174	3,499	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	
Mukim Bukit Piatu	4,586	4,871	2,325	2,485	2,261	2,386	1,264	1,533	1,124	1,323	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	
Mukim Bukit Rambai	18,190	26,364	9,535	14,188	8,655	12,176	5,132	7,033	4,284	6,473	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	
Mukim Cheng	17,434	19,158	8,896	10,042	8,538	9,116	5,327	5,897	4,101	5,161	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.5	
Mukim Duyong	16,666	22,093	8,236	11,042	8,430	11,051	4,672	5,607	4,024	5,863	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	
Mukim Ujong Pasir	3,021	3,236	1,444	1,616	1,577	1,620	1,040	1,068	843	939	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	
Mukim Kandang	4,599	5,513	2,318	2,773	2,281	2,740	1,209	1,478	1,079	1,440	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	
Mukim Klebang Besar	3,954	5,081	2,017	2,599	1,937	2,482	1,174	1,476	1,061	1,342	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Mukim Klebang Kechil	7,217	9,013	3,494	4,593	3,723	4,420	2,126	2,744	1,746	2,387	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	
Mukim Krubong	13,517	31,936	7,142	16,966	6,375	14,970	4,530	10,831	3,212	8,535	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.6	
Mukim Padang Semabok	804	729	393	358	411	371	219	234	207	187	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	
Mukim Padang Temu	4,401	5,824	2,165	2,865	2,236	2,959	1,392	1,764	1,032	1,488	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	
Mukim Paya Rumput	9,186	19,565	4,655	9,999	4,531	9,566	2,943	6,221	2,384	5,343	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	
Mukim Pringgit	4,572	4,838	2,130	2,598	2,442	2,240	1,358	2,167	1,258	1,327	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	
Mukim Pemu	6,124	6,845	3,116	3,584	3,008	3,261	1,845	1,981	1,494	1,658	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	
Mukim Semabok	7,914	10,524	3,930	5,169	3,984	5,355	2,246	3,417	1,896	2,725	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	
Mukim Sungai Udang	14,004	18,146	7,698	11,221	7,698	6,306	6,925	5,791	3,000	4,005	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.6	
Mukim Tangga Batu	10,632	11,856	5,361	6,094	5,271	5,762	2,876	4,225	2,559	3,022	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	
Mukim Tanjung Kling	9,569	10,552	5,113	5,716	4,456	4,836	2,616	3,038	2,190	2,454	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	
Mukim Tanjung Minyak	21,338	35,902	11,120	18,408	10,218	17,494	5,986	11,599	4,870	9,447	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	
Mukim Telok Mas	7,448	10,028	3,942	5,483	3,506	4,545	2,040	2,680	1,720	2,312	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	

Jadual 11 : Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Melaka, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 1 : Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 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			
		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
		2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Melaka Tengah (samb./cont'd)																	
Bandar Bukit Baru	13,980	14,006	6,574	6,958	7,406	7,048	4,447	4,849	3,591	4,100	3,7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4
Bandar Melaka	63,854	62,175	30,304	33,417	33,550	28,758	21,588	29,812	17,287	17,953	17,953	17,953	17,953	17,953	17,953	17,953	17,953
Pekan Ayer Molek	66	41	37	24	29	17	27	18	19	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pekan Batu Berendam	2,470	2,776	1,216	1,376	1,254	1,400	778	791	663	774	774	774	774	774	774	774	774
Pekan Bukit Rambai	316	377	166	184	150	193	90	92	76	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Pekan Kandang	73	72	38	35	35	37	20	61	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Pekan Klebang	7,973	6,915	3,849	3,426	4,124	3,489	3,132	3,126	1,955	2,253	2,253	2,253	2,253	2,253	2,253	2,253	2,253
Pekan Paya Rumput	80	151	37	74	43	77	27	21	23	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Pekan Sungai Udang	8,152	8,641	4,227	5,109	3,925	3,532	2,582	2,484	2,074	2,728	2,728	2,728	2,728	2,728	2,728	2,728	2,728
Pekan Tangga Batu	441	484	223	238	218	246	116	157	108	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Pekan Tanjung Kling	1,062	954	543	486	519	468	375	700	278	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	253

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

Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan <i>Local Authority Area</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>			Tempat Kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah <i>Average of household size</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perseorangan							
		Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>						
MALAYSIA	32,447,385	16,966,217	15,481,168	9,614,139	8,234,644	3.9			
MELAKA									
M.P. Alor Gajah	219,210	112,070	107,140	65,160	59,121	3.6			
M.P. Jasin	136,457	73,464	62,993	45,116	35,388	3.7			
M.B. Melaka Bersejarah	453,904	238,636	215,268	150,516	120,785	3.6			
M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya	188,857	100,772	88,085	58,961	51,780	3.5			

Indikator Demografi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Demographic Indicators,
State*

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehilangan Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kehilangan Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematiann Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Kematian Perinatal Deaths	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural Increase	Kadar Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Death
Melaka	13,841	14.9	5,440	5.8	8,401	9.0	119	66
Alor Gajah	3,175	15.2	1,318	6.3	1,857	8.9	30	13
Jasin	2,464	16.0	966	6.3	1,498	9.7	16	8
Melaka Tengah	8,202	14.4	3,156	5.6	5,046	8.9	73	45

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Melaka	88	19	107	21.7	5,109	1,094	1,390	228
Alor Gajah	16	7	23	63.0	1,192	171	388	33
Jasin	12	2	14	-	984	164	218	36
Melaka Tengah	60	10	70	12.2	2,933	759	784	159

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 districts 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 derah pentadbiran/jajahan, Melaka, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/jajahan, Melaka, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Lelaki
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehilangan Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kehilangan Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematiian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Kematian Perinatal Deaths	Pertambahan semula jadi Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Death
Melaka	7,131	15.3	3,068	6.6	4,063	8.7	69	40
Alor Gajah	1,639	15.7	742	7.1	897	8.6	19	10
Jasin	1,291	16.6	524	6.8	767	9.9	10	4
Melaka Tengah	4,201	14.8	1,802	6.3	2,399	8.4	40	26

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

Jantina : Lelaki
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
						Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages
Melaka	50	11	61	-	5,246	1,094	1,390	228
Alor Gajah	13	4	17	-	1,192	171	388	33
Jasin	5	2	7	-	984	164	218	36
Melaka Tengah	32	5	37	-	2,933	759	784	159

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehilangan Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kehilangan Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
						Kematian Perinatal Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Deaths
Melaka	6,710	14.4	2,372	5.1	4,338	9.3	50
Alor Gajah	1,536	14.6	576	5.5	960	9.1	11
Jasin	1,173	15.3	442	5.8	731	9.5	6
Melaka Tengah	4,001	14.1	1,354	4.8	2,647	9.3	33
							19

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
						Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages
Melaka	38	8	46	-	5,260	1,080	1,367
Alor Gajah	3	3	6	-	1,355	181	374
Jasin	7	-	7	-	1,080	146	235
Melaka Tengah	28	5	33	-	2,822	753	758
							148

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

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

Jadual 14 : Kelahiran hidup (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Melaka, 2020
 Table 14 : Live births (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 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>
Melaka	13,841	7,131	6,710	14.9	15.3	14.4
Alor Gajah	3,175	1,639	1,536	15.2	15.7	14.6
Jasin	2,464	1,291	1,173	16.0	16.6	15.3
Melaka Tengah	8,202	4,201	4,001	14.4	14.8	14.1

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, Melaka, 2020
 Table 15 : Deaths (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/jajahan, Melaka, 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>
Melaka	5,440	3,068	2,372	5.8	6.6	5.1
Alor Gajah	1,318	742	576	6.3	7.1	5.5
Jasin	966	524	442	6.3	6.8	5.8
Melaka Tengah	3,156	1,802	1,354	5.6	6.3	4.8

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

	Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total	
Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	759	20.6
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	340	9.2
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	293	8.0
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	124	3.4
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	80	2.2
6. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	77	2.1
7. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	64	1.7
8. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	63	1.7
9. <i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	56	1.5
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	55	1.5
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	3,684	
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>	1,145	65.2
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	46	2.6
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	35	2.0
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	27	1.5
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	26	1.5
6. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	21	1.2
7. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	19	1.1
8. Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	15	0.9
9. Radang paru-paru <i>Pneumonia</i>	15	0.9
10. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	13	0.7
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	1,756	

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

Jantina : Lelaki Sex : Male		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases	510	23.3
2. Pneumonia	199	9.1
3. Cerebrovascular diseases	167	7.6
4. Transport accidents	100	4.6
5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	50	2.3
6. Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	46	2.1
7. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	42	1.9
8. Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	41	1.9
9. Diabetes mellitus	35	1.6
10. Diseases of the liver	34	1.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	2,189	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	517	58.8
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	23	2.6
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	19	2.2
4. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	16	1.8
5. Penyakit cerebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	15	1.7
6. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	11	1.3
7. Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	11	1.3
8. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	11	1.3
9. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	10	1.1
10. Barah prostat <i>Prostate cancer</i>	9	1.0
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	879	

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

Jantina : Perempuan Sex : Female		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	249	16.7
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	141	9.4
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	126	8.4
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	55	3.7
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	34	2.3
6. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	29	1.9
7. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	27	1.8
8. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	27	1.8
9. <i>Transport accidents</i>	24	1.6
10. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	21	1.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	1,495	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	628	71.6
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	23	2.6
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	16	1.8
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	12	1.4
5. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	11	1.3
6. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	10	1.1
7. Barah payu dara <i>Breast cancer</i>	9	1.0
8. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	8	0.9
9. Radang paru-paru <i>Pneumonia</i>	7	0.8
10. Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	4	0.5
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	877	

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

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

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	133	17.9
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	79	10.6
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	48	6.5
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	32	4.3
5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	16	2.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	742	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	392	68.1
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	13	2.3
3. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	10	1.7
4. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	9	1.6
5. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	8	1.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	576	

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

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

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	168	23.2
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	62	8.6
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	61	8.4
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	39	5.4
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	14	1.9
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	725	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	173	71.8
2. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	4	1.7
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	4	1.7
4. <i>Penyakit cerebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	3	1.2
5. <i>Penyakit cerebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	3	1.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	241	

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

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	458	20.7
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	199	9.0
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	184	8.3
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	56	2.5
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	53	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	2,217	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	580	61.8
2. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	32	3.4
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	24	2.6
4. Penyakit cerebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	16	1.7
5. Penyakit cerebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	16	1.7
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	939	

Indikator Sosial dan Ekonomi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Social and Economic Indicators,
State*

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

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

(km²)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Luas kawasan Land area
MELAKA	2018	1,712
	2019	1,712
	2020	1,712
Alor Gajah	2018	674
	2019	674
	2020	674
Jasin	2018	679
	2019	679
	2020	679
Melaka Tengah	2018	359
	2019	359
	2020	359

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

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

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

(km²)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Jabatan Kerja Raya Public Works Department	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Local Authority	Pejabat Daerah & Tanah Land & District Office	Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran Department Of Irrigation & Drainage
MELAKA	2018	5,936.7	1,230.1	2,462.1	1,824.6	420.0
	2019	5,948.0	1,233.2	2,463.6	1,824.5	426.7
	2020	5,936.7	1,230.1	2,462.1	1,824.6	420.0
Alor Gajah	2018	1,582.4	388.5	441.3	640.8	111.9
	2019	1,582.4	389.0	440.8	640.8	111.9
	2020	1,582.4	388.5	441.3	640.8	111.9
Jasin	2018	1,364.1	383.3	280.7	550.1	149.9
	2019	1,367.9	383.3	280.7	549.3	154.6
	2020	1,364.1	383.3	280.7	550.1	149.9
Melaka Tengah	2018	2,990.3	458.4	1,740.0	633.7	158.2
	2019	2,997.7	460.9	1,742.0	634.5	160.3
	2020	2,990.3	458.4	1,740.0	633.7	158.2

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi- detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
MELAKA	2018	192,491	12,397	16,752	103,012	1,535
	2019	197,024	12,903	17,230	105,655	1,535
	2020	202,601	13,191	17,950	109,363	1,605
Alor Gajah	2018	36,700	2,133	2,567	19,295	393
	2019	37,615	2,136	2,673	19,990	393
	2020	39,065	2,229	2,965	20,963	425
Jasin	2018	23,674	1,969	1,826	10,679	80
	2019	24,587	2,252	1,950	11,144	80
	2020	26,223	2,392	1,984	12,613	80
Melaka Tengah	2018	132,117	8,295	12,359	73,038	1,062
	2019	134,822	8,515	12,607	74,521	1,062
	2020	137,313	8,570	13,001	75,787	1,100

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	2018	1,154	33,625	3,336	8,245	12,435
	2019	1,313	33,736	3,396	8,677	12,579
	2020	1,792	33,776	3,396	8,677	12,851
Alor Gajah	2018	476	10,473	572	151	640
	2019	476	10,584	572	151	640
	2020	536	10,584	572	151	640
Jasin	2018	20	8,600	-	500	-
	2019	61	8,600	-	500	-
	2020	62	8,592	-	500	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	658	14,552	2,764	7,594	11,795
	2019	776	14,552	2,824	8,026	11,939
	2020	1,194	14,600	2,824	8,026	12,211

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah	Rumah berkembar	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar
			<i>Detached</i>	<i>Semi-detached</i>		<i>Town house</i>
MELAKA	2018	3,628	55	460	2,615	68
	2019	3,520	353	310	1,950	-
	2020	5,126	261	558	3,623	38
Alor Gajah	2018	242	1	18	223	-
	2019	505	3	106	285	-
	2020	1,336	109	194	973	-
Jasin	2018	1,455	7	112	1,292	44
	2019	826	283	114	387	-
	2020	1,610	138	28	1,444	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	1,931	47	330	1,100	24
	2019	2,189	67	90	1,278	-
	2020	2,180	14	336	1,206	38

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
MELAKA	2018	-	20	250	-	160
	2019	160	111	60	432	144
	2020	478	48	-	-	120
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	111	-	-	-
	2020	60	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	42	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	20	250	-	160
	2019	118	-	60	432	144
	2020	418	48	-	-	120

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
MELAKA	2018	17,386	497	1,084	6,863	2,984
	2019	17,813	516	1,316	7,002	2,984
	2020	22,291	702	1,751	9,084	2,986
Alor Gajah	2018	7,388	94	366	2,627	2,898
	2019	7,831	259	450	2,734	2,898
	2020	9,053	233	430	3,958	2,898
Jasin	2018	2,640	183	178	1,808	48
	2019	2,735	170	122	2,056	48
	2020	3,216	306	336	2,086	88
Melaka Tengah	2018	7,358	220	540	2,428	38
	2019	7,247	87	744	2,212	38
	2020	10,022	163	985	3,040	-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
MELAKA	2018	476	190	-	752	4,540
	2019	478	115	20	374	5,008
	2020	52	303	20	430	6,963
Alor Gajah	2018	44	111	-	-	1,248
	2019	60	36	-	-	1,394
	2020	-	140	-	-	1,394
Jasin	2018	84	19	-	320	-
	2019	-	19	-	320	-
	2020	-	80	-	320	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	348	60	-	432	3,292
	2019	418	60	20	54	3,614
	2020	52	83	20	110	5,569

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
MELAKA	2018	15,963	676	1,135	7,261	168
	2019	17,888	610	1,571	7,898	168
	2020	12,632	385	1,347	5,746	197
Alor Gajah	2018	2,661	176	450	1,097	128
	2019	1,710	176	240	392	128
	2020	1,986	139	276	741	144
Jasin	2018	6,281	406	113	3,776	40
	2019	6,641	335	113	4,206	40
	2020	5,562	178	215	3,684	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	7,021	94	572	2,388	-
	2019	9,537	99	1,218	3,300	-
	2020	5,084	68	856	1,321	53

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
MELAKA	2018	188	1,034	860	-	4,641
	2019	53	921	860	56	5,751
	2020	-	301	860	120	3,676
Alor Gajah	2018	-	260	-	-	550
	2019	-	224	-	-	550
	2020	-	136	-	-	550
Jasin	2018	-	546	740	-	660
	2019	1	546	740	-	660
	2020	-	85	740	-	660
Melaka Tengah	2018	188	228	120	-	3,431
	2019	52	151	120	56	4,541
	2020	-	80	120	120	2,466

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house	(RM)
Alor Gajah	2018	380,000	386,500	190,000	65,500	
	2019	398,800	388,000	194,000	77,500	
	2020	380,000	367,200	183,000	101,500	
Jasin	2018	191,000	305,000	192,470	70,000	
	2019	439,900	340,200	188,100	n.a	
	2020	355,000	360,000	210,000	91,000	
Melaka Tengah	2018	494,750	410,000	230,000	106,000	
	2019	500,000	394,000	235,000	102,500	
	2020	410,000	403,250	235,450	118,000	

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah	Rumah flat kos rendah	Rumah pangsa	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri
			<i>Low cost house</i>	<i>Low cost flat</i>	<i>Flat</i>	<i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>
Alor Gajah	2018	486,888	70,000	n.a	n.a	132,500
	2019	441,888	85,000	80,000	50,000	130,000
	2020	430,944	90,000	85,000	49,500	130,000
	2021					
Jasin	2018	180,120	80,000	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	327,705	85,000	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	93,000	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2021					
Melaka Tengah	2018	307,500	100,000	65,000	81,000	180,750
	2019	232,000	105,000	70,000	100,000	185,000
	2020	120,000	115,000	80,000	100,000	173,000
	2021					

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

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

Nota/**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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Dimiliki <i>Owned</i>	Disewa <i>Rent</i>
MELAKA	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
	2021	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
	2021	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
	2021	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
	2021	-	-

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, Melaka, 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of program</i>
MELAKA	244
Alor Gajah	119
Jasin	74
Melaka Tengah	51

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent	Kuarters Quarters	Jumlah Total	(%)
MELAKA	2014	84.4	13.5	2.1	100.0	
	2016	81.9	16.7	1.4	100.0	
	2019	83.5	15.2	1.3	100.0	
Alor Gajah	2014	84.5	13.8	1.8	100.0	
	2016	83.3	15.1	1.6	100.0	
	2019	82.8	16.4	0.8	100.0	
Jasin	2014	89.9	7.6	2.6	100.0	
	2016	87.5	11.6	0.9	100.0	
	2019	85.5	12.3	2.2	100.0	
Melaka Tengah	2014	83.4	14.6	2.1	100.0	
	2016	80.5	18.2	1.3	100.0	
	2019	83.1	15.6	1.3	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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i> ('000)	Penduduk bekerja <i>Employed person</i> ('000)	Penganggur Unemployed person ('000)	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i> (%)	Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i> (%)
MELAKA	2018	421.2	416.7	4.4	66.6	1.1
	2019	432.9	428.3	4.6	67.6	1.1
	2020	426.8	417.3	9.4	66.2	2.2
Alor Gajah	2018 ^r	92.7	91.3	1.4	66.0	1.5
	2019 ^r	95.3	93.8	1.5	67.3	1.6
	2020 ^p	100.9	98.1	2.8	69.8	2.8
Jasin	2018 ^r	63.9	63.3	0.6	62.8	0.9
	2019 ^r	66.3	65.7	0.5	63.8	0.8
	2020 ^p	65.9	64.9	1.1	62.0	1.6
Melaka Tengah	2018 ^r	264.6	262.1	2.4	67.8	0.9
	2019 ^r	271.3	268.8	2.6	68.7	0.9
	2020 ^p	260.0	254.4	5.6	65.9	2.1

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^r **Dikemaskini**
Revised

^p **Permulaan**
Preliminary

Statistik Tenaga Buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran digunakan secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif
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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihian Water supply; sewerage, waste management and recovery activities	Pembinaan Construction	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles dan motorcycles
MELAKA	2018	654	-	11	415	-	-	31	101
	2019	1322	43	-	638	1	43	53	159
	2020	3,647	6	2	2,438	102	-	67	89
Alor Gajah	2018	83	-	-	59	-	-	11	-
	2019	274	7	-	251	-	-	7	9
	2020	393	-	-	195	102	-	38	14
Jasin	2018	61	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
	2019	53	36	-	17	-	-	-	-
	2020	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	510	-	11	325	-	-	20	101
	2019	995	-	-	370	1	43	46	150
	2020	3,248	6	2	2,238	-	-	29	75

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transport and storage	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful Financial activities and insurance/takaful	Aktiviti hartanah Estate activities	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal The activities of the professional, scientific and technical	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities
MELAKA	2018	12	27	-	2	2	13	30
	2019	1	272	2	2	4	2	1
	2020	7	799	8	4	2	72	33
Alor Gajah	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	10	6	-	-	-	-	14
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	21	-	2	2	13	6
	2019	1	272	2	2	4	2	1
	2020	7	755	8	4	2	71	33

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security activities</i>	Pendidikan Education	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Activities health and social work</i>	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi Arts, entertainment and recreation	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan Activities of households as employers	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah Activities of extra-territorial organizations dan bodies
MELAKA	2018	-	-	5	3	2	-	-
	2019	5	44	-	5	47	-	-
	2020	4	10	1	3	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	5	3	1	-	-
	2019	5	44	-	5	47	-	-
	2020	4	10	1	3	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2016 dan 2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median			Purata Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	(%) 2016-2019	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	(%) 2016-2019
MELAKA	5,588	6,054	2.7	6,849	7,741	4.1
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	5,659	6,116	2.6	6,904	7,805	4.1
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	4,484	4,572	0.6	6,069	6,470	2.1
Alor Gajah	5,170	5,907	4.4	6,218	7,050	4.2
Jasin	4,921	5,640	4.5	6,296	7,340	5.1
Melaka Tengah	5,877	6,250	2.1	7,142	8,100	4.2

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 30: Pekali Gini dan insiden kemiskinan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2016 dan 2019Table 30: *Gini Coefficient and incidence of poverty by administrative district, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	2016	0.337	2.6
	2019	0.383	3.9
Alor Gajah	2016	0.334	3.6
	2019	0.356	3.8
Jasin	2016	0.367	5.1
	2019	0.386	3.0
Melaka Tengah	2016	0.330	1.8
	2019	0.389	4.2

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, Melaka, 2016 dan 2019
 Table 31: Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure by strata, Melaka, 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>	809	18.5	894	18.0	814	18.4	898	17.9	732	20.6	818	21.0
Beras <i>Rice</i>	42	1.0	40	0.8	42	0.9	40	0.8	42	1.2	33	0.8
Roti & bijirin lain <i>Bread & other cereals</i>	106	2.4	129	2.6	107	2.4	129	2.6	95	2.7	110	2.8
Daging <i>Meat</i>	112	2.6	105	2.1	113	2.6	106	2.1	99	2.8	96	2.5
Ikan & makanan laut <i>Fish & seafood</i>	190	4.3	224	4.5	190	4.3	224	4.5	191	5.4	233	6.0
Susu, keju & telur <i>Milk, cheese & eggs</i>	60	1.4	67	1.3	61	1.4	67	1.3	50	1.4	50	1.3
Minyak & lemak <i>Oil & fats</i>	22	0.5	27	0.6	22	0.5	28	0.6	19	0.5	21	0.5
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	48	1.1	57	1.1	48	1.1	57	1.1	45	1.3	45	1.2
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	81	1.8	95	1.9	80	1.8	95	1.9	86	2.4	103	2.6
Gula, jem, madu, coklat & manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery</i>	26	0.6	35	0.7	26	0.6	36	0.7	21	0.6	24	0.6
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	78	1.8	68	1.4	80	1.8	68	1.4	45	1.3	61	1.6
Kopi, teh, koko & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	44	1.0	48	1.0	45	1.0	48	1.0	39	1.1	42	1.1
02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages & tobacco</i>	132	3.0	137	2.8	136	3.1	139	2.8	76	2.1	102	2.6
03 Pakaian & kasut <i>Clothing & footwear</i>	149	3.4	202	4.1	151	3.4	204	4.1	119	3.3	159	4.1
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels</i>	783	17.9	855	17.3	797	18.0	865	17.3	593	16.7	662	17.0
05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, households equipment & routine households maintenance</i>	175	4.0	238	4.8	177	4.0	241	4.8	149	4.2	181	4.6
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	92	2.1	129	2.6	94	2.1	130	2.6	65	1.8	118	3.0
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	737	16.8	786	15.9	734	16.6	795	15.9	777	21.9	608	15.6
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	231	5.3	263	5.3	239	5.4	266	5.3	129	3.6	193	5.0
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	266	6.1	310	6.2	272	6.1	314	6.2	178	5.0	230	5.9
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	41	0.9	54	1.1	42	0.9	55	1.1	31	0.9	23	0.6
11 Restoran & hotel <i>Restaurant & hotels</i>	562	12.9	652	13.1	574	12.9	659	13.2	397	11.2	501	12.9
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	440	10.1	512	10.3	448	10.1	518	10.3	323	9.1	389	10.0
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	79	1.8	90	1.8	80	1.8	91	1.8	54	1.5	79	2.0
Perkhidmatan penginapan & lain-lain <i>Accommodation services & others</i>	44	1.0	50	1.0	45	1.0	50	1.0	19	0.5	32	0.8
12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods & services</i>	396	9.1	435	8.8	403	9.1	442	8.8	305	8.6	299	7.7

Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan
(01-12)
Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure (01-12)

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, Melaka, 2016 dan 2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median			Purata Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	(%) 2016-2019	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	(%) 2016-2019
MELAKA	3,580	3,919	3.0	4,374	4,955	4.2
Bandar Urban	3,656	3,949	2.6	4,432	5,008	4.1
Luar bandar Rural	2,701	3,365	7.3	3,551	3,894	3.1
Alor Gajah	3,492	3,875	3.5	4,267	4,625	2.7
Jasin	2,942	3,905	9.4	3,931	4,779	6.5
Melaka Tengah	3,784	3,942	1.4	4,486	5,120	4.4

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary
Melaka	2018	237	77
	2019	238	77
	2020	238	77
Alor Gajah	2018	77	20
	2019	77	20
	2020	77	20
Jasin	2018	67	18
	2019	67	18
	2020	67	18
Melaka Tengah	2018	93	39
	2019	94	39
	2020	94	39

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 rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Melaka	2018	7,834	1,930	5,904	6,201	1,791	4,410
	2019	7,689	1,901	5,788	6,168	1,768	4,400
	2020	7,794	1,955	5,839	6,131	1,735	4,396
Alor Gajah	2018	2,099	526	1,573	1,524	456	1,068
	2019	2,043	519	1,524	1,516	445	1,071
	2020	2,086	536	1,550	1,515	438	1,077
Jasin	2018	1,647	455	1,192	1,368	479	889
	2019	1,613	451	1,162	1,365	470	895
	2020	1,612	460	1,152	1,371	461	910
Melaka Tengah	2018	4,088	949	3,139	3,309	856	2,453
	2019	4,033	931	3,102	3,287	853	2,434
	2020	4,096	959	3,137	3,245	836	2,409

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 rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
MELAKA	2018	82,114	42,159	39,955	66,201	32,790	33,411
	2019	83,634	42,824	40,810	65,266	32,391	32,875
	2020	84,174	43,080	41,094	63,536	31,835	31,701
Alor Gajah	2018	19,829	10,143	9,686	15,558	7,784	7,774
	2019	20,209	10,332	9,877	15,282	7,639	7,643
	2020	20,460	10,429	10,031	14,913	7,534	7,379
Jasin	2018	12,748	6,534	6,214	12,117	5,634	6,483
	2019	12,932	6,655	6,277	11,799	5,518	6,281
	2020	12,906	6,643	6,263	11,480	5,425	6,055
Melaka Tengah	2018	49,537	25,482	24,055	38,526	19,372	19,154
	2019	50,493	25,837	24,656	38,185	19,234	18,951
	2020	50,808	26,008	24,800	37,143	18,876	18,267

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 Melaka, 2019 dan 2020

Table 36: Number of primary and secondary religious schools under State Islamic Religious Department by state, Melaka, 2019 and 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school			Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school		
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School	Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary	Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School	Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School	Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary	
Melaka	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2
Alor Gajah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2
Jasin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2019 dan 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school									
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School			
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Melaka	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Melaka	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	47	29	18
Alor Gajah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	47	29	18
Jasin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2019 dan 2020

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

Daerah pentadbira Administrative distrik	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school							
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School	
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male
Melaka	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Melaka	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	393	393	-
Alor Gajah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	393	393	-
Jasin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school				MP Cina PC Sec.
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious		
MELAKA	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	
Alor Gajah	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Jasin	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Melaka Tengah	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

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

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	-	4	-
Alor Gajah	-	-	-
Jasin	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	-	4	-

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, Melaka, 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
MELAKA	-	-	-	257	76	44	137
Alor Gajah	-	-	-	22	-	22	-
Jasin	-	-	-	22	-	22	-
Melaka Tengah	-	-	-	213	76	-	137

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, Melaka, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Melaka, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas <i>Special Education School</i>	Sekolah Antarabangsa <i>International School</i>	Sekolah Ekspatriat <i>Expatriate School</i>
MELAKA	74	74	-
Alor Gajah	-	-	-
Jasin	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	-	74	-

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, Melaka, 2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
MELAKA	-	-	-	3,019	644	338	2,037
Alor Gajah	-	-	-	152	-	152	-
Jasin	-	-	-	186	-	186	-
Melaka Tengah	-	-	-	2,681	644	-	2,037

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, Melaka, 2020 (samb.)
Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Melaka, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
MELAKA	504	504	-
Alor Gajah	-	-	-
Jasin	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	-	504	-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Melaka	2018	6,288	2,883	3,405
	2019	6,683	3,065	3,618
	2020	5,609	2,548	3,061
Alor Gajah	2018	1,470	711	759
	2019	1,567	764	803
	2020	1,245	597	648
Jasin	2018	1,042	460	582
	2019	1,239	518	721
	2020	966	439	527
Melaka Tengah	2018	3,776	1,712	2,064
	2019	3,877	1,783	2,094
	2020	3,398	1,512	1,886

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Melaka	2018	1,977	818	1,159
	2019	1,445	548	897
	2020	1,241	454	787
Alor Gajah	2018	483	195	288
	2019	354	130	224
	2020	324	116	208
Jasin	2018	360	147	213
	2019	224	75	149
	2020	221	81	140
Melaka Tengah	2018	1,134	476	658
	2019	867	343	524
	2020	696	257	439

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, Melaka, 2017-2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total		Kerajaan Government				Bukan KKM Non-MoH		Swasta ^a Private	
				Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) Ministry of health Malaysia (MoH)							
		Hospital	Katil	Hospital	Katil	Hospital	Katil	Hospital	Katil	Hospital	Katil
			Bed		Bed		Bed		Bed		Bed
MELAKA	2017	4	1,420	3	1,276	-	-	1	144	5	849
	2018	4	1,420	3	1,276	-	-	1	144	5	960
	2019	4	1,429	3	1,285	-	-	1	144	5	937
Alor Gajah	2017	1	95	1	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	95	1	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	104	1	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2017	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2017	2	1,235	1	1,091	-	-	1	144	5	849
	2018	2	1,235	1	1,091	-	-	1	144	5	960
	2019	2	1,235	1	1,091	-	-	1	144	5	937

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^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, Melaka, 2017-2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Hospital kerajaan Government hospital	Klinik kesihatan ^a Government health clinic	Klinik desa Rural clinic	Klinik komuniti Community clinic
MELAKA	2017	4	31	59	19
	2018	4	31	60	19
	2019	4	32	59	18
Alor Gajah	2017	1	10	25	5
	2018	1	10	25	6
	2019	1	11	24	5
Jasin	2017	1	9	20	5
	2018	1	9	20	5
	2019	1	9	20	5
Melaka Tengah	2017	2	12	14	8
	2018	2	12	15	8
	2019	2	12	15	8

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a Klinik kesihatan termasuk klinik kesihatan ibu dan anak

Health clinics includes maternal and child health clinics

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

Table 46: Cumulative number of registered Persons With Disabilities (PWD) by administrative district and category of disabilities, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	22,906	1,707	2,046	8,945	7,591	110	1,783	724
	2019	25,433	1,868	2,223	9,897	8,562	120	1,956	807
	2020	27,054	1,996	2,363	10,644	8,983	125	2,060	883
Alor Gajah	2018	5,883	443	418	2,396	2,026	33	398	169
	2019	6,322	465	435	2,575	2,218	38	413	178
	2020	6,686	500	456	2,744	2,319	38	443	186
Jasin	2018	4,977	358	351	2,017	1,674	29	338	210
	2019	5,436	392	381	2,189	1,853	29	355	237
	2020	5,728	414	405	2,304	1,952	32	370	251
Melaka Tengah	2018	12,046	906	1,277	4,532	3,891	48	1,047	345
	2019	13,675	1,011	1,407	5,133	4,491	53	1,188	392
	2020	14,640	1,082	1,502	5,596	4,712	55	1,247	446

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar Number of registered head of poor household
MELAKA	2018	573
	2019	766
	2020	722
Alor Gajah	2018	163
	2019	227
	2020	246
Jasin	2018	162
	2019	226
	2020	193
Melaka Tengah	2018	248
	2019	313
	2020	283

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Institusi <i>Institution</i>	Penghuni <i>Inmates</i>
MELAKA	2018	120	1,071
	2019	136	1,086
	2020	125	1,520
Alor Gajah	2018	5	43
	2019	31	247
	2020	10	120
Jasin	2018	14	129
	2019	43	346
	2020	33	400
Melaka Tengah	2018	101	899
	2019	62	493
	2020	82	1,000

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

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

Table 49: Number of District Police Headquarters, police stations and police huts by PDRM district, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	2018	3	36	17
	2019	3	36	12
	2020	3	36	12
	2021			
Alor Gajah	2018	1	12	7
	2019	1	12	5
	2020	1	12	5
	2021			
Jasin	2018	1	11	6
	2019	1	11	6
	2020	1	11	6
	2021			
Melaka Tengah	2018	1	13	4
	2019	1	13	1
	2020	1	13	1
	2021			

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Kemalangan jalan raya <i>Road accident</i>	Kecederaan dan kematian <i>Injury and deaths</i>		
			Jumlah Total	Kecederaan <i>Injury</i>	Kematian <i>Death</i>
MELAKA	2018	19,120	357	166	191
	2019	19,593	406	189	217
	2020	14,543	386	235	151
Alor Gajah	2018	4,303	96	15	81
	2019	4,499	110	29	81
	2020	3,333	90	35	55
Jasin	2018	2,114	81	47	34
	2019	2,396	70	24	46
	2020	1,861	78	41	37
Melaka Tengah	2018	12,703	180	104	76
	2019	12,698	226	136	90
	2020	9,349	218	159	59

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	POL_170A	POL_257
MELAKA	2018	149,342	86,848	62,494
	2019	155,642	94,197	61,445
	2020	219,286	117,916	101,370
Alor Gajah	2018	25,095	9,932	15,163
	2019	27,616	12,942	14,674
	2020	54,420	24,100	30,320
Jasin	2018	36,588	29,124	7,464
	2019	34,242	28,297	5,945
	2020	45,287	30,390	14,897
Melaka Tengah	2018	87,285	47,418	39,867
	2019	90,015	49,195	40,820
	2020	17	63,426	56,106
IPK Melaka (PPK)	2018	374	374	n.a
	2019	4	n.a	4
	2020	17	n.a	17
IPK Melaka	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	3,763	3,762	1
	2020	30	n.a	30
Kiosk Polis UTC	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	2	1	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, Melaka, 2018-2021

Table 52: Violent crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Melaka, 2018-2021

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bunuh Murder	Rogol Rape	Samun ^a Robbery	Mencederakan Causing injury
MELAKA	2018	621	13	51	359	198
	2019	460	5	22	269	164
	2020	366	6	53	158	149
	2021	311	4	41	96	170
Alor Gajah	2018	67	2	11	26	28
	2019	64	1	8	25	30
	2020	66	2	9	14	41
	2021	68	-	10	17	41
Jasin	2018	39	1	5	14	19
	2019	43	-	1	20	22
	2020	40	1	8	8	23
	2021	43	1	7	9	26
Melaka Tengah	2018	515	10	35	319	151
	2019	353	4	13	224	112
	2020	260	3	36	136	85
	2021	200	3	24	70	103

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

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

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

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

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pecah rumah dan curi <i>House break-in and theft</i>	Kecurian kenderaan Vehicles theft			Curi/ragut Theft/snatch theft	Kecurian lain Other theft
				Lori/van Lorry/van	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal/ skuter Motorcycle/ scooter		
MELAKA	2018	2,179	591	20	104	1,030	-	434
	2019	2,101	681	18	91	718	-	593
	2020	1,428	487	13	59	393	-	476
	2021	999	315	3	29	276	-	376
Alor Gajah	2018	267	68	3	12	148	-	36
	2019	277	67	2	16	134	-	58
	2020	199	42	4	7	85	-	61
	2021	181	57	2	4	68	-	50
Jasin	2018	191	60	3	5	64	-	59
	2019	198	57	2	5	59	-	75
	2020	133	60	-	1	35	-	37
	2021	119	40	-	2	33	-	44
Melaka Tengah	2018	1,721	463	14	87	818	-	339
	2019	1,626	557	14	70	525	-	460
	2020	1,096	385	9	51	273	-	378
	2021	699	218	1	23	175	-	282

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

Table 54: Statistics on fire breakouts by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	2018	10	1,561	8	3	34	9.6	722.3
	2019	10	2,496	5	2	14	17.7	726.7
	2020	10	1,898	7	6	19	65.4	828.9
Alor Gajah	2018	2	309	4	-	3	1.0	81.1
	2019	2	502	1	-	3	4.5	168.9
	2020	2	269	1	1	4	1.2	44.2
Jasin	2018	3	202	3	-	5	2.8	15.1
	2019	3	372	4	-	3	3.6	218.9
	2020	3	296	2	2	5	51.9	92.9
Melaka Tengah	2018	5	1,050	1	3	26	5.9	626.2
	2019	5	1,622	-	2	8	9.7	339.0
	2020	5	1,333	4	3	10	12.4	691.8

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Merujuk kepada kematian serta-merta di tempat kejadian

Refers to instant deaths at the place of occurrence

0.0 menunjukkan nilai 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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bangunan dan Isinya <i>Building and Volume</i>	Kenderaan Vehicle	Mesin Machinery	Alat Perkakas <i>Other equipment</i>	Petrol Petrol	Bahan kimia <i>Chemical substance</i>
MELAKA	2018	1,561	135	135	6	49	1	-
	2019	2,496	167	148	4	43	-	-
	2020	1,898	155	146	3	35	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	309	30	23	-	2	-	-
	2019	502	38	32	-	7	-	-
	2020	269	19	31	-	5	-	-
Jasin	2018	202	18	17	2	11	-	-
	2019	372	21	15	-	8	-	-
	2020	296	27	32	-	3	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	1,050	87	95	4	36	1	-
	2019	1,622	108	101	4	28	-	-
	2020	1,333	109	83	3	27	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Gas	Kapal Terbang <i>Aeroplane</i>	Helikopter <i>Helicopter</i>	Kapal Laut <i>Ship</i>	Feri <i>Ferry</i>	Bot <i>Boat</i>
MELAKA	2018	37	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	38	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	34	-	-	-	-	2
Alor Gajah	2018	9	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	1
Jasin	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	9	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	27	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	26	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	24	-	-	-	-	1

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kebun/ Ladang Farm/ Estate	Hutan Jungle	Belukar/ Lalang weed/ bush	Sampah Garbage	Gerai Stall	Lain- lain Others
MELAKA	2018	17	10	630	118	2	421
	2019	41	27	1,355	204	5	463
	2020	29	28	908	131	2	425
Alor Gajah	2018	5	3	116	20	2	99
	2019	15	9	278	31	-	89
	2020	4	2	106	19	-	79
Jasin	2018	5	1	84	8	-	55
	2019	14	8	218	15	1	63
	2020	11	4	121	11	1	79
Melaka Tengah	2018	7	6	430	90	-	267
	2019	12	10	859	158	4	311
	2020	14	22	681	101	1	267

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

Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadiran dan punca kebakaran, Melaka, 2018-2020

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	1,561	113	4	7	3	11	21
	2019	2,496	83	3	7	-	2	16
	2020	1,898	71	6	6	-	3	28
Alor Gajah	2018	309	15	2	3	-	4	3
	2019	502	28	1	1	-	1	4
	2020	269	20	3	3	-	-	8
Jasin	2018	202	13	1	1	1	5	4
	2019	372	15	1	3	-	-	7
	2020	296	26	2	2	-	1	13
Melaka Tengah	2018	1,050	85	1	3	2	2	14
	2019	1,622	40	1	3	-	1	5
	2020	1,333	25	1	1	-	2	7

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	2018	13	228	10	0	5	1,133	15
	2019	6	273	0	3	24	2,018	59
	2020	5	170	3	2	40	1,546	18
Alor Gajah	2018	2	166	3	-	1	109	1
	2019	2	150	-	1	12	270	32
	2020	4	39	2	2	5	182	1
Jasin	2018	8	22	1	-	1	140	5
	2019	2	109	-	1	5	217	12
	2020	-	41	1	-	34	160	16
Melaka Tengah	2018	3	40	6	-	3	884	9
	2019	2	14	-	1	7	1,531	15
	2020	1	90	-	-	1	1,204	1

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat, Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kedai Shop	Kilang Factory	Stor Store	Bengkel Workshop	Hotel	Pusat membeli belah Shopping centre
MELAKA	2018	135	21	8	9	1	2	1
	2019	167	17	13	13	2	1	-
	2020	155	16	11	17	1	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	30	7	1	2	-	-	-
	2019	38	4	1	2	-	-	-
	2020	19	3	-	1	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	18	-	1	1	-	-	-
	2019	21	1	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	27	3	1	3	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	87	14	6	6	1	2	1
	2019	108	12	12	9	2	1	-
	2020	109	10	10	13	1	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Pejabat Office	Restoran Restaurant	Rumah kediaman <i>Housing unit</i>	Setinggan Squatter	Dewan orang ramai <i>Town hall</i>	Dapur Kitchen	Gudang Warehouse
MELAKA	2018	-	-	29	-	-	9	-
	2019	2	3	45	1	-	12	2
	2020	2	2	27	-	-	16	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	8	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	1	10	1	-	1	1
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	2	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	7	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	1	5	-	-	4	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	14	-	-	6	-
	2019	2	2	25	-	-	11	1
	2020	1	1	16	-	-	10	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Melaka, 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	Rumah apartment/ kondominium Apartment/ condominium house
MELAKA	2018	1	-	-	-	21	7	3
	2019	-	2	-	-	15	4	3
	2020	-	-	-	3	17	5	1
Alor Gajah	2018	1	-	-	-	7	-	-
	2019	-	2	-	-	6	1	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	12	7	3
	2019	-	-	-	-	8	3	1
	2020	-	-	-	3	11	5	1

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Rumah panjang/ tradisional <i>Long house/ traditional</i>	Masjid/ surau <i>Mosque/ surau</i>	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Institusi pengajian tinggi awam <i>Public higher education institution</i>	Institusi pengajian tinggi swasta <i>Private higher education institution</i>
MELAKA	2018	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	8	2	2	1	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	6	1	1	1	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	-	-	1	-	1	4	6
	2019	-	1	-	-	-	6	9
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	7	16
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
	2019	-	1	-	-	-	6	4
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	6	10

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	135	16	-	1	-	5	3
	2019	167	9	2	1	1	1	4
	2020	155	17	3	-	-	1	7
Alor Gajah	2018	30	1	-	-	-	3	1
	2019	38	3	1	-	1	1	2
	2020	19	3	2	-	-	-	1
Jasin	2018	18	6	-	1	-	1	1
	2019	21	4	1	-	-	-	1
	2020	27	5	-	-	-	1	3
Melaka Tengah	2018	87	9	-	-	-	1	1
	2019	108	2	-	1	-	-	1
	2020	109	9	1	-	-	-	3

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja Dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Other sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
MELAKA	2018	-	2	2	-	1	100	5
	2019	1	2	-	-	3	139	4
	2020	-	-	-	-	4	120	3
	2021							
Alor Gajah	2018	-	1	1	-	-	21	2
	2019	1	1	-	-	1	26	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	12	-
	2021							
Jasin	2018	-	-	1	-	-	7	1
	2019	-	1	-	-	1	12	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	14	2
	2021							
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	1	-	-	1	72	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	101	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	94	1
	2021							

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan penagih dadah <i>Number of drug addicts</i>
MELAKA	2018	736
	2019	819
	2020	829
Alor Gajah	2018	296
	2019	428
	2020	427
Jasin	2018	136
	2019	154
	2020	148
Melaka Tengah	2018	304
	2019	237
	2020	254

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan pejabat parol daerah Number of parole district offices	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees				
			Jumlah Total				
			Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others
MELAKA	2018	1	133	114	7	12	-
	2019	1	194	168	11	15	-
	2020	1	277	231	14	30	2
Alor Gajah	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
Jasin	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
Melaka Tengah	2018	1	133	114	7	12	-
	2019	1	194	168	11	15	-
	2020	1	277	231	14	30	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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees											
		Lelaki Male						Perempuan Female					
		Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
MELAKA	2018	128	109	7	12	-	5	5	-	-	-		
	2019	192	166	11	15	-	2	2	-	-	-		
	2020	268	222	14	30	2	9	9	-	-	-		
Alor Gajah	2018	n.a	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	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Jasin	2018	n.a	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	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Melaka Tengah	2018	128	109	7	12	-	5	5	-	-	-		
	2019	192	166	11	15	-	2	2	-	-	-		
	2020	268	222	14	30	2	9	9	-	-	-		

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Institusi penjara Institute of prison	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
MELAKA	2018	5,722	5,244	478
	2019	7,284	6,512	772
	2020	6,025	5,097	928
Penjara Sungai Udang	2018	205	205	-
	2019	114	114	-
	2020	5,868	4,940	928
Penjara Pra Bebas Dusun Dato Murad	2018	5,398	4,920	478
	2019	6,869	6,097	772
	2020	21	21	-
Pusat Koreksional Jasin	2018	119	119	-
	2019	301	301	-
	2020	136	136	-

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

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

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

Institusi penjara <i>Institute of prison</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Warganegara/Citizens						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>		
MELAKA	2018	5,744	4,186	3,372	340	371	103	1,558
	2019	7,279	4,965	3,963	371	508	123	2,314
	2020	6,025	4,206	3,344	321	430	111	1,819
	2021							
Penjara Sungai Udang	2018	205	205	153	13	30	9	-
	2019	114	114	92	8	11	3	-
	2020	5,868	4,085	3,269	301	410	105	1,783
	2021							
Penjara Pra Bebas Dusun Dato Murad	2018	5,417	3,859	3,126	321	324	88	1558
	2019	6,864	4,550	3,625	349	468	108	2,314
	2020	21	21	18	1	2	-	-
	2021							
Pusat Koreksional Jasin	2018	122	122	93	6	17	6	-
	2019	301	301	246	14	29	12	-
	2020	136	100	57	19	18	6	36
	2021							

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison, Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
MELAKA	2018	114	109	5
	2019	153	139	14
	2020	225	203	22
Alor Gajah	2018	19	19	-
	2019	33	30	3
	2020	56	50	6
Jasin	2018	22	22	-
	2019	43	43	-
	2020	36	35	1
Melaka Tengah	2018	73	68	5
	2019	77	66	11
	2020	133	118	15

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative District	Tahun Year	Bilangan kluster homestay Number of homestay clusters	Bilangan premis penginapan Number of accommodation premises
MELAKA	2018	9	306
	2019	9	357
	2020	9	347
Alor Gajah	2018	4	16
	2019	4	37
	2020	4	37
Jasin	2018	2	2
	2019	2	6
	2020	2	6
Melaka Tengah	2018	3	288
	2019	3	314
	2020	3	304

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

Daerah Pentadbiran <i>Administrative District</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan kampung <i>Number of villages</i>
MELAKA	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Jasin	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	-
Melaka Tengah	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, Melaka, 2018-2020
 Table 66: Cumulative number of registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	699,569	278,758	385,150	3,166	24,967	7,528
	2019	708,090	281,432	390,353	3,172	25,342	7,791
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat Kecil Jasin	2018	26,797	23,819	2,931	6	10	31
	2019	28,419	25,351	3,013	6	11	38
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Melaka	2018	672,772	254,939	382,219	3,160	24,957	7,497
	2019	679,671	256,081	387,340	3,166	25,331	7,753
	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, Melaka, 2018-2020
 Table 67: Number of newly registrations motor vehicles by branch and type, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	11,324	3,671	6,876	3	507	267
	2019	8,521	2,674	5,203	6	375	263
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat Kecil Jasin	2018	1,634	1,632	2	-	-	-
	2019	1,622	1,532	82	-	1	7
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Melaka	2018	9,690	2,039	6,874	3	507	267
	2019	6,899	1,142	5,121	6	374	256
	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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pusat Internet Komuniti Community Internet Centre	Pusat Internet Desa Rural Internet Centre	Pusat Maklumat Rakyat Citizen Information Centre
MELAKA	2018	29	1	3
	2019	29	1	3
	2020	29	1	3
Alor Gajah	2018	14	-	1
	2019	14	-	1
	2020	14	-	1
Jasin	2018	11	-	1
	2019	11	-	1
	2020	11	-	1
Melaka Tengah	2018	4	1	1
	2019	4	1	1
	2020	4	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, Melaka, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Langganan internet di rumah Subscription of internet at home	Telefon bimbit Mobile phone	Siaran TV berbayar Pay TV channel	(%)
MELAKA	2014	45.2	97.8	74.7	
	2016	84.7	97.6	77.9	
	2019	92.2	92.3	73.4	
Alor Gajah	2014	39.7	98.3	52.6	
	2016	77.4	98.1	60.4	
	2019	91.9	91.9	76.3	
Jasin	2014	39.7	98.3	52.6	
	2016	77.4	98.1	60.4	
	2019	87.1	87.5	71.6	
Melaka Tengah	2014	39.7	98.3	52.6	
	2016	77.4	98.1	60.4	
	2019	93.7	93.7	n.a	

