

**STATISTIK
PEMERKASAAN WANITA
DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH**
*STATISTICS ON WOMEN
EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED
DOMAINS*

**MALAYSIA
2018**

Pemakluman/Announcement:

Dimaklumkan bahawa kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day 2018 adalah “Data Berkualiti, Kehidupan Sejahtera”.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistic Day (MyStats Day) on 20th October each year. MyStats Day 2018 theme is “Better Data, Better Lives”.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

November 2018

Diterbit dan dicetak oleh:

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Blok C6, Kompleks C,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
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Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia>
Twitter : twitter.com/StatsMalaysia
Harga : RM25.00

ISSN: 0128-1445

Diterbitkan pada November 2018

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan 'Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia' .

Published and printed by:

Department of Statistics, Malaysia

*Block C6, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre,
62514 Putrajaya,
Malaysia.*

*Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Fax : 03-8888 9248
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Price : RM25.00*

ISSN: 0128-1445

Published November 2018

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita Dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 merupakan penerbitan tahunan yang memaparkan statistik gender Malaysia bagi tahun 2011 hingga 2017. Statistik ini memberi fokus kepada set teras indikator gender yang merangkumi lapan domain utama iaitu struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif & akses kepada sumber; pendidikan; kesihatan & perkhidmatan berkaitan; kehidupan awam & pembuat keputusan; hak asasi wanita & kanak-kanak perempuan; perlindungan sosial, pengurangan risiko bencana; dan keamanan & keselamatan.

Penyusunan statistik ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada, *Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations Statistics Division* (2017), *Assessing Progress in Implementation of The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment* yang diterbitkan oleh *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific* (ESCAP) dan *The Global Gender Gap Report 2016* yang diterbitkan oleh *World Economic Forum* (2016).

Statistik gender adalah maklumat penting yang digunakan dalam pembentukan, pelaksanaan dan pemantauan dasar di peringkat nasional dan antarabangsa. Penerbitan ini menjadi sumber rujukan berguna kepada semua pihak sama ada bagi tujuan penyelidikan, perancangan, penggubalan dan pelaksanaan dasar.

Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini membentangkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian kedua pula memuatkan jadual terperinci peringkat nasional dan negeri bagi membantu pengguna membuat analisis. Ini diikuti oleh bahagian ketiga yang mengandungi nota teknikal untuk menerangkan konsep dan definisi bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang dalam penyediaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

November 2018

PREFACE

The Statistics On Women Empowerment In Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2018 in an annual publication which presents gender statistics in Malaysia for the year 2011 to 2017. These statistics focuses on the core set of gender indicators which covers eight main domains which are economic structures, participation in productive activities & access to resources; education; health & related services, public life & decision making; human rights of women & girl children, social protection; disaster risk reduction; and peace & security.

The compilation of these statistics is based on the concepts and guide lines from, Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics published by United Nations Statistics Division (2017), Assessing Progress in Implementation of The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment published by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and The Global Gender Gap Report 2016 published by the World Economic Forum (2016).

Gender statistics are pertinent information used in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies at national and international levels. This publication is a useful source of reference for all parties whether for the purposes of research, planning, formulation and implementation.

The first part of this publication focused on the summary of findings. The second part presented detailed tables at the national and state levels to facilitate the analysis by users. This is followed by the third part which consists of the technical notes explaining the concepts and definition to assist the users to understanding the published statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation rendered by all parties who have contributed to the preparation of this publication. Every feedback and suggestion from all parties towards improving the future publication is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

November 2018

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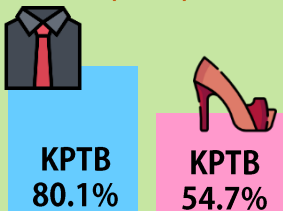
STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA

2018

Peluang & Penyertaan Ekonomi

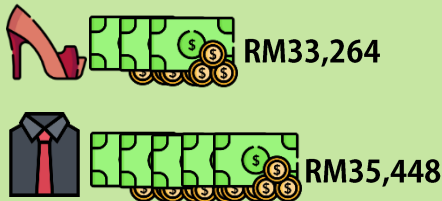
0.726

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)



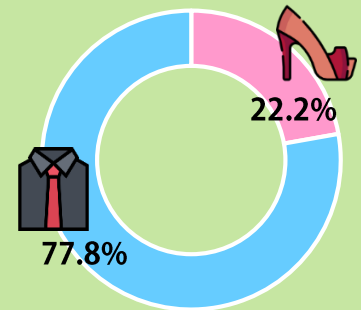
KPTB lelaki lebih tinggi berbanding wanita

Anggaran Pendapatan Diperoleh



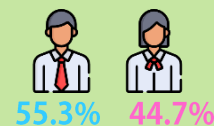
Daripada RM100.00 gaji & upah diterima lelaki, wanita menerima RM93.80

Penggubal undang-undang, Pegawai kanan & Pengurus



Penyertaan 22.2% wanita sebagai Penggubal undang-undang, Pegawai kanan & Pengurus

Profesional dan Pekerja teknikal



Wanita sebagai Profesional & Pekerja Teknikal hampir setara dengan lelaki

Pencapaian Pendidikan

1.040

Kadar literasi (bagi kumpulan umur 15-64 tahun)



Perbezaan kadar literasi lelaki dan wanita adalah 1.0 mata peratus

Kadar enrolmen kasar



Peringkat rendah	97.6%	98.2%
Peringkat menengah	94.6%	88.5%
Peringkat tertiar	38.2%	48.3%

Enrolmen wanita di peringkat rendah & tertiar lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki

INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI)* 2017

0.697

Kesihatan & Kehidupan

0.961

Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir



Wanita dijangka boleh hidup 4.9 tahun lebih lama berbanding lelaki

Nisbah jantina ketika lahir



Terdapat 937 bayi perempuan bagi setiap 1,000 bayi lelaki

Penguasaan Politik

0.061

Wanita di Parlimen



Wanita menguasai 11% kerusi di Parlimen

Wanita dalam jawatan menteri



Daripada 37 jawatan menteri pada 2017, 8.6% menteri adalah wanita



STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA

2018

Economic Participation & Opportunity

0.726

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



LFPR
80.1%



LFPR
54.7%

LFPR for men are higher than women

Estimated earned income



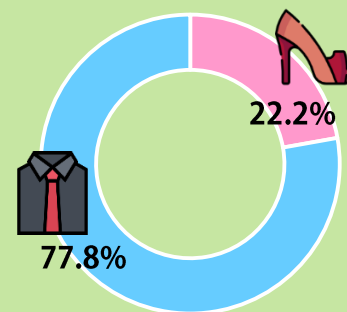
RM33,264



RM35,448

Out of RM100.00 salaries & wages earned by men, women received RM93.80

Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers



Women participated 22.2% as Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers

Educational Attainment

1.040

Literacy Rate (for the age group 15-64 years)



97.3%



96.3%

The difference in literacy rate between men and women is 1.0 percentage points

Gross Enrolment Rate



97.6%



98.2%

Primary level

Secondary level

Tertiary level

94.6%

88.5%

38.2%

48.3%

Women enrolment in primary & tertiary level are higher than men

MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI)* 2017

0.697

Professional & Technical workers



55.3%



44.7%

Women as Professional & Technical workers are almost equal as men

Political Empowerment

0.061

Women in Parliament



11% of elected parliamentary seats go to women

Women in minister position



91.4%



8.6%

Out of 37 minister position in 2017, 8.6% was women

Health & Survival

0.961

Life expectancy at birth



72.3 years



77.2 years

Women are expected to live 4.9 years longer than men

Sex ratio at birth



There were 937 baby girls for every 1,000 baby boys



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

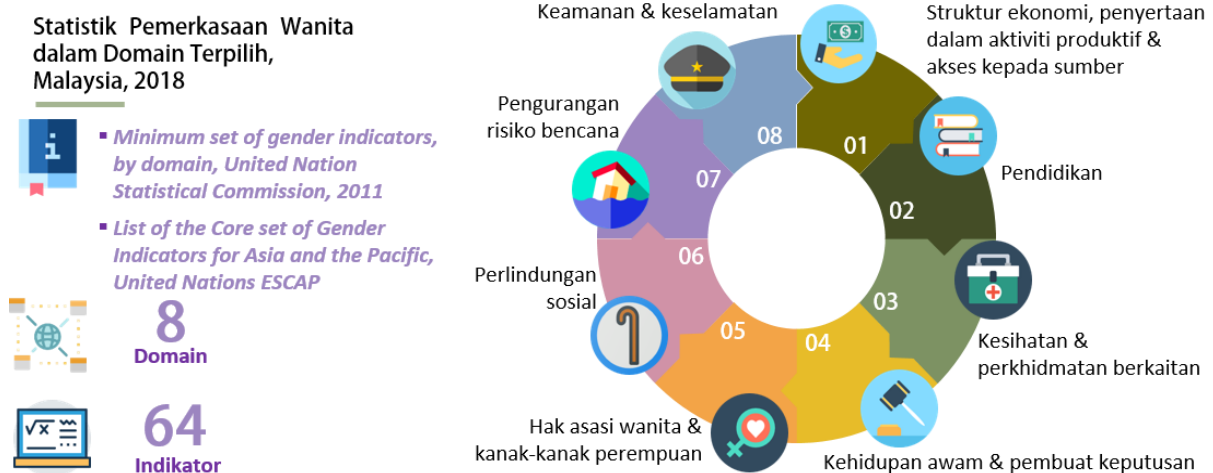
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1.0 PENGENALAN

1.1 Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 memaparkan indikator asas gender bagi mengukur kesaksamaan gender.

1.2 Penerbitan ini mengandungi indikator-indikator berkaitan gender yang merangkumi lapan domain utama iaitu Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif & akses kepada sumber; Pendidikan; Kesihatan & Perkhidmatan berkaitan; Kehidupan awam & pembuat keputusan; Hak asasi wanita & kanak-kanak perempuan; Perlindungan sosial; Pengurangan risiko bencana dan Keamanan & keselamatan.

Paparan 1: Kandungan Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018



1.3. Penyusunan statistik dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (United Nations Statistics Division, 2017).

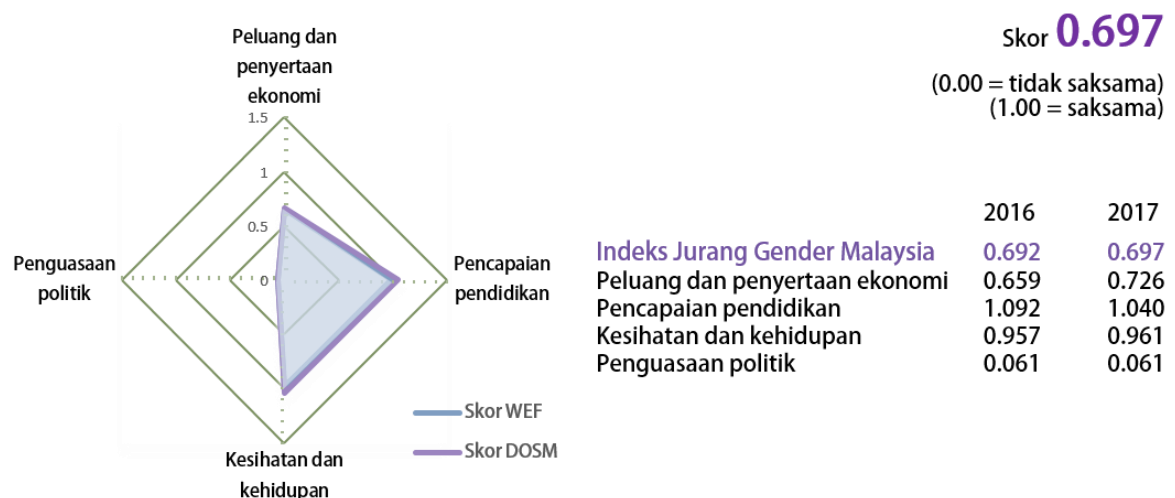
1.4. Pemilihan indikator berkaitan gender pula adalah berasaskan *Minimum set of gender indicators, by domain*, (United Nation Statistical Commission, 2011) dan *List of the Core set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* (United Nations ESCAP, 2014).

2.0 INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI)

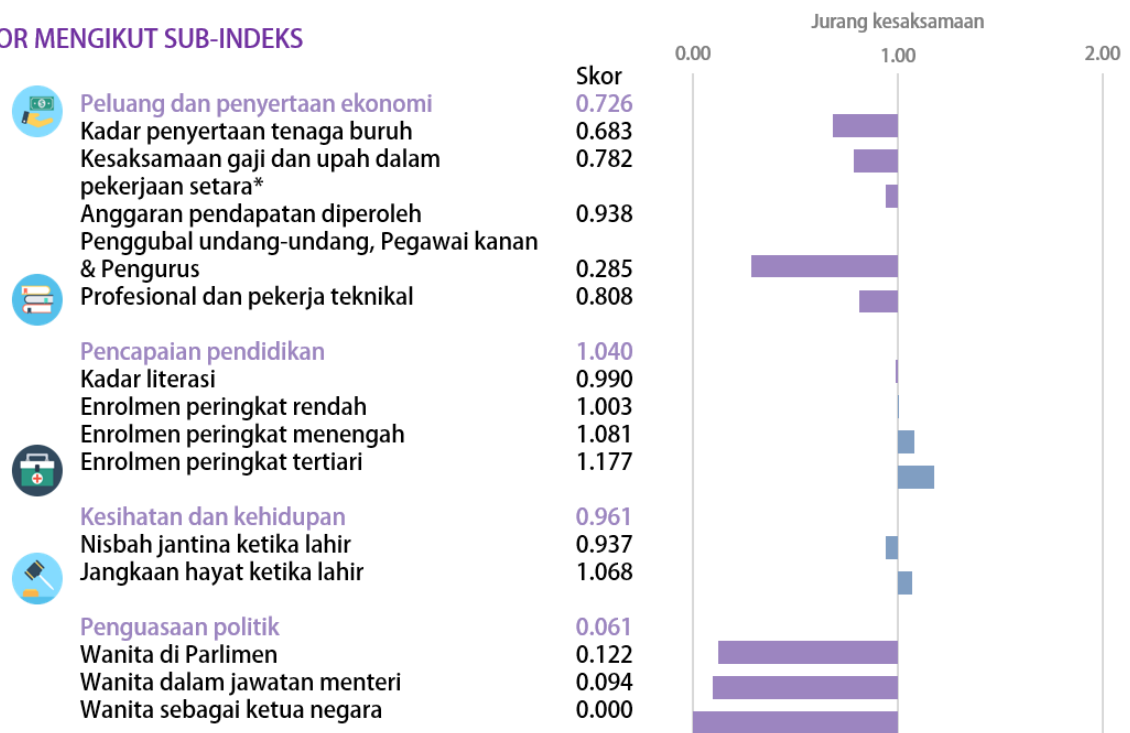
2.1 *Global Gender Gap Index* (GGGI) mula diperkenalkan oleh *World Economic Forum* pada 2006. Indeks ini digunakan untuk mengenal pasti jurang gender melalui empat sub-indeks iaitu Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, Pencapaian pendidikan, Kesihatan & kehidupan dan Penguasaan politik. Skor 1.0 (100%) ditakrifkan sebagai tiada jurang antara lelaki dan wanita.

Paparan 2: Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2017

INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2017



SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS



*Data dipetik daripada penerbitan *The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017* yang diterbitkan oleh WEF

2.2 Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) disediakan berdasarkan metodologi *Global Gender Gap Index (GGI)* dan menggunakan data yang diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan agensi lain di Malaysia. Empat sub-indeks dan 14 variabel yang diambil kira dalam pengiraan MGGI 2017 adalah seperti di Paparan 2.

Jadual 1: Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017

Sub-indeks	2016	2017
Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi	0.659	0.726
Pencapaian Pendidikan	1.092	1.040
Kesihatan dan Kehidupan	0.957	0.961
Penguasaan Politik	0.061	0.061
Skor MGGI	0.692	0.697

2.3 Mengambil kira asas penduduk pada 2017, indeks jurang gender Malaysia ialah 0.697. Ini menggambarkan masih wujud ketaksamaan gender dengan jurang 0.303, bertambah baik daripada 0.692 pada 2016.

2.4 Kesaksamaan telah dicapai bagi sub-indeks pendidikan. Skor 1.040 menunjukkan pencapaian wanita telah melebihi lelaki. Bagi sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan masih terdapat jurang 0.039 bagi mencapai kesaksamaan gender. Jurang terbesar direkodkan bagi sub-indeks Penguasaan Politik dengan skor 0.061.

2.5 Berdasarkan *The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017* oleh *World Economic Forum (WEF)*, Malaysia berada pada kedudukan ke 104 daripada 144 negara dengan MGGI 0.670. Di kalangan negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Malaysia berada pada kedudukan ke 14 daripada 18 negara.

2.6 Setelah mengambil kira MGGI, Malaysia kini berada pada kedudukan ke 70 daripada 144 negara yang tersenarai dalam *The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017*. Dalam masa yang sama, Malaysia berada pada kedudukan kelapan daripada 18 negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik.

Jadual 2: Kedudukan Negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik mengikut skor Indeks Jurang Gender, *World Economic Forum, 2017*

Negara	Kedudukan	Skor
New Zealand	9	0.791
Philippines	10	0.790
Australia	35	0.731
Mongolia	53	0.713
Lao PDR	64	0.703
Singapore	65	0.702
Vietnam	69	0.698
Thailand	78	0.694
Myanmar	83	0.691
Indonesia	84	0.691
Cambodia	99	0.676
China	100	0.674
Brunei Darussalam	102	0.671
Malaysia	104	0.670
Japan	114	0.657
Korea, Rep.	118	0.650
Fiji	125	0.638
Timor Leste	128	0.628

MALAYSIA
0.697

Sumber: *The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017*

3.0 MALAYSIA DAN NEGARA TERPILIH

2.7 Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) wanita di Malaysia secara relatifnya lebih rendah berbanding negara lain dengan 54.7 peratus. *United Kingdom (UK)* mencatatkan KPTB wanita tertinggi dengan 71.9 peratus, diikuti oleh *Australia* (70.8%) dan *Thailand* (70.0%). (Jadual 3)

2.8 Kadar literasi wanita yang berumur 15 – 64 tahun di Malaysia adalah 96.3 peratus manakala *United States of America (USA)*, *UK*, *Australia* dan *Japan* merekodkan 99.0 peratus.

2.9 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin di Malaysia berada pada kadar 25 perempuan bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup. Nisbah ini secara relatifnya lebih tinggi berbanding negara lain kecuali *Philippines*.

2.10 Perwakilan wanita di Dewan Rakyat juga masih rendah pada 10.9 peratus berbanding *Australia* (29.4%) dan *UK* (15.4%).

Jadual 3: Perbandingan negara terpilih bagi indikator terpilih, 2017

Indikator	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	USA	UK	Australia	Japan
Jumlah Penduduk (juta)	32.4	5.6	68.9	103.3	322.2	65.8	24.2	127.7
Nisbah jantina (lelaki/perempuan)	1.07	0.98	0.95	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.95
KPTB wanita (%)	54.7	65.9	70.0	52.6	66.2	71.9	70.8	66.4
Kadar literasi wanita (%)	96.3	95.4	91.2	96.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.6	n.a	99.6	72.8	n.a	n.a	99.3	99.8
Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin (bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup)	25.0	10.0	20.0	114.0	n.a	n.a	6.0	5.0
Perwakilan wanita di Dewan Rakyat (%)	10.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.4	29.4	n.a

Nota:

Data dipetik daripada *The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017* kecuali Malaysia

n.a Tidak diperolehi

3.0 GENDER DAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

3.1 *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* merupakan teras Agenda 2030 bagi pembangunan mampan yang dipersetujui oleh Ketua-ketua Negara dan masyarakat antarabangsa pada 25 September 2015 di Persidangan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (UNGA). SDGs meliputi 17 *Goals* dan 169 *Targets* bagi menuju Agenda 2030 dalam mencapai keseimbangan dalam tiga dimensi pembangunan mampan iaitu merangkumi sosial, ekonomi dan alam sekitar.

3.2 Daripada 17 *goals* SDGs, terdapat 3 *goals*, 20 *target* dan 24 indikator yang berkaitan dengan gender. Senarai penuh indikator disertakan di **Lampiran 1**.

Paparan 3: *Goals, target* dan Indikator *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)* yang berkaitan dengan gender



4 *targets*
6 indikator



7 *targets*
4 indikator



9 *targets*
14 indikator

3.3 Status terkini pencapaian indikator terpilih berkaitan gender dalam SDG adalah seperti di Paparan 4.

Paparan 4: Status terkini pencapaian indikator terpilih berkaitan gender dalam Goals 3, 4 dan 5



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Nisbah Kematian Ibu Bersalin

25.0 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup



Kadar Kematian bawah 5 Tahun

8.4 bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup



Kadar Kelahiran Remaja

9.1 bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan berumur 15-19 tahun

99.6%

Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan perubatan terlatih



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Indeks Pariti Gender



Peringkat Rendah

1.003



Peringkat Menengah

0.897



Peringkat Tertinggi

1.130



Goal 5: Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls



Wanita menguasai **11%** kerusi di Parlimen



Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh wanita adalah **54.7%**



96.3%

wanita mempunyai pendidikan formal



62.9% kes keganasan wanita adalah keganasan rumah tangga



2 daripada 1,000

wanita berumur 20 – 24 tahun berkahwin di bawah usia 18 tahun

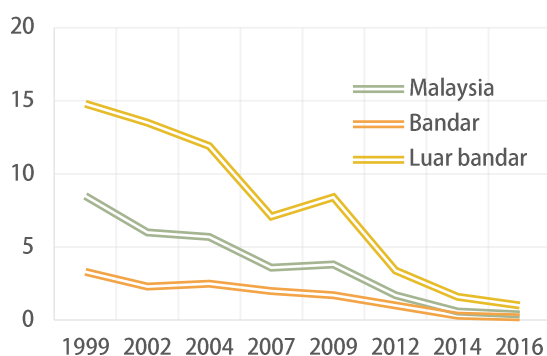
Domain 1: Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif & akses kepada sumber

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan kemiskinan, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber dan media.

1.1. KEMISKINAN

1.1.1. Insiden kemiskinan di Malaysia telah berkurang daripada 8.5 peratus (1999) kepada 0.4 peratus (2016). Insiden kemiskinan luar bandar mencatatkan penurunan daripada 14.8 peratus kepada 1.0 peratus bagi tempoh yang sama. Insiden kemiskinan di bandar turut mencatatkan penurunan 3.1 mata peratus (daripada 3.3% kepada 0.2%).

Carta 1: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut strata, Malaysia, 1999-2016



Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi, 2016

1.1.2. Insiden kemiskinan di Malaysia bagi mencatatkan penurunan daripada 0.6 peratus (2014) kepada 0.4 peratus (2016).

Paparan 5: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut jantina, 2014 dan 2016

	2014	2016
	0.8%	0.4%
	0.6%	0.3%

1.1.3. Walau bagaimanapun, insiden kemiskinan di kalangan wanita adalah lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki.

1.1.4. Pekali Gini (GI) mengukur kesaksamaan agihan pendapatan di Malaysia. GI berada pada selang 0 (saksama) hingga 1 (tidak saksama).

1.1.5. Pada 2016, nisbah ini berkurang daripada 0.401 (2014) kepada 0.399 menggambarkan agihan pendapatan yang semakin saksama.

1.1.6. Pekali Gini di bandar bertambah baik daripada 0.391 (2014) kepada 0.389 (2016). Walau bagaimanapun, di luar bandar, nisbah ini merosot daripada 0.355 kepada 0.364.

1.2. PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF

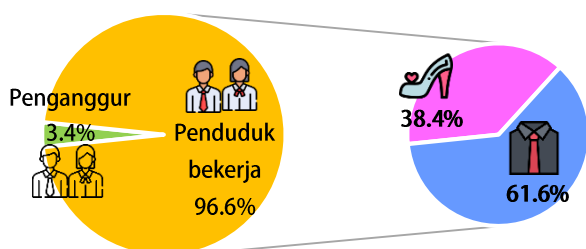
1.2.1 Pada 2017, 6 daripada 10 lelaki dan 3 daripada 10 wanita adalah penduduk bekerja. (Paparan 6)

Paparan 6: Penduduk bekerja, Malaysia, 2017



1.2.2 Penduduk bekerja di Malaysia ialah 14.5 juta, menggambarkan 45.1% daripada jumlah penduduk. Jumlah ini menggambarkan 96.6 peratus jumlah tenaga buruh dengan 38.4 peratus daripadanya adalah wanita.

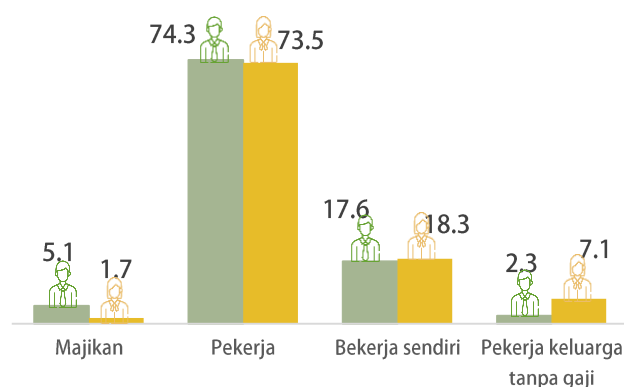
Paparan 7: Bilangan penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017



1.2.3 Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) wanita meningkat 0.4 mata peratus kepada 54.7 peratus (2017) daripada 54.3 peratus (2016). Sebaliknya, KPTB lelaki menurun 0.1 mata peratus daripada 80.2 kepada 80.1 peratus.

1.2.4 Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan pada 2017 menunjukkan wanita sebagai pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji melebihi lelaki dengan 7.1 peratus berbanding 2.3 peratus. (Paparan 8)

Paparan 8: Bilangan penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, 2017



1.2.5 Pada 2017, kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki dan wanita masing-masing 3.3 dan 3.5 peratus. Jurang kadar pengangguran tertinggi adalah pada kumpulan umur 15 – 19 tahun, dengan perbezaan 1.4 mata peratus.

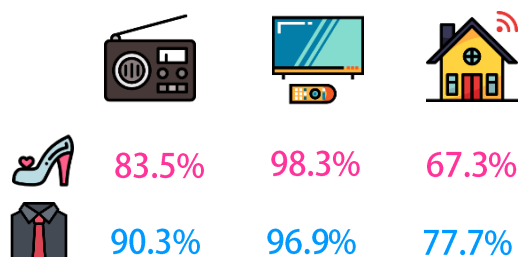
Jadual 4: Kadar pengangguran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017

Kumpulan umur	Wanita	Lelaki
15 – 64	3.5	3.3
15 – 19	16.3	14.9
20 – 24	10.3	9.2
25 – 29	4.0	3.8
30 – 34	1.9	1.7
35 – 39	1.0	1.4
40 – 44	0.9	1.0
45 – 49	1.2	1.4
50 – 54	0.6	0.8
55 – 59	0.2	0.6
60 – 64	0.4	0.3

1.3. AKSES KEPADA SUMBER

Ketua isi rumah lelaki mempunyai pemilikan yang lebih tinggi kepada radio dan langganan internet di rumah. Sebaliknya, 98.3 peratus ketua isi rumah wanita memiliki televisyen berbanding lelaki (96.9%).

Paparan 9: Peratus ketua isi rumah mengikut peralatan dimiliki, 2016



Domain 2: Pendidikan

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan pendidikan di peringkat rendah, menengah dan tertiar termasuk personnel akademik.

2.1 KADAR LITERASI

Paparan 10: Kadar literasi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017

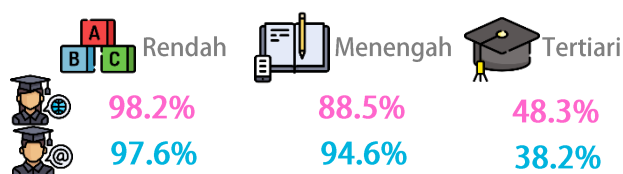


Pada 2017, bagi kumpulan umur 15–24 tahun, kadar literasi wanita lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki. Walau bagaimanapun, kadar literasi bagi lelaki berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun lebih tinggi berbanding wanita.

