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STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH

STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS

MALAYSIA 2020

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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

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2020

Pemakluman / Announcement:



Dimaklumkan bahawa Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia sedang menjalankan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia)

7.7.2020 – 21.12.2020 (e-Census)
20.1.2021 – 6.2.2021 (Bersemuka)

Please be informed that the Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia)

7.7.2020 – 21.12.2020 (e-Census)
20.1.2021 – 6.2.2021 (Face to face)



Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah

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Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is

"Connecting The World With Data We Can Trust"

JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
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, 2020 merupakan penerbitan tahunan yang memaparkan statistik gender Malaysia bagi tahun 2017 hingga 2019. Statistik ini memberi fokus kepada set teras indikator gender yang merangkumi sebelas 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; pelarian; persekitaran dan perubahan iklim dan migrasi antarabangsa. Dua domain baharu untuk penerbitan tahun 2020 ialah persekitaran dan perubahan iklim; dan migrasi antarabangsa. Penerbitan ini juga memuatkan 12 indikator baharu.

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 *United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN 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 statistik utama pemerkasaan wanita, ringkasan penemuan serta gender dan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG). Bahagian kedua pula memuatkan jadual statistik utama indikator gender peringkat nasional dan negeri bagi membantu pengguna membuat analisis terperinci. Ini diikuti oleh bahagian ketiga yang mengandungi nota teknikal dan lampiran 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

Disember 2020

PREFACE

The Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2020 is an annual publication which presents gender statistics in Malaysia for the year 2017 to 2019. This statistics focuses on the core set of gender indicators covering eleven 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; refugees; environment and climate change; and international migration. Two new domains for 2020 publication are Environment and climate change and International migration. This publication consists of 12 new indicators.

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 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN 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 research, planning, policy formulation and implementation in Malaysia.

The first part of this publication focuses key statistics of women empowerment, summary of findings together with gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). 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 and appendix 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

December 2020

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STATISTIK UTAMA PEMERKASAAN WANITA

*KEY STATISTICS OF
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT*

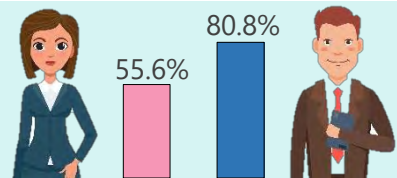
2019



STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA 2020

Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) 2019= **0.709**

Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi **0.717**



Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)

KPTB **wanita lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki

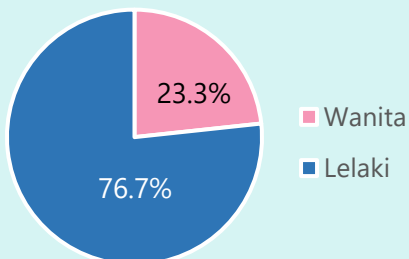


Anggaran Pendapatan Diperoleh

Wanita : RM37,296

Lelaki : RM39,648

Daripada RM100 gaji dan upah diterima lelaki; **wanita menerima RM94.07**



Penggubal Undang-Undang, Pegawai Kanan dan Pengurus

Hampir **satu perempat** daripada jumlah Penggubal Undang-undang, Pegawai Kanan dan Pengurus adalah wanita

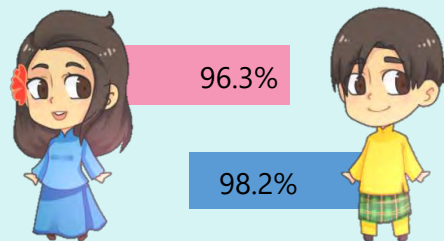


Profesional dan Pekerja Teknikal

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

Pencapaian Pendidikan

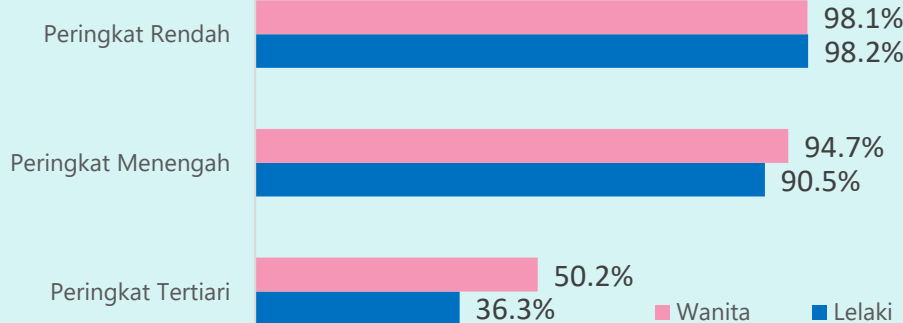
1.053



Kadar Literasi (15-64 tahun)

Perbezaan kadar literasi lelaki dan wanita adalah **1.9 mata peratus**

Kadar Enrolmen Kasar



Kadar enrolmen kasar wanita dalam peringkat menengah dan tertiri **lebih tinggi** berbanding lelaki

Kesihatan dan Kehidupan **0.958**



*Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir

Wanita : 77.4 tahun

Lelaki : 72.4 tahun

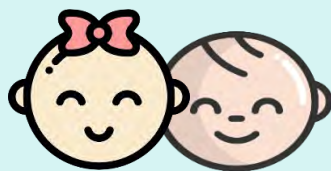
Wanita dijangka boleh hidup **5 tahun lebih lama** berbanding lelaki

Penguasaan Politik **0.108**



Wanita di Parlimen

14.9 peratus ahli Parlimen adalah wanita



Nisbah Jantina Ketika Lahir

Terdapat **933 bayi perempuan** bagi setiap **1,000 bayi lelaki**



Wanita dalam Jawatan Menteri

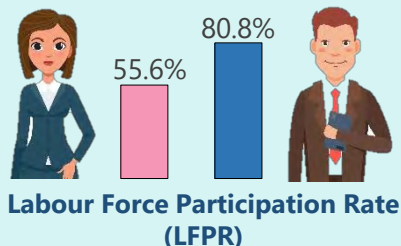
Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan menteri **lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki pada 2019



STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA 2020

Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) 2019= **0.709**

Economic Participation and Opportunity **0.717**

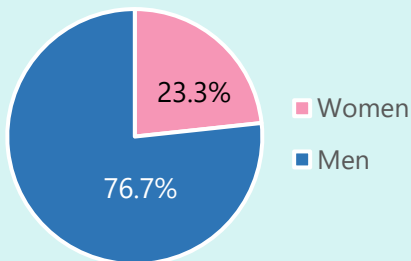


Estimated Earned Income

Women : RM37,296

Men : RM39,648

For every RM100 salaries and wages received by men;
women received RM94.07



Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers

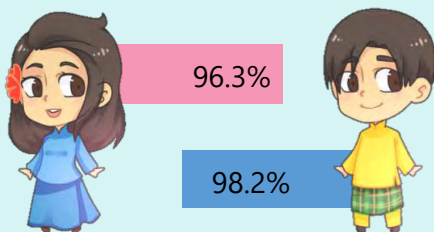
Almost a quarter of total Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers were women



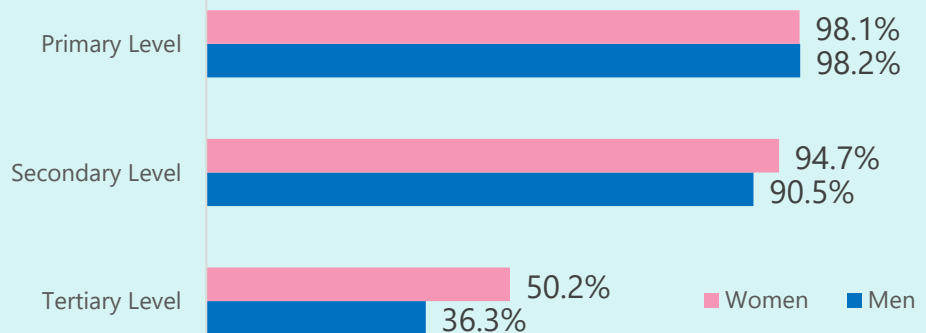
Professional and Technical Workers

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

Educational Attainment **1.053**



Gross Enrolment Rate



Gross enrolment rate for women in secondary level and tertiary level **were higher** than men

Health and Survival **0.958**



*Life Expectancy at Birth

Women : 77.4 years

Men : 72.4 years

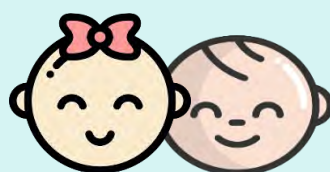
Women are expected to **live 5 years longer** than men

Political Empowerment **0.108**



Women in Parliament

14.9 per cent of elected Parliamentarian were women



Sex Ratio at Birth

There were **933 baby girls** for every **1,000 baby boys**



Women in Ministerial Position

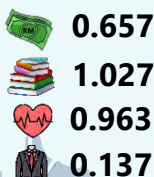
Percentage of women in ministerial position was **lower** as compared to men in 2019



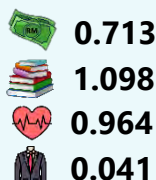
INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) MENGIKUT NEGERI 2019



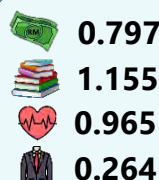
JOHOR 0.696



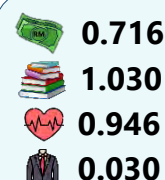
KEDAH 0.704



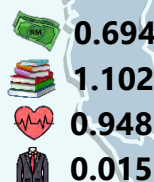
KELANTAN 0.795



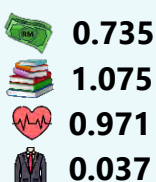
MELAKA 0.681



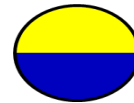
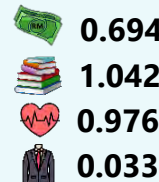
N. SEMBILAN 0.690



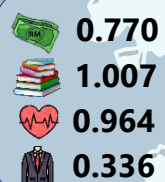
PAHANG 0.704



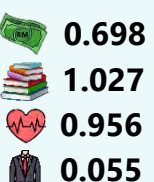
PERAK 0.686



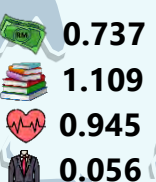
PERLIS 0.769



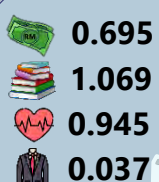
PULAU PINANG 0.684



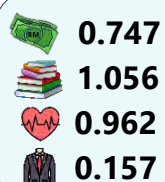
SABAH 0.712



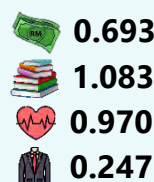
SARAWAK 0.686



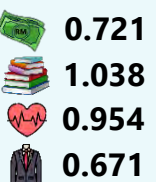
SELANGOR 0.731



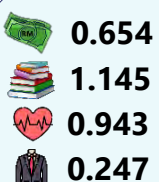
TERENGGANU 0.748



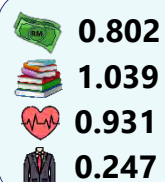
W.P. K.L. 0.846



W.P. LABUAN 0.747



W.P. PUTRAJAYA 0.755



Nota:

Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi

Pencapaian Pendidikan

Kesihatan dan Kehidupan

Penguasaan Politik

Ringkasan:

N. : Negeri

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

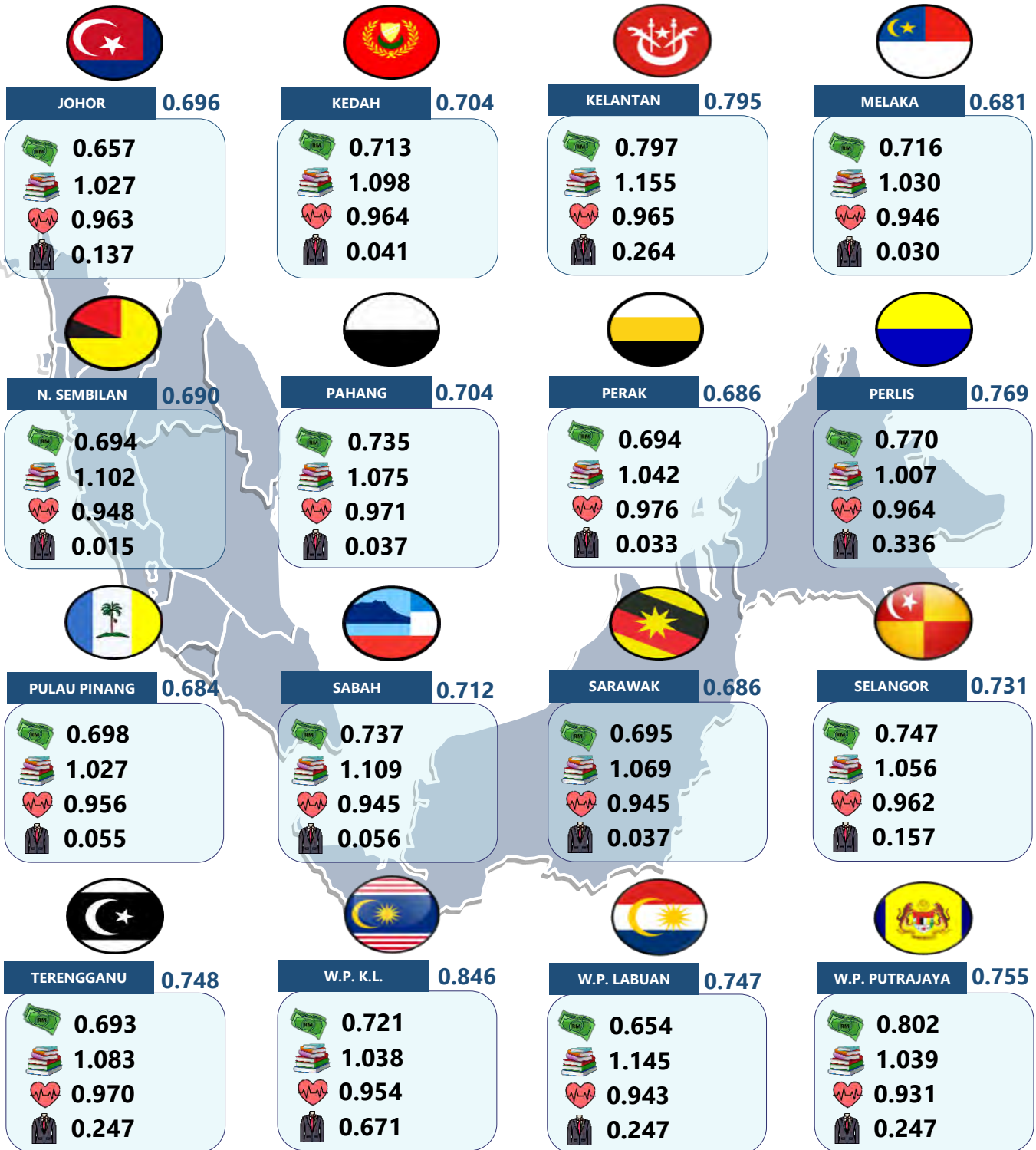
K.L. : Kuala Lumpur

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untuk lihat
info menarik





MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) BY STATE 2019



Notes:

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Educational Attainment

Health and Survival

Political Empowerment

Summary:

N. : Negeri

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

K.L. : Kuala Lumpur

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WANITA SEPINTAS LALU 2019

15.7 juta daripada 32.5 juta penduduk



14.5 juta



1.2 juta



Penduduk Mengikut Kumpulan Umur

7.6 juta

22.7 juta

2.2 juta

0-14

15-64

65+

23.5%

69.8%

6.7%



Kelahiran Hidup

235,467

bayi perempuan dari
487,957 jumlah
kelahiran hidup

Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

1.8

bayi

dilahirkan bagi setiap
wanita dalam tempoh
reproduktif (15-49 tahun)

*Nisbah Tanggungan

44.3
Jumlah

Penduduk berumur
bawah 15 dan 65+ tahun

33.9
Umur
Muda

Penduduk berumur
0-14 tahun

10.4
Umur
Tua

Penduduk berumur
65+ tahun



Perkahwinan
203,821

Perceraian
56,975

Pendapatan Kasar Bulanan



Penengah RM4,562

Purata RM6,008



Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah
Bulanan RM3,666

5 Perbelanjaan Tertinggi

Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas dan bahan api lain	25.2%
Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol	18.8%
Restoran dan hotel	13.6%
Pengangkutan	12.4%
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah	11.1%



Kematian

74,065 Kematian wanita daripada
173,746 jumlah kematian

5 Sebab Kematian Utama

Pneumonia	13.2%
Ischaemic heart diseases	11.4%
Cerebrovascular diseases	8.7%
Malignant neoplasm of breast	4.3%
Diabetes Mellitus	2.4%

Nota :