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis bekalan air Type of water supply					Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessible to electricity supply			Kemudahan kutipan sampah Garbage collection facility					(%)
		Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessibility to electricity	Tiada bekalan elektrik No electricity	Jumlah Total	Tempat kediaman Living quarters	Kawasan ^a Area	Tiada None None	Jumlah Total			
MELAKA	2014	99.9	0.1	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	63.9	23.0	13.1	100.0			
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	72.1	17.2	10.7	100.0			
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	73.6	25.1	1.3	100.0			
Alor Gajah	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	65.9	17.3	16.8	100.0			
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	67.5	15.8	16.7	100.0			
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	66.8	29.9	3.3	100.0			
Jasin	2014	99.7	0.3	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.0	19.7	26.3	100.0			
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	67.3	15.2	17.5	100.0			
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	66.6	29.8	3.6	100.0			
Melaka Tengah	2014	99.9	0.1	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	65.3	25.3	9.4	100.0			
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.4	18.0	7.6	100.0			
	2019	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	78.0	22.0	0.0	100.0			

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Kutipan sampah di tempat pengumpulan yang jaraknya melebihi 100 meter dari tempat kediaman

Garbage collection in the collection area where the distance is more than 100 meters away from the living quarters

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

Table 71: Number of Harapan Malaysia Community and Malaysiaku Club by administrative district, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	2018	42	46
	2019	62	46
	2020	62	46
Alor Gajah	2018	14	17
	2019	20	16
	2020	20	16
Jasin	2018	11	8
	2019	13	8
	2020	13	8
Melaka Tengah	2018	17	21
	2019	29	22
	2020	29	22

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

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

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen Number of billboards belongs to JaPen
MELAKA	2018	26
	2019	25
	2020	25
Alor Gajah	2018	6
	2019	6
	2020	6
Jasin	2018	10
	2019	9
	2020	9
Melaka Tengah	2018	10
	2019	10
	2020	10

Sumber: Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :**JaPen merujuk kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia**

JaPen refers to Department of Information Malaysia

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa Number of Rural Community Centres
MELAKA	2018	-
	2019	13
	2020	13
Alor Gajah	2018	-
	2019	5
	2020	5
Jasin	2018	-
	2019	4
	2020	4
Melaka Tengah	2018	-
	2019	4
	2020	4

Sumber: Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Jadual 74: Hasil cukai taksiran mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Melaka, 2017-2019

Table 74: Revenue of assessment tax by local authority, Melaka, 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>
MELAKA	2017	196.4
	2018	208.1
	2019	216.2
Alor Gajah	2017	18.9
	2018	20.1
	2019	20.7
Jasin	2017	8.8
	2018	8.7
	2019	10.0
Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah	2017	129.4
	2018	138.3
	2019	140.5
Majlis Perbandaran Hang Tuah Jaya	2017	39.3
	2018	41.0
	2019	45.1

Sumber: Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan

Source: Local Authority

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

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

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Tahun Year	CCTV Kamera litar tertutup Closed-circuit television
MELAKA	2018	107
	2019	107
	2020	107
Alor Gajah	2018	20
	2019	20
	2020	20
Jasin	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Majlis Bandaraya Melaka Bersejarah	2018	58
	2019	58
	2020	58
Majlis Perbandaran Hang Tuah Jaya	2018	29
	2019	29
	2020	29

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Jadual 76: Statistik sisa perbandaran yang dirawat mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2018-2020
 Table 76: Statistics of municipal waste treated by administrative district, Melaka, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Tapak pelupusan Disposal site			Loji rawatan termal Thermal treatment plant		
		Bilangan tapak pelupusan Number of disposal sites	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric tonnes/day)	Bilangan loji rawatan termal Number of thermal treatment plants	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Jumlah berat sisa yang dilupuskan Total amount of residual waste (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric tonnes/day)
MELAKA	2018	1	25.9	950.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	25.9	851.8	-	-	-
	2020	1	25.9	1,078.0	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	1	25.9	950.0	-	-	-
	2019	1	25.9	851.8	-	-	-
	2020	1	25.9	1,078.0	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note:

Ha Merujuk kepada Hektar
Refers to Hectare

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of programmes</i>
MELAKA	101
Alor Gajah	16
Jasin	33
Melaka Tengah	52

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

Jadual 78: Bilangan tempat ibadah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan agama, Melaka, 2020

Table 78: Number of place of worships by administrative district and religious, Melaka, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Jumlah Total	Islam Muslim		Bukan Islam Non-Muslim			
		Masjid Mosque	Surau	Tokong Chinese Temple	Kuil Hindu Temple	Gereja Church	Lain-lain Others
MELAKA	1077	213	858	3	2	1	-
Alor Gajah	393	73	320	-	-	-	-
Jasin	205	54	149	-	1	1	-
Melaka Tengah	479	86	389	3	1	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019^e	2020^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	4,567	4,443	4,598
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	62	68	61
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	16,335	16,745	15,322
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1,496	1,358	992
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	19,769	20,924	19,952
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	3,850	4,108	4,028
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	7,474	8,004	7,273
Kewangan & insurans, harta tanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	2,608	2,762	2,688
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	2,510	2,648	2,417
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	3,288	3,401	3,547
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	185	62	104
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	42,376	43,590	41,029

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

Table 80: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Melaka, 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>	-1.2	-2.9	3.7	10.8	10.2	11.2
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	9.5	9.6	-10.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	4.6	2.5	-8.5	38.5	38.4	37.3
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-13.1	-9.2	-26.9	3.5	3.1	2.4
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	6.0	6.0	-4.6	46.6	48.0	48.6
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	5.7	6.7	-2.0	9.1	9.4	9.8
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	7.5	7.1	-9.1	17.6	18.4	17.7
Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	5.0	5.9	-2.7	6.2	6.3	6.6
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	5.5	5.5	-8.8	5.9	6.1	5.9
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	4.3	3.4	4.3	7.8	7.8	8.6
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	-4.6	-66.5	67.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	3.8	2.9	-5.9	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, Melaka, 2018-2020
 Table 81: Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by main groups, Melaka, 2018-2020

Kumpulan utama Main group		Nomor Indeks Index Numbers			Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change	
		2018	2019	2020	2019/2018	2020/2019
	Jumlah Total	120.3	120.4	118.1	0.1	-1.9
01	Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	134.0	135.7	136.7	1.3	0.7
02	Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	168.0	169.6	169.0	1.0	-0.4
03	Pakaian & Kasut Clothing & Footwear	82.8	79.2	77.8	-4.3	-1.8
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	122.9	124.6	120.5	1.4	-3.3
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance	117.8	118.2	117.8	0.3	-0.3
06	Kesihatan Health	118.8	119.6	120.4	0.7	0.7
07	Pengangkutan Transport	111.8	108.0	97.5	-3.4	-9.7
08	Komunikasi Communication	96.3	96.0	97.8	-0.3	1.9
09	Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan Recreation Services & Culture	112.1	112.9	113.2	0.7	0.3
10	Pendidikan Education	125.9	129.8	130.9	3.1	0.8
11	Restoran & Hotel Restaurants & Hotels	126.1	126.6	126.3	0.4	-0.2
12	Pelbagai Barang & Perkhidmatan Miscellaneous Goods & Services	112.2	112.8	114.7	0.5	1.7

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Pintu keluar dan masuk <i>Exit and entrance</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Eksport <i>Export</i>	Import
SARAWAK	2018	8,495	15,598
	2019	7,140	15,841
	2020	8,690	13,149
Sungai Udang	2018	8,396	13,506
	2019	6,881	11,835
	2020	6,480	7,174
Tanjung Bruas	2018	91	1,274
	2019	255	1,294
	2020	329	1,199
Lain-lain	2018	7	818
Others	2019	4	2,712
	2020	1,881	4,776

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	491	3,054,748	1,947,676	1,107,073	11,771	195,619	1,638,585
Alor Gajah	150	546,082	364,931	181,151	2,653	41,289	315,854
Jasin	90	1,689,795	1,351,048	338,747	4,368	82,013	707,954
Melaka Tengah	251	818,871	231,697	587,174	4,750	72,318	614,777

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	352	1,058,476	312,488	745,988	8,168	124,472	1,187,677
Alor Gajah	78	72,288	27,064	45,224	1,078	14,410	146,263
Jasin	60	224,907	89,016	135,891	2,617	42,156	440,663
Melaka Tengah	214	761,281	196,408	564,873	4,473	67,907	600,751

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Table 85: Principal statistics of livestock sub-sector by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	111	1,976,814	1,626,640	350,174	3,371	68,061	443,466
Alor Gajah	63	467,382	335,656	131,725	1,472	25,534	167,989
Jasin	24	1,459,664	1,258,223	201,441	1,726	39,555	265,166
Melaka Tengah	24	49,769	32,761	17,008	173	2,973	10,311

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Table 86: Principal statistics of fisheries sub-sector by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	23	13,181	6,953	6,227	109	1,280	6,111
Alor Gajah	7	3,469	1,450	2,019	45	494	945
Jasin	5	4,974	3,779	1,195	20	259	2,102
Melaka Tengah	11	4,738	1,725	3,013	44	526	3,064

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Table 87: Principal statistics of forestry and logging sub-sector by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	5	6,278	1,595	4,683	123	1,807	1,332
Melaka Tengah ^a	5	6,278	1,595	4,683	123	1,807	1,332

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Alor Gajah dan Jasin
Includes Alor Gajah and Jasin

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bayam Spinach	Bendi Lady's finger	Cekur manis Sweet shoot	Cili merah Chili	Cili padi Hot chili	Daun bawang Spring onion	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	1,093.1	1,915.4	76.6	473.6	88.2	142.7	
	2019	766.0	1,194.6	40.6	194.5	67.3	116.3	
	2020	704.2	1,125.1	60.0	218.0	66.5	90.9	
Alor Gajah	2018	453.4	456.7	37.4	162.2	22.1	18.9	
	2019	301.5	198.9	4.9	78.4	16.1	4.5	
	2020	355.9	381.5	1.7	97.1	23.2	1.3	
Jasin	2018	19.5	176.3	-	31.9	42.6	-	
	2019	13.8	147.4	-	45.5	34.8	-	
	2020	25.0	133.9	-	71.5	34.5	-	
Melaka Tengah	2018	620.1	1,282.4	39.2	279.4	23.5	123.8	
	2019	450.7	848.3	35.7	70.5	16.5	111.9	
	2020	323.3	609.7	58.3	49.4	8.9	89.6	

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Daun saderi Celery	Kacang botol Four-angled bean	Kacang buncis French bean	Kacang Long bean	Kailan Chinese kale	Kangkung Water spinach	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	22.1	272.2	1,454.9	286.3	1,081.5	
	2019	-	20.9	51.8	1,883.0	182.8	919.9	
	2020	-	21.3	72.1	1,286.9	81.6	741.0	
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	226.9	55.2	367.4	
	2019	-	-	-	105.4	-	387.5	
	2020	-	-	-	142.7	-	351.8	
Jasin	2018	-	-	160.8	239.8	-	185.7	
	2019	-	2.5	-	1,077.1	-	131.8	
	2020	-	2.2	1.2	663.3	-	149.2	
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	22.1	111.4	988.2	231.1	528.5	
	2019	-	18.4	51.8	700.5	182.8	400.6	
	2020	-	19.0	70.9	480.9	81.6	240.0	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kobis bulat Round cabbage	Kobis cina Chinese cabbage	Kucai Chinese chives	Kundur Wax gourd	Labu air Bottle gourd	Labu manis Pumpkin
MELAKA	2018	-	-	8.9	5.9	30.2	212.2
	2019	-	-	7.6	50.3	50.9	745.8
	2020	-	2.1	3.9	20.4	20.4	375.2
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	8.2	52.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	3.4	310.1
	2020	-	-	-	16.3	16.3	111.9
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	17.5	5.3
	2019	-	-	-	48.0	41.0	408.2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	196.6
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	8.9	5.9	4.5	154.7
	2019	-	-	7.6	2.3	6.5	27.5
	2020	-	2.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	66.6

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lobak merah Carrot	Lobak putih Radish	Peria Bitter gourd	Peria katak Dwarf bitter gourd	Petola segi Angled loofah	Petola ular Snake gourd	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	0.7	299.5	0.5	299.4		14.3
	2019	-	-	346.7	-	263.5		-
	2020	-	-	233.8	8.3	253.3		-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	4.2	-	-		14.3
	2019	-	-	123.8	-	1.4		-
	2020	-	-	96.0	1.5	16.6		-
Jasin	2018	-	0.7	80.8	0.5	42.4		-
	2019	-	-	42.5	-	37.9		-
	2020	-	-	21.3	5.4	18.9		-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	214.5	-	257.0		-
	2019	-	-	180.4		224.2		-
	2020	-	-	116.4	1.4	217.9		-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Salad Lettuce	Sawi Mustard	Terung Brinjal	Timun Cucumber	Tomato Tomato	Jumlah Total
MELAKA	2018	140.8	2,581.2	1,226.5	1,530.9	0.9	13,258.2
	2019	69.3	1,961.8	783.2	1,119.0	-	10,835.9
	2020	44.8	2,303.7	553.6	1,067.8	-	9,334.5
Alor Gajah	2018	11.8	864.4	230.7	196.9	-	3,182.9
	2019	-	859.9	48.5	248.5	-	2,692.7
	2020	1.3	1,582.3	58.2	216.6	-	3,456.0
Jasin	2018	-	283.8	247.4	287.2	-	1,822.2
	2019	-	187.8	289.8	358.5	-	2,866.6
	2020	-	152.4	147.0	452.7	-	2,075.1
Melaka Tengah	2018	128.9	1,433.1	748.4	1,046.8	0.9	8,253.1
	2019	69.3	914.1	444.8	512.0	-	5,276.5
	2020	43.5	568.9	348.4	398.5	-	3,803.4

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelapa Coconut	Kopi Coffee	Tebu Gula Sugar cane	Teh Tea	Nipah Nipa palm	Pinang Areca nut	Roselle
MELAKA	2018	10,972.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	9,195.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	19,376.2	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	1,319.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,136.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2,120.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	8,982.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7,524.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	16,332.5	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	670.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	535.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	923.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

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	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	106.4	2.2	25.2	-	11,106.7	
	2019	-	108.6	2.4	31.6	13.6	9,351.9	
	2020	-	298.4	8.8	8.6	-	19,699.8	
Alor Gajah	2018	-	83.1	1.7	-	-	1,404.6	
	2019	-	78.1	1.8	-	-	1,215.9	
	2020	-	122.7	5.8	-	-	2,248.7	
Jasin	2018	-	9.4	0.3	-	-	8,992.6	
	2019	-	5.5	0.2	-	-	7,530.0	
	2020	-	11.8	2.8	-	-	16,355.0	
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	13.8	0.2	25.2	-	709.5	
	2019	-	25.0	0.3	31.6	13.6	606.1	
	2020	-	163.9	0.2	8.6	-	1,096.1	

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bonglai	Belalai gajah	Cekur	Dukung anak	Gelenggang	Halia bara	Hempedu bumi Ginger	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Inai Henna	Jarum tujuh bilah	Jering	Kacip fatimah	Kaduk	Kesum	Kunyit hitam Black turmeric
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lidah buaya <i>Aloe vera</i>	Mas cotek	Melada pahit	Mengkudu/ Noni <i>Great morinda</i>	Misai kucing	Mulberi Mulberry	Nilam Sapphire
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pandan	Pecah beling	Pegaga Pennywort	Petai	Petai belalang	(Mt) Pokok teh Tea tree
MELAKA	2018	-	-	44.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	8.0	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	9.1	0.4	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	44.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	8.0	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	9.1	-	-	-

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pudina Mint	Selasih Basil	Serai wangi Fragrant lemon grass	Sirih Betel vine	Stevia	Temu lawak
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	49.5	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	42.7	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	42.3	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	49.5	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	42.7	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	42.3	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Terung pipit Turkey berry	Tongkat ali Long jack	Ulam raja The king's salad	Lemon myrtle	Tenggek <i>Euodia redleyi</i>	Jumlah Total	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	-	103.1	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	58.7	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	53.8	
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	49.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	42.7	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	42.7	
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	53.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jagung manis Sweet corn	Kacang tanah Groundnuts	Ubi kayu Cassava	Ubi keladi Yam	Ubi keledek Sweet potato	Tebu kuning Sugar cane	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	1,116.7	-	1,242.4	27.5	574.5	867.2	
	2019	4,064.1	-	1,107.7	28.8	936.9	134.9	
	2020	1,254.5	-	581.1	25.7	239.6	445.8	
Alor Gajah	2018	295.1	-	45.0	1.3	7.4	61.3	
	2019	861.4	-	69.6	-	-	30.9	
	2020	255.9	-	63.6	-	4.8	65.7	
Jasin	2018	323.7	-	818.5	2.8	285.4	172.7	
	2019	1,468.3	-	705.9	-	442.2	24.2	
	2020	825.2	-	254.1	4.0	118.5	61.2	
Melaka Tengah	2018	497.8	-	378.8	23.4	281.7	633.2	
	2019	1,734.4	-	332.2	28.8	494.7	79.9	
	2020	173.4	-	263.4	21.7	116.2	318.8	

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sengkuang Yambean	Ubi badak	Ubi kemili	Ubi kentang Potato	Jumlah Total
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	3,828.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	6,272.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	2,546.6
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	410.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	961.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	390.0
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	1,603.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	2,640.6
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,263.0
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	1,814.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	2,670.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	893.6

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asam gelugor	Asam jawa Tamarind	Bunga kantan Pink cone ginger	Cengklik Clove	Halia Ginger	Kari Curry	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	-	39.6	-	-	-	65.0
	2019	-	-	22.4	-	6.5	-	-
	2020	-	-	17.6	-	3.5	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	6.0	-	4.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-
Jasin	2018	-	-	32.9	-	-	-	65.0
	2019	-	-	16.5	-	2.5	-	-
	2020	-	-	2.7	-	1.5	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	14.9	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kayu manis <i>Cinnamon</i>	Ketumbar <i>Coriander</i>	Kunyit <i>Tumeric</i>	Lada hitam <i>Black pepper</i>	Lengkuas <i>Greater galangal</i>	Limau kasturi <i>Calamondin lime</i>	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	349.1
	2019	-	-	16.3	-	-	-	270.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	296.1
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.8
	2020	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	98.4
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.7
	2019	-	-	16.3	-	-	-	102.9
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.9
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	138.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.7

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Limau nipis Lime	Limau purut Kaffir lime	Pala Nutmeg	Selom	Serai Lemon grass	Jumlah Total
MELAKA	2018	55.1	2.2	-	-	552.5	1,063.4
	2019	72.2	0.0	-	-	271.7	659.2
	2020	60.8	0.3	-	0.3	327.3	705.9
Alor Gajah	2018	40.5	2.2	-	-	25.7	188.4
	2019	66.2	-	-	-	27.1	146.2
	2020	56.8	-	-	0.3	21.7	179.2
Jasin	2018	-	-	-	-	113.9	309.5
	2019	0.3	0.0	-	-	30.0	168.5
	2020	1.1	0.3	-	-	68.8	105.3
Melaka Tengah	2018	14.5	-	-	-	412.9	565.5
	2019	5.6	-	-	-	214.5	344.5
	2020	2.9	-	-	-	236.8	421.4

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Belimbing Starfruit	Betik Papaya	Cempedak	Ciku Sapodilla	Dokong	Duku	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	122.0	2,642.2	486.7	259.3	123.7	192.0	
	2019	25.5	2,385.3	78.3	72.6	15.8	71.5	
	2020	109.6	1,669.3	602.1	68.3	97.8	955.4	
Alor Gajah	2018	2.1	353.2	152.0	95.6	39.5	1.6	
	2019	1.0	664.7	24.8	-	1.9	-	
	2020	7.0	233.1	64.7	-	-	-	
Jasin	2018	12.6	2,085.8	85.9	139.0	43.1	140.6	
	2019	6.3	1,596.5	12.4	69.5	10.8	69.5	
	2020	6.7	1,240.0	487.4	53.5	45.7	927.8	
Melaka Tengah	2018	107.2	203.3	248.8	24.8	41.1	49.8	
	2019	18.2	124.1	41.2	3.1	3.2	2.0	
	2020	95.9	196.2	50.0	14.8	52.1	27.6	

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Duku langsat	Durian	Jambu batu Guava	Langsat	Limau besar Pomelo	Limau manis Sweet orange	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	-	3,118.0	1,219.2	4,150.1	965.0		1.1
	2019	-	3,205.7	815.9	9.3	-		7.6
	2020	-	9,101.2	983.8	88.1	88.6		2.2
Alor Gajah	2018	-	1,522.8	144.7	1.1	0.5		-
	2019	-	1,082.8	95.8	-	-		-
	2020	-	1,793.1	241.7	-	-		-
Jasin	2018	-	675.3	34.9	4,137.4	964.5		1.1
	2019	-	1,529.4	55.0	7.5	-		7.6
	2020	-	6,466.1	47.5	82.6	88.6		2.2
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	920.0	1,039.5	11.6	-		-
	2019	-	593.4	665.1	1.8	-		-
	2020	-	842.0	694.6	5.5	-		-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Mangga Mango	Manggis Mangosteen	Buah naga Dragon fruit	Nanas Pineapple	Nangka Jackfruit	Pisang Banana	(Mt)
MELAKA	2018	131.2	322.3	1,037.6	4.7	540.6	4,929.0	
	2019	118.9	195.9	1,232.5	12.9	248.6	2,966.0	
	2020	535.9	289.1	1,252.8	815.9	495.6	3,445.1	
Alor Gajah	2018	45.4	128.9	773.0	4.7	340.4	3,097.5	
	2019	29.4	74.9	787.4	4.3	194.2	253.5	
	2020	53.8	25.3	742.4	499.5	246.9	604.6	
Jasin	2018	38.3	142.3	260.3	-	7.9	1,104.3	
	2019	25.5	116.6	437.3	8.6	3.4	2,348.3	
	2020	365.9	255.8	483.1	215.5	217.3	2,444.7	
Melaka Tengah	2018	47.5	51.1	4.3	-	192.3	727.1	
	2019	64.0	4.3	7.8	-	51.0	364.2	
	2020	116.2	8.0	27.3	100.9	31.5	395.9	

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, Melaka, 2018-2020 (samb.)