2.2 ENROLMEN

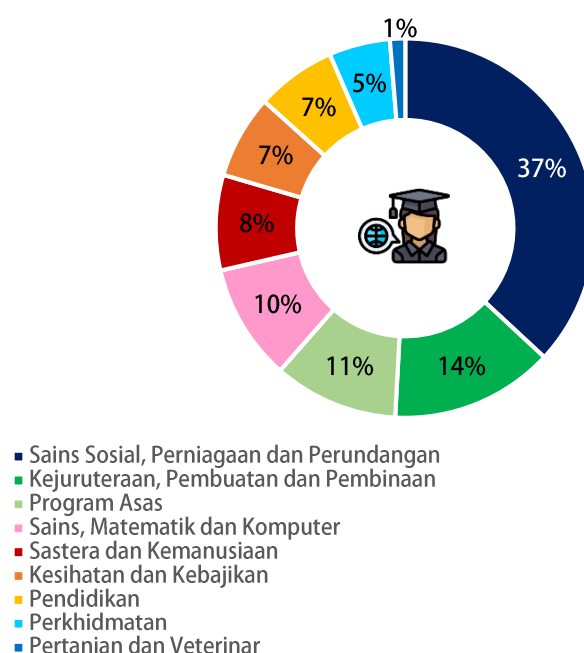
2.2.1 Kadar enrolmen kasar wanita di peringkat rendah dan tertiar masing-masing ialah 98.2 dan 48.3 peratus. Manakala di peringkat menengah, lelaki lebih tinggi daripada wanita dengan 94.6 peratus berbanding 88.5 peratus.

Paparan 11: Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut peringkat pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017



2.2.2 Daripada 707.9 ribu enrolmen wanita di institusi pengajian tinggi, 37 peratus adalah dalam bidang Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan diikuti dengan Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan (14%) dan Program Asas (11%).

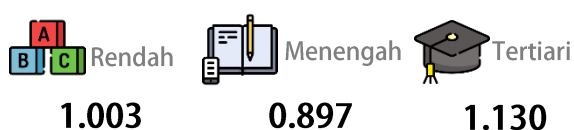
Paparan 12: Bilangan enrolmen wanita mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi, Malaysia, 2017



2.3 INDEKS PARITI GENDER

2.3.1 Indeks Pariti Gender mengukur kesaksamaan antara lelaki dan wanita. Dalam pendidikan, gender pariti dicapai apabila kadar enrolmen kasar lelaki dan wanita adalah sama iaitu apabila nilai indeks pariti gender bersamaan dengan satu.

Paparan 13: Indeks Pariti Gender, Malaysia, 2017



2.3.2 Pada 2017, indeks pariti gender telah dicapai di peringkat rendah dan tertiar. Manakala indeks pariti gender di peringkat menengah adalah 0.897.

Domain 3: Kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan kesihatan merangkumi kanak-kanak, orang dewasa dan ibu mengandung.

3.1 KANAK-KANAK

3.1.1 Kadar kematian kurang daripada lima tahun menurun bagi lelaki dan perempuan masing-masing daripada 7.7 (2016) kepada 7.6 (2017) dan daripada 9.0 (2016) kepada 8.6 (2017). Walau bagaimanapun, kadar kematian bagi lelaki lebih tinggi berbanding perempuan.

Paparan 14: Kadar kematian kurang daripada lima tahun, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017



3.2 ORANG DEWASA

3.2.1 Obesiti di kalangan orang dewasa menunjukkan peratusan wanita melebihi lelaki pada setiap kumpulan umur.

Jadual 5: Perkadaran orang dewasa yang obes mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017

Kumpulan umur	Wanita	Lelaki
18 – 24	12.3	11.7
25 – 44	22.3	16.3
45 – 64	24.5	16.8
65+	17.3	8.1

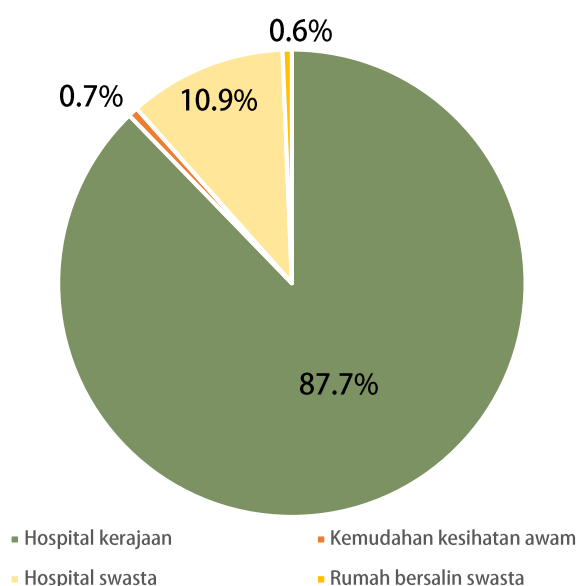
Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

3.2.2 Kadar orang dewasa yang obes paling tinggi dalam kumpulan umur 45-64 tahun bagi wanita dan lelaki.

3.2.3 Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (kerajaan dan swasta) pada 2017 ialah 99.6 peratus.

3.2.4 Daripada peratusan ini, jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih tertinggi direkodkan di hospital kerajaan dengan 87.7 peratus. (Carta 2)

Carta 2: Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih, Malaysia, 2017



3.2.5 Bilangan kes HIV yang dilaporkan pada 2017 berkurang 50 kes daripada 3,397 (2016) kepada 3,347 kes. Sebaliknya, bilangan kes AIDS pula meningkat 17 kes daripada 4,619 (2016) kepada 4,636 kes.

Paparan 15: Bilangan kes HIV dan AIDS yang dilaporkan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017

	HIV		AIDS	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	413	457	191	186
	2,984	2,890	1,031	1,103

3.2.6 Pengurangan kes HIV bagi tempoh 2016-2017 adalah disumbangkan oleh penurunan kes lelaki daripada 2,984 kepada 2,890. Manakala peningkatan dalam kes AIDS disumbangkan oleh peningkatan kes lelaki.

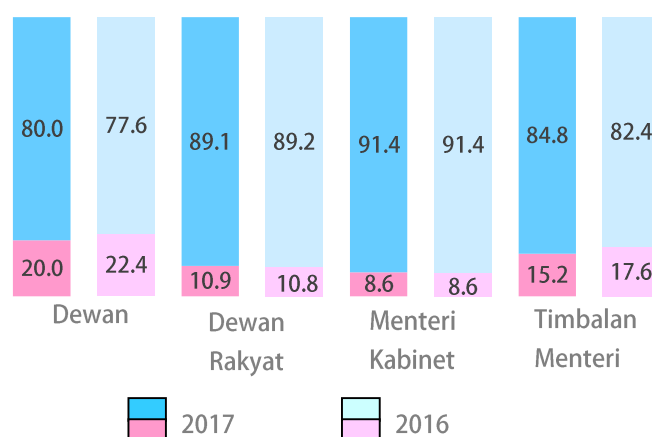
Domain 4: Kehidupan awam dan pembuat keputusan

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penguasaan wanita di parlimen, kehakiman, pembuat keputusan dan unit beruniform.

4.1. PARLIMEN

4.1.1. Pada 2017, penyertaan wanita di Dewan Negara berkurang 2.4 mata peratus manakala Dewan Rakyat meningkat 0.1 mata peratus.

Carta 3: Peratus ahli parlimen mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017

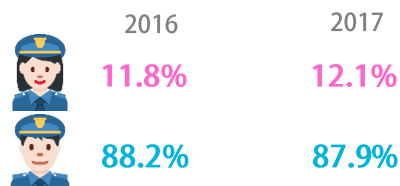


4.1.2. Sebaliknya, penyertaan wanita sebagai Timbalan Menteri berkurang 2.4 mata peratus daripada 17.6 peratus (2016) kepada 15.2 peratus (2017). Wanita sebagai Menteri Kabinet pula kekal pada 8.6 peratus bagi tempoh yang sama.

4.2. POLIS

4.2.1. Peratusan polis wanita pada 2017 meningkat 0.3 mata peratus daripada 11.8 peratus (2016) kepada 12.1 peratus.

Paparan 16: Anggota polis mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017



4.2.2. Polis wanita dalam jawatan Pegawai Kanan juga meningkat 1.8 mata peratus daripada 20.9 peratus kepada 22.7 peratus bagi tempoh yang sama.

Domain 5: Hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan keganasan terhadap wanita dan perkahwinan di bawah umur.

5.1. KEGANASAN TERHADAP WANITA

5.1.1. Bilangan kes keganasan terhadap wanita yang dilaporkan pada 2017 berkurang 840 kes daripada 9,600 kes (2016) kepada 8,760 kes.

5.1.2. Keganasan rumah tangga merupakan kes tertinggi yang dilaporkan dengan 62.9 peratus. (Jadual 6)

Jadual 6: Kes keganasan terhadap wanita yang dilaporkan, Malaysia, 2017

	('000)	
	2016	2017
Keganasan rumah tangga	60.4%	62.9%
Rogol	20.3%	18.1%
Cabul	15.9%	14.7%
Luar Tabii	3.4%	4.3%

5.1.3. Pada 2017, kes keganasan rumah tangga dan luar tabii dilaporkan meningkat masing-masing 2.5 dan 0.9 mata peratus berbanding 2016.

5.1.4. Sebaliknya, kes rogol dan cabul yang dilaporkan pada 2017 berkurang masing-masing 2.2 dan 1.2 mata peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

5.2. PERKAHWINAN DI BAWAH UMUR 18 TAHUN

5.2.1. Bilangan kes perkahwinan di bawah umur 18 tahun bagi wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20-24 tahun pada 2017 berkurang daripada 2,713 (2016) kepada 2,663 kes.

Paparan 17: Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20-24 tahun dan berkahwin di bawah umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2017



Domain 6: Perlindungan sosial (Fokus khas: penuaan Penduduk)

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penduduk warga tua dan bantuan orang tua.

6.1. PENDUDUK WARGA TUA

6.1.1. Pada 2017, penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih dikategorikan sebagai penduduk warga tua di Malaysia. Penduduk dalam kumpulan ini meningkat 0.3 mata peratus daripada 9.3 (2016) kepada 9.6 peratus.

6.1.2. Berdasarkan unjuran penduduk, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk pada 2030 dengan Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih melebihi 15.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan jumlah Penduduk.

Paparan 18: Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017



6.1.3. Penduduk wanita berumur 60 tahun dan lebih pada 2017 melebihi lelaki dengan perbezaan 0.06 juta, meningkat 0.01 juta berbanding 2016.

6.2. BANTUAN ORANG TUA

6.2.1. Sejumlah 134,614 penerima bantuan orang tua dilaporkan oleh Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada 2017, peningkatan 0.9 mata peratus berbanding 2016.

Jadual 7: Penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017

	2016	2017
MALAYSIA	133,352	497,561
	(%)	
Johor	10.9	10.2
Kedah	4.4	5
Kelantan	7	7.1
Melaka	5.7	5.4
Negeri Sembilan	6.7	6.6
Pahang	6.3	6.1
Perak	5.6	5.8
Perlis	0.8	0.8
Pulau Pinang	4	3.9
Sabah	18.9	19.4
Sarawak	16.5	16.6
Selangor	7.9	7.8
Terengganu	3.1	3.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2	1.9
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2

Sumber : Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM)

Nota: ¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

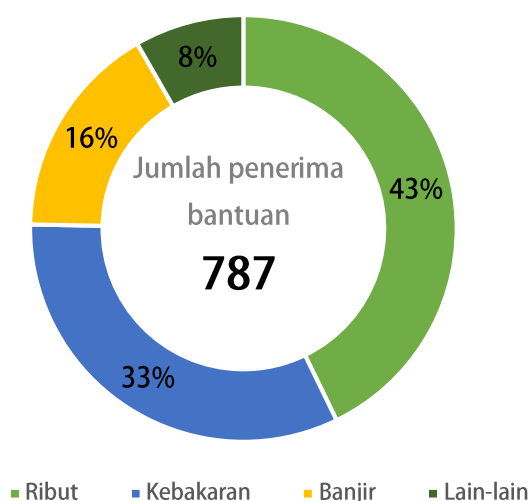
6.2.2. Daripada jumlah ini, penerima bantuan orang tua tertinggi adalah di Sabah (19.4%) diikuti Sarawak (16.6%) dan Johor (10.2%).

Domain 7: Pengurangan risiko bencana

Domain ini memaparkan maklumat berkenaan penerima bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana.

Daripada keseluruhan 787 penerima bantuan, peratusan tertinggi penerima bantuan bagi risiko bencana adalah untuk mangsa Ribut (43%).

Paparan 19: Peratusan penerima bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut jenis bencana, Malaysia, 2017



Domain 8: Keamanan dan keselamatan

Domain ini meliputi Maklumat berkaitan penglibatan wanita dalam badan keselamatan.

8.1. Pada 2017, daripada keseluruhan 9,262 anggota wanita dalam tentera, peratusan tertinggi adalah bagi Tentera Darat dengan 73.3 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh

Tentera Laut (16.5%) dan Tentera Udara (10.2%).

8.2. Berbanding lelaki, penyertaan tertinggi wanita adalah dalam Tentera Laut dengan 9.1 peratus, diikuti Tentera Laut (6.4%) dan Tentera Udara (6.3%).

Paparan 23: Peratusan anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017

	Tentera Darat	Tentera Laut	Tentera Udara
	6.4%	9.1%	6.3%
	93.6%	90.9%	93.7%



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

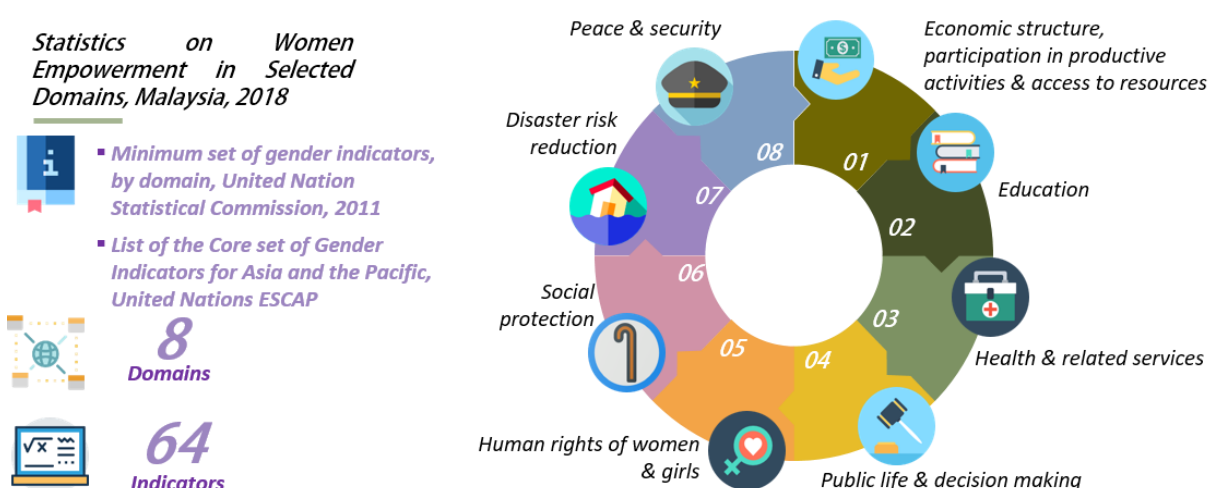
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2018* presents gender related indicators as a measurement to gender equality.

1.2 This publication contained eight main domains which are Economic structure, participation in productive activities & access to resources; Education; Health & related services; Public life & decision making; Human rights of women & girls; Social protection; Disaster risk reduction and Peace & security.

Exhibit 1: Overview of Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2018



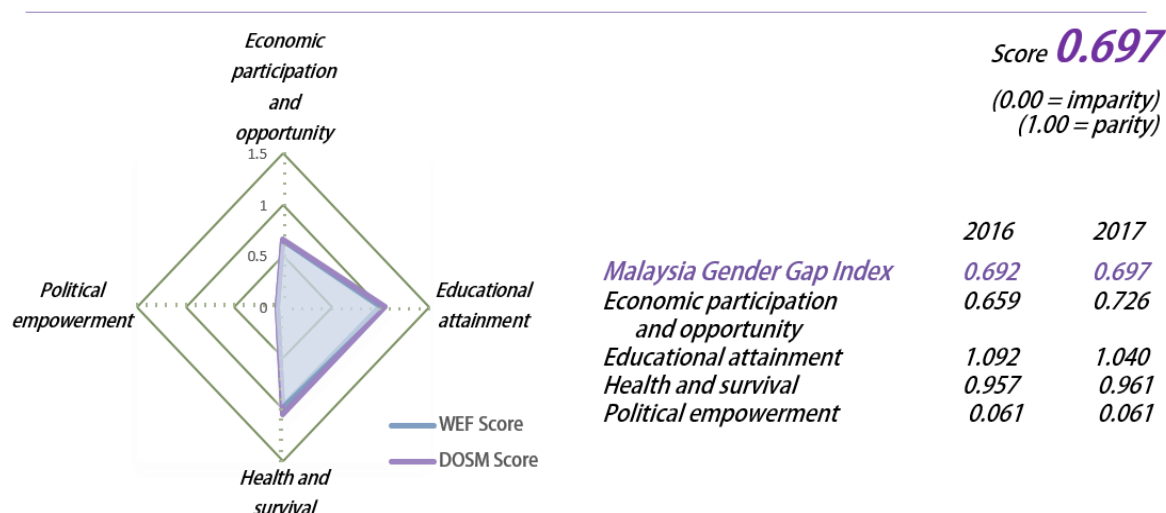
1.3. Statistics compiled in this publication was based on the concepts and guideline from the Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics (United Nations Statistics Division, 2017).

1.4. While selection of the gender related indicators was based on the Minimum set of gender indicators, by domain, (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2011) and List of the Core set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (United Nations ESCAP, 2014).

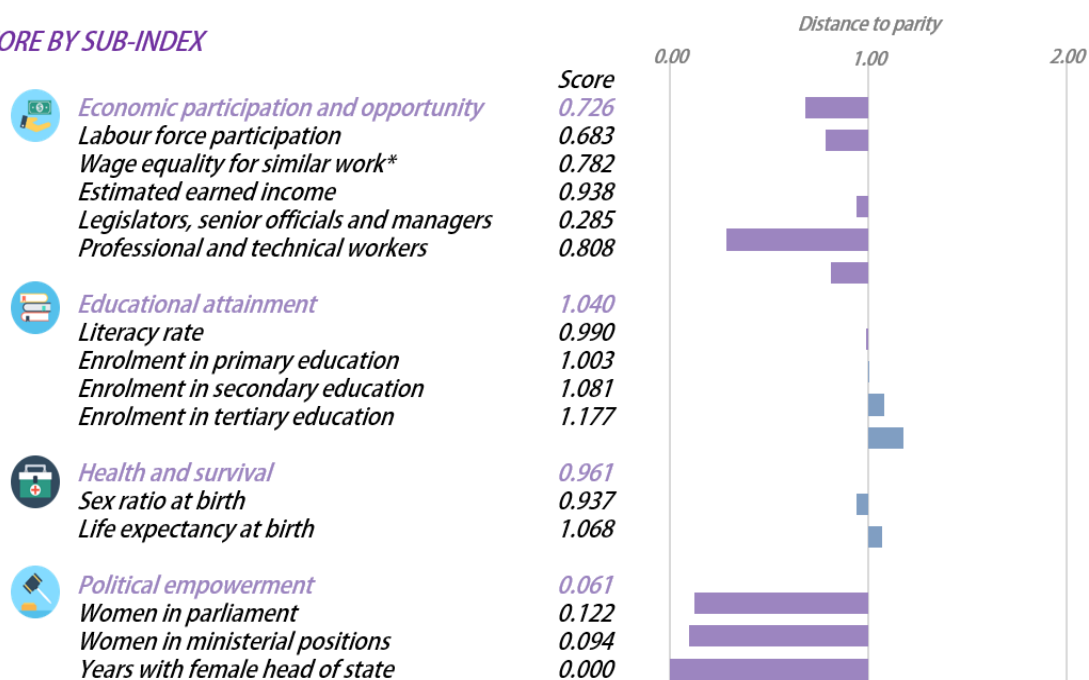
2.0 MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI)

2.1 The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) was first introduced by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2006 as a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-disparities. This index measures the gap across four thematic dimensions that are Economic participation and opportunity, Educational attainment, Health and survival and Political empowerment. Score with the value of 1.0 (100%) is defined as the equality of men and women.

Exhibit 2: Malaysia Gender Gap Index, 2017



SCORE BY SUB-INDEX



*Data is quoted from the Global Gender Gap Report, 2017 published by WEF

2.2 Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) produced based on the methodology of the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) taking into account the latest data published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) together with other ministries and agencies in Malaysia. Four sub-indexes and 14 variables used to produce the index are as at Exhibit 2.

Table 1: Malaysia Gender Gap Index, 2016 and 2017

Sub-index	2016	2017
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.659	0.726
Educational Attainment	1.092	1.040
Health and Survival	0.957	0.961
Political Empowerment	0.061	0.061
MGGI score	0.692	0.697

2.3 Taking into account the base population in 2017, Malaysia Gender Gap Index is 0.697. This portrays the existing of gender inequality with the gap of 0.303, improved from 0.692 as recorded in 2016.

2.4 Equality has been achieved for the sub-index Educational Attainment. The score of 1.040 indicates that women achievement has surpassed men. There was a marginal gap of 0.039 to achieve gender equality for sub-index Health & Survival. On the other hand, Political Empowerment sub-index recorded the widest gap with a score of 0.061.

2.5 Based on The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017 published by World Economic Forum (WEF), Malaysia stood at 104th place out of 144 countries with the index score of 0.670. Within East Asia and the Pacific, Malaysia stood at 14th rank of total 18 countries.

2.6 Considering MGGI 2017, the ranking for Malaysia improved to 70 out of the 144 countries listed in the Global Gender Gap Report, 2017. Simultaneously, Malaysia ranked 8th out of 18 countries in East Asia and the Pacific.

Table 2: Ranking of East Asia and the Pacific by score of Gender Gap Index, World Economic Forum, 2017

Country	Overall rank	Overall score	
New Zealand	9	0.791	
Philippines	10	0.790	
Australia	35	0.731	
Mongolia	53	0.713	
Lao PDR	64	0.703	
Singapore	65	0.702	
Vietnam	69	0.698	MALAYSIA
Thailand	78	0.694	0.697
Myanmar	83	0.691	
Indonesia	84	0.691	
Cambodia	99	0.676	
China	100	0.674	
Brunei Darussalam	102	0.671	
Malaysia	104	0.670	
japan	114	0.657	
Korea, Rep.	118	0.650	
Fiji	125	0.638	
Timor Leste	128	0.628	

Source: The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017

3.0 MALAYSIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

3.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for women in Malaysia was relatively lower compared with other countries at 54.7 per cent. Meanwhile, United Kingdom (UK) recorded the highest rate at 71.9 per cent, followed by Australia (70.8%) and Thailand (70.0%). (Table 3)

3.2 Literacy rate for women aged 15 – 64 years in Malaysia was 96.3 per cent while United States of America (USA), UK, Australia and Japan recorded 99.0 per cent.

3.3 Maternal mortality ratio for Malaysia stood at 25 women per 100,000 live births. This ratio was relatively higher compared to all countries except the Philippines.

3.4 Women engagement in the house of representative was still slightly lower at 10.9 per cent compared with Australia (29.4%) and UK (15.4%).

Table 3: Comparison with selected countries for selected indicators, 2017

Indicator	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	USA	UK	Australia	Japan
Total population (million)	32.4	5.6	68.9	103.3	322.2	65.8	24.2	127.7
Sex ratio (male/female)	1.07	0.98	0.95	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.95
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	54.7	65.9	70.0	52.6	66.2	71.9	70.8	66.4
Literacy rate for women (%)	96.3	95.4	91.2	96.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Births attended by trained personnel (%)	99.6	n.a	99.6	72.8	n.a	n.a	99.3	99.8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	10.0	20.0	114.0	n.a	n.a	6.0	5.0
Women in the house of representative (%)	10.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.4	29.4	n.a

Notes: Data are quoted from The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017 except for Malaysia
n.a not available

4.0 GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

4.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is the 2030 core agenda in sustainable development which was agreed by world leader in 25 September 2015 at the United Nations General Assembly. SDGs complies of 17 Goals and 169 Targets to achieve the 2030 Agenda in stability in three dimensions of sustainable development namely social, economy and environment.

4.2 Out of 17 Goals, there are 3 Goals, 20 Targets and 24 indicators related to gender. The details are as shown in Appendix 1.

Exhibit 3: Goals, target and Indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that related to gender



4 targets
6 indicators



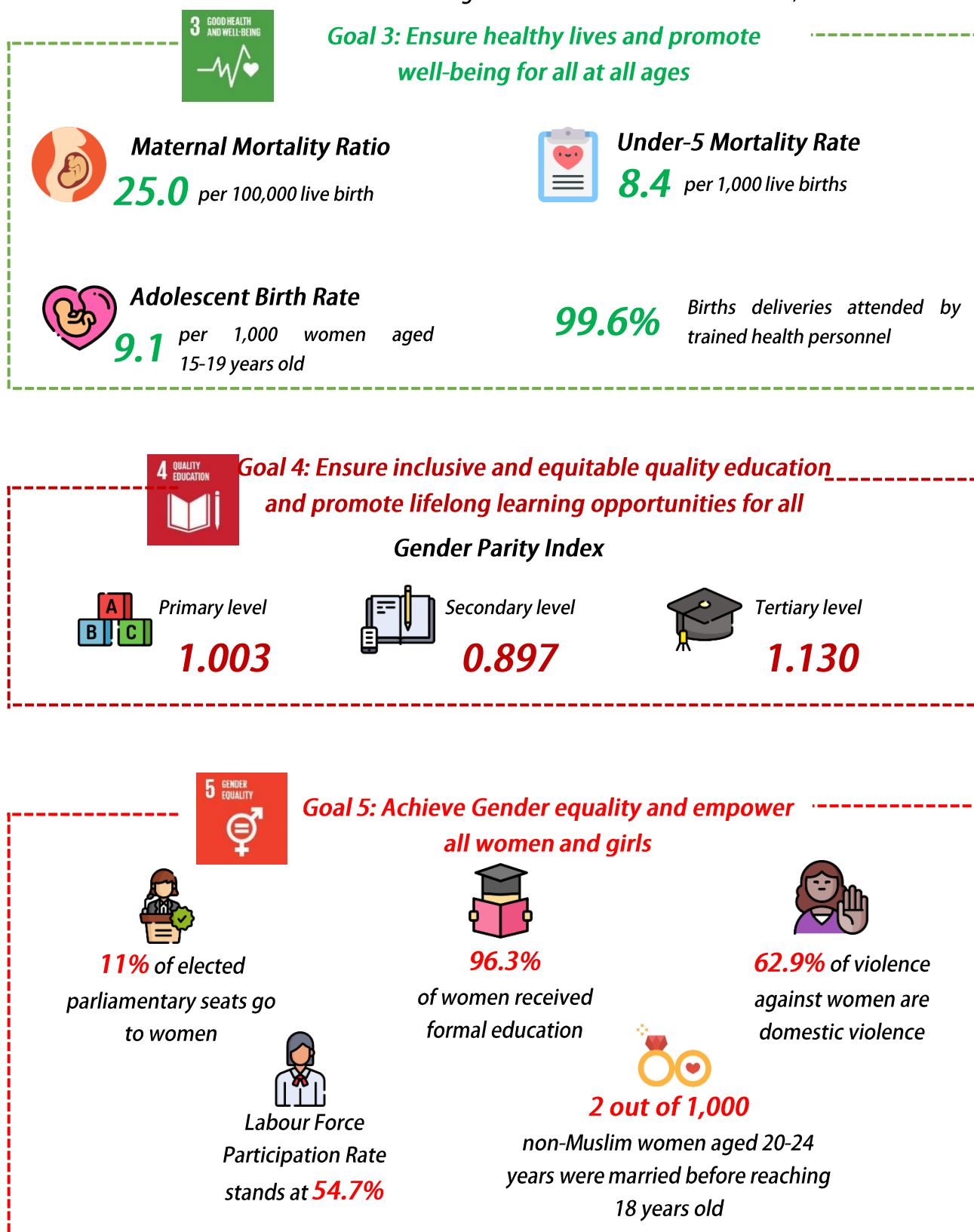
7 targets
4 indicators



9 targets
14 indicators

4.3 Current status of selected gender related indicators for Goals 3, 4 and 5 is shown in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4: Current status of selected gender related indicators for Goals 3, 4 and 5



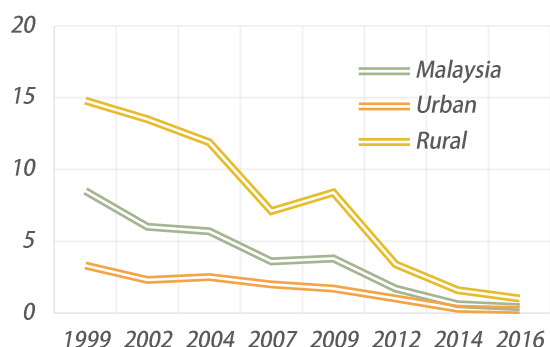
Domain 1: Economic structure, participation in productive activities & access to resources

This domain consists of indicators related to poverty, participation in productive activity and access to resources as well as mass media.

