

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

**MALAYSIA
2019**

Pemakluman/Announcement:

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day 2019 adalah "Data Berkualiti, Kehidupan Sejahtera".

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on 20th October each year. MyStats Day 2019 theme is "Better Data, Better Lives".

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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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'.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2019 merupakan penerbitan tahunan yang memaparkan statistik gender Malaysia bagi tahun 2016 hingga 2018. Statistik ini memberi fokus kepada set teras indikator gender yang merangkumi sembilan domain utama iaitu struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber; pendidikan; kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan; kehidupan umum dan membuat keputusan; hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan; perlindungan sosial (fokus khas: penuaan penduduk); pengurangan risiko bencana; keamanan dan keselamatan; dan pelarian.

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 (2016)*; *List of Core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific* yang dikeluarkan oleh *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)*; *Minimum Set of Gender Indicators* yang dikeluarkan oleh *United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)*; dan *The Global Gender Gap Report* yang diterbitkan oleh *World Economic Forum (WEF)*.

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 di Malaysia.

Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini membentangkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian kedua pula memuatkan statistik peringkat nasional dan negeri bagi membantu pengguna membuat analisis terperinci. 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 atas kerjasama semua pihak dan agensi 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 2019

PREFACE

The Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2019 is an annual publication which presents gender statistics in Malaysia for the year 2016 to 2018. This statistics focuses on the core set of gender indicators covering nine main domains namely economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources; education; health and related services, public life and decision making; human rights of women and girls, social protection (special focus: population ageing); disaster risk reduction; peace and security; and refugees.

The compilation of these statistics is based on the concepts and guidelines from Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics published by United Nations Statistics Division (2016); List of Core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific published by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Minimum Set of Gender Indicators released by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); and The Global Gender Gap Report published by World Economic Forum (WEF).

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 in Malaysia.

The first part of this publication focuses on the summary of findings. The second part displays 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 users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation 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 2019

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STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA

2019



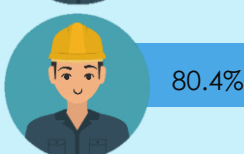
Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) 2018= **0.711**



Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi

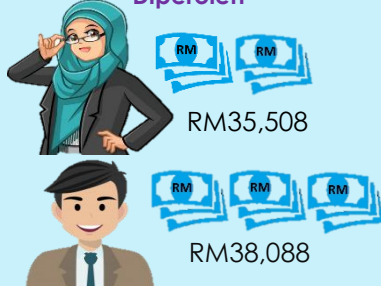
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Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)



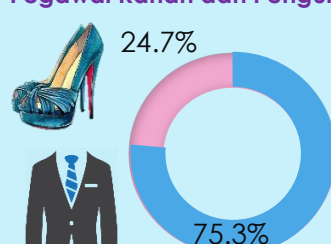
KPTB **wanita lebih rendah**
berbanding lelaki

Anggaran Pendapatan Diperoleh



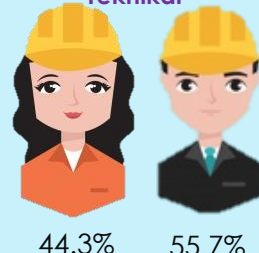
Daripada RM 100.00 gaji dan
upah diterima lelaki;
wanita menerima RM93.20

Penggubal Undang-Undang, Pegawai Kanan dan Pengurus



Satu perempuan daripada jumlah
Penggubal Undang-undang,
Pegawai Kanan dan Pengurus
adalah wanita

Profesional dan Pekerja Teknikal

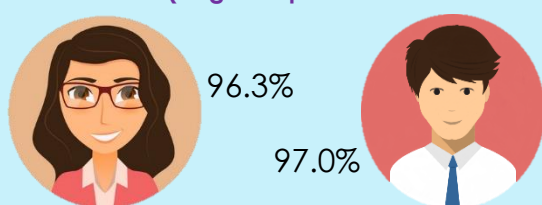


Peratusan wanita sebagai
Profesional dan Pekerja
Teknikal **lebih rendah**
berbanding lelaki

Pencapaian Pendidikan

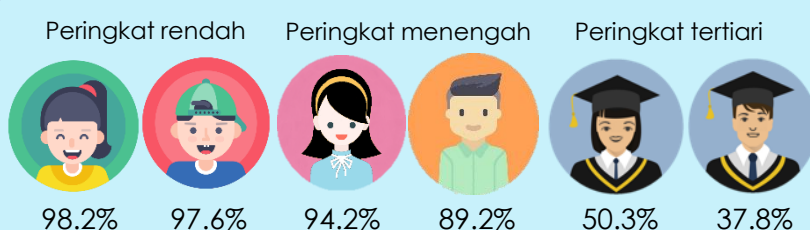
1.054

Kadar Literasi (bagi kumpulan umur 15–64 tahun)



Perbezaan kadar literasi lelaki dan wanita
adalah **0.7 mata peratus**

Kadar Enrolmen Kasar

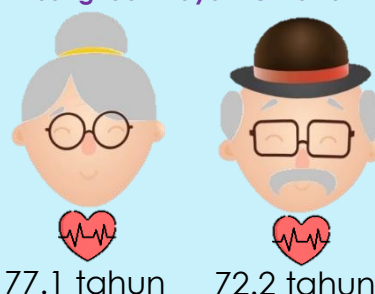


Kadar enrolmen kasar wanita dalam semua peringkat
pendidikan **lebih tinggi** berbanding lelaki

Kesihatan dan Kehidupan

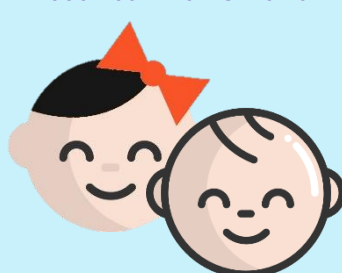
0.958

*Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir



Wanita dijangka boleh hidup
4.9 tahun lebih lama
berbanding lelaki

Nisbah Jantina Ketika Lahir



Penguasaan Politik

0.106

Wanita di Parlimen



Wanita dalam Jawatan Menteri





STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA

2019



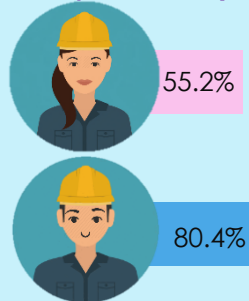
Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) 2018= **0.711**



Economic Participation and Opportunity

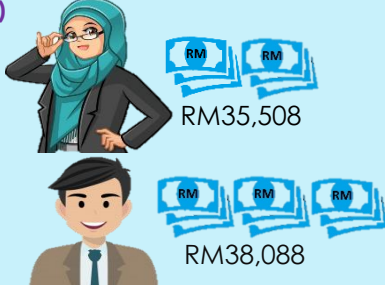
0.727

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



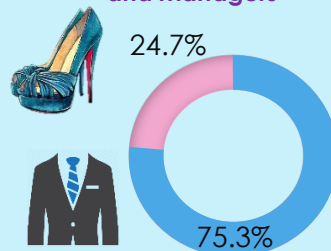
LFPR for **women was lower** than men

Estimated Earned Income



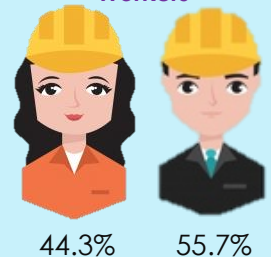
For every RM100.00 salaries and wages received by men; **women received RM93.20**

Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers



A quarter of total Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers were women

Professional and Technical Workers

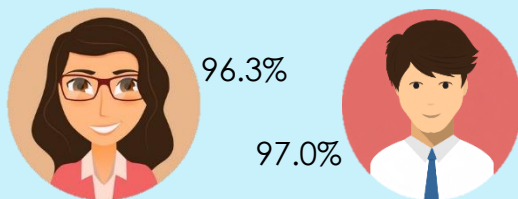


Percentage of women as Professional and Technical Workers were **less than** men

Educational Attainment

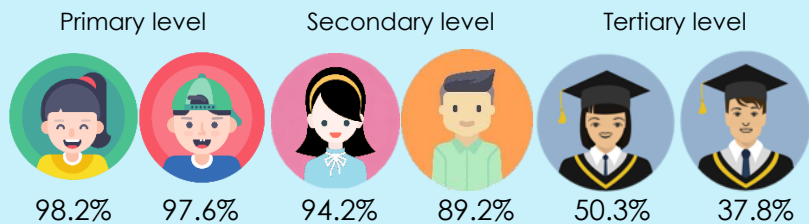
1.054

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



The difference in literacy rate between men and women was **0.7 percentage points**

Gross Enrolment Rate

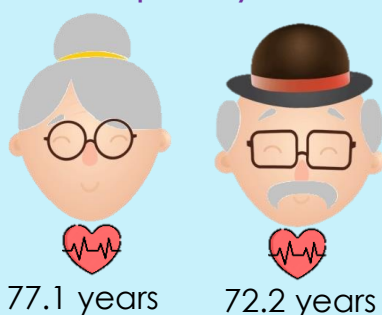


Gross enrolment rate for women in all levels of education **were higher** than men

Health and Survival

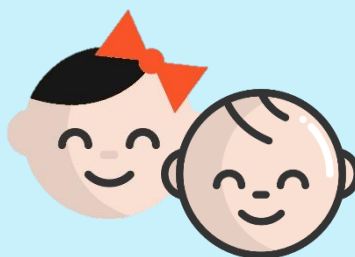
0.958

*Life Expectancy at Birth



Women are expected to **live 4.9 years longer** than men

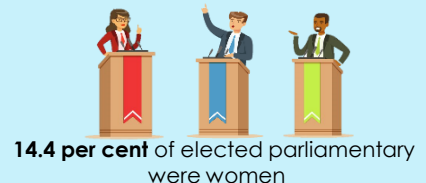
Sex Ratio at Birth



Political Empowerment

0.106

Women in Parliament



Women in Ministerial Position



Percentage of women in ministerial position was **lower** as compared to men in 2018



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1.0 PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2019 menunjukkan indikator berkaitan gender bagi mengukur kesaksamaan gender.

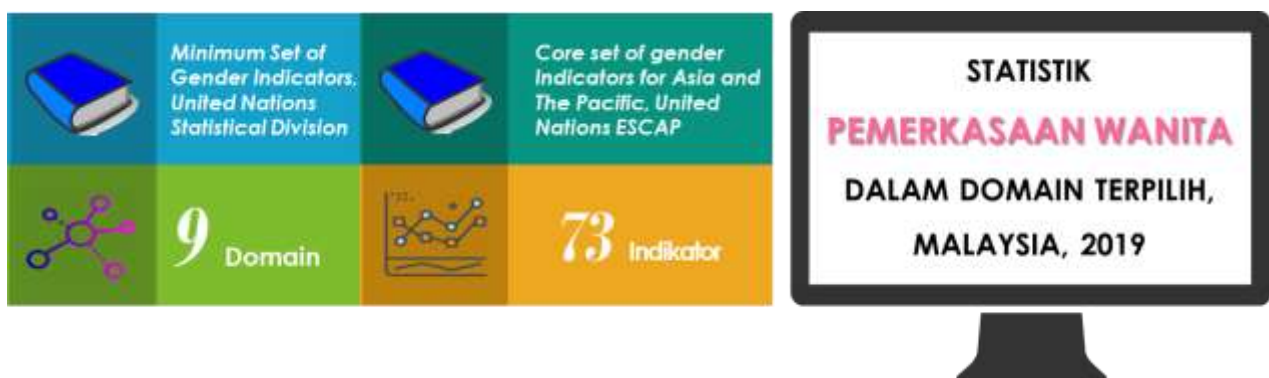
Apakah domain yang terpilih?

1. Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber;
2. Pendidikan;
3. Kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan;
4. Kehidupan umum dan membuat keputusan;
5. Hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan;
6. Perlindungan sosial (fokus khas: penuaan penduduk);
7. Pengurangan risiko bencana;
8. Keamanan dan keselamatan; dan
9. Pelarian.

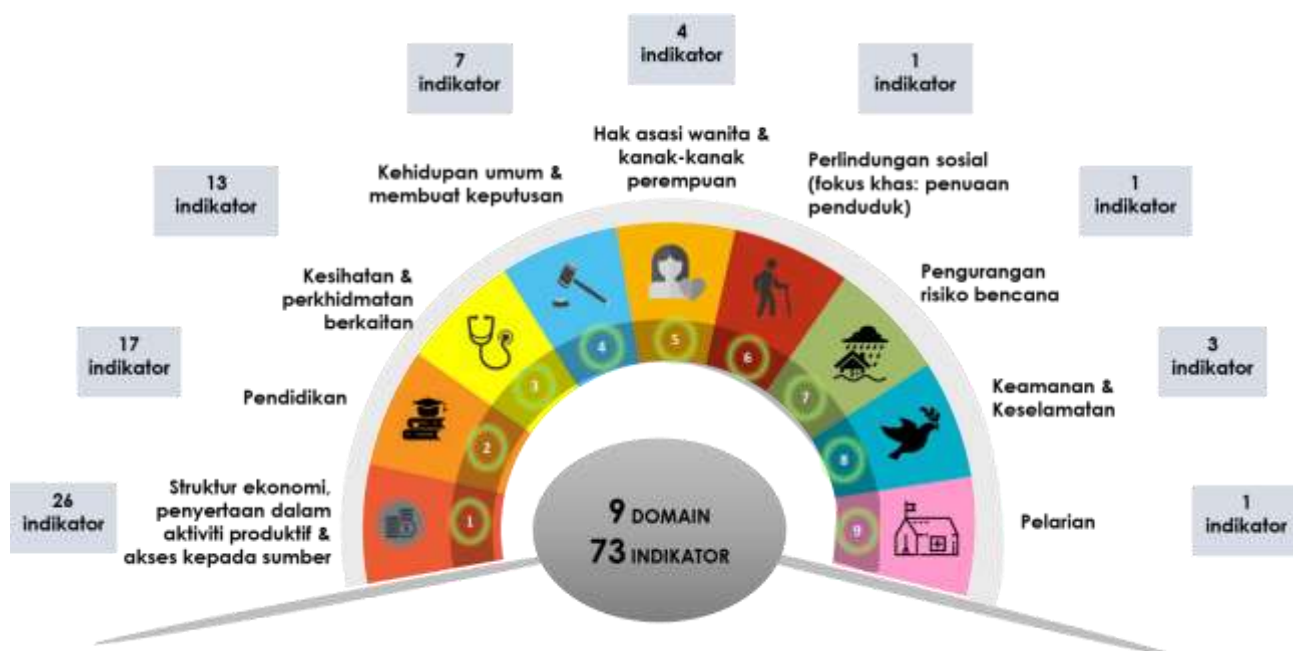
Konsep dan garis panduan yang digunakan bagi penyusunan statistik dalam penerbitan ini berpandukan *Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics (United Nations Statistics Division, 2016)*.

Penerbitan *Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (United Nations Statistical Division, 2019)* dan *Core set of gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (United Nations ESCAP, 2015)* dirujuk untuk menentukan indikator berkaitan gender bagi penerbitan ini.

Paparan 1: Kandungan Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2019



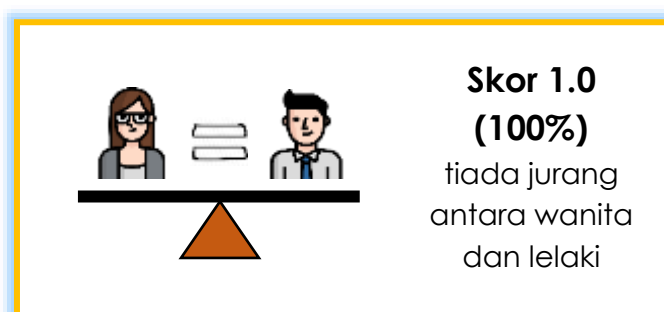
Paparan 2: Indikator gender dalam sembilan domain terpilih



2.0 INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI)

World Economic Forum (WEF) memperkenalkan *Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)* pada tahun 2006. Indeks ini mengenal pasti jurang antara wanita dan lelaki dalam empat sub-indeks: Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi; Pencapaian pendidikan; Kesihatan dan kehidupan; dan Penguasaan politik.

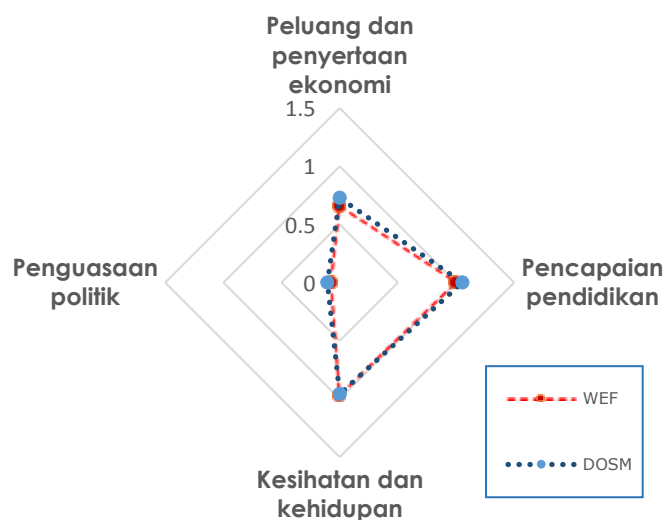
Skor 1.0 (100%) bermaksud tiada jurang antara wanita dan lelaki manakala skor 0 (0%) bermaksud jurang yang sangat ketara antara lelaki dan wanita.



Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) telah disediakan berdasarkan metodologi daripada *Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)* yang diterbitkan oleh WEF menggunakan data yang diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan juga beberapa agensi lain di Malaysia. MGGI 2018 terdiri daripada empat sub-indeks dan 14 variabel (Paparan 3).

Paparan 3: Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2018

Skor MGGI	DOSM	WEF
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.727	0.656
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.054	1.000
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.958	0.974
Penguasaan politik	0.106	0.072
Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia	0.711	0.676



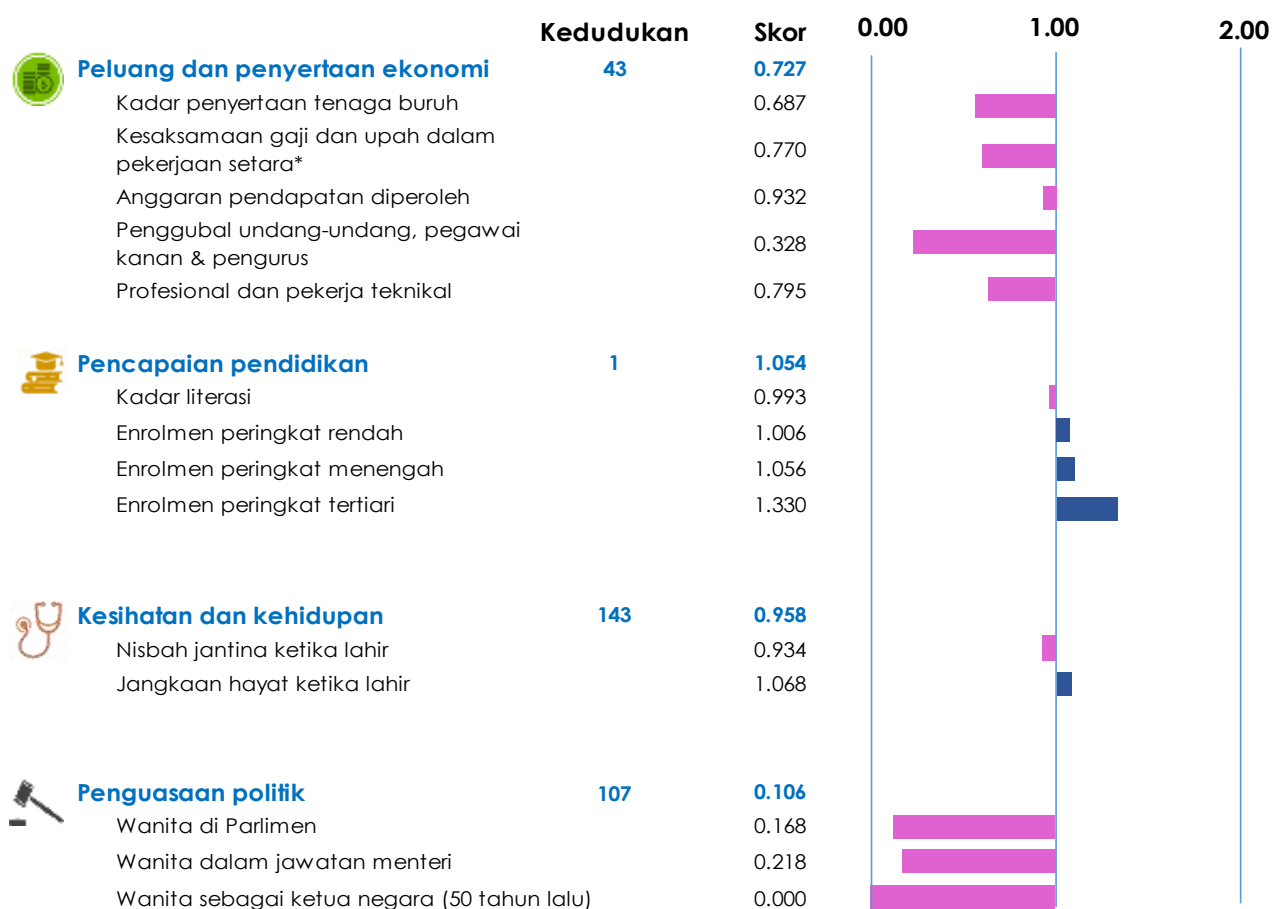
Kiraan skor MGGI oleh DOSM:

0.711

(0.0 = tidak saksama)

(1.0 = saksama)

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS (KIRAAN DOSM)



*Sumber: The Global Gender Gap Report 2018

Jurang gender telah bertambah baik dalam tempoh tiga tahun kebelakangan ini. Skor MGGI pada 2017 meningkat 0.005 berbanding 2016, manakala skor MGGI pada 2018 meningkat lebih tinggi dengan perbezaan 0.014 berbanding 2017. Sub-indeks penguasaan politik merekodkan peningkatan yang tertinggi pada 2018 dengan skor 0.106.

Sub-indeks pendidikan menunjukkan pencapaian wanita telah melebihi lelaki dengan skor 1.054 pada 2018. Bagi sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan, masih terdapat jurang bernilai 0.042 bagi mencapai kesaksamaan gender. Jurang terbesar adalah bagi sub-indeks penguasaan politik dengan skor 0.106.

Jadual 1: Siri masa skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI), 2016-2018

Sub-indeks	2016	2017	2018
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.659	0.726	0.727
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.092	1.040	1.054
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.957	0.961	0.958
Penguasaan politik	0.061	0.061	0.106
Skor MGGI	0.692	0.697	0.711

Berdasarkan kepada *The Global Gender Gap Report 2018*, Malaysia berada pada kedudukan 101 daripada 149 negara dengan skor 0.676, dan kedudukan ke 13 daripada 18 bagi negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik. Mengambil kira skor MGGI 0.711, kedudukan Malaysia bertambah baik kepada 63 daripada 149 negara dalam *The Global Gender Gap Report 2018*. Manakala di Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke 6 (**Jadual 2**).

Jadual 2: Kedudukan Negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik mengikut skor Indeks Jurang Gender, 2018

Negara	Kedudukan	Skor
New Zealand	7	0.801
Philippines	8	0.799
Lao PDR	26	0.748
Australia	39	0.730
Mongolia	58	0.714
Singapore	67	0.707
Thailand	73	0.702
Vietnam	77	0.698
Indonesia	85	0.691
Myanmar	88	0.690
Brunei Darussalam	90	0.686
Cambodia	93	0.683
Malaysia	101	0.676
China	103	0.673
Fiji	106	0.669
Japan	110	0.662
Korea, Rep.	115	0.657
Timor-Leste	124	0.638

MGGI:
0.711

Sumber: The Global Gender Gap Report 2018

3.0 INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH ANTARA MALAYSIA DAN NEGARA TERPILIH

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) wanita di Malaysia (2018) secara relatifnya lebih rendah berbanding negara lain dengan 55.2 peratus. *The United Kingdom (UK)* mencatatkan KPTB wanita tertinggi dengan 72.2 peratus, diikuti *Australia* (71.8%) dan *Singapore* (68.7%).

Kadar literasi wanita yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun di Malaysia adalah 96.3 peratus. Empat negara merekodkan kadar literasi lebih tinggi berbanding Malaysia dengan 99.0 peratus iaitu *The United States of America (USA)*, *UK*, *Australia* dan *Japan*.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di Malaysia setara dengan negara-negara lain iaitu 99.6 peratus.

Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun di Malaysia ialah 8.2 kanak-kanak bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup. Kadar ini lebih tinggi berbanding negara lain kecuali USA dan Philippines.

Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen juga masih rendah pada 14.4 peratus berbanding UK (32.2%), Philippines (29.5%) dan Australia (28.7%).

Jadual 3: Perbandingan Malaysia dengan negara terpilih bagi indikator gender terpilih, 2018

Indikator	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	USA	UK	Australia	Japan
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	32.6	5.6	68.9	103.3	322.1	65.8	24.1	127.7
Nisbah jantina (lelaki/perempuan)	1.07	1.02	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.05
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	55.2	68.7	68.0	51.4	66.2	72.2	71.8	68.4
Kadar literasi wanita (15-64 tahun) (%)	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
Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun	8.2	0.1	3.9	28.0	11.0	1.4	0.5	1.3
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	14.4	23.0	5.3	29.5	19.6	32.2	28.7	10.1

Sumber: *The Global Gender Gap Report*, 2018 kecuali Malaysia

4.0 INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH MENGIKUT DOMAIN

DOMAIN 1: STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER

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

a) Kemiskinan

Insiden kemiskinan bagi wanita bertambah baik daripada 0.8 peratus pada 2014 kepada 0.4 peratus pada 2016. Walau bagaimanapun, berbanding lelaki insiden kemiskinan dalam kalangan wanita adalah lebih tinggi pada kedua-dua tahun.

Paparan 4: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

	Wanita 	Lelaki 
2014	0.8%	0.6%
2016	0.4%	0.3%

b) Penduduk bekerja

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) bagi wanita meningkat 0.5 mata peratus daripada 54.7 peratus (2017) kepada 55.2 peratus (2018). KPTB bagi lelaki meningkat 0.3 mata peratus tetapi peningkatan lebih rendah berbanding wanita.

Jadual 4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018

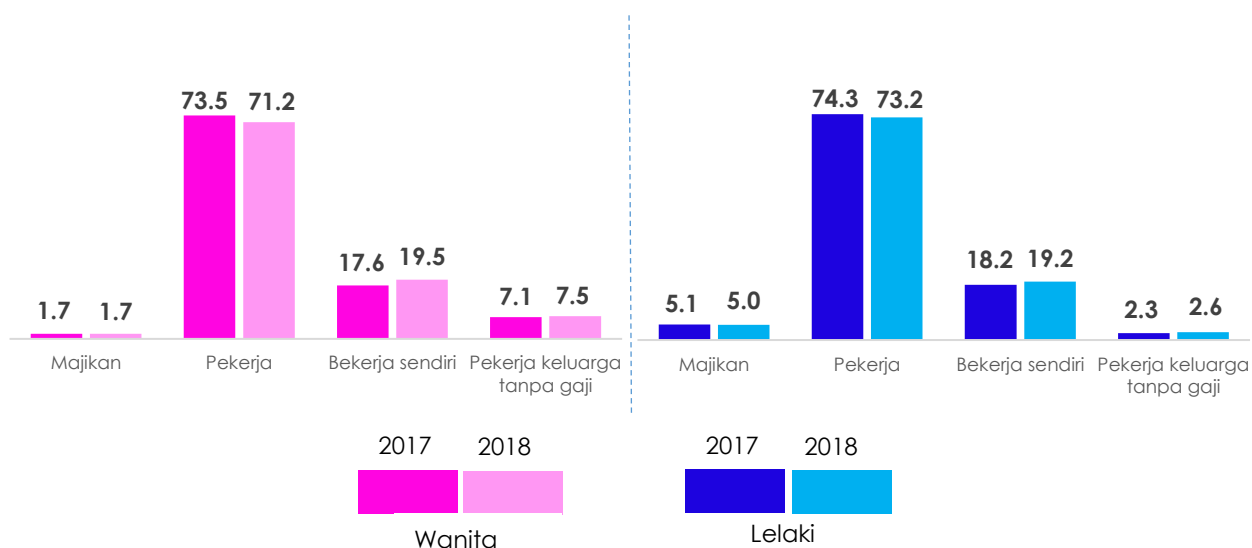
Tahun	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Penduduk bekerja	KPTB (%)	Penduduk bekerja	KPTB (%)
2017	5,563.3	54.7	8,913.4	80.1
2018	5,734.2	55.2	9,041.8	80.4

c) Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan

Penduduk yang bekerja sendiri merekodkan peningkatan paling tinggi pada 2018 berbanding 2017 iaitu wanita dengan peningkatan 1.9 mata peratus manakala lelaki 1.0 mata peratus. Ini menunjukkan, penglibatan wanita yang bekerja sendiri lebih baik berbanding lelaki.

Sebaliknya, pekerja wanita dan lelaki merekodkan penurunan masing-masing 2.3 dan 1.1 mata peratus pada 2018 berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Paparan 5: Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018



d) Kadar pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran bagi wanita pada 2018 meningkat 0.1 mata peratus daripada 3.5 peratus kepada 3.6 peratus berbanding 2017. Manakala kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki menurun 0.2 mata peratus daripada 3.3 peratus kepada 3.1 peratus. Ini menunjukkan lebih ramai wanita yang menganggur berbanding lelaki.

Jurang kadar pengangguran semakin membesar untuk kumpulan umur 15–19 tahun, masing-masing dengan perbezaan 1.5 dan 3.7 mata peratus pada 2018.

Jadual 5: Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018

Tahun	2017 (%)		2018 (%)	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
Jumlah	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1
15 – 19	16.3	14.8	18.4	14.7
20 – 24	10.3	9.2	11.2	8.5
25 – 29	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.4
30 – 34	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
35 – 39	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2
40 – 44	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
45 – 49	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.9
50 – 54	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9
55 – 59	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7
60 – 64	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5

e) Akses kepada sumber (media massa)

Bagi perbandingan radio dan langganan internet di rumah, perkadaran wanita dan lelaki yang memiliki televisyen adalah lebih tinggi untuk kedua-dua tahun. Peratusan wanita yang memiliki televisyen lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki. Langganan internet di rumah meningkat dengan ketara di mana peningkatan yang direkod bagi lelaki adalah lebih tinggi berbanding wanita.

Jadual 6: Peratus ketua isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki dan jantina, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

	Wanita 		Lelaki 	
	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)
	78.2	83.5	84.0	90.3
	96.8	98.3	97.9	96.9
	38.4	67.3	45.4	77.7

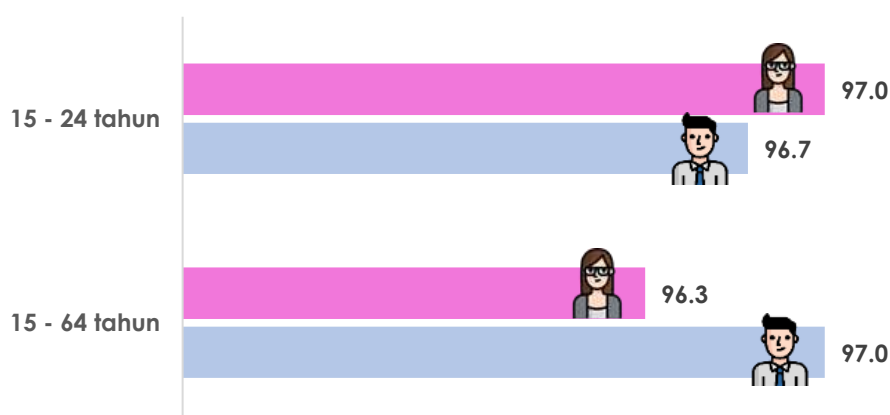
DOMAIN 2: PENDIDIKAN

Domain ini merangkumi indikator berkaitan kadar literasi, enrolmen dan indeks pariti gender.

a) Kadar literasi

Kadar literasi wanita berusia 15 hingga 24 tahun adalah 97.0 peratus berbanding lelaki 96.7 peratus pada tahun 2018. Walau bagaimanapun, kadar literasi untuk wanita berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun lebih rendah berbanding lelaki, masing-masing pada 96.3 peratus dan 97.0 peratus.

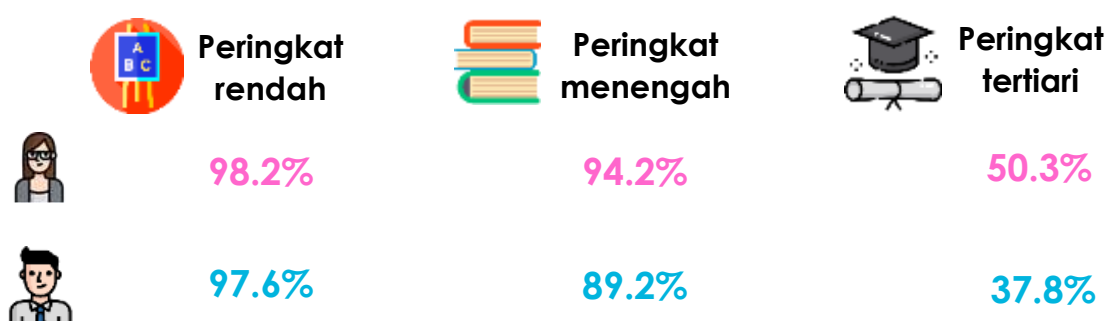
Carta 1: Kadar literasi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018



b) Enrolmen

Kadar enrolmen kasar wanita adalah lebih tinggi daripada lelaki dalam semua peringkat pendidikan. Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi wanita di peringkat rendah dan menengah masing-masing adalah 98.2 peratus dan 94.2 peratus, berbanding lelaki 97.6 peratus dan 89.2 peratus. Di peringkat tertuari pula, wanita mencatatkan 50.3 peratus berbanding lelaki, 37.8 peratus.

Paparan 6: Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut peringkat pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018



c) Indeks Pariti Gender

Indeks Pariti Gender mengukur kesaksamaan antara wanita dan lelaki. Pariti gender dicapai apabila kadar enrolmen kasar wanita dan lelaki adalah bersamaan dengan satu (1). Wanita sudah menjangkau lelaki pada ketiga-tiga peringkat pendidikan pada 2018, dengan pariti yang paling tinggi pada peringkat tertiar.

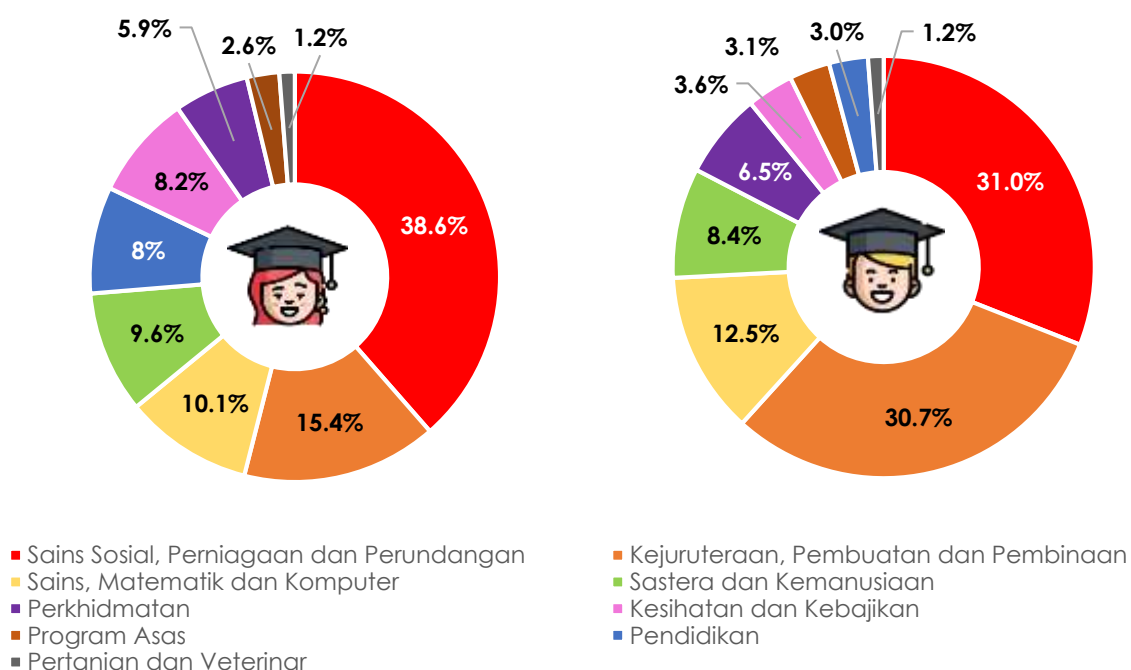
Paparan 7: Indeks Pariti Gender, Malaysia, 2018

Tahun	 Peringkat rendah	 Peringkat menengah	 Peringkat tertiar
2018	1.006	1.056	1.330

d) Enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian

Lebih ramai wanita yang mendaftar di institusi pengajian tinggi dengan nisbah 1.330 wanita kepada lelaki pada 2018. Empat bidang pengajian utama yang disukai oleh wanita ialah Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan (38.6%); Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan (15.4%); Sains, Matematik dan Komputer (10.1%) dan Sastera dan Kemanusiaan (9.6%). Golongan lelaki juga lebih cenderung untuk memilih bidang Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan dalam pengajian tinggi iaitu dengan 31.0 peratus.

Carta 2: Peratusan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institut pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018



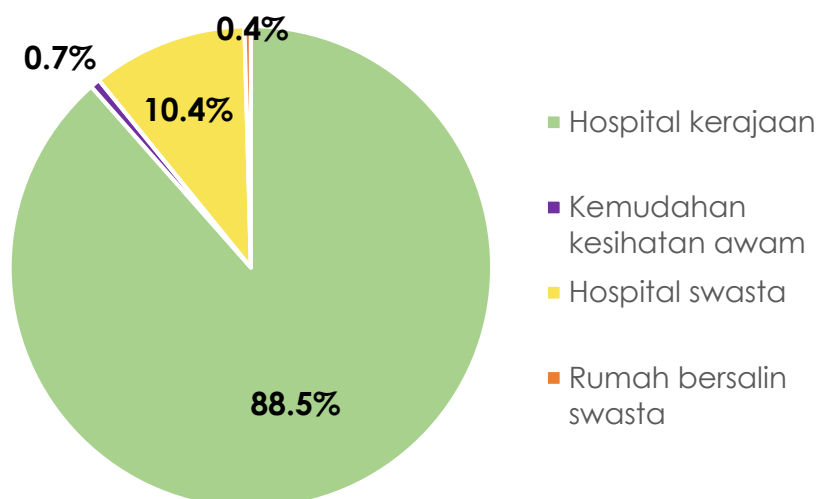
DOMAIN 3: KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan kesihatan seperti kelahiran, bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV, kadar obesiti, kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun dan jangkaan hayat.

a) Kelahiran

Bilangan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di hospital kerajaan dan swasta pada 2018 ialah 99.6 peratus. Daripada peratusan ini, jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih tertinggi direkodkan di hospital kerajaan dengan 88.5 peratus.

Carta 3: Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih mengikut tempat, Malaysia, 2018



b) Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV

Terdapat 105 kes AIDS dan 399 kes HIV dilaporkan oleh wanita manakala 814 kes AIDS dan 2,894 kes HIV oleh lelaki pada 2018. Ini menunjukkan bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV bagi wanita jauh lebih rendah berbanding lelaki.

Paparan 8: Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV yang dilaporkan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018

	Wanita 	Lelaki 
AIDS	105	814
HIV	399	2,894

c) Kadar obesiti

Obesiti dalam kalangan orang dewasa menunjukkan wanita melebihi lelaki dalam setiap kumpulan umur. Kadar obesiti orang dewasa yang paling tinggi direkodkan oleh kumpulan umur 45-64 tahun bagi wanita dan lelaki, masing-masing dengan kadar 24.5 dan 16.8.

Jadual 7: Kadar obesiti orang dewasa mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2015

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

d) Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun

Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun kanak-kanak perempuan pada 2017 lebih rendah dengan kadar 7.7 berbanding 9.1 oleh kanak-kanak lelaki. Manakala, kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun kanak-kanak perempuan dan lelaki masing-masing meningkat kepada 8.2 dan 9.4.

Paparan 9: Kadar mortaliti kurang 5 Tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018

Tahun	Perempuan 	Lelaki 
2017	7.7	9.1
2018	8.2	9.4

e) Jangkaan hayat pada umur 10 tahun

Seorang perempuan yang mencapai umur 10 tahun pada tahun 2017 dijangka akan hidup selama 67.7 tahun lagi manakala lelaki selama 62.8 tahun lagi. Manakala pada 2018, jangkaan hayat untuk kedua-dua perempuan dan lelaki meningkat 0.1 tahun. Ini menunjukkan wanita dijangka hidup lebih lama berbanding lelaki.

Paparan 10: Jangkaan hayat pada umur 10 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018^P

Tahun	Perempuan 	Lelaki 
2017	67.7	62.8
2018 ^P	67.8	62.9

^P permulaan

DOMAIN 4: KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

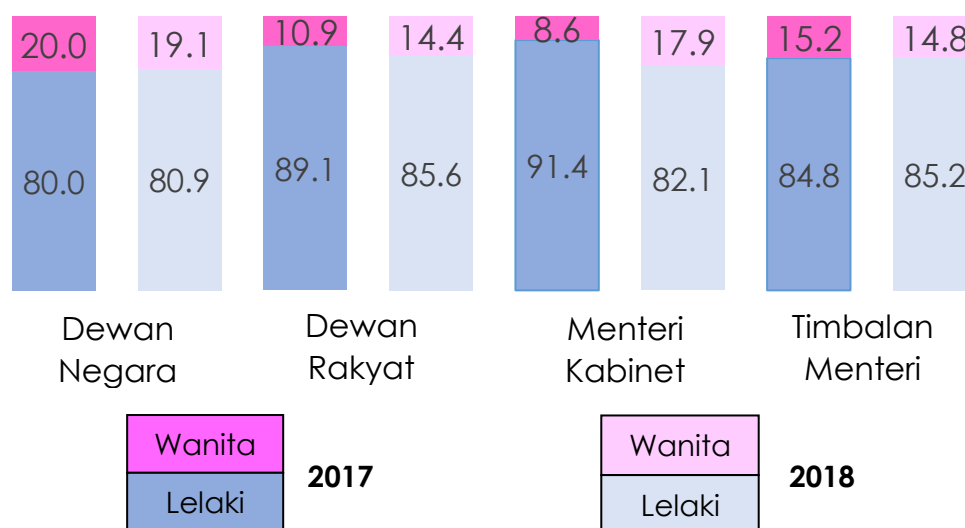
Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penguasaan wanita di parlimen, kehakiman dan unit beruniform.

a) Parlimen

Peratusan wanita masih rendah berbanding lelaki dalam kedua-dua ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran. Wanita yang dipilih untuk Dewan Negara menurun sebanyak 0.9 mata peratus kepada 19.1 peratus sementara Dewan Rakyat meningkat 3.5 mata peratus kepada 14.4 peratus pada 2018.

Penglibatan wanita sebagai Menteri Kabinet meningkat 9.3 mata peratus daripada 8.6 peratus (2017) kepada 17.9 peratus (2018). Wanita sebagai Timbalan Menteri menurun 0.4 mata peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

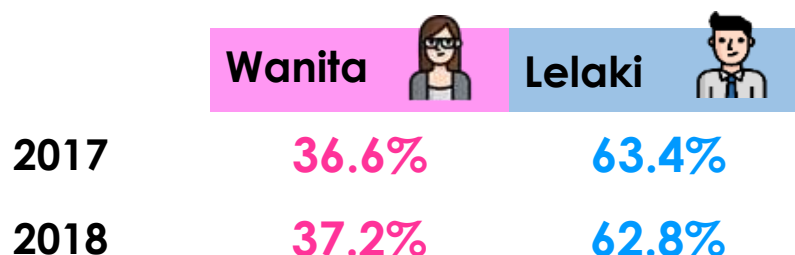
Carta 4: Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018



b) Kehakiman

Peratusan hakim wanita di badan kehakiman Malaysia pada 2018 mengalami peningkatan 0.6 mata peratus berbanding 2017, manakala peratusan hakim lelaki mengalami penurunan 0.6 mata peratus.

Paparan 11: Peratusan hakim mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018



c) Polis

Bilangan anggota polis wanita meningkat 1,078 (0.9%) daripada 14,293 (2017) kepada 15,371 (2018) anggota. Sebaliknya, bilangan anggota polis lelaki menurun 499 (0.9%) daripada 103,740 kepada 103,241 dalam tempoh yang sama.

Paparan 12: Anggota polis mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018



DOMAIN 5: HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan keganasan terhadap wanita dan perkahwinan di bawah umur 18 tahun.

a) Keganasan terhadap wanita

Bilangan kes dalam kebanyakan keganasan terhadap wanita menurun pada 2018 berbanding 2017. Bilangan kes yang terbanyak adalah kes keganasan rumahtangga terhadap wanita yang menunjukkan penurunan (2.0%) daripada 4,026 kes (2017) kepada 3,947 kes (2018). Manakala keganasan rumahtangga terhadap lelaki juga berkurang (0.9%) daripada 1,487 kes kepada 1,474 kes dalam tempoh yang sama.

Jadual 8: Bilangan kes keganasan terhadap wanita dan lelaki mengikut kes, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018

Jenis kes	2017		2018	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
Keganasan rumahtangga	4,026	1,487	3,947	1,474
Rogol	1,582	0	1,327	0
Sumbang mahram	296	0	266	0
Cabul	1,256	34	872	14
Luar tabii	203	171	159	133
Gangguan seksual	226	41	253	28
Mengedar/ menunjukkan bahan lucuh	35	7	33	0

b) Perkahwinan di bawah umur 18 tahun

Bilangan kes perkahwinan di bawah umur 18 tahun bagi wanita Bukan Islam yang berusia 20–24 tahun pada 2018 berkurang daripada 2,663 (2017) kepada 2,496 kes.

Paparan 13: Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20 – 24 tahun dan berkahwin di bawah umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2018



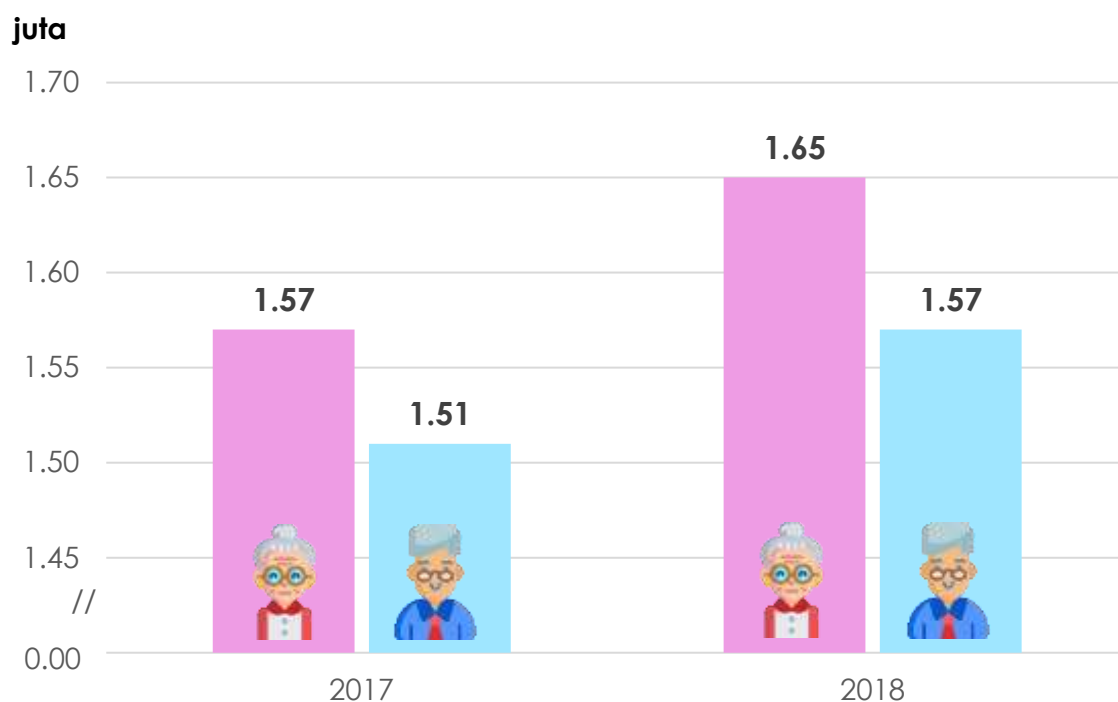
DOMAIN 6: PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS: PENUAAN PENDUDUK)

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

a) Penduduk warga tua

Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih dikategorikan sebagai penduduk warga tua di Malaysia. Penduduk dalam kumpulan ini meningkat daripada 9.6 peratus (2017) kepada 10.0 peratus (2018). Penduduk wanita berumur 60 tahun ke atas pada 2018 melebihi penduduk lelaki dengan perbezaan 80 juta.