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pulasan	Rambutan	Salak	Tembikai Watermelon	Jumlah Total
MELAKA	2018	6.7	812.4	-	455.9	21,519.7
	2019	0.1	352.6	-	1,907.8	13,722.5
	2020	0.7	1,491.5	-	1,745.9	23,838.8
Alor Gajah	2018	4.4	269.6	-	-	6,977.1
	2019	-	42.6	-	1,245.0	4,502.3
	2020	-	328.2	-	1,304.0	6,144.2
Jasin	2018	-	140.0	-	48.3	10,061.6
	2019	-	226.2	-	237.9	6,768.1
	2020	-	1,034.7	-	121.8	14,586.8
Melaka Tengah	2018	2.2	402.7	-	407.6	4,480.9
	2019	0.1	83.8	-	425.0	2,452.0
	2020	0.7	128.6	-	320.1	3,107.8

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

Table 94: Freshwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Melaka, 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
MELAKA	2018	6,040.8	5,749.3	-	0.5	290.6	-	0.5	-
	2019	3,328.8	3,110.2	-	0.5	215.6	2.5	-	-
	2020	3,234.1	3,061.9	-	-	170.1	2.2	-	-
Alor Gajah	2018	4,807.5	4,806.3	-	-	0.8	-	0.5	-
	2019	2,285.5	2,283.0	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
	2020	2,526.4	2,524.3	-	-	-	2.2	-	-
Jasin	2018	336.4	336.0	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	521.4	520.9	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
	2020	382.9	382.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	896.9	607.1	-	-	289.8	-	-	-
	2019	521.9	306.3	-	-	215.6	-	-	-
	2020	324.8	154.6	-	-	170.1	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

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

Table 95: Brackishwater Aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Melaka, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran	Tahun	Jumlah	Kolam	Sangkar	Tangki air payau	Kandang air payau	Sistem kerang-kerangan	Rumpai laut
Administrative district	Year	Total	Ponds	Cages	Brackishwater tanks	Brackishwater pen culture	Shellfish system	Sea weeds
MELAKA	2018	293.7	288.6	-	-	-	5.1	-
	2019	409.7	360.9	-	-	-	48.8	-
	2020	452.4	406.4	-	-	-	46.0	-
Alor Gajah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasin	2018	293.7	288.6	-	-	-	5.1	-
	2019	401.7	360.9	-	-	-	40.7	-
	2020	443.8	406.4	-	-	-	37.3	-
Melaka Tengah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	8.1	-	-	-	-	8.1	-
	2020	8.7	-	-	-	-	8.7	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishment	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	18	104,828	54,644	50,184	506	9,967	97,282
Alor Gajah	8	72,003	37,128	34,875	356	6,224	69,400
Jasin	3	15,654	7,711	7,943	81	1,636	2,601
Melaka Tengah	7	17,171	9,805	7,366	69	2,108	25,280

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Melaka	1,539	79,280,313	67,376,883	11,903,431	82,694	2,716,073	16,641,435
Alor Gajah	224	18,581,311	15,256,879	3,324,431	17,851	556,016	3,859,870
Jasin	186	1,532,682	1,193,651	339,031	5,823	126,584	375,221
Melaka Tengah	1,129	59,166,320	50,926,352	8,239,969	59,020	2,033,473	12,406,344

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative District	Tahun Years	Jumlah pelaburan <i>Total of investment</i>	Pelaburan domestik <i>Domestic investment</i>	Pelaburan asing <i>Foreign investment</i>	(RM'000)
MELAKA	2018	3,252,369	2,479,291	773,078	
	2019	819,619	551,864	267,755	
	2020	1,956,104	683,951	1,272,153	
Alor Gajah	2018	67,462	50,057	17,405	
	2019	84,696	60,331	24,366	
	2020	433,430	234,238	199,192	
Jasin	2018	32,179	25,997	6,182	
	2019	261,535	222,300	39,235	
	2020	870,179	190,687	679,492	
Melaka Tengah	2018	3,152,729	2,403,238	749,491	
	2019	473,388	269,234	204,154	
	2020	652,495	259,026	393,469	

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

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
JUMLAH	2018	3,252,369	2,479,291	773,078	
TOTAL	2019	879,338	609,454	269,884	
	2020	1,956,103	683,950	1,272,153	
Pembuatan Makanan <i>Food Manufacturing</i>	2018	88,258	56,746	31,512	
	2019	221,292	174,381	46,912	
	2020	9,944	9,944	-	
Minuman dan Tembakau <i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	2018	9,400	-	9,400	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	9,521	9,521	-	
Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil <i>Textiles and Textile Products</i>	2018	36,380	36,380	-	
	2019	12,876	3,372	9,504	
	2020	1,572	900	672	
Kulit dan Produk Kulit <i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Kayu dan Produk Kayu <i>Wood and Wood Products</i>	2018	-	15,575	-	
	2019	-	10,300	-	
	2020	-	5,276	-	
Perabot dan Peralatan <i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	2018	5,024	5,024	-	
	2019	252	252	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan <i>Paper, Printing and Publishing</i>	2018	24,354	24,354	-	
	2019	62,490	62,490	-	
	2020	61,926	61,926	-	
Kimia dan Produk Kimia <i>Chemical and Chemical Products</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	33,152	2,279	30,872	
	2020	-	-	-	
Produk Petroleum (termasuk Petrokimia) <i>Petroleum Products (including Petrochemical)</i>	2018	2,084,000	2,084,000	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	167,327	167,327	-	
Produk Getah <i>Rubber Products</i>	2018	79,381	19,845	59,535	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	44,040	44,040	-	

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

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
Produk Plastik <i>Plastic Products</i>	2018	43,338	43,338	-	-
	2019	236,354	219,929	16,426	-
	2020	21,767	21,767	-	-
Produk Mineral dan Bukan Logam <i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	2018	2,276	-	2,276	-
	2019	26,000	-	26,000	-
	2020	141,144	-	141,144	-
Produk Logam Asas <i>Basic Metal Products</i>	2018	10,113	7,905	2,208	-
	2019	10,102	5,133	4,969	-
	2020	-	-	-	-
Produk Logam Fabrik <i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>	2018	52,656	52,383	274	-
	2019	13,424	13,424	-	-
	2020	4,632	4,632	-	-
Jentera dan Peralatan <i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	2018	54,701	18,351	36,350	-
	2019	155,147	50,447	104,700	-
	2020	3,017	3,017	-	-
Produk Elektrikal dan Elektronik <i>Electronics and Electrical Products</i>	2018	693,027	61,504	631,522	-
	2019	27,087	5,417	21,670	-
	2020	1,258,606	188,317	1,070,289	-
Peralatan Pengangkutan <i>Transport Equipment</i>	2018	69,461	69,461	-	-
	2019	73,366	64,534	8,832	-
	2020	230,606	172,558	58,048	-
Peralatan Saintifik dan Mengukur <i>Scientific and Measuring Equipment</i>	2018	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-
	2020	2,000	-	2,000	-
Gas Asli <i>Natural Gas</i>	2018	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-
Pelbagai <i>Miscellaneous</i>	2018	-	-	-	-
	2019	7,797	7,797	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-

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, Melaka, 2018-2020

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

Negara Country	2018	2019	2020	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	719,496	269,884	1,272,153	
Australia	5,954	-	-	
France	-	8,832	-	
Netherland	620,202	-	344,000	
Hong Kong	-	22,680	22,918	
Italy	6,542	-	-	
Japan	11,335	13,235	87,387	
Republic of Korea	-	9,504	-	
Singapore	-	46,912	22,578	
Switzerland	21,152	104,700	-	
Taiwan	8,656	31,933	2,469	
China	40,912	30,655	141,144	
Samoa	-	-	336	
Cayman	-	-	647,700	
Lain-lain Others	4,744	1,433	3,621	

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Aneka Variety	Aneka kraf Craft various	Hasil rimba Jungle products	Hasil tanah Crops	Logam Metals	Tekstil Textiles
MELAKA	2018	29	n.a	n.a	4	n.a	19	6
	2019	29	n.a	n.a	4	n.a	19	6
	2020	32	n.a	n.a	5	n.a	19	8
Alor Gajah	2018	10	n.a	n.a	2	n.a	5	3
	2019	11	n.a	n.a	2	n.a	6	3
	2020	13	n.a	n.a	2	n.a	6	5
Jasin	2018	6	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	3	2
	2019	6	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	3	2
	2020	6	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	3	2
Melaka Tengah	2018	13	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	11	1
	2019	12	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	10	1
	2020	13	n.a	n.a	2	n.a	10	1

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, Melaka, 2015

Table 102: Principal statistics of construction sector by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	1,457	2,959,870	1,973,383	986,486	21,763	477,760	430,953
Alor Gajah	309	699,319	472,181	227,138	5,202	117,591	92,385
Jasin	215	266,167	178,492	87,676	2,466	46,178	50,725
Melaka Tengah	933	1,994,384	1,322,711	671,672	14,095	313,990	287,843

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	28,218	16,275,362	6,688,017	9,587,345	133,743	2,610,996	12,479,250
Alor Gajah	4,529	2,657,727	1,182,032	1,475,695	17,982	315,766	1,700,749
Jasin	2,964	778,213	302,479	475,734	10,540	143,513	323,163
Melaka Tengah	20,725	12,839,422	5,203,506	7,635,916	105,221	2,151,717	10,455,338

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 104: Statistik utama industri bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015
 Table 104: Principal statistics of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	6	1,681,802	746,930	934,872	461	35,193	4,023,726
Alor Gajah ^a	6	1,681,802	746,930	934,872	461	35,193	4,023,726
Jasin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^aTermasuk Melaka Tengah
 Includes Melaka Tengah

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

Table 105: Principal statistics of water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	42	526,498	305,944	220,554	2,926	50,255	524,872
Alor Gajah ^a	5	2,679	1,901	778	19	186	886
Melaka Tengah	37	523,820	304,043	219,777	2,907	50,069	523,986

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a Termasuk Jasin
Includes Jasin

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	13,952	6,461,748	2,220,014	4,241,734	57,616	1,166,319	2,190,543
Alor Gajah	2,055	613,373	213,496	399,877	6,634	104,128	127,076
Jasin	1,431	404,613	142,583	262,030	5,096	81,729	93,954
Melaka Tengah	10,466	5,443,762	1,863,935	3,579,827	45,886	980,462	1,969,512

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	16,073	7,764,358	2,646,701	5,117,657	66,223	1,635,436	2,923,916
Alor Gajah	3,141	2,032,097	821,258	1,210,839	12,409	264,237	634,892
Jasin	1,514	532,436	193,563	338,873	5,611	117,362	228,920
Melaka Tengah	11,418	5,199,824	1,631,879	3,567,945	48,203	1,253,837	2,060,104

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 108: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan borong mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2018

Table 108: Principal statistics of wholesale trade sub-sector by administrative district, Melaka, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	2,468	2,638,976	895,626	1,743,349	20,479	446,198	690,821
Alor Gajah	444	586,291	212,050	374,241	3,086	62,005	115,911
Jasin	203	214,626	82,654	131,972	2,098	43,561	58,824
Melaka Tengah	1,821	1,838,059	600,922	1,237,137	15,295	340,632	516,085

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 109: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2018

Table 109: Principal statistics of retail trade sub-sector by administrative district, Melaka, 2018

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)
MELAKA	11,377	3,569,025	1,200,945	2,368,080	35,745	933,773	1,646,657
Alor Gajah	2,058	983,206	460,976	522,230	5,661	117,764	203,720
Jasin	1,131	243,086	64,706	178,380	3,098	63,722	162,286
Melaka Tengah	8,188	2,342,733	675,263	1,667,470	26,986	752,288	1,280,651

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 110: Statistik utama subsektor kenderaan bermotor mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2018

Table 110: Principal statistics of motor vehicles sub-sector by administrative district, Melaka, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	2,228	1,556,357	550,130	1,006,228	9,999	255,464	586,438
Alor Gajah	639	462,600	148,232	314,368	3,662	84,468	315,261
Jasin	180	74,724	46,203	28,521	415	10,079	7,809
Melaka Tengah	1,409	1,019,033	355,694	663,339	5,922	160,917	263,367

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 111: Statistik utama industri pengangkutan & penyimpanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 111: Principal statistics of transportation & storage industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	1,286	820,745	465,041	355,704	5,855	131,324	391,696
Alor Gajah	251	117,035	60,808	56,228	1,026	24,345	81,492
Jasin	174	20,066	8,555	11,512	370	4,350	5,117
Melaka Tengah	861	683,643	395,678	287,965	4,459	102,629	305,087

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 112: Statistik utama industri penginapan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 112: Principal statistics of accommodation industry by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	264	485,039	253,657	231,382	5,846	114,299	1,244,411
Alor Gajah	35	53,281	33,889	19,392	660	12,433	83,398
Jasin	6	1,443	433	1,010	27	271	3,206
Melaka Tengah	223	430,316	219,335	210,981	5,159	101,594	1,157,807

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 113: Statistik utama industri makanan & minuman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 113: Principal statistics of food & beverage industry by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	7,298	1,754,550	937,943	816,607	29,806	202,196	316,590
Alor Gajah	1,425	266,674	140,334	126,340	5,229	25,888	35,763
Jasin	1,011	182,106	93,390	88,716	3,549	15,772	66,717
Melaka Tengah	4,862	1,305,770	704,219	601,550	21,028	160,536	214,110

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 114: Statistik utama industri maklumat & komunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 114: Principal statistics of information & communication industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	87	120,795	62,017	58,777	530	10,720	55,695
Alor Gajah	7	25,041	9,941	15,100	27	547	13,717
Jasin	3	1,096	679	416	15	242	371
Melaka Tengah	77	94,658	51,397	43,261	488	9,931	41,607

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 115: Statistik utama industri kewangan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 115: Principal statistics of finance industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	486	1,307,810	456,212	851,598	3,616	196,716	931,989
Alor Gajah	35	176,032	50,500	125,532	497	26,817	26,927
Jasin	15	75,112	20,697	54,415	188	11,238	7,859
Melaka Tengah	436	1,056,666	385,015	671,651	2,931	158,661	897,204

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 116: Statistik utama industri hartaanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 116: Principal statistics of real estate industry by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	476	254,749	74,362	180,387	1,429	46,519	436,182
Alor Gajah	28	24,462	4,820	19,642	97	3,872	36,431
Jasin	5	4,370	2,724	1,646	17	427	8,802
Melaka Tengah	443	225,917	66,818	159,099	1,315	42,219	390,949

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	833	425,880	112,061	313,820	5,591	126,946	102,230
Alor Gajah	46	17,043	5,237	11,806	232	5,446	4,129
Jasin	31	5,111	1,335	3,777	108	1,263	1,778
Melaka Tengah	756	403,725	105,489	298,236	5,251	120,237	96,323

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 118: Statistik utama industri pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 118: Principal statistics of administrative & support services industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	728	359,961	181,888	178,073	3,953	63,842	107,900
Alor Gajah	106	30,856	15,701	15,156	473	5,324	10,307
Jasin	67	12,644	5,716	6,928	260	2,624	4,480
Melaka Tengah	555	316,461	160,471	155,990	3,220	55,895	93,113

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 119: Statistik utama industri pendidikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 119: Principal statistics of education industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	456	666,174	183,575	482,599	4,866	223,430	1,244,146
Alor Gajah	43	168,617	63,283	105,334	912	45,986	90,416
Jasin	30	44,879	13,356	31,523	356	18,253	73,628
Melaka Tengah	383	452,678	106,936	345,742	3,598	159,191	1,080,102

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 120: Statistik utama industri kesihatan & kerja sosial mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 120: Principal statistics of health & social work industry by administrative district, Melaka, 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)
MELAKA	575	777,128	378,997	398,130	5,252	158,839	356,430
Alor Gajah	48	126,008	63,397	62,611	952	26,351	71,796
Jasin	28	9,215	4,169	5,046	118	2,298	3,137
Melaka Tengah	499	641,905	311,431	330,474	4,182	130,190	281,497

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 121: Statistik utama industri kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 121: Principal statistics of arts, entertainment & recreation industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	304	445,851	218,569	227,282	2,567	46,711	446,454
Alor Gajah	41	246,404	138,525	107,879	698	16,520	296,479
Jasin	29	7,014	3,361	3,653	211	3,097	50,157
Melaka Tengah	234	192,433	76,683	115,750	1,658	27,095	99,818

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 122: Statistik utama industri persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Melaka, 2015

Table 122: Principal statistics of personal & other activities industry by administrative district, Melaka, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MELAKA	1,425	186,633	90,807	95,827	3,429	37,687	106,385
Alor Gajah	406	28,228	17,470	10,758	384	3,352	35,125
Jasin	130	8,361	3,875	4,486	212	1,809	3,442
Melaka Tengah	889	150,045	69,462	80,583	2,833	32,526	67,818

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 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	0.337 (2016)	0.383	n.a
	2. Insiden kemiskinan/ Incidence of poverty (%)	2.6 (2016)	3.9	n.a
	3. Ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar dengan sistem eKasih/ Registered head of poor households with eKasih	573	766	722
Matlamat 2 Kelaparan Sifar Goal 2 Zero Hunger 	1. Pengeluaran tanaman sayur-sayuran utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main vegetables (Metric tonnes)	13,258.2	10,835.2	9,334.5
	2. Pengeluaran tanaman ladang (Tan metrik)/ Production of cash crops (Metric tonnes)	3,828.3	6,272.5	2,546.6
	3. Pengeluaran herba utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main herbs (Metric tonnes)	103.1	58.7	53.8
	4. Pengeluaran rempah ratus (Tan metrik)/ Production of spices (Metric tonnes)	1,063.4	659.2	705.9
	5. Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main fruits (Metric tonnes)	21,519.7	13,722.5	23,838.8
	6. Pengeluaran tanaman industri (Tan metrik)/ Production of industrial crops (Metric tonnes)	11,106.7	9,351.9	19,699.8
Matlamat 3 Kesihatan yang baik dan Kesejahteraan Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 	1. Bilangan kelahiran hidup/ Number of live births	14,388	14,086	13,841
	2. Bilangan kematian/ Number of deaths	5,407	5,542	5,440
	3. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main Causes of deaths (medically certified)	Ischaemic heart disease (728)	Ischaemic heart disease (569)	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 (1,138)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (925)	n.a
	5. Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of road accidents	19,120	19,593	14,543
	6. Bilangan kecederaan disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of injuries due to road accidents	166	189	235
	7. Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of deaths due to road accidents	191	217	151
Matlamat 5 Kesaksamaan Gender Goal 5 Gender Equality 	1. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims marriages	5,199	5,144	n.a
	2. Bilangan perceraian Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims divorces	1,367	1,567	n.a
	3. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims marriages	1,772	1,680	n.a
	4. Bilangan perceraian Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non- Muslims divorces	346	434	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, Melaka, 2020 (samb:)

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Melaka, 2020 (cont'd)

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 7 Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	1.Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan bekalan elektrik/ Percentage households received accessible to electricity	100.0 (2016)	100.0	n.a
Matlamat 8 Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 	1.Tenaga buruh/ Labour force ('000) 2.Bilangan pertubuhan/ Number of establishments • Pertanian/ Agriculture • Perlombongan & Pengkuarian/ Mining & Quarrying • Pembuatan/ Manufacturing • Pembinaan/ Construction • Perkhidmatan/ Services 3.KDNK (pada harga malar) – RM Juta/ GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million	421.2 40,667 776 42 1,628 3,159 35,062 42,376	432.9 41,118 826 60 1,790 3,339 35,103 43,590	426.8 38,986 752 56 1,779 3,235 33,164 41,029
Matlamat 9 Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 	1.Panjang jalan/ Road length (KM)	5,789.1	5,948.0	9,402.0
Matlamat 10 Mengurangkan Ketidaksamaan Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities 	1.Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah/ Median of monthly household gross income (RM) 2.Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata/ Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)	5,588 (2016) 6,849 (2016)	6,054 7,741	Anggaran/ Estimated 5,447 Anggaran/ Estimated 7,186
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 (Ton metrik/hari) Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day)	950.0	851.8	1,078.0
Matlamat 16 Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 	1.Jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM/ Violent crime reported to PDRM (Bilangan/ Number) 2.CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan/ CCTV in Local Authority area (Bilangan/ Number)	621 107	460 107	366 107

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 dihitung pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020) mengikut tempat tinggal biasa mereka.

Soal selidik (Dokumen 2) telah digunakan untuk mengisi maklumat bagi orang yang berada di tempat tinggal persendirian manakala soal selidik (Dokumen 3a dan 3b) telah digunakan untuk tempat kediaman beramai-ramai seperti asrama kolej/ universiti, asrama perubatan, rumah kebajikan/ institusi sosial, berek polis/ tentera, penjara dan orang yang tiada tempat tinggal.

Pendekatan **de jure** telah diguna pakai untuk Banci Malaysia 2020. Pembancian dijalankan ke atas semua orang di tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada 7 Julai 2020 iaitu merujuk kepada mereka yang telah atau akan tinggal sebagai ahli biasa isi rumah ini bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun 2020 yang meliputi:

- a. Bayi yang lahir pada atau sebelum Hari Banci dan masih hidup pada Hari Banci (7Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia pada atau selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penyewa, penumpang, pelawat, pembantu rumah, orang tua dan saudara mara yang biasa tinggal bersama IR ini;
- d. Pelajar (sekolah rendah dan menengah) yang tinggal di asrama (di Malaysia) dalam tahun 2020;
- e. Ahli biasa yang tiada di TK ini **untuk tempoh kurang dari 6 bulan** kerana bekerja, berkursus, bercuti, melancong ke tempat lain (dalam dan luar negara), mengunjungi tempat ibadat dan lain-lain; dan
- f. Sesiapa yang berada/ akan berada di hospital untuk tempoh kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

Berikutan penularan COVID-19 di seluruh negara, operasi banci telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 dan ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021. Pengiraan penduduk diselaraskan semula dengan tempoh rujukan banci.

LIPUTAN BANCI

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

- a. Bayi yang lahir selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia sebelum Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penuntut Malaysia yang telah berada di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih 6 bulan dalam tahun 2020; dan
- d. Rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Bagi tujuan binci ini, beberapa konsep digunakan iaitu:

Tempat Kediaman (TK)

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan 'berasingan' dan 'bebas' adalah seperti berikut:

a. Berasingan

Struktur adalah dianggap berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar dan sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

b. Bebas

Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari tangga umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan sesiapa pun).

Isi Rumah (IR)

Isi rumah terdiri daripada orang yang bersaudara dan/ atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR)

Ahli isi rumah yang biasa tinggal di tempat kediaman ini dan dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli-ahli isi rumah yang lain.

Ahli Biasa

Ahli isi rumah (AIR) yang telah atau akan tinggal bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun banci, walaupun tiada semasa banci dijalankan.

Untuk tujuan penjadualan dan analisis, klasifikasi kumpulan etnik adalah berdasarkan klasifikasi yang telah disahkan oleh *Inter Agency Technical Committee* (IATC). Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Semenanjung Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Melayu	Melayu	Melayu
Bumiputera lain	Kadazan/Dusun Bajau	Iban
	Murut	Bidayuh
	Bumiputera lain	Melanau
		Bumiputera lain
Cina	Cina	Cina
India	India	India
Lain-lain	Lain-lain	Lain-lain
Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara

Selain daripada klasifikasi kumpulan etnik ini, etnik terperinci berdasarkan data yang diperoleh akan diterbitkan dari semasa ke semasa. Semua maklumat yang dikutip semasa banci termasuk kumpulan etnik dan kewarganegaraan adalah berdasarkan kepada jawapan responden dan tidak merujuk kepada sebarang dokumen rasmi.

Maklumat kewarganegaraan harus digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ianya tertakluk kepada ralat kandungan dan liputan terutamanya bagi bukan warganegara seperti banci.

Bagi tujuan penerbitan ini, beberapa istilah telah digunakan dan didefinisikan seperti berikut:

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan telah dikira sebagai:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Di mana,

r = purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

n = bilangan tahun yang tepat di antara P_0 dan P_n

P_0 = penduduk pada tahun asal

P_n = penduduk pada tahun kemudiannya

\ln = logaritma asli

Nisbah jantina

Nisbah jantina ialah bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

$$\text{Nisbah jantina} = \frac{\text{Bilangan lelaki dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan perempuan dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

Purata saiz isi rumah

Purata saiz isi rumah ialah bilangan orang bagi setiap isi rumah, dan dikira seperti berikut:

$$\text{Purata saiz isi rumah} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk}}{\text{Bilangan isi rumah}}$$

Kepadatan penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk bagi satu kilometer persegi ialah nisbah penduduk sesebuah kawasan geografi yang tertentu pada keluasan kilometer persegi untuk kawasan yang sama.

PERUBAHAN KAWASAN/ SEMPADAN

Selepas tahun 2010, terdapat beberapa penubuhan kawasan baru atau perubahan sempadan yang telah diwartakan oleh pihak berkuasa berkenaan untuk wilayah persekutuan dan daerah pentadbiran. Senarai lampiran berkaitan penubuhan kawasan baru dan perubahan sempadan adalah seperti berikut:

- Lampiran 1 : Penubuhan Daerah Pentadbiran Baru Pada Banci 2020
- Lampiran 2 : Senarai Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Yang Termasuk Di Dalam Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Lain
- Lampiran 3 : Senarai Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Yang Terlibat Dengan Penubuhan atau Perubahan Sempadan Dan Nama, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 4 : Bilangan Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 5 : Peta menunjukkan sempadan Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia 2020

Data DP yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini bagi tahun 1991, 2000 dan 2010 disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira daerah pentadbiran baru yang diwujudkan dan perubahan sempadan yang berlaku.

PETA MALAYSIA

Dalam penerbitan ini turut dimasukkan peta Malaysia (Lampiran 5) yang menunjukkan dua entiti geografi iaitu Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah/ Sarawak. Setiap satunya dilukis mengikut skala masing-masing. Walaupun dipisahkan oleh Laut China Selatan sejauh 500 kilometer, peta berkenaan dilukiskan berhampiran untuk mencapai maksud yang lebih jelas. Unit geografi yang ditunjukkan dalam peta meliputi 156 daerah pentadbiran serta tiga wilayah persekutuan iaitu Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya.

INDIKATOR DEMOGRAFI

Semua indikator demografi di dalam laporan ini dikira menggunakan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun. Walaubagaimanapun, indicator di peringkat daerah dikira menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun adalah berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang telah disesuaikan untuk kurang penghitungan.

Rekod kelahiran hidup, kelahiran mati dan kematian yang diperoleh dari Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) adalah meliputi seluruh Malaysia. Bilangan kematian perinatal meliputi kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada tujuh hari. Bilangan kematian ibu bersalin adalah meliputi kematian yang disebabkan gangguan mental. Data kematian di Sabah telah disesuaikan dengan angka kurang liputan pendaftaran yang diperoleh daripada hasil Kajian Kurang Liputan Pendaftaran Kematian di Sabah yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

KONSEP

Statistik Kematian dan Kelahiran:

i. Pertambahan semula jadi

Merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara kelahiran dan kematian.

ii. Kelahiran hidup

Merujuk kepada kelahiran yang bernyawa semasa dilahirkan walaupun hanya seketika.

iii. Kelahiran mati

Merujuk kepada kelahiran selepas kehamilan 28 minggu atau lebih yang tiada tanda bernyawa semasa dilahirkan.

iv. Kematian perinatal

Merujuk kepada kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu minggu.

v. Kematian neonatal

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada 28 hari.

vi. Kematian bayi

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu tahun.

vii. Kematian kanak-kanak

Merujuk kepada kematian kanak-kanak yang berumur 1-4 tahun.

viii. Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi dan kanak-kanak yang berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun.

ix. Kematian ibu bersalin

Kematian seorang wanita semasa hamil atau dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin atau keguguran atau pengguguran tanpa mengira tempoh dan lokasi kehamilan; akibat dari sebarang penyebab yang berkaitan atau diterukkan lagi oleh kehamilan atau pengendaliannya; tetapi bukan disebabkan oleh kemalangan atau penyakit sampingan lain.

x. Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran oleh ibu bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam sesuatu tahun, bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

xi. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan anak yang akan dilahirkan sekiranya seseorang perempuan terus hidup sehingga akhir tempoh reproduktifnya dan di sepanjang tempoh itu tertakluk kepada kadar kesuburan umur tertentu bagi sesuatu tahun. [Kadar ini diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan kadar kesuburan umur tertentu perempuan yang berumur 15-49 tahun (mengikut kumpulan umur lima tahun) dan didarabkan dengan 5].

xii. Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada purata kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk mengikut umur tertentu.