1.1. POVERTY

1.1.1. Incidence of poverty in Malaysia has declined from 8.5 per cent (1999) to 0.4 per cent (2016). In rural area, poverty declined from 14.8 per cent to 1.0 per cent during the same period. Similarly in urban area, poverty also declined 3.1 percentage points (3.3% to 0.2%).

Chart 1: Incidence of poverty by strata, Malaysia, 1999-2016



Source: Economic Planning Unit, 2016

1.1.2. Poverty incidence at Malaysia level recorded a decrease from 0.6 per cent (2014) to 0.4 per cent (2016).

Exhibit 5: Incidence of poverty by sex, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

	2014	2016
	0.8%	0.4%
	0.6%	0.3%

1.1.3. However, incidence of poverty was slightly higher within women as compared to men.

1.1.4. Gini Coefficient (GI) is a statistical measure of income distribution. The GI range from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (complete inequality).

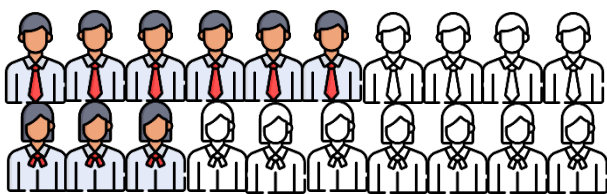
1.1.5. The GI recorded a decrease from 0.401 (2014) to 0.399 (2016). This represents a better distribution of income in 2016 compared to 2014.

1.1.6. The GI in urban area has also improved from 0.391 (2014) to 0.389 (2016). However, in rural area, the gap has widened from 0.355 to 0.364.

1.2. PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

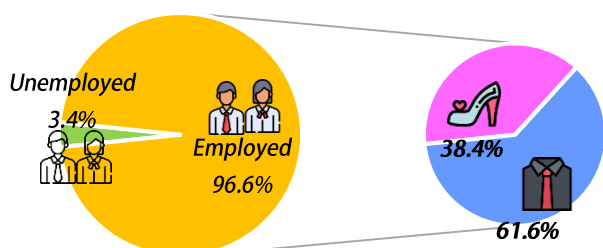
1.2.1. In 2017, 6 out of 10 men and 3 out of 10 women were employed. (Exhibit 7)

Exhibit 6: Employed persons, Malaysia, 2017



1.2.2. There were 14.5 million employed persons in 2017, representing 45.1 per cent of the total population. In the same time, this represents 96.6 per cent out of total labour force, with 38.4 per cent are women.

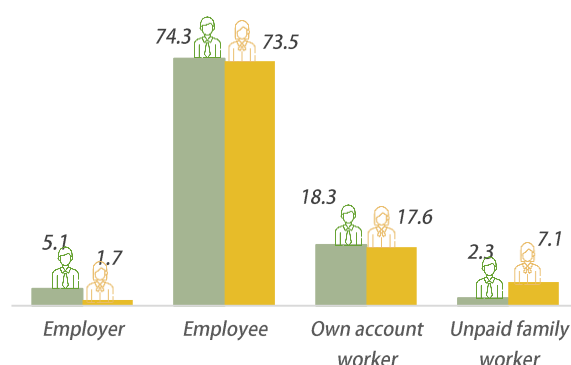
Exhibit 7: Employed persons by sex, Malaysia, 2017



1.2.3. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for women increased 0.4 percentage points to 54.7 per cent (2017) from 54.3 per cent (2016). On the other hand, LFPR for men decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 80.2 per cent to 80.1 per cent for the same period.

1.2.4. Employed persons by status in employment in 2017 showed that women who are employed as unpaid family worker were higher than men at 7.1 per cent as compared to 2.3 per cent respectively. (Exhibit 8)

Exhibit 8: Employed person by status in employment by sex, Malaysia, 2017



1.2.5. In 2017, unemployment rate for women and men stood at 3.5 and 3.3 per cent respectively. The highest gap in unemployment rate was at the age group of 15 – 19 years with 1.4 percentage points.

Table 4: Unemployment rate by age group, Malaysia, 2017

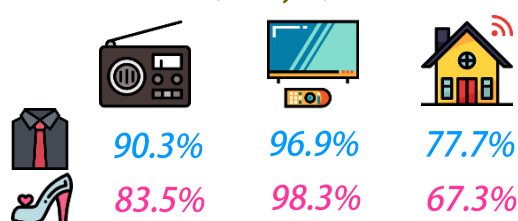
Age group	Women	Men
15-64	3.5	3.3
15 – 19	16.3	14.9
20 – 24	10.3	9.2
25 – 29	4.0	3.8
30 – 34	1.9	1.7
35 – 39	1.0	1.4
40 – 44	0.9	1.0
45 – 49	1.2	1.4
50 – 54	0.6	0.8
55 – 59	0.2	0.6
60 – 64	0.4	0.3

Source: LFS, DOSM

1.3. ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Men as head of household have higher ownership of radio and subscriptions of internet at home. In contrast, 98.3 per cent women as head of household owned television as compared to men (96.9%).

Exhibit 9: Percentage of head of household by item owned, Malaysia, 2016

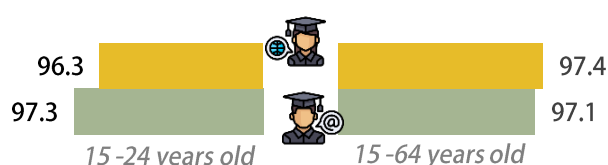


Domain 2: Education

This domain consists of indicators related to primary, secondary and tertiary education.

2.1 LITERACY RATE

Exhibit 10: Literacy rate by sex, Malaysia, 2017

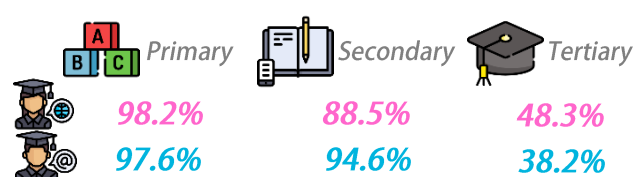


In 2017, for age group 15 – 64 years old, the literacy rate for women was higher than men. On the contrary, for age 15-24 years old, the literacy rate for men was higher.

2.2 ENROLMENT

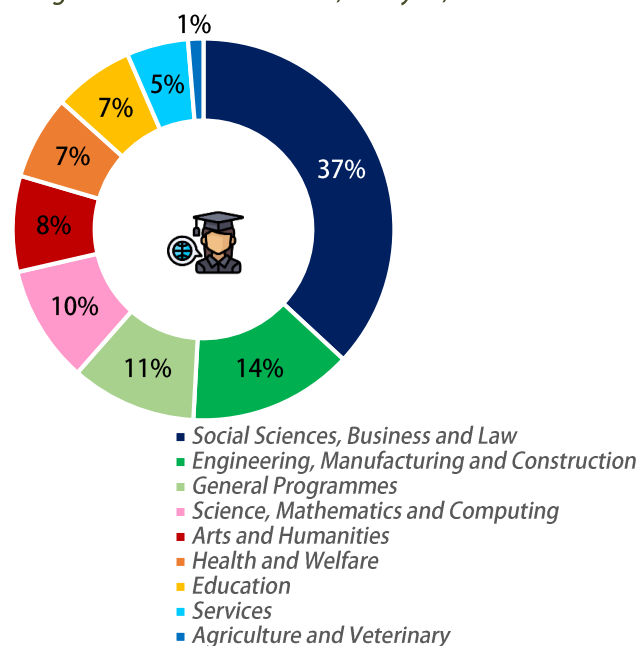
2.2.1 Gross enrolment rate for women in primary and tertiary level is 98.2 and 48.3 per cent respectively. While in primary level, men outnumbered women with 94.6 per cent as compared to 88.5 per cent.

Exhibit 11: Gross enrolment rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2017



2.2.2 Out of 707.9 thousand women enrolled in higher education institutions, 37 per cent was in Social Sciences, Business & Law, followed by Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (14%) and General Programmes (11%).

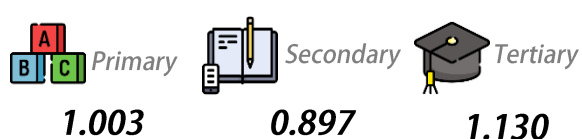
Exhibit 12: Women enrolment by field of study at higher education institution, Malaysia, 2017



GENDER PARITY INDEX

2.2.1 Gender Parity Index measures the equality between men and women. In education, gender parity was achieved when the gross enrolment rate for both men and women are at the same level that is when the gender parity index is equal to one.

Exhibit 13: Gender Parity Index, Malaysia, 2017



2.2.2 In 2017, gender parity index has been achieved at primary and tertiary level. Meanwhile for secondary level, the gender parity index was still below one.

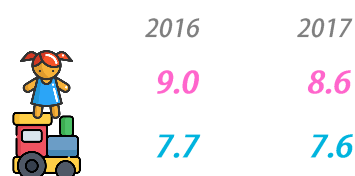
Domain 3: Health and related services

This domain consists of indicators related to health. It includes children, adults and pregnant women.

3.1 CHILDREN

3.1.1 Under five mortality rate decreased for boys and girls from 7.7 (2016) to 7.6 (2017) and from 9.0 (2016) to 8.6 (2017) respectively. However, the rate was higher for boys as compared to girls.

Exhibit 14: Under Five Mortality Rate by sex, Malaysia, 2016 and 2017



3.2 ADULTS

3.2.1 The proportion of adult women who are obese were higher than men across all age groups.

Table 5: Proportion of adults who are obese by age groups, Malaysia, 2017

Age group	Women	Men
18 – 24	12.3	11.7
25 – 44	22.3	16.3
45 – 64	24.5	16.8
65+	17.3	8.1

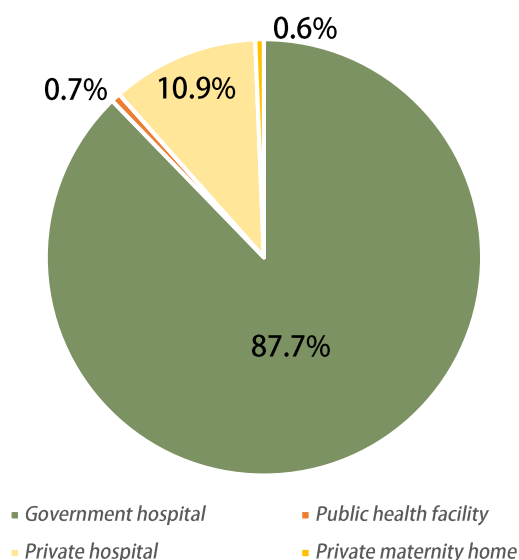
Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

3.2.2 The highest proportion of adults who are obese was in the age group of 45 – 64 years old for both women and men.

3.2.3 Number of births deliveries attended by trained personnel in both government and private hospitals in 2017 stood at 99.6 per cent.

3.2.4 Out of this, the highest percentage of deliveries attended by trained personnel was recorded in government hospitals with 87.7 per cent. (Chart 2)

Chart 2: Deliveries attended by trained personnel by place, Malaysia, 2017



3.2.5 The number of reported HIV cases in 2017 decreased 50 cases from 3,397 (2016) to 3,347 cases. On the other hand, the number of AIDS cases increased by 17 cases from 4,619 (2016) to 4,636 cases.

Exhibit 15: Number of reported HIV and AIDS cases, Malaysia, 2016 and 2017

	HIV		AIDS	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	413	457	191	186
	2,984	2,890	1,031	1,103

3.2.6 The decrease in the number of HIV cases for the period of 2016-2017 was contributed by the decline for the number of cases for men from 2,984 to 2,890. On the other hand, the increase in reported AIDS cases was contributed by the increase in the number of cases for men.

Domain 4: Public life and decision making

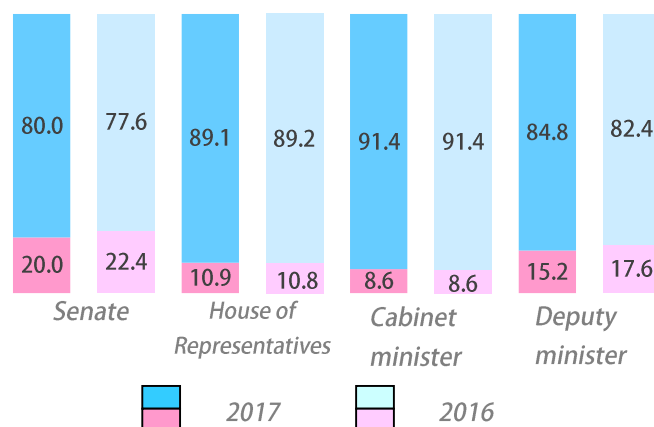
This domain consists of indicators related to women participation in the parliament, legal bodies, decision makers as well as uniformed personnel.

4.1. PARLIAMENT

4.1.1. In 2017, women elected for Senate decreased by 2.4 while House of Representative increased by 0.1 percentage points.

4.1.2. The proportion of women as Deputy Minister decreased 2.4 percentage points from 17.6 per cent (2016) to 15.2 per cent (2017). Women as Cabinet Minister remained at 8.6 per cent during the same period.

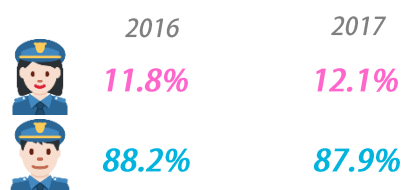
Chart 3: Percentage of parliament members by sex, Malaysia, 2017



4.2. POLICE

4.2.1. Percentage of women police officers in 2017 increased by 0.3 percentage points from 11.8 per cent (2016) to 12.1 per cent.

Exhibit 16: Police officers by sex, Malaysia, 2016 and 2017



4.2.2. Women police officers in the senior positions also increased by 1.8 percentage points from 20.9 per cent to 22.7 per cent during the same period.

Domain 5: Human rights of women and girls

This domain consists of indicators related to violence against women and under-age marriage.

5.1. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

5.1.1. The number of violence against women cases reported in 2017 decreased by 840 cases from 9,600 cases (2016) to 8,760 cases.

Table 6: Violence against women by type of cases, Malaysia, 2017

	('000)	
	2016	2017
Domestic violence	60.4	62.9
Rape	20.3	18.1
Molest	15.9	14.7
Unnatural	3.4	4.3

5.1.2. Domestic violence was the highest cases reported at 62.9 per cent.

5.1.3. In 2017, domestic violence and unnatural cases reported increased by 2.5 and 0.9 percentage points. On the other hand, rape and molest cases decreased by 2.2 and 1.2 percentage points respectively.

5.2. MARRIAGE UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS OLD

5.2.1. The number of non-Muslim women aged 20 – 24 years old were married before the age of 18 has decreased from 2,713 (2016) to 2,663 cases in 2017.

Exhibit 17: Number of non-Muslim women aged 20-24 years old and married before age 18 years, Malaysia, 2017



Domain 6: Social protection (Special focus: Population Ageing)

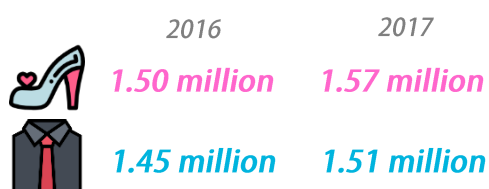
This domain consists of indicators regarding the old age population and the elderly beneficiaries.

6.1. OLD-AGE POPULATION

6.1.1. In 2017, population aged 60 years and above are categorised as old age population in Malaysia. Population in this age group increased by 0.3 percentage points from 9.3 per cent (2016) to 9.6 per cent.

6.1.2. Based on the population projection, Malaysia is expected to experience ageing population in 2030 with the population aged 60 years and above surpassing 15.0 per cent of the total population.

Exhibit 18: Population aged 60 years and above by sex, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017



6.1.3. In 2017, there were more women aged 60 years and above as compared to men.

6.2. ELDERLY BENEFICIARIES

6.2.1. There were 134,614 elderly beneficiaries reported by the Department of Social Welfare (JKM) in 2017, an increase of 0.9 per cent as compared to 2016.

Table 7: Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2017

	2016	2017
MALAYSIA	133,352	134,614
	(%)	
Johor	10.9	10.2
Kedah	4.4	5
Kelantan	7	7.1
Melaka	5.7	5.4
Negeri Sembilan	6.7	6.6
Pahang	6.3	6.1
Perak	5.6	5.8
Perlis	0.8	0.8
Pulau Pinang	4	3.9
Sabah	18.9	19.4
Sarawak	16.5	16.6
Selangor	7.9	7.8
Terengganu	3.1	3.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur¹	2	1.9
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2

Source: Department of Social Welfare (JKM)

Note: ¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

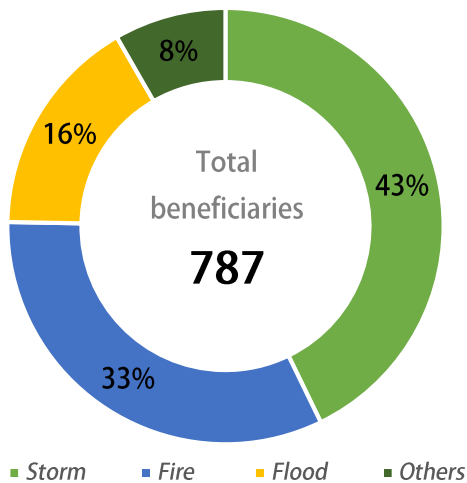
6.2.2. Out of this, the highest elderly beneficiaries was reported in Sabah (19.4%), followed by Sarawak (16.6%) and Johor (10.2%).

Domain 7: Disaster risk reduction

This domain presents the number of financial assistance beneficiaries for disaster victims

Out of the total financial assistance beneficiaries, 43 per cent was the victims of Storm.

Exhibit 19: Percentage of financial assistance beneficiaries for the victims of disaster by type of disaster, Malaysia, 2017



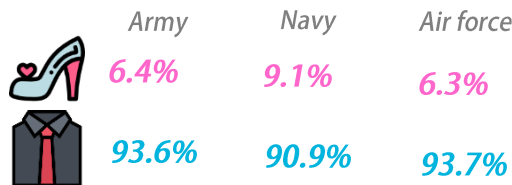
Domain 8: Peace and security

This domain consists of information of women participation in the army.

8.1. In 2017, out of 9,262 women personnel, the highest participation of women was in the Army with 73.3 per cent. This was followed by the Navy (16.5%) and the Air Force (10.2%).

8.2. In comparison with men, the largest proportion of women personnel was in the Navy with 9.1 per cent, followed by the Army (6.4%) and the Air Force (6.3%).

Exhibit 20: Percentage of army, navy and air force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2017





STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES PADA SUMBER

*ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN
PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO
RESOURCES*

Jadual 1.1: Pekali Gini mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.1: Gini coefficient by state and strata, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 and 2016

Negeri State	2012			2014			2016		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
MALAYSIA	0.431	0.417	0.382	0.401	0.391	0.355	0.399	0.389	0.364
Johor	0.383	0.375	0.380	0.324	0.326	0.291	0.354	0.350	0.339
Kedah	0.391	0.391	0.336	0.365	0.365	0.337	0.393	0.387	0.386
Kelantan	0.410	0.416	0.385	0.393	0.391	0.372	0.389	0.380	0.379
Melaka	0.355	0.359	0.312	0.316	0.316	0.286	0.337	0.334	0.372
Negeri Sembilan	0.382	0.390	0.350	0.361	0.362	0.318	0.380	0.382	0.348
Pahang	0.354	0.370	0.301	0.360	0.358	0.332	0.324	0.327	0.291
Perak	0.417	0.409	0.405	0.366	0.361	0.351	0.362	0.359	0.345
Perlis	0.455	0.466	0.403	0.346	0.355	0.322	0.327	0.335	0.310
Pulau Pinang	0.370	0.365	0.371	0.364	0.364	0.314	0.356	0.356	0.324
Sabah	0.427	0.413	0.406	0.387	0.372	0.380	0.402	0.392	0.383
Sarawak	0.440	0.414	0.384	0.391	0.366	0.357	0.386	0.361	0.353
Selangor	0.396	0.390	0.354	0.379	0.375	0.365	0.372	0.369	0.354
Terengganu	0.426	0.433	0.385	0.360	0.365	0.323	0.328	0.330	0.301
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.442	0.442	n.a	0.407	0.407	n.a	0.378	0.378	n.a
W.P. Labuan	0.383	0.368	0.423	0.385	0.384	0.353	0.398	0.401	0.363
W.P. Putrajaya	0.305	0.305	n.a	0.374	0.374	n.a	0.369	0.369	n.a

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.2: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.2: Incidence of poverty by sex of head of household, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 and 2016

							(%)
Insiden kemiskinan <i>Incidence of poverty</i>	2012		2014		2016		
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	
MALAYSIA	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM

Source: Report on Household Expenditure Survey Malaysia, DOSM

Jadual 1.3: Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.3: Employed persons by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah	(‘000)	5,376.7	8,691.1	5,434.0	8,729.7	5,553.8	8,896.2
Total	(%)	38.2	61.8	38.4	61.6	38.4	61.6
Pengurus		161.9	556.7	134.4	524.1	152.5	537.0
<i>Managers</i>		22.5	77.5	20.4	79.6	22.1	77.9
Profesional		821.5	640.6	967.0	788.3	978.6	790.4
<i>Professionals</i>		56.2	43.8	55.1	44.9	55.3	44.7
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu		480.8	926.1	458.4	995.1	491.6	1,029.3
<i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		34.2	65.8	31.5	68.5	32.3	67.7
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian		890.0	351.1	853.9	309.9	896.0	338.8
<i>Clerical support workers</i>		71.7	28.3	73.4	26.6	72.6	27.4
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan		1,587.4	1,601.5	1,607.0	1,569.3	1,611.1	1,595.1
<i>Service and sales workers</i>		49.8	50.2	50.6	49.4	50.2	49.8
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan		227.1	713.2	197.1	675.0	204.9	692.1
<i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		24.2	75.8	22.6	77.4	22.8	77.2
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan		303.1	1,275.7	298.3	1,272.0	307.1	1,206.8
<i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		19.2	80.8	19.0	81.0	20.3	79.7
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang		306.8	1,278.4	348.8	1,321.0	368.6	1,394.9
<i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		19.4	80.6	20.9	79.1	20.9	79.1
Pekerja asas		598.1	1,347.8	569.1	1,275.1	543.5	1,311.8
<i>Elementary occupations</i>		30.7	69.3	30.9	69.1	29.3	70.7

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.1: Penduduk bekerja sebagai pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017
Table 1.3.1: Employed persons as managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	161.9	556.7	134.4	524.1	152.5	537.0
Johor	10.4	48.2	11.3	50.3	9.6	53.9
Kedah	4.4	19.0	4.6	21.7	5.9	25.5
Kelantan	2.0	10.1	2.4	10.4	1.3	7.4
Melaka	3.8	11.6	2.9	10.8	3.7	11.5
Negeri Sembilan	3.8	16.8	4.2	15.3	4.2	19.3
Pahang	4.0	13.9	2.9	16.5	1.9	14.7
Perak	7.5	29.7	6.3	35.4	9.6	35.4
Perlis	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.8
Pulau Pinang	9.4	31.6	11.5	37.1	10.5	36.1
Sabah	10.9	42.2	8.4	46.9	11.4	44.1
Sarawak	6.7	32.9	3.9	25.6	5.6	25.9
Selangor	77.0	223.0	54.9	181.4	73.3	188.9
Terengganu	2.5	9.1	3.5	11.8	2.4	10.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	17.2	63.4	16.6	57.0	12.1	59.6
W.P. Labuan	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.5
W.P. Putrajaya	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.2: Penduduk bekerja profesional mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.3.2: Employed persons as professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

	('000)					
Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	821.5	640.6	967.0	788.3	978.6	790.4
Johor	71.6	51.2	75.9	58.2	84.3	66.1
Kedah	42.5	28.4	52.2	32.1	51.6	27.0
Kelantan	37.5	22.5	40.3	28.6	34.9	26.2
Melaka	25.9	16.8	27.7	19.9	34.1	19.8
Negeri Sembilan	24.5	16.7	31.7	20.5	33.1	28.4
Pahang	29.7	20.8	39.2	28.0	38.6	27.4
Perak	48.8	35.9	64.5	40.5	59.0	41.4
Perlis	5.5	4.0	6.6	5.0	6.8	6.0
Pulau Pinang	49.2	42.7	65.1	46.3	56.3	54.0
Sabah	63.1	47.9	61.9	52.1	66.4	54.2
Sarawak	52.4	39.1	62.6	53.4	61.6	52.4
Selangor	263.6	224.8	313.5	290.9	331.5	277.6
Terengganu	25.5	16.0	30.4	20.9	28.7	20.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	75.8	68.4	84.4	83.5	81.4	82.3
W.P. Labuan	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
W.P. Putrajaya	4.0	4.2	8.7	6.3	8.1	5.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.3: Penduduk bekerja sebagai juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.3.3: Employed persons as technicians and associate professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	480.8	926.1	458.4	995.1	491.6	1,029.3
Johor	47.9	115.9	52.4	122.0	52.2	141.6
Kedah	22.9	43.6	22.2	50.8	24.6	51.2
Kelantan	13.3	23.9	16.6	25.0	18.4	26.2
Melaka	15.5	35.7	16.2	31.7	20.3	42.4
Negeri Sembilan	16.3	35.7	15.8	40.5	16.1	45.5
Pahang	19.7	33.2	18.9	36.3	17.9	33.1
Perak	26.3	60.5	28.1	68.7	28.9	59.0
Perlis	2.6	4.3	4.0	5.0	3.0	5.5
Pulau Pinang	40.4	70.0	33.9	73.1	38.0	79.5
Sabah	30.5	49.0	34.1	59.2	30.6	54.9
Sarawak	31.2	61.5	28.8	68.5	30.9	63.9
Selangor	157.1	286.5	133.1	300.7	157.1	318.0
Terengganu	9.3	25.3	10.3	26.3	11.8	26.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	43.2	72.3	40.0	79.9	38.5	75.2
W.P. Labuan	0.8	4.9	1.4	3.8	1.5	4.3
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.8	2.4	3.5	1.9	2.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.4: Penduduk bekerja di sektor perkhidmatan dan jualan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.3.4: Employed persons as a service and sales workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	1,587.4	1,601.5	1,607.0	1,569.3	1,611.1	1,595.1
Johor	180.3	187.6	164.4	192.7	167.4	171.6
Kedah	118.3	109.8	125.9	116.2	123.6	117.8
Kelantan	107.6	95.8	104.3	89.4	111.3	101.4
Melaka	52.4	57.6	50.4	53.3	45.0	54.9
Negeri Sembilan	57.9	62.7	61.1	63.3	54.1	50.5
Pahang	86.2	83.3	82.8	82.5	80.3	78.7
Perak	118.2	132.8	120.4	132.1	131.5	141.1
Perlis	13.9	15.9	13.4	13.7	14.8	13.4
Pulau Pinang	79.8	95.7	74.2	87.7	76.9	87.5
Sabah	185.7	172.8	215.1	178.9	191.4	193.1
Sarawak	116.2	123.2	118.2	115.5	123.8	130.5
Selangor	320.9	287.0	326.0	278.0	341.2	280.6
Terengganu	54.3	50.9	55.9	53.8	57.4	57.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	90.2	119.4	89.5	104.5	87.0	110.0
W.P. Labuan	3.7	3.7	3.9	5.1	3.8	4.3
W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	3.1	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.6