Carta 5: Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018



b) Bantuan orang tua

Sejumlah 133,521 penerima bantuan orang tua berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada 2018, berkurang 1,093 (0.8%) dari 2017. Daripada jumlah ini, penerima bantuan orang tua tertinggi adalah di Sabah (18.5%) diikuti Sarawak (16.5%) dan Johor (9.5%).

Jadual 9: Bilangan penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018

Negeri	2017 (%)	2018 (%)
MALAYSIA	134,614	133,521
Johor	10.2	9.5
Kedah	5.0	5.0
Kelantan	7.1	7.2
Melaka	5.4	5.6
Negeri Sembilan	6.6	6.7
Pahang	6.2	6.8
Perak	5.8	5.9
Perlis	0.8	0.9
Pulau Pinang	3.9	4.0
Sabah	19.4	18.5
Sarawak	16.6	16.5
Selangor	7.8	7.9
Terengganu	3.1	3.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	1.9	2.1
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2

Nota: ¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

DOMAIN 7: PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA

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

Penerima bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana

Sejumlah RM8.1 juta bantuan kewangan telah disalurkan kepada mangsa bencana di Malaysia pada 2018, meningkat RM2.4 juta berbanding 2017. Antara negeri yang menerima RM1 juta dan lebih bantuan kewangan pada 2018 ialah Terengganu, Kedah, Kelantan dan Sarawak.

Jadual 10: Jumlah bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018

(RM '000)

Negeri	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	5,680.0	8,067.6
Johor	200.0	700.0
Kedah	1,000.0	1,400.0
Kelantan	1,000.0	1,000.0
Melaka	100.0	200.0
Negeri Sembilan	50.0	100.0
Pahang	800.0	800.0
Perak	120.0	120.0
Perlis	30.0	30.0
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0
Sabah	400.0	574.0
Sarawak	1,000.0	1,000.0
Selangor	500.0	500.0
Terengganu	240.0	1,403.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	40.0	40.0

Nota: ¹ termasuk W.P Putrajaya

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

DOMAIN 8: KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN

Domain ini memaparkan maklumat berkaitan penglibatan wanita dalam badan beruniform.

Anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara

Berbanding lelaki, penglibatan wanita yang tertinggi adalah dalam Tentera Laut dengan 9.2 peratus diikuti Tentera Darat (7.9%) dan Tentera Udara (6.4%).

Jadual 11: Peratusan anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018

Badan Beruniform	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	9,379	7.9	109,053	92.1
Tentera Darat	6,850	7.9	79,467	92.1
Tentera Laut	1,570	9.2	15,482	90.8
Tentera Udara	959	6.4	14,101	93.6

Sumber: Kementerian Pertahanan

DOMAIN 9: PELARIAN

Domain ini memaparkan maklumat berkaitan bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian mengikut negara asal dan jantina.

a) Kanak-kanak

Sejumlah 42,481 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang terdiri daripada 47.6 peratus perempuan dan 52.4 lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 17,073 wanita dan 18,877 lelaki. Peratusan pemohon suaka kanak-kanak perempuan lebih tinggi berbanding kanak-kanak lelaki dari Somalia dan Sri Lanka masing-masing dengan 52.6 peratus dan 50.3 peratus.

Jadual 12: Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018

Negara asal	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	20,206	47.6	22,275	52.4
Myanmar	17,073	47.5	18,877	52.5
Pakistan	960	46.6	1,102	53.4
Sri Lanka	154	50.3	152	49.7
Yemen	340	48.4	363	51.6
Somalia	531	52.6	479	47.4
Syria	355	46.8	404	53.2
Iraq	237	48.8	249	51.2
Afghanistan	334	46.0	392	54.0
Palestin	91	44.6	113	55.4
Iran	29	47.5	32	52.5
Lain-lain	102	47.7	112	52.3

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Orang dewasa

Sejumlah 121,383 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang terdiri daripada 27.5 peratus perempuan dan 72.5 lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 27,545 wanita dan 78,293 lelaki. Peratusan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi wanita dewasa lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki dewasa dari Somalia dengan 59.5 peratus.

Jadual 13: Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018

Negara asal	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	33,347	27.5	88,036	72.5
Myanmar	27,545	26.0	78,293	74.0
Pakistan	1,603	39.8	2,424	60.2
Sri Lanka	414	27.8	1,075	72.2
Yemen	612	26.2	1,728	73.8
Somalia	1,163	59.5	791	40.5
Syria	646	29.4	1,550	70.6
Iraq	397	39.5	608	60.5
Afghanistan	462	45.5	554	54.5
Palestin	138	23.5	450	76.5
Iran	132	40.7	192	59.3
Lain-lain	235	38.8	371	61.2

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2019 shows the gender related indicators as a measurement to gender equality.

What are the selected domains?

1. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources;
2. Education;
3. Health and related services;
4. Public life and decision making;
5. Human rights of women and girls;
6. Social protection (special focus: population ageing);
7. Disaster risk reduction;
8. Peace and security; and
9. Refugees.

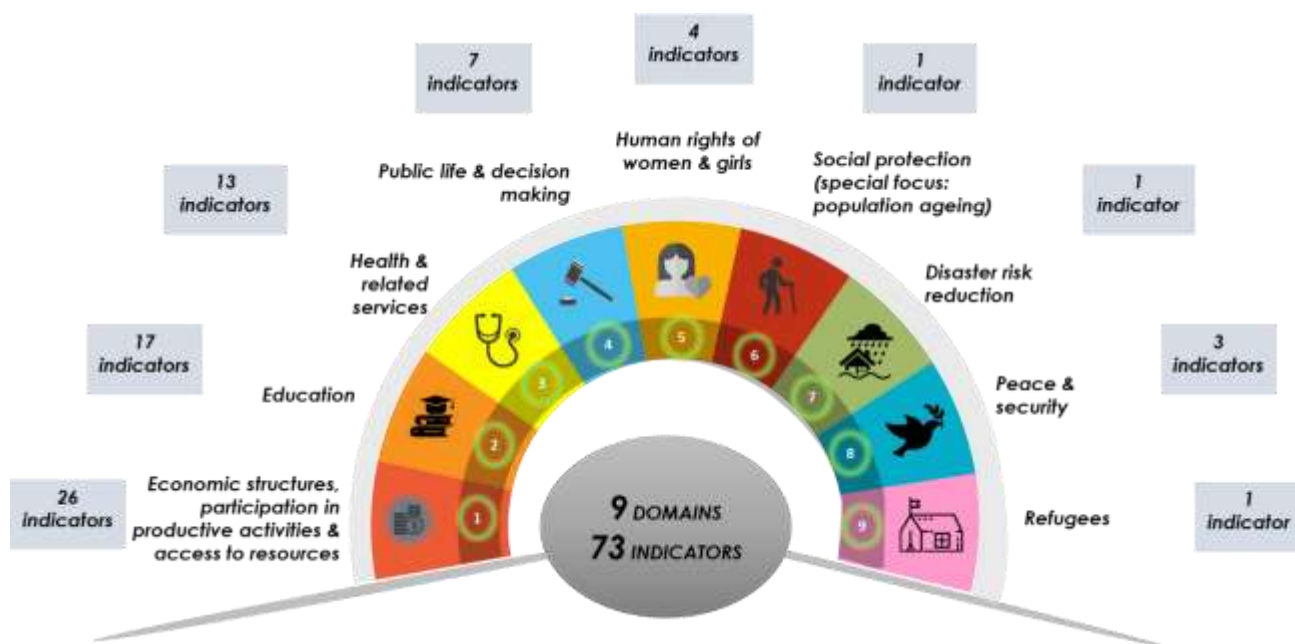
The concepts and guidelines used in the compilation of the statistics in this publication was based on *Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (United Nations Statistics Division, 2016).

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (United Nations Statistical Division, 2019) and Core set of gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (United Nations ESCAP, 2015) were used as references to identify gender related indicators for this publication.

Exhibit 1: Contents of Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2019



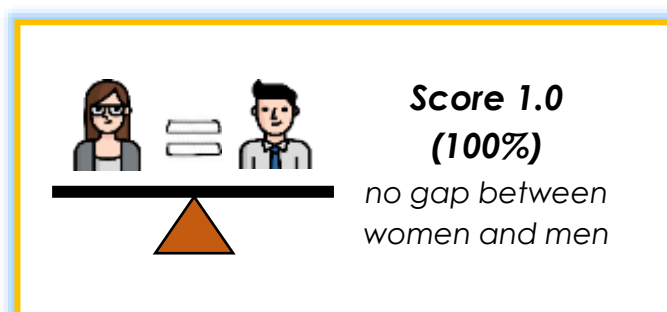
Exhibit 2: Gender indicators in nine selected domains



2.0 MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI)

The World Economic Forum (WEF) introduced the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) in 2006. This index identifies gaps between women and men in four sub-indices: Economic participation and opportunity; Educational attainment; Health and survival; and Political empowerment.

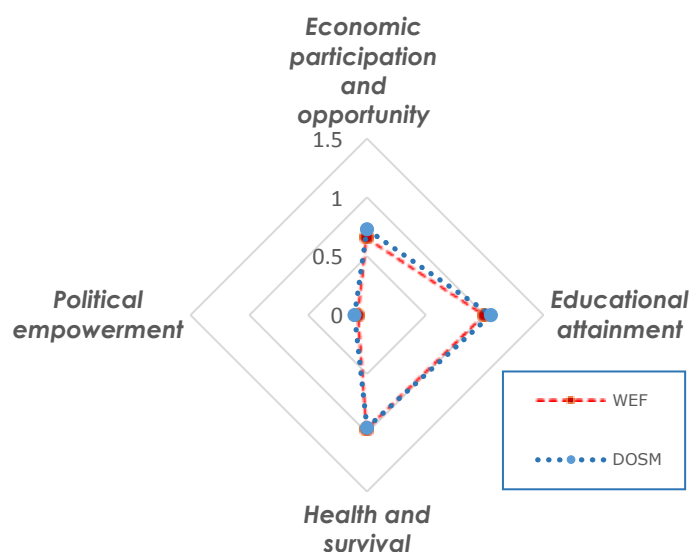
A score of 1.0 (100%) means there is no gap between women and men while a score of 0 (0%) means there is a very wide gap between men and women.



The Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) was prepared based on the methodology from the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) published by WEF using data published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and other agencies in Malaysia. MGGI 2018 comprises of four sub-indices and 14 variables (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 3: Malaysia Gender Gap Index, 2018

MGGI score	DOSM	WEF
Economic participation and opportunity	0.727	0.656
Educational attainment	1.054	1.000
Health and survival	0.958	0.974
Political empowerment	0.106	0.072
Malaysia Gender Gap Index	0.711	0.676



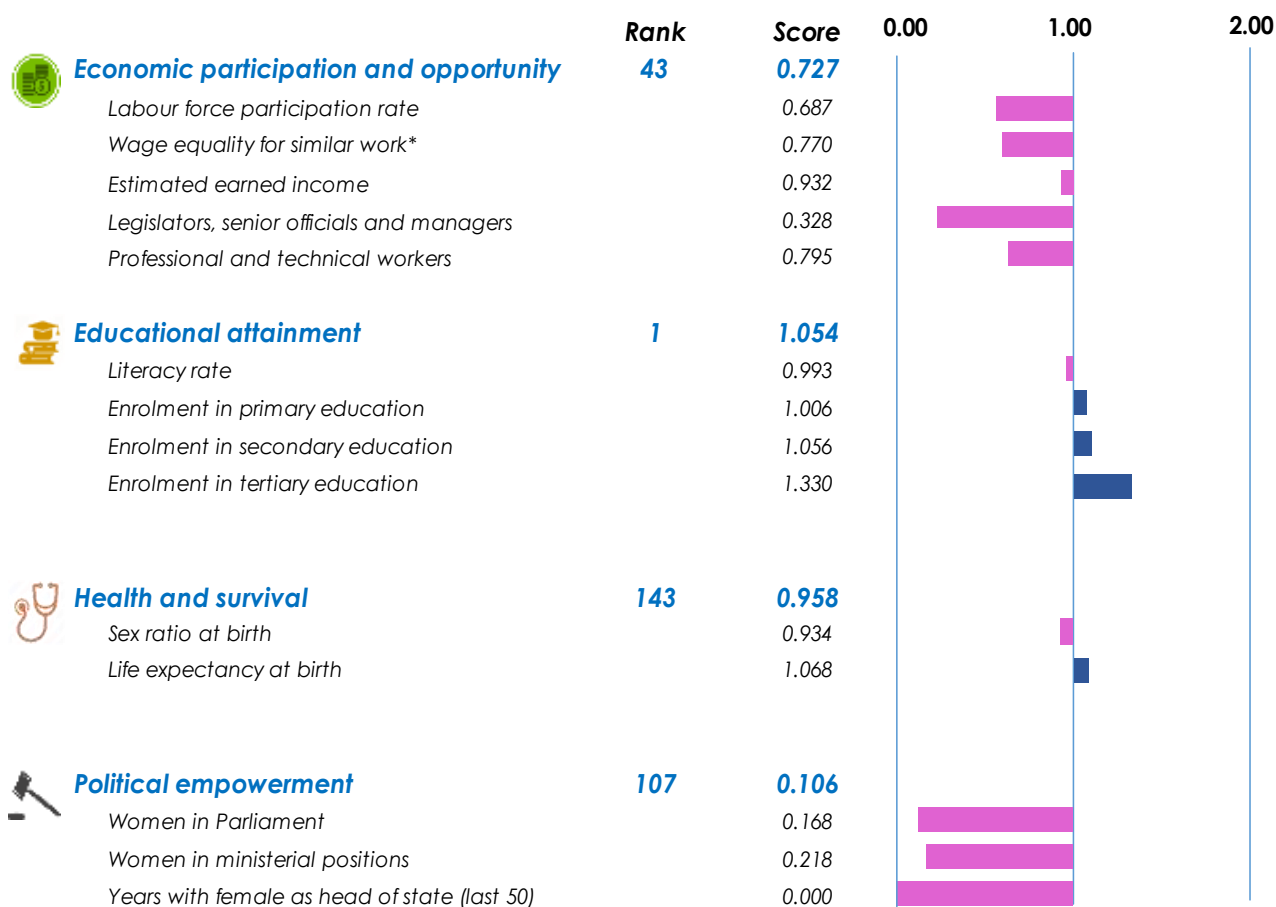
MGGI score calculated by DOSM:

0.711

(0.0 = imparity)

(1.0 = parity)

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES (DOSM CALCULATION)



*Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2018

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Gender gaps have improved over the last three years. MGGI score in 2017 increased 0.005 as compared to 2016, while MGGI score in 2018 increased higher by 0.014 as compared to 2017. The political empowerment sub-index recorded the highest increase in 2018 with a score of 0.106.

The education sub-index shows that women's achievement has surpassed men with the score of 1.054 in 2018. For health and survival sub-index, there is still a gap of 0.042 to achieve gender equality. The largest gap is for the political empowerment sub-index with a score of 0.106.

Table 1: Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score time series, 2016-2018

Sub-index	2016	2017	2018
Economic participation and opportunity	0.659	0.726	0.727
Educational attainment	1.092	1.040	1.054
Health and survival	0.957	0.961	0.958
Political empowerment	0.061	0.061	0.106
MGGI score	0.692	0.697	0.711

According to The Global Gender Gap Report 2018, Malaysia ranked 101 out of 149 countries with a score of 0.676, and ranked 13 out of 18 in East Asian and Pacific countries. Taking into account the MGGI score of 0.711, Malaysia's rank improved to 63 out of 149 countries in The Global Gender Gap Report 2018. Meanwhile, in the East Asian and the Pacific, Malaysia ranked sixth (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Ranking of East Asia and the Pacific countries based on Gender Gap Index score, 2018

Country	Rank	Score
New Zealand	7	0.801
Philippines	8	0.799
Lao PDR	26	0.748
Australia	39	0.730
Mongolia	58	0.714
Singapore	67	0.707
Thailand	73	0.702
Vietnam	77	0.698
Indonesia	85	0.691
Myanmar	88	0.690
Brunei Darussalam	90	0.686
Cambodia	93	0.683
Malaysia	101	0.676
China	103	0.673
Fiji	106	0.669
Japan	110	0.662
Korea, Rep.	115	0.657
Timor-Leste	124	0.638

MGGI:
0.711

Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2018

3.0 SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) for women in Malaysia (2018) was relatively lower as compared to other countries with 55.2 per cent. The United Kingdom (UK) recorded the highest female LFPR of 72.2 per cent, followed by Australia (71.8%) and Singapore (68.7%).

The literacy rate for 15 to 64 years old women in Malaysia was 96.3 per cent. Four countries recorded higher literacy rate than Malaysia with 99.0 per cent namely the United States of America (USA), UK, Australia and Japan.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The births attended by skilled health personnel in Malaysia was at par with other countries, which is 99.6 per cent.

The under-5 mortality rate in Malaysia was 8.2 children per 1,000 live births. This ratio was higher than other countries except for USA and Philippines.

Women's representation in Parliament is also in the lower position with 14.4 per cent as compared to UK (32.2%), Philippines (29.5%) and Australia (28.7%).

Table 3: Comparison of Malaysia with selected countries for selected gender indicators, 2018

Indicator	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Philippines	USA	UK	Australia	Japan
Total population (million)	32.6	5.6	68.9	103.3	322.1	65.8	24.1	127.7
Sex ratio (male/female)	1.07	1.02	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.05
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	55.2	68.7	68.0	51.4	66.2	72.2	71.8	68.4
Literacy rate for women (15-64 years) (%)	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
Under-5 mortality rate	8.2	0.1	3.9	28.0	11.0	1.4	0.5	1.3
Women in Parliament (%)	14.4	23.0	5.3	29.5	19.6	32.2	28.7	10.1

Source: The Global Gender Gap Report, 2018 except Malaysia

4.0 SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

DOMAIN 1: ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

This domain includes indicators related to poverty, participation in productive activities and access to resources.

a) Poverty

The incidence of poverty for women improved from 0.8 per cent in 2014 to 0.4 per cent in 2016. However, the incidence of poverty among women was higher as compared to men for both years.

Exhibit 4: Incidence of poverty by sex, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

	Women 	Men 
2014	0.8%	0.6%
2016	0.4%	0.3%

b) Employed persons

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) for women increased 0.5 percentage points from 54.7 per cent (2017) to 55.2 per cent (2018). The LFPR for men increased at a lower rate than women at 0.3 percentage points.

Table 4: Employed persons by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

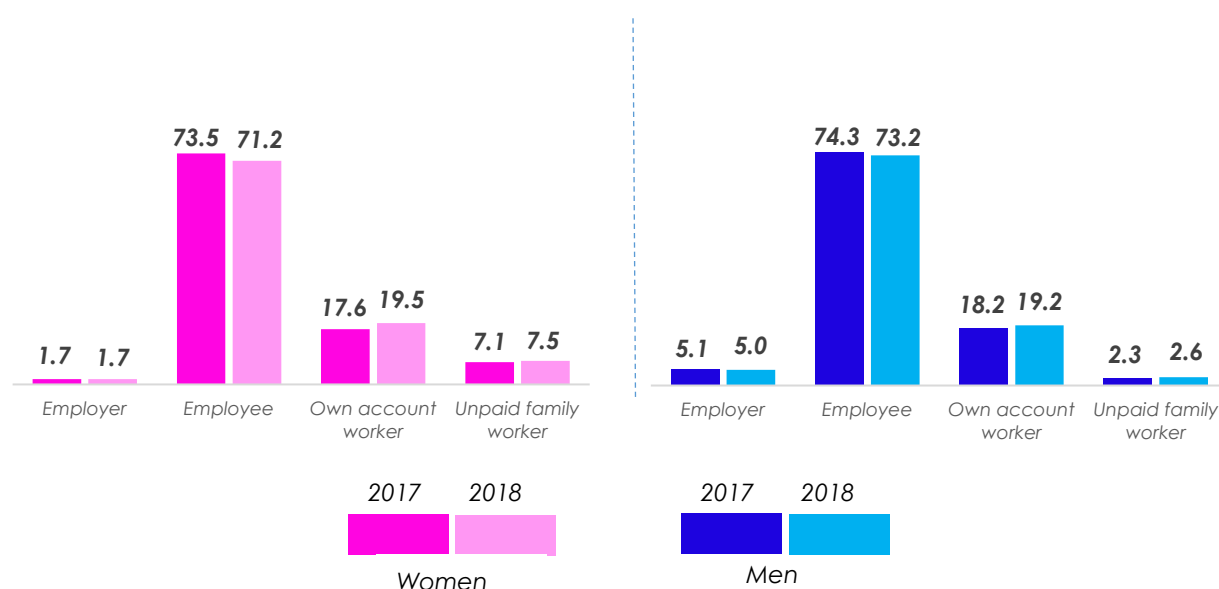
Year	Women		Men	
	Employed persons	LFPR (%)	Employed persons	LFPR (%)
2017	5,563.3	54.7	8,913.4	80.1
2018	5,734.2	55.2	9,041.8	80.4

c) Percentage of employed persons by employment status

Own account worker recorded the highest increase in 2018 as compared to 2017, with the proportion of women increased by 1.9 percentage points while men 1.0 percentage points. This showed women participation as Own account worker was better than men.

On the other hand, women and men as Employee recorded a decrease of 2.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively in 2018 as compared to the previous year.

Exhibit 5: Percentage of employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018.



d) Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate for women in 2018 increased 0.1 percentage points from 3.5 per cent to 3.6 per cent as compared to 2017. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for men decreased 0.2 percentage points from 3.3 per cent to 3.1 per cent. This indicates more women were unemployed as compared to men.

The unemployment rate gap has widened for the age group of 15-19 years, with a difference of 1.5 percentage points in 2017 and 3.7 percentage points in 2018.

Table 5: Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

Year	2017 (%)		2018 (%)	
Age group	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1
15 – 19	16.3	14.8	18.4	14.7
20 – 24	10.3	9.2	11.2	8.5
25 – 29	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.4
30 – 34	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
35 – 39	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2
40 – 44	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
45 – 49	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.9
50 – 54	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9
55 – 59	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7
60 – 64	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5

e) Access to resources (mass media)

In comparison to radio and subscription of internet at home, the proportion of women and men owning television was higher for both years. A higher percentage of women owned television as compared to men. Subscription of internet at home rose significantly with a higher increase recorded for men as compared to women.

Table 6: Percentage of head of household by item owned and sex, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

  	Women 		Men 	
	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)
	78.2	83.5	84.0	90.3
	96.8	98.3	97.9	96.9
	38.4	67.3	45.4	77.7

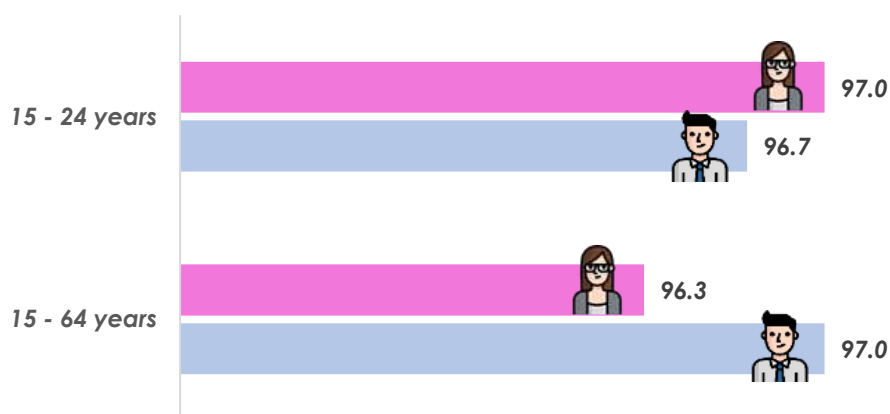
DOMAIN 2: EDUCATION

This domain includes indicators related to literacy rate, enrolment and gender parity index.

a) Literacy rate

The literacy rate of women aged 15 to 24 years old was 97.0 per cent as compared to men 96.7 per cent in 2018. However, the literacy rate for women aged 15 to 64 years old was lower than men at 96.3 per cent and 97.0 per cent respectively.