PENGESAHAN SEBAB KEMATIAN

Pengesahan sebab kematian

- i. Maklumat sebab kematian terbahagi kepada dua iaitu sebab kematian yang disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan. Sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Koroner merupakan pegawai awam yang menyiasat kes kematian mengejut yang puncanya disyaki ada kaitan dengan kes jenayah. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh pengesah yang tidak mempunyai kelayakan perubatan seperti polis atau orang perseorangan.
- ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah melaksanakan verifikasi data penyebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan peratusan sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan. Sistem ini dikenali sebagai 'Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan'.
- iii. Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan ini adalah bertujuan untuk menambah baik pelaporan dan penulisan sebab kematian yang berlaku di luar premis kesihatan (hospital) dan tidak bertujuan untuk mengubah mana-mana Akta sedia ada, tidak boleh digunakan untuk mengubah sebab kematian sedia ada dalam pendaftaran di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) dan tidak boleh digunakan untuk kes-kes mahkamah.

Pengkodan sebab kematian

Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikod berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10)*. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan dikod berdasarkan Buku Kod Sebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Versi 3 yang telah dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berdasarkan persetujuan dengan pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, Polis Diraja Malaysia dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur.

LIPUTAN DAN KEKANGAN

Liputan

- i. Perangkaan Perkahwinan dan Perceraian, Malaysia, 2021 mengandungi statistik perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam dan Orang Bukan Islam bagi tahun rujukan 2019 dan 2020 mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran, jantina, kumpulan umur dan etnik.
- ii. Data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri (JAIN), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) dan Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia (JKSM). Sementara itu, data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Bukan Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN).
- iii. Data perceraian Orang Islam yang diperoleh daripada JKSM adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Syariah. Sementara itu, data perceraian Orang Bukan Islam diperoleh daripada JPN adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Sivil.
- iv. Statistik perceraian tidak boleh dibuat perbandingan dengan statistik perkahwinan tahun semasa.

Kekangan

- i. Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan. Data perkahwinan Orang Islam bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak dibekalkan dalam bentuk jadual berformat.
- ii. Pengguna dinasihatkan supaya berhati-hati dalam menginterpretasikan data.

TARIKH PERISTIWA

Statistik yang dipersembahkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut tarikh kejadian perkahwinan dan perceraian bagi tahun rujukan.

MY LOCAL STATS

Maklumat asas

Jalan Persekutuan

Salah satu tugas utama Kementerian Kerja Raya (KKR) adalah membina dan menyelenggara jalan-jalan persekutuan yang diwartakan di bawah Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia. Sehingga kini terdapat lebih daripada 19,000 km jalan persekutuan di seluruh negara termasuk di Sabah dan Sarawak. Jalan-jalan ini telah diberi nama laluan masing-masing dan diselenggara oleh KKR melalui konsep penswastaan. Jalan-jalan persekutuan dikategorikan kepada empat (4) kategori utama, iaitu:-

- i. Jalan Persekutuan Utama;
- ii. Jalan Persekutuan Felda;
- iii. Jalan Persekutuan ke Institusi; dan
- iv. Jalan Persekutuan ke kawasan industri.

Kesemua kategori jalan ini mempunyai sistem penomboran masing-masing yang boleh dilihat pada papan tanda yang tertera di setiap jalan berkenaan.

Jalan Persekutuan adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara negeri ke satu negeri dan dilabelkan dengan kod F atau FT. Jalan negeri dan bandaran adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara bandar ke bandar dan dilabelkan dengan kod negeri-negeri berkenaan.

PERUMAHAN

Bab ini membentangkan perangkaan bagi sektor perumahan meliputi bilangan unit rumah kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut jenis perumahan. Siap dibina adalah terma yang digunakan bagi bangunan yang mana kerja pembinaan bangunan telah siap dan Sijil Layak Menduduki (CF)/ Sijil Layak Menduduki Sementara (TCF) telah diperoleh dalam tempoh kajian.

Sektor Kediaman

Sektor kediaman adalah harta yang digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal untuk jangka masa panjang tidak seperti rumah tumpangan atau hotel. Sektor ini dilengkapi dengan kemudahan asas. Ada sebahagiannya mendapat kelulusan sementara daripada Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan untuk tujuan lain seperti tadika. Harta ini boleh disewakan atau dihuni sendiri.

Struktur harta kediaman boleh dibina sama ada:

- i. Kekal;
- ii. Separa kekal; dan
- iii. Sementara;

Sektor kediaman termasuk

- i. Harta bertanah dan strata.

Sektor kediaman tidak termasuk:

- i. Rumah setinggan;
- ii. Kuarters institusi;
- iii. Rumah panjang; dan
- iv. Unit kediaman di rumah kedai.

Jenis-jenis tempat kediaman

Teres

Merujuk kepada unit teres satu tingkat atau lebih, termasuk tingkat mezanin dan loteng. Setiap unit individu berkongsi dinding dengan unit bersebelahan di dalam deret yang sama. Deretan mengandungi tiga unit atau lebih. Di pasaran unit-unit teres ini juga dikenali sebagai berangkai, link, super link dan sebagainya.

Berkembar

Unit berkembar (*semi-detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih, bermaksud dua unit yang bersambung antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi atau dinding belakang atau porch.

Sesebuah

Unit sesebuah (*detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih adalah unit individu yang terdiri bebas (*free-standing building*) dan tidak bersambung kepada mana-mana unit lain. Semua unit bertanah dengan hak milik berasingan termasuk dalam jenis ini. (Contoh: banglo, villa, *country home* dan *orchard bungalow*).

Rumah Bandar

Unit rumah bandar (*town house*) satu tingkat atau lebih merupakan unit kediaman individu yang bercantum secara menegak dan mendatar antara satu sama lain dalam satu blok. Setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata dengan pintu akses berasingan.

Berkelompok

Unit rumah kelompok (*cluster*) merupakan sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih yang bercantum secara membekang dan sisi dengan unit bersebelahan dan mempunyai hak milik berasingan serta tiada lorong belakang. Setiap kelompok mengandungi minimum empat unit rumah.

Unit berkelompok (*cluster*) adalah:

- i. Sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Bersambung di antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi dan dinding belakang; dan
- iii. Tidak mempunyai lorong belakang.

Pangsa (*Flat*)

Rumah pangsa (*flat*) adalah bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya melebihi satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata.

Jenis pembangunan:

- i. Bertingkat rendah;
- ii. Bertingkat sederhana; dan
- iii. Bertingkat tinggi.

Antara kemudahan awam yang disediakan:

- i. Ruang niaga;
- ii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iii. Tempat pembuangan sampah; dan
- iv. Lif.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Terdapat juga rumah pangsa bertingkat rendah tanpa lif.

Pangsapuri (Apartment)

Pangsapuri merupakan bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Kemudahan awam adalah lebih baik daripada yang terdapat di rumah pangsa.

Antara kemudahan tambahan yang disediakan meliputi:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian; dan
- iv. Sistem keselamatan.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Nilai pasaran pangsapuri lebih tinggi daripada rumah pangsa.

Kondominium

Kondominium adalah bangunan kediaman mewah berbilang tingkat di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Lazimnya kepadatan setiap tingkat adalah lebih rendah dari rumah pangsa dan pangsapuri.

Kemudahan yang disediakan adalah lebih baik daripada pangaspuri. 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 pangaspuri.

Klasifikasi Kediaman

Kos Rendah

- i. Rumah kos rendah meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan pembeli dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan persekutuan dan kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Rumah ini juga dikenali sebagai:
 - a. Rumah mesra rakyat;
 - b. Rumah mampu milik;
 - c. Projek perumahan rakyat;
 - d. Rumah murah; dan
 - e. Perumahan awam kos rendah.

Kos Sederhana Rendah

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan senarai pembelinya dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Harga jualan lebih tinggi dari rumah kos rendah mengikut garis panduan kerajaan.

Kos Sederhana

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana rendah atau kos rendah (bagi negeri yang tiada kos sederhana rendah); dan
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT).

Kos Tinggi

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia boleh terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana;
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan KPCT; dan
- v. Kemasan lebih baik.

Tempat kediaman kosong

Tempat kediaman dikelaskan sebagai kosong jika biasanya ia tidak diduduki dan tidak digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal biasa pada Hari Banci. Kekosongan tempat kediaman ini mungkin disebabkan oleh:

- i. Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual;
- ii. Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai;
- iii. Rumah peranginan;
- iv. Rumah pekerja bermusim;
- v. Hampir roboh; dan
- vi. Lain-lain.

GUNA TENAGA

Tenaga Buruh

Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

Bekerja

Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- i. Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
- ii. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula; dan
- iii. Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Mereka yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan merupakan guna tenaga penuh.

Penganggur

Penganggur adalah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.

Penganggur aktif adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- i. Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- ii. Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan
- iii. Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan.

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

Kadar Pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran ialah perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

$$\text{Kadar pengangguran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penganggur}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

Luar Tenaga Buruh

Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

Pencapaian Pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

- ii. Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

- iii. Menengah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

- iv. Tertiari

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO-08) seperti berikut:

- i. Pengurus;
- ii. Profesional;
- iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;
- iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian;
- v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan;
- vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan;
- vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan;
- viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang; dan
- ix. Pekerjaan asas.

Industri

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Revision 4.

Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya. Klasifikasi MSIC 2008 Versi 1.0 bagi industri aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

Pusat Perkhidmatan Pekerjaan Awam

Perkhidmatan ini dikendalikan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia melalui JobsMalaysia, Jabatan Tenaga Kerja. Perkhidmatan ini disediakan di semua Pusat JobsMalaysia yang berperanan menjalankan padanan kerja antara pencari kerja dan majikan dalam pasaran buruh melalui kaedah secara dalam talian yang dikenali sebagai Portal JobsMalaysia dan pendekatan *human touch* dengan cara membantu pencari kerja dan majikan mendapatkan pekerjaan dan pekerja yang sesuai. Data yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar di Portal JobsMalaysia.

Kekosongan dan Pemberhentian Pekerja

Kekosongan dan pemberhentian pekerja yang dilaporkan oleh majikan dalam bulan semasa di dalam Portal JobsMalaysia.

PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN

Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam penyiasatan ini adalah merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)* yang diterbitkan oleh United Nations.

Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah adalah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barang yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (Jangka masa setahun atau lebih kumpulan).

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah nilai daripada barang dan perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barang dan perkhidmatan atau pendapatan dalam bentuk mata benda untuk memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak ahli isi rumah.

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 kumpulan utama mengikut *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations*:

- 01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol;
- 02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau;
- 03 Pakaian & kasut;
- 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain;
- 05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah;
- 06 Kesihatan;

- 07 Pengangkutan;
- 08 Komunikasi;
- 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan;
- 10 Pendidikan;
- 11 Restoran & hotel;
- 12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan; dan
- 13 Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan.

Walau bagaimanapun, dalam penerbitan ini, item-item perbelanjaan penggunaan merangkumi 12 kumpulan utama (01 - 12) sahaja.

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (CAGR)

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

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

Di mana;

- CAGR kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
 Y_t pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
 Y_0 pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
 t tempoh masa

PENDIDIKAN

Sekolah

Sekolah terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu sekolah rendah dan menengah, meliputi sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan serta sekolah swasta.

Sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan di bawah seliaan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) meliputi sekolah kebangsaan, sekolah jenis kebangsaan (Tamil dan Cina), sekolah agama bantuan kerajaan (SABK) serta sekolah khas. Manakala sekolah agensi kerajaan selain KPM merujuk kepada Maktab Rendah Sains MARA (MRSRM) dan sekolah tentera. Selain itu, terdapat sekolah di bawah seliaan Kerajaan Negeri iaitu sekolah agama negeri dan sekolah agama rakyat.

Sekolah menengah dibahagikan kepada tiga peringkat iaitu menengah rendah, menengah atas dan lepasan menengah mengikut jurusan akademik, teknik dan vokasional. Sekolah Khas merujuk kepada sekolah yang menyediakan pendidikan kepada kanak-kanak kurang upaya yang tidak berupaya mengikuti sistem pendidikan sekolah biasa.

Guru

Bilangan guru termasuk guru terlatih dan tidak terlatih serta guru tetap dan sementara. Guru terbahagi kepada guru sekolah rendah dan menengah.

Murid

Murid sekolah terbahagi kepada empat peringkat iaitu prasekolah, rendah, menengah dan lepasan menengah. Pelajaran peringkat rendah biasanya bermula pada peringkat umur sekurang-kurangnya tujuh tahun dan mengambil masa selama enam tahun bagi menamatkan pelajaran pada peringkat tersebut.

Pada peringkat pelajaran menengah, kumpulan umur adalah 13 hingga 17 tahun. Manakala murid tingkatan enam termasuk dalam peringkat lepasan menengah. Bagi Kolej Vokasional pula, peringkat pengajian terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu peringkat pra-diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 1 dan Tahun 2 serta peringkat Diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 3 dan Tahun 4.

Keputusan Peperiksaan

Terdapat dua peperiksaan utama pada peringkat menengah iaitu Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia dan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun belajar di peringkat menengah atas. Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai tahun 2000. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun berada di kelas pasca menengah. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai 1982.

Kolej Vokasional menawarkan Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) setelah murid berjaya menamatkan 2 tahun pengajian peringkat pra-diploma. Murid yang memperolehi SVM akan menyambung pengajian di peringkat Diploma selama 2 tahun dan akan dianugerahkan Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) setelah menamatkan pengajian.

Pendidikan Tinggi

Kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kemasukan ke institusi pengajian tinggi ialah lulus Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia atau kelulusan yang setaraf dengannya. Pendidikan pada peringkat ini menyediakan kursus tertentu dalam pelbagai bidang pengajian.

Kolej Komuniti

Kolej Komuniti menjadi institusi yang menyediakan keperluan latihan dan kemahiran pada semua peringkat dan memberi peluang pendidikan kepada lepasan menengah sebelum ke pasaran tenaga kerja atau melanjutkan pendidikan ke peringkat lebih tinggi. Pada pertengahan Jun 2001, sebanyak 10 buah kolej komuniti rintis mula beroperasi.

KESIHATAN

Hospital Kerajaan

Hospital Kerajaan ialah semua hospital yang dianggotai oleh sekurang-kurangnya seorang doktor dan menyediakan wad bagi menempatkan pesakit, memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan yang aktif. Pertubuhan yang hanya memberi rawatan penjagaan tidak diambil kira.

Institusi Perubatan Khas

Institusi Perubatan Khas merupakan hospital yang memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan hanya untuk satu disiplin sahaja. Kategori ini tidak termasuk jabatan khas yang terletak di bawah pentadbiran hospital besar yang kadangkala diletakkan di tempat berasingan. Ini memandangkan bilangan katil yang disediakan telah dikira dalam jumlah katil hospital besar.

Katil

Bilangan katil merangkumi katil yang diselenggara secara berterusan bagi menempat dan mengadakan rawatan sepenuh masa kepada pesakit dalaman yang silih berganti. Katil tersebut diletakkan di wad atau di kawasan hospital di mana rawatan perubatan boleh diberi secara berterusan kepada pesakit dalaman. Bilangan katil meliputi jumlah katil yang biasanya terdapat di hospital, termasuk katil berkandang atau buaian yang disediakan bagi bayi yang memerlukan rawatan khas (seperti yang terdapat di Nurseri Rawatan Khas). Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan ini tidak termasuk katil di bilik bersalin, katil yang digunakan selepas pembiusan atau pembedahan, di mana ia tidak diselenggarakan untuk kegunaan pesakit secara berterusan. Katil untuk rawatan pemerhatian atau pemulihan di jabatan pesakit luar dan katil berkandang yang digunakan untuk bayi yang baru lahir di wad obstetrik juga tidak diambil kira. Bilangan katil merujuk kepada katil rasmi.

Doktor Gigi

Doktor gigi terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu Bahagian I dan Bahagian II. Doktor gigi Bahagian I merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar dan mempunyai kelayakan profesional manakala doktor gigi Bahagian II pula merujuk kepada mereka yang juga berdaftar tetapi tidak mempunyai kelayakan profesional.

Jururawat Masyarakat

Jururawat masyarakat terdiri daripada jururawat yang telah diberi latihan tentang perkhidmatan berkaitan kelahiran anak dan kejururawatan am di kawasan luar bandar.

Bidan dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori, iaitu Bidan Bahagian I, Bidan Bahagian II dan Jururawat Desa. Bidan Bahagian I terdiri daripada jururawat yang terlatih yang diberi latihan perbidanan dalam perkhidmatan. Bidan Bahagian II ialah bidan yang dilantik ke jawatan tersebut melalui proses pengambilan biasa dan diberi latihan khusus dalam perbidanan.

Sebab kematian disahkan

Secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikelaskan berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)* yang diterbitkan oleh World Health Organization (2010).

PERKHIDMATAN KEBAJIKAN

Kebajikan sosial meliputi aktiviti dan perkhidmatan bertujuan untuk membantu orang perseorangan, kumpulan dan masyarakat mengatasi masalah sosial yang timbul daripada perubahan persekitaran serta mereka yang memerlukan perhatian dan penjagaan yang khusus. Ini termasuklah program yang dirangka untuk memberi bantuan sosial dan perlindungan kepada mereka yang daif dan memerlukan.

PERHUBUNGAN DAN REKREASI

Pelancong dan Pelawat

Pelawat domestik ditakrifkan sebagai residen atau mereka yang tinggal di Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya setahun termasuk ekspatriat dan bukan warganegara, yang melakukan perjalanan di luar persekitaran biasanya dalam tempoh kurang daripada setahun untuk tujuan perniagaan, mengisi masa lapang atau urusan peribadi selain untuk diambil bekerja di tempat yang dilawati.

Pelawat domestik dikategorikan sebagai:

- i. Pelancong domestik merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya satu malam (24 jam).
- ii. Pelawat harian merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia kurang daripada 24 jam.

Premis Penginapan

Premis penginapan pelancongan meliputi hotel, rumah inapan, rumah tumpangan, hotel apartment, kondotel, rumah rehat, rumah pemalaman atau mana-mana tempat yang disediakan sebagai tempat penginapan pemalaman atau tempat tidur kepada pelancong.

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM)

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM) adalah satu inisiatif untuk membawa impak ekonomi dan sosial yang positif kepada komuniti luar bandar. Dilengkapi dengan 20 unit komputer bagi setiap premis PIM, pusat ini menyediakan akses internet dan juga latihan teknologi komunikasi dan maklumat (ICT) yang dikendalikan oleh penyelia pusat yang berkhidmat sepenuh masa. Premis-premis PIM juga dibina dengan kelengkapan yang mesra Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) dan kanak-kanak untuk kemudahan pengunjung premis.

Pusat Internet Desa (PID)

Pusat Internet Desa (PID) merupakan satu program telecentre yang mula beroperasi pada tahun 2003 dan menyediakan perkhidmatan mengakses komputer dan internet terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Program ini bertujuan untuk merapatkan jurang digital di antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi memudahkan capaian maklumat tanpa sempadan dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kemahiran menggunakan teknologi digital.

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR)

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR) beroperasi sebagai hub maklumat kepada masyarakat di setiap Pejabat Penerangan Daerah. Pangkalan data ini mengandungi pelbagai maklumat merangkumi semua bidang dan dikemaskini mengikut keperluan dan perubahan semasa. Kini dikenali sebagai Portal 1KLICK.

Penembusan Jalur lebar

Pay-per-use adalah salah satu komponen di dalam langganan mudah alih jalur lebar. Caj pay-per-use boleh dikenakan jika pelanggan melebihi had penggunaan pelan data atau add-on pelan data atau jika mereka memilih untuk menggunakan perkhidmatan sekali-sekala semasa diperlukan di luar pelan data atau add-on pelan data. Langganan data pay-per-use hanya boleh dikira jika pelanggan telah menggunakan untuk mengakses internet dalam tempoh tiga bulan lepas.

Desa Lestari

Program Desa Lestari merupakan salah satu inisiatif Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah (KKLW), dalam usaha mentransformasikan desa menjadi sebuah kawasan yang maju dengan penduduk berpendapatan tinggi.

Perpustakaan

Statistik perpustakaan yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah berkaitan dengan Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia dan Perpustakaan Awam Negeri sahaja. Ia tidak termasuk perpustakaan awam yang dikendalikan oleh Majlis Kerajaan Tempatan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain seperti KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA dan sebagainya.

Perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kedua-dua perpustakaan ini ialah tetap dan bergerak. Data bagi bilangan perpustakaan tetap termasuk perpustakaan pusat, cawangan dan desa. Bilangan keahliannya termasuk keahlian pusat, cawangan, desa, pinjaman kelompok dan keahlian pos. Perkhidmatan bergerak merujuk kepada perpustakaan bergerak yang memberi khidmat secara terus kepada pengguna dari satu hentian ke satu hentian yang lain. Hentian di mana perpustakaan tersebut berhenti tidak diambil kira sebagai pusat perkhidmatan perpustakaan. Keahlian perpustakaan dikategorikan kepada dua iaitu kanak-kanak (berumur bawah 13 tahun) dan dewasa (13 tahun dan lebih).

KEMUDAHAN ASAS

Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC)

Merupakan satu tempat yang melaksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif RTC secara bersepadu yang diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan di bawah *National Blue Ocean Strategy 4* (NBOS4). Kesemua inisiatif ini akan dilaksanakan di RTC dan kawasan 100km radius daripada RTC. Di bawah pelaksanaan program-program di RTC, sebanyak 8 inisiatif telah dikenalpasti, iaitu:

Inisiatif 1 - Latihan Kemahiran Kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Inisiatif 2 - Penubuhan Kios Informasi 1Malaysia

Inisiatif 3 - Pertanian Bernilai Tinggi

Inisiatif 4 - Pemprosesan Produk Agro-Makanan

Inisiatif 5 - Pengurusan Rantaian Bekalan Hasil Pertanian

Inisiatif 6 - Kerjasama Universiti

Inisiatif 7 - Perkhidmatan Keselamatan Makanan dan Farmaseutikal

Inisiatif 8 - Kemudahan Pembiayaan Kewangan kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Pelaksanaan kelapan-lapan inisiatif ini diterajui oleh pelbagai Kementerian di samping kerjasama dan sokongan daripada lain-lain Kementerian berkaitan. Sebagai contoh, dalam pelaksanaan Inisiatif 4, iaitu pemprosesan produk agro-makanan, pengusaha-pengusaha produk industri asas tani dibantu dalam pembangunan produk mereka melalui penjenamaan, pelabelan, pembungkusan dan persijilan dengan bantuan pelbagai agensi, antaranya Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA), Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI) dan Jabatan Kesihatan.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia adalah penjenamaan semula Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M ditubuhkan berdasarkan '1Mukim 1Komuniti' yang memberi penekanan kepada kepelbagaian kaum di sesuatu penempatan sama ada di kampung, estet, kampung orang asli, tanah rancangan atau taman perumahan.

K1M merupakan satu gerakan rakyat secara sukarela, dinamik dan berwawasan berdasarkan semangat Gagasan 1Malaysia untuk memperkasakan semangat perpaduan antara rakyat pelbagai kaum, memupuk semangat sukarelawan, menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan dan menjadi agen perubahan dalam sesuatu komuniti. K1M adalah rakan strategik yang mempunyai rangkaian akar umbi merentasi sempadan agama, budaya, kaum dan geografi yang memainkan peranan sebagai perantara yang berpengaruh antara kerajaan dan rakyat.

Kelab Malaysiaku

Kelab Malaysiaku adalah penjenamaan semula Kelab 1Malaysia. Ia merupakan inisiatif Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dalam merancang dan melaksanakan satu program khas untuk golongan pelajar dan remaja sebagai usaha untuk membanteras gejala negatif dengan memperkenalkan Kelab 1Malaysia sebagai satu aktiviti dan platform remaja ke arah kehidupan sihat, cergas dan sebagai saluran untuk menyemai semangat patriotik. Kelab 1Malaysia ditubuhkan di sekolah-sekolah menengah terpilih seluruh negara sebagai salah satu kegiatan kokurikulum pelajar.