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.5: Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.3.5: Employed persons as skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	227.1	713.2	197.1	675.0	204.9	692.1
Johor	4.6	60.2	3.9	46.6	3.8	50.8
Kedah	15.5	65.3	14.6	69.7	13.3	71.1
Kelantan	21.8	55.7	20.0	55.5	29.8	66.1
Melaka	2.2	7.7	2.0	8.3	0.7	7.5
Negeri Sembilan	6.0	24.9	3.0	18.0	2.3	14.1
Pahang	10.3	71.6	11.6	64.5	10.3	66.7
Perak	9.8	62.8	7.6	53.1	7.5	59.7
Perlis	1.3	9.9	0.9	9.9	0.8	8.6
Pulau Pinang	0.2	9.5	0.2	8.9	0.2	8.5
Sabah	69.5	180.6	59.1	162.8	53.6	163.2
Sarawak	75.5	114.7	67.9	117.5	72.6	111.8
Selangor	4.0	24.2	1.7	27.0	3.1	29.9
Terengganu	6.2	24.5	4.2	31.0	6.7	32.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	-	0.5
W.P. Labuan	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 1.4: Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015									
	('000)									
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	163.4	713.5	1,009.2	902.3	676.6	605.7	537.3	403.0	251.3	114.1
Johor	17.2	82.1	97.5	92.5	70.2	64.1	57.2	41.3	27.1	10.2
Kedah	10.9	46.4	57.3	48.9	41.2	40.4	38.8	29.8	22.2	10.6
Kelantan	8.9	31.3	35.1	32.0	29.4	33.4	32.6	27.6	19.0	8.7
Melaka	5.7	23.3	30.6	24.5	19.0	16.6	17.7	14.0	8.5	4.5
Negeri Sembilan	4.9	22.3	31.6	24.8	21.4	19.5	18.7	15.2	10.4	5.0
Pahang	8.0	33.2	42.2	40.4	28.8	26.3	23.5	20.3	14.7	6.4
Perak	13.0	63.9	63.9	47.8	40.5	35.9	36.9	30.3	18.1	7.2
Perlis	0.9	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.6	1.8	0.9
Pulau Pinang	7.2	48.0	66.8	59.7	44.3	38.0	33.6	25.3	17.8	9.7
Sabah	42.1	101.0	120.1	102.8	74.5	62.4	45.3	36.8	22.2	9.2
Sarawak	15.4	63.3	72.7	61.3	49.2	53.1	48.1	35.9	24.4	15.1
Selangor	19.4	134.0	282.0	258.6	179.0	151.1	125.9	83.6	42.7	16.7
Terengganu	5.7	21.7	27.1	20.7	18.2	17.7	16.1	14.2	7.9	4.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.6	33.7	71.2	72.0	51.3	40.2	36.3	23.7	13.3	5.7
W.P. Labuan	0.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	-	1.3	3.2	8.0	3.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	287.1	1,129.6	1,521.7	1,367.6	1,083.7	931.5	827.1	738.8	529.2	275.4
Johor	26.2	130.0	168.4	159.7	133.7	114.2	102.0	90.1	65.2	33.8
Kedah	21.2	71.1	86.4	71.2	62.5	57.6	54.2	51.4	37.7	21.8
Kelantan	16.7	61.8	62.7	53.4	42.1	37.4	38.5	37.0	28.5	15.8
Melaka	8.7	32.4	41.2	33.4	26.9	22.9	22.5	22.4	15.7	7.9
Negeri Sembilan	9.4	41.8	51.9	42.3	35.9	29.3	26.6	26.3	20.5	11.0
Pahang	16.5	65.2	77.2	74.2	54.2	43.7	39.9	36.2	28.7	18.1
Perak	18.8	87.0	106.7	79.8	68.7	65.2	64.7	61.9	45.6	25.9
Perlis	2.1	10.5	11.2	8.4	6.1	5.0	6.2	6.0	4.4	2.6
Pulau Pinang	10.0	56.7	81.7	75.6	61.1	57.7	49.7	42.5	32.3	16.4
Sabah	80.7	187.2	221.4	182.7	135.3	109.8	88.4	74.0	50.4	25.1
Sarawak	27.0	110.5	124.3	107.0	87.6	83.9	78.7	71.8	54.4	31.0
Selangor	33.4	186.3	350.0	341.8	258.3	214.0	177.4	144.0	94.8	42.2
Terengganu	9.1	39.6	47.3	38.5	29.4	26.8	26.4	24.2	17.4	8.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.5	46.5	83.9	88.8	75.9	59.5	48.2	47.3	31.1	14.7
W.P. Labuan	0.7	2.5	4.3	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.5	3.1	5.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.1

Jadual 1.4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)*Table 1.4: Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016									
	('000)									
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	158.9	754.3	1,068.5	879.9	690.9	598.0	525.6	396.7	252.8	108.4
Johor	20.2	88.0	100.1	88.9	68.6	63.2	51.2	38.0	26.2	9.7
Kedah	10.1	44.2	55.2	47.4	42.1	42.0	38.4	32.9	21.6	11.2
Kelantan	6.9	29.9	35.7	30.8	28.2	30.6	29.5	24.4	18.7	7.6
Melaka	5.0	25.5	27.4	26.2	19.8	16.2	16.8	14.0	8.3	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	4.3	27.3	32.8	24.2	21.3	18.0	18.5	16.1	10.4	4.0
Pahang	7.9	31.9	39.9	39.4	28.9	28.0	24.7	20.4	14.2	7.7
Perak	11.0	58.4	63.9	45.0	45.1	39.3	37.2	33.1	19.6	9.5
Perlis	1.2	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.0	0.8
Pulau Pinang	8.2	51.1	63.9	57.5	41.8	39.8	33.5	24.5	16.7	7.8
Sabah	47.0	115.5	153.2	94.9	75.4	59.6	47.5	36.7	23.0	9.3
Sarawak	15.3	65.8	75.2	59.3	49.0	49.0	44.8	36.1	25.2	12.7
Selangor	13.1	147.2	314.3	262.4	193.7	147.7	123.9	78.1	45.2	17.4
Terengganu	4.4	25.1	27.2	20.7	18.0	17.7	15.2	15.4	7.0	3.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.9	35.4	67.8	67.3	48.5	39.9	37.9	21.5	13.4	3.9
W.P. Labuan	0.3	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.9	3.1	7.9	3.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	280.9	1,146.6	1,524.9	1,372.3	1,094.6	941.7	838.5	747.3	524.5	258.4
Johor	27.2	127.6	167.8	161.2	135.1	115.8	103.7	90.6	65.3	32.1
Kedah	19.5	77.7	85.6	70.4	63.0	58.7	55.2	51.6	37.2	20.5
Kelantan	15.1	57.5	61.9	54.0	43.7	38.5	39.2	37.2	29.3	14.3
Melaka	9.8	33.5	39.5	34.8	27.3	23.3	22.6	22.1	14.9	7.2
Negeri Sembilan	6.1	41.8	51.3	43.4	35.8	29.7	26.5	26.0	19.2	10.2
Pahang	14.3	60.8	78.4	75.4	54.7	43.5	39.8	36.9	28.2	17.1
Perak	22.2	82.7	105.9	80.1	69.9	65.1	64.1	60.2	48.7	27.3
Perlis	2.0	10.5	11.2	8.4	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.3	4.6	2.9
Pulau Pinang	8.0	61.2	80.0	76.0	61.8	56.6	50.1	43.8	30.5	14.4
Sabah	77.5	192.7	221.7	182.3	135.4	109.3	91.7	74.5	51.7	24.7
Sarawak	31.4	114.2	127.5	107.0	88.3	84.8	79.9	71.0	52.6	29.0
Selangor	31.1	199.6	355.4	342.6	265.1	219.7	180.8	149.8	92.6	37.8
Terengganu	10.9	42.9	47.8	38.2	29.3	27.7	26.0	25.1	17.9	8.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.9	40.2	83.5	87.8	73.5	59.4	49.2	48.6	29.1	11.7
W.P. Labuan	0.7	2.9	4.4	5.6	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.5
W.P. Putrajaya	0.2	0.8	3.0	5.1	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.1

Jadual 1.4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)*Table 1.4: Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2017									
	('000)									
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	153.3	766.3	1,062.8	945.9	715.2	611.4	524.3	404.1	257.5	112.9
Johor	15.1	87.4	102.1	93.4	72.3	62.8	49.7	44.8	24.4	10.1
Kedah	8.6	44.3	61.9	46.9	43.8	42.7	40.0	30.9	24.0	13.7
Kelantan	8.3	39.0	40.3	33.0	27.8	31.1	30.5	26.8	17.5	8.9
Melaka	4.6	25.7	31.2	25.8	19.0	16.0	16.9	12.6	7.9	3.6
Negeri Sembilan	3.4	26.3	32.7	27.2	21.6	19.4	18.5	14.3	9.1	4.3
Pahang	5.3	30.8	38.6	40.6	28.3	26.1	23.6	20.4	13.7	7.0
Perak	13.8	62.0	65.7	53.0	44.2	41.9	40.5	32.7	20.0	8.6
Perlis	0.7	5.2	5.8	5.4	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.3
Pulau Pinang	4.8	49.3	65.6	57.4	47.1	36.4	29.6	22.9	15.9	6.9
Sabah	37.6	126.4	131.7	87.5	71.7	57.8	43.8	34.0	20.3	7.0
Sarawak	16.6	64.1	77.5	61.7	53.8	49.7	45.8	38.6	27.7	16.3
Selangor	23.9	146.9	308.2	314.1	207.0	167.6	122.9	81.5	53.5	19.0
Terengganu	5.4	22.0	29.7	21.4	18.5	17.9	16.7	14.2	8.9	3.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.7	33.7	66.9	69.0	49.7	35.0	39.1	25.0	11.2	3.0
W.P. Labuan	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	1.0	2.6	7.1	4.5	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	-
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	286.9	1,141.6	1,571.3	1,417.8	1,144.8	952.9	837.3	746.5	529.3	267.6
Johor	30.2	134.8	177.5	164.9	138.0	118.7	103.5	89.8	64.0	31.1
Kedah	18.2	75.7	87.7	73.9	63.2	59.0	54.9	52.1	39.6	23.2
Kelantan	14.9	63.4	68.8	56.2	45.2	38.3	38.5	37.9	29.7	14.0
Melaka	8.4	35.4	44.5	35.5	28.0	23.5	22.2	21.9	15.9	6.7
Negeri Sembilan	10.1	44.9	54.3	44.0	35.5	29.8	26.9	25.3	19.5	9.9
Pahang	13.4	61.1	80.1	76.7	57.1	44.5	39.2	36.9	28.8	17.6
Perak	19.6	86.8	109.8	81.2	69.7	64.7	62.9	62.6	45.2	24.3
Perlis	1.7	8.4	11.5	8.8	6.4	5.2	6.0	6.2	4.7	2.7
Pulau Pinang	10.3	57.9	80.6	78.5	63.6	56.3	49.8	42.0	31.7	15.7
Sabah	80.4	191.7	227.0	189.4	142.2	110.4	91.3	74.4	48.3	23.1
Sarawak	30.1	109.9	134.2	110.8	93.8	82.9	80.4	70.2	55.3	32.3
Selangor	34.9	181.5	355.8	356.6	284.1	226.8	183.3	151.8	94.2	45.8
Terengganu	8.9	42.3	51.6	41.2	30.7	25.7	25.9	24.2	18.6	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.3	44.0	82.4	89.8	80.3	62.4	48.8	47.7	31.2	11.5
W.P. Labuan	0.5	2.8	4.2	5.4	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	1.0	1.3	4.9	3.5	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM*Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM*

Jadual 1.5: Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.5: Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah¹	(‘000)	5,376.7	8,691.1	5,434.0	8,729.7	5,553.8	8,896.2
Total	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan		425.7	1,328.2	371.9	1,238.0	371.9	1,259.7
<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>		7.9	15.3	6.8	14.2	6.7	14.2
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian		17.3	87.1	20.3	76.0	17.4	79.6
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>		0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9
Pembuatan		884.3	1,438.3	929.4	1,461.3	986.0	1,523.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>		16.4	16.5	17.1	16.7	17.8	17.1
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara		10.3	51.5	14.8	63.1	11.2	50.9
<i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>		0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan		10.9	61.2	10.8	65.6	12.8	68.1
<i>Water supply; sewerage, wastemanagement and remediation activities</i>		0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8
Pembinaan		114.3	1,195.6	112.7	1,139.0	121.4	1,134.6
<i>Construction</i>		2.1	13.8	2.1	13.0	2.2	12.8
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal		961.0	1,400.5	996.0	1,432.5	1,022.5	1,458.6
<i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>		17.9	16.1	18.3	16.4	18.4	16.4
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan		82.2	532.9	88.7	541.7	84.3	573.1
<i>Transportation and storage</i>		1.5	6.1	1.6	6.2	1.5	6.4
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman		567.9	583.0	633.0	627.7	656.9	663.3
<i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>		10.6	6.7	11.6	7.2	11.8	7.5
Maklumat dan komunikasi		72.5	141.7	64.3	144.4	72.7	147.4
<i>Information and communication</i>		1.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.7

Jadual 1.5: Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 1.5: Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful	192.4	162.0	188.3	158.6	204.9	163.6
<i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	3.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	3.7	1.8
Aktiviti hartanah	30.4	40.9	36.7	45.7	34.7	49.6
<i>Real estate activities</i>	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal	172.4	186.9	175.9	185.9	169.9	177.7
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.0
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	226.9	407.9	221.3	435.7	220.5	455.4
<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	4.2	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.0	5.1
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib	233.8	517.2	228.5	519.7	234.9	505.8
<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	4.3	6.0	4.2	6.0	4.2	5.7
Pendidikan	612.8	286.2	619.4	309.2	592.0	286.9
<i>Education</i>	11.4	3.3	11.4	3.5	10.7	3.2
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial	463.0	110.0	454.6	115.8	464.4	122.6
<i>Human health and social work activities</i>	8.6	1.3	8.4	1.3	8.4	1.4
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi	29.5	52.2	31.2	49.7	32.3	51.9
<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain	133.1	100.0	117.2	113.5	143.5	116.2
<i>Other service activities</i>	2.5	1.2	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.3
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan	135.7	6.6	118.7	6.0	99.4	6.8
<i>Activities of households as employers</i>	2.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.1

¹ Jumlah termasuk bilangan penduduk bekerja
bagi aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah

*Total includes number of employed persons in
activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.6: Employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000) (%)	5,376.7 100.0	8,691.0 100.0	5,434.0 100.0	8,729.7 100.0	5,553.8 99.9 8,896.2 100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		92.2 1.7	476.4 5.5	78.5 1.4	407.8 4.7	95.0 1.7 457.7 5.1
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		3,922.5 73.0	6,473.0 74.5	3,992.9 73.5	6,541.3 74.9	4,083.5 73.5 6,606.7 74.3
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		922.0 17.1	1,554.3 17.9	945.9 17.4	1,576.4 18.1	978.4 17.6 1,623.6 18.3
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		440.0 8.2	187.3 2.2	416.7 7.7	204.1 2.3	396.9 7.1 208.3 2.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.1: Penduduk bekerja sebagai majikan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017
Table 1.6.1: Employed persons as employer by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	92.2	476.4	78.5	407.8	95.0	457.7
Johor	7.1	47.8	7.4	44.7	6.6	55.1
Kedah	4.7	21.4	4.1	21.3	3.3	26.9
Kelantan	4.3	17.7	3.6	16.8	2.7	14.7
Melaka	3.1	12.6	2.1	10.9	2.4	10.7
Negeri Sembilan	2.4	13.1	2.1	9.7	2.6	15.1
Pahang	7.0	26.8	5.7	29.4	4.9	24.8
Perak	4.5	31.0	3.4	31.1	6.5	36.3
Perlis	0.5	3.0	0.4	1.7	0.8	2.5
Pulau Pinang	4.8	25.6	4.6	24.1	3.4	25.1
Sabah	9.1	39.0	6.1	33.7	9.5	39.9
Sarawak	5.8	29.3	4.3	23.3	5.3	26.9
Selangor	26.6	149.9	25.3	111.4	37.3	124.0
Terengganu	3.3	10.8	3.5	12.0	3.3	13.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8.6	46.9	5.6	36.7	6.2	40.4
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	-	0.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.2: Penduduk bekerja sebagai pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 1.6.2: Employed persons as an employee by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	(‘000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	3,922.5	6,473.0	3,992.9	6,541.3	4,083.5	6,606.7
Johor	423.4	791.1	444.1	824.6	448.0	840.2
Kedah	229.0	362.5	231.0	354.1	232.6	340.0
Kelantan	133.8	238.9	138.4	229.7	142.8	245.7
Melaka	124.9	182.9	125.1	178.7	131.8	188.4
Negeri Sembilan	129.1	218.2	130.9	215.7	134.7	226.0
Pahang	158.7	302.6	159.5	299.9	154.0	299.5
Perak	273.5	446.6	274.4	447.2	283.0	443.2
Perlis	24.6	36.0	27.2	38.7	24.7	39.5
Pulau Pinang	289.4	391.2	289.6	393.6	284.9	396.6
Sabah	430.3	822.3	449.9	849.6	445.6	838.0
Sarawak	287.5	574.0	290.4	588.0	296.6	599.8
Selangor	989.2	1,480.9	1,011.2	1,502.0	1,072.1	1,520.3
Terengganu	104.0	191.8	105.4	190.9	109.9	193.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	292.7	396.0	283.2	390.9	291.7	399.3
W.P. Labuan	12.0	22.3	12.3	21.8	11.3	21.4
W.P. Putrajaya	20.3	15.9	20.2	15.9	19.5	15.4

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM*Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM*

Jadual 1.6.3: Penduduk bekerja sendiri mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 1.6.3: Employed persons as own account workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	922.0	1,554.3	945.9	1,576.4	978.4	1,623.6
Johor	87.2	171.3	71.5	146.7	81.7	146.2
Kedah	79.3	144.7	76.7	154.3	81.0	165.9
Kelantan	76.4	113.0	67.3	122.6	76.1	122.1
Melaka	25.0	34.0	23.5	41.4	21.3	39.1
Negeri Sembilan	28.2	58.3	30.9	58.5	27.6	51.5
Pahang	46.9	107.3	47.8	103.5	47.7	115.6
Perak	53.3	135.6	53.5	135.2	64.9	137.7
Perlis	7.5	21.1	6.3	19.1	7.5	17.9
Pulau Pinang	39.2	60.3	34.8	57.6	35.4	58.8
Sabah	104.7	246.4	134.9	220.7	109.0	241.5
Sarawak	73.5	137.9	71.9	137.5	74.2	137.0
Selangor	234.2	206.1	257.9	254.0	287.7	262.3
Terengganu	31.3	58.0	30.4	62.4	31.0	61.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	33.2	56.7	36.6	58.2	31.9	62.5
W.P. Labuan	1.3	2.7	1.3	3.6	0.6	2.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM*Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM*

Jadual 1.6.4: Penduduk bekerja sebagai pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.6.4: Employed persons as unpaid family worker by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	('000)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	440.2	187.3	416.7	204.2	397.0	208.2
Johor	41.7	13.1	31.2	10.5	25.7	11.0
Kedah	33.4	6.6	33.3	9.6	39.9	14.7
Kelantan	43.6	24.4	32.9	21.5	41.6	24.4
Melaka	11.5	4.3	11.6	4.1	7.9	3.7
Negeri Sembilan	14.1	5.3	13.0	6.1	11.8	7.6
Pahang	31.1	17.1	30.1	16.4	27.9	15.5
Perak	26.3	11.0	30.7	12.7	27.9	9.8
Perlis	3.2	2.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	1.6
Pulau Pinang	17.0	6.6	15.9	7.2	12.2	5.9
Sabah	72.1	47.3	71.2	57.6	53.6	58.7
Sarawak	71.8	35.1	65.8	37.0	75.7	36.2
Selangor	42.8	5.3	48.8	7.0	47.6	8.3
Terengganu	14.8	6.5	14.7	9.2	13.6	9.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	16.6	2.7	13.9	2.1	7.7	1.3
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.7: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.7: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2015									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	54.1	14.1	53.0	72.4	71.6	67.6	66.6	63.0	53.6	39.3	23.3
Johor	50.9	14.1	62.0	70.7	65.0	60.9	59.8	56.1	46.9	35.0	17.1
Kedah	51.9	12.5	52.8	72.7	69.1	67.4	65.0	64.3	52.7	43.7	26.0
Kelantan	49.5	11.4	40.5	62.9	65.9	67.2	72.4	69.7	61.6	49.3	30.3
Melaka	55.7	15.9	50.4	79.3	71.8	71.4	70.1	65.6	59.1	40.3	27.4
Negeri Sembilan	50.6	11.8	47.9	73.0	67.8	65.6	64.0	62.4	50.8	37.7	23.6
Pahang	51.6	12.5	52.4	71.1	68.0	68.4	63.8	60.0	52.1	43.1	24.5
Perak	45.9	13.3	58.9	67.6	66.0	60.2	56.1	50.5	43.2	27.9	13.1
Perlis	44.5	9.5	43.5	58.6	61.9	63.4	59.1	58.9	52.1	28.1	17.7
Pulau Pinang	59	12.3	61.2	81.7	79.2	72.0	66.7	62.6	54.4	42.5	27.8
Sabah	51.2	24.5	52.2	58.1	62.5	61.2	61.8	55.8	55.5	43.4	27.9
Sarawak	52.4	15.8	53.6	63.9	64.7	61.2	66.1	64.9	54.6	45.6	35.1
Selangor	63.4	9.6	53.1	85.0	82.1	76.3	76.1	75.8	60.4	39.1	21.2
Terengganu	44.2	11.3	41.2	59.5	59.2	59.5	59.4	55.2	50.7	33.8	23.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	59.2	8.1	50.5	82.1	80.7	74.2	70.1	60.6	52.6	36.5	19.9
W.P. Labuan	45	15.6	51.9	54.9	60.4	50.8	55.3	46.0	21.9	28.7	18.9
W.P. Putrajaya	76.3	2.2	62.1	89.6	90.7	92.1	84.2	87.3	71.5	57.1	4.7
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	80.6	23.3	74.0	95.9	97.8	97.9	97.3	96.6	92.9	80.2	55.0
Johor	81.5	19.1	79.4	97.2	98.2	98.2	96.9	96.9	92.4	81.0	56.1
Kedah	76.8	19.8	72.8	95.7	97.6	96.9	95.9	94.6	92.8	78.8	57.8
Kelantan	74.4	19.0	67.6	95.6	97.1	95.8	94.6	97.1	94.5	84.0	60.7
Melaka	77.4	22.4	64.6	96.6	96.6	98.6	96.5	96.4	93.2	79.2	50.3
Negeri Sembilan	77.9	19.4	73.3	97.7	97.0	98.5	95.4	95.1	93.0	77.3	50.7
Pahang	80.6	22.7	76.2	96.4	97.1	98.2	97.1	97.5	94.6	84.1	66.3
Perak	76.3	19.6	74.0	94.4	97.6	96.5	95.9	94.2	90.1	71.4	48.5
Perlis	77.3	21.8	71.7	94.7	97.5	97.1	96.5	97.2	90.6	75.4	54.4
Pulau Pinang	80.6	16.4	71.3	97.6	98.0	97.6	99.1	96.5	89.8	79.3	49.9
Sabah	86.1	44.9	86.6	97.5	98.0	98.8	98.8	96.4	95.4	86.0	65.4
Sarawak	82.7	25.8	79.7	95.3	98.0	97.9	97.5	97.0	96.9	88.4	64.3
Selangor	81.9	16.1	66.6	94.8	98.1	97.7	97.8	97.9	92.4	79.4	48.7
Terengganu	75.1	18.2	69.5	94.1	97.2	96.1	96.6	97.4	92.3	76.2	49.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	81.4	15.7	61.9	94.6	98.3	99.2	97.7	95.8	91.3	76.2	50.2
W.P. Labuan	83.6	22.3	78.1	98.7	97.5	99.8	95.3	98.1	92.5	79.0	54.4
W.P. Putrajaya	80.7	6.7	44.9	98.4	99.4	100.0	98.9	98.5	90.6	77.6	20.4

Jadual 1.7: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2016									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	54.3	13.7	54.9	76.7	69.6	68.8	64.7	61.4	52.2	39.1	21.7
Johor	49.9	15.3	65.5	71.8	62.5	58.7	58.0	50.0	42.6	33.6	16.1
Kedah	51.4	12.2	50.0	70.5	66.6	68.1	66.6	63.4	57.4	42.1	27.1
Kelantan	45.8	8.6	39.6	63.2	61.5	63.4	64.3	62.0	53.6	47.5	25.9
Melaka	54	13.5	53.4	70.4	75.2	73.5	67.2	61.8	57.9	38.8	18.7
Negeri Sembilan	51.1	10.9	55.1	75.5	65.2	65.0	58.7	60.9	53.6	37.8	18.6
Pahang	50.9	13.4	47.7	68.3	65.5	68.4	67.4	62.7	52.0	40.9	29.2
Perak	46.7	12.8	54.2	69.6	62.3	67.0	59.4	51.8	47.0	30.1	17.1
Perlis	46.3	11.8	47.6	59.4	62.2	71.1	59.4	59.7	49.8	31.4	14.6
Pulau Pinang	57.9	13.4	65.7	78.0	76.3	67.4	68.9	62.0	52.8	39.5	22.4
Sabah	54.7	26.4	57.9	76.2	56.7	61.2	58.3	58.3	54.6	44.2	27.9
Sarawak	51.1	15.0	55.4	65.2	62.0	60.1	60.0	59.9	54.6	46.6	28.9
Selangor	65.4	7.1	56.3	94.0	83.4	82.9	73.4	74.5	55.5	40.6	20.9
Terengganu	43.4	8.7	45.0	58.8	58.1	58.1	58.7	50.8	53.8	29.5	18.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	57	8.6	51.1	75.8	77.1	71.1	68.9	63.1	47.9	36.3	13.5
W.P. Labuan	47.8	14.0	61.4	63.1	53.7	56.6	49.1	42.8	43.7	32.8	25.8
W.P. Putrajaya	75	6.3	53.4	86.4	88.8	90.9	84.8	78.1	73.7	61.1	16.7
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	80.2	22.4	74.1	95.3	97.2	97.9	97.4	96.8	92.9	78.7	51.2
Johor	81.4	19.6	79.7	96.7	97.7	98.8	97.8	97.3	92.0	80.9	52.7
Kedah	76.5	19.2	75.5	94.1	96.0	97.0	97.3	95.0	92.6	77.0	53.3
Kelantan	72.2	17.0	62.6	94.5	95.4	95.2	94.8	95.6	92.5	84.6	53.6
Melaka	76.6	23.9	65.7	92.1	98.8	98.4	96.9	97.2	91.0	74.4	44.9
Negeri Sembilan	77.2	14.1	71.5	96.4	99.1	98.6	96.1	94.2	90.6	72.1	46.7
Pahang	78.8	19.2	69.6	97.3	97.4	98.5	96.3	96.9	94.8	81.3	62.4
Perak	76.1	21.1	68.9	94.9	97.7	97.1	95.8	92.9	87.8	76.1	50.7
Perlis	76.8	21.1	68.8	92.7	96.6	94.7	96.6	93.7	95.1	79.0	59.1
Pulau Pinang	79.9	13.8	74.7	96.1	97.7	98.7	96.4	97.2	91.6	74.1	44.4
Sabah	85.4	41.8	88.5	96.1	97.0	97.5	97.8	97.9	95.0	86.8	63.0
Sarawak	82.4	28.0	79.7	95.7	97.5	98.0	97.1	97.5	95.1	84.7	59.9
Selangor	82.2	15.2	70.5	95.2	97.2	98.5	98.8	98.5	94.0	76.1	44.0
Terengganu	76.2	23.3	74.8	92.5	96.0	93.4	96.9	94.1	94.0	77.4	49.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	78.9	11.6	54.1	92.3	96.7	98.0	98.4	97.5	93.3	71.1	39.6
W.P. Labuan	84.9	23.7	88.3	98.0	98.7	97.1	99.1	96.2	94.7	84.1	39.6
W.P. Putrajaya	80.9	8.5	56.5	97.2	99.0	98.8	98.2	100.0	92.2	78.1	15.0