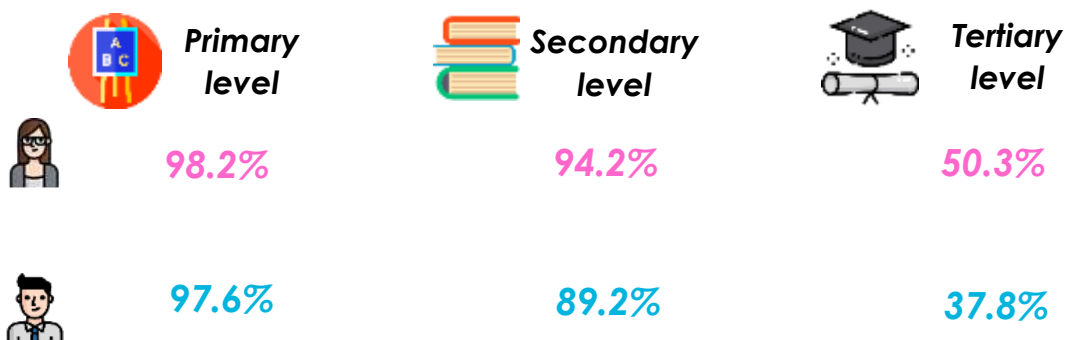
Chart 1: Literacy rate by sex, Malaysia, 2018



b) Enrolment

Gross enrolment rate of women was higher than men in all levels of education. Gross enrolment rate for women in primary and secondary levels were 98.2 per cent and 94.2 per cent as compared to men, 97.6 per cent and 89.2 per cent respectively. Moreover, women at tertiary level recorded 50.3 per cent as compared to men, 37.8 per cent.

Exhibit 6: Gross enrolment rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2018



c) Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index measures the equality between women and men. Gender parity is achieved when gross enrolment rate for women and men equals to one (1). Women outperformed men in all three levels of education in 2018 with the highest parity in tertiary level.

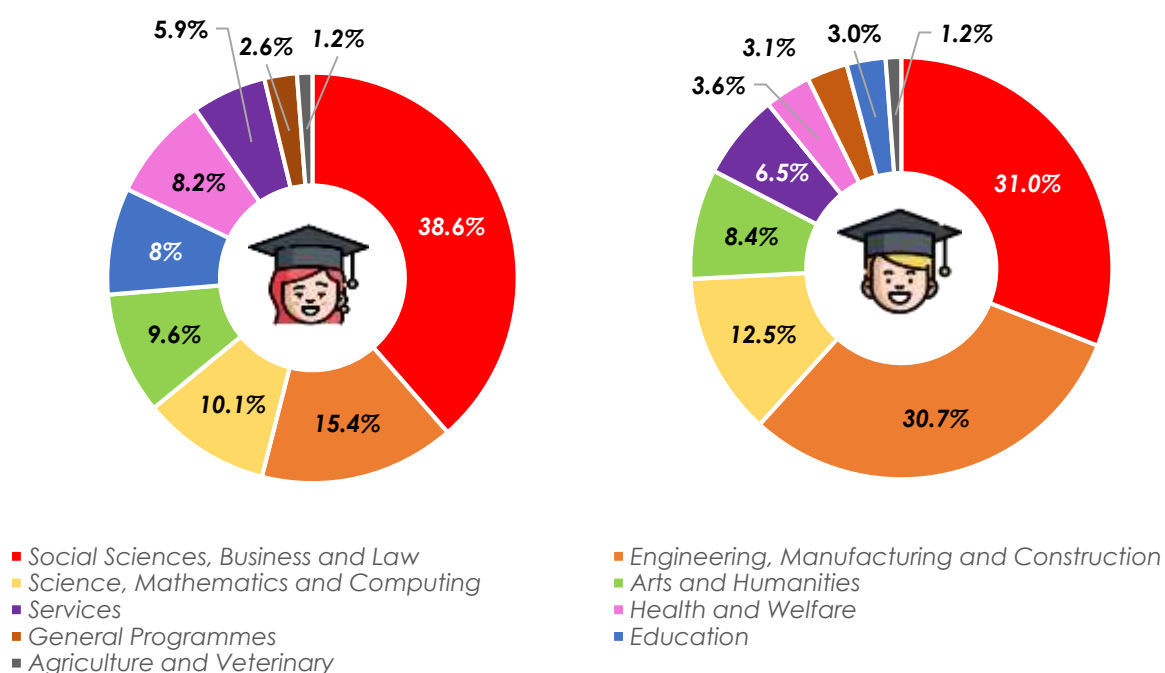
Exhibit 7: Gender Parity Index, Malaysia, 2018

Year	 Primary level	 Secondary level	 Tertiary level
2018	1.006	1.056	1.330

d) Enrolment by field of study

There were more women enrolled at higher education institution with the ratio of 1.330 women to men in 2018. The top four field of studies favoured by women were Social Sciences, Business and Law (38.6%); Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (15.4%); Science, Mathematics and Computing (10.1%) and Arts and Humanities (9.6%). Men were also more likely to choose Social Sciences, Business and Law in higher education at 31.0 per cent.

Chart 2: Percentage of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2018



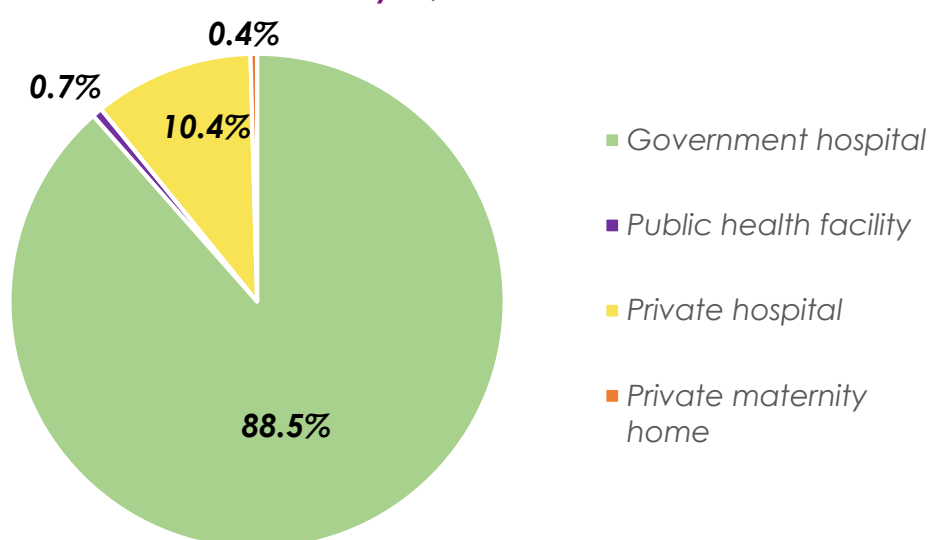
DOMAIN 3: HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

This domain includes health-related indicators such as birth, number of AIDS and HIV cases, proportion of obesity and under-5 mortality rate and life expectancy.

a) Birth

Number of deliveries attended by trained personnel in both government and private hospitals in 2018 were 99.6 per cent. From this percentage, the highest number of deliveries attended by trained personnel was recorded by government hospitals with 88.5 per cent.

Chart 3: Percentage of deliveries attended by trained personnel by place, Malaysia, 2018



b) Number of AIDS and HIV cases

There were 105 AIDS and 399 HIV cases reported for women, while 814 AIDS and 2,894 HIV cases for men in 2018. This indicates there were less women with AIDS and HIV cases as compared to men.

Exhibit 8: Number of AIDS and HIV cases reported by sex, Malaysia, 2018

	Women 	Men 
AIDS	105	814
HIV	399	2,894

c) Proportion of obesity

Obesity among adults showed women outnumbered men across all age groups. The highest proportion of adult obesity was recorded by the age group of 45-64 years for both women and men, with the rate of 24.5 and 16.8 respectively.

Table 7: Proportion of adults' obesity by age group, Malaysia, 2015

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

d) Under-5 mortality rate

Under-5 mortality rate for girls in 2017 was lower with 7.7 as compared to 9.1 for boys. Meanwhile, under-5 mortality rate for both girls and boys in 2018 increase to 8.2 and 9.4 respectively.

Exhibit 9: Under-5 mortality rate by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

Year	Girls 	Boys 
2017	7.7	9.1
2018	8.2	9.4

e) Life expectancy at 10 years old

A female at the age of 10 in 2017 is expected to live another 67.7 years while male for another 62.8 years. Meanwhile, for 2018, life expectancy for both female and male increased by 0.1 years. This indicates that a female is expected to live longer than male.

Exhibit 10: Life expectancy at 10 years old by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018^P

Year	Female 	Male 
2017	67.7	62.8
2018 ^P	67.8	62.9

^P preliminary

DOMAIN 4: PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

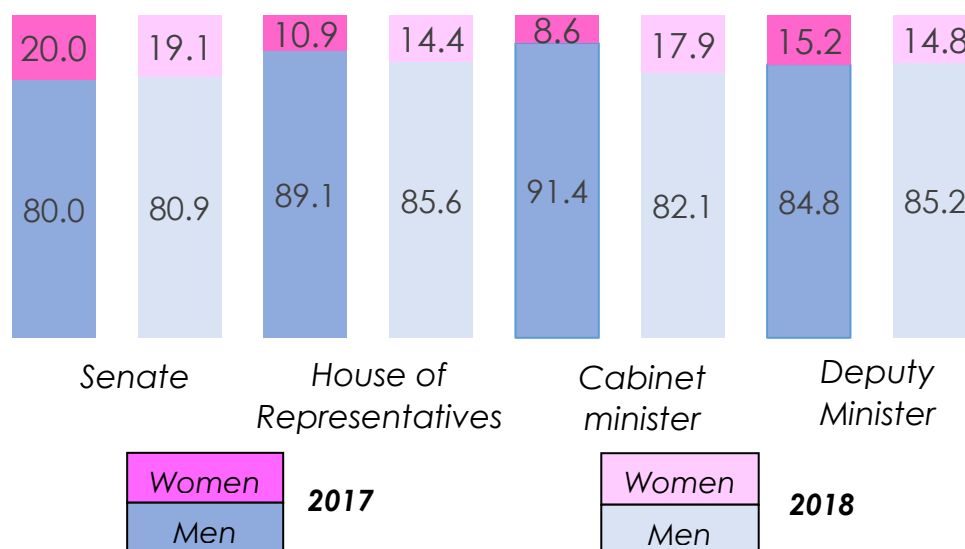
This domain includes indicators related to women in parliament, judicial and uniformed units.

a) Parliament

The percentage of women is still lower than men in both as members of parliament and administration. Women elected for Senate decreased by 0.9 percentage points to 19.1 per cent while House of Representatives increased by 3.5 percentage points to 14.4 per cent in 2018.

The involvement of women as Cabinet Minister improved 9.3 percentage points from 8.6 per cent (2017) to 17.9 per cent (2018). Women as Deputy Minister decreased 0.4 percentage points during the same period.

Chart 4: Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018



b) Judicial

The percentage of female judges in the Malaysian judiciary in 2018 increased by 0.6 percentage points as compared to 2017, while percentage of male judges showed a decrease of 0.6 percentage points.

Exhibit 11: Percentage of judges by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

	Women 	Men 
2017	36.6%	63.4%
2018	37.2%	62.8%

c) Police

The number of female police officers increased by 1,078 (0.9%) from 14,293 (2017) to 15,371 (2018) personnel. In contrast, the number of male police officers decreased by 499 (0.9%) from 103,740 to 103,241 during the same period.

Exhibit 12: Police personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

2017		2018
14,293 (12.1%)		15,371 (13.0%)
103,740 (87.9%)		103,241 (87.0%)

DOMAIN 5: HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

This domain includes indicators of violence against women and marriage under 18 years old.

a) Violence against women

The number of cases in most types of violence declined in 2018 as compared to 2017. The highest number of cases was domestic violence against women which declined (2.0%) from 4,026 cases (2017) to 3,947 cases (2018). Meanwhile, domestic violence against men also decreased (0.9%) from 1,487 cases to 1,474 cases during the same period.

Table 8: Number of violence against women and men by type of cases, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

Type of cases	2017		2018	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Domestic violence	4,026	1,487	3,947	1,474
Rape	1,582	0	1,327	0
Incest	296	0	266	0
Molest	1,256	34	872	14
Unnatural	203	171	159	133
Sexual disorder	226	41	253	28
Distribute/display pornographic material	35	7	33	0

b) Marriage under the age of 18 years old

The number of marriage cases under 18 years old for non-Muslim women aged 20–24 years old in 2018 decreased from 2,663 (2017) to 2,496 cases.

Exhibit 13: Number of non-Muslim women aged 20 - 24 and married under 18 years old, Malaysia, 2018



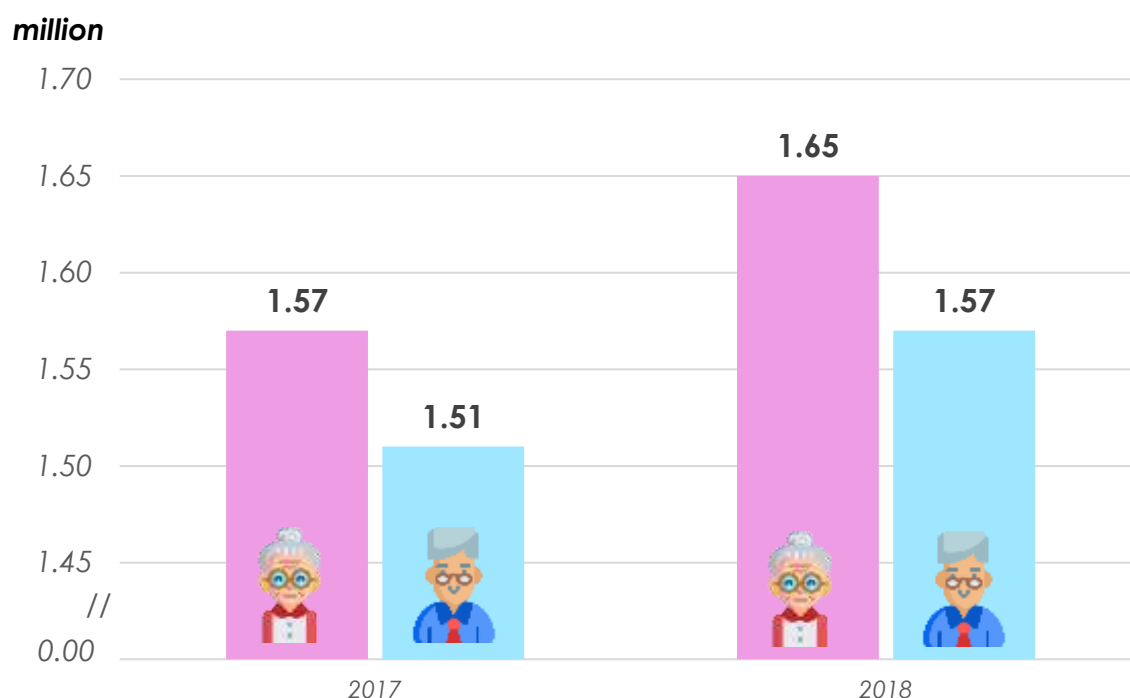
DOMAIN 6: SOCIAL PROTECTION (SPECIAL FOCUS: POPULATION AGEING)

This domain includes indicators related to the elderly population and assistance to the elderly.

a) Old-age population

The population of 60 years and over is categorised as old-age population in Malaysia. This group has expanded from 9.6 per cent (2017) to 10.0 per cent (2018). The number of females above 60 years old in 2018 exceeded the male population by 80 thousand.

Chart 5: Population aged 60 years and above by sex, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018



b) Elderly Beneficiaries

There was 133,521 elderly beneficiaries registered with the Department of Social Welfare in 2018, decreased by 1,093 (0.8%) from 2017. Out of this, the highest number of elderly beneficiaries was in Sabah (18.5%) followed by Sarawak (16.5%) and Johor (9.5%).

Table 9: Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

State	2017 (%)	2018 (%)
MALAYSIA	134,614	133,521
Johor	10.2	9.5
Kedah	5.0	5.0
Kelantan	7.1	7.2
Melaka	5.4	5.6
Negeri Sembilan	6.6	6.7
Pahang	6.2	6.8
Perak	5.8	5.9
Perlis	0.8	0.9
Pulau Pinang	3.9	4.0
Sabah	19.4	18.5
Sarawak	16.6	16.5
Selangor	7.8	7.9
Terengganu	3.1	3.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	1.9	2.1
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2

Note: ¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

Source: Department of Social Welfare (JKM)

DOMAIN 7: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This domain provides information on the number of financial assistance recipients for disaster victims.

The recipient of financial assistance for disaster victims

A total of RM8.1 million in financial assistance was channelled to disaster victims in Malaysia in 2018, an increase of RM2.4 million as compared to 2017. Among the states that received RM1 million and more financial aid in 2018 were Terengganu, Kedah, Kelantan and Sarawak.

Table 10: Amount of financial assistance for the disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2017 and 2018

(RM '000)

State	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	5,680.0	8,067.6
Johor	200.0	700.0
Kedah	1,000.0	1,400.0
Kelantan	1,000.0	1,000.0
Melaka	100.0	200.0
Negeri Sembilan	50.0	100.0
Pahang	800.0	800.0
Perak	120.0	120.0
Perlis	30.0	30.0
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0
Sabah	400.0	574.0
Sarawak	1,000.0	1,000.0
Selangor	500.0	500.0
Terengganu	240.0	1,403.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	40.0	40.0

Note: ¹ includes W.P Putrajaya

Source: Department of Social Welfare

DOMAIN 8: PEACE AND SECURITY

This domain displays information on the involvement of women in selected uniformed units.

Army, Navy and Air Force Personnel

As compared to men, women participation was the highest in the Navy with 9.2 per cent followed by Army (7.9%) and Air Force (6.4%).

Table 11: Percentage of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2018

Uniform Members	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	9,379	7.9	109,053	92.1
Army	6,850	7.9	79,467	92.1
Navy	1,570	9.2	15,482	90.8
Air Force	959	6.4	14,101	93.6

Source: Ministry of Defense

DOMAIN 9: REFUGEES

This domain displays information on the number of asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and gender.

a) Children

There was a total of 42,481 asylum-seekers and refugees for children, which comprised 47.6 per cent of female and 52.4 per cent of male. The highest asylum-seekers and refugees for children were from Myanmar with 17,073 women and 18,877 men. The percentage of female asylum-seekers and refugees were higher than male from Somalia and Sri Lanka with 52.6 per cent and 50.3 per cent respectively.

Table 12: Asylum-seekers and refugees for children by country of origin and gender, Malaysia, 2018

Countries	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	20,206	47.6	22,275	52.4
Myanmar	17,073	47.5	18,877	52.5
Pakistan	960	46.6	1,102	53.4
Sri Lanka	154	50.3	152	49.7
Yemen	340	48.4	363	51.6
Somalia	531	52.6	479	47.4
Syria	355	46.8	404	53.2
Iraq	237	48.8	249	51.2
Afghanistan	334	46.0	392	54.0
Palestin	91	44.6	113	55.4
Iran	29	47.5	32	52.5
Others	102	47.7	112	52.3

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Adult

There was a total of 121,383 asylum-seekers and refugees for adult, which comprised 27.5 per cent of female and 72.5 of male. The highest asylum-seekers and refugees for adult was from Myanmar with 27,545 women and 78,293 men. The percentage of female asylum-seekers and refugees were higher than male was from Somalia with 59.5 per cent.

Table 13: Asylum-seekers and refugees for adults by country of origin and gender, Malaysia, 2018

Countries	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	33,347	27.5	88,036	72.5
Myanmar	27,545	26.0	78,293	74.0
Pakistan	1,603	39.8	2,424	60.2
Sri Lanka	414	27.8	1,075	72.2
Yemen	612	26.2	1,728	73.8
Somalia	1,163	59.5	791	40.5
Syria	646	29.4	1,550	70.6
Iraq	397	39.5	608	60.5
Afghanistan	462	45.5	554	54.5
Palestin	138	23.5	450	76.5
Iran	132	40.7	192	59.3
Others	235	38.8	371	61.2

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



GENDER DAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

GENDER DAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adalah keutamaan dalam perancangan pembangunan Malaysia sejak tahun 1970-an, dengan penekanan untuk membasmi kemiskinan, meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat, menyediakan akses kepada pendidikan secara menyeluruh dan perlindungan alam sekitar.

Malaysia menunjukkan komitmen secara konsisten untuk mencapai kesaksamaan jantina dan mempromosikan hak-hak wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan. Daripada jumlah 17 matlamat yang dinyatakan dalam SDGs, terdapat lima matlamat dan 15 indikator yang berkaitan dengan jantina.

Paparan 14: Matlamat, sasaran dan indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) yang berkaitan dengan gender

SDGs
17 Matlamat
169 Sasaran
244 Indikator



SDGs Berkaitan gender
5 Matlamat
13 Sasaran
15 Indikator

Matlamat	Sasaran	Indikator
1: No poverty	2	2
3: Good health and well-being	3	5
4: Quality education	2	2
5: Gender equality	4	4
8: Decent work and economic growth	2	2

Snapshot Indikator Gender terpilih menerusi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



0.1% **0.1%**

Wanita dan lelaki hidup bawah garis kemiskinan **antarabangsa** pada 2016.

0.4% **0.3%**

Walau bagaimanapun, **lebih ramai wanita** hidup bawah garis kemiskinan **nasional**.



23.5

Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada 2018.

99.6% kelahiran disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih pada 2018.

399 kes HIV melibatkan wanita dilaporkan di Malaysia pada 2018.

47.7% wanita yang berkahwin dalam usia reproduktif menggunakan kaedah moden untuk perancangan keluarga.



88.4% kanak-kanak perempuan menghadiri pendidikan prasekolah pada 2018.

Kadar literasi wanita berumur 15 – 24 tahun adalah lebih tinggi (97.0%) berbanding lelaki (96.1%) pada 2018.



14.4% wanita menduduki kerusi parlimen pada 2018.

24.6% wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan pada 2018.

95.1% wanita memiliki telefon bimbit pada 2018.



10.1% guna tenaga informal dalam sektor bukan pertanian ialah wanita.

10.1% **11.0%**

3.6% kadar pengangguran wanita pada 2018.



GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been a priority in Malaysia's development planning since the 1970s, with an emphasis on eradicating poverty, improving people's well-being, providing universal access to education and environmental protection.

Malaysia has consistently shown its commitment in achieving gender equality and promoting the rights of women and girls. From the 17 goals stated in SDGs, there are five goals and 15 indicators related to gender.

Exhibit 14: Goals, targets and indicators Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to gender.

SDGs
17 Goals
169 Targets
244 Indicators



Gender related SDGs
5 Goals
13 Targets
15 Indicators

Goal	Target	Indicator
1: No poverty	2	2
3: Good health and well-being	3	5
4: Quality education	2	2
5: Gender equality	4	4
8: Decent work and economic growth	2	2

Snapshot of Selected Gender Indicators across Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



0.1% **0.1%**

Women and men live below **international** poverty line in 2016.

0.4% **0.3%**

However, **more women than men** live below **national** poverty line.



23.5

Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in 2018.

99.6% of births were attended by skilled health personnel in 2018.

As of 2018, **399** HIV reported cases for women in Malaysia.

47.7% married women in reproductive age using modern methods for family planning in 2014.



88.4% girls attended pre-primary education in 2018.

Women literacy rate for 15 – 24 years old was **higher (97.0%)** than **men (96.7%)** in 2018.



14.4% parliament's seat held by women in 2018.

24.6% women in managerial positions in 2018.

95.1% women owned mobile phone in 2018.



10.1% **women** were employed in an informal non-agricultural sector in 2017.

3.6% Unemployment rate for women in 2018.