Iklan/ Billboard

Paparan iklan/billboard Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia (JAPEN) diselaraskan oleh Unit Publisiti Luar, Bahagian Komunikasi Visual dan Senireka JAPEN sejak tahun 1970-an di seluruh negara. Paparan iklan ini berfungsi untuk memberi kesedaran kepada orang ramai tentang agenda-agenda utama yang dijalankan oleh kerajaan kepada pengguna jalan raya. Antara kempen berkala yang disiarkan pada paparan iklan ini ialah Perayaan Hari Kebangsaan, Pembentangan Bajet Tahunan, Hari Keputeraan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di Pertuan Agong dan Rukun Negara serta memaparkan kempen-kempen di bawah pelbagai agensi lain seperti Kempen Perangi Rasuah Kejohanan Sukan Asia Tenggara (SEA) dan kempen-kempen utama yang lain.

Sisa

Aliran bahan pepejal, cecair dan gas, serta tenaga, yang dibuang, dilepaskan atau dikeluarkan oleh pertubuhan dan isi rumah melalui proses pengeluaran, penggunaan atau pengumpulan.

Tapak Pelupusan

Mana-mana tapak, selain tambak tanah kebersihan dan tambak tanah lengai, di mana sisu pepejal ditempatkan secara kekal.

Loji Rawatan

Loji tetap atau bergerak dan sistem yang menggabungkan struktur, kelengkapan yang digunakan atau dimaksudkan untuk digunakan bagi merawat dan mengolah sisu pepejal terkawal.

CCTV

Pemasangan CCTV ini dilaksanakan bagi membantu Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dalam meningkatkan tahap keselamatan awam di bandar berdasarkan 15 Langkah Bandar Selamat pada tahun 2010 iaitu melalui Strategi 2 (Memperkasakan Kawasan Sasaran). CCTV ini dipasang di lokasi *Hotspot* iaitu lokasi yang menyumbang kepada kadar indeks jenayah tinggi seperti jenayah jalanan serta jenayah harta benda dan lokasi ini ditentukan oleh pihak Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) dengan kerjasama PBT. Tujuan pemasangan CCTV ini adalah seperti mana berikut:

- a) Membantu pihak PDRM dalam melaksanakan pemantauan di lokasi yang mempunyai kadar indeks jenayah yang tinggi dan;
- b) Membantu pihak PBT dalam melaksanakan penguatkuasaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perbandaran seperti kawalan trafik dan pembuangan sampah haram.

Prasarana Belia dan Sukan

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) dan Kompleks Sukan adalah merupakan prasarana kemudahan belia dan sukan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan bagi tujuan aktiviti rakyat Malaysia terutamanya golongan belia.

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu, Kaedah Pengeluaran (penjumlahan nilai ditambah), Perbelanjaan (penjumlahan perbelanjaan akhir) dan Pendapatan (penjumlahan pendapatan yang diagihkan oleh unit pengeluar residen). Walau bagaimanapun, penyusunan KDNK Negeri di Malaysia hanya menumpu kepada Kaedah Pengeluaran sahaja.

Pada asasnya KDNK ialah konsep nilai ditambah. Ia adalah jumlah nilai ditambah bagi semua pengeluar residen ditambah dengan cukai dan ditolak subsidi atas produk yang tidak termasuk dalam pengiraan output. KDNK berasaskan pendekatan pengeluaran (output) boleh didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barang dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan barang dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran (penggunaan perantaraan) sebelum ditolak penggunaan modal tetap.

Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah kerana ia bersamaan dengan penjumlahan nilai ditambah iaitu jumlah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar unit pengeluaran residen (yang diukur dalam harga pengeluar) dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan (yang diukur dalam nilai pembeli) dan ditambah dengan duti import. Perbezaan di antara output kasar dengan penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai ditambah. Kaedah ini akan dapat menunjukkan sumbangan setiap aktiviti ekonomi terhadap keseluruhan KDNK.

Unit pengeluaran dianggap sebagai residen yang mana; individu atau isi rumah yang tinggal atau menetap di sesebuah negeri bagi tempoh tidak kurang dari satu tahun, manakala bagi pertubuhan pula ialah apabila ia mengekalkan pusat kepentingan ekonominya di wilayah ekonomi negeri tersebut sepanjang tempoh rujukan berkenaan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah terdiri daripada mana-mana kawasan geografi yang ditadbir oleh kerajaan negeri, di mana orang, barang, perkhidmatan, dan modal adalah bergerak secara bebas. KDNK pada harga pasaran/ pembeli mewakili keputusan akhir daripada aktiviti pengeluaran oleh unit pengeluar residen.

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama

Sesuatu unit institusi dianggap residen bagi sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya perkaitan yang kuat antara unit institusi tersebut di wilayah ekonomi tertentu, dengan kata lain, Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama (*System of National Accounts, SNA 2008*).

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama merangkumi kawalan efektif sesebuah kerajaan negeri terhadap aktiviti ekonomi yang dilakukan khususnya ke atas hak pemilikan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah termasuk tanah, ruang udara, pengairan, hak ke atas perikanan, minyak atau mineral. Biasanya, kawalan efektif kerajaan negeri boleh dilihat melalui pemberian lesen, kawalan operasi dan sebagainya.

Sesuatu unit institusi mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi yang dominan dalam sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya lokasi, tempat kediaman, tempat pengeluaran atau lain-lain premis. Setiap unit tersebut terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan transaksi berskala besar bagi satu tempoh masa yang panjang.

KDNK Mengikut Negeri

KDNK mengikut Negeri adalah penyusunan KDNK yang merangkumi 13 buah negeri, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (termasuk W.P. Putrajaya) dan W.P. Labuan. Penyusunan ini hanya dikeluarkan secara tahunan dengan menggunakan kaedah pengeluaran pada harga malar 2010 mengikut kaedah pengeluaran. Konsep dan kaedah yang digariskan adalah berasaskan SNA 2008 yang ditakrifkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

KDNK Pada Harga Malar

KDNK pada harga malar adalah nilai KDNK tanpa kesan harga. KDNK pada harga malar ini penting bagi membolehkan perbandingan sebenar perubahan tingkat pengeluaran/ kuantiti barang dan perkhidmatan yang berlaku dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

Supra State

Berdasarkan System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakannya aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*). *Supra State* pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, *Supra State* merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi 'bakul' tetap barang dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. 'Bakul' ini merujuk kepada barang dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barang yang berlaku dalam bakul ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barang dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Indeks Harga dikira mengikut negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah memandangkan sumbangan relatif yang kecil bagi negeri-negeri tersebut. Semasa Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dijalankan, saiz sampel yang mewakili ketiga-tiga negeri ini tidak mencukupi bagi pengiraan indeks negeri.

EKSPORT DAN IMPORT

Pintu keluar dan masuk

Pintu keluar dan masuk merujuk kepada laluan untuk keluar atau masuk dari negara ini sama ada melalui laut, udara atau tanah (termasuk saluran paip dan kabel). Nilai eksport atau import mengikut negeri berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk tidak menggambarkan eksport atau import oleh negeri berkenaan sebaliknya hanya melalui pintu keluar dan masuk di negeri tersebut sahaja. Sebagai contoh, sesuatu barang mungkin dikeluarkan oleh syarikat di negeri A dan dieksport melalui pintu keluar di negeri B. Berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk, nilai eksport tersebut akan dilaporkan oleh negeri B.

Nilai eksport atau import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk tidak dilaporkan bagi negeri yang mempunyai kurang daripada tiga (3) pintu keluar dan masuk.

PERTANIAN

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Industri ini dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0.

Perhutanan dan Pembalakan

Perhutanan dan pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengekstrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, reja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk belum diproses (kayu cerucuk, kayu pulpa dan lain-lain).

Perikanan dan Akuakultur

Perikanan ialah penangkapan, pemungutan dan pembibitan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pingir pantai, perairan pendalaman dan kuala atas dasar komersil dan untuk kegunaan sendiri, tetapi bukan untuk bersukan.

Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisme akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisme tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

Ternakan

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

Pengeluaran Ternakan

Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembibitan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasilan ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya.

Jelapang Padi

Jelapang Padi ialah skim pengairan yang besar (keluasan melebihi 4,000 hektar) dan diiktiraf oleh kerajaan dalam Dasar Pertanian Negara sebagai kawasan utama pengeluaran padi. Terdapat lapan jelapang padi di Malaysia, iaitu, Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda (MADA), Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Kemubu (KADA), Kawasan Pembangunan Pertanian Bersepadu (IADA) Kerian, IADA Barat Laut Selangor (BLS), IADA Pulau Pinang, IADA Seberang Perak, IADA KETARA dan IADA Kemasin Semerak.

Padi Musim Utama

Musim Utama ialah tempoh bertanam padi yang tidak memerlukan sistem pengairan secara menyeluruh. Dari segi pentadbiran, Musim Utama ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Ogos hingga 28/ 29 Februari tahun berikutnya. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaiian.

Luar Musim

Luar Musim ialah musim kering dan tanaman padi biasanya bergantung kepada sistem pengairan. Dari segi pentadbiran, Luar Musim ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Mac hingga 31 Julai dalam tahun berkenaan. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain;

- a. Perlombongan adalah ditakrif sebagai pengestrakan, pembersihan dan pemanfaatan mineral-mineral semulajadi, berbentuk pepejal seperti arang batu dan bijih, cecair seperti minyak mentah dan berbentuk gas seperti gas asli. Perlombongan termasuk lombong bawah tanah dan lombong permukaan, kuari dan telaga-telaga dan semua kegiatan tambahan untuk pembersihan dan pemanfaatan bijih dan mineral mentah lain seperti pemecahan, penapisan, pembasuhan, pembersihan, penggredan, pengilangan, pengapungan, peleburan, penggentelan, pengkacipan dan persiapan-persiapan lain yang diperlukan bagi menyediakan bahan-bahan ini untuk membolehkannya dipasarkan. Aktiviti perlombongan juga dikelaskan kepada kumpulan-kumpulan berdasarkan mineral utama yang dikeluarkan.
- b. Pengkuarian merujuk kepada aktiviti pengekstrakan dari lombong atau kuari dan pengorekan mendapan lanar (aluvium), pemecahan batu dan penggunaan garam paya. Produk ini digunakan dengan meluas dalam sektor pembinaan (contoh pasir, batu dan lain-lain), pembuatan bahan mentah (contoh tanah liat, gypsum, kalsium, dan lain-lain). Ia termasuk pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit, batu pasir, dan lain-lain, pengkuarian, pemecahan dan pemotongan batu kapur, perlombongan gypsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan pengorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancur batu dan kerikil, pengkuarian pasir dan perlombongan tanah liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin. Ia juga termasuk perlombongan mineral kimia dan baja, pengekstrakan tanah gambut, pengekstrakan garam dan lain-lain.

- c. Petroleum dan gas asli merujuk kepada pengeluaran petroleum mentah, perlombongan dan pengekstrakan minyak daripada minyak batu syal dan pasir minyak dan pengeluaran gas asli dan perolehan semula cecair hidrokarbon. Ia termasuk keseluruhan aktiviti pengoperasian dan/atau pembangunan kelengkapan lapangan minyak dan gas, termasuklah aktiviti seperti penggerudian, penyiapan dan melengkapkan telaga, operasi pengasingan, pemisahan emulsi, peralatan penyahkelodak dan penyambungan aktiviti lapangan untuk petroleum mentah dan semua aktiviti dalam penyediaan minyak dan gas sehingga ke tempat penghantaran daripada pusat pengeluaran. Ia juga termasuk aktiviti sokongan bagi pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas seperti perkhidmatan lapangan minyak dan gas, yang dibuat berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran, eksplorasi telaga minyak dan gas dan penggerudian ujian dan aktiviti penggerekan (*boring*) yang baru diliputi dalam Banci Ekonomi 2016.

PEMBUATAN

Pembuatan adalah ditakrifkan sebagai perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit. Sebanyak 259 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen C – Pembuatan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pemberian dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya. Sebanyak 72 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen F – Pembinaan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PERKHIDMATAN

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Elektrik, Gas, Wap dan Pendingin Udara)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dengan aktiviti bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara sebagai kegiatan utama. Sebanyak lapan industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen D, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara elektrik.

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Air dan Pembentungan, Pengurusan Sisa & Aktiviti Pemulihan)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan. Sebanyak 18 kod industri di peringkat 5-digit diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen E mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Takrif yang digunakan adalah selaras dengan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0 iaitu aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa (termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan) seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini.

Perdagangan Edaran

Perdagangan edaran merangkumi perdagangan borong, perdagangan runcit dan kenderaan bermotor.

Perdagangan Borong

Perdagangan Borong meliputi tujuh kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan borong berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran;
- ii. Jualan borong bahan mentah pertanian dan haiwan hidup;
- iii. Jualan borong makanan, minuman dan tembakau;
- iv. Jual borong barang isi rumah;
- v. Jualan borong jentera, peralatan dan bekalan;
- vi. Lain-lain pengkhususan jual borong; dan
- vii. Perdagangan borong tanpa pengkhususan.

Perdagangan Runcit

Perdagangan Runcit meliputi sembilan kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan runcit di kedai bukan pengkhususan;
- ii. Jualan runcit makanan, minuman dan tembakau di kedai pengkhususan;
- iii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual bahan api kendaraan;
- iv. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan komunikasi dan maklumat;
- v. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan lain isi rumah;
- vi. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang kesenian dan rekreasi;
- vii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang lain;
- viii. Jualan runcit di gerai dan pasar; dan
- ix. Jualan runcit bukan di kedai, gerai atau pasar.

Kenderaan Bermotor

Kenderaan Bermotor meliputi empat kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan kenderaan bermotor;
- ii. Penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor;
- iii. Jualan komponen dan aksesori kenderaan bermotor; dan
- iv. Jualan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan motosikal dan komponen dan aksesori berkaitan.

Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan

Aktiviti perkhidmatan pengangkutan & penyimpanan adalah seperti berikut:

Pengangkutan darat

- i. Kereta api/ Transit Aliran Ringan;
- ii. Perkhidmatan bas;
- iii. Perkhidmatan teksi & kereta sewa;
- iv. Pengangkutan muatan jalan raya; dan
- v. Pengangkutan darat lain.

Pengangkutan air

- i. Pengangkutan laut; dan
- ii. Pengangkutan air pedalaman.

Pengangkutan udara

- i. Pengangkutan udara.

Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan

- i. Penyimpanan & gudang;
- ii. Pengoperasian terminal;
- iii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iv. Pengoperasian lebuhraya;
- v. Pengoperasian pelabuhan;
- vi. Pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan;
- vii. Agensi perkapalan & penghantaran; dan
- viii. Lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan.

Perkhidmatan pos & kurier

- i. Perkhidmatan pos & kurier.

Perkhidmatan Kewangan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan kewangan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti perantaraan kewangan;
- ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan;

- iii. Aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans/ takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan
- iv. Aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen.

Perkhidmatan Hartanah

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan harta tanah yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti harta tanah bagi harta milikan sendiri atau pajakan; dan
- ii. Aktiviti harta tanah atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak.

Perkhidmatan Penginapan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan penginapan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama seperti berikut:

- i. Hotel dan hotel resort;
- ii. Hotel bajet;
- iii. Hotel apartmen;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu;
- vi. *Bed and breakfast unit*;
- vii. Asrama;
- viii. Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain; dan
- ix. Tapak perkhembahan/ taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler.

Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan maklumat dan komunikasi yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Penerbitan;
- ii. Penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik;
- iii. Pemprograman dan penyiaran;
- iv. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi;
- v. Pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan; dan
- vi. Perkhidmatan maklumat.

Pertubuhan

Sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai 'satu unit ekonomi yang bergiatan di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis aktiviti ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal'. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya. Bagi pertubuhan yang menjalankan pelbagai aktiviti, unit yang bergiatan dalam aktiviti yang berasingan dalam satu lokasi yang sama terdiri daripada entiti pertubuhan yang berbeza.

Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah ialah tambahan kepada nilai komoditi dan perkhidmatan yang disumbangkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan dan ia diperoleh daripada perbezaan nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

Bilangan Pekerja

Bilangan pekerja dalam sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah bilangan orang yang diambil bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja termasuk semua pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif, pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji dan pekerja bergaji. Termasuk dalam golongan ini ialah pekerja sambilan yang terdapat di dalam daftar gaji dan pekerja yang mogok, berpiket dan bercuti jangka pendek (cuti sakit, cuti rehat atau cuti kecemasan). Tidak termasuk pekerja yang cuti berpanjangan.

Nilai Harta Tetap

Harta tetap meliputi semua barang, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara dan aset tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun (seperti tanah, bangunan, jentera dan alat kelengkapan, termasuk kelengkapan pengangkutan). Nilai yang dilaporkan adalah nilai seperti pada penghujung tahun rujukan dan ia mengikut buku akaun unit yang melaporkan. Ia termasuk perolehan baru sepanjang tahun berkenaan tetapi tidak termasuk harta yang dilupuskan pada tahun tersebut. Ianya adalah nilai bersih setelah ditolak susut nilai.

FORMULA

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

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \textbf{Kadar Kelahiran Kasar} & = & \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \textbf{Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah} & = & 5 \sum_i \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \textbf{Kadar Kematian Kasar} & = & \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000 \end{array}$$

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

Kadar Mortaliti Perinatal	=	$\frac{(\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 minggu} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Neonatal	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 28 hari dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Bayi	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Kanak-Kanak	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur 1 – 4 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi umur 1-4 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Kurang 5 Tahun	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang 5 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa dalam melahirkan tempoh anak atau kematian 42 hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100,000$
Kadar Kematiian Umur Tertentu	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$

SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
..	Tidak diperoleh
-	Kosong/ Tiada Data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
P.B.T.	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
D.B.	Dewan Bandaraya
M.B.	Majlis Bandaraya
M.P.	Majlis Perbandaran
M.D.	Majlis Daerah
M.D.L.B.	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar
L.B.	Lembaga Bandaran
L.K.	Lembaga Kemajuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan

PEMBUNDARAN ANGKA

Hasil tambah bagi peratusan mungkin tidak sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan.

SENARAI DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MUKIM DAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)



INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census that was conducted since the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Previous censuses were carried out in 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010. The Census 2020 provides information on the characteristics of living quarters, households and population in Malaysia as a benchmark for the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Census data form the basis for monitoring population and housing trends to national development planning.

The Federal Government is responsible for the undertaking of the census and it is conducted under the provision of the Census Act, 1960 (Revised-1969). The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) was entrusted to conduct the MyCensus 2020 with full co-operation and participation of several State Governments and Federal Government Agencies. The purpose of this report is to provide information on living quarters, households and population by state, administrative district, parliament and state legislative assembly in Malaysia.

The data in this publication is the census data of the Census of Malaysia 2020. Data for the years 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 refer to the final figures.

MyCensus 2020 is a complex data collection project. Therefore, the possibility of coverage and content errors is inevitable. In terms of coverage errors, part of living quarters, households or population may be left out, erroneously included or duplicated. Content errors in particular were based on erroneous responses on sex, age, citizenship, marital status, religion and ethnic group. To estimate the two errors, the Census Coverage Evaluation was completed, as recommended by the United Nations in the manual entitled Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 (UNSD, 2015). The rate for MyCensus 2020 will only be known after the CCES is completed.

This publication provides population and household data from MyCensus 2020 according to basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age group, ethnic group, religion, marital status and citizenship by state, administrative district and mukim.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

MyCensus 2020 covers all states in Malaysia. Each state is divided into its respective administrative district (AD). For the purpose of census operations, a small enumeration unit which is an enumeration block (EB) has been created and contained an average of 80 to 120 living quarters with an estimated population of 500 to 600 persons. Approximately 80 to 120 EBs form a census district (CD).

Malaysia consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. Each state is divided into several AD. In Kelantan, the AD is known as 'Jajahan'. Each AD is also stratified into mukim. This type of administrative structure is applicable to all states except Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. In this matter, the state of Kelantan has three levels of administration that is 'jajahan, daerah and mukim'. For the state of Sabah, the mukim level does not exist whereas for Sarawak some AD are further sub-divided into sub-districts. W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya do not have mukims or other subdivisions as a unit of administration. List of Mukims for each state based on the list provided by the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

During the MyCensus 2020, an enumerator is entrusted with one EB. A supervisor will monitor the enumerators for the three census circles (CC), each consists approximately seven EBs. A District Superintendent will be responsible for a census district comprising approximately 15 CCs. All District Superintendents in every AD are under the responsibility of the Assistant Commissioner of Census. All Assistant Commissioners of each state are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Census for that state. The Deputy Commissioner of Census of each state is responsible directly to the Commissioner of Census.

To launch the census operation, each district also has officers appointed as MyAD and MyCD officers who are responsible for technical aspects and help monitor the progress of operations in the field. Meanwhile, from the aspect of training each enumerator and supervisor is given adequate training either through training workshops or online, namely the Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL) training program.

The census organization at the state and geographical divisions is as follows :

Position	Area of Responsibility
Assistant Commissioner	Headquarters and State
Assistant Commissioner (Technical)	State
District Superintendent	Census District
Supervisor	Census Circle
Enumerator	Enumerator Block

Information in this publication refers to urban and rural areas by state and administrative districts. Table 1 shows data and administrative district by state based on the Population and Housing Censuses Malaysia of 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2020.

DATA SOURCE

The data on population, households and living quarters are preliminary figures based on summary counts made after the field operations prior to computer processing.

CENSUS APPROACH

In MyCensus 2020, a multi-modal data collection method was used:



1. e-Census

The completion of online census form by respondents through the Census Portal (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).



2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Data collection through telephone and all respondent's information recorded into the CATI system.



3. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using smart device either online or offline.



4. Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using questionnaire.



5. Drop-off & pick-up (DOPU)

Census enumerator drop off a set of questionnaire at respondent's living quarter and pick up the questionnaire that has been filled by the respondent.

De Jure

MyCensus 2020 uses a 'de jure' approach meaning that everyone is counted on Census Day (7th July 2020) according to their usual place of residence.

The questionnaire (Document 2) was used to fill in the information of persons found at private living quarters whilst the Documents 3a and 3b were used for the collective living quarters such as colleges/ universities, medical hostels, charitable/ social welfare institutions, military/ police barracks, prisons as well as homeless persons.

The **de jure** approach was adopted for MyCensus 2020. All persons were according to their usual place of residence on Census Day on 7th July 2020. A usual member is one who had stayed or intended to stay as usual member of the household for six months or more in the year 2020:

- a. Babies born on or before Census Day and still living on Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b. Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c. Lodgers, boarders, visitors, housemaid, elderly persons and relatives who usually live together with this household;
- d. Students (primary and secondary schools) who stays in hostels (in Malaysia) in the year 2020;
- e. Usual members who are away from living quarters for less than six months because of work, attending course, on leave, on vacation (in and outside Malaysia), visiting place of worship and etc; and
- f. Any person staying/ will be staying in hospital for less than six months in the year 2020.

Following the outbreak COVID-19 nationwide, the census operation was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 and officially closed on 31 October 2021. In terms of population count, it is realigned to the reference period.

CENSUS COVERAGE

The following categories were **excluded** from the census count on the basis that they were staying in the country for less than six months in the year 2020:

- a) Babies born after Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b) Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c) Malaysian students who have been living overseas for more than six months in the year 2020; and
- d) Malaysians who work overseas for more than six months in the year 2020.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

For the purpose of this census, several concepts were used such as:

Living Quarters (LQ)

Living quarters is a place which is structurally separated and independent and is meant for living. The terms 'separate' and 'independent', mean the following:

a. Separate

A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by a roof.

b. Independent

A structure is said to be independent if it has a direct access via a public staircase, communal passageway or landing (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through someone else's premises).

Household

A household consists of related and/ or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living. The household may contain one or several members.

Head of Household

Head of household refer to regular household members who live in the residence and is considered as the head by other members of household.

Member of Household

Member of household refers to members who have or will stay with other household members for a period of six months or more in the census year, although none during the census is held.

For the purpose of tabulation and analysis, the classification on ethnic group is based on the classification that have been endorsed by Inter Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The classification is as follows:

Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Malaysian Citizens	Malaysian Citizens	Malaysian Citizens
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Malay	Malay	Malay
Other Bumiputera	Kadazan / Dusun Bajau Murut Other Bumiputera	Iban Bidayuh Melanau Other Bumiputera
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Indians	Indians	Indians
Others	Others	Others
Non-Malaysian Citizens	Non-Malaysian Citizens	Non-Malaysian Citizens

Apart from the classification of these ethnic groups, detailed ethnicities based on the data obtained will be published from time to time. All information collected during the census including ethnic group and nationality is based on respondents' answers and does not refer to any official documents.

Information on citizenship should be used with caution as it is subject to content and coverage errors especially for non-citizens as in censuses in most countries.

For the purpose of this publication, several terms are used and have been defined as follows:

Average annual population growth rate

The average annual population growth rate has been calculated as:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Where;

- r** = the average annual population growth rate;
- n** = the exact number of years between **P₀** and **P_n**
- P₀** = the population at the initial year
- P_n** = the population at the latter year
- ln** = the natural logarithm.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males in year } t}{\text{Number of females in year } t} \times 100$$

Average household size

The average household size is the number of persons per household, and is calculated as:

$$\text{Average household size} = \frac{\text{Number of persons}}{\text{Number of households}}$$

Population Density

The density of persons per square kilometre is the ratio of the population of a given geographic area to the number of square kilometres in the same area.