*Untuk setiap 100 orang berumur 15-65 tahun

**Penambahan akan berbeza kerana
pembundaran



WOMEN AT A GLANCE 2019

15.7 million out of 32.5 million population



14.5 million



1.2 million



Population by Age Group

7.6 million 22.7 million 2.2 million

0-14

15-64

65+

23.5%

69.8%

6.7%



Live Births

235,467

Female babies out of 487,957 live births

Total Fertility Rate

1.8 Born for every female in the reproductive period of babies (15-49 years)

*Dependency Ratio

44.3 Population under 15 and 65+ years

33.9 Population age 0-14 years

10.4 Population age 65+ years



Marriages

203,821

Divorces

56,975

Monthly Salary



Median **RM4,562**

Average **RM6,008**



Monthly Household Expenditure **RM3,666**

5 Highest Expenditure

Housing, water, electric, gas and other fuels	25.2%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.8%
Restaurants and hotels	13.6%
Transport	12.4%
Expenditure on food away from home	11.1%



Deaths

74,065 Female death out of **173,746** total deaths

5 Major Causes of Deaths

Pneumonia	13.2%
Ischaemic heart diseases	11.4%
Cerebrovascular diseases	8.7%
Malignant neoplasm of breast	4.3%
Diabetes Mellitus	2.4%

Notes :

*For every 100 people aged 15-65 years

**The total may differ due to rounding



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 menunjukkan indikator berkaitan gender bagi mengukur kesaksamaan gender.

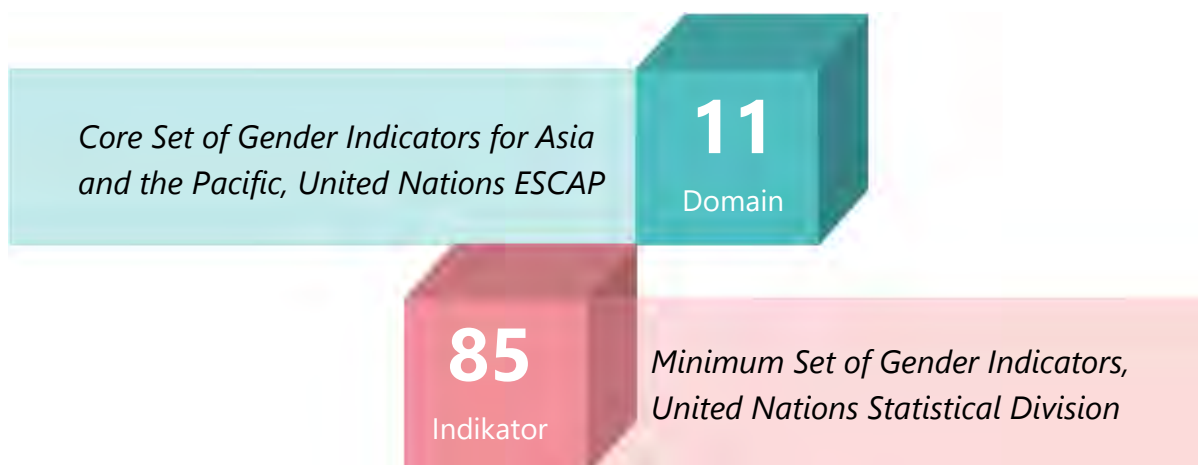
Apakah domain yang terpilih?

BIL.	DOMAIN	INDIKATOR
1	Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber	24
2	Pendidikan	18
3	Kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan	20
4	Kehidupan umum dan membuat keputusan	8
5	Hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan	5
6	Perlindungan sosial (fokus khas: penuaan penduduk)	2
7	Pengurangan risiko bencana	1
8	Keamanan dan keselamatan	2
9	Pelarian	2
10	Alam sekitar dan perubahan iklim	1
11	Migrasi Antarabangsa	2
JUMLAH		85

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).

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

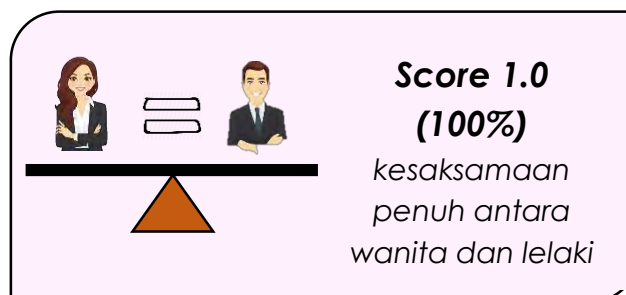
Paparan 1: Kandungan Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020



2. 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 kesaksamaan penuh antara wanita dan lelaki manakala skor 0 (0%) bermaksud jurang yang sangat ketara antara kedua-dua jantina.



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 2019 terdiri daripada empat sub-indeks dan 14 variabel.

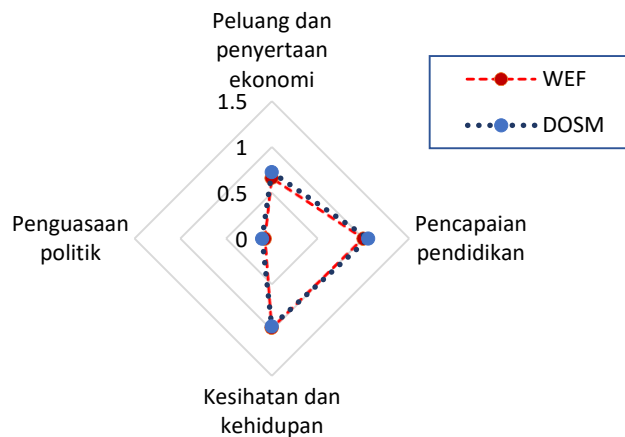
Paparan 2: Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2019

Sub-indeks	DOSM	WEF
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.717	0.639
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.053	0.989
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.958	0.974
Penguasaan politik	0.108	0.108
Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia	0.709	0.677

Skor MGGI kiraan DOSM:

0.709

(0.0 = tidak saksama)
(1.0 = saksama)



SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS (KIRAAN DOSM)

	Kedudukan	Skor	0.00	1.00	2.00
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	52	0.717			
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh		0.688			
*Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara		0.744			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh		0.941			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus		0.303			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal		0.797			
Pencapaian Pendidikan	1	1.053			
Kadar literasi		0.981			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah		0.999			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah		1.047			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar		1.386			
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	145	0.958			
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir		0.933			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir		1.069			
Penguasaan politik	117	0.108			
Wanita di Parlimen		0.175			
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri		0.218			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)		0.000			

*Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2020

Jurang gender telah merekodkan sedikit penurunan pada 2019 berbanding 2018. Skor MGGI pada 2018 meningkat 0.014 berbanding 2017, manakala skor MGGI pada 2019 menurun 0.002 berbanding 2018 (Jadual 1). Hanya sub-indeks penguasaan politik merekodkan peningkatan pada 2019 dengan skor 0.108.