JADUAL STATISTIK UTAMA INDIKATOR GENDER

***MAIN STATISTICAL TABLES ON
GENDER INDICATORS***



STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA 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 negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

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

(%)

Negeri State	2014			2016		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kelantan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Melaka	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Pahang	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
Perak	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Perlis	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pulau Pinang	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sabah	4.0	3.8	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sarawak	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Selangor	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3
Terengganu	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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, 2016–2018

Table 1.3 : *Employed persons by occupations and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Pekerjaan Occupation	2016		2017 ^r		2018		
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	
Jumlah Total	(^{'000}) (%)	5,434.0 100.0	8,729.7 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0
Pengurus Managers		134.4 2.5	524.1 6.0	152.6 2.7	537.7 6.0	162.8 2.8	497.7 5.5
Profesional Professionals		967.0 17.8	788.3 9.0	980.0 17.6	791.6 8.9	1,003.0 17.5	821.4 9.1
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		458.4 8.4	995.1 11.4	492.2 8.8	1,030.7 11.6	485.6 8.5	1,051.1 11.6
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		853.9 15.7	309.9 3.5	897.2 16.1	339.3 3.8	898.7 15.7	349.0 3.9
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers		1,607.0 29.6	1,569.3 18.0	1,614.1 29.0	1,598.6 17.9	1,731.4 30.2	1,691.4 18.7
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		197.1 3.6	675.0 7.7	205.3 3.7	693.6 7.8	202.3 3.5	719.7 8.0
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		298.3 5.5	1,272.0 14.6	307.8 5.5	1,209.2 13.6	329.8 5.8	1,215.7 13.4
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers		348.8 6.4	1,321.0 15.1	369.3 6.6	1,397.2 15.7	388.9 6.8	1,399.0 15.5
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations		569.1 10.5	1,275.1 14.6	544.9 9.8	1,315.5 14.8	531.8 9.3	1,296.9 14.3

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.1 : Pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.3.1 : Managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

('000)

Negeri State	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	134.4	524.1	152.6	537.7	162.9	497.7
Johor	11.3	50.3	9.6	54.0	11.7	52.0
Kedah	4.6	21.7	5.9	25.6	5.3	22.8
Kelantan	2.4	10.4	1.3	7.4	2.2	9.6
Melaka	2.9	10.8	3.7	11.5	5.1	12.9
Negeri Sembilan	4.2	15.3	4.2	19.3	5.2	16.7
Pahang	2.9	16.5	1.9	14.7	2.7	13.9
Perak	6.3	35.4	9.6	35.5	7.5	35.4
Perlis	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.3	3.2
Pulau Pinang	11.5	37.1	10.5	36.1	11.9	31.8
Sabah	8.4	46.9	11.4	44.2	13.8	45.7
Sarawak	3.9	25.6	5.6	25.9	5.8	26.2
Selangor	54.9	181.4	73.3	188.9	69.8	159.8
Terengganu	3.5	11.8	2.4	10.5	2.5	9.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	16.6	57.0	12.2	59.8	16.7	55.5
W.P. Labuan	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.2

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.2 : Profesional mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.3.2 : Professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	967.0	788.3	980.0	791.6	1,003.1	821.4
Johor	75.9	58.2	84.4	66.2	95.8	73.9
Kedah	52.2	32.1	51.6	27.0	57.7	42.8
Kelantan	40.3	28.6	35.3	26.4	43.6	29.0
Melaka	27.7	19.9	34.1	19.9	33.3	23.5
Negeri Sembilan	31.7	20.5	33.2	28.4	35.9	25.4
Pahang	39.2	28.0	38.7	27.4	40.4	30.1
Perak	64.5	40.5	59.2	41.5	61.6	39.9
Perlis	6.6	5.0	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.9
Pulau Pinang	65.1	46.3	56.4	54.1	65.7	53.2
Sabah	61.9	52.1	66.4	54.2	65.4	53.7
Sarawak	62.6	53.4	61.6	52.4	65.2	54.2
Selangor	313.5	290.9	331.4	277.6	306.5	276.2
Terengganu	30.4	20.9	28.9	20.1	32.7	20.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	84.4	83.5	81.6	82.7	82.9	85.5
W.P. Labuan	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.0
W.P. Putrajaya	8.7	6.3	8.2	5.9	7.9	5.9

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.3 : Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018Table 1.3.3 : *Technicians and associate professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	458.4	995.1	492.2	1,030.7	485.6	1,051.1
Johor	52.4	122.0	52.3	141.7	55.9	142.7
Kedah	22.2	50.8	24.6	51.3	25.3	50.2
Kelantan	16.6	25.0	18.5	26.5	18.3	23.6
Melaka	16.2	31.7	20.3	42.5	21.6	40.5
Negeri Sembilan	15.8	40.5	16.1	45.5	17.0	42.4
Pahang	18.9	36.3	17.9	33.2	16.8	33.9
Perak	28.1	68.7	29.0	59.1	31.9	60.8
Perlis	4.0	5.0	3.0	5.5	3.2	4.1
Pulau Pinang	33.9	73.1	38.1	79.6	36.0	74.8
Sabah	34.1	59.2	30.6	54.9	29.2	59.4
Sarawak	28.8	68.5	30.9	63.9	27.2	59.8
Selangor	133.1	300.7	157.0	317.9	147.4	349.2
Terengganu	10.3	26.3	11.8	26.7	11.3	25.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	40.0	79.9	38.7	75.5	40.9	76.6
W.P. Labuan	1.4	3.8	1.5	4.3	1.7	4.9
W.P. Putrajaya	2.4	3.5	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.7

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.4 : Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.3.4 : Service and sales workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	1,607.0	1,569.3	1,614.1	1,598.6	1,731.3	1,691.5
Johor	164.4	192.7	167.6	171.8	203.6	214.0
Kedah	125.9	116.2	123.9	118.1	114.2	115.9
Kelantan	104.3	89.4	112.2	102.3	108.9	106.6
Melaka	50.4	53.3	45.0	55.0	50.6	52.3
Negeri Sembilan	61.1	63.3	54.1	50.6	59.3	58.7
Pahang	82.8	82.5	80.4	78.8	86.4	84.4
Perak	120.4	132.1	131.8	141.6	142.1	140.1
Perlis	13.4	13.7	14.9	13.4	15.3	16.0
Pulau Pinang	74.2	87.7	77.0	87.6	69.6	92.5
Sabah	215.1	178.9	191.4	193.1	204.7	216.9
Sarawak	118.2	115.5	124.0	130.7	127.1	149.4
Selangor	326.0	278.0	341.2	280.7	398.9	276.1
Terengganu	55.9	53.8	57.7	57.4	60.6	62.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	89.5	104.5	87.4	110.5	83.3	99.8
W.P. Labuan	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.4
W.P. Putrajaya	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.1

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.5 : Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.3.5 : Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^f		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	197.1	675.0	205.3	693.6	202.1	719.6
Johor	3.9	46.6	3.8	50.9	4.8	55.1
Kedah	14.6	69.7	13.4	71.2	13.0	63.8
Kelantan	20.0	55.5	30.1	66.7	22.0	61.9
Melaka	2.0	8.3	0.7	7.5	1.6	5.9
Negeri Sembilan	3.0	18.0	2.3	14.1	3.4	17.6
Pahang	11.6	64.5	10.3	66.7	11.7	71.9
Perak	7.6	53.1	7.5	59.9	9.8	59.8
Perlis	0.9	9.9	0.9	8.7	1.4	10.0
Pulau Pinang	0.2	8.9	0.2	8.5	0.4	9.1
Sabah	59.1	162.8	53.6	163.2	51.0	177.9
Sarawak	67.9	117.5	72.7	111.9	66.4	116.3
Selangor	1.7	27.0	3.1	29.9	10.8	39.3
Terengganu	4.2	31.0	6.7	33.0	5.3	29.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
W.P. Labuan	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

^f Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2016–2018Table 1.4 : *Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

('000)

Negeri State	2016									
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ Women	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/ Men	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, 2016–2018 (samb.)Table 1.4 : *Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)*

('000)

Negeri State	2017 ⁱ									
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ Women	153.7	767.9	1,064.6	947.2	716.4	612.5	525.1	404.8	258.0	113.0
Johor	15.1	87.6	102.3	93.5	72.4	62.8	49.7	44.8	24.4	10.1
Kedah	8.6	44.4	62.1	46.9	43.9	42.8	40.1	31.0	24.0	13.7
Kelantan	8.4	39.4	40.6	33.3	28.1	31.4	30.8	27.0	17.7	9.0
Melaka	4.7	25.8	31.2	25.9	19.0	16.0	16.9	12.7	8.0	3.6
Negeri Sembilan	3.4	26.3	32.7	27.3	21.6	19.5	18.5	14.3	9.1	4.3
Pahang	5.3	30.8	38.7	40.6	28.3	26.2	23.6	20.4	13.7	7.0
Perak	13.9	62.3	65.9	53.2	44.3	42.1	40.6	32.8	20.1	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	49.4	65.7	57.5	47.2	36.5	29.6	22.9	15.9	6.9
Sabah	37.6	126.5	131.8	87.5	71.7	57.8	43.8	34.0	20.3	7.0
Sarawak	16.7	64.2	77.7	61.8	53.8	49.8	45.8	38.6	27.7	16.4
Selangor	23.9	147.0	308.1	314.0	207.0	167.6	122.9	81.5	53.5	19.0
Terengganu	5.5	22.1	29.9	21.5	18.6	17.9	16.8	14.3	8.9	3.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.8	33.9	67.2	69.2	49.9	35.1	39.3	25.1	11.2	3.0
W.P. Labuan	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	1.0	2.6	7.2	4.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.0
Lelaki/ Men	287.7	1,144.3	1,574.6	1,420.5	1,147.1	954.3	838.8	747.8	530.3	268.0
Johor	30.2	135.0	177.7	165.1	138.2	118.8	103.7	90.0	64.1	31.2
Kedah	18.3	76.0	88.0	74.1	63.4	59.1	55.0	52.1	39.7	23.2
Kelantan	15.0	63.9	69.4	56.7	45.6	38.6	38.8	38.3	30.0	14.1
Melaka	8.4	35.5	44.6	35.6	28.0	23.5	22.2	21.9	15.9	6.7
Negeri Sembilan	10.1	44.9	54.4	44.0	35.6	29.8	27.0	25.4	19.5	9.9
Pahang	13.4	61.2	80.2	76.7	57.2	44.6	39.2	36.9	28.8	17.6
Perak	19.8	87.3	110.4	81.7	70.0	65.0	63.1	62.7	45.3	24.4
Perlis	1.7	8.4	11.6	8.8	6.4	5.2	6.0	6.2	4.7	2.7
Pulau Pinang	10.3	58.0	80.8	78.7	63.7	56.3	49.9	42.1	31.7	15.8
Sabah	80.4	191.8	227.0	189.4	142.2	110.4	91.3	74.4	48.3	23.1
Sarawak	30.2	110.1	134.5	111.0	94.0	83.0	80.5	70.3	55.4	32.3
Selangor	34.9	181.5	355.8	356.6	284.1	226.8	183.3	151.8	94.2	45.8
Terengganu	9.0	42.5	51.9	41.5	30.8	25.8	26.0	24.3	18.7	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.4	44.3	82.8	90.2	80.6	62.7	49.0	47.9	31.4	11.6
W.P. Labuan	0.6	2.8	4.2	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	1.1	1.3	5.0	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.1

Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

('000)

Negeri State	2018									
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ Women	152.4	771.7	1,074.8	968.9	760.1	621.5	557.2	427.2	276.7	123.6
Johor	17.1	85.7	109.7	96.2	82.0	71.4	65.5	51.3	32.0	14.9
Kedah	9.6	50.3	59.4	48.1	43.3	39.7	37.9	31.4	19.7	12.5
Kelantan	6.3	37.2	42.4	30.9	29.2	30.1	29.9	25.2	17.6	8.7
Melaka	5.0	27.6	33.1	27.7	20.9	16.7	16.7	14.1	8.8	3.3
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	26.2	33.1	29.0	22.5	20.3	18.7	15.7	10.3	4.9
Pahang	5.9	34.5	41.6	38.3	32.1	26.0	23.3	20.6	14.6	7.7
Perak	13.2	60.6	73.8	57.8	44.3	41.9	39.7	32.4	20.6	11.9
Perlis	1.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.5	3.6	2.3	1.3
Pulau Pinang	7.8	48.8	65.7	58.7	46.8	35.4	32.5	26.0	15.0	5.5
Sabah	38.1	123.8	134.3	92.7	72.7	56.4	44.4	33.9	19.7	9.0
Sarawak	14.3	62.4	82.6	62.8	54.1	51.2	45.4	39.1	26.5	16.2
Selangor	17.9	150.8	293.2	324.0	227.5	168.1	142.4	95.5	66.7	18.3
Terengganu	4.4	22.2	30.6	23.2	19.5	17.7	16.6	14.0	8.8	4.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.0	32.0	65.2	64.9	52.7	38.9	36.8	22.5	12.8	4.5
W.P. Labuan	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.8	2.2	6.8	5.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Lelaki/ Men	302.3	1,168.9	1,582.2	1,432.6	1,188.5	960.7	842.2	750.4	544.9	269.0
Johor	33.8	133.9	172.0	164.2	141.8	118.7	104.6	91.3	71.0	36.3
Kedah	20.3	79.5	91.2	75.6	65.4	59.6	54.6	51.6	40.0	19.6
Kelantan	15.1	68.4	76.9	57.9	48.3	39.2	37.9	36.4	30.5	15.2
Melaka	8.8	35.3	45.7	36.5	28.9	23.0	21.1	21.6	14.2	7.7
Negeri Sembilan	13.3	39.6	55.8	46.5	35.6	30.0	26.8	25.0	19.6	9.4
Pahang	16.4	67.7	82.5	76.1	61.6	44.9	39.0	36.5	29.2	18.1
Perak	19.1	84.5	112.9	89.3	70.5	64.7	62.3	62.5	47.6	25.3
Perlis	1.8	9.4	12.7	9.3	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	5.0	2.9
Pulau Pinang	10.1	57.2	81.6	77.5	64.6	56.9	51.0	43.7	31.4	14.6
Sabah	78.9	197.4	232.9	190.0	151.4	111.4	90.1	73.2	51.2	23.9
Sarawak	31.8	120.4	137.5	111.4	95.7	83.7	80.0	72.4	54.4	32.5
Selangor	35.2	194.0	344.9	361.6	295.6	228.4	188.2	152.6	97.2	44.5
Terengganu	10.4	39.6	54.0	43.6	32.9	27.4	26.7	24.6	19.0	8.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.5	38.2	76.9	84.3	80.4	62.6	50.1	48.8	31.8	9.5
W.P. Labuan	0.7	2.9	3.7	5.2	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	0.2	1.0	1.1	3.7	4.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.1

† Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Pekerjaan Occupation		2016		2017 ^r		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah¹ Total	(‘000) (%)	5,434.0 100.0	8,729.7 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fishing		371.9 6.8	1,238.0 14.2	372.4 6.7	1,262.6 14.2	349.7 6.1	1,220.6 13.5
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying		20.3 0.4	76.0 0.9	17.4 0.3	79.7 0.9	18.7 0.3	72.2 0.8
Pembuatan Manufacturing		929.4 17.1	1,461.3 16.7	987.6 17.8	1,525.7 17.1	999.7 17.4	1,500.3 16.6
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		14.8 0.3	63.1 0.7	11.2 0.2	51.0 0.6	9.6 0.2	59.2 0.7
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemuliharaan Water supply; sewerage, wastemanagement and remediation activities		10.8 0.2	65.6 0.8	12.9 0.2	68.2 0.8	14.5 0.3	74.1 0.8
Pembinaan Construction		112.7 2.1	1,139.0 13.0	121.7 2.2	1,137.2 12.8	124.1 2.2	1,133.7 12.5
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair repair of motor vehicles and		996.0 18.3	1,432.5 16.4	1,024.1 18.4	1,461.3 16.4	1,061.8 18.5	1,482.8 16.4
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage		88.7 1.6	541.7 6.2	84.4 1.5	573.8 6.4	109.0 1.9	588.9 6.5
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities		633.0 11.6	627.7 7.2	658.3 11.8	664.9 7.5	738.7 12.9	734.7 8.1
Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication		64.3 1.2	144.4 1.7	72.8 1.3	147.5 1.7	75.5 1.3	140.9 1.6

Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 1.5 : *Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)*

Pekerjaan Occupation	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful	188.3	158.6	205.1	163.8	179.5	159.2
<i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	3.5	1.8	3.7	1.8	3.1	1.8
Aktiviti hartanah	36.7	45.7	34.8	49.7	47.0	50.2
<i>Real estate activities</i>	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal	175.9	185.9	170.1	177.9	189.7	178.1
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.0
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	221.3	435.7	220.9	456.3	247.2	500.4
<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	4.1	5.0	4.0	5.1	4.3	5.5
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan	228.5	519.7	235.5	506.7	211.9	508.3
<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	4.2	6.0	4.2	5.7	3.7	5.6
Pendidikan	619.4	309.2	592.9	287.3	649.2	339.5
<i>Education</i>	11.4	3.5	10.7	3.2	11.3	3.8
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial	454.6	115.8	465.1	122.9	439.2	112.1
<i>Human health and social work activities</i>	8.4	1.3	8.4	1.4	7.7	1.2
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi	31.2	49.7	32.4	51.9	32.5	53.0
<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain	117.2	113.5	143.7	116.4	140.2	124.5
<i>Other service activities</i>	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.4
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan	118.7	6.0	100.0	6.8	96.4	7.5
<i>Activities of households as employers</i>	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.1

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

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, 2016–2018

Table 1.6 : *Employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>		2016		2017 ^r		2018	
		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) (%)	5,434.0 100.0	8,729.7 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		78.5 1.4	407.8 4.7	95.1 1.7	458.4 5.1	99.0 1.7	448.2 5.0
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		3,992.9 73.5	6,541.3 74.9	4,090.4 73.5	6,619.7 74.3	4,083.8 71.2	6,616.6 73.2
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		945.9 17.4	1,576.4 18.1	980.1 17.6	1,626.6 18.2	1,118.8 19.5	1,740.4 19.2
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		416.7 7.7	204.1 2.3	397.7 7.1	208.7 2.3	432.6 7.5	236.6 2.6

[†] Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.1 : Majikan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.6.1 : Employers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	78.5	407.8	95.1	458.4	99.0	448.1
Johor	7.4	44.7	6.6	55.2	8.8	48.7
Kedah	4.1	21.3	3.3	27.0	4.2	20.9
Kelantan	3.6	16.8	2.7	14.8	2.5	13.2
Melaka	2.1	10.9	2.4	10.8	3.0	13.3
Negeri Sembilan	2.1	9.7	2.6	15.1	2.5	13.9
Pahang	5.7	29.4	4.9	24.8	5.2	23.7
Perak	3.4	31.1	6.6	36.4	5.6	39.3
Perlis	0.4	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.5	3.8
Pulau Pinang	4.6	24.1	3.4	25.2	4.5	21.5
Sabah	6.1	33.7	9.5	39.9	11.1	40.1
Sarawak	4.3	23.3	5.3	26.9	4.2	29.5
Selangor	25.3	111.4	37.3	124.0	34.9	124.4
Terengganu	3.5	12.0	3.3	13.8	4.0	15.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.6	36.7	6.2	40.6	6.2	39.1
W.P. Labuan	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.2 : Pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.6.2 : Employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	3,992.9	6,541.3	4,090.4	6,619.7	4,083.8	6,616.7
Johor	444.1	824.6	448.6	841.3	458.0	834.8
Kedah	231.0	354.1	233.0	341.0	236.6	355.3
Kelantan	138.4	229.7	144.0	247.9	149.2	247.4
Melaka	125.1	178.7	132.1	188.9	133.0	189.2
Negeri Sembilan	130.9	215.7	134.9	226.3	140.7	229.2
Pahang	159.5	299.9	154.1	299.7	155.3	311.3
Perak	274.4	447.2	283.9	445.4	289.8	456.9
Perlis	27.2	38.7	24.9	39.7	25.2	39.4
Pulau Pinang	289.6	393.6	285.5	397.3	291.5	388.5
Sabah	449.9	849.6	445.7	838.1	423.9	813.8
Sarawak	290.4	588.0	297.1	600.9	304.1	601.9
Selangor	1,011.2	1,502.0	1,072.0	1,520.3	1,060.2	1,535.3
Terengganu	105.4	190.9	110.5	194.6	108.8	197.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	283.2	390.9	292.8	401.0	274.7	377.3
W.P. Labuan	12.3	21.8	11.4	21.5	12.8	22.3
W.P. Putrajaya	20.2	15.9	19.9	15.8	20.0	16.2

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM**

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.3 : Bekerja sendiri mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.6.3 : Own account workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	945.9	1,576.4	980.1	1,626.6	1,118.8	1,740.4
Johor	71.5	146.7	81.8	146.4	109.2	165.2
Kedah	76.7	154.3	81.2	165.9	66.0	160.7
Kelantan	67.3	122.6	76.8	123.2	70.8	143.7
Melaka	23.5	41.4	21.3	39.2	27.6	35.9
Negeri Sembilan	30.9	58.5	27.6	51.5	29.0	52.3
Pahang	47.8	103.5	47.7	115.7	50.4	116.0
Perak	53.5	135.2	65.2	138.1	72.7	134.7
Perlis	6.3	19.1	7.6	18.0	8.1	19.9
Pulau Pinang	34.8	57.6	35.4	58.9	32.5	71.8
Sabah	134.9	220.7	109.1	241.6	130.8	284.5
Sarawak	71.9	137.5	74.3	137.1	73.0	145.5
Selangor	257.9	254.0	287.6	262.2	367.8	271.1
Terengganu	30.4	62.4	31.2	62.0	33.9	64.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	36.6	58.2	32.0	62.8	44.7	70.4
W.P. Labuan	1.3	3.6	0.6	2.8	1.5	3.3
W.P. Putrajaya	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.4 : Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.6.4 : Unpaid family workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	('000)					
	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	416.7	204.2	397.7	208.7	432.6	236.7
Johor	31.2	10.5	25.7	11.0	49.8	18.8
Kedah	33.3	9.6	39.9	14.8	45.0	20.5
Kelantan	32.9	21.5	42.0	24.6	34.9	21.4
Melaka	11.6	4.1	7.9	3.7	10.3	4.5
Negeri Sembilan	13.0	6.1	11.8	7.6	14.9	6.1
Pahang	30.1	16.4	27.9	15.5	33.8	20.9
Perak	30.7	12.7	28.0	9.8	28.1	7.7
Perlis	3.4	3.2	3.3	1.6	3.9	2.2
Pulau Pinang	15.9	7.2	12.2	5.9	13.7	6.8
Sabah	71.2	57.6	53.6	58.7	59.3	62.0
Sarawak	65.8	37.0	75.8	36.2	73.3	42.9
Selangor	48.8	7.0	47.6	8.3	41.6	11.4
Terengganu	14.7	9.2	13.6	9.3	14.2	8.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	13.9	2.1	7.7	1.3	9.4	2.5
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

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, 2016–2018

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2016									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ Women	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	54.0	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	57.0	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	75.0	6.3	53.4	86.4	88.8	90.9	84.8	78.1	73.7	61.1	16.7
Lelaki/ Men	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	98.9	98.9	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, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2017 ^r									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ Women	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	14.8	57.6	72.7	69.8	66.0	64.2	57.1	46.3	31.0	15.3
Perlis	44.7	7.1	41.4	56.6	61.6	61.7	56.0	60.5	52.4	35.0	24.0
Pulau Pinang	55.7	8.2	61.9	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	58.9	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	57.7	85.6	90.8	88.4	84.6	80.4	77.6	58.8	-
Lelaki/ Men	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	76.1	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	74.7	95.6	95.7	96.8	96.4	93.9	89.4	69.4	44.2
Perlis	75.5	18.6	62.6	88.4	96.0	97.2	96.0	96.9	93.3	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	66.0	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	13.0	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	48.4
W.P. Putrajaya	80.0	6.5	55.1	94.6	100.0	99.1	98.5	93.4	93.1	79.0	16.3

(%)

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2018									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Wanita/ Women	55.2	13.3	56.4	74.2	72.8	68.9	66.7	63.4	53.8	40.6	22.7
Johor	54.4	13.1	60.0	76.8	67.7	65.8	66.2	62.3	54.7	39.6	22.6
Kedah	50.1	11.0	53.1	68.9	64.1	66.2	63.1	60.4	53.2	36.3	28.0
Kelantan	46.5	8.5	44.6	63.0	58.7	62.9	65.9	62.9	53.8	42.1	26.9
Melaka	56.3	14.2	59.7	73.5	75.6	72.9	69.5	63.8	55.1	39.8	18.5
Negeri Sembilan	53.1	16.3	53.9	72.2	73.3	68.7	65.9	62.7	53.3	36.6	20.7
Pahang	49.5	9.4	52.5	64.2	63.4	65.4	64.3	58.1	52.2	39.9	26.9
Perak	50.0	13.8	55.5	75.7	72.4	64.8	65.1	56.1	45.3	31.4	20.5
Perlis	47.1	12.9	47.7	45.3	61.5	71.6	64.6	68.6	50.8	35.2	22.4
Pulau Pinang	55.9	12.9	61.2	78.5	75.6	72.3	61.0	59.2	52.2	34.7	14.9
Sabah	49.7	23.3	62.7	61.6	54.4	52.9	53.8	51.6	47.6	34.6	23.0
Sarawak	51.5	14.5	51.8	68.5	60.3	61.9	63.5	59.0	56.7	44.8	34.0
Selangor	69.6	9.5	61.6	90.6	94.4	83.4	79.2	78.5	63.8	54.9	19.8
Terengganu	44.2	8.5	42.8	59.7	58.6	61.4	58.9	56.1	48.5	35.1	20.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	56.4	10.2	51.2	80.1	74.2	68.8	66.7	65.4	45.5	34.4	15.3
W.P. Labuan	45.8	8.9	65.4	64.0	45.0	49.4	52.5	55.4	39.1	31.6	12.0
W.P. Putrajaya	74.6	3.3	51.9	84.6	96.3	85.6	82.7	74.3	70.7	50.6	100.0
Lelaki/ Men	80.4	23.6	75.1	95.4	97.9	98.1	97.1	96.1	92.3	77.1	49.3
Johor	81.8	23.0	77.4	95.9	97.9	98.3	98.2	97.2	92.2	82.5	55.1
Kedah	76.4	21.9	72.8	93.6	96.4	96.0	96.3	94.3	90.6	78.1	47.7
Kelantan	74.2	18.1	69.4	93.1	97.0	95.3	95.5	94.5	91.0	83.9	54.0
Melaka	76.7	22.1	68.9	93.3	98.6	98.4	95.0	92.6	90.7	65.3	45.3
Negeri Sembilan	77.4	25.9	69.0	95.7	98.5	97.4	97.0	95.3	91.9	73.9	42.0
Pahang	81.3	23.3	77.1	97.2	98.2	98.3	96.7	95.6	93.8	82.3	62.8
Perak	76.0	18.3	71.8	94.6	98.0	97.0	95.5	94.8	90.7	71.6	45.2
Perlis	78.4	21.0	70.8	90.6	97.0	95.4	94.9	97.5	94.9	82.0	57.4
Pulau Pinang	79.5	17.4	71.5	96.9	98.7	97.0	95.4	94.8	89.2	72.7	41.3
Sabah	85.0	40.6	89.0	97.9	98.7	98.7	97.4	95.5	91.3	80.5	53.8
Sarawak	82.6	26.4	83.1	96.7	97.0	98.4	97.1	95.9	93.9	83.4	60.8
Selangor	82.5	17.0	72.0	95.5	98.0	99.0	98.0	96.9	92.6	72.8	46.2
Terengganu	75.6	19.9	68.2	94.4	95.1	96.4	95.8	96.9	91.5	79.3	48.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	79.3	13.5	54.8	89.6	98.6	99.5	98.8	99.2	98.0	72.3	30.4
W.P. Labuan	84.3	30.9	85.6	91.6	98.3	97.1	99.2	97.7	87.9	87.4	46.4
W.P. Putrajaya	78.3	7.5	53.8	96.1	91.1	100.0	98.0	98.8	98.4	79.3	12.8