Area/ Boundary Changes

After the year 2010, there were several new areas created or boundary changes that were gazetted by the relevant authorities. List of appendices related to the establishment of new areas and boundary changes are as follows:

- Appendix 1: Establishment of New Administrative Districts in the 2020 Census
- Appendix 2: List of Mukims/ Towns/ Towns Included in Other Mukims/ Towns/ other Towns
- Appendix 3: List of Local Authority Areas Involved in the Establishment or Change of Boundaries and Names, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 4: Number of Local Authority Areas by State, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 5: Map showing the boundaries of the State and Administrative District, Malaysia 2020

DP data released in this report for 1991, 2000 and 2010 were adjusted taking into account the newly created administrative districts and the boundary changes.

Map of Malaysia

Included in this publication is a map of Malaysia (Appendix 5) showing two geographic entities, namely Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/ Sarawak, each drawn with its own scale, although separated by over 500 kilometres of the South China Sea. They are plotted in closer proximity to achieve maximum clarity. The geographic units shown in this map consist of 144 administrative districts as well as the three federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

Demographic Indicator

All demographic indicators in this publication are calculated based on the mid-year population estimates. Mid-year population estimates are based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census which had been adjusted for under-enumeration.

The records on live births, stillbirths and deaths received from the National Registration Department (NRD) cover the whole Malaysia. The number of perinatal deaths covers stillbirths and infant deaths aged less than one week. The number of maternal deaths includes deaths caused by mental disorders. The number of deaths in Sabah has been adjusted due to under reporting of death registration obtained from the Study of Under Reporting of Death Registration in Sabah¹ which was conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

CONCEPTS

Births and Deaths Statistics:

i. Natural Increase

Refers to the excess of births over deaths.

ii. Live births

Refers to births with signs of life during delivery although for a very short period.

iii. Stillbirths

Refers to births after 28 completed weeks or more of gestation without any sign of life during delivery.

iv. Perinatal deaths

Refers to stillbirths and deaths of infants aged less than one week.

v. Neonatal deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than 28 days.

vi. Toddler deaths

Refers to deaths of toddlers aged 1-4 years.

vii. Under-5 mortality

Refers to deaths of infants and toddlers aged below 5 years.

viii. Maternal deaths

Definition of Maternal Death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

ix. Infant deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than one year.

x. Age-specific Fertility Rate

Refers to the number of births by mothers within a specific age group during a given year, per 1,000 females in that age group.

xi. Total Fertility Rate

Refers to the average number of children which would be born if women survived to the end of their reproductive period and throughout that period are subject to the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for the given year [This rate is derived by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years (by five-year age groups) and multiplying by 5].

xii. Age-specific Death Rate

Refers to the average number of deaths for every thousand population within a specific age group.

VERIFICATION ON CAUSES OF DEATH

Verification on causes of death

- i. Information on the causes of death is divided into two parts which are medically certified and non-medically certified. Medically certified causes of death refer to verification made by the Medical Officer and coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated sudden death cases where the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case. Non-medically certified causes of death refers to verification made by informants without medical qualifications such as the police or individuals.
- ii. Ministry of Health (MoH) has implemented the verification of non-medically certified causes of death in Malaysia to increase the percentage of medically certified causes of death. The system is known as 'Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System'.
- iii. Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System is intended to improve the reporting and writing for the causes of death that occurred outside the health facilities (hospitals) and are not intended to alter any of the existing act, cannot be used for changing the existing causes of death registered at the National Registration Department (NRD) and is not unfitting to be used for court cases.

Coding On Causes Of Death

Medically certified causes of death are coded based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Not medically certified causes of death are coded based on Code Book for Uncertified Causes of Deaths Version 3 developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia as agreed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, National Registration Department, Royal Malaysia Police and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

COVERAGE AND LIMITATION

Coverage

- i. The Marriage and Divorce, Malaysia 2021 contains statistics of marriage and divorce for Muslim and Non-Muslim for the reference year 2019 and 2020 by state, administrative district, sex, age and ethnic group.
- ii. The data on marriage and divorce for Muslim are obtained from State Religious Department (JAIN), Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and Department of Syariah Judiciary Malaysia (JKSM). Meanwhile, the data on marriage and divorce for Non-Muslim in Malaysia are obtained from National Registration Department (NRD).
- iii. The Muslim divorce data obtained from JKSM is according to the date of order issued by Syariah Court. Meanwhile, the Non-Muslim data obtained from JPN is according to the date of order issued by Civil Court.
- iv. The divorce statistics cannot be compared with the current year marriage statistics.

Limitation

- i. The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district. Muslim marriages data for Kelantan and Sarawak are provided in formatted table.
- ii. Users are advised to be careful in interpreting the data.

DATE OF EVENT

Statistics presented in this publication are based on date of marriage and divorce.

MY LOCAL STATS

Basic Information

Federal roads

Among the main tasks of Ministry of Works are to build and to maintain federal roads which are gazetted under Minister of Works, Malaysia. Up to now, there are over 19,000 km federal roads throughout the country including in Sabah and Sarawak. These roads had been named according to respective routes and its maintenance is managed by the Ministry of Works through privatization. Federal roads are divided into four (4) main categories, namely:

- i. Main Federal Road;
- ii. Felda Federal Roads;
- iii. Institutional Federal Roads; and
- iv. Industrial Federal Roads.

All categories of federal roads have been assigned numbering system accordingly and can be seen from the signboard at every respective road.

Federal roads are connecting roads between states to one state and are labeled with code F or FT. State and city roads are connecting roads between cities and cities and are labeled with the state codes.

HOUSING

This chapter presents statistics for the housing sector covering the number of units of residential houses that are completed according to the type of housing. Completion is the term used for the building where the construction work of the building has been completed and the Certificate of Occupancy (CF)/ Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (TCF) has been obtained during the study period.

Residential Sector

The residential sector is property used as long-term accommodation unlike boarding houses or hotels. This sector is equipped with basic facilities. Some of it are getting temporary approval from Local Authorities for other purposes such as kindergarten. This property can be rented or self-contained.

Residential property structures can be built either:

- i. Permanent;
- ii. Semi-permanent; and
- iii. Temporary.

The residential sector includes:

- i. Land and strata property.

The residential sector does not include:

- i. Slum houses;
- ii. Institutional quarters;
- iii. Longhouse; and
- iv. Residential unit in the shop house.

Type of housing

Terrace

Refers to one or more storey terrace units, including mezzanine and attic floors. Each individual unit shares a wall with adjacent units in the same series. Rows contain three or more units. In the market these terrace units are also known as linked, link, super link and so on.

Twins

Semi-detached units of one floor or more, meaning two units connected to each other by the side wall or back wall or porch.

Detached

A detached unit of one floor or more is an individual unit consisting of free-standing building and not connected to any other unit. All land units with separate ownership are included in this type. (Examples: bungalows, villas, country homes and orchard bungalows).

Town house

One-storey or more of town house unit are individual residential units that are vertically and horizontally joined to each other in one block. Each unit has strata ownership with separate access door.

Cluster

A cluster house unit is a group of individual units of one or more floors that are joined back and side with adjacent units and have separate ownership and no back alley. Each group contains a minimum of four housing units.

Cluster units are:

- i. A group of individuals units of one floor or more;
- ii. Connected to each other by the side wall and back wall; and
- iii. Has no back alley.

Flat

Flats are multi-storey buildings for residential where each floor usually exceeds one unit and each unit has strata ownership.

Type of development:

- i. Low-rise building;
- ii. Medium-rise building; and
- iii. High-rise building.

Among the public facilities provided:

- i. Business space;
- ii. Parking lot;
- iii. Garbage dump; and
- iv. Lifts.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. There are also low-rise flats without a lift.

Apartment

An apartment is a multi-storey building for a residence where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Public facilities are better than those in flats.

Additional facilities provided include:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre; and
- iv. Safety system.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. The market value of apartments is higher than flats.

Condominium

Condominiums are multi-storey luxury residential buildings where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Typically the density of each floor is lower than flats and apartments.

The facilities provided are better than the apartments. Among the services provided are as follows:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre;
- iv. Safety system; and
- v. Club house.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. Condominiums are generally worth more than apartments.

Home Classification

Low cost

- i. Low cost houses cover all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of developers and buyers is regulated in accordance with federal and state government policies;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iv. This house is also known as:
 - a. People-friendly house;
 - b. Affordable housing;
 - c. People's housing project;
 - d. Cheap house; and
 - e. Low cost public housing.

Low Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of the developer and the list of buyers are controlled according to the state government policy;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units; and
- iv. The selling price is higher than low cost houses according to government guidelines.

Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of a developer exceeds the selling price of a low medium cost or low cost house (for states that do not have low medium cost); and
- iv. House prices are set according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT).

High Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It can consist of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of the developer exceeds the selling price of the medium cost house;
- iv. House prices are set according to KPCT guidelines; and
- v. The finishing are better.

Vacant living quarters

Living quarters were classified as vacant if they were **not usually occupied and not used as usual place of residence on Census Day**. The vacancy of these living quarters could be for any of the following reasons:

- i. newly completed/ for rent or sale;
- ii. for repair/ renovation;
- iii. holiday resort;
- iv. seasonal workers quarters;
- v. dilapidated; and
- vi. others.

EMPLOYMENT

Labour force

Labour force refers to population aged 15 to 64 years, who are either employed or unemployed.

Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered to be working if:

- i. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;
- ii. Temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work; and
- iii. Work less than 30 hours during the reference week due to work form or due to lack of work and ability and willing to accept additional number of working hours. This group is underemployed.

Those who work more than 30 hours during the reference week are fully employed.

Unemployed

All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- i. Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;
- ii. Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and
- iii. Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15–64 years)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Outside Labour Force

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

Educational Attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

- i. No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

- ii. Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

Occupation

Occupation classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as follows:

- i. Managers;
- ii. Professionals;
- iii. Technicians and associate professionals;
- iv. Clerical support workers;
- v. Service and sales workers;
- vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers;
- vii. Craft and related trades workers;
- viii. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers; and
- ix. Elementary occupations.

Industry

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

A person's industry classification refers to those related to his or her major occupation. MSIC Classification 2008 Version 1.0 for the household activity industry as an employer; the activity of producing goods and services that cannot be distinguished by the household for their own use only takes into account the activities of the household as an employee.

Public Employment Service Centre

This service is operated by the Ministry of Human Resources through JobsMalaysia, Department of Manpower. This service is provided at all JobsMalaysia Centres whose role is to carry out job matching between job seekers and employers in the labour market through an online method known as JobsMalaysia Portal and human touch approach by helping job seekers and employers find suitable jobs and employees. The data shown in the table refers to those registered on the JobsMalaysia Portal.

Vacancies and Retrenchment

Vacancies and retrenchment reported by employers in the current month in the JobsMalaysia Portal.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income

Detailed information on income obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations.

Household Income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

Household Expenditure Expense

Household expenditure expense is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by the household through direct purchase, self-production, through the exchange of goods and services or income in the form of objects to meet the needs and wants of household members.

Expenditure is classified to 13 main group based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 main groups (01 - 12) only.

Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

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

Where:

CAGR compounded annual growth rate

Y_t current year household monthly expenditure

Y_0 previous year household monthly expenditure

t period

EDUCATION

School

Schools are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary schools, covering government and government-aided schools as well as private schools.

Government and government-aided schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) include national schools, national type schools (Tamil and Chinese), government-aided religious schools (SABK) and special schools. Meanwhile, government agency schools other than KPM refer to MARA Science Junior College (MRSRM) and military schools. In addition, there are schools under the supervision of the State Government, namely state religious schools and people's religious schools.

Secondary schools are divided into three levels, namely lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary graduates according to academic, technical and vocational majors. Special Schools refers to schools that provide education to children with disabilities who are unable to follow the normal school education system.

Teacher

Number of teachers including trained and untrained teachers as well as permanent and temporary teachers. Teachers are divided into primary and secondary school teachers.

Students

School students are divided into four levels, namely preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary. Primary education usually begins at the age of at least seven years old and takes six years to complete at that level. At the secondary education level, the age group is 13 to 17 years. While form six students are included in the secondary level.

For vocational colleges, the level of study consists of two divisions namely pre-diploma level for first and second year pupils and the diploma level for third and fourth year pupils.

Examination Result

There are two main examinations at the secondary level, i.e. Malaysian Certificate of Education and Malaysian Higher School Certificate.

The Malaysian Certificate of Education examination is taken after two years at the upper secondary level. The Malaysian Certificate of Education refers to the open certificate system that was introduced in 2000. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate is taken after two years at the post secondary level. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate refers to the open certificate system that was introduced beginning 1982.

Vocational college offers *Sijil Vokasional Malaysia* (SVM) after students have completed 2 years of pre-diploma level. Students who have SVM will continue their studies at Diploma level for 2 years and will be awarded *Diploma Vokasional Malaysia* (DVM) after graduation.

Higher Education

The minimum qualification required for admission to institutions of higher learning is to pass the *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia* or *Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia* or equivalent qualification. Education at this level provides specific courses in various fields of study.

Community College

Community Colleges are institutions that provide training and skills needs at all levels and provide educational opportunities to secondary school graduates before entering the labour market or furthering their education to higher levels. In mid-June 2001, a total of 10 pilot community colleges began operations.

HEALTH

Government Hospital

Government Hospitals are all hospitals that are staffed by at least one doctor and provide wards to accommodate patients, provide active medical treatment and care. Organizations that provide care only are not considered.

Special Medical Institutions

Special Medical Institutions are hospitals providing medical and nursing care primarily for only one discipline. This category does not include the specialized departments administratively attached to general hospital which sometimes are located in an annex or separate pavilion. This is because the number of their beds have been counted in the total beds of general hospital.

Beds

The number of beds includes beds that are continuously maintained to accommodate and provide full-time treatment to alternating internal patients. The bed is placed in a ward or in a hospital area where medical treatment can be given continuously to the inpatient.

The number of beds covers the number of beds usually available in the hospital, including cages or hammocks provided for infants in need of special care (as found in Special Care Nurseries). However, this number does not include beds in the delivery room, beds used after anaesthesia or surgery, where they are not maintained for continuous patient use. Beds for observation or rehabilitation treatment in the outpatient department and cage beds used for newborns in the obstetric ward are also not considered. Number of beds refers to the official bed.

Dentist

Dentists are divided into two categories, namely Part I and Part II. Part I dentists refer to those who are registered and have professional qualifications while Part II dentists refer to those who are also registered but do not have professional qualifications.

Community Nurses

Community nurses consist of nurses who have been trained on services related to childbirth and general nursing in rural areas.

Midwives are classified into three categories, namely Part I Midwives, Part II Midwives and Rural Nurses. Part I Midwives consist of trained nurses who are given in-service midwifery training. Part II Midwives are midwives who are appointed to the position through the normal recruitment process and are given specialized training in midwifery.

Medically Certified Causes of Death

Medically, refer to the verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The medically certified cause of death is classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization (2010).

WELFARE SERVICES

Social welfare includes activities and services aimed at helping individuals, groups and communities to overcome social problems arising from environmental changes as well as those in need of special attention and care. This includes programs designed to provide social assistance and protection to those in need.

COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION

Tourists and Visitors

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those residing in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than a year for business purposes, free time or personal affairs other than to be employed in a place visited.

Domestic visitors are categorized as:

- i. Domestic tourists refer to those who travel within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours); and
- ii. Daily visitors refer to those who travel within Malaysia in less than 24 hours.

Accommodation Premises

Tourist accommodation premises include hotels, inns, guest houses, hotel apartments, condos, rest houses, lodging houses or any place provided as lodging accommodation or bedding for tourists.

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM)

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM) is an initiative to bring a positive economic and social impact to the rural community. Equipped with 20 computer units for each PIM premises, the centre provides internet access as well as communication and information technology (ICT) training conducted by full-time centre supervisors. PIM premises are also built with facilities for people with disabilities (OKU) and children friendly for the convenience of visitors to the premises.

Rural Internet Centre (PID)

Rural Internet Centre (PID) is a telecentre program that started operating in 2003 and provides computer and internet access services, especially in rural areas. This program aims to reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas to facilitate access to information without borders and at the same time improve skills in using digital technology.

People Information Centre (PMR)

The People's Information Centre (PMR) operates as an information hub to the community in each District Information Office. This database contains various information covering all areas and is updated according to current needs and changes. Now known as Portal 1KLIK.

Broadband Penetration

Pay-per-use is one of the components in a broadband mobile subscription. Pay-per-use charges may apply if the customer exceeds the data plan usage limit or data plan add-on or if they choose to use the occasional service when required outside the data plan or data plan add-on. Subscriber to pay-per-use data can only be counted if the customer has used to access the internet in the last three months.

Sustainable Village

The Sustainable Rural Program is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), in an effort to transform the village into a developed area with high-income residents.

Library

The statistics of libraries shown in the table relates to The National Library of Malaysia and State Public Libraries. It excludes libraries that are run by Municipal Councils and other government agencies such as KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA and others.

Types of services provided by the above libraries are fixed and mobile library services. The data on the number of fixed libraries include the central, branch and village libraries. The number of membership includes central, branch, village, bulk loan and membership by post. Mobile services refer to the mobile library units which directly serve the user from one service point to another. This service point is not considered as a library service centre. Membership of libraries are categorised into two, which are, children (below 13 years old) and adults (13 years old and over).

BASIC AMENITIES

RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (RTC)

Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) is a site to implement integrated initiatives, which has been introduced by the government under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4). These initiatives will be executed in RTC and within the 100km radius of RTC. Under the RTC implementation programmes, there is a total of eight identified initiatives, which are:

Initiative 1 - Training of Rural Population

Initiative 2 - Setting up of 1Malaysia Information Kiosks

Initiative 3 - High-Value Agriculture

Initiative 4 - Agro-Food Products Processing

Initiative 5 - Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Management

Initiative 6 - University Cooperation

Initiative 7 - Food Safety and Pharmaceuticals Services

Initiative 8 - Rural Population Financial Facilities

The implementation of the eight initiatives is led by various Ministries as well as the cooperation and support from other relevant Ministries. For instance, in the execution of the Initiative 4, the processing of agro-food products, the operators are supported in the development of their products through branding, labelling, packaging and certification with the help of various agencies, including the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARDI and Department of Health.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

The Komuniti Harapan Malaysia is a rebranding of the Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M was established based on '1Mukim 1Komuniti' which emphasizes the diversity of races in a settlement whether in villages, estates, indigenous villages, land plans or residential area.

K1M is a voluntary people's movement, dynamic and visionary based on the spirit of the Gagasan 1Malaysia to strengthen the spirit of unity among people of various races, cultivate the spirit of volunteerism, spread knowledge and be an agent of change in a community. K1M is a strategic partner with grassroots networks across religious, cultural, racial and geographical boundaries that play a role as an influential intermediary between government and the people.

Kelab Malaysiaku

The Kelab Malaysiaku is a rebranding of the Kelab 1Malaysia. It is an initiative of the Department of Information Malaysia and the Ministry of Education Malaysia in planning and implementing a special program for students and adolescents in an effort to eradicate negative symptoms by introducing the Kelab 1Malaysia as an activity and platform for teenagers towards a healthy, active life and as a channel to instill spirit patriotic. The Kelab 1Malaysia was established in selected secondary schools nationwide as one of the co-curricular activities of the students.

Advertisements/ Billboard

The display of advertisements/ billboards of the Department of Information Malaysia (JAPEN) has been coordinated by the External Publicity Unit, Visual Communication and Art Division JAPEN since the 1970s nationwide. The display of these advertisements serves to make the public aware of the major agendas carried out by the government to road users. Among the periodic campaigns published on this advertisement are the National Day Celebration, Annual Budget Presentation, His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday and Rukun Negara as well as displaying campaigns under various other agencies such as the Anti-Corruption Campaign of the Southeast Asian Games (SEA) and other major campaigns.

Residuals

The flow of pepejal, liquids and gases, as well as energy, which is disposed of, released or released by the body and the contents of the house through the process of excreting, using or collecting. Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.

Disposal site

Any site, other than sanitary landfills and inert landfills, where controlled solid waste is placed to remain.

Treatment plant

Fixed or mobile plant and systems incorporating structures, equipment used or intended to be used for treatment of controlled solid waste.

CCTV

The installation of CCTV was implemented to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in improving the level of public safety in the city based on 15 Safe City Measures in 2010 through Second Strategy (Empowering Target Areas). This CCTV is installed at the Hotspot location which is the location that contributes to the high crime index rate such as street crime as well as property crime and this location is determined by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) in collaboration with local authorities. The purpose of this CCTV installation is as follows:

- a) Assist the RMP in carrying out monitoring in locations with high crime index rates; and
- b) Assist local authorities in implementing enforcement for municipal activities such as traffic control and illegal dumping.

Youth and infrastructure sport

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) and sport complex are the infrastructure of youth and sport facilities provided by the Government for the activities of Malaysian, especially youth.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production Approach (the sum of value added), Expenditure Approach (the sum of final expenditure) and Income Approach (the sum of incomes distributed by resident producer unit). However, the compilation of GDP by State in Malaysia focuses on using the Production Approach only.

Basically GDP is the concept of value added. It is the total value added for all resident producers plus tax and minus subsidies on products which not included in the valuation of output.

GDP based on the production approach (output) can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting the goods and services used in the production process (intermediate use) before deducting the use of fixed capital.

This method is also known as value added approach because it is the summation of value added, that is total differences between gross output value of resident producing unit (measured at producer price) and value of intermediate consumption (measured at purchaser's price) plus import duties. The difference between gross output and intermediate consumption is value added. This approach shows the contribution of individual economic activities on overall GDP.

A producing unit is considered as resident which; individuals or households living or residing in a state for a period of not less than one year, while for an organization it is when it maintains the centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that state during the reference period. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP at market price/ buyer represents the final result of production activity by the resident producer unit.

Centre for Key Economic Interest

An institutional unit is considered a resident of an economic territory when there is a strong relationship between the institutional unit in a particular economic territory of a country, in other words, the centre for key economic interests (System of National Accounts, SNA 2008).

The Centre for Key Economic Interest includes the effective control of a state government over economic activities carried out, especially on ownership rights. Economic territory includes land, airspace, irrigation, rights to fisheries, oil or mineral. Usually, effective control of the state government can be seen through licensing, operational control and so on.

An institutional unit has a dominant centre of economic interest in an economic territory when there is a location, place of residence, place of production or other premises. Each of these units is involved in large-scale economic activities and transactions for a long period of time.

GDP by State

GDP by State is a compilation of GDP which covers 13 states, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (include W.P. Putrajaya) and W.P. Labuan. The compilation is only produced at annual

basis by using the production approach at constant price 2010 according to the production approach. The concepts and approach's outlined are based on the 2008 SNA defined by the United Nations.

GDP at Constant Prices

GDP at constant price is GDP value without price effect. GDP at this constant price is important to enable a true comparison of changes in the level of production/ quantity of goods and services that occur in economic activity.

Supra State

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a centre of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centres of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its centre of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organization at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that beyond the centre for key economic interest of any state.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant 'basket' of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The 'basket' is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time. Changes in the costs of items in the basket are therefore due only to 'pure' price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and/ or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.

The Consumer Price Index is calculated according to states in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. However, the index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah, W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah considering the relative contribution for these states are very small. During the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, the sample size for these states are not representative enough to calculate the state index.

EXPORT AND IMPORT

Exit and entry points

Exits and entrances refer to routes to and from the country either by sea, air or land (including pipelines and cables). The value of exports or imports by state based on exit and entry does not reflect exports or imports by the state but only through exits and entrances in that state only. For example, an item may be produced by a company in state A and exported through an exit in state B. Based on the exit and entry, the value of the export will be reported by state B.

The value of exports or imports by exit and entry is not reported for states with less than three (3) exits and entrances.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilization of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Version 1.0.

Forestry and logging

Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form (pile wood, pulp wood and others).

Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports.

Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

Livestock

Livestock refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes except aquatic animals.

Livestock Production

Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc.

Granary Areas

Granary Areas refer to major irrigation schemes (areas greater than 4,000 hectares) and recognized by the Government in the National Agricultural Policy as the main paddy producing areas. There are eight Granary Areas in Malaysia, namely Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA), Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA), Kerian-Sungai Manik Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Barat Laut Selangor Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Seberang Perak Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Penang Integrated Agriculture Development Area, North Terengganu Integrated Agriculture Development (KETARA) and Integrated Agriculture Development Kemasin Semerak.