Sub-indeks pendidikan menunjukkan pencapaian wanita telah melebihi lelaki dengan skor 1.053 pada 2019. 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 0.108 pada 2019.

Jadual 1: Siri Masa Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI), 2017-2019

Sub-indeks	2017	2018	2019
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.726	0.727	0.717
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.040	1.054	1.053
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.961	0.958	0.958
Penguasaan politik	0.061	0.106	0.108
Skor MGGI	0.697	0.711	0.709

Berdasarkan kepada *Global Gender Gap Report 2020* yang dikeluarkan oleh *World Economic Forum* (WEF), Malaysia kini berada di kedudukan 104 daripada 153 negara dengan skor 0.677, dan kedudukan ke 13 daripada 20 negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik. Mengambil kira skor MGGI 0.709, Malaysia jauh bertambah baik kepada kedudukan ke 73 daripada 153 negara dalam *Global Gender Gap Report 2020*. Manakala, dalam senarai negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Malaysia berada di kedudukan keenam (Jadual 2).

Jadual 2: Kedudukan Negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik mengikut skor Indeks Jurang Gender, 2019

Negara	Kedudukan	Skor
New Zealand	6	0.799
Philippines	16	0.781
Lao PDR	43	0.731
Australia	44	0.731
Singapore	54	0.724
Thailand	77	0.708
Mongolia	79	0.706
Indonesia	85	0.700
Viet Nam	87	0.700
Cambodia	89	0.694
Brunei Darussalam	95	0.686
Fiji	103	0.678
Malaysia	104	0.677
China	106	0.676
South Korea	108	0.672
Myanmar	114	0.665
Timor-Leste	117	0.662
Japan	121	0.652
Vanuatu*	126	0.638
Papua New Guinea*	127	0.635

**MGGI:
0.709**

Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2020

Nota: * Negara baharu dalam Gender Gap Report 2020

3. INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH ANTARA MALAYSIA DAN NEGARA TERPILIH

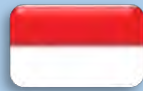
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) wanita di Malaysia (2019) secara relatifnya lebih rendah berbanding negara lain dengan 55.6 peratus. United Kingdom (UK) mencatatkan KPTB wanita tertinggi dengan 72.8 peratus, diikuti Australia 72.5 peratus dan Jepun 69.8 peratus (Jadual 3).

Kadar literasi wanita yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun di Malaysia adalah 96.3 peratus. Empat negara merekodkan kadar literasi 99.0 peratus iaitu United States of America (USA), UK, Japan dan Australia (Jadual 3).

Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di Malaysia pada tahun 2019 adalah 99.6 peratus, setara dengan negara-negara terpilih lain.

Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen juga rendah pada 14.9 peratus berbanding UK (32.0%), Australia (30.5%) dan Philippines (28.0%).

Jadual 3: Perbandingan Malaysia dengan negara terpilih bagi indikator gender terpilih, 2019

	Malaysia 	Singapore 	Indonesia 	Philippines 
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	32.5	5.8	267.7	106.7
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	0.94	0.91	0.99	0.99
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	55.6	69.1	54.3	47.7
Kadar literasi bagi wanita (15-64 tahun) (%)	96.3	95.9	94.0	98.2
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.6	99.6	93.6	84.4
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	14.9	23.0	17.4	28.0

	USA 	UK 	Japan 	Australia 
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	327.1	67.1	127.2	24.9
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.01
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	66.8	72.8	69.8	72.5
Kadar literasi bagi wanita (15-64 tahun) (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.1	99.0	99.8	97.0
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	23.6	32.0	10.1	30.5

Sumber: *Global Gender Gap Report, 2020* kecuali Malaysia

4. PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA

Secara keseluruhannya, populasi Malaysia pada tahun 2019 dianggarkan 32.5 juta, di mana penduduk wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan meliputi 15.7 juta orang atau 48.3 peratus sementara penduduk lelaki terdiri daripada 16.8 juta atau 51.7 peratus dari keseluruhan populasi.

Jadual 4: Penduduk Malaysia mengikut Jantina, 2017 – 2019

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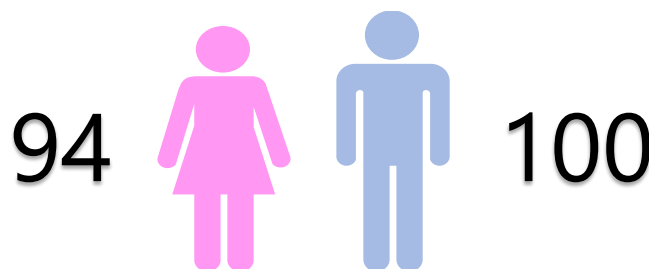
Tahun	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan
2017	32,022.6	16,542.7	15,479.8
2018	32,382.3	16,721.4	15,660.8
2019	32,523.0	16,764.9	15,758.2

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

NISBAH JANTINA

Nisbah jantina merujuk kepada bilangan perempuan per 100 lelaki; nilai lebih besar dari 100 menunjukkan terdapat lebih banyak perempuan daripada lelaki. Pada tahun 2019, nisbah jantina untuk Malaysia adalah 94 perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki.