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.8 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.8 : Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Kumpulan umur Age group	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah/ Total	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1
15–19	16.5	15.6	16.3	14.8	18.4	14.7
20–24	10.3	8.3	10.3	9.2	11.2	8.5
25–29	5.3	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.4
30–34	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
35–39	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2
40–44	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
45–49	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.9
50–54	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9
55–59	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7
60–64	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.9 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.9 : Dependency ratio by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017 [†]		2018	
	Umur Muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Umur Muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Umur Muda Young age	Umur tua Old age
MALAYSIA	35.3	8.7	34.7	9.0	34.1	9.3
Johor	35.1	9.4	34.4	9.7	33.9	10.0
Kedah	37.8	10.7	37.1	11.0	36.7	11.3
Kelantan	48.9	9.7	47.8	9.8	47.2	10.0
Melaka	34.0	10.9	33.5	11.3	33.2	11.6
Negeri Sembilan	34.7	10.2	33.9	10.6	33.4	11.1
Pahang	39.3	9.7	38.4	10.0	37.7	10.3
Perak	33.8	14.2	32.7	14.6	31.8	15.0
Perlis	37.0	12.5	36.7	12.9	36.6	13.2
Pulau Pinang	27.8	10.9	27.3	11.2	26.8	11.6
Sabah	34.3	4.3	33.3	4.4	32.5	4.5
Sarawak	36.0	9.8	34.8	10.1	33.6	10.4
Selangor	33.0	6.4	32.8	6.7	32.6	7.0
Terengganu	48.0	8.3	47.4	8.4	47.2	8.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	28.6	8.4	28.2	8.8	27.9	9.3
W.P. Labuan	40.1	5.1	39.6	5.6	38.8	6.0
W.P. Putrajaya	62.4	1.8	63.3	2.1	58.5	2.4

[†] Dikemaskini/ Revised

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, 2016–2018

Table 1.10 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Pekerjaan Occupation	2016		2017 ^r		2018		
	Penengah Median	Purata Mean	Penengah Median	Purata Mean	Penengah Median	Purata Mean	
Wanita/ Women	(RM)	2,000	2,532	2,145	2,772	2,227	2,959
Pengurus Managers		5,000	6,206	5,000	6,696	5,687	7,496
Profesional Professionals		4,125	4,220	4,200	4,573	4,527	4,883
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		2,750	2,835	2,800	3,166	2,851	3,255
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		1,950	2,022	2,000	2,105	2,054	2,243
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers		1,050	1,328	1,300	1,566	1,353	1,660
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		1,450	1,218	1,450	1,319	1,396	1,589
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		960	1,295	1,200	1,433	1,182	1,332
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers		1,200	1,350	1,300	1,477	1,410	1,591
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations		900	1,041	1,000	1,298	1,123	1,321

Jadual 1.10 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 1.10 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

Pekerjaan Occupation		2016		2017 ^r		2018	
		Penengah Median	Purata Mean	Penengah Median	Purata Mean	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
Lelaki/ Men	(RM)	2,000	2,741	2,170	2,953	2,342	3,174
Pengurus Managers		5,700	7,041	6,000	8,345	7,139	9,276
Profesional Professionals		4,800	5,303	4,910	5,759	5,328	6,123
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		2,856	3,176	2,950	3,349	3,119	3,651
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		2,331	2,413	2,350	2,498	2,212	2,536
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers		1,600	1,934	1,675	2,020	1,892	2,252
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		1,350	1,782	1,480	2,211	1,576	2,264
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		1,630	1,814	1,680	1,962	1,818	2,125
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan Plant and machine operators and assemblers		1,703	1,881	1,800	1,974	1,891	2,140
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations		1,200	1,433	1,330	1,615	1,544	1,758

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Data merujuk kepada warganegara sahaja

The data refer to citizen

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.11 : Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.11 : Mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Pekerjaan Occupation		2016		2017 ^r		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	(RM)	2,532	2,741	2,772	2,953	2,959	3,174
Pengurus Managers		6,206	7,041	6,696	8,345	7,496	9,276
Profesional Professionals		4,220	5,303	4,573	5,759	4,883	6,123
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		2,835	3,176	3,166	3,349	3,255	3,651
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		2,022	2,413	2,105	2,498	2,243	2,536
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers		1,328	1,934	1,566	2,020	1,660	2,252
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		1,218	1,782	1,319	2,211	1,589	2,264
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		1,295	1,814	1,433	1,962	1,332	2,125
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers		1,350	1,881	1,477	1,974	1,591	2,140
Pekerjaan asas Elementary occupations		1,041	1,433	1,298	1,615	1,321	1,758

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Data merujuk kepada warganegara sahaja

The data refer to citizen

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and 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 Sector	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments		Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Jumlah Total	127,533	187,265	520,727	733,359
Pertanian Agriculture	580	1,541	8,249	10,087
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	32	20	457	1,006
Pembuatan Manufacturing	8,792	9,546	30,877	39,555
Pembinaan Construction	1,371	2,622	20,769	37,936
Perkhidmatan Services	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, 2016–2018

Table 1.13 : Percentage of internet users by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Semua umur/ All ages	42.6	57.4	n.a	n.a	41.0	59.0
Bawah 15/ Under 15	0.1**	0.2*	n.a	n.a	0.2*	0.3*
15–19	5.8	6.8	n.a	n.a	3.3	4.3
20–24	9.8	11.6	n.a	n.a	7.0	8.6
25–29	7.1	9.6	n.a	n.a	5.4	8.9
30–34	6.9	8.5	n.a	n.a	5.8	9.5
35–39	4.0	6.5	n.a	n.a	4.0	6.6
40–44	3.2	4.8	n.a	n.a	4.6	6.3
45–49	2.4	3.8	n.a	n.a	3.4	3.7
50–54	1.4	2.3	n.a	n.a	3.0	3.8
55–59	1.0	1.4	n.a	n.a	2.2	2.7
60–64	0.5*	0.9	n.a	n.a	1.4	2.3
65 dan lebih/ 65 and over	0.3*	0.9	n.a	n.a	0.7	2.0

***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 roundings

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Jadual 1.14 : Peratus individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2018

Table 1.14 : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Negeri State	2015		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	92.5	96.4	94.4	96.6	95.1	96.7
Johor	91.9	96.6	93.5	97.1	95.1	96.8
Kedah	91.3	97.2	93.9	95.7	93.9	96.5
Kelantan	82.9	88.7	93.9	95.3	94.1	96.9
Melaka	89.3	95.4	93.6	95.6	95.1	97.0
Negeri Sembilan	92.3	96.0	95.4	97.7	94.1	96.2
Pahang	92.6	96.2	94.4	95.5	95.8	94.9
Perak	92.6	97.0	94.8	96.1	91.3	95.4
Perlis	85.9	94.4	89.9	93.7	96.2	97.3
Pulau Pinang	89.9	92.3	95.5	97.5	94.3	97.0
Sabah	96.5	98.3	96.5	98.3	94.5	95.8
Sarawak	92.5	95.7	95.2	96.4	93.9	95.5
Selangor	96.1	97.9	93.6	95.7	97.5	98.0
Terengganu	90.4	95.3	93.5	95.9	95.4	96.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	96.2	98.0	98.5	99.3	98.5	98.9
W.P. Labuan	98.7	99.6	98.9	98.8	96.9	96.6
W.P. Putrajaya	99.9	99.8	98.0	99.1	99.8	99.8

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey

Jadual 1.15 : Bilangan kanak-kanak di bawah taska berdaftar Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 1.15 : Number of children with registered child care centre of Department of Social Welfare by state and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	0 < 2	2 hingga < 4	0 < 2	2 hingga < 4	0 < 2	2 hingga < 4
MALAYSIA	43,221	33,894	16,347	15,365	11,967	20,120
Johor	2,519	2,121	1,184	1,265	934	1,563
Kedah	2,664	2,064	857	758	770	1,083
Kelantan	1,462	909	745	718	1,047	998
Melaka	1,695	892	527	469	469	591
Negeri Sembilan	2,008	831	517	459	356	538
Pahang	3,304	1,853	984	849	731	806
Perak	3,147	2,696	689	978	577	1,443
Perlis	508	268	139	122	247	203
Pulau Pinang	1,986	2,494	585	672	439	1,031
Sabah	3,320	3,749	1,352	1,498	1,089	2,228
Sarawak	1,704	1,407	369	417	378	653
Selangor	10,342	8,143	5,238	4,185	3,409	5,470
Terengganu	2,866	1,621	952	814	601	943
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	5,439	4,562	2,068	2,076	795	2,389
W.P. Labuan	257	284	141	85	125	181

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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 Households, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

Negeri State	(RM)					
	2014			2016		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	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

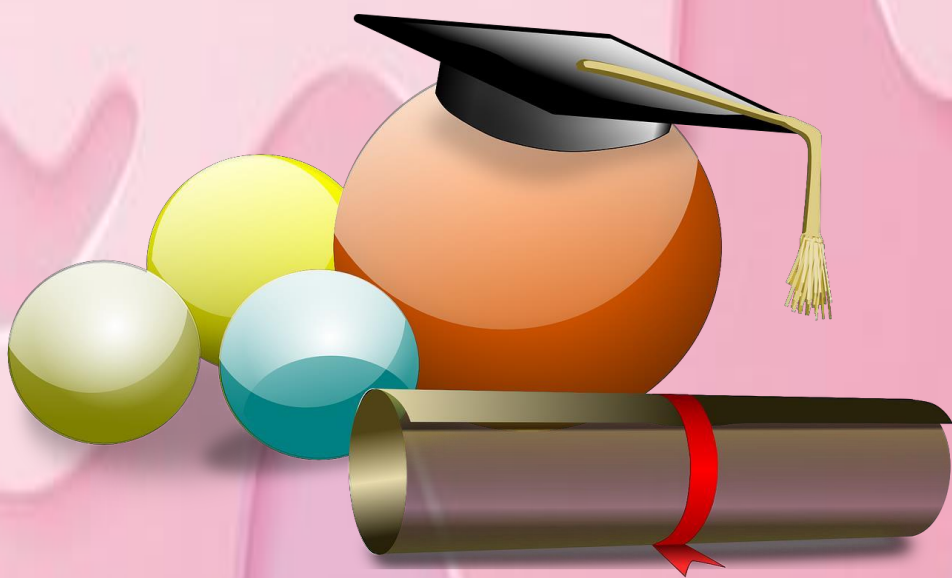
Jadual 1.17 : Peratus Ketua Isi Rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki dan jantina, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.17 : Percentage of Head of Households 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/Hi-fi <i>Radio/Hi-fi</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 education expenditure, Malaysia, 2015–2017

Indikator Indicator	2015	2016	2017
Perbelanjaan pendidikan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK)* <i>Total expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.15	4.02	4.02
Perbelanjaan pendidikan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan) <i>Total expenditure on public education (percentage of total expenditure on education)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a
Peratus jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan sebenar berbanding jumlah perbelanjaan kerajaan <i>Percentage of actual total expenditure on education relative to total 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 2015=100

Education expenditure refers to the Government's Final Consumption Expenditure in Education at constant 2015 = 100

***Maklumat ini boleh diperolehi dari penerbitan Akaun Negara Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahun 2015-2018 yang boleh dimuat turun melalui e-Statistik**

This information can be obtained from the publication of the National Accounts of Gross Domestic Product 2015-2018 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.2 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64
Wanita/ Women	97.8	96.3	97.4	96.3	97.0	96.3
Johor	99.6	97.8	99.5	98.2	99.1	98.1
Kedah	98.4	96.8	98.3	97.3	97.7	97.0
Kelantan	98.0	93.9	98.5	94.9	98.2	95.6
Melaka	99.6	98.3	99.3	98.1	99.1	98.3
Negeri Sembilan	98.8	97.9	99.5	98.3	99.1	98.4
Pahang	98.8	96.3	98.4	97.0	99.5	97.1
Perak	99.1	97.4	98.6	97.5	99.3	97.7
Perlis	99.7	97.3	98.8	96.8	99.0	97.5
Pulau Pinang	99.2	98.3	99.1	98.5	98.5	98.2
Sabah	91.0	90.1	88.1	88.6	86.0	87.8
Sarawak	99.5	93.2	99.2	94.0	98.9	93.7
Selangor	99.0	98.5	99.8	98.3	99.7	98.6
Terengganu	99.0	97.0	98.8	97.1	97.9	96.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.8	99.5	98.9
W.P. Labuan	93.7	95.0	96.8	95.5	96.8	96.2
W.P. Putrajaya	99.5	99.9	99.0	99.7	100.0	99.9
Lelaki/ Men	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.3	96.7	97.0
Johor	99.0	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.2	98.4
Kedah	97.4	97.2	98.3	98.1	98.1	97.9
Kelantan	98.0	95.6	98.0	96.3	97.1	96.0
Melaka	99.4	99.2	99.1	98.9	99.4	99.0
Negeri Sembilan	99.5	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.6
Pahang	98.8	97.6	98.1	98.0	98.5	98.0
Perak	98.9	98.4	98.6	97.7	99.0	98.9
Perlis	98.9	97.9	98.8	98.8	99.6	99.0
Pulau Pinang	98.9	99.0	99.3	98.4	97.9	98.1
Sabah	89.5	91.1	88.2	91.2	86.3	89.1
Sarawak	99.4	96.5	99.1	97.3	98.9	96.9
Selangor	98.6	98.9	99.1	98.8	99.3	98.9
Terengganu	98.6	97.2	98.1	97.3	97.1	96.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.7	99.6	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.1
W.P. Labuan	97.2	96.9	93.3	97.3	95.9	97.3
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.2	99.7

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

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)

Jadual 2.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 2.3 : *Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>		2016		2017 ^r		2018	
		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) (%)	5,434.0 100.0	8,729.7 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>		149.7 2.8	227.7 2.6	150.1 2.7	229.6 2.6	161.1 2.8	240.5 2.7
Rendah <i>Primary</i>		673.5 12.4	1,405.0 16.1	606.4 10.9	1,349.9 15.1	588.5 10.3	1,340.1 14.8
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>		2,703.2 49.7	5,108.9 58.5	2,825.8 50.8	5,253.5 58.9	2,910.2 50.8	5,306.4 58.7
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>		1,907.5 35.1	1,988.0 22.8	1,981.0 35.6	2,080.4 23.3	2,074.5 36.2	2,154.9 23.8

^r Dikemaskini/ *Revised*

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.4 : Indeks pariti gender, Malaysia, 2016–2018*Table 2.4 : Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Indeks pariti gender <i>Gender parity index</i>	2016	2017^r	2018
Peringkat rendah <i>Primary level</i>	1.010	1.006	1.006
Peringkat menengah <i>Secondary level</i>	1.064	1.069	1.056
Peringkat tertiar <i>Tertiary level</i>	1.320	1.264	1.330

^r *Dikemaskini/ Revised***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, 2016–2018

Table 2.5 : Number of enrolment at primary and secondary level in government & government-aided schools by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Rendah Primary	Menengah* Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah* Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah* Secondary
MALAYSIA	2,683,753	2,049,030	2,678,629	2,005,876	2,694,779	1,933,705
Wanita/ Women	1,306,600	1,027,930	1,304,701	1,008,077	1,312,807	973,136
Johor	159,216	127,026	158,464	124,741	159,275	119,274
Kedah	93,703	79,129	93,003	76,794	93,089	73,195
Kelantan	84,666	63,255	83,983	61,470	83,962	58,866
Melaka	39,616	32,757	39,515	32,164	39,955	30,961
Negeri Sembilan	49,526	42,375	49,674	41,647	50,054	40,487
Pahang	70,451	51,674	70,786	50,254	70,922	48,599
Perak	99,478	88,809	98,210	85,780	97,647	81,142
Perlis	11,115	10,040	11,181	9,673	11,266	9,351
Pulau Pinang	64,390	54,230	63,447	52,643	63,243	50,092
Sabah	131,418	96,445	133,041	96,036	134,831	95,113
Sarawak	119,656	94,614	118,569	94,316	118,572	92,106
Selangor	249,142	185,512	249,686	183,025	252,710	177,570
Terengganu	60,549	49,978	61,170	48,854	61,777	47,633
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	69,470	49,222	69,694	47,837	71,070	46,003
W.P. Labuan	4,204	2,864	4,278	2,843	4,434	2,744
Lelaki/ Men	1,377,153	1,021,100	1,373,928	997,799	1,381,972	960,569
Johor	168,699	126,752	168,245	124,014	168,818	118,233
Kedah	97,237	75,886	97,025	73,072	96,708	69,909
Kelantan	88,403	62,229	87,856	59,604	87,444	56,819
Melaka	41,470	33,214	41,571	32,092	42,159	30,824
Negeri Sembilan	52,180	42,358	52,117	41,590	52,485	40,267
Pahang	74,535	52,623	74,331	51,072	74,776	49,323
Perak	104,205	88,451	102,907	85,347	102,982	80,150
Perlis	11,835	9,952	11,884	9,513	11,982	9,102
Pulau Pinang	67,908	53,582	67,008	52,114	66,947	49,350
Sabah	139,256	96,553	140,796	96,236	142,752	95,214
Sarawak	127,933	94,444	126,854	93,959	126,369	92,036
Selangor	263,636	182,322	263,031	179,157	265,678	173,191
Terengganu	63,313	48,856	63,680	47,775	64,688	46,013
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	72,125	50,854	72,132	49,264	73,553	47,177
W.P. Labuan	4,418	3,024	4,491	2,990	4,631	2,961

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30 June

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.6 : Number of enrolment in higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	737,771	609,087	707,888	617,811	736,103	607,727
Johor	34,632	34,738	36,440	38,425	41,214	41,381
Kedah	29,780	21,827	31,076	21,943	40,792	26,966
Kelantan	15,215	8,297	15,186	8,166	23,006	11,037
Melaka	23,020	23,132	24,459	23,698	33,533	28,840
Negeri Sembilan	24,940	18,099	23,299	18,965	29,832	21,453
Pahang	17,763	15,853	16,958	14,901	27,490	21,267
Perak	38,922	34,006	39,778	34,307	50,029	38,924
Perlis	10,187	8,992	9,761	8,924	14,204	11,839
Pulau Pinang	34,075	25,252	32,285	23,602	39,790	34,339
Sabah	18,303	12,110	20,632	13,067	23,594	14,708
Sarawak	25,913	19,625	24,335	18,427	31,905	22,901
Selangor	250,067	200,561	270,831	237,869	214,813	186,518
Terengganu	20,539	13,876	20,822	14,822	24,626	16,394
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	193,857	171,774	141,326	139,728	139,000	129,289
W.P. Labuan	-	-	19	14	1,442	631
W.P. Putrajaya	558	945	681	953	833	1,240

Data bagi tahun 2016 dan 2017 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk

The data for 2016 and 2017 are for the division of Public University by main campus state

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Data bagi tahun 2018 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk dan cawangan

The data for 2018 are for the division of Public University by main campus state and branches

Jadual 2.7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 2.7 : Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	95.39	92.19	97.31	93.34	97.92	94.89
Johor	100.40	97.08	111.89	108.39	106.20	102.99
Kedah	82.02	78.55	93.39	88.26	101.59	99.87
Kelantan	67.76	64.25	81.42	76.62	89.80	85.67
Melaka	119.60	115.08	130.38	127.59	131.88	130.13
Negeri Sembilan	99.92	97.30	113.53	109.03	113.73	110.50
Pahang	91.67	86.49	107.00	102.86	106.77	103.55
Perak	91.63	88.74	105.66	103.49	103.60	102.02
Perlis	105.56	98.84	126.22	115.90	126.96	122.19
Pulau Pinang	81.04	77.59	92.96	89.82	96.78	94.40
Sabah	78.89	76.74	93.09	89.48	86.61	83.42
Sarawak	96.11	93.92	116.41	112.68	99.52	96.48
Selangor	67.20	64.68	78.80	75.11	87.86	85.08
Terengganu	88.95	82.06	97.72	91.97	110.99	107.23
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	85.56	81.98	91.81	87.61	83.09	78.98
W.P. Labuan	20.54	19.80	113.96	106.29	107.12	104.32

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.8 : Gross enrolment rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	97.41	96.78	98.21	97.60	98.20	97.59
Johor	99.28	98.41	100.42	100.11	100.76	100.27
Kedah	98.26	97.86	99.35	99.27	99.51	99.30
Kelantan	86.23	85.27	85.67	84.87	84.86	84.55
Melaka	102.62	102.30	104.35	104.16	105.02	104.79
Negeri Sembilan	103.52	102.80	104.33	104.21	104.11	103.59
Pahang	98.77	97.84	100.41	99.52	99.20	99.00
Perak	95.77	95.15	96.78	96.54	97.03	97.54
Perlis	98.45	99.56	99.84	101.12	101.47	101.80
Pulau Pinang	102.85	101.52	104.01	103.51	104.14	103.56
Sabah	97.45	96.08	100.42	99.06	101.59	100.12
Sarawak	98.45	97.91	98.72	98.92	99.19	98.99
Selangor	96.38	95.34	95.63	95.11	95.51	94.77
Terengganu	92.78	91.65	93.42	92.43	93.04	92.03
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	103.12	100.77	105.28	102.79	103.95	101.40
W.P. Labuan	93.78	92.55	94.80	93.66	96.24	94.10

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.9 : Gross enrolment rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	91.31	85.79	94.60	88.53	94.22	89.24
Johor	97.26	94.97	103.75	93.05	96.94	92.57
Kedah	93.13	85.89	95.41	89.48	95.15	89.23
Kelantan	83.75	78.67	86.32	77.82	86.06	78.08
Melaka	101.19	95.62	103.91	97.38	103.98	99.26
Negeri Sembilan	105.67	102.04	108.30	103.38	108.13	104.34
Pahang	89.33	86.00	89.75	84.77	91.19	87.33
Perak	90.89	87.23	92.09	89.26	94.19	91.52
Perlis	103.72	99.66	118.77	100.54	105.90	101.68
Pulau Pinang	99.84	95.13	98.33	94.60	99.07	94.34
Sabah	85.78	79.92	90.07	84.16	93.79	87.62
Sarawak	89.30	83.61	92.03	86.03	93.37	87.92
Selangor	96.25	90.59	93.53	88.44	91.21	86.33
Terengganu	90.19	82.82	90.24	84.11	92.60	85.52
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	86.06	84.01	92.30	89.26	88.80	85.31
W.P. Labuan	84.38	79.80	101.10	80.46	82.79	80.56

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.10 : Gross enrolment rate in higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	49.81	37.76	48.27	38.20	50.27	37.80
Johor	21.95	19.13	23.09	20.44	25.43	21.88
Kedah	28.25	18.51	29.31	18.19	38.48	22.38
Kelantan	15.48	7.96	15.35	8.23	24.34	10.98
Melaka	50.70	47.60	58.41	49.33	81.59	63.11
Negeri Sembilan	48.24	29.62	46.24	30.59	58.49	35.34
Pahang	23.88	17.77	23.73	16.16	37.35	24.36
Perak	31.34	26.90	32.27	26.95	40.77	30.84
Perlis	76.02	70.25	80.77	77.02	129.13	109.62
Pulau Pinang	43.41	31.68	41.44	29.81	51.28	43.86
Sabah	8.28	5.04	9.53	5.28	10.77	6.12
Sarawak	20.15	13.52	19.04	12.76	24.91	15.99
Selangor	101.20	75.57	110.19	88.76	87.36	69.03
Terengganu	33.73	21.65	35.17	22.72	41.04	26.11
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	276.55	237.58	214.99	209.11	207.47	190.55
W.P. Labuan	-	-	0.45	0.38	34.33	17.53