Jadual 1.7: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2017									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	54.7	13.2	55.9	74.8	73.0	68.5	66.4	61.1	52.6	39.0	21.9
Johor	50.2	12.6	64.0	72.0	65.3	60.7	58.1	48.6	49.6	30.9	16.4
Kedah	52.1	9.9	48.0	75.6	66.1	69.4	68.5	64.7	53.6	45.7	32.0
Kelantan	48.6	10.6	44.9	65.7	66.7	61.8	67.7	65.0	58.6	43.7	29.0
Melaka	54.0	12.9	52.5	75.1	73.5	70.9	67.0	62.8	52.1	37.1	20.6
Negeri Sembilan	50.6	8.6	53.5	74.0	70.6	66.8	63.4	61.9	47.9	32.4	18.8
Pahang	48.7	9.4	48.3	63.2	67.1	62.4	63.5	59.3	51.9	39.3	25.6
Perak	49.4	14.7	57.6	72.7	69.8	66.0	64.2	57.0	46.3	31.0	15.3
Perlis	44.7	7.1	41.3	56.6	61.7	61.8	56.1	60.6	52.4	35.0	24.0
Pulau Pinang	55.7	8.2	61.8	80.8	74.9	74.5	63.6	54.1	47.7	37.2	19.2
Sabah	50.1	21.9	63.1	62.1	52.0	55.4	56.4	52.7	49.5	37.5	19.6
Sarawak	52.1	14.8	54.1	65.8	61.4	64.4	61.1	60.5	56.7	49.1	36.2
Selangor	68.8	12.1	58.5	91.9	95.0	82.4	82.1	73.1	57.3	46.4	22.0
Terengganu	44.6	10.8	41.9	61.3	59.0	60.0	59.3	57.5	50.2	37.0	17.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	57.2	10.8	51.8	80.5	78.1	68.7	61.0	66.9	54.7	30.2	9.9
W.P. Labuan	42.9	18.4	62.2	52.4	45.3	49.3	47.6	47.1	29.8	20.8	10.5
W.P. Putrajaya	73.6	0.9	57.4	85.5	90.9	88.3	84.7	80.4	77.6	58.8	0.0
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	80.1	22.5	73.6	95.8	97.4	98.0	96.8	96.4	91.9	77.1	50.9
Johor	81.7	21.5	79.6	97.7	98.9	99.1	98.8	97.1	90.3	77.0	49.1
Kedah	76.8	18.4	72.5	95.5	97.1	97.0	96.5	95.2	92.2	80.2	58.9
Kelantan	73.4	17.6	66.9	93.9	95.0	95.4	94.7	95.4	94.6	83.4	51.6
Melaka	76.7	21.1	67.7	94.9	97.5	98.3	95.8	94.6	90.2	74.9	40.7
Negeri Sembilan	77.7	20.6	76.0	96.2	97.0	98.0	97.1	96.1	89.8	74.2	44.2
Pahang	79.5	19.1	71.1	97.6	97.3	98.0	96.4	96.7	94.6	81.7	62.5
Perak	75.9	19.0	74.6	95.6	95.7	96.8	96.3	93.9	89.4	69.4	44.2
Perlis	75.4	18.5	62.6	88.4	96.0	97.2	96.0	96.9	93.2	78.9	55.1
Pulau Pinang	79.2	17.7	71.1	95.5	98.6	97.9	94.5	93.4	87.5	74.3	45.7
Sabah	84.8	40.8	88.2	97.5	98.0	96.8	97.3	97.2	93.9	79.0	55.1
Sarawak	81.8	25.5	76.8	96.4	97.7	98.6	94.7	97.4	92.8	87.1	64.5
Selangor	81.9	17.0	65.9	95.0	96.8	99.0	98.1	97.9	93.4	73.9	49.3
Terengganu	75.0	17.4	70.9	94.0	97.1	94.5	89.9	95.5	90.3	80.6	51.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	79.5	12.9	57.8	92.4	98.4	98.9	97.5	96.3	91.3	72.3	37.5
W.P. Labuan	83.7	23.3	86.0	98.7	98.0	99.0	95.2	91.2	92.1	75.4	48.3
W.P. Putrajaya	80.0	6.4	54.8	94.5	100.0	99.1	98.5	93.3	93.1	79.0	16.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.8: Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 1.8: Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah/ Total	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.3
15 – 19	15.6	15.8	16.5	15.6	16.3	14.9
20 – 24	10.9	8.3	10.3	8.3	10.3	9.2
25 – 29	4.2	3.0	5.3	3.4	4.0	3.8
30 – 34	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
35 – 39	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.4
40 – 44	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0
45 – 49	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
50 – 54	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
55 – 59	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
60 – 64	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM*Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM*

Jadual 1.9: Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.9: Dependency ratio by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Umur Muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>	Umur Muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>	Umur Muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>
Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	36.0	8.4	35.3	8.7	34.7	9.0
Johor	35.8	9.1	35.1	9.4	34.4	9.7
Kedah	38.6	10.4	37.8	10.7	37.1	11.0
Kelantan	49.8	9.5	48.9	9.7	47.8	9.8
Melaka	34.4	10.6	34.0	10.9	33.5	11.3
Negeri Sembilan	35.5	9.8	34.7	10.2	33.9	10.6
Pahang	40.0	9.3	39.3	9.7	38.4	10.0
Perak	34.9	13.7	33.8	14.2	32.7	14.6
Perlis	37.1	12.1	37.0	12.5	36.7	12.9
Pulau Pinang	28.5	10.5	27.8	10.9	27.3	11.2
Sabah	35.0	4.3	34.3	4.3	33.3	4.4
Sarawak	37.7	9.6	36.0	9.8	34.8	10.1
Selangor	33.3	6.1	33.0	6.4	32.8	6.7
Terengganu	48.7	8.1	48.0	8.3	47.4	8.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	28.7	8.0	28.6	8.4	28.2	8.8
W.P. Labuan	40.6	4.7	40.1	5.1	39.6	5.6
W.P. Putrajaya	60.7	1.6	62.4	1.8	63.3	2.1

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2018, DOSM

Source: Current population Estimates, Malaysia, 2018, DOSM

Jadual 1.10: Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.10: Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		2015		2016		2017*	
		Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	(RM)	1,600	2,254	1,685	2,398	2,145	2,772
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>		4,450	5,317	5,000	6,345	5,000	6,696
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>		4,000	4,152	4,121	4,221	4,200	4,572
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		2,700	2,891	2,750	2,835	2,800	3,166
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>		1,760	1,934	1,900	2,014	2,000	2,105
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>		1,000	1,261	1,050	1,308	1,300	1,566
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		900	1,013	1,000	1,107	1,450	1,319
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		988	1,160	1,100	1,273	1,200	1,433
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		1,200	1,256	1,200	1,295	1,300	1,477
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>		806	902	900	974	1,000	1,298

Jadual 1.10: Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 1.10: Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		2015		2016		2017*	
		Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
Lelaki/ Men	(RM)	1,600	2,345	1,721	2,500	2,170	2,954
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>		5,800	7,174	6,000	7,235	6,000	8,346
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>		4,652	5,464	4,810	5,471	4,910	5,759
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		2,700	3,098	2,800	3,161	2,950	3,349
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>		2,000	2,195	2,249	2,365	2,350	2,498
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>		1,500	1,849	1,500	1,867	1,680	2,020
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		1,300	1,535	1,375	1,613	1,480	2,212
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		1,440	1,646	1,560	1,725	1,680	1,962
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		1,500	1,622	1,630	1,767	1,800	1,975
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>		1,125	1,276	1,200	1,345	1,330	1,616

*Mulai 2017, statistik yang dipersembahkan adalah bagi Warganegara sahaja

Starting 2017, the statistics presented is for the citizens only

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, DOSM

Source: Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.11: Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.11: Mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		2015		2016		2017*	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(RM)	2,254	2,345	2,398	2,500	2,772	2,954
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>		5,317	7,174	6,345	7,235	6,696	8,346
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>		4,152	5,464	4,221	5,471	4,572	5,759
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		2,891	3,098	2,835	3,161	3,166	3,349
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>		1,934	2,195	2,014	2,365	2,105	2,498
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>		1,261	1,849	1,308	1,867	1,566	2,020
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		1,013	1,535	1,107	1,613	1,319	2,212
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		1,160	1,646	1,273	1,725	1,433	1,962
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		1,256	1,622	1,295	1,767	1,477	1,975
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>		902	1,276	974	1,345	1,298	1,616

*Mulai 2017, statistik yang dipersembahkan adalah bagi Warganegara sahaja

Starting 2017, the statistics presented is for the citizens only

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, DOSM

Source: Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.12: Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, Malaysia, 2010 dan 2015

Table 1.12: Number of women-owned establishments by sector, Malaysia, 2010 and 2015

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Pertubuhan milikan wanita <i>Women-owned establishments</i>		Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita <i>Non women-owned establishments</i>	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Jumlah/ Total	127,533	187,265	520,727	733,359
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	580	1,541	8,249	10,087
Perlombongan & pengkuarian <i>Mining & quarrying</i>	32	20	457	1,006
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	8,792	9,546	30,877	39,555
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1,371	2,622	20,769	37,936
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	116,758	173,536	460,375	644,775

Sumber: Penerbitan Statistik Milikan Wanita, 2016, DOSM

Source: Women-owned Statistics Publication, 2016, DOSM

Jadual 1.13: Peratus pengguna internet mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017
Table 1.13: Percentage of internet users by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Semua umur/ All ages	40.6	59.4	42.6	57.4	na	na
Bawah 15/ Under 15	0.6*	0.2*	0.1**	0.2*	na	na
15 – 19	6.7	7.9	5.8	6.8	na	na
20 – 24	9.3	12.7	9.8	11.6	na	na
25 – 29	5.7	10.5	7.1	9.6	na	na
30 – 34	5.7	8.3	6.9	8.5	na	na
35 – 39	4.5	6.0	4.0	6.5	na	na
40 – 44	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.8	na	na
45 – 49	2.0	3.7	2.4	3.8	na	na
50 – 54	1.9	2.9	1.4	2.3	na	na
55 – 59	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	na	na
60 – 64	0.4*	0.8	0.5*	0.9	na	na
65 dan lebih/ 65 and over	0.2*	0.4*	0.3*	0.9	na	na

***Perlu digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ralat persampelan yang tinggi**

Should be used with caution due to high sampling error

****Dianggap terlalu tidak boleh dipercayai untuk kegunaan umum kerana ralat persampelan yang tinggi**

Considered too unreliable for general use due to really high sampling error

Jumlah campuran mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differ due to rounding

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Jadual 1.14: Peratus pengguna telefon bimbit mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.14: Percentage of mobile phone users by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

(%)

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Semua umur/ All ages	43.1	56.9	43.1	56.9	41.1	58.9
Bawah 15/ Under 15	1.0	0.5*	0.2*	0.4	0.2**	0.2*
15 – 19	4.8	5.9	4.9	5.8	4.0	5.7
20 – 24	8.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	8.2	10.2
25 – 29	6.0	9.7	5.7	8.6	5.5	8.7
30 – 34	5.6	7.7	5.7	7.0	5.6	7.7
35 – 39	4.1	6.2	3.6	6.0	4.0	6.9
40 – 44	3.3	4.4	3.5	4.8	3.3	5.6
45 – 49	2.7	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.1	3.4
50 – 54	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.4
55 – 59	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.3	2.5
60 – 64	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.7
65 dan lebih/ 65 and over	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.8

*Perlu digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ralat persampelan yang tinggi

Should be used with caution due to high sampling error

**Dianggap terlalu tidak boleh dipercayai untuk kegunaan umum kerana ralat persampelan yang tinggi

Considered too unreliable for general use due to really high sampling error

Jumlah campuran mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differ due to rounding

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Jadual 1.15: Bilangan kanak-kanak di bawah taska berdaftar Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 1.15: Number of children with registered child care centre Department of Social Welfare by state and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri State	2015			2016			2017		
	0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	0 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6
MALAYSIA	38,134	29,305	6,830	43,221	33,894	7,609	16,347	15,365	23,406
Johor	2,350	1,969	413	2,519	2,121	433	1,184	1,265	2,167
Kedah	2,509	1,786	259	2,664	2,064	259	857	758	1,139
Kelantan	1,326	818	137	1,462	909	138	745	718	945
Melaka	1,467	776	271	1,695	892	373	527	469	683
Negeri Sembilan	1,871	716	461	2,008	831	539	517	459	774
Pahang	2,967	1,524	328	3,304	1,853	384	984	849	1,278
Perak	2,821	2,378	679	3,147	2,696	738	689	978	2,051
Perlis	423	206	62	508	268	68	139	122	185
Pulau Pinang	1,750	2,200	0	1,986	2,494	0	585	672	1,268
Sabah	2,708	3,264	349	3,320	3,749	485	1,352	1,498	1,638
Sarawak	1,533	1,198	149	1,704	1,407	199	369	417	1,293
Selangor	9,512	7,407	3,062	10,342	8,143	3,249	5,238	4,185	6,206
Terengganu	4,372	3,545	437	2,866	1,621	191	952	814	862
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,317	1,320	162	5,439	4,562	484	2,068	2,076	2,819
W.P. Labuan	208	198	61	257	284	69	141	85	98

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Jadual 1.16: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.16: Median monthly household gross income by state and sex of head of household, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

Negeri <i>State</i>	2014			2016		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Jumlah / Total	4,585	3,740	4,731	5,228	4,145	5,455
Johor	5,197	4,346	5,315	5,652	4,376	5,824
Kedah	3,451	2,726	3,586	3,811	2,758	3,955
Kelantan	2,716	2,268	2,820	3,079	2,571	3,191
Melaka	5,029	4,370	5,137	5,588	4,142	5,873
Negeri Sembilan	4,128	3,234	4,305	4,579	3,512	4,812
Pahang	3,389	3,056	3,443	3,979	3,612	4,040
Perak	3,451	2,727	3,600	4,006	3,172	4,194
Perlis	3,500	3,003	3,558	4,204	3,254	4,304
Pulau Pinang	4,702	3,903	4,859	5,409	4,111	5,767
Sabah	3,745	3,254	3,856	4,110	3,463	4,144
Sarawak	3,778	3,136	3,907	4,163	3,381	4,344
Selangor	6,214	5,455	6,376	7,225	6,231	7,421
Terengganu	3,777	3,146	3,888	4,694	4,006	4,782
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7,620	6,695	7,850	9,073	7,640	9,367
W.P. Labuan	5,684	4,459	5,927	5,928	5,496	6,005
W.P. Putrajaya	7,512	5,998	7,591	8,275	5,232	8,706

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.17: Peratus ketua isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.17: Percentage of head of household by item owned, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 and 2016

	(%)					
Peralatan yang dimiliki <i>Item owned</i>	2012		2014		2016	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Radio <i>Hifi</i>	63.6	69.9	78.2	84.0	83.5	90.3
Televisyen <i>Television</i>	96.2	97.9	96.8	97.9	98.3	96.9
Langganan Internet di rumah <i>Subscription of Internet at home</i>	31.0	40.1	38.4	45.4	67.3	77.7

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM



PENDIDIKAN *EDUCATION*

Jadual 2.1: Statistik perbelanjaan pendidikan, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.1: Statistics on educational expenditure, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2015	2016	2017
Perbelanjaan pendidikan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK)* <i>Education expenditure total (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.15	4.02	4.02
Perbelanjaan pendidikan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan) <i>Public education expenditure total (percentage of total education expenditure)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a
Peratus jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan sebenar berbanding jumlah perbelanjaan kerajaan <i>Percentage of actual total educational expenditure against total government expenditure</i>	15.61	15.48	16.74

Perbelanjaan pendidikan merujuk kepada Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan dalam Pendidikan pada harga malar 2010=100

Education expenditure refers to the Government's Final Consumption Expenditure in Education at constant 2010 = 100

***Maklumat ini boleh diperolehi dari penerbitan Akaun Negara Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahun 2017 yang boleh dimuat turun melalui e-Statistik**

This information can be obtained from the publication of the National Accounts of Gross Domestic Product 2017 which can be downloaded via e-Statistics

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.2: Kadar literasi mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 2.2: Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64
Wanita/ Women	97.5	95.8	97.8	96.3	97.4	96.3
Johor	99.0	97.2	99.6	97.8	99.5	98.2
Kedah	97.6	96.2	98.4	96.8	98.3	97.3
Kelantan	97.9	93.9	98.0	93.9	98.5	94.9
Melaka	99.1	97.5	99.6	98.3	99.3	98.1
Negeri Sembilan	98.7	97.4	98.8	97.9	99.5	98.3
Pahang	99.0	95.5	98.8	96.3	98.4	97.0
Perak	99.0	97.1	99.1	97.4	98.6	97.5
Perlis	99.2	97.2	99.7	97.3	98.8	96.8
Pulau Pinang	99.5	98.3	99.2	98.3	99.1	98.5
Sabah	88.9	88.1	91.0	90.1	88.1	88.6
Sarawak	98.8	92.2	99.5	93.2	99.2	94.0
Selangor	99.9	98.8	99.0	98.5	99.8	98.3
Terengganu	99.2	97.0	99.0	97.0	98.8	97.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.2	98.9	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.8
W.P. Labuan	94.1	93.6	93.7	95.0	96.8	95.5
W.P. Putrajaya	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.9	99.0	99.7
Lelaki/ Men	96.4	96.8	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.3
Johor	97.7	98.0	99.0	98.5	98.7	98.7
Kedah	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.2	98.3	98.1
Kelantan	97.6	95.7	98.0	95.6	98.0	96.3
Melaka	98.8	98.6	99.4	99.2	99.1	98.9
Negeri Sembilan	98.7	98.7	99.5	99.0	99.2	99.1
Pahang	98.9	97.4	98.8	97.6	98.1	98.0
Perak	97.8	97.5	98.9	98.4	98.6	97.7
Perlis	99.1	98.9	98.9	97.9	98.8	98.8
Pulau Pinang	99.8	99.5	98.9	99.0	99.3	98.4
Sabah	86.0	89.1	89.5	91.1	88.2	91.2
Sarawak	99.0	96.3	99.4	96.5	99.1	97.3
Selangor	98.4	98.9	98.6	98.9	99.1	98.8
Terengganu	97.9	97.2	98.6	97.2	98.1	97.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.9	99.2	99.7	99.6	98.5	99.0
W.P. Labuan	95.6	96.9	97.2	96.9	93.4	97.3
W.P. Putrajaya	96.9	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.9

Kadar celik huruf penduduk dikira berdasarkan proksi penduduk dalam Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh 15 – 24 tahun dan 15 – 64 tahun yang bersekolah atau tamat persekolahan (pendidikan rasmi)

The literacy rate of the population is calculated based on the proxy of the population of the Labour Force Survey, aged 15 – 24 years old and 15 – 64 years old who are schooling or has completed schooling (formal education)

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 2.3: Penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.3: Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah	(’000)	5,376.7	8,691.1	5,434.0	8,729.7	5,553.8	8,896.2
<i>Total</i>	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi		163.8	267.9	149.7	227.7	149.8	229.0
<i>No formal education</i>		3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Rendah		701.3	1,494.4	673.5	1,405.0	605.2	1,346.6
<i>Primary</i>		13.0	17.2	12.4	16.1	10.9	15.1
Menengah		2,644.9	4,942.1	2,703.2	5,108.9	2,820.7	5,243.5
<i>Secondary</i>		49.4	56.9	49.7	58.5	50.8	58.9
Tertiari		1,866.6	1,986.7	1,907.5	1,988.0	1,978.1	2,077.2
<i>Tertiary</i>		34.7	22.9	35.1	22.8	35.6	23.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.4: Indeks pariti gender, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 2.4: Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Indeks pariti gender <i>Gender parity index</i>	2015	2016	2017
Peringkat rendah <i>Primary level</i>	1.001	1.010	1.003
Peringkat menengah <i>Secondary level</i>	1.083	1.064	0.897
Peringkat tertiar <i>Tertiary level</i>	1.314	1.320	1.130

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia*

Jadual 2.5: Bilangan enrolmen peringkat rendah dan menengah di sekolah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.5: Number of enrolment at primary and secondary level in government & government aided schools by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015 ^a		2016		2017	
	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah* <i>Secondary</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah* <i>Secondary</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah* <i>Secondary</i>
MALAYSIA	2,683,992	2,072,162	2,683,753	2,049,030	2,678,629	2,005,876
Wanita/ Women	1,305,226	1,042,787	1,306,600	1,027,930	1,304,701	1,008,077
Johor	159,614	128,379	159,216	127,026	158,464	124,741
Kedah	94,161	81,223	93,703	79,129	93,003	76,794
Kelantan	85,898	65,174	84,666	63,255	83,983	61,470
Melaka	39,415	33,331	39,616	32,757	39,515	32,164
Negeri Sembilan	49,889	42,757	49,526	42,375	49,674	41,647
Pahang	70,065	52,567	70,451	51,674	70,786	50,254
Perak	100,190	91,725	99,478	88,809	98,210	85,780
Perlis	11,178	10,305	11,115	10,040	11,181	9,673
Pulau Pinang	64,736	55,220	64,390	54,230	63,447	52,643
Sabah	130,039	96,023	131,418	96,445	133,041	96,036
Sarawak	119,732	94,785	119,656	94,614	118,569	94,316
Selangor	247,710	187,067	249,142	185,512	249,686	183,025
Terengganu	59,717	51,194	60,549	49,978	61,170	48,854
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	68,852	50,150	69,470	49,222	69,694	47,837
W.P. Labuan	4,030	2,887	4,204	2,864	4,278	2,843
Lelaki/ Men	1,378,766	1,029,375	1,377,153	1,021,100	1,373,928	997,799
Johor	169,165	127,155	168,699	126,752	168,245	124,014
Kedah	97,953	77,109	97,237	75,886	97,025	73,072
Kelantan	89,722	63,758	88,403	62,229	87,856	59,604
Melaka	41,503	33,491	41,470	33,214	41,571	32,092
Negeri Sembilan	52,408	42,900	52,180	42,358	52,117	41,590
Pahang	74,304	53,122	74,535	52,623	74,331	51,072
Perak	105,402	90,797	104,205	88,451	102,907	85,347
Perlis	11,825	10,126	11,835	9,952	11,884	9,513
Pulau Pinang	68,212	54,168	67,908	53,582	67,008	52,114
Sabah	137,936	95,200	139,256	96,553	140,796	96,236
Sarawak	128,490	93,699	127,933	94,444	126,854	93,959
Selangor	262,779	183,282	263,636	182,322	263,031	179,157
Terengganu	62,941	49,592	63,313	48,856	63,680	47,775
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	71,847	52,039	72,125	50,854	72,132	49,264
W.P. Labuan	4,279	2,937	4,418	3,024	4,491	2,990

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30 June

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

^a Data seperti pada 31 Oktober 2015

Data as at 31st October 2015

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Included W.P. Putrajaya

* Data sekolah menengah adalah enrolmen murid tingkatan 1 hingga 5

Secondary data refer to enrollment of form 1 to 5 students

Jadual 2.6: Bilangan enrolmen pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 2.6: Number of enrolment in higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	675,481	560,683	737,771	609,087	707,888	617,811
Johor	35,088	36,279	34,632	34,738	36,440	38,425
Kedah	33,185	25,188	29,780	21,827	31,076	21,943
Kelantan	15,142	8,871	15,215	8,297	15,186	8,166
Melaka	19,119	22,213	23,020	23,132	24,459	23,698
Negeri Sembilan	22,246	18,457	24,940	18,099	23,299	18,965
Pahang	18,003	16,281	17,763	15,853	16,958	14,901
Perak	38,149	33,063	38,922	34,006	39,778	34,307
Perlis	10,001	8,949	10,187	8,992	9,761	8,924
Pulau Pinang	38,924	28,768	34,075	25,252	32,285	23,602
Sabah	17,060	12,792	18,303	12,110	20,632	13,067
Sarawak	22,903	16,632	25,913	19,625	24,335	18,427
Selangor	256,503	197,650	250,067	200,561	270,831	237,869
Terengganu	20,447	14,508	20,539	13,876	20,822	14,822
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	128,336	120,375	193,857	171,774	141,326	139,728
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	19	14
W.P. Putrajaya	375	657	558	945	681	953

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia*

Jadual 2.7: Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.7: Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	96.59	92.74	95.39	92.19	97.31	93.34
Johor	111.07	107.19	100.40	97.08	111.89	108.39
Kedah	99.07	95.04	82.02	78.55	93.39	88.26
Kelantan	88.40	83.61	67.76	64.25	81.42	76.62
Melaka	129.89	123.45	119.60	115.08	130.38	127.59
Negeri Sembilan	108.81	104.21	99.92	97.30	113.53	109.03
Pahang	106.95	101.10	91.67	86.49	107.00	102.86
Perak	105.86	101.71	91.63	88.74	105.66	103.49
Perlis	124.93	119.66	105.56	98.84	126.22	115.90
Pulau Pinang	95.85	93.18	81.04	77.59	92.96	89.82
Sabah	85.63	81.80	78.89	76.74	93.09	89.48
Sarawak	98.32	94.66	96.11	93.92	116.41	112.68
Selangor	77.95	75.29	67.20	64.68	78.80	75.11
Terengganu	111.31	106.14	88.95	82.06	97.72	91.97
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	99.34	96.47	85.56	81.98	91.81	87.61
W.P. Labuan	102.02	97.76	20.54	19.80	113.96	106.29

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.8: Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 2.8: Gross enrolment rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	97.22	97.08	97.41	96.78	98.21	97.60
Johor	98.51	98.42	99.28	98.41	100.42	100.11
Kedah	98.75	99.09	98.26	97.86	99.35	99.27
Kelantan	86.91	86.61	86.23	85.27	85.67	84.87
Melaka	101.34	101.63	102.62	102.30	104.35	104.16
Negeri Sembilan	102.36	102.19	103.52	102.80	104.33	104.21
Pahang	97.49	97.72	98.77	97.84	100.41	99.52
Perak	94.88	95.04	95.77	95.15	96.78	96.54
Perlis	98.92	101.05	98.45	99.56	99.84	101.12
Pulau Pinang	102.46	102.03	102.85	101.52	104.01	103.51
Sabah	98.79	98.19	97.45	96.08	100.42	99.06
Sarawak	97.81	98.01	98.45	97.91	98.72	98.92
Selangor	97.20	96.97	96.38	95.34	95.63	95.11
Terengganu	92.02	91.86	92.78	91.65	93.42	92.43
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	100.20	98.97	103.12	100.77	105.28	102.79
W.P. Labuan	91.59	91.23	93.78	92.55	94.80	93.66

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.9: Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017
Table 2.9: Gross enrolment rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	91.97	84.89	91.31	85.79	88.53	94.60
Johor	98.05	91.53	97.26	94.97	93.05	103.75
Kedah	95.00	84.97	93.13	85.89	89.48	95.41
Kelantan	82.53	74.65	83.75	78.67	77.82	86.32
Melaka	99.36	92.83	101.19	95.62	97.38	103.91
Negeri Sembilan	103.42	98.07	105.67	102.04	103.38	108.30
Pahang	87.49	81.01	89.33	86.00	84.77	89.75
Perak	89.73	84.26	90.89	87.23	89.26	92.09
Perlis	103.70	95.70	103.72	99.66	100.54	118.77
Pulau Pinang	98.50	92.05	99.84	95.13	94.60	98.33
Sabah	82.86	75.44	85.78	79.92	84.16	90.07
Sarawak	88.62	81.16	89.30	83.61	86.03	92.03
Selangor	98.21	90.44	96.25	90.59	88.44	93.53
Terengganu	90.04	81.28	90.19	82.82	84.11	90.24
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	83.25	80.00	86.06	84.01	89.26	92.30
W.P. Labuan	86.98	79.33	84.38	79.80	80.46	101.10

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.10: Kadar enrolmen kasar pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 2.10: Gross enrolment rate in higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	45.47	34.60	49.81	37.76	48.27	38.20
Johor	22.98	20.29	21.95	19.13	23.09	20.44
Kedah	32.03	21.94	28.25	18.51	29.31	18.19
Kelantan	15.34	8.42	15.48	7.96	15.35	8.23
Melaka	39.75	44.34	50.70	47.60	58.41	49.33
Negeri Sembilan	42.45	30.11	48.24	29.62	46.24	30.59
Pahang	23.91	17.99	23.88	17.77	23.73	16.16
Perak	30.69	26.12	31.34	26.90	32.27	26.95
Perlis	66.67	63.92	76.02	70.25	80.77	77.02
Pulau Pinang	49.40	33.80	43.41	31.68	41.44	29.81
Sabah	7.76	5.36	8.28	5.04	9.53	5.28
Sarawak	17.77	11.47	20.15	13.52	19.04	12.76
Selangor	103.05	74.33	101.20	75.57	110.19	88.76
Terengganu	33.25	22.63	33.73	21.65	35.17	22.72
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	175.59	158.01	276.55	237.58	214.99	209.11
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.38

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.11: Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.11: Gross intake rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	96.20	95.03	95.44	94.14	94.90	93.63
Johor	98.89	97.68	99.28	97.63	98.52	97.15
Kedah	97.24	96.64	96.77	95.51	95.39	95.26
Kelantan	84.71	83.94	81.61	80.98	79.62	78.87
Melaka	102.50	101.06	102.97	102.12	104.78	102.66
Negeri Sembilan	100.74	100.19	102.08	101.11	102.51	102.11
Pahang	98.05	97.45	98.64	98.13	99.36	96.62
Perak	95.44	94.64	94.95	94.48	94.64	93.90
Perlis	98.44	98.94	97.72	98.41	97.38	98.73
Pulau Pinang	104.15	102.48	102.62	103.09	103.80	101.52
Sabah	94.83	93.47	91.55	90.29	92.41	90.88
Sarawak	96.45	95.61	96.68	95.21	96.40	95.91
Selangor	94.06	92.84	92.71	91.10	93.47	92.12
Terengganu	89.28	88.52	90.56	88.36	89.17	87.88
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	106.38	102.75	107.25	103.86	99.35	96.40
W.P. Labuan	96.25	96.43	102.36	97.04	98.46	97.30