Paparan 3: Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Malaysia, 2019



Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

5. INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH MENGIKUT DOMAIN

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

Domain ini merangkumi indikator berkaitan kemiskinan, penduduk bekerja, peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, kadar pengangguran dan penggunaan internet.

a) Kemiskinan

Insiden kemiskinan telah bertambah baik dari tahun 2016 ke 2019. Wanita mencatatkan perubahan daripada 8.5 peratus kepada 5.2 peratus dan lelaki daripada 7.4 peratus kepada 5.7 peratus.

Paparan 4: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

		2016 ^r	2019
Wanita		8.5%	5.2%
Lelaki		7.4%	5.7%

Nota:

^r Disemak semula

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan dan Kemudahan Asas Malaysia, DOSM

b) Penduduk bekerja

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) bagi wanita dan lelaki meningkat pada kadar yang sama iaitu 0.4 mata peratus. KPTB bagi wanita meningkat daripada 55.2 peratus (2018) kepada 55.6 peratus (2019), manakala KPTB bagi lelaki meningkat daripada 80.4 peratus (2018) kepada 80.8 peratus pada 2019.

Jadual 5: Penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

	 Wanita		 Lelaki	
Tahun	Penduduk bekerja	KPTB (%)	Penduduk bekerja	KPTB (%)
2018	5,734.2	55.2	9,041.8	80.4
2019	5,871.0	55.6	9,202.4	80.8

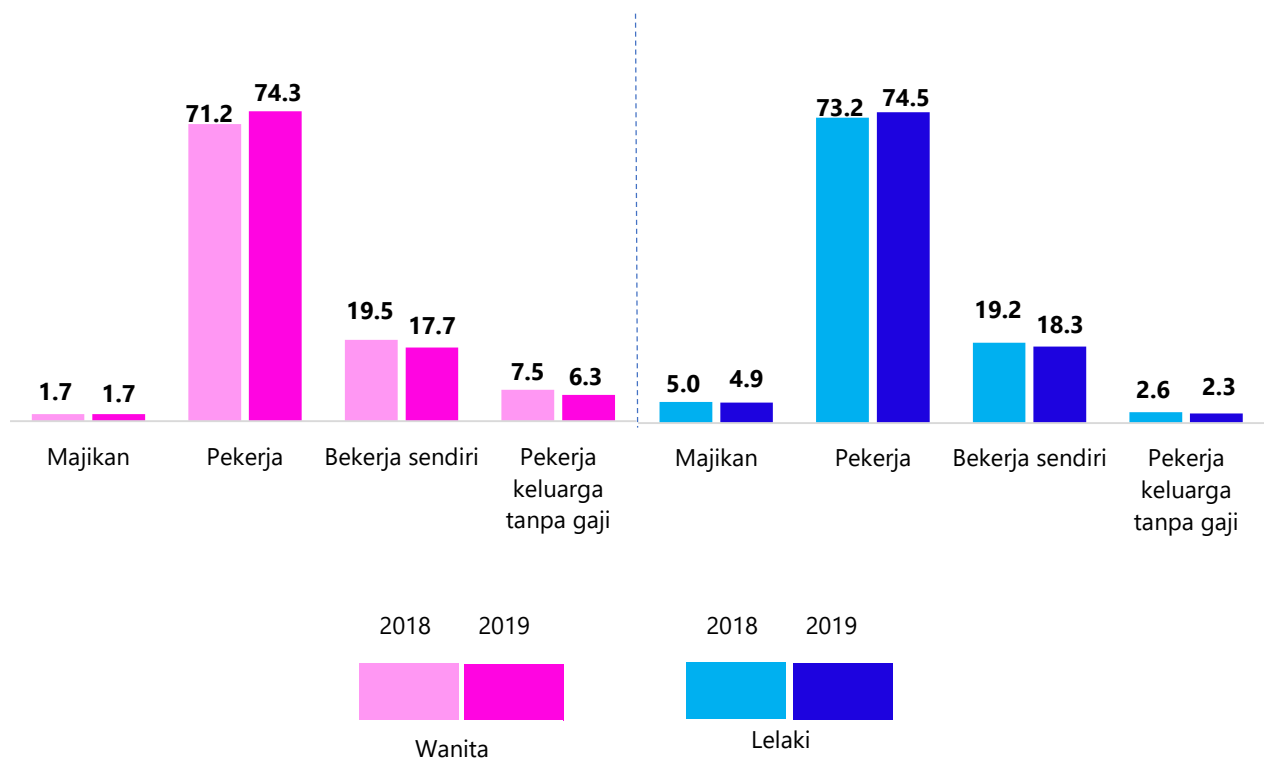
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2019, DOSM

c) Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan

Pekerja mencatatkan peningkatan di mana wanita dihitug daripada 71.2 peratus (2018) kepada 74.3 peratus (2019) sementara lelaki meningkat daripada 73.2 peratus menjadi 74.5 peratus pada tempoh yang sama.