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Data bagi tahun 2016 dan 2017 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk

The data for 2016 and 2017 are for the division of Public University by main campus state

Data bagi tahun 2018 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk dan cawangan

The data for 2018 are for the division of Public University by main campus state and branches

Data merangkumi enrolmen pelajar bagi peringkat pengajian Asasi hingga Doktor Falsafah (Ph.D) di Universiti Awam, Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi swasta (IPITS), Politeknik dan Kolej Komuniti

The data including enrolment of Foundation studies to Philosophy of Doctor (Ph.D) in Public Universities, Private Higher Education Institutions, Polytechnics and Community College

Jadual 2.11 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 2.11 : Gross intake rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	95.44	94.14	94.90	93.63	95.42	94.10
Johor	99.28	97.63	98.52	97.15	98.85	98.64
Kedah	96.77	95.51	95.39	95.26	96.17	94.81
Kelantan	81.61	80.98	79.62	78.87	83.28	82.91
Melaka	102.97	102.12	104.78	102.66	104.04	100.83
Negeri Sembilan	102.08	101.11	102.51	102.11	102.72	100.49
Pahang	98.64	98.13	99.36	96.62	97.06	96.21
Perak	94.95	94.48	94.64	93.90	94.35	93.98
Perlis	97.72	98.41	97.38	98.73	101.59	97.37
Pulau Pinang	102.62	103.09	103.80	101.52	103.89	103.34
Sabah	91.55	90.29	92.41	90.88	92.93	91.48
Sarawak	96.68	95.21	96.40	95.91	96.93	96.10
Selangor	92.71	91.10	93.47	92.12	93.47	91.74
Terengganu	90.56	88.36	89.17	87.88	90.26	87.40
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	107.25	103.86	99.35	96.40	100.86	98.01
W.P. Labuan	102.36	97.04	98.46	97.30	102.31	98.55

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.12 : Gross intake rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	95.26	97.79	94.18	89.25	98.04	96.70
Johor	99.72	103.61	99.06	95.20	109.29	110.99
Kedah	93.38	93.26	93.81	88.84	96.96	94.44
Kelantan	84.30	85.17	85.61	78.11	76.82	74.02
Melaka	99.20	98.14	99.15	95.06	103.72	101.50
Negeri Sembilan	108.38	112.59	107.85	101.97	111.81	110.62
Pahang	90.96	91.68	92.34	84.97	88.67	86.92
Perak	96.96	102.72	95.07	91.28	103.86	105.41
Perlis	102.39	106.08	107.01	103.51	108.15	104.66
Pulau Pinang	104.33	108.95	100.21	94.33	103.77	103.11
Sabah	93.63	96.34	94.08	91.22	97.70	94.14
Sarawak	93.12	101.64	96.67	93.29	99.29	99.26
Selangor	93.64	94.90	88.63	82.72	92.84	92.37
Terengganu	89.57	86.79	91.60	84.09	95.26	86.98
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	96.26	102.01	95.61	93.22	106.57	102.43
W.P. Labuan	79.14	81.64	88.09	82.81	78.13	81.82

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.13 : Transition rate and education completion rate in government and government-aided schools, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Indikator Indicator	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men

Kadar Peralihan/ Transition Rate

Rendah Ke Menengah Rendah Primary to Lower Secondary	96.74	93.46	98.48	96.19	89.68	87.02
Menengah Rendah ke Menengah Atas Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary	97.75	95.09	98.48	95.76	97.37	94.01
Menengah Atas ke Lepas Menengah Upper Secondary to Post Secondary	33.58	21.14	33.20	20.28	20.74	14.27

Kadar Tamat Pendidikan*

Education Completion Rate

Peringkat rendah Primary level	99.14	97.64	98.83	97.34	98.52	96.86
Peringkat menengah Secondary level	92.57	78.30	92.62	84.30	92.80	84.43

*Hanya mengambil kira sekolah kerajaan dan sekolah bantuan kerajaan

Only covers government and government-aided school

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2016		2017		2018	
	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	387,600	350,171	390,500	317,388	396,853	339,250
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	992	16,441	316	77,134	428	18,430
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	24,887	65,491	25,420	22,440	26,061	35,886
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	34,392	23,502	36,760	20,895	37,603	33,287
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	137,844	144,747	137,960	122,265	141,321	142,512
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	58,929	19,669	59,972	10,361	60,059	14,284
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	80,576	20,657	78,103	20,015	78,360	35,067
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	9,060	1,476	8,981	362	8,407	510
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	23,823	41,010	24,552	25,513	24,661	35,889
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	17,097	17,178	18,436	18,403	19,953	23,385

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2016		2017		2018	
	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	264,232	344,855	268,582	349,229	278,288	329,439
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	433	17,668	151	77,117	389	18,522
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	9,884	23,266	9,994	4,156	10,138	7,971
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	19,300	24,482	20,349	22,418	21,200	30,084
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	60,822	132,822	61,284	116,981	64,891	123,471
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	33,916	42,055	35,625	32,383	37,781	37,951
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	114,088	63,314	114,226	60,548	115,731	70,992
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	6,401	1,277	6,503	609	6,473	785
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	8,906	15,571	9,087	10,025	9,426	12,303
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	10,482	24,400	11,363	24,992	12,259	27,360

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.15 : Bilangan staf akademik dan pelajar di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 2.15 : Number of academic staffs and students at higher education institutions by sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jenis institusi pendidikan tinggi <i>Types of higher education institutios</i>	2016		2017		2018	
	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	40,638	749,410	45,148	717,374	36,066	736,103
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	17,298	330,210	17,490	333,488	17,503	339,048
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	4,375	48,727	4,387	48,271	4,331	46,267
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,645	8,663	1,654	8,741	1,684	11,538
Institut Pendidikan Guru ¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,444	11,639	1,453	9,486	1,453	10,973
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	15,876	350,171	20,164	317,388	12,548	339,250
Lelaki/ Men	34,585	613,100	42,443	621,523	28,488	607,727
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	14,414	201,839	14,250	205,067	14,025	213,654
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	3,070	50,824	3,028	51,335	2,951	50,103
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,068	11,569	1,070	12,180	1,080	14,531
Institut Pendidikan Guru ¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,740	4,013	1,761	3,712	1,761	4,548
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	14,293	344,855	22,334	349,229	10,432	329,439

¹ Termasuk Pusat Pengajian Bahasa Inggeris
Includes 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, 2016–2018

Table 2.16 : Number of female graduates at higher education institutions from science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	40,384	39,580	40,945
Johor	3,712	4,326	4,919
Kedah	1,610	1,272	1,317
Kelantan	1,056	798	1,598
Melaka	1,665	1,837	2,384
Negeri Sembilan	1,135	1,408	1,421
Pahang	2,104	2,054	2,539
Perak	2,238	1,220	3,086
Perlis	1,636	1,676	2,610
Pulau Pinang	2,205	1,858	2,127
Sabah	1,214	1,367	1,676
Sarawak	1,801	2,094	5,168
Selangor	12,960	15,711	7,275
Terengganu	1,592	1,847	3,543
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	5,456	2,112	1,155
W.P. Labuan	0	0	127

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Data bagi tahun 2016 dan 2017 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk

The data for 2016 and 2017 are for the division of Public University by main campus state

Data bagi tahun 2018 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk dan cawangan

The data for 2018 are for the division of Public University by main campus state and branches

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.17 : Bilangan staf akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 2.17 : Number of academic staffs at higher education institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017 ^r		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	39,625	33,357	35,197	29,204	36,065	28,488
Johor	2,433	2,379	2,283	2,218	2,569	2,289
Kedah	1,703	1,569	1,625	1,277	1,694	1,366
Kelantan	874	660	758	636	1,367	951
Melaka	1,583	1,443	1,396	1,152	1,894	1,426
Negeri Sembilan	1,466	1,074	1,293	869	1,605	980
Pahang	1,461	1,180	1,291	1,003	1,770	1,431
Perak	2,205	2,027	1,890	1,698	2,395	1,939
Perlis	706	735	717	747	948	890
Pulau Pinang	2,218	2,099	1,909	1,834	2,152	1,755
Sabah	1,012	937	930	892	1,191	998
Sarawak	1,579	1,419	1,315	1,221	1,570	1,287
Selangor	13,873	9,858	12,898	8,551	8,764	6,528
Terengganu	1,302	1,067	1,178	1,042	1,510	1,203
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7,163	6,856	5,669	6,014	6,246	5,130
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	0	60	47
W.P. Putrajaya	47	54	45	50	330	268

^r Dikemaskini pada 4 September 2018 bagi data IPTS

Revised as at 4 September 2018 for IPTS data

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Data bagi tahun 2016 dan 2017 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk

The data for 2016 and 2017 are for the division of Public University by main campus state

Data bagi tahun 2018 adalah bagi pecahan Universiti Awam mengikut negeri kampus induk dan cawangan

The data for 2018 are for the division of Public University by main campus state and branches



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

Jadual 3.1 : Statistik akaun kesihatan kebangsaan, Malaysia, 2015–2017

Table 3.1 : Statistics on national health account, Malaysia, 2015–2017

(%)			
Indikator Indicator	2015	2016	2017
Perbelanjaan kesihatan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Total health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.3 ^r	4.2	4.2
Perbelanjaan sektor kesihatan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan kesihatan) <i>Total health expenditure on public sector (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	53.8 ^r	51.3 ^r	51.2
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>	7.0 ^r	7.0	7.3

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Data adalah sehingga 28 Disember 2017

Data as at 28 December 2017

Sumber: Seksyen MNHA, Bahagian Perancangan,
Kementerian Kesihatan MalaysiaSource: MNHA Section, Planning Division,
Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Jadual 3.2 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 3.2 : Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	7.6	8.6	7.7	9.1	8.2	9.4
Johor	8.4	9.5	7.5	8.9	8.2	8.7
Kedah	8.4	8.7	7.5	7.1	6.9	9.0
Kelantan	9.3	9.7	8.9	9.6	7.5	10.3
Melaka	6.5	9.2	6.9	8.9	5.8	10.7
Negeri Sembilan	7.0	7.9	7.7	11.9	9.5	11.3
Pahang	9.1	9.3	7.8	10.8	8.4	9.6
Perak	7.7	9.5	7.9	9.1	8.3	8.5
Perlis	5.3	8.3	6.2	7.2	12.3	8.4
Pulau Pinang	7.9	8.1	6.0	8.0	7.1	8.2
Sabah	7.0	7.5	10.7	14.0	11.9	13.3
Sarawak	6.9	8.0	7.1	8.5	8.5	10.4
Selangor	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.5	7.6	8.0
Terengganu	7.7	9.4	6.5	8.5	6.8	7.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.7	8.1	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.7
W.P. Labuan	6.9	12.5	12.2	2.3	9.0	11.0
W.P. Putrajaya	7.3	14.2	10.7	7.7	9.6	12.8

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Jadual 3.3 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018*Table 3.3 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	29.1	25.0	23.5
Johor	26.9	24.6	27.8
Kedah	13.9	27.3	25.3
Kelantan	26.0	25.6	18.2
Melaka	27.8	27.8	27.8
Negeri Sembilan	5.5	22.1	33.0
Pahang	36.2	29.0	33.3
Perak	28.0	20.1	23.6
Perlis	-	22.5	0.0
Pulau Pinang	50.5	41.9	19.3
Sabah	57.6	26.7	18.9
Sarawak	15.8	21.2	30.0
Selangor	29.6	24.0	19.6
Terengganu	21.8	21.5	10.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	27.2	24.3	41.3
W.P. Labuan	57.1	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

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

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Jadual 3.4 : Statistik kesihatan ibu bersalin, Malaysia, 2016–2018^P

Table 3.4 : Statistics on maternal health, Malaysia, 2016–2018^P

Indikator Indicator	2016	2017	2018 ^P
Liputan ibu mengandung (Lawatan pertama) <i>Antenatal care coverage (First visit)</i>	Bil./ Num.	Bil./ Num.	Bil./ Num.
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Bilangan/ Number	554,721	570,445	548,128
Peratus/ Per cent	92.6	103.7	100.3
Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi Tetanus Toxoid <i>Coverage of antenatal mothers received Tetanus Toxoid</i>			
Bilangan/ Number	466,903	479,299	472,580
Peratus/ Per cent	77.9	87.1	86.4
Jumlah kelahiran yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>The number of births registered with the Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	443,432	450,844	449,745
Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (Kerajaan dan swasta) <i>Total deliveries attended by trained personnel (Government and private)</i>	441,323	448,965	447,882
	99.5	99.6	99.6
(a) Kerajaan/ Government			
Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	380,883	393,952	396,316
	85.9	87.4	88.1
Kemudahan kesihatan awam <i>Public health facility</i>	3,336	3,124	2,972
	0.8	0.7	0.7
(b) Swasta/ Private			
Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	53,962	49,021	46,667
	12.2	10.9	10.4
Rumah bersalin swasta <i>Private maternity home</i>	3,142	2,868	1,927
	0.7	0.6	0.4

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

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

Jadual 3.5 : Statistik individu yang menghidapi AIDS dan HIV mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 3.5 : Statistics on individuals with AIDS and HIV by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	604	4,015	643	3,993	504	3,708
AIDS	191	1,031	186	1,103	105	814
Johor	21	135	24	154	17	97
Kedah	4	50	10	30	8	35
Kelantan	29	132	29	115	6	43
Melaka	1	32	9	103	11	89
Negeri Sembilan	5	30	2	27	1	22
Pahang	16	92	22	82	4	33
Perak	9	68	8	42	3	39
Perlis	4	17	0	6	0	5
Pulau Pinang	3	23	1	16	0	12
Sabah	21	84	25	91	8	57
Sarawak	10	71	29	138	20	127
Selangor	26	99	10	102	9	114
Terengganu	29	108	7	50	9	40
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	12	90	10	142	9	95
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	3	0	0
W.P. Putrajaya	1	0	0	2	0	6
HIV	413	2,984	457	2,890	399	2,894
Johor	39	282	59	288	38	272
Kedah	23	148	36	151	22	164
Kelantan	37	152	25	111	20	79
Melaka	12	101	17	96	13	65
Negeri Sembilan	7	110	12	100	10	123
Pahang	34	178	27	100	21	119
Perak	17	102	22	132	33	134
Perlis	5	29	3	16	2	12
Pulau Pinang	11	70	24	169	28	205
Sabah	94	794	38	173	35	176
Sarawak	16	118	30	196	29	245
Selangor	38	218	99	869	99	824
Terengganu	42	216	9	65	17	65
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37	454	51	393	30	389
W.P. Labuan	0	8	4	12	2	13
W.P. Putrajaya	1	4	1	19	0	9

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

Jadual 3.6 : Statistik individu yang mempunyai akses kepada ubat antiretroviral mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 3.6 : Statistics on individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Indikator Indicator	2016		2017 [#]			2018		
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Kanak- kanak Children (<15)	Wanita Women (15+)	Lelaki Men (15+)	Kanak- kanak Children (<15)

Bilangan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan

Number of people living with HIV received treatment

9,408	26,547	10,182	28,507	329	10,399	30,688	343
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Anggaran bilangan pengidap HIV layak untuk rawatan*

Estimated number of people living with HIV eligible for treatment

10,517	82,572	16,998	69,777	347	14,630	71,986	425
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Peratus yang mendapat rawatan (%)

Per cent of people received treatment

89	32	60	41	95	71	43	81
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* 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, 2016–2018^P

Table 3.7 : Life expectancy by age and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018^P

Umur Age	2016		2017		2018 ^P	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
0	77.0	72.1	77.1	72.1	77.1	72.2
1	76.5	71.6	76.5	71.6	76.6	71.7
5	72.6	67.7	72.6	67.7	72.7	67.8
10	67.6	62.8	67.7	62.8	67.8	62.9
15	62.7	57.9	62.8	57.9	62.9	58.0
20	57.8	53.2	57.9	53.2	57.9	53.3
25	52.9	48.5	53.0	48.5	53.1	48.5
30	48.0	43.7	48.1	43.7	48.2	43.7
35	43.2	39.0	43.3	39.0	43.3	39.0
40	38.4	34.5	38.5	34.4	38.6	34.4
45	33.7	30.0	33.8	30.0	33.9	30.0
50	29.2	25.8	29.2	25.8	29.3	25.8
55	24.8	21.8	24.9	21.8	25.0	21.8
60	20.7	18.1	20.7	18.1	20.8	18.1
65	16.8	14.6	16.8	14.6	16.9	14.7
70	13.1	11.4	13.1	11.4	13.2	11.5
75	9.7	8.6	9.8	8.6	9.8	8.6
80+	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.1

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, DOSM

Jadual 3.8 : Prevalens merokok mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015–2017*Table 3.8 : Smoking prevalence by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015–2017*

Negeri State	(%)					
	2015*		2016**		2017***	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
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 includes 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 : Prevalens 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 includes 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 : Prevalens malnutrisi, ketinggian dan berat badan untuk umur kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2017

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

Negeri State	2015 (n=2,689)		2016 (n=16,966)		2017	
	Pertumbuhan terbantut Stunting	Kurang Berat Badan** Underweight	Pertumbuhan terbantut Stunting	Kurang Berat Badan** Underweight	Pertumbuhan terbantut Stunting	Kurang Berat Badan** Underweight
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	Tiada kajian kanak-kanak di bawah 5 tahun dijalankan/ Research for children under-5 was not implemented	
Perak	20.8	14.7	23.7	15.2		
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**

Stunted growth: HAZ <-2SD

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

Underweight: WAZ <-2SD

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Labuan**

Includes W.P. Labuan

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

Jadual 3.11 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jadual 3.11 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab Kematian Utama (disahkan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	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 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Jadual 3.11 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab Kematian Utama (disahkan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	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

Jadual 3.11 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Jadual 3.11 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab Kematian Utama (disahkan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2018
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. Pneumonia	4.8
	2. Transport accidents	2.5
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	1.9
	4. Leukaemia	1.5
	5. Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system	0.9
15–64	1. Ischaemic heart diseases	9.8
	2. Pneumonia	9.3
	3. Malignant neoplasm of breast	8.1
	4. Cerebrovascular diseases	6.7
	5. Diabetes mellitus	3.0
65+	1. Pneumonia	15.7
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	14.7
	3. Cerebrovascular diseases	10.6
	4. Diabetes mellitus	3.6
	5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2.8
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. Pneumonia	4.8
	2. Transport accidents	4.6
	3. Accidental drowning and submersion	3.5
	4. Leukaemia	1.3
	5. Cerebrovascular diseases	1.2
15–64	1. Ischaemic heart diseases	19.3
	2. Transport accidents	8.8
	3. Pneumonia	7.9
	4. Cerebrovascular diseases	6.4
	5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	2.5
65+	1. Ischaemic heart diseases	17.7
	2. Pneumonia	15.1
	3. Cerebrovascular diseases	8.7
	4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4.6
	5. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	3.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia

Jadual 3.12 : Bilangan penerima baru perancang keluarga mengikut kaedah, Malaysia, 2015–2017

Table 3.12 : Number of new family planning acceptors by method, Malaysia, 2015–2017

Kaedah Method	2015	2016	2017*
Jumlah Total	116,043	109,282	120,243
Pil Pill	57,647	50,801	56,805
Alat Dalam Rahim Intra Uterine Device	3,280	2,877	3,790
Kondom Condom	9,648	9,325	10,557
Suntikan Injection	40,367	39,358	43,052
Lain-lain Other	5,101	6,921	6,039

Sumber: Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN), Malaysia

Source: National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia

Sumber: Pusat Informatik Kesihatan (PIK), KKM

Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

*** Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara tidak lagi mengumpul data perancang Keluarga daripada KKM, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) dan FRHAM pada tahun 2017**

National Population and Family Development Board do not collect data on Family Planning from MoH, Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) and Federation of Reproductive Health Associations, Malaysia (FRHAM) in 2017

Bermula 2017, data diperoleh dari LPPKN dan PIK

Starting 2017, data were obtained from LPPKN and PIK

Jadual 3.13 : Prevalens obesiti orang dewasa mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2011 dan 2015

Table 3.13 : Prevalence of obesity adults by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2011 and 2015

(%)

Negeri State	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/ Women	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 ¹	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/ Men	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 ¹	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

¹Termasuk W.P. Labuan

Includes W.P. Labuan

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH



KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.1 : Peratus ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 4.1 : Percentage of members of parliament administration by sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Perkara Item	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Dewan Negara Senate	22.4	77.6	20.0	80.0	19.1	80.9
Dewan Rakyat House of Representatives	10.8	89.2	10.9	89.1	14.4	85.6
Menteri Kabinet Cabinet Minister	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4	17.9	82.1
Timbalan Menteri Deputy Minister	17.6	82.4	15.2	84.8	14.8	85.2

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Jadual 4.2 : Bilangan dan peratus hakim di Badan Kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 4.2 : Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jawatan Position		2016		2017		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	49 36.8	84 63.2	48 36.6	83 63.4	48 37.2	81 62.8
Ketua Hakim Negara Chief Justice of Malaysia		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Besar Malaya Chief Judge of Malaya		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 100.0	0 0.0
Hakim Besar Sabah dan Sarawak Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia		2 18.2	9 81.8	4 36.4	7 63.6	4 44.4	5 55.6
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia		12 41.4	17 58.6	13 48.1	14 51.9	12 48.0	13 52.0
Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi Judges of the High Courts		25 48.1	27 51.9	22 40.0	33 60.0	21 36.2	37 63.8
Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts		10 27.0	27 73.0	9 26.5	25 73.5	10 30.3	23 69.7

Sumber: Pejabat Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia

Source: Office of the Chief Registrar Federal Court of Malaysia

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

Jadual 4.3 : Bilangan dan peratus hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 4.3 : Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jawatan Position		2016		2017		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	11 5.9	174 94.1	16 8.1	181 91.9	21 10.7	176 89.3
Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie Director General/ Syarie Chief Justice		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syariah Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie		0 0.0	5 100.0	0 0.0	5 100.0	0 0.0	5 100.0
Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri State Syarie Chief Judge		0 0.0	14 100.0	0 0.0	14 100.0	0 0.0	14 100.0
Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri Chief Register of the State Syariah Court		2 14.3	12 85.7	5 33.3	10 66.7	5 33.3	10 66.7
Hakim Syarie Syarie Judge		9 6.0	142 94.0	11 6.8	151 93.2	16 9.9	146 90.1

Sumber: Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia

Source: Department of Syariah Judiciary 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 Position		2015		2016		2017	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	61 19.6	251 80.4	50 16.1	261 83.9	39 13.4	252 86.6
Ketua Setiausaha Negara Chief Secretary to the Government		0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Ketua Setiausaha Secretary General		5 20.8	19 79.2	3 12.5	21 87.5	3 12.5	21 87.5
Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Deputy Secretary General		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 Director General, Director and General Manager of Statutory Bodies		19 16.5	96 83.5	20 16.4	102 83.6	7 7.6	85 92.4
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Persekutuan Director General of Federal Departments		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

Jadual 4.5 : Bilangan membuat keputusan di sektor pendidikan mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 4.5 : Number of decision makers education sector by position and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jawatan Position		2016		2017		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	3,744	6,166	3,784	6,153	3,850	6,215
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	37.8	62.2	38.1	61.9	38.3	61.7
Guru Besar Sekolah Rendah		2,871	4,742	2,946	4,691	3,046	4,653
<i>Primary School Head Master</i>		37.7	62.3	38.6	61.4	39.6	60.4
Pengetua Sekolah Menengah		852	1,376	815	1,416	782	1,516
<i>Secondary School Principal</i>		38.2	61.8	36.5	63.5	34.0	66.0
Pengetua Sekolah Berasrama Penuh		21	48	23	46	22	46
<i>Residential School Principal</i>		30.4	69.6	33.3	66.7	32.4	67.6

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 4.6 : Bilangan dan peratus anggota polis mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 4.6 : Number and percentage of police personnel by position and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jawatan Position		2016		2017		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	14,311 11.8	107,196 88.2	14,293 12.1	103,740 87.9	15,371 13.0	103,241 87.0
Pegawai Kanan Senior Officers		2,854 20.9	10,794 79.1	3,103 22.7	10,559 77.3	2,918 20.8	11,130 79.2
Pegawai Rendah Polis & Konstabel Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		10,756 10.9	88,066 89.1	10,346 10.8	85,375 89.2	11,533 12.0	84,355 88.0
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan & Konstabel Sokongan & Orang Asli Subordinate Police Officers & Constables & Natives		701 7.8	8,336 92.2	844 9.8	7,806 90.2	920 10.6	7,756 89.4