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.12: Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.12: Gross intake rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	99.73	97.20	95.26	97.79	94.18	89.25
Johor	104.01	104.09	99.72	103.61	99.06	95.20
Kedah	100.13	95.23	93.38	93.26	93.81	88.84
Kelantan	90.04	85.09	84.30	85.17	85.61	78.11
Melaka	107.93	103.30	99.20	98.14	99.15	95.06
Negeri Sembilan	108.78	107.62	108.38	112.59	107.85	101.97
Pahang	94.14	89.02	90.96	91.68	92.34	84.97
Perak	100.32	100.21	96.96	102.72	95.07	91.28
Perlis	104.73	101.25	102.39	106.08	107.01	103.51
Pulau Pinang	105.58	105.74	104.33	108.95	100.21	94.33
Sabah	98.85	95.58	93.63	96.34	94.08	91.22
Sarawak	100.25	98.93	93.12	101.64	96.67	93.29
Selangor	100.07	97.61	93.64	94.90	88.63	82.72
Terengganu	93.23	86.00	89.57	86.79	91.60	84.09
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	96.95	95.31	96.26	102.01	95.61	93.22
W.P. Labuan	93.92	86.65	79.14	81.64	88.09	82.81

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.13: Kadar peralihan dan kadar tamat pendidikan di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.13: Transition rate and education completion rate in government and government – aided schools, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Kadar Peralihan/ <i>Transition Rate</i>						
Rendah Ke Menengah Rendah <i>Primary to Lower Secondary</i>	97.22	93.86	96.74	93.46	98.48	96.19
Menengah Rendah ke Menengah Atas <i>Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary</i>	95.74	90.81	97.75	95.09	98.48	95.76
Menengah Atas ke Lepas Menengah <i>Upper Secondary to Post Secondary</i>	37.53	22.04	33.58	21.14	33.20	20.28
Kadar Tamat Pendidikan* <i>Education Completion Rate</i>						
Peringkat rendah <i>Primary level</i>	99.09	97.77	99.14	97.64	98.83	97.34
Peringkat menengah <i>Secondary level</i>	95.17	93.50	92.57	78.30	92.62	84.30

***Hanya mengambil kira sekolah kerajaan dan sekolah bantuan kerajaan**
It's only cover a government and government – aided schools

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.14: Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.14: Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>
Wanita/ Women	389,173	286,308	387,600	350,171	390,500	317,388
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	763	23,911	992	16,441	316	77,134
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	28,383	28,160	24,887	65,491	25,420	22,440
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	34,230	23,738	34,392	23,502	36,760	20,895
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	136,794	123,172	137,844	144,747	137,960	122,265
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	59,935	15,389	58,929	19,669	59,972	10,361
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	76,519	24,347	80,576	20,657	78,103	20,015
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	9,483	217	9,060	1,476	8,981	362
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	24,547	31,542	23,823	41,010	24,552	25,513
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	18,519	15,832	17,097	17,178	18,436	18,403

Jadual 2.14: Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 2.14: Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>
Lelaki/ Men	266,063	294,620	264,232	344,855	268,582	349,229
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	343	25,322	433	17,668	151	77,117
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	10,980	8,594	9,884	23,266	9,994	4,156
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	19,555	25,017	19,300	24,482	20,349	22,418
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	61,525	109,006	60,822	132,822	61,284	116,981
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	34,430	37,284	33,916	42,055	35,625	32,383
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	112,361	50,745	114,088	63,314	114,226	60,548
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	7,083	4,701	6,401	1,277	6,503	609
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	9,223	12,966	8,906	15,571	9,087	10,025
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	10,563	20,985	10,482	24,400	11,363	24,992

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.15: Bilangan staf akademik dan pelajar di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.15: Number of academic staff and students at higher education institutions by sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jenis institusi pendidikan tinggi <i>Type of higher education institution</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staff</i>	Pelajar <i>Student</i>	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staff</i>	Pelajar <i>Student</i>	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staff</i>	Pelajar <i>Student</i>
Wanita/ Women	35,349	675,481	40,638	749,410	45,148	717,374
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	17,081	335,254	17,298	330,210	17,490	333,488
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	4,331	46,184	4,375	48,727	4,387	48,271
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community college</i>	1,648	7,735	1,645	8,663	1,654	8,741
Institut Pendidikan Guru ¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,357	21,838	1,444	11,639	1,453	9,486
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	12,289	286,308	15,876	350,171	20,164	317,388
Lelaki/ Men	41,365	560,683	34,585	613,100	42,443	621,523
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	14,796	205,384	14,414	201,839	14,250	205,067
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	3,060	49,885	3,070	50,824	3,028	51,335
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community college</i>	1,048	10,794	1,068	11,569	1,070	12,180
Institut Pendidikan Guru ¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,597	8,812	1,740	4,013	1,761	3,712
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	22,461	294,620	14,293	344,855	22,334	349,229

¹ Termasuk Pusat Pengajian Bahasa Inggeris
Included English Language Teaching Centres

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.16: Bilangan graduan wanita di institusi pendidikan tinggi dalam bidang sains, kejuruteraan, pembuatan dan pembinaan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.16: Number of female graduates at higher education institutions from science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015	2016	2017
MALAYSIA	32,577	40,384	39,580
Johor	3,876	3,712	4,326
Kedah	1,398	1,610	1,272
Kelantan	886	1,056	1,469
Melaka	1,705	1,665	1,837
Negeri Sembilan	881	1,135	1,408
Pahang	2,079	2,104	2,056
Perak	2,251	2,238	1,220
Perlis	1,350	1,636	2,028
Pulau Pinang	2,127	2,205	1,858
Sabah	1,027	1,214	1,641
Sarawak	1,660	1,801	1,187
Selangor	8,577	12,960	5,422
Terengganu	1,237	1,592	1,838
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	3,523	5,456	12,018
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.17: Bilangan staf akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 2.17: Number of academic staff at higher education institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	40,890	35,824	39,625	33,357	35,197	29,204
Johor	2,454	2,542	2,433	2,379	2,283	2,218
Kedah	1,735	1,671	1,703	1,569	1,625	1,277
Kelantan	879	685	874	660	758	636
Melaka	1,635	1,508	1,583	1,443	1,396	1,152
Negeri Sembilan	1,456	1,086	1,466	1,074	1,293	869
Pahang	1,462	1,171	1,461	1,180	1,291	1,003
Perak	2,274	2,179	2,205	2,027	1,890	1,698
Perlis	692	765	706	735	717	747
Pulau Pinang	2,211	2,249	2,218	2,099	1,909	1,834
Sabah	1,010	924	1,012	937	930	892
Sarawak	1,603	1,461	1,579	1,419	1,315	1,221
Selangor	14,514	10,782	13,873	9,858	12,898	8,551
Terengganu	1,308	1,103	1,302	1,067	1,178	1,042
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7,604	7,634	7,163	6,856	5,669	6,014
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.P. Putrajaya	53	64	47	54	45	50

Terdapat pindaan bagi data IPTS tahun 2015 dan data IPTS tahun 2017 adalah seperti yang dikemaskini pada 4 September 2018

There were amendments to the 2015 IPTS data and IPTS data for 2017 is as updated on 4 September 2018

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia



**KESIHATAN
DAN PERKHIDMATAN
BERKAITAN**
*HEALTH & RELATED
SERVICES*

Jadual 3.1: Statistik akaun kesihatan kebangsaan, Malaysia, 2014 – 2016*Table 3.1: Statistics on national health account, Malaysia, 2014 – 2016*

	(%)		
Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2014	2015	2016
Perbelanjaan kesihatan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Health expenditure total (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.2*	4.3*	4.2
Perbelanjaan sektor kesihatan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan kesihatan) <i>Public sector health expenditure total (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	55.6*	53.9*	51.5
Perbelanjaan kesihatan kerajaan umum (GGHE) sebagai peratusan perbelanjaan kerajaan umum (GGE) <i>General government health expenditure (GGHE) as a percentage of general government expenditure (GGE)</i>	6.4*	7.0*	7.0

Data adalah sehingga 28 Disember 2017*Data is up to 28 December 2017****Terdapat perubahan data daripada penerbitan terdahulu***Data changed from previous publication**MNHA Database 1997-2016***Sumber: Seksyen MNHA, Bahagian Perancangan, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia***Source: MNHA Section, Planning Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia*

Jadual 3.2: Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 3.2: Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	7.7	9.0	7.6	8.6	7.7	9.1
Johor	7.3	9.7	8.4	9.5	7.5	8.9
Kedah	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	7.5	7.1
Kelantan	6.8	9.3	9.3	9.7	8.9	9.6
Melaka	7.3	6.7	6.5	9.2	6.9	8.9
Negeri Sembilan	8.4	8.3	7.0	7.9	7.7	11.9
Pahang	8.3	11.1	9.1	9.3	7.8	10.8
Perak	7.6	8.6	7.7	9.5	7.9	9.1
Perlis	10.6	7.1	5.3	8.3	6.2	7.2
Pulau Pinang	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.1	6.0	8.0
Sabah	14.0	14.0	7.0	7.5	10.7	14.0
Sarawak	5.9	7.9	6.9	8.0	7.1	8.5
Selangor	5.7	7.2	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.5
Terengganu	9.1	10.1	7.7	9.4	6.5	8.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.9	7.0	6.7	8.1	7.3	8.0
W.P. Labuan	11.8	7.8	6.9	12.5	12.2	2.3
W.P. Putrajaya	9.6	9.2	7.3	14.2	10.7	7.7

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup*The rates are per 1,000 live births***Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 & 2018, DOSM***Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 & 2018, DOSM*

Jadual 3.3: Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 3.3: Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015	2016	2017
MALAYSIA	23.8	29.1	25.0
Johor	23.1	26.9	24.6
Kedah	35.3	13.9	27.3
Kelantan	20.5	26.0	25.6
Melaka	41.2	27.8	27.8
Negeri Sembilan	21.7	5.5	22.1
Pahang	10.7	36.2	29.0
Perak	33.1	28.0	20.1
Perlis	69.5	-	22.5
Pulau Pinang	27.0	50.5	41.9
Sabah	34.7	57.6	26.7
Sarawak	17.6	15.8	21.2
Selangor	19.4	29.6	24.0
Terengganu	18.1	21.8	21.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.9	27.2	24.3
W.P. Labuan	-	57.1	-
W.P. Putrajaya	69.7	-	-

**Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000
kelahiran hidup**

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 & 2018, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 & 2018, DOSM

Jadual 3.4: Statistik kesihatan ibu bersalin, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017^P

Table 3.4: Statistics on maternal health, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017^P

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2015	2016	2017^P
Liputan ibu mengandung (Lawatan pertama) <i>Antenatal care coverage (First visit)</i>			
Bilangan/ Number	573,361	554,721	570,445
Peratus/ Per cent	97.4	92.6	103.7
Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi Tetanus Toxoid <i>Coverage of antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid</i>			
Bilangan/ Number	476,578	466,903	479,299
Peratus/ Per cent	81.0	77.9	87.1
Jumlah kelahiran yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>The number of births registered with the Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	451,803	443,432	450,844
Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (Kerajaan dan swasta) <i>Total deliveries attended by trained personnel (Government and private)</i>	448,965	441,323	448,965
	99.4	99.5	99.6
(a) Kerajaan/ Government			
Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	384,298	380,883	393,952
	85.1	85.9	87.4
Kemudahan kesihatan awam <i>Public health facility</i>	3,836	3,336	3,124
	0.9	0.8	0.7
(b) Swasta/ Private			
Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	56,915	53,962	49,021
	12.6	12.2	10.9
Rumah bersalin swasta <i>Private maternity home</i>	3,916	3,142	2,868
	0.9	0.7	0.6

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

Sumber: Pusat Informatik Kesihatan, KKM
Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

Jadual 3.5: Statistik individu yang menghadapi AIDS dan HIV mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 3.5: Statistics on individuals with AIDS and HIV by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	705	3,735	604	4,015	643	3,993
AIDS	194	917	191	1,031	186	1,103
Johor	28	135	21	135	24	154
Kedah	12	50	4	50	10	30
Kelantan	14	92	29	132	29	115
Melaka	4	40	1	32	9	103
Negeri Sembilan	10	41	5	30	2	27
Pahang	20	109	16	92	22	82
Perak	5	31	9	68	8	42
Perlis	3	14	4	17	0	6
Pulau Pinang	2	20	3	23	1	16
Sabah	22	89	21	84	25	91
Sarawak	28	100	10	71	29	138
Selangor	28	68	26	99	10	102
Terengganu	15	72	29	108	7	50
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3	55	12	90	10	142
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	0	0	3
W.P. Putrajaya	0	1	1	0	0	2
Jumlah						
HIV	511	2,818	413	2,984	457	2,890
Johor	79	372	39	282	59	288
Kedah	29	108	23	148	36	151
Kelantan	33	136	37	152	25	111
Melaka	14	114	12	101	17	96
Negeri Sembilan	23	110	7	110	12	100
Pahang	42	135	34	178	27	100
Perak	37	111	17	102	22	132
Perlis	3	24	5	29	3	16
Pulau Pinang	15	88	11	70	24	169
Sabah	39	194	94	794	38	173
Sarawak	30	200	16	118	30	196
Selangor	93	674	38	218	99	869
Terengganu	31	134	42	216	9	65
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37	394	37	454	51	393
W.P. Labuan	4	11	0	8	4	12
W.P. Putrajaya	2	13	1	4	1	19
Jumlah						

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM
Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

Jadual 3.6: Statistik individu yang mempunyai akses kepada ubat anti-retroviral mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 3.6: Statistics on individuals who have access to anti-retroviral drugs by state and by sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2015		2016		2017 [#]		
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i> (15+)	Lelaki <i>Men</i> (15+)	Kanak- kanak <i>Children</i> (<i><15</i>)
Bilangan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan <i>Num. of people living with HIV on treatment</i>	7,355	18,345	9,408	26,547	10,182	28,507	329
Anggaran bilangan penghidap HIV layak untuk rawatan* <i>Estimated no. of people living with HIV eligible for treatment</i>	16,636	65,998	10,517	82,572	16,998	69,777	347
Peratus yang mendapat rawatan (%) <i>Per cent of treatment</i>	44	28	89	32	60	41	95

*** Anggaran bilangan penghidap HIV yang layak berdasarkan kumulatif SEMUA
penghidap yang masih hidup, termasuk yang didiagnosa sebelum tahun semasa**
Estimation of ALL people living with HIV, including those diagnosed in previous years

**# Mulai 2017, pelaporan kes HIV/AIDS ke UNAIDS mengikut kategori dewasa dan
kanak-kanak**

Starting 2017, this indicator is reported by broad age- and sex-disaggregated groups

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

Jadual 3.7: Jangkaan hayat mengikut umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017^P

Table 3.7: Life expectancy by age and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017^P

Umur Age	2015		2016		2017 ^P	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
0	77.1	72.5	77.0	72.1	77.2	72.3
1	76.5	72.0	76.5	71.6	76.7	71.8
5	72.7	68.1	72.6	67.7	72.8	67.9
10	67.7	63.2	67.6	62.8	67.8	63.0
15	62.8	58.3	62.7	57.9	62.9	58.1
20	57.9	53.5	57.8	53.2	58.0	53.3
25	53.0	48.7	52.9	48.5	53.1	48.6
30	48.1	43.9	48.0	43.7	48.2	43.8
35	43.3	39.2	43.2	39.0	43.4	39.2
40	38.5	34.6	38.4	34.5	38.6	34.6
45	33.8	30.2	33.7	30.0	33.9	30.1
50	29.3	25.9	29.2	25.8	29.4	25.9
55	24.9	21.9	24.8	21.8	25.0	21.9
60	20.6	18.2	20.7	18.1	20.8	18.2
65	16.7	14.7	16.8	14.6	16.9	14.7
70	13.0	11.5	13.1	11.4	13.2	11.5
75	9.7	8.6	9.7	8.6	9.8	8.6
80+	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.1

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 & 2016 – 2018, DOSM

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 & 2016 – 2018, DOSM

Jadual 3.8: Kelaziman merokok mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 3.8: Smoking prevalence by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015*		2016**		2017***	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	0.2	16.7	3.9	32.4	6.2	28.3
Johor	0.0	9.9	7.0	51.7	2.8	22.9
Kedah	0.0	30.7	0.0	18.7	2.8	26.9
Kelantan	0.0	23.0	6.1	36.4	4.4	39.3
Melaka	0.0	4.4	0.5	24.0	2.0	22.5
Negeri Sembilan	0.0	13.6	0.7	26.0	4.1	26.3
Pahang	0.0	20.1	1.0	27.2	5.3	34.5
Perak	0.0	6.3	1.9	16.6	6.5	27.9
Perlis	0.0	25.7	5.3	32.1	6.2	26.9
Pulau Pinang	0.0	18.7	1.6	34.1	4.6	21.4
Sabah ¹	1.8	19.5	7.1	41.9	8.7	34.5
Sarawak	0.0	23.0	5.5	42.0	7.1	34.5
Selangor	0.0	15.5	2.8	30.4	11.0	27.9
Terengganu	0.0	16.8	1.9	18.2	4.9	27.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	6.1	4.2	22.7	6.5	22.2
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	-	-	8.6	36.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	1.5	32.6	2.1	16.5

¹ Data termasuk W.P. Labuan bagi tahun 2016

Data include W.P. Labuan for year 2016

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

* NHMS 2015

** TECMA 2016 (Tobacco & E-Cigarette Survey Among Malaysian Adolescents)

*** NHMS 2017: Adolescent Health and Nutrition Survey

Data bagi umur 15 – 17 tahun

Data for 15 – 17 years old

Jadual 3.9: Kelaziman merokok yang berumur 15 – 17 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 3.9: Smoking prevalence aged 15 – 17 years old by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

(%)			
Negeri State	2015*	2016**	2017***
MALAYSIA	8.6	17.9	17.0
Johor	5.2	27.1	12.5
Kedah	15.9	8.8	14.4
Kelantan	11.4	21.2	21.2
Melaka	2.6	12.5	12.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.8	14.7	15.4
Pahang	10.5	13.4	19.4
Perak	3.1	10.4	16.9
Perlis	14.1	17.8	16.0
Pulau Pinang	9.4	19.6	12.7
Sabah ¹	11.1	23.9	21.6
Sarawak	12.2	22.8	20.3
Selangor	7.4	16.4	19.3
Terengganu	8.1	8.9	15.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.1	13.5	14.4
W.P. Labuan	0.0	-	21.9
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	18.6	10.1

¹ Data termasuk W.P. Labuan bagi tahun 2016

Data include W.P. Labuan for year 2016

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

* NHMS 2015

** TECMA 2016 (Tobacco & E-Cigarette Survey Among Malaysian Adolescents)

*** NHMS 2017: Adolescent Health and Nutrition Survey

Jadual 3.10: Malnutrisi kelaziman, ketinggian dan berat badan untuk umur kanak-kanak di bawah 5 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jadual 3.10: Malnutrition prevalence, height and weight for children aged under 5 years old by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015 (n=2,689)		2016 (n=16,966)		2017	
	Pertumbuhan terbantut <i>Stunting</i>	Kurang Berat Badan** <i>Underweight</i>	Pertumbuhan terbantut <i>Stunting</i>	Kurang Berat Badan** <i>Underweight</i>	Pertumbuhan terbantut <i>Stunting</i>	Kurang Berat Badan** <i>Underweight</i>
MALAYSIA	17.7	12.4	20.7	13.7		
Johor	12.2	7.6	12.0	11.4		
Kedah	16.2	13.0	18.1	15.9		
Kelantan	19.7	14.9	34.0	16.8		
Melaka	20.6	14.0	14.1	13.4		
Negeri Sembilan	18.5	10.7	19.1	12.3		
Pahang	22.7	17.4	25.7	12.9		
Perak	20.8	14.7	23.7	15.2	Tiada kajian kanak-kanak di bawah 5 tahun dijalankan	
Perlis	24.0	16.0	20.8	18.4		
Pulau Pinang	8.4	6.7	20.3	16.7		
Sabah ¹	17.4	13.5	23.5	15.2		
Sarawak	18.0	14.8	23.1	17.8		
Selangor	18.9	12.2	18.5	11.3		
Terengganu	22.0	12.2	26.1	10.8		
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	15.5	8.7	10.5	8.3		
W.P. Putrajaya	14.6	5.9	24.3	12.9		

* **Pertumbuhan terbantut, HAZ <-2SD**

Stunting: height for age, HAZ <-2SD

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

** **Kurang berat badan, WAZ <-2SD**

Underweight: weight for age, WAZ <-2SD

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Labuan**

Included W.P. Labuan

Jadual 3.11: 5 Sebab kematian utama (disahkan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jadual 3.11: 5 Principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Sebab Kematian Utama (disahkan) <i>Principal causes of death (medically certified)</i>	2015
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. Pneumonia	5.6
	2. Transport accidents	3.4
	3. Leukaemia	1.5
	4. Accidental drowning and submersion	1.5
	5. Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system	1.2
15–64	1. Pneumonia	9.7
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	9.2
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	7.1
	4. Malignant neoplasm of breast	6.3
	5. Transport accidents	4.1
65+	1. Pneumonia	18.9
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	13.3
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	9.4
	4. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	1.8
	5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1.8
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. Transport accidents	5.3
	2. Pneumonia	4.9
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	4.8
	4. Leukaemia	1.7
	5. Cerebrovascular diseases	0.9
15–64	1. Ischaemic heart diseases	16.6
	2. Transport accidents	10.8
	3. Pneumonia	8.4
	4. Cerebrovascular disease	6.2
	5. Diseases of the liver	2.8
65+	1. Pneumonia	17.5
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	16.0
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	7.8
	4. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	3.5
	5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3.1

Jadual 3.11: 5 Sebab kematian utama (disahkan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Jadual 3.11: 5 Principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Sebab Kematian Utama (disahkan) <i>Principal causes of death (medically certified)</i>	2016
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. Pneumonia	4.2
	2. Transport accidents	4.0
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	1.9
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1.3
	5. Leukaemia	1.0
15–64	1. Pneumonia	9.5
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	8.9
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	7.0
	4. Malignant neoplasm of breast	6.6
	5. Transport accidents	3.8
65+	1. Pneumonia	19.1
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	12.0
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	9.0
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2.2
	5. Malignant neoplasm of breast	1.8
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. Transport accidents	6.3
	2. Pneumonia	4.1
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	3.7
	4. Leukaemia	1.9
	5. Cerebrovascular disease	1.1
15–64	1. Ischaemic heart diseases	16.6
	2. Transport accidents	11.3
	3. Pneumonia	8.1
	4. Cerebrovascular disease	6.0
	5. Diseases of the liver	2.7
65+	1. Pneumonia	17.3
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	15.3
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	7.7
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3.4
	5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	3.1

Jadual 3.11: 5 Sebab kematian utama (disahkan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Jadual 3.11: 5 Principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Sebab Kematian Utama (disahkan) <i>Principal causes of death (medically certified)</i>	2017
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. Pneumonia	4.3
	2. Transport accidents	3.1
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	1.9
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	1.1
	5. Leukaemia	1.5
15–64	1. Pneumonia	9.9
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	9.1
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	6.8
	4. Malignant neoplasm of breast	8.4
	5. Transport accidents	3.2
65+	1. Pneumonia	18.3
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	12.6
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	9.7
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2.1
	5. Malignant neoplasm of breast	1.8
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. Transport accidents	5.2
	2. Pneumonia	4.0
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	3.9
	4. Leukaemia	2.1
	5. Cerebrovascular disease	0.4
15–64	1. Ischaemic heart diseases	17.6
	2. Transport accidents	10.3
	3. Pneumonia	8.5
	4. Cerebrovascular disease	6.0
	5. Diseases of the liver	2.6
65+	1. Pneumonia	16.8
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	15.7
	3. Cerebrovascular disease	7.6
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3.7
	5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	3.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, 2017 & 2018, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, 2017 & 2018, DOSM

Jadual 3.12: Bilangan penerima baru perancang keluarga mengikut kaedah, Malaysia, 2014–2016

Table 3.12: Number of new family planning acceptors by type, Malaysia, 2014–2016

Kaedah <i>Method</i>	2014	2015	2016
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	120,569	116,043	109,282
Pil <i>Pill</i>	62,589	57,647	50,801
Alat Dalam Rahim <i>Intra Uterine Device</i>	2,865	3,280	2,877
Kondom <i>Condom</i>	10,165	9,648	9,325
Suntikan <i>Injection</i>	39,407	40,367	39,358
Sterelisasi <i>Sterilisation</i>	3,090	3,396	3,396
Implan <i>Implant</i>	2,453	1,705	3,525

Sumber: Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara, Malaysia
Source: National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia

Jadual 3.13: Kadar orang dewasa yang obes mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2011 dan 2015

Table 3.13: Proportion of adults who are obese by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2011 and 2015

Negeri <i>State</i>	(%)							
	2011				2015			
	18 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+	18 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+
MALAYSIA	10.6	16.2	17.8	9.9	12.0	19.1	20.6	12.8
Wanita/ <i>Women</i>	10.7	18.6	22.3	13.1	12.3	22.3	24.5	17.3
Johor	11.2	18.3	23.4	11.3	15.2	21.9	23.5	18.0
Kedah	18.3	20.7	25.3	12.4	9.3	32.5	23.7	13.4
Kelantan	11.8	21.7	23.0	11.0	14.7	28.4	26.4	12.6
Melaka	5.4	17.6	24.9	20.6	21.9	25.8	34.0	12.3
Negeri Sembilan	9.5	15.8	28.6	8.5	14.4	29.3	29.8	21.8
Pahang	15.3	22.8	20.8	9.6	18.8	23.2	29.8	21.5
Perak	8.7	24.8	20.0	9.9	7.8	18.0	31.2	20.5
Perlis	18.7	32.7	31.9	8.3	32.1	27.7	23.9	12.3
Pulau Pinang	4.0	11.9	22.0	13.6	0.7	15.3	19.3	16.8
Sabah/ W.P. Labuan	7.2	15.0	16.4	8.1	5.5	20.0	18.2	13.3
Sarawak	8.3	18.4	15.9	13.8	14.1	25.9	25.0	7.1
Selangor	13.8	18.9	26.0	19.2	16.5	22.5	20.6	23.9
Terengganu	14.8	17.6	23.6	8.0	11.9	26.7	28.3	23.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.5	18.8	18.4	18.3	9.5	13.5	26.3	19.0
W.P. Putrajaya	9.1	12.3	43.7	16.2	22.2	27.1	27.9	0.0
Lelaki/ <i>Men</i>	10.6	14.0	13.5	6.5	11.7	16.3	16.8	8.1
Johor	10.1	15.1	16.7	8.8	10.5	17.1	17.9	12.0
Kedah	2.8	14.5	8.5	5.1	17.0	19.2	16.6	13.8
Kelantan	12.0	13.4	15.5	3.4	6.8	10.3	12.9	3.8
Melaka	22.8	17.5	15.5	14.7	25.8	19.7	11.7	6.7
Negeri Sembilan	14.6	14.5	12.6	15.1	13.1	24.7	23.7	15.6
Pahang	9.8	11.8	15.0	0.0	13.6	12.6	23.6	12.3
Perak	15.1	16.5	11.7	1.9	9.7	17.9	16.3	7.9
Perlis	11.7	24.7	10.3	13.6	16.5	20.2	20.6	7.7
Pulau Pinang	13.9	12.9	11.1	3.9	8.1	17.4	11.3	8.3
Sabah/ W.P. Labuan	7.4	7.8	12.4	5.5	8.1	11.3	14.4	5.0
Sarawak	14.4	9.4	18.7	4.8	15.6	16.9	17.0	4.6
Selangor	10.1	17.5	14.7	7.1	12.2	18.5	18.0	6.9
Terengganu	7.6	13.1	9.9	4.5	12.9	14.6	16.0	9.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.7	14.4	8.9	12.4	10.1	14.2	15.9	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	6.1	13.1	20.4	0.0	18.5	23.3	33.3	33.3

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH



KEHIDUPAN AWAM DAN PEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

*PUBLIC LIFE AND
DECISION MAKING*

Jadual 4.1: Peratus ahli parlimen mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 4.1: Percentage of parliament members by sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Perkara <i>Item</i>	(%)					
	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Dewan Negara <i>Senate</i>	20.3	79.7	22.4	77.6	20.0	80.0
Dewan Rakyat <i>House of Representative</i>	11.3	88.7	10.8	89.2	10.9	89.1
Menteri Kabinet <i>Cabinet Minister</i>	8.3	91.7	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4
Timbalan Menteri <i>Deputy Minister</i>	21.2	78.8	17.6	82.4	15.2	84.8

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia
Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Jadual 4.2: Bilangan dan peratus hakim di badan kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 4.2: Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)	50 37.8	83 62.2	49 36.8	84 63.2	48 36.6	83 63.4
Ketua Hakim Negara <i>Chief Justice of Malaysia</i>		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Besar Malaya <i>Chief Judge of Malaya</i>		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Besar Sabah dan Sarawak <i>Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak</i>		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia</i>		2 22.2	7 77.8	2 18.2	9 81.8	4 36.4	7 63.6
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>		8 34.8	15 65.2	12 41.4	17 58.6	13 48.1	14 51.9
Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judges of the High Courts</i>		29 51.8	27 48.2	25 48.1	27 51.9	22 40.0	33 60.0
Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts</i>		11 26.8	30 73.2	10 27.0	27 73.0	9 26.5	25 73.5