Sebaliknya, wanita dan lelaki yang bekerja sendiri dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji merekodkan penurunan pada 2019 berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Carta 1: Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

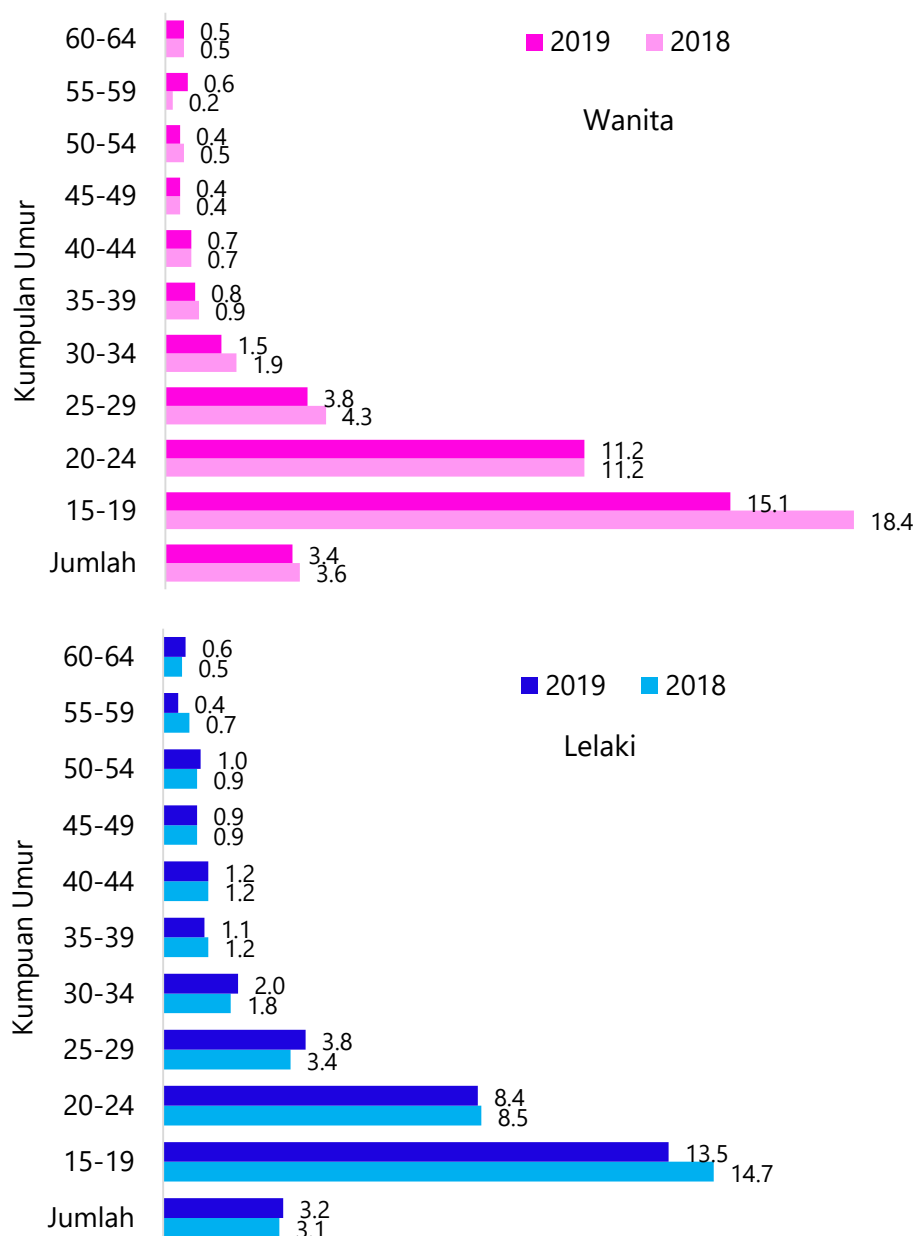


Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2019, DOSM

d) Kadar pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran bagi wanita pada 2019 berkurang 0.2 mata peratus kepada 3.4 peratus daripada 3.6 peratus pada 2018. Manakala kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki meningkat 0.1 mata peratus daripada 3.1 peratus (2018) kepada 3.2 peratus (2019). Ini menunjukkan lebih ramai lelaki yang menganggur berbanding wanita. Jurang kadar pengangguran paling besar antara wanita dan lelaki ialah pada kumpulan umur 20–24 tahun dengan perbezaan 2.8 mata peratus pada 2019.

Carta 2: Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019



Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2019, DOSM

e) Penggunaan internet

Penggunaan internet dalam kalangan wanita dan lelaki meningkat masing-masing kepada 82.4 peratus dan 85.9 peratus pada 2019 berbanding 2018. Ini menunjukkan semakin ramai yang telah mengakses kemudahan internet.

Paparan 5: Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut jantina, 2018 dan 2019

		2018	2019
Wanita		78.7%	82.4%
Lelaki		83.5%	85.9%

Sumber: Laporan Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, DOSM

DOMAIN 2: PENDIDIKAN

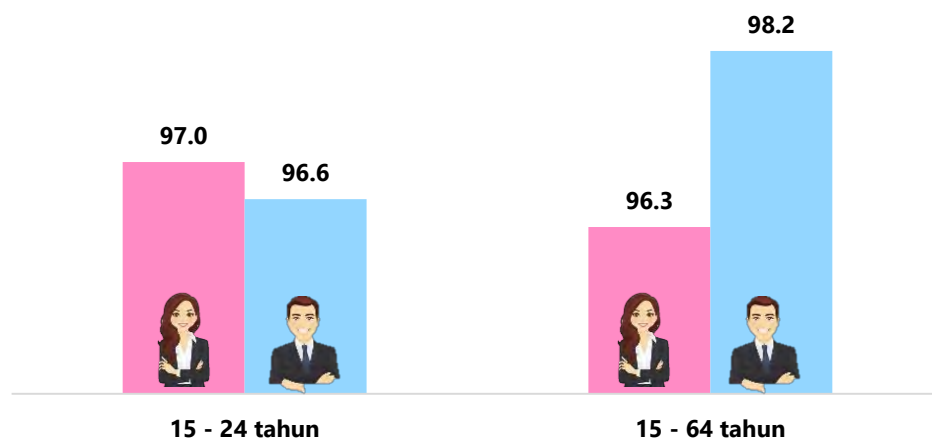
Domain ini merangkumi indikator berkaitan kadar literasi, enrolmen, indeks pariti gender dan bilangan staf akademik di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi.

a) Kadar literasi

Definisi literasi daripada UNESCO ialah kebolehan mengenal pasti, memahami, mentafsir reka bentuk, berkomunikasi serta belajar menggunakan bahan bercetak dan bertulis yang berkaitan dengan pelbagai konteks.