Main Season

The Main Season is the period when paddy is grown without depending wholly on any irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Main Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st August to 28/29 February of the following year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

Off Season

Off Season is the dry period and paddy planting normally depends on an irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Off Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st March to 31st July of the year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying includes extraction of minerals that occur directly such as solids (coal and ore), liquids (petroleum) or gas (natural gas). Extraction can be carried out through various methods such as underground or excavation mining, operating wells, submarine mining and others;

- a. Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelletizing, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.
- b. Quarrying refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc. It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin. Activities of it also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.
- c. Petroleum and natural gas refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil & gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in the 2016 Economic Census.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. A total of 259 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section C – Manufacturing, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install. A total of 72 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section F – Construction, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

SERVICES

Services (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)

Covers all organizations involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning activities as the main activities. A total of eight industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section D, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Services (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)

Covers all organizations involved in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sectors. A total of 18 industries codes at the 5-digit level covered based on the classification identified in Section E according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The definition used is consistent with Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 that comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector.

Distributive Trade

The distributive trade encompasses wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade covers seven groups as below:

- i. Wholesale on a fee or contact basis;
- ii. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- iii. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
- iv. Wholesale of household goods;
- v. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
- vi. Other specialised wholesale; and
- vii. Non-specialized wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

Retails trade covers nine groups as below:

- i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- ii. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- iii. Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores;
- iv. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialised stores;
- v. Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores;
- vi. Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores;
- vii. Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores;
- viii. Retail sales via stalls and markets; and
- ix. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets.

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle covers four groups as below:

- i. Sales of motor vehicles;
- ii. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles;
- iii. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and
- iv. Sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles.

Transportation and Storage Services

The selected transport and storage services activities are as listed below:

Land transport

- i. Train/ Light Rail Transit;
- ii. Bus transport;
- iii. Taxi & rental of car services;
- iv. Freight transport by road; and
- v. Other land transport.

Water transport

- i. Sea transport; and
- ii. Inland water transport.

Air transport

- i. Air transport.

Warehousing & support activities

- i. Storage & warehousing;
- ii. Terminal operations;
- iii. Car parking services;
- iv. Highway operations;
- v. Port operations;
- vi. Cargo handling/ stevedoring;
- vii. Shipping agencies & forwarding of freight; and
- viii. Other support activities for transportation.

Post & courier services

- i. Post & courier services.

Financial Services

Registered establishments engaged in financial services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Monetary intermediation activities;
- ii. Other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services;
- iii. Insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and
- iv. Activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding.

Real Estate Services

Registered establishments engaged in real estate services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Real estate activities with own or leased property; and
- ii. Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

Accommodation Services

Registered establishments engaged in accommodation services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;
- ii. Budget hotels;
- iii. Apartment hotels;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;
- vii. Hostels;
- viii. Other short term accommodation activities; and
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.

Information and Communication Services

Registered establishments engaged in information and communication services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Publishing;
- ii. Motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing;

- iii. Programming & broadcasting;
- iv. Telecommunication services;
- v. Computer programming, consultancy & related activities; and
- vi. Information services.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as 'an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location'. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment.

Value Added

Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment and derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.

Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in an establishment is defined as the total number of persons engaged in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged including all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and paid employees. Included in this group are part-time workers who are in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vocational or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave.

Value of Fixed Assets

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building, machinery and equipment, including transport equipment). The value reported is as at the end of the reference year and is according to the books of accounts of the reporting unit. It includes additions during the year and excludes assets disposed off during the year. It is net of depreciation.

FORMULA

Crude Rate of Natural Increase (CRNI)	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ live\ births - number\ of\ deaths)\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ by\ specific\ age\ group\ of\ mother\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ female\ population\ of\ the\ specific\ age\ group\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	=	$5 \sum_i \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Age-specific} \\ \text{fertility} \\ \text{rate} \end{array} \right)$ where: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Stillbirth Rate (SBR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ stillbirths\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

Perinatal Mortality Rate (PMR)	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week + number\ of\\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (LNMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 7\ to\ less\ 28\ days\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 28\ days\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ year\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Toddler Mortality Rate (TMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 5\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) = $\frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) = $\frac{\text{Number of deaths by specific age in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population by specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0.0	<i>Less than half of the smallest units shown</i>
..	<i>Not obtained</i>
-	<i>Nill/ No Data</i>
W.P.	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>
P.B.T.	<i>Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan</i>
D.B.	<i>Dewan Bandaraya</i>
M.B.	<i>Majlis Bandaraya</i>
M.P.	<i>Majlis Perbandaran</i>
M.D.	<i>Majlis Daerah</i>
M.D.L.B.	<i>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar</i>
L.B.	<i>Lembaga Bandaran</i>
L.K.	<i>Lembaga Kemajuan</i>
RM	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
n.a	<i>Not applicable</i>

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The sum of the percentage may not equal to the total shown due to independent rounding to one decimal point.

**LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MUKIM
AND LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)**





BAHAGIAN 5

PART 5

LAMPIRAN

APPENDICES

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Kelantan

Kecil Lojing

Sebahagian dari Mukim Bertam dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang.

Mukim Bertam was formerly part of Gua Musang administrative district.

Perak

Muallim

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat dan Mukim Slim yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang.

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat and Mukim Slim were formerly part of Batang Padang administrative district.

Bagan Datuk

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang dan sebahagian dari Teluk Baru yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak.

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang and part of from Teluk Baru were formerly part of Hilir Perak administrative district.

Selama

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok dan sebahagian Beriah dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Larut dan Matang.

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok and part of Beriah were formerly part of Larut and Matang administrative district.

Terengganu

Kuala Nerus

Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh dan Kuala Nerus yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu.
Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh and Kuala Nerus were formerly part of Kuala Terengganu administrative district.

Sabah

Telupid

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Beluran.

This area was formerly part of Beluran administrative district

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sabah

Kalabakan

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Tawau.

This area was formerly part of Tawau administrative district.

Sarawak

Tebedu

Daerah kecil Tebedu, sebahagian dari daerah kecil Padawan dan Serian yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuching dan Serian.

The sub-district of Tebedu, part of sub-district Padawan and Serian were formerly part of Kuching and Serian administrative district.

Pusa

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Pusa dan Maludam yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Betong.

This area were part of Pusa and Maludam sub-district which was formerly part of Betong administrative district.

Kabong

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Kabong dan Roban yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Saratok.

This area were part of Kabong and Roban sub-district which was formerly part of Saratok administrative district.

Tanjung Manis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Belawai yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Daro.

This area was Belawai sub-district which was formerly part of Daro administrative district.

Sebauh

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Sebauh yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Bintulu.

This area was Sebauh sub-district which was formerly part of Bintulu administrative district.

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sarawak

(samb./ cont'd)

Bukit Mabong

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Belaga yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Belaga; dan daerah kecil Kapit yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Kapit.

This area was part of Belaga sub-district which was formerly part of Belaga administrative district; and Kapit sub-districts which were formerly a part of Kapit administrative district.

Subis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Niah-suai dan Sibuti yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Miri.

This area were Niah-suai dan Sibuti sub-district which was Miri administrative district.

Beluru

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Beluru dan sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area were Beluru sub-district and part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

Telang Usan

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area was part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
1.	Johor Mersing Mukim Mersing ¹	Termasuk Bandar Jemaluang <i>Includes Bandar Jemaluang</i>
2.	Kedah Kulim Bandar Kulim ¹ Langkawi Bandar Padang Mat Sirat ¹	Termasuk Mukim Sungai Ular <i>Includes Mukim Sungai Ular</i> Termasuk Mukim Padang Mat Sirat <i>Includes Mukim Padang Mat Sirat</i>
3.	Negeri Sembilan Jelebu Mukim Kuala Klawang ¹ Mukim Pertang ² Kuala Pilah Mukim Sri Menanti ¹ Mukim Parit Tinggi ² Mukim Johol ³ Port Dickson Mukim Linggi ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Klawang <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Klawang</i> Termasuk Pekan Pertang <i>Includes Pekan Pertang</i> Termasuk Pekan Gunung Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Gunung Pasir</i> Termasuk Pekan Parit Tinggi <i>Includes Pekan Parit Tinggi</i> Termasuk Pekan Dangi Baru <i>Includes Pekan Dangi Baru</i> Termasuk Pekan Pengkalan Kempas <i>Includes Pekan Pengkalan Kempas</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	<p>Seremban</p> <p>Mukim Labu¹</p> <p>Tampin</p> <p>Mukim Ayer Kuning¹</p> <p>Mukim Repah²</p> <p>Jempol</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ilir¹</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ulu²</p>	<p>Termasuk Pekan Tiroi <i>Includes Pekan Tiroi</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Air Kuning <i>Includes Pekan Air Kuning</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Repah <i>Includes Pekan Repah</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Sri Jempol <i>Includes Bandar Sri Jempol</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Serting Tengah <i>Includes Pekan Serting Tengah</i></p>
4.	<p>Pahang</p> <p>Bentong</p> <p>Mukim Sabai¹</p> <p>Cameron Highlands</p> <p>Mukim Ringlet¹</p> <p>Jerantut</p> <p>Mukim Kuala Tembeling¹</p> <p>Mukim Tebing Tinggi²</p> <p>Lipis</p> <p>Pekan Padang Tengku¹</p>	<p>Termasuk Bandar Karak <i>Includes Bandar Karak</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Lubok Tamang <i>Includes Pekan Lubok Tamang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Kuala Tembeling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Tembeling</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Jeransang <i>Includes Pekan Jeransang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Padang Tengku <i>Includes Bandar Padang Tengku</i></p>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Cheka ² Mukim Penjom ³ Raub Mukim Teras ¹ Rompin Mukim Rompin ¹ Mukim Bebar ² Bera Mukim Triang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kerambit <i>Includes Pekan Kerambit</i> Termasuk Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar <i>Includes Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar</i> Termasuk Bandar Teras dan Pekan Tranum <i>Includes Bandar Teras and Pekan Tranum</i> Termasuk Bandar Rompin II <i>Includes Bandar Rompin II</i> Termasuk Bandar Muadzam Shah II <i>Includes Bandar Muadzam Shah II</i> Termasuk Pekan Durian Tawar <i>Includes Pekan Durian Tawar</i>
5.	Perak Bagan Datuk Mukim Sungai Sumun ¹ Muallim Mukim Slim ¹	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sumun <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sumun</i> Termasuk Pekan Slim <i>Includes Pekan Slim</i>
6.	Selangor Gombak Mukim Setapak ¹ Kuala Langat Mukim Kelanang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Mimaland <i>Includes Pekan Mimaland</i> Termasuk Pekan Kanchong Darat dan Pekan Kelanang Batu Enam <i>Includes Pekan Kanchong Darat and Kelanang Batu Enam</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Jugra ²	Termasuk Pekan Permatang Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Permatang Pasir</i>
	Kuala Selangor	
	Mukim Jeram ¹	Termasuk Pekan Simpang Tiga <i>Includes Pekan Simpang Tiga</i>
	Petaling	
	Mukim Sungai Buloh ¹	Termasuk Pekan Merbau Sempak <i>Includes Pekan Merbau Sempak</i>
	Pekan Puchong Perdana ²	Termasuk Pekan Puchong <i>Includes Pekan Puchong</i>
	Sabak Bernam	
	Mukim Panchang Bedena ¹	Termasuk Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan dan Pekan Air Manis <i>Includes Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan and Pekan Air Manis</i>
	Mukim Sungai Panjang ²	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sepintas <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sepintas</i>
	Sepang	
	Mukim Sepang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Batu 1 Sepang dan Pekan Tanjung Mas <i>Includes Pekan Batu 1 Sepang and Pekan Tanjung Mas</i>
	Ulu Langat	
	Mukim Beranang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Beranang</i>
	Mukim Ulu Semenyih ²	Termasuk Pekan Kachau <i>Includes Pekan Kachau</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Ulu Langat ³ Mukim Beranang ⁴ Mukim Peretak ¹	Termasuk Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui dan Pekan Sungai Lui <i>Includes Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui and Pekan Sungai Lui</i> Termasuk Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang</i> Termasuk Pekan Peretak <i>Includes Pekan Peretak</i>
7.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	
	Mukim Batu ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kepong <i>Includes Pekan Kepong</i>
	Mukim Petaling ²	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Pauh dan Pekan Petaling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Pauh and Pekan Petaling</i>
	Mukim Kuala Lumpur ³	Termasuk Pekan Salak South <i>Includes Pekan Salak South</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN BORDERS
AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Johor	M.B. Iskandar Puteri	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kulai	M.P. Kulai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>M.P. Kulai covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Pontian	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Pontian. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Pontian.</i>
Kedah	M.B. Alor Setar	M.B. Alor Setar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kota Setar dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pokok Sena. <i>M.B. Alor Setar covers part of Kota Setar and Pokok Sena administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kubang Pasu	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali M.D. Kubang Pasu. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kubang Pasu.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Kelantan	M.D. Gua Musang	M.D. Gua Musang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kecil Lojing. <i>M.D. Gua Musang covers part of Gua Musang and Kecil Lojing administrative district.</i>
Melaka	M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Alor Gajah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Jasin dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Melaka Tengah. <i>A new local authority area. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya covers part of Alor Gajah, Jasin and Melaka Tengah administrative district.</i>
Pulau Pinang	M.B. Pulau Pinang	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Timur Laut dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Barat Daya. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang covers part of Timur Laut and Barat Daya administrative district.</i>
	M.B. Seberang Perai	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Tengah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Utara dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Selatan. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai covers part of Seberang Perai Tengah, Seberang Perai Utara and Seberang Perai Selatan administrative district.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Perak	M.P. Teluk Intan	M.P. Teluk Intan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bagan Datuk . <i>M.P. Teluk Intan covers part of Hilir Perak and Bagan Datuk administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Kampar	M.D. Kampar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kinta dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kampar. <i>M.D. Kampar covers part of Batang Padang, Kinta and Kampar administrative districts.</i>
Selangor	M.B. Shah Alam	M.B. Shah Alam meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Klang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Petaling. <i>M.B. Shah Alam covers part of Klang and Petaling administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Ampang Jaya	M.P. Ampang Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gombak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Ulu Langat. <i>M.P. Ampang Jaya covers part of Gombak and Ulu Langat administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Hulu Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Hulu Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Ulu Selangor.</i>
	M.P. Kuala Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Kuala Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kuala Selangor.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Nerus. <i>M.B. Kuala Terengganu covers part of Kuala Terengganu and Kuala Nerus administrative districts.</i>
Sabah	M.P. Tawau	M.P. Tawau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tawau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kalabakan. <i>M.P. Tawau covers part of Tawau and Kalabakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Putatan	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Putatan meliputi daerah pentadbiran Putatan. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Putatan covers Putatan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Pitas	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Pitas meliputi daerah pentadbiran Pitas. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Pitas covers Pitas administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Tongod	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Tongod meliputi daerah pentadbiran Tongod. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Tongod covers Tongod administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Telupid	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Telupid meliputi daerah pentadbiran Telupid. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Telupid covers Telupid administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

**LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020**

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak	M.P. Kota Samarahan	M.P. Kota Samarahan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Samarahan dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Asajaya. <i>M.P. Kota Samarahan covers part of Samarahan and Asajaya administrative districts.</i>
	L.K. Bintulu	L.K. Bintulu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bintulu, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tatau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sebauh. <i>L.K. Bintulu covers part of Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Betong	M.D. Betong meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Betong dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pusa. <i>M.D. Betong covers part of Betong and Pusa administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Dalat & Mukah	M.D. Dalat & Mukah meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Dalat dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Mukah. <i>M.D. Dalat & Mukah covers part of Dalat and Mukah administrative districts</i>
	M.D. Kapit	M.D. Kapit meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kapit, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Song, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Belaga dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bukit Mabong. <i>M.D. Kapit covers part of Kapit, Song, Belaga and Bukit Mabong administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sibu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Selangau. <i>M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu covers part of Sibu and Selangau administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Maradong dan Julau	M.D. Maradong dan Julau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Maradong, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Julau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pakan. <i>M.D. Maradong and Julau covers part of Maradong, Julau and Pakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Marudi	M.D. Marudi meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Marudi, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Beluru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Telang Usan. <i>M.D. Marudi covers part of Marudi, Beluru and Telang Usan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Matu dan Daro	M.D. Matu dan Daro meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Daro, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Matu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tanjung Manis. <i>M.D. Matu and Daro covers part of Daro, Matu and Tanjung Manis administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
**LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020**

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Saratok	M.D. Saratok meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Saratok dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kabong. <i>M.D. Saratok covers part of Saratok and Kabong administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Serian	M.D. Serian meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Serian dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tebedu. <i>M.D. Serian covers part of Serian and Tebedu administrative districts.</i>

BILANGAN KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2020
NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS BY STATE, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	DEWAN/MAJLIS BANDARAYA/ CITY HALL/ CITY COUNCIL	MAJLIS PERBANDARAN/ MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAJLIS DAERAH/ DISTRICT COUNCIL	AGENSI DIBERI KUASA PBT/ MODIFIED PBT	JUMLAH/ TOTAL
JOHOR	3	7	6		16
KEDAH	1	4	6	1	12
KELANTAN		1	11		12
MELAKA	1	3			4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1	2	4		7
PAHANG	1	2	8	1	12
PULAU PINANG	2				2
PERAK	1	4	10		15
PERLIS		1			1
SELANGOR	3	8	1		12
TERENGGANU	1	2	4		7
SABAH	1	2	23		26
SARAWAK	3	4	19		26
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	1				1
W.P. LABUAN				1	1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA				1	1
JUMLAH	19	40	92	4	155

Nota: Bilangan P.B.T. adalah berdasarkan senarai yang dikemaskini sehingga Ogos 2021

Note: Numbers of L.A.A. are based on list updated until August 2021

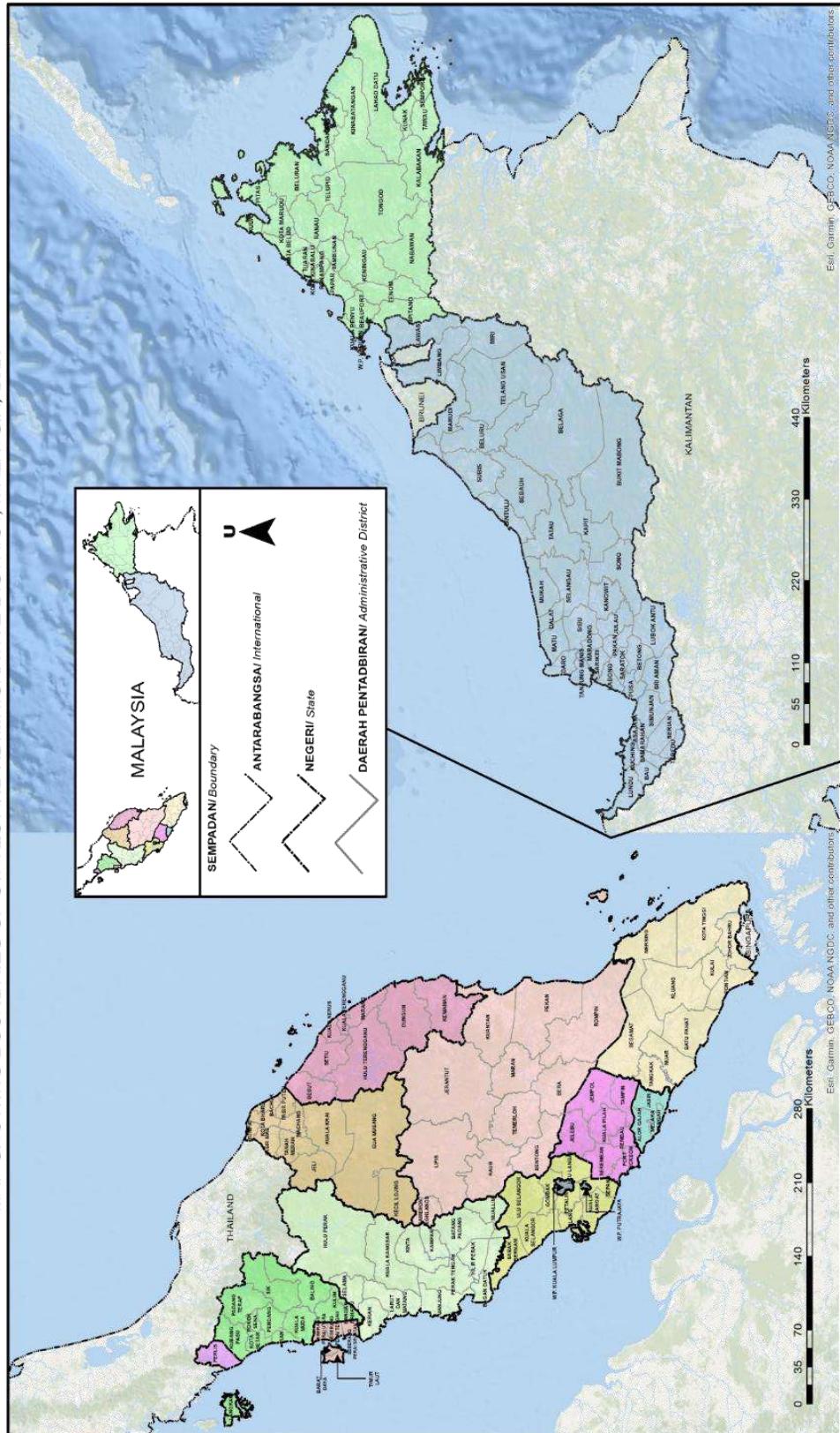
Sumber: Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Local Government Department

BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020

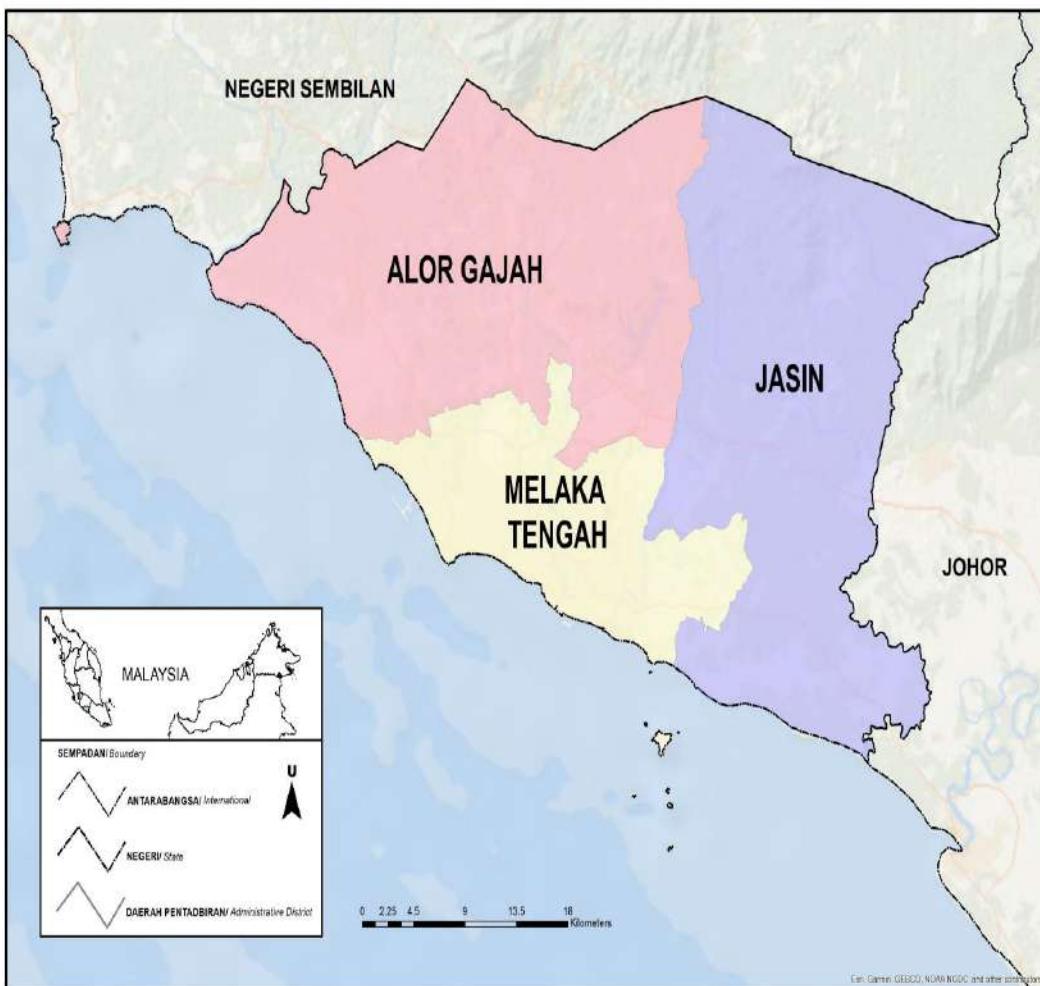
MALAYSIA

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MALAYSIA, 2020
MAP SHOWING BOUNDRIES OF STATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MALAYSIA, 2020



BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020
MELAKA

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



**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITANINI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT DI PEJABAT
PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:**

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Johor, Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
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15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Melaka, Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Sembilan, Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Pahang, Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
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30450 Ipoh, Perak.
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Pengarah,
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Perlis, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
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Emel : jp perlis@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Faks : 03-5518 0408
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Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Terengganu, Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
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20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
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Pengarah,
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88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
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Faks : 088-484 659
Emel : jp sabah@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
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Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
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Pengarah,
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