Sumber: Pejabat Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia

Source: Chief Registrar's Office Federal Court of Malaysia

Jadual 4.3: Bilangan dan peratus hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 4.3: Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)	11 5.9	174 94.1	11 5.9	174 94.1	16 8.1	181 91.9
Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie <i>Director General/ Syarie Chief Judge</i>		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syariah <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie</i>		0 0.0	5 100.0	0 0.0	5 100.0	0 0.0	5 100.0
Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri <i>State Syarie Chief Judge</i>		0 0.0	14 100.0	0 0.0	14 100.0	0 0.0	14 100.0
Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri <i>Chief Register of the State Syariah Court</i>		2 14.3	12 85.7	2 14.3	12 85.7	5 33.3	10 66.7
Hakim Syarie <i>Syarie Judge</i>		9 6.0	142 94.0	9 6.0	142 94.0	11 6.8	151 93.2

Sumber: Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia
Source: Syariah Judiciary Department Malaysia

Jadual 4.4: Bilangan Ketua Setiausaha, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha dan Ketua Pengarah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 4.4: Number of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Director General by position and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)	61 19.6	251 80.4	50 16.1	261 83.9	32 16.1	167 83.9
Ketua Setiausaha Negara <i>Chief Secretary to the Government</i>		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Ketua Setiausaha <i>Secretary General</i>		5 20.8	19 79.2	3 12.5	21 87.5	3 12.5	21 87.5
Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha <i>Deputy Secretary General</i>		13 21.7	47 78.3	10 17.5	47 82.5	13 26.0	37 74.0
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah, Pengarah dan Pengurus Besar Badan-Badan Berkanun <i>Director General, Director and General Manager of Statutory Bodies</i>		19 16.5	96 83.5	20 16.4	102 83.6	7 7.6	85 92.4
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Persekutuan <i>Director General of Federal Departments</i>		24 21.4	88 78.6	17 16.0	90 84.0	16 12.9	108 87.1

Sumber: Bahagian Istiadat dan Urusetia Persidangan Antarabangsa, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
Source: The Ceremonial & International Conference Secretariat Division, Prime Minister's Department

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam
Source: Public Service Department of Malaysia

Jadual 4.5: Bilangan pembuat keputusan di sektor pendidikan mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia 2015 – 2017

Table 4.5: Number of decision making level in education sector by position and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)	3,610 37.1	6,126 62.9	3,744 37.8	6,166 62.2	3,850 38.3	6,215 61.7
Guru Besar Sekolah Rendah <i>Primary School Head Master</i>		2,641 35.5	4,791 64.5	2,871 37.7	4,742 62.3	3,046 39.6	4,653 60.4
Pengetua Sekolah Menengah <i>Secondary School Principal</i>		945 42.2	1,293 57.8	852 38.2	1,376 61.8	782 34.0	1,516 66.0
Pengetua Sekolah Berasrama Penuh <i>Residential School Principal</i>		24 36.4	42 63.6	21 30.4	48 69.6	22 32.4	46 67.6

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 4.6: Bilangan dan peratus anggota polis mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 4.6: Number and percentage of police personnel by position and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jawatan <i>Position</i>	Bil./ Num. <i>(%)</i>	2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		14,515 12.1	105,819 87.9	14,311 11.8	107,196 88.2	14,293 12.1	103,740 87.9
Pegawai Kanan <i>Senior Officers</i>		2,782 22.2	9,747 77.8	2,854 20.9	10,794 79.1	3,103 22.7	10,559 77.3
Pegawai Rendah Polis & Konstabel <i>Rank and File Officers</i>		10,960 11.0	88,289 89.0	10,756 10.9	88,066 89.1	10,346 10.8	85,375 89.2
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan & Konstabel Sokongan & Orang Asli <i>Rank and File Officers Support</i>		773 9.0	7,783 91.0	701 7.8	8,336 92.2	844 9.8	7,806 90.2

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 4.7: Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 4.7: Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2015	2016	2017
MALAYSIA	2,782	2,854	3,103
Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan Polis <i>Senior Officers</i>			
Ketua Polis Negara (IGP) <i>Inspector General Police</i>	0	0	0
Timbalan Ketua Polis Negara (DIGP) <i>Deputy Inspector General of Police</i>	0	0	0
Pesuruhjaya Polis (CP) <i>Commissioner of Police</i>	1	0	0
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Polis (DCP) <i>Deputy Commissioner of Police</i>	3	3	2
Penolong Kanan Pesuruhjaya Polis (SACP) <i>Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	8	6	6
Penolong Pesuruhjaya Polis (ACP) <i>Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	16	19	17
Penguasa Polis (SUPT) <i>Superintendent of Police</i>	42	42	40
Timbalan Penguasa Polis (DSP) <i>Deputy Superintendent of Police</i>	119	116	138
Penolong Penguasa Polis (ASP) <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>	545	659	676
Inspektor Polis (INSP) <i>Inspector of Police</i>	2,048	2,009	2,224
Inspektor Percubaan Polis (P/INSP) <i>Probationary Inspector of Police</i>	0	0	0

Jadual 4.7: Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 4.7: Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017 (cont'd)

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2015	2016	2017
Pegawai Rendah Polis <i>Rank and File Officers</i>			
Sub Inspektor Polis (S/INSP) <i>Sub Inspector of Police</i>	60	68	79
Sarjan Mejar (SJN/M) <i>Police Sergeant Major</i>	219	219	215
Sarjan (SJN) <i>Police Sergeant</i>	1,354	1,535	1,559
Koperal (KPL) <i>Police Corporal</i>	5,124	4,949	5,262
Lans Koperal (L/KPL)/ Konstabel (KONST) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable</i>	4,203	3,985	3,231
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan <i>Rank and File Officers Support</i>			
Sub-Inspektor Sokongan (SI/S) <i>Sub Inspector of Police Support</i>	0	0	0
Sarjan Mejar Sokongan (SM/S) <i>Police Sergeant Major Support</i>	0	0	0
Sarjan Sokongan (SJN/S) <i>Police Sergeant Support</i>	10	9	8
Koperal Sokongan (KPL/S) <i>Police Corporal Support</i>	317	315	324
Lans Koperal Sokongan (L/KPL/S)/ Konstabel Sokongan (KONST/S) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable Support</i>	446	377	512

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police



**HAK ASASI WANITA
DAN KANAK-KANAK
PEREMPUAN**

*HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN
AND GIRL CHILDREN*

Jadual 5.1: Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Table 5.1: Number of cases of intentional homicide by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Jumlah kes <i>Total cases</i>	Kes selesai <i>Solving case</i>	Jumlah kes <i>Total cases</i>	Kes selesai <i>Solving case</i>	Jumlah kes <i>Total cases</i>	Kes selesai <i>Solving case</i>
MALAYSIA	480	220	456	376	379	374
Johor	70	33	70	54	66	84
Kedah	30	19	17	16	21	14
Kelantan	13	8	10	13	13	12
Melaka	9	3	13	13	7	8
Negeri Sembilan	21	11	17	11	14	12
Pahang	14	6	15	10	16	14
Perak	45	16	42	29	35	39
Perlis	1	0	0	0	2	2
Pulau Pinang	37	21	28	26	17	13
Sabah	35	22	60	55	36	34
Sarawak	35	10	27	22	27	24
Selangor	127	56	105	67	83	74
Terengganu	8	4	11	7	5	7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	35	11	41	53	37	37

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

Jadual 5.2: Bilangan kes keganasan terhadap wanita mengikut negeri dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2014 – 2017

Table 5.2: Number of cases of violence against women by state and types of cases, Malaysia, 2014 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2014			
	Keganasan rumah tangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Cabul <i>Molest</i>	Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>
MALAYSIA	4,807	2,349	1,590	214
Johor	541	311	229	30
Kedah	398	251	115	18
Kelantan	621	206	84	3
Melaka	101	70	64	14
Negeri Sembilan	459	135	145	12
Pahang	231	152	82	14
Perak	331	128	104	18
Perlis	78	37	22	5
Pulau Pinang	306	100	98	13
Sabah ¹	299	223	111	10
Sarawak	355	145	65	1
Selangor	657	326	247	43
Terengganu	229	112	53	9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ²	201	153	171	24

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015			
	Keganasan rumah tangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Cabul <i>Molest</i>	Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>
MALAYSIA	5,014	2,124	1,585	300
Johor	633	273	224	40
Kedah	556	210	114	24
Kelantan	621	204	66	9
Melaka	142	86	87	26
Negeri Sembilan	339	121	92	24
Pahang	203	97	81	18
Perak	263	94	98	9
Perlis	83	31	20	1
Pulau Pinang	301	81	87	25
Sabah ¹	351	222	123	14
Sarawak	279	149	61	5
Selangor	780	322	306	63
Terengganu	255	111	49	12
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ²	208	123	177	30

Jadual 5.2: Bilangan kes keganasan terhadap wanita mengikut negeri dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2014 – 2017 (samb.)

Table 5.2: Number of cases of violence against women by state and types of cases, Malaysia, 2014 – 2017 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016			
	Keganasan rumah tangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Cabul <i>Molest</i>	Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>
MALAYSIA	5,796	1,951	1,526	327
Johor	671	285	219	37
Kedah	575	165	106	28
Kelantan	686	157	58	15
Melaka	98	61	70	14
Negeri Sembilan	323	108	93	18
Pahang	279	138	82	13
Perak	326	98	105	21
Perlis	119	31	23	2
Pulau Pinang	258	68	74	11
Sabah ¹	340	205	131	15
Sarawak	427	141	49	12
Selangor	938	316	282	89
Terengganu	302	83	61	5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ²	454	95	173	47
2017				
Negeri <i>State</i>	2017			
	Keganasan rumah tangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Cabul <i>Molest</i>	Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>
MALAYSIA	5,513	1,582	1,290	375
Johor	681	175	163	45
Kedah	517	97	61	14
Kelantan	662	96	65	17
Melaka	75	56	64	28
Negeri Sembilan	352	83	71	23
Pahang	264	138	67	16
Perak	320	73	58	15
Perlis	112	29	19	5
Pulau Pinang	183	69	67	17
Sabah ¹	345	163	78	22
Sarawak	535	129	48	14
Selangor	775	296	257	87
Terengganu	268	53	32	19
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ²	424	125	240	53

¹ Termasuk W.P. Labuan
Includes W.P. Labuan

² Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 5.3: Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20–24 tahun dan berkahwin sebelum umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 5.3: Number of Non-Muslim women aged 20–24 years old and married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Umur (tahun semasa) <i>Age (current year)</i>	2015	2016	2017
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2,664	2,713	2,663
20	482	548	473
21	550	482	548
22	610	550	482
23	523	610	550
24	499	523	610

Sumber: Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
Source: National Registration Department

Jadual 5.4: Kadar kesuburan remaja berumur 15–19 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*Jadual 5.4: Adolescent birth rate aged 15–19 years by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015	2016	2017
MALAYSIA	12	10	9
Johor	10	9	8
Kedah	8	7	7
Kelantan	13	12	10
Melaka	7	6	6
Negeri Sembilan	9	7	7
Pahang	15	13	12
Perak	8	7	6
Perlis	12	12	10
Pulau Pinang	7	7	6
Sabah	16	13	11
Sarawak	27	21	18
Selangor	8	7	6
Terengganu	10	10	9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9	8	7
W.P. Labuan	30	24	21
W.P. Putrajaya	4	1	3

**Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 wanita berumur
15 – 19 tahun**

The rates are per 1,000 women aged 15 – 19 years

Sumber: Seksyen Perangkaan Penting, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, DOSM



**PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL
(FOKUS KHAS :
PENUAAN PENDUDUK)**

*SOCIAL PROTECTION
(SPECIAL FOCUS :
POPULATION AGEING)*

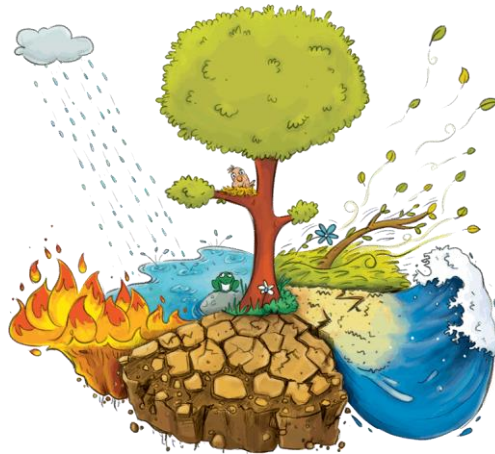
Jadual 6.1: Bilangan penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 6.1: Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Bil. Penerima <i>Num. of recipient</i>	RM '000	Bil. Penerima <i>Num. of recipient</i>	RM '000	Bil. Penerima <i>Num. of recipient</i>	RM '000
MALAYSIA	141,493	502,171	133,352	497,561	134,614	481,294
Johor	14,216	51,609	13,478	52,349	13,707	52,562
Kedah	6,660	24,446	5,005	21,362	6,779	21,394
Kelantan	9,557	33,911	9,332	33,387	9,533	33,606
Melaka	8,814	31,791	8,004	30,755	7,222	27,325
Negeri Sembilan	9,143	31,904	9,111	32,738	8,920	32,304
Pahang	8,866	31,834	8,937	33,469	8,273	30,310
Perak	7,300	26,254	7,229	26,312	7,871	27,063
Perlis	1,223	1,690	1,238	4,299	1,110	4,040
Pulau Pinang	6,083	22,559	4,950	20,844	5,275	19,263
Sabah	27,852	98,662	26,384	93,874	26,148	91,178
Sarawak	22,297	79,129	22,007	80,796	22,368	79,300
Selangor	11,278	39,434	10,784	39,137	10,457	37,858
Terengganu	4,314	15,320	4,160	15,317	4,137	14,855
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	3,647	12,746	2,518	12,091	2,611	9,494
W.P. Labuan	243	882	215	831	203	741

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Included W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare



PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Jadual 7.1: Bilangan penerima bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut jenis bencana, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 7.1: Number of financial assistance beneficiaries for the victims of disaster by type of disaster, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jenis bencana <i>Type of disaster</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Bil. Penerima <i>Num. of recipient</i>	RM '000	Bil. Penerima <i>Num. of recipient</i>	RM '000	Bil. Penerima <i>Num. of recipient</i>	RM '000
MALAYSIA	28,057	8,206.0	8,098	6,070.3	787	945.5
Kebakaran <i>Fire</i>	1,414	2,708.7	1,588	3,019.2	256	421.9
Banjir <i>Flood</i>	17,325	1,306.1	461	272.8	129	314.8
Ribut <i>Storm</i>	4,625	3,295.1	2,771	1,462.6	337	159.9
Kemarau <i>Drought</i>	4,105	606.8	2,355	491.8	-	-
Tanah runtuh <i>Landslide</i>	107	138.8	33	25.0	-	-
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	481	150.5	890	798.9	65	49.0

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare



**KEAMANAN DAN
KESELAMATAN**
PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.1: Bilangan dan peratus anggota tentera darat, laut dan udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 8.1: Number and percentage of army, navy and air force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015		2016		2017	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	9,745	117,078	9,276	110,563	9,262	112,738
Tentera Darat <i>Army personnel</i>	Bil./ Num (%)	7,266 86,295	6,928 81,394	6,789 83,392	6,789 83,392	83,392 93.6
	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.2	6.4	93.6
Tentera Laut <i>Navy personnel</i>	1,440 8.3	15,992 91.7	1,403 8.4	15,351 91.6	1,524 9.1	15,282 90.9
Tentera Udara <i>Air force personnel</i>	1,039 6.6	14,791 93.4	945 6.4	13,818 93.6	949 6.3	14,064 93.7

Sumber: Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

Jadual 8.2: Bilangan penjawat awam mengikut kumpulan perkhidmatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Table 8.2: Number of civil servants by group of services and sex, Malaysia, 2015 – 2017

Jawatan <i>Position</i>	Bil./ Num (%)	2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		725,848 57.2	542,910 42.8	728,911 57.5	538,177 42.5	725,091 57.8	530,252 42.2
Pengurusan Tertinggi (Gred Jusa C dan Ke Atas) <i>Top Management</i> <i>(Grade Jusa C and Above)</i>		1,413 35.1	2,611 64.9	1,461 35.8	2,617 64.2	1,440 35.8	2,581 64.2
Pengurusan & Profesional (Gred 41 – 54) <i>Professional & Management</i> <i>(Grade 41 – 54)</i>		327,872 65.3	174,081 34.7	334,181 65.4	176,422 34.6	325,207 65.6	170,371 34.4
Sokongan (Gred 1 – 40) <i>Support (Grade 1 – 40)</i>		396,563 52.0	366,218 48.0	393,269 52.3	359,138 47.7	398,444 52.7	357,300 47.3

Data ini tidak termasuk ATM dan PDRM
Data not including ATM and PDRM

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam
Source: Public Service Department of Malaysia



NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita Dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 merangkumi lapan domain utama iaitu:

- i. Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber;
- ii. Pendidikan;
- iii. Kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan;
- iv. Kehidupan awam dan pembuat keputusan;
- v. Hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan;
- vi. Perlindungan sosial;
- vii. Pengurangan risiko bencana; dan
- viii. Keamanan & keselamatan.

1.1. Ketersediaan Data

Ketersediaan data adalah berdasarkan data yang dibekalkan oleh agensi berkaitan.

1.2. Indeks Jurang Gender

a) Definisi Indeks Jurang Gender

- Indeks Jurang Gender adalah suatu indeks yang dibentuk untuk mengukur kesaksamaan gender.
- Indeks ini diukur daripada empat kategori asas iaitu Peluang & Penyertaan Ekonomi, Pencapaian Pendidikan, Kesihatan & Kehidupan dan Penguasaan Politik.
- Jurang tersebut diukur dengan skala 0 hingga 1. Secara amnya, kesaksamaan gender dicapai apabila indeks tersebut mencapai skala 1 manakala jurang ini menjadi semakin besar sekiranya skala tersebut menghampiri skala 0.

b) Pembangunan Indeks

Keseluruhan Indeks Jurang Gender dikira dengan menggunakan empat proses/langkah seperti di bawah:

i. Menukar kepada nisbah

Langkah satu, semua data ditukar kepada nisbah wanita/lelaki. Sebagai contoh, sebuah negara dengan 20 peratus wanita dalam jawatan menteri, akan dikira sebagai nisbah 20 wanita kepada 80 lelaki. Oleh yang demikian, nilainya adalah 0.25. Ini adalah bagi memastikan indeks ini menunjukkan jurang antara peringkat pencapaian lelaki dan wanita dan bukannya tahap diri mereka sendiri.

ii. Menghadkan data pada tanda aras kesaksamaan

Langkah kedua, nisbah ini dihadkan pada "tanda aras kesamaan". Bagi semua indikator, kecuali dua indikator kesihatan, penanda aras kesamaan ini dianggap sebagai 1, di mana bilangan wanita dan lelaki adalah sama. Dalam kes pembolehubah nisbah jantina ketika lahir, penanda aras kesamaan ditetapkan menjadi 0.944, dan penanda aras jangka hayat sihat ditetapkan menjadi 1.06.

Menghadkan data pada tanda aras kesamaan bagi setiap indikator akan memberikan markah yang sama kepada negara yang telah mencapai keseimbangan antara wanita dan lelaki dan nilai 1 di mana wanita melebihi lelaki.

Jenis skala yang dipilih menentukan sama ada indeks memberi manfaat kepada pemerksaan wanita atau kesaksamaan jantina. Untuk mendapatkan kesaksamaan gender, dua skala telah dipertimbangkan. Skala pertama adalah skala positif negatif yang menunjukkan saiz dan arah jurang gender. Skala ini menilai sama ada kelebihan lelaki terhadap wanita atau kelebihan wanita terhadap lelaki, dan memberikan mata tertinggi kepada kesaksamaan mutlak.

Skala kedua adalah skala satu sisi yang mengukur sejauh mana wanita yang hampir mencapai keseimbangan dengan lelaki, tetapi tidak memberi manfaat atau tidak menilai negara kerana mempunyai jurang gender dalam arah yang berbeza. Kita mendapati skala satu sisi lebih sesuai untuk tujuan kesaksamaan gender, kerana ia tidak memberi manfaat kepada negara yang telah melebihi penanda aras pariti.

iii. Mengira skor sub – indeks

Langkah ketiga melibatkan proses pengiraan purata pemberat bagi setiap indikator di dalam setiap sub – indeks untuk menghasilkan skor sub – indeks. Purata indikator yang berbeza akan memberi pemberat yang lebih kepada ukuran yang menunjukkan variabiliti terbesar atau sisihan piawai. Oleh itu, langkah pertama, normalkan indikator dengan menyamakan setiap sisihan piawai.

Sebagai contoh, dalam sub – indeks pencapaian pendidikan, sisihan piawai bagi setiap empat indikator dikira. Kemudian tentukan titik perubahan 1 peratus dengan membahagikan 0.01 dengan sisihan piawai bagi setiap indikator. Empat nilai ini kemudiannya digunakan sebagai pemberat untuk mengira purata wajaran kepada empat indikator.

Kaedah pemberat indikator ini memastikan bahawa setiap indikator mempunyai kesan relatif yang sama ke atas sub – indeks. Sebagai contoh, indikator dengan kebolehubahan yang kecil atau sisihan piawai, seperti kadar enrolmen sekolah rendah, mendapat pemberat yang lebih besar dalam sub – indeks pencapaian pendidikan daripada penunjuk dengan variabiliti yang lebih besar, seperti kadar enrolmen tertiar.

Oleh itu, negara yang mempunyai jurang jantina yang besar dalam pendidikan rendah (indikator di mana kebanyakan negara telah mencapai persamaan di antara wanita dan lelaki) akan lebih dihakimi. Begitu juga dengan indikator nisbah jantina (dalam sub – indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan), di mana kebanyakan negara mempunyai nisbah jantina yang sangat tinggi dan penyebaran data adalah kecil, pemberat yang lebih besar akan memberi kesan yang lebih besar kepada negara-negara yang menyimpang dari nilai ini. Jadual 1 diperolehi dari Laporan *Global Gap (World Economic Forum)* memaparkan nilai-nilai pemberat yang digunakan.

iv. Mengira skor akhir

Bagi semua sub – indeks, nilai berkemungkinan paling tinggi adalah skor 1 (sepadan/pariti) dan nilai berkemungkinan paling rendah adalah skor 0 (ketidaksepadanan), oleh yang demikian, tanda aras skor antara ketidakaksamaan dan kesaksamaan perlu digabungkan. Nilai purata tanpa pemberat bagi setiap indikator digunakan untuk mengira keseluruhan skor Indeks Jurang Gender Antarabangsa.

Sama seperti skor sub – indeks, nilai akhir ini berkisar antara 1 (sepadan/pariti) dan 0 (ketidaksepadanan), dengan itu membolehkan perbandingan relative dengan kesamaan piawai yang ideal di samping kedudukan relatif negara. Penanda aras sepadan/pariti dan ketidaksepadanan tetap sama merentasi masa, membolehkan pembaca mengesan kemajuan negara masing-masing berhubung dengan kesaksamaan yang ideal. Selain itu, pilihan untuk menafsirkan skor indeks akhir sebagai nilai peratusan boleh mendedahkan bagaimana sebuah negara telah mengurangkan jurang jantainya akan membantu menjadikan indeks lebih menarik kepada pembaca.

Jadual A: Pengiraan pemberat antara setiap sub – indeks (berdasarkan kepada *Global Gender Gap Report 2006*)

Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh	0.160	0.063	0.199
Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.103	0.097	0.310
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh	0.144	0.069	0.221
Penggubal undang-undang, Pegawai kanan & Pengurus	0.214	0.047	0.149
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal	0.262	0.038	0.121
JUMLAH			1
Pencapaian pendidikan	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Kadar literasi	0.145	0.069	0.191
Enrolmen peringkat rendah	0.060	0.167	0.450
Enrolmen peringkat menengah	0.120	0.083	0.230
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar	0.228	0.044	0.121
JUMLAH			1
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir	0.010	0.998	0.693
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	0.023	0.441	0.307
JUMLAH			1
Penguasaan politik	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Wanita di Parlimen	0.166	0.060	0.310
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.208	0.048	0.247
Wanita sebagai ketua negara	0.116	0.086	0.443
JUMLAH			1

2. STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER

2.1. Kemiskinan

Konsep kemiskinan yang digunakan adalah mengambil kira Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) makanan dan PGK bukan makanan bagi setiap isi rumah. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin jika pendapatan mereka kurang daripada nilai PGK yang diperlukan. Ini bermaksud isi rumah tersebut kekurangan sumber pendapatan untuk memenuhi keperluan asas makanan dan bukan makanan bagi setiap ahlinya. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin tegar jika pendapatannya kurang daripada nilai PGK makanan yang diperlukan.

2.2. Ketua isi rumah

Merujuk kepada seorang ahli biasa sama ada lelaki atau perempuan yang dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli isi rumah yang lain.

2.3. Isi rumah

Merujuk kepada seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

2.4. Tenaga Buruh

Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

2.5. 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:

- a) 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 keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja.
- b) Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.
- c) 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.

2.6. Menganggur

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

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

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- a) Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- b) Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca;
- c) Menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan; dan
- d) Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan.

2.7. 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 jumlah penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15 – 64 tahun) yang dipersembahkan dalam bentuk peratus.

2.8. Kadar pengangguran

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

2.9. Taraf pekerjaan

Merujuk kepada kedudukan atau taraf seseorang yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja. Penduduk yang bekerja dikelaskan mengikut taraf guna tenaga.

a) Majikan

Merujuk kepada seseorang yang menjalankan sesuatu perniagaan, perusahaan ladang atau perniagaan lain dan menggaji seorang pekerja atau lebih untuk menolongnya.

b) Pekerja

Merujuk kepada seseorang yang bekerja untuk majikan sektor awam atau swasta dan menerima ganjaran tetap seperti upah, gaji, komisen, tip atau ganjaran yang berbentuk mata benda.

c) Bekerja sendiri

Merujuk kepada seseorang yang mengusahakan ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan sendiri tanpa menggaji pekerja di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaannya.

d) Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

Merujuk kepada seseorang yang bekerja tanpa menerima sebarang bayaran atau upah di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh ahli keluarganya yang lain.

2.10. Pekerjaan

Dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2008 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO-08).

Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja bagi setiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan yang tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya.

Dalam kes di mana bilangan jam bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

2.11. 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.

Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (PTB) tidak mengelaskan aktiviti pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan sara hidup untuk kegunaan isi rumah sendiri sebagai penduduk yang aktif secara ekonomi.

Oleh itu, klasifikasi MSIC 2008 bagi industri Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

2.12. Gaji dan upah

Statistik gaji dan upah yang dipaparkan dalam laporan ini adalah merujuk kepada kadar upah merangkumi gaji pokok, elaun sara hidup dan lain-lain elaun dalam bentuk tunai atau mata benda yang dibayar secara tetap dan berkala serta bayaran kerja lebih masa. Walau bagaimanapun, ia tidak termasuk bonus dan gratuiti, elaun keluarga dan lain-lain bayaran keselamatan sosial oleh majikan.

2.13. Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

Merujuk kepada nisbah bilangan penduduk yang berumur bawah 15 tahun dan yang berumur 65 tahun dan lebih kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur 15 – 64 tahun.

2.14. Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

Merujuk kepada nisbah di antara bilangan penduduk yang berumur bawah 15 tahun kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur 15 – 64 tahun.

2.15. Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

Merujuk kepada nisbah di antara bilangan penduduk yang berumur bawah 65 tahun dan lebih kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur 15 – 64 tahun.

2.16. Taska

Taman asuhan kanak-kanak merujuk kepada mana-mana premis yang mempunyai empat orang atau lebih kanak-kanak di bawah umur empat tahun daripada satu isi rumah atau lebih yang diterima masuk untuk dijaga dengan upah (merujuk kepada Tafsiran, Seksyen 2, Akta Taman Asuhan Kanak-kanak 1984 (Akta 308)).

2.17. Taska berdaftar

Taska berdaftar merujuk kepada mana-mana taman asuhan kanak-kanak yang didaftarkan di bawah Akta Taman Asuhan Kanak-kanak 1984 (Akta 308).

3. PENDIDIKAN

3.1. Kadar literasi

Merujuk kepada penduduk yang mempunyai pendidikan formal. Kadar literasi diproksikan daripada variabel persekolahan yang sedang bersekolah dan telah tamat persekolahan daripada PTB.

3.2. Enrolmen

Merujuk kepada murid yang mengikuti persekolahan di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan.