Kadar literasi wanita berusia 15 hingga 24 tahun ialah lebih tinggi pada 97.0 peratus berbanding lelaki 96.6 peratus pada 2019. Walau bagaimanapun, kadar literasi wanita berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun lebih rendah berbanding lelaki, masing-masing pada 96.3 peratus dan 98.2 peratus (Carta 3).

Carta 3: Kadar literasi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019



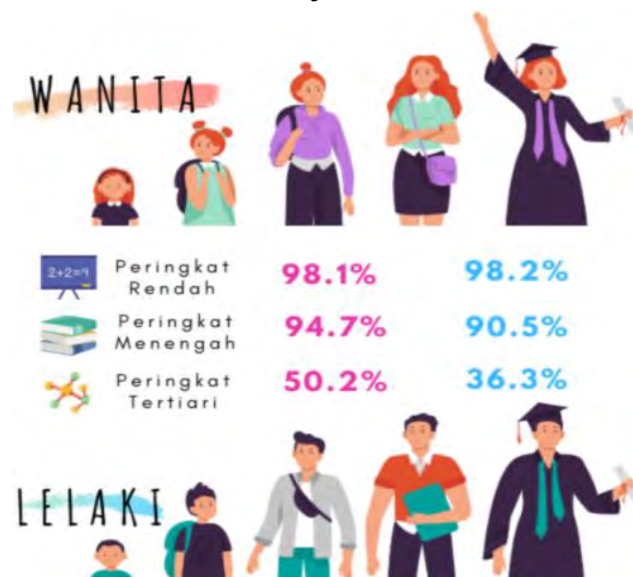
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2019, DOSM

b) Enrolmen

Secara keseluruhan, Wanita mendominasi lelaki dalam kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat pendidikan menengah dan tertiar. Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi wanita di peringkat rendah dan menengah masing-masing adalah 98.1 peratus dan 94.7 peratus. Sebaliknya, lelaki merekodkan 98.2 peratus dan 90.5 peratus.

Peluang dan perkembangan landskap pendidikan di Malaysia telah membawa dimensi baru. Di peringkat tertiar pula, wanita melebihi lelaki dengan 50.2 peratus berbanding lelaki, 36.3 peratus (Paparan 6).

Paparan 6: Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut peringkat pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019



Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

c) Indeks Pariti Gender

Menurut UNESCO, Nisbah kanak-kanak perempuan kepada lelaki (Indeks Pariti Gender) dalam pendidikan rendah, menengah dan pengajian tinggi adalah nisbah bilangan pelajar perempuan yang mendaftar di peringkat sekolah rendah, menengah dan pengajian tinggi dengan bilangan pelajar lelaki di setiap peringkat.

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 peringkat pendidikan menengah dan tertiar pada 2019, dengan nisbah yang paling tinggi pada peringkat tertiar.

Paparan 7: Indeks Pariti Gender, Malaysia, 2019

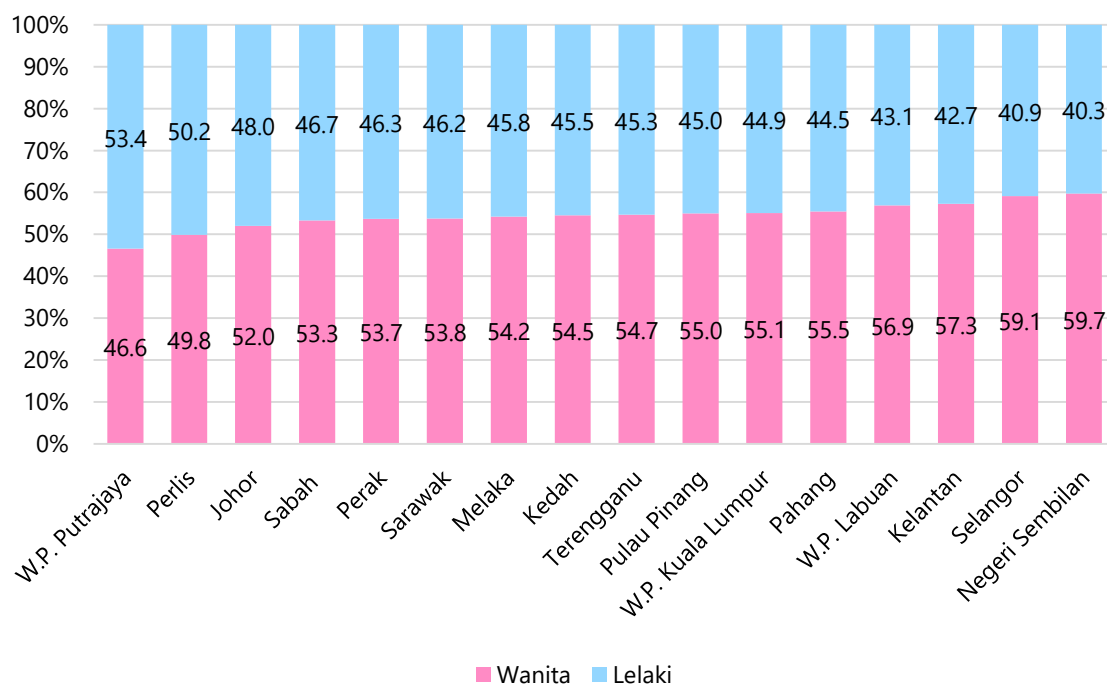


Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

d) Bilangan staf akademik di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi

Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi staf akademik wanita di Institut Pengajian Tinggi ialah Negeri Sembilan (59.7%), diikuti Selangor (59.1%) dan