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Pangkat Rank	2016	2017	2018
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	14,311	14,293	15,371
Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan Polis <i>Senior Officers</i>	2,854	3,103	2,918
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>	0	0	0
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Polis (DCP) <i>Deputy Commissioner of Police</i>	3	2	2
Penolong Kanan Pesuruhjaya Polis (SACP) <i>Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	6	6	8
Penolong Pesuruhjaya Polis (ACP) <i>Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	19	17	20
Penguasa Polis (SUPT) <i>Superintendent of Police</i>	42	40	51
Timbalan Penguasa Polis (DSP) <i>Deputy Superintendent of Police</i>	116	138	132
Penolong Penguasa Polis (ASP) <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>	659	676	717
Inspektor Polis (INSP) <i>Inspector of Police</i>	2,009	2,224	1,988
Inspektor Percubaan Polis (P/INSP) <i>Probationary Inspector of Police</i>	0	0	0

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

Pangkat Rank	2016	2017	2018
Pegawai Rendah Polis <i>Rank and File Officers</i>			
Sub Inspektor Polis (S/INSP) <i>Sub Inspector of Police</i>	68	79	51
Sarjan Mejar (SJN/M) <i>Police Sergeant Major</i>	219	215	176
Sarjan (SJN) <i>Police Sergeant</i>	1,535	1,559	1,828
Koperal (KPL) <i>Police Corporal</i>	4,949	5,262	5,680
Lans Koperal (L/KPL)/ Konstabel (KONST) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable</i>	3,985	3,231	3,798
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>	9	8	8
Koperal Sokongan (KPL/S) <i>Police Corporal Support</i>	315	324	324
Lans Koperal Sokongan (L/KPL/S)/ Konstabel Sokongan (KONST/S) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable Support</i>	377	512	588

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police



HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

***HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN
AND GIRLS***

Jadual 5.1 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018*Table 5.1 : Number of intentional homicide cases by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case
MALAYSIA	456	376	379	374	323	292
Johor	70	54	66	84	43	40
Kedah	17	16	21	14	9	8
Kelantan	10	13	13	12	6	6
Melaka	13	13	7	8	13	9
Negeri Sembilan	17	11	14	12	9	10
Pahang	15	10	16	14	8	7
Perak	42	29	35	39	33	32
Perlis	0	0	2	2	1	1
Pulau Pinang	28	26	17	13	21	22
Sabah	60	55	36	34	37	36
Sarawak	27	22	27	24	17	13
Selangor	105	67	83	74	91	75
Terengganu	11	7	5	7	2	3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	41	53	37	37	33	30

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

Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan terhadap wanita mengikut jenis kes, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 5.2 : Number of violence against women cases by types of cases, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jenis kes Type of case	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Keganasan rumahtangga Domestic violence	4,285	1,511	4,026	1,487	3,947	1,474
Rogol Rape	1,698	0	1,582	0	1,327	0
Sumbang mahram Incest	253	0	296	0	266	0
Cabul Molest	1,488	38	1,256	34	872	14
Luar tabii Unnatural	168	159	203	171	159	133
Gangguan seksual Sexual disorder	253	85	226	41	253	28
Mengedar/ menunjukkan bahan lucah Distribute/ display pornographic material	14	6	35	7	33	0

Jumlah kes berdasarkan mangsa

Number of cases based on victims

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Bagi kes cabul dan luar tabii untuk tahun 2018, jumlah mangsa melebihi jumlah kes kerana ada kes melibatkan mangsa lebih dari seorang

For molest and unnatural cases in 2018, the number of victims exceeds the number of cases because there were cases involving more than one victim

Jadual 5.3 : Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20–24 tahun dan berkahwin sebelum umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 5.3 : Number of Non-Muslim women aged 20–24 years old and married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2016–2018

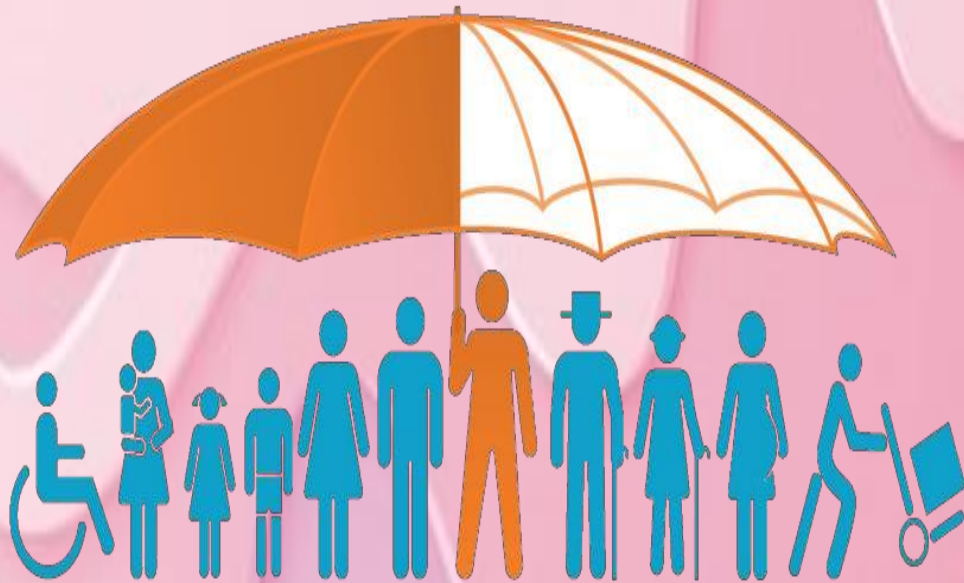
Umur (tahun semasa) Age (current year)	2016	2017	2018
Jumlah Total	2,713	2,663	2,496
20	548	473	443
21	482	548	473
22	550	482	548
23	610	550	482
24	523	610	550

Sumber: Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
Source: National Registration Department

Jadual 5.4 : Kadar kelahiran remaja berumur 15–19 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018*Jadual 5.4 : Adolescent birth rate aged 15–19 years old by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	10	9	9
Johor	9	8	7
Kedah	7	7	7
Kelantan	12	10	9
Melaka	6	6	5
Negeri Sembilan	7	7	7
Pahang	13	12	12
Perak	7	6	6
Perlis	12	10	10
Pulau Pinang	7	6	5
Sabah	13	11	11
Sarawak	21	18	17
Selangor	7	6	6
Terengganu	10	9	7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8	7	6
W.P. Labuan	24	21	12
W.P. Putrajaya	1	3	2

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 wanita berumur 15–19 tahun*The rates are per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years***Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, DOSM***Source: Vital Statistics, DOSM*



PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS: PENUAAN PENDUDUK)

***SOCIAL PROTECTION
(SPECIAL FOCUS:
POPULATION AGEING)***

Jadual 6.1 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 6.1 : Number of recipient and amount of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018

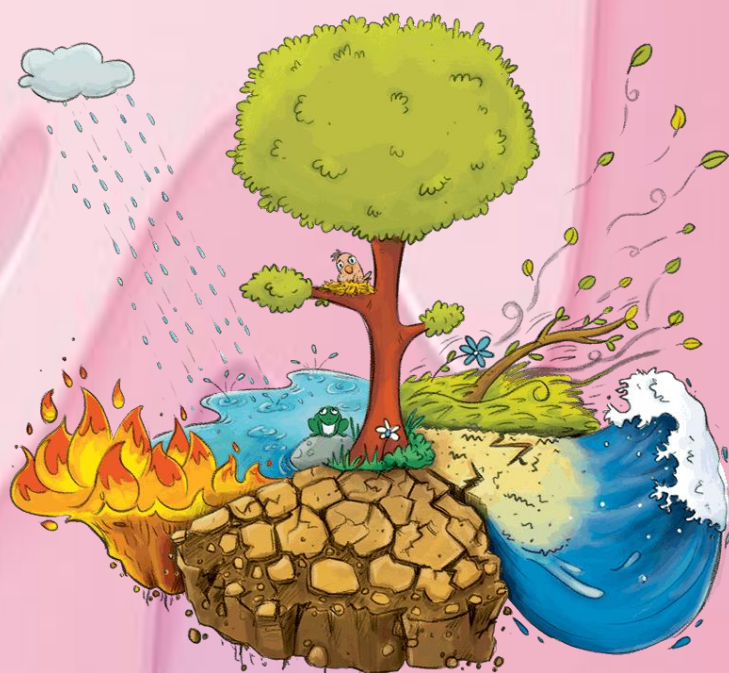
Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Bil. Penerima Num. of recipient	RM '000	Bil. Penerima Num. of recipient	RM '000	Bil. Penerima Num. of recipient	RM '000
MALAYSIA	133,352	497,561	134,614	481,294	133,521	549,038
Johor	13,478	52,349	13,707	52,562	12,670	53,680
Kedah	5,005	21,362	6,779	21,394	6,701	24,756
Kelantan	9,332	33,387	9,533	33,606	9,552	38,794
Melaka	8,004	30,755	7,222	27,325	7,423	31,258
Negeri Sembilan	9,111	32,738	8,920	32,304	8,962	38,286
Pahang	8,937	33,469	8,273	30,310	9,086	36,447
Perak	7,229	26,312	7,871	27,063	7,871	33,800
Perlis	1,238	4,299	1,110	4,040	1,246	4,946
Pulau Pinang	4,950	20,844	5,275	19,263	5,425	22,115
Sabah	26,384	93,874	26,148	91,178	24,737	102,074
Sarawak	22,007	80,796	22,368	79,300	22,014	88,935
Selangor	10,784	39,137	10,457	37,858	10,597	44,431
Terengganu	4,160	15,317	4,137	14,855	4,223	17,446
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,518	12,091	2,611	9,494	2,787	11,236
W.P. Labuan	215	831	203	741	227	833

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare



PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Jadual 7.1 : Amaun bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 7.1 : Amount of financial assistance for the victims of disaster by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018

(RM '000)			
Negeri State	2016	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	2,331.0	5,680.0	8,067.6
Johor	100.0	200.0	700.0
Kedah	150.0	1,000.0	1,400.0
Kelantan	500.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Melaka	45.0	100.0	200.0
Negeri Sembilan	30.0	50.0	100.0
Pahang	500.0	800.0	800.0
Perak	0.0	120.0	120.0
Perlis	36.0	30.0	30.0
Pulau Pinang	20.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	300.0	400.0	574.0
Sarawak	150.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Selangor	130.0	500.0	500.0
Terengganu	300.0	240.0	1,403.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	50.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	20.0	40.0	40.0

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare



**KEAMANAN DAN
KESELAMATAN**
PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.1 : Bilangan dan peratus anggota badan beruniform terpilih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 8.1 : Number and percentage of uniformed members selected by sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Badan beruniform Uniformed members		2016		2017		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)	9,276 7.7	110,563 92.3	9,262 7.6	112,738 92.4	9,379 7.9	109,053 92.1
Tentera Darat <i>Army</i>		6,928 7.8	81,394 92.2	6,789 6.4	83,392 93.6	6,850 7.9	79,467 92.1
Tentera Laut <i>Navy</i>		1,403 8.4	15,351 91.6	1,524 9.1	15,282 90.9	1,570 9.2	15,482 90.8
Tentera Udara <i>Air Force</i>		945 6.4	13,818 93.6	949 6.3	14,064 93.7	959 6.4	14,104 93.6

Sumber: Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

Jadual 8.2 : Bilangan penjawat awam mengikut kumpulan perkhidmatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 8.2 : Number of civil servants by group of services and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Jawatan Position		2016		2017		2018	
		Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	728,911	538,177	725,091	530,252	739,657	531,068
Total	(%)	57.5	42.5	57.8	42.2	58.2	41.8
Pengurusan Tertinggi (Gred Jusa C dan Ke Atas)		1,461	2,617	1,440	2,581	1,442	2,552
Top Management (Grade Jusa C and Above)		35.8	64.2	35.8	64.2	36.1	63.9
Pengurusan & Profesional (Gred 41–54)		334,181	176,422	325,207	170,371	337,419	173,833
Professional & Management (Grade 41–54)		65.4	34.6	65.6	34.4	66.0	34.0
Sokongan (Gred 1–40)		393,269	359,138	398,444	357,300	400,796	354,683
Support (Grade 1–40)		52.3	47.7	52.7	47.3	53.1	46.9

Data ini tidak termasuk ATM dan PDRM

Data excludes ATM and PDRM

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

Jadual 8.3 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 8.3 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement
*JUMLAH/ TOTAL	11,904	19,773	12,682	18,947	12,717	19,731
Wanita/ Women	5,701	7,497	6,017	7,219	6,042	7,387
Johor	597	726	603	720	652	742
Kedah	527	521	534	518	523	488
Kelantan	434	422	463	385	476	425
Melaka	261	332	246	268	275	285
Negeri Sembilan	364	395	415	376	338	393
Pahang	287	307	306	299	332	338
Perak	679	740	745	685	704	722
Perlis	79	82	84	77	95	68
Pulau Pinang	271	430	266	360	306	390
Sabah	167	540	215	604	263	624
Sarawak	180	629	239	658	243	643
Selangor	1,178	1,509	1,127	1,430	1,133	1,407
Terengganu	336	271	427	262	389	293
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	269	485	266	473	242	457
W.P. Labuan	6	13	8	11	12	15
W.P. Putrajaya	28	49	37	53	35	54
Tiada Maklumat**/ No Information	37	46	36	40	24	43
Luar Negara/ Oversea	1	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

Jadual 8.3 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (samb.)

Table 8.3 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2016–2018 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2016		2017		2018	
	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement
Lelaki/ Men	6,203	12,276	6,665	11,728	6,675	12,344
Johor	639	1,199	707	1,106	722	1,090
Kedah	720	927	805	940	846	968
Kelantan	559	1,019	583	916	564	989
Melaka	291	444	349	397	318	454
Negeri Sembilan	364	569	414	532	376	590
Pahang	369	617	409	645	447	641
Perak	917	1,244	953	1,238	915	1,211
Perlis	122	151	120	152	104	181
Pulau Pinang	309	608	300	560	287	547
Sabah	214	1,003	285	1,076	329	1,134
Sarawak	215	1,404	242	1,265	296	1,426
Selangor	874	1,764	812	1,658	799	1,792
Terengganu	383	671	468	579	448	698
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	156	493	152	526	151	454
W.P. Labuan	9	27	8	20	11	34
W.P. Putrajaya	26	43	19	63	26	55
Tiada Maklumat**/ No Information	36	93	39	55	36	80
Luar Negara/ Oversea	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department of Malaysia

*Jumlah wanita dan lelaki

Total of women and men

Bagi pesara yang memilih Persaraan Pilihan Sendiri, mereka yang dilantik sebelum 12/4/1991 akan menerima pencen pada umur 45 tahun bagi perempuan dan 50 tahun bagi lelaki.

Manakala pesara yang dilantik selepas atau pada 12/4/1991 hanya akan menerima bayaran pencen pada usia genap 55 tahun

For retirees who choose Self-selected Retirement, those appointed before 12/4/1991 will receive pensions at the age of 45 years for women and 50 years for men. Where as retirees appointed after or on 12/4/1991 will only receive pension payments at the age of 55

** Merujuk kepada pesara yang tidak mempunyai maklumat alamat yang lengkap

Refers to retirees who do not have complete address information



PELARIAN

REFUGEES

Jadual 9.1 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 9.1 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for adults by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negara asal Country of origin	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah/ Total	32,200	82,905	32,662	79,897	33,347	88,036
Myanmar	27,660	75,500	27,678	71,175	27,545	78,293
Pakistan	782	1,312	1,412	2,238	1,603	2,424
Sri Lanka	626	1,923	480	1,264	414	1,075
Yemen	384	1,077	506	1,401	612	1,728
Somalia	621	496	862	667	1,163	791
Syria	365	737	544	1,212	646	1,550
Iraq	365	572	384	598	397	608
Afghanistan	219	321	308	418	462	554
Palestin	112	386	126	421	138	450
Iran	174	250	134	192	132	192
Lain-lain/ Others	892	331	228	311	235	371

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Negara-negara yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kepada 10 negara teratas pemohon suaka dan pelarian

The countries stated are ranked based on the top 10 countries of asylum-seekers and refugees

Jadual 9.2 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 9.2 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for children by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negara asal Country of origin	2016		2017		2018	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah/ Total	16,113	18,256	18,794	20,973	20,206	22,275
Myanmar	14,191	16,166	16,163	18,061	17,073	18,877
Pakistan	471	526	846	993	960	1,102
Sri Lanka	187	183	167	171	154	152
Yemen	186	217	261	282	340	363
Somalia	255	227	393	347	531	479
Syria	206	265	288	357	355	404
Iraq	234	248	237	257	237	249
Afghanistan	153	173	221	262	334	392
Palestin	80	97	86	108	91	113
Iran	43	42	32	38	29	32
Lain-lain/ Others	107	112	100	97	102	112

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Negara-negara yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kepada 10 negara teratas pemohon suaka dan pelarian

The countries stated are ranked based on the top 10 countries of asylum-seekers and refugees



NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemeraksanaan Wanita Dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2019 merangkumi sembilan domain utama iaitu:

- i. Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber;
- ii. Pendidikan;
- iii. Kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan;
- iv. Kehidupan umum dan membuat keputusan;
- v. Hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan;
- vi. Perlindungan sosial (fokus khas: penuaan penduduk);
- vii. Pengurangan risiko bencana;
- viii. Keamanan dan keselamatan; dan
- ix. Pelarian.

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: Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi, Pencapaian Pendidikan, Kesihatan dan 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 Antarabangsa dikira dengan menggunakan empat proses 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 pemerkasaan 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 ketidaksepadanan 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 atau 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 berkeupayaan;
- b) Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca;
- c) Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

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 penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15–64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan.

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

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

b) Pekerja

Seorang 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

Seorang yang mengusahakan ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan sendiri tanpa menggaji pekerja di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaannya.

d) Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

Seorang 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

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 dalam 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 0–14 tahun kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur 15–64 tahun.

2.15. Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

Merujuk kepada nisbah di antara bilangan penduduk yang berumur 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 diprosikan 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 tertiri

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 prasekolah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid prasekolah diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi prasekolah (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 (12–17 tahun).

3.11. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiri

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen pelajar peringkat tertiri diungkap sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat tertiri (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. Prasekolah

Pendidikan prasekolah 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 dari proses kehamilan dan pengendaliannya atau penyakit–penyakit yang menjejaskan kesihatan ibu dan bukan dari 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 antiretroviral

Peratusan pesakit dewasa dan kanak-kanak yang menerima terapi antiretroviral 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 antiretroviral) diperoleh dari sistem laporan program kebangsaan yang dikumpulkan daripada kemudahan kesihatan atau sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan lain. Denominator (jumlah bilangan orang yang layak untuk terapi antiretroviral) 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 UMUM DAN MEMBUAT 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

Kelakuan ganas atau agresif di dalam rumah, biasanya melibatkan penyalahgunaan kekerasan pasangan atau pasangan.

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 kekusaran kepada mangsa; dan
- f) Melakukan penderaan secara psikologi dan emosi terhadap mangsa.

6.2 Rogol

Seorang lelaki dikatakan melakukan "rogol", kecuali dalam hal yang kemudian dikecualikan, melakukan hubungan seks dengan seorang wanita di bawah keadaan yang terkandung di bawah mana-mana keterangan berikut:

- a) Bertentangan dengan kemahuan perempuan itu;
- b) Tanpa kerelaan perempuan;
- c) Dengan kerelaan perempuan dengan meletakkan dia dalam ketakutan kematian atau mencederakan dirinya sendiri atau mana-mana orang lain, atau salah faham fakta atau mempunyai sebab untuk mempercayai bahawa persetujuan itu diberikan akibat daripada salah faham tersebut;
- d) Dengan kerelaan atas kepercayaan bahawa lelaki itu adalah suaminya;
- e) Tidak mengetahui / memahami jenis dan akibat kerelaan yang diberikan;
- f) Dengan kerelaan, apabila diperolehi dengan menggunakan kedudukan berkuasanya terhadap perempuan itu atau kerana hubungan profesional atau hubungan amanah lain yang berhubungan dengannya;
- g) Dengan kerelaan perempuan itu atau tidak, apabila perempuan itu di bawah umur 16 tahun.

6.3 Sumbang Mahram

Perempuan yang perhubungan tidak dibenarkan dibawah undang-undang, hukum agama, adat atau kebiasaan untuk berkahwin.

6.4 Cabul

Menyerang atau menggunakan kekerasan jenayah ke atas seseorang dengan niat hendak mencabul kehormatan.

6.5 Kesalahan-kesalahan Luar Tabii

Persetubuhan luar tabii dengan haiwan atau melakukan persetubuhan yang bertentangan dengan aturan tabii tanpa atau dengan kerelaan atau menghasut kanak-kanak untuk melakukan perbuatan yang tidak sopan.

6.6 Gangguan Seksual

Perkataan atau isyarat yang dimaksud mengaibkan kehormatan seseorang.

6.7 Mengedar atau Menunjukkan Bahan Lucah

Menjual, menyewa, membahagi-bahagikan, menunjukkan secara awam atau membuat, mengeluarkan, atau ada dalam milikan apa-apa buku, risalah, objek, lukisan, gambaran atau dokumen lain yang lucah.

6.8 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.

6.9 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*).

6.10 Kadar kelahiran 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

$$= \frac{(\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 0–14 tahun} + \text{bilangan penduduk umur 65 tahun dan lebih dalam tahun } t)}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 15–64 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

7.4 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 0–14 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 15–64 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

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

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen peringkat menengah}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 12–17 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

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

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

7.11 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

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

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

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

7.14 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

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

7.15 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

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

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 daripada 5 tahun

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

7.20 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin

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

7.21 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung (lawatan pertama)

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

NOTA TEKNIKAL

7.22 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

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

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

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

8. PEMBUNDARAN

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 diperolehi



TECHNICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2019 covers nine 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 girls;
- vi. Social protection (special focus: population ageing);
- vii. Disaster risk reduction;
- viii. Peace and security; and
- ix. Refugees.

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 and Participation, Educational Attainment, Health and 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 indicators 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

All persons in the working age 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 either as employers, employees, own-account workers or unpaid family workers.

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 inactively unemployed.

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

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- 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) Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job Applications.

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 aged 0–14 years plus the number of persons aged 65 and over per one hundred persons aged 15–64 years.

2.14. Youth dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio between the number of persons aged 0–14 years to the number of persons aged 15–64 years.

2.15. Old-age dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio between 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 (12–17 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 skill programmes 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 RELATED 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 sudden death cases where 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 GIRLS

6.1 Domestic Violence

Violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner.

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 Rape

A man is said to commit "rape" who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the following descriptions:

- a) Against her will;
- b) Without her consent;
- c) with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or hurt to herself or any other person, or obtained under a misconception of fact and the man knows or has reason to believe that the consent was given in consequence of such misconception;

- d) *with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and her consent is given because she believes Penal Code 205 that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married or to whom she would consent;*
- e) *with her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent;*
- f) *with her consent, when the consent is obtained by using his position of authority over her or because of professional relationship or other relationship of trust in relation to her;*
- g) *with or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.*

6.3 Incest

A person is said to commit incest if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person whose relationship to him or her is such that he or she is not permitted, under the law, religion, custom or usage applicable to him or her, to marry that other person.

6.4 Outrage Modesty

Assault or use of criminal force to a person with intent to outrage modesty.

6.5 Unnatural Offences

Buggery with an animal or carnal intercourse against the order of nature with or without or sexual connection or inciting a child to an act of gross indecency.

6.6 Sexual Harassment

Word or gesture intended to insult the modesty of a person.

6.7 Distribute or Display Pornographic Material

Sell, share, publish, make, or include any open, risk, objective, purchase, publications or other documents.

6.8 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.

6.9 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.

6.10 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

$$= \frac{(\text{Number of persons aged 0–14 years} + \text{number of persons aged 65 years and over in year } t)}{\text{Number of persons aged 15–64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

7.4 Youth dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 0–14 years in year } t}{\text{Number of persons aged 15–64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

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7.5 Old-age dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged 65 years and over in year } t}{\text{Number of persons aged 15–64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

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

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment at secondary level}}{\text{Total population in the age group 12–17 years old in year } t} \times 100$$

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

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 5 years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$$

7.20 Maternal mortality ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$$

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

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

7.23 Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel skills

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

7.24 Age-specific fertility rate

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

8. ROUNDING

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



LAMPIRAN

APPENDIX

Selected Gender Indicators across Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
 - 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
 - 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

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

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
 - 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
 - 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
 - 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

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

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.3 *Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services*

8.3.1 *Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex*

8.5 *By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value*

8.5.2 *Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities*

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