3.3. Enrolmen peringkat rendah

Merujuk kepada murid yang mengikuti persekolahan di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan pada peringkat rendah.

3.4. Enrolmen peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada murid yang mengikuti persekolahan di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan pada peringkat menengah.

3.5. Enrolmen peringkat tertiar

Merujuk kepada bilangan pelajar yang sedang mengikuti pengajian di sesebuah institusi pendidikan tinggi, termasuk pelajar baharu bagi sesuatu sesi pengajian berkenaan. Bilangan enrolmen ini adalah dinamik dan berubah mengikut masa pengumpulan data.

3.6. Gender pariti indeks

Merujuk kepada nisbah wanita kepada lelaki bagi indikator tertentu. Nilai indeks bersamaan satu menunjukkan terdapat pariti di antara gender.

3.7. Bidang pengajian

Merujuk kepada garis panduan Kod Pendidikan Nasional yang berpandukan *International Standard Classification of Education 1997* (ISCED 1997) yang diwujudkan oleh *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation* (UNESCO) bagi tujuan menyeragamkan pengelasan program pengajian di peringkat antarabangsa.

3.8. Kadar enrolmen kasar pra – sekolah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid pra – sekolah diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi pra – sekolah (4 – 5 tahun).

3.9. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid peringkat rendah diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat rendah (6 – 11 tahun).

3.10. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid peringkat menengah diungkap sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat menengah (12 – 16 tahun).

3.11. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiar

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen pelajar peringkat tertiar diungkap sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat tertiar (18 – 22 tahun).

3.12. Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat rendah (Tahun 1), diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi tahun pertama peringkat rendah (6 tahun).

3.13. Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1), diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi tahun pertama peringkat menengah (12 tahun).

3.14. Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat tertiar

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat tertiar (Tahun pertama), diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi tahun pertama peringkat pengajian tertiar (18 tahun).

3.15. Kadar peralihan rendah ke menengah rendah

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1) tahun tersebut, diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun akhir peringkat rendah (Tahun 6) pada tahun sebelumnya.

3.16. Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 4) tahun tersebut, diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun akhir peringkat menengah rendah (Tingkatan 3) pada tahun sebelumnya.

3.17. Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat lepasan menengah tahun tersebut, diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun akhir peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 5) pada tahun sebelumnya.

3.18. Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

Merujuk kepada peratusan kohort murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat rendah yang dijangka kekal sehingga tahun akhir persekolahan peringkat rendah.

3.19. Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada peratusan kohort murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat rendah yang dijangka kekal sehingga tahun akhir persekolahan peringkat rendah.

3.20. Pra – sekolah

Pendidikan pra – sekolah adalah satu program yang menyediakan pengalaman pembelajaran kanak-kanak berumur empat hingga enam tahun dalam jangka masa satu tahun atau lebih sebelum memasuki ke tahun satu.

3.21. 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:

a) Tiada pendidikan rasmi

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

b) Rendah

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

c) 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 yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

d) Tertiari

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

4. KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

4.1 Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

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

4.2 Kematian ibu bersalin

Merujuk kepada kematian seorang wanita yang hamil, ketika melahirkan anak sehingga selepas 42 hari melahirkan anak atau keguguran akibat daripada proses kehamilan dan pengendaliannya atau penyakit-penyakit yang menjejaskan kesihatan ibu dan bukan dari penyebab-penyebab kemalangan atau kebetulan.

4.3 Liputan ibu mengandung

Merujuk kepada lawatan antenatal pertama ibu mengandung.

4.4 Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

Merujuk kepada ibu mengandung yang diberikan dos kedua atau dos semula *Tetanus Toxoid*.

4.5 Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih sama ada di hospital kerajaan atau swasta.

4.6 Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir

Merujuk kepada purata tahun bayi yang baru lahir dijangka akan dapat hidup jika bayi tersebut mengalami kadar mortaliti pada umur tertentu bagi tempoh rujukan seluruh hidupnya.

4.7 Akses kepada ubat anti retroviral

Peraturan pesakit dewasa dan kanak-kanak yang menerima terapi anti-retroviral mengikut protokol nasional yang diluluskan (atau *World Health Organization (WHO)/Program Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (PBB) Bersama mengenai HIV dan AIDS*) berbanding bilangan orang yang layak mendapat rawatan. Nominator (bilangan orang yang menerima terapi anti-retroviral) diperoleh dari sistem laporan program kebangsaan yang dikumpulkan daripada kemudahan kesihatan atau sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan lain. Denominator (jumlah bilangan orang yang layak untuk terapi anti-retroviral) dijana menggunakan kaedah pemodelan statistik yang seragam.

4.8 Sebab kematian disahkan

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.

4.9 Obesiti (didapati daripada website WHO)

Indeks jisim badan (BMI) adalah indeks berat untuk ketinggian yang biasa digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan berat badan berlebihan dan obesiti pada orang dewasa. Ia ditakrifkan sebagai berat seseorang dalam kilogram dibahagikan dengan dataran tingginya dalam meter (kg / m^2). Definisi WHO ialah:

- a) BMI yang lebih besar daripada atau sama dengan 25 adalah berat badan berlebihan
- b) BMI yang lebih besar daripada atau sama dengan 30 adalah obesiti

4.10 Perancang Keluarga

Sebarang kaedah yang diamalkan untuk mencegah kehamilan dengan tujuan:

- a) Menjarakkan kehamilan
- b) Mengelakkan kehamilan tidak dirancang
- c) Mengelakkan kehamilan berisiko

4.11 Penerima Baru

Penerima baru ialah pasangan suami isteri yang pertama kali mendaftar dengan salah sebuah agensi yang menyertai Program Perancang Keluarga Kebangsaan (LPPKN, KKM, PPPKRM dan Tentera) untuk mengamalkan kaedah kontraseptif yang berkesan seperti Pil, Alat Dalam Rahim, Kondom, Suntikan, Sterelisasi atau Implan.

4.12 Alat Dalam Rahim (ADR)

Sejenis alat kecil diperbuat dari bahan plastik yang mempunyai benang yang dimasukkan ke dalam rahim melalui faraj. ADR yang terkini mengandungi kuprum atau hormon.

5. KEHIDUPAN AWAM DAN PEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

5.1 Dewan Negara

Merujuk kepada dua kategori seperti berikut yang terdiri daripada 70 orang ahli:

- a) 26 ahli yang dipilih oleh Dewan Undangan Negeri sebagai mewakili 13 negeri (setiap negeri diwakili oleh dua orang ahli); dan
- b) 44 ahli yang dilantik oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong atas nasihat Perdana Menteri, termasuk dua ahli dari W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan satu ahli masing-masing dari W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

5.2 Dewan Rakyat

Dewan Rakyat mempunyai seramai 222 ahli yang dipilih melalui pilihan raya dan setiap ahli mewakili satu kawasan pilihan raya. Setiap ahli Dewan Rakyat memegang jawatan selama lima tahun dan selepas itu pilihan raya yang baru akan diadakan.

5.3 Ahli Kabinet

Ahli Kabinet merupakan badan eksekutif yang dipegang oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Di bawah Perkara 43, Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Yang di-Pertuan Agong hendaklah melantik barisan Ahli Kabinet untuk menasihatkan baginda dalam hal ehwal menjalankan tugas-tugasnya.

6. HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

6.1 Keganasan rumah tangga

Jenis-jenis keganasan rumah tangga adalah:

- a) Sengaja atau cuba meletakkan mangsa dalam ketakutan kecederaan fizikal;
- b) Menyebabkan kecederaan atau mencederakan mangsa secara fizikal;
- c) Memaksa atau mengancam melakukan perbuatan berbentuk seksual atau selainnya yang mana mangsa itu berhak untuk tidak melakukannya;
- d) Mengurung atau menahan mangsa tanpa kerelaan mangsa;
- e) Melakukan khianat atau memusnahkan merosakkan harta dengan niat untuk menyebabkan kesedihan atau kegusaran kepada mangsa; dan
- f) Melakukan penderaan secara psikologi dan emosi terhadap mangsa.

6.2 Homisid

Merujuk kepada pembunuhan seorang manusia oleh manusia lain. Pembunuhan adalah lebih luas skopnya daripada membunuh. Membunuh adalah satu bentuk pembunuhan jenayah; lain-lain bentuk pembunuhan mungkin bukan merupakan perbuatan jenayah. Kes pembunuhan ini dianggap sebagai wajar atau dimaafkan.

Sebagai contoh, individu boleh, dalam tindakan yang perlu untuk pertahanan diri, membunuh seseorang yang mengancam mereka dengan kematian atau kecederaan serius.

6.3 Perkahwinan

Merujuk kepada perbuatan, upacara atau proses di mana hubungan yang sah dibina dari segi perundangan di antara pasangan suami dan isteri. Penyatuan yang sah yang telah ditetapkan oleh sivil, agama atau lain-lain upacara yang diiktiraf oleh undang-undang sesebuah negara (*United Nations*).

6.4 Kadar kesuburan remaja

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran bagi kumpulan umur 15 – 19 tahun dalam sesuatu tahun bagi setiap 1,000 wanita dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

7. FORMULA

7.1 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh

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

7.2 Kadar pengangguran

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

7.3 Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bawah 15 tahun dalam tahun } t + \text{bilangan penduduk umur 65 tahun dan lebih dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 15–64 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.4 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bawah 15 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 15–64 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.5 Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 65 tahun dan lebih dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 15–64 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.6 Kadar literasi

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk celik huruf dalam kumpulan umur tertentu}}{\text{Penduduk dalam kumpulan umur yang sama}} \times 100$$

7.7 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen peringkat rendah}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 6–11 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen peringkat menengah}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 12–16 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.9 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiar

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen peringkat tertiar}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 18–22 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.10 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah

$$= \frac{\frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama}}{\text{Peringkat rendah (Tahun 1)}}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 6 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.11 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

$$= \frac{\frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah}}{\text{(Tingkatan 1)}}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 12 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.12 Kadar kemasukan kasar peringkat tertiar

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen pelajar tahun pertama peringkat tertiar}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 18 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.13 Kadar peralihan rendah ke menengah rendah

$$= \frac{\frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah}}{\text{(Tingkatan 1) tahun } t}}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat rendah (Tahun 6) tahun sebelumnya}} \times 100$$

7.14 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 4) tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat menengah rendah (Tingkatan 3) tahun sebelumnya}} \times 100$$

7.15 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama lepasan menengah tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 5) tahun sebelumnya}} \times 100$$

7.16 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat rendah (Tahun 6) pada tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid kohort sama semasa tahun pertama peringkat rendah (Tahun 1) pada tahun } t-5} \times 100$$

7.17 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 5) pada tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid kohort sama semasa tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1) pada tahun } t-4} \times 100$$

7.18 Kadar pariti gender

$$= \frac{\text{Nisbah enrolmen kasar perempuan}}{\text{Nisbah enrolmen kasar lelaki}} \times 100$$

7.19 Kadar mortaliti kurang 5 tahun

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang lima tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.20 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin

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

7.21 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung (lawatan pertama)

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kehadiran ibu mengandung (lawatan pertama)}}{\text{Anggaran bilangan ibu mengandung}} \times 100$$

7.22 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kehadiran ibu mengandung yang diberikan suntikan kedua *Tetanus Toxoid*}}{\text{Anggaran bilangan ibu mengandung}} \times 100$$

7.23 Peratus kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih}}{\text{Jumlah kelahiran}} \times 100$$

7.24 Kadar kesuburan umur tertentu

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun t}}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun t}} \times 100$$

8. PEMBUNDARAN

8.1 Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan pembundaran.

9. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

e	Anggaran
p	Permulaan
r	Dikemaskini
n.a	Tidak berkenaan
0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
..	Tidak diperoleh



TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Introduction

Statistics on Women Empowerment In Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2017 covers eight major domains, namely:

- i. *Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources;*
- ii. *Education;*
- iii. *Health and related services;*
- iv. *Public life and decision making;*
- v. *Human rights of women and girl children;*
- vi. *Social protection;*
- vii. *Disaster risk reduction; and*
- viii. *Peace & security.*

1.1. Availability of data

The availability of data is based on the data provided by the related agencies.

1.2. Gender Gap Index

a) Definition of Gender Gap Index

- *The Gender Gap Index is an index designed to measure gender equality.*
- *This index is measured from four fundamental categories: Economic Opportunity & Participation, Educational Attainment, Health & Survival and Political Empowerment.*
- *The gap is measured by a scale of 0 to 1. Generally, gender equality is achieved when the index reaches a scale of 1 while this gap becomes larger if the scale approaches the scale of 0.*

b) Construction of the Index

The overall Global Gender Gap Index is constructed using a four-step process, outlined below:

i. Convert to ratios

Initially, all data is converted to female-to-male ratios. For example, a country with 20 per cent of women in ministerial positions is assigned a ratio of 20 women to 80 men, thus a value of 0.25. This is to ensure that the Index is capturing gaps between women and men's attainment levels, rather than the levels themselves.

ii. Truncate data at equality benchmark

As a second step, these ratios are truncated at the “equality benchmark”. For all indicators, except the two health indicators, this equality benchmark is considered to be 1, meaning equal numbers of women and men. In the case of the sex ratio at birth variable, the equality benchmark is set to be 0.944, and the healthy life expectancy benchmark is set to be 1.06.

Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men.

The type of scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women’s empowerment or gender equality. To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a negative-positive scale capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This scale penalizes either men’s advantage over women or women’s advantage over men, and gives the highest points to absolute equality.

The second choice was a one – sided scale that measures how close women are to reaching parity with men, but does not reward or penalize countries for having a gender gap in the other direction. We find the one-sided scale more appropriate for our purposes, as it does not reward countries for having exceeded the parity benchmark.

iii. Calculate sub-index scores

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the indicators within each sub – index to create the sub – index scores. Averaging the different indicators would implicitly give more weight to the measure that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. Therefore the first step is to normalize the indicators by equalizing their standard deviations.

For example, within the educational attainment sub – index, standard deviations for each of the four indicators are calculated. Then determine what a 1 per cent point change of standard deviations by dividing 0.01 by the standard deviation for each indicator. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four indicators.

This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each indicator has the same relative impact on the sub-index. For example, an indicator with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the educational attainment sub-index than an indicator with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate.

Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in primary education (an indicator where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, in the case of the sex ratio indicator (within the Health and Survival sub-index), where most countries have a very high sex ratio and the spread of the data is small, the larger weight will penalize more heavily those countries that deviate from this value. Table 1 was obtained from the Global Gap Report (World Economic Forum) displays the values of the weights used.

iv. Calculation of final scores

For all sub-indexes, the highest possible score is 1 (parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks. An un-weighted average of each sub-index score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score.

Similar to sub-index scores, this final value ranges between 1 (parity) and 0 (imparity), thus allowing for comparisons relative to ideal standards of equality in addition to relative country rankings. The parity and imparity benchmarks remain fixed across time, allowing the reader to track individual country progress in relation to an ideal standard of equality. Furthermore, the option of roughly interpreting the final index scores as a percentage value that reveals how a country has reduced its gender gap should help make the index more intuitively appealing to readers.

Table A: Calculation of weight within each sub – index (based on the Global Gender Gap Report 2006)

Economic Participation and Opportunity	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: Female over male LFPR	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work	0.103	0.097	0.310
Ratio: female estimated earned income over male value	0.144	0.069	0.221
Ratio: female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.214	0.047	0.149
Ratio: female professional and technical workers over male value	0.262	0.038	0.121
TOTAL			1
Educational Attainment	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: female literacy rate over male value	0.145	0.069	0.191
Ratio: female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.060	0.167	0.450
Ratio: female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.120	0.083	0.230
Ratio: female gross tertiary enrolment rate over male value	0.228	0.044	0.121
TOTAL			1
Health and survival	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-to-male ratio)	0.010	0.998	0.693
Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.023	0.441	0.307
TOTAL			1
Political empowerment	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: females with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Ratio: females at ministerial level over male value	0.208	0.048	0.247
Ratio: number of years with a female head of state (last 50 years) over male value	0.116	0.086	0.443
TOTAL			1

2. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

2.1. Poverty

The concept of poverty used takes into account food Poverty Line Income (PLI) and non – food PLI for each household. A household is considered poor if their income is below the PLI needed. This means that it lacks the resources to meet the basic needs of food and non – food for each of its members. A household is considered hard – core poor if its income is below the food PLI.

2.2. Head of household

Defined as any members whether male or female which is considered as head of household by other members.

2.3. Household

Defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other living essentials.

2.4. Labour force

Labour force refers to population in the working age group of 15 to 64 years who are either employed or unemployed.

2.5. 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 as employed if they:

- a) Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.*
- b) Were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.*
- c) Were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work. This group is underemployed.*

Persons who were employed more than 30 hours during the reference week is full employment.

2.6. Unemployed

The unemployed are those who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that is the actively unemployed and inactive unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactive unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- a) Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;*
- b) Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition;*
- c) Were waiting for result of job applications; and*
- d) Had looked for work prior to the reference week.*

2.7. Labour force participation rate

The economy activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristic 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.

2.8. Unemployment rate

The proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

2.9. Status in employment

Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked. Employed persons are classified according to the following employment status.

a) Employer

A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him.

b) Employee

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.

c) Own account worker

A person who operates his own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers in the conduct of his farm, trade or business.

d) Unpaid family worker

A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family.

2.10. Occupation

Occupation is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).

For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the longest number of hours during the reference week is treated as his principal occupation. If the number of hours worked for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation.

In cases where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was working for the longest period of time is considered as the principal occupation.

2.11. 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.

Industry classification refers to that of the principal occupation. Labour Force Survey (LFS) does not classify the subsistence goods-and services producing activities of households as persons who are economically active.

Therefore, the classification of industry by MSIC 2008 Version 1.0 for Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services producing activities of households for own use only accounted for Activities of households as employers.

2.12. Salaries and wages

Statistics on salaries and wages presented in this report refer to wage rate consisting of basic wages, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances in cash or in kind and overtime payment. However, it excludes bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and social security payments made by employers.

2.13. Total dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of persons below the age of 15 years and the number of persons aged 65 years and over to the number of persons aged 15 – 64 years.

2.14. Young age dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of persons below the age of 15 years to the number of persons aged 15 – 64 years.

2.15. Old age dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of persons aged 65 years and over to the number of persons aged 15 – 64 years.

2.16. Child Care Centre

Child Care Centre means any premises at which four or more children under the age of four years from more than one household are received to be looked after for reward (as per interpretation, Section 2, Child Care Centre Act 1984 (Act 308)).

2.17. Registered Child Care Centre

Registered Child Care Centre means any child care centre which is registered under the Child Care Centre Act 1984 (Act 308).

3. EDUCATION

3.1. Literacy rate

Literacy rate is defined as the population who have formal education. Literacy rate is proxy from the school attendance variable which is schooling and completed schooling from LFS.

3.2. Enrolment

Refers to the number of students studying in government or government – aided schools.

3.3. Enrolment at primary level

Refers to the number of students studying in government or government – aided schools at primary level.

3.4. Enrolment at secondary level

Refers to the number of students studying in government or government – aided schools at secondary level.

3.5. Enrolment at tertiary level

Refers to the number of students currently pursuing study programmes in a particular higher education institution, including any intake of new students for a particular academic session. Enrolment targets were dynamic in the sense that they may change according to the data collection period.

3.6. Gender parity index

Refers to ratio of women to men for a particular indicator. Index of one denotes the presence of gender parities.

3.7. Field of study

Refers to the guidelines provided in the National Education Code (NEC) with reference to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED 1997), established by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the purpose of uniformity in the classification.

3.8. Gross enrolment rate at pre – school level

Total enrolment in pre – school expressed as a percentage to the eligible official pre-school age population in a given pre-school year (4 – 5 years).

3.9. Gross enrolment rate at primary level

Total enrolment in primary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official primary level age population (6 – 11 years old).

3.10. Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

Total enrolment in secondary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official secondary level age population (12 – 16 years old).

3.11. Gross enrolment rate at tertiary level

Total enrolment in tertiary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official tertiary level age population (18 – 22 years old).

3.12. Gross intake rate at primary level

Total number of new entrants in the first grade (Year 1) of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school entrance age (6 years).

3.13. Gross intake rate at secondary level

Total number of new entrants in the first grade (Form 1) of secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official secondary school entrance age (12 years).

3.14. Gross intake rate at tertiary level

Total number of new entrants in the first grade (First year) of tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official tertiary education (18 years).

3.15. Transition rate primary to lower secondary

Number of students attending the first grade of lower secondary school (Form 1), as a percentage of those attending the final grade of primary school (Year 6).

3.16. Transition rate lower secondary to upper secondary

Number of students attending the first grade of upper secondary school (Form 4) as a percentage of those attending the final grade of lower secondary (Form 3).

3.17. Transition rate upper secondary to post secondary

Number of students attending the first grade of post secondary school as a percentage of those attending the final grade of upper secondary (Form 5).

3.18. Completion rate primary level

Percentage of a cohort of students in the first grade of primary level of education who are expected to reach the last grade of primary level.

3.19. Completion rate secondary level

Percentage of a cohort of students in the first grade of secondary level of education who are expected to reach the last grade of secondary level.

3.20. Pre – school

Pre – school education is a programme that exposes children aged four to six years to the learning experience within a or more before entering year one.

3.21. 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 categorized as follows:

a) No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

b) Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

c) 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 skillprograms in specific trades and technical skills institutions whereby the training period is at least six months.

d) Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

4. HEALTH AND RELATE SERVICES

4.1 Under-5 mortality

Refers to deaths of infants and toddlers aged below five years.

4.2 Maternal deaths

Refers to deaths of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days after the 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 causes.

4.3 Antenatal care coverage

Refers to first visit of antenatal care coverage.

4.4 Coverage of antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid

Refers to antenatal mothers given second dose or booster dose of Tetanus Toxoid.

4.5 Deliveries attended by personnel skilled

Refers to the number of deliveries attended by personnel skilled either government or private hospitals.

4.6 *Life expectancy at birth*

Refers to an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live, if he or she were to experience the age-specific mortality rates of the reference period throughout his or her life.

4.7 *Access to antiretroviral drugs*

Percentage of adults and children currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/Joint United Nations Programs on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people eligible for treatment. Numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national program reporting system, is collected from health facilities or other service delivery site. Denominator (the total number of people eligible for antiretroviral therapy) were generated using a standardized statistical modeling approach.

4.8 *Medically certified cause of death*

Refers to verification made by Medical Officer and Coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated cases of sudden death that the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case.

4.9 *Obesity (definition from WHO)*

Body mass index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his height in meters (kg/m²). The WHO definition is:

- a) a BMI greater than or equal to 25 is overweight*
- b) a BMI greater than or equal to 30 is obesity*

4.10 *Family Planning*

Any methods practiced to prevent pregnancy with the purpose of:

- a) Spread the pregnancy*
- b) Prevent unplanned pregnancies*
- c) Avoiding risky pregnancies*

4.11 New family planning

The new family planning is the spouse who first registered with one of the agencies participating in the National Family Planning Program (LPPKN, KKM, PPPKRM and the Army) to practice effective contraceptive methods such as Pills, Condoms, Injections, Sterilization or Implants.

4.12 Intra Uterine Device (IUD)

A small tool is made of plastic material that has threads inserted into the womb through the vagina. The latest IUD contains copper or hormone.

5. PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

5.1 Senate

Refers to two categories consists of 70 members:

- a) 26 members elected by the State Legislative Assembly to represent 13 states (each state represented by two members); and*
- b) 44 members appointed by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, including two members from the W.P. Kuala Lumpur and one member each from the W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.*

5.2 House of Representatives

The House of Representatives consists of 222 members elected by people through a general election, where each member represents a constituency. Members of the House of Representatives hold a position for period of five years and after that new election will be held.

5.3 Cabinet Members

The Cabinet Members is the executive body practising powers held by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Under the Article 43, the Federal Constitution Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall appoint the cabinet members to advise him in the affairs of his work.

6. HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRL CHILDREN

6.1 Domestic Violence

Types of domestic violence are:

- a) Intentionally or attempting to place the victim in fear of physical injury;*
- b) Causing or inflicting physical injury to the victim;*
- c) Compelling the victim by force or threat to engage in any conduct or act, sexual or otherwise, from which the victim has a right to abstain;*
- d) Confining or detaining the victim against the victim's will;*
- e) Causing treacherous or destruction or damage to property with intent to cause or knowing that it is likely to cause distress or annoyance to the victim; and*
- f) Causing psychological abuse which includes emotional injury to the victim.*

6.2 Homicide

The killing of one human being by another human being. Homicide is broader in scope than murder. Murder is a form of criminal homicide; other forms of homicide might not constitute criminal acts. These homicides are regarded as justified or excusable.

For example, individuals may, in a necessary act of Self – Defense, kill a person who threatens them with death or serious injury.

6.3 Marriage

The act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means recognized by the law of each country.

6.4 Adolescent birth rate

Refers to the number of births within age group 15 – 19 years during a given year, per 1,000 women in that age group.

7. FORMULAE

7.1 Labour force participation rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15 – 64 years)}} \times 100$$

7.2 Unemployment rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

7.3 Total dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{(Number of persons aged below 15 years +} \\ \text{number of persons aged 65 years and over)} \\ \text{in year t} \end{array}}{\text{Number of persons aged 15-64 years in year t}} \times 100$$

7.4 Young age dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of persons aged below 15 years} \\ \text{in year t} \end{array}}{\text{Number of persons aged 15-64 years in year t}} \times 100$$

7.5 Old age dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of persons aged 65 years and over} \\ \text{in year t} \end{array}}{\text{Number of persons aged 15-64 years in year t}} \times 100$$

7.6 Literacy rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons literate in specific age group}}{\text{Total population in the same age group}} \times 100$$

7.7 Gross enrolment rate at primary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment at primary level}}{\text{Total population in the age group 6 – 11 years old in year t}} \times 100$$

7.8 Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment at secondary level}}{\text{Total population in the age group 12 – 16 years old in year t}} \times 100$$

7.9 Gross enrolment rate at tertiary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment at tertiary level}}{\text{Total population in the age group 18 – 22 years old in year t}} \times 100$$

7.10 Gross intake rate at primary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of primary level (Year 1)}}{\text{Population at the official primary school – entrance age (6 years old) in year t}} \times 100$$

7.11 Gross intake rate at secondary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of secondary level (Form 1)}}{\text{Population at the official secondary school – entrance age (12 years old) in year t}} \times 100$$

7.12 Gross intake rate at tertiary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of tertiary level}}{\text{Population at the official tertiary college – entrance age (18 years old) in year t}} \times 100$$

7.13 Transition rate primary to lower secondary

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of lower secondary school (Form 1)}}{\text{Number of enrolment in the final grade of primary school in the previous year (Year 6)}} \times 100$$

7.14 Transition rate lower secondary to upper secondary

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of upper secondary school (Form 4) in year t}}{\text{Number of enrolment in the final grade of lower secondary in the previous year (Form 3)}} \times 100$$

7.15 Transition rate upper secondary to post secondary

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of post secondary school in year t}}{\text{Number of enrolment in the final grade of upper secondary in the previous year (Form 5)}} \times 100$$

7.16 Completion rate primary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the last grade of primary (Year 6) in year t}}{\text{Number of enrolment in the same cohort in the first grade of primary education (Year 1) in year t - 5}} \times 100$$

7.17 Completion rate secondary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the last grade of secondary (Form 5) in year t}}{\text{Number of enrolment in the same cohort in the first grade of secondary education (Form 1) in year t - 4}} \times 100$$

7.18 Gender parity index

$$= \frac{\text{Gross enrolment ratio for women}}{\text{Gross enrolment ratio for men}} \times 100$$

7.19 Under-5 mortality rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths under five years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100$$

7.20 Maternal mortality ratio

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy,} \\ \text{childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after} \\ \text{childbirth in year } t \end{array}}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100$$

7.21 Percentage of antenatal care coverage (first visit)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of antenatal attendances (first visit)}}{\text{Estimated number of pregnant mothers}} \times 100$$

7.22 Percentage of coverage for antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of antenatal mother given second} \\ \text{Tetanus Toxoid} \end{array}}{\text{Estimated number of pregnant mothers}} \times 100$$

7.23 Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel skills

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of deliveries attended by} \\ \text{trained personnel} \end{array}}{\text{Total deliveries}} \times 100$$

7.24 Age-specific fertility rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of live births by specific age group of mother in year } t}{\text{Mid-year women population of the specific age group in year } t} \times 100$$

8. ROUNDING

8.1 The added total may differ due to rounding.

9. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

e	Estimate
p	Preliminary
r	Revised
n.a	Not applicable
0.0	Less than half the smallest unit shown For example, less than 0.05 per cent
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
-	Nil/blank/no case
..	Not available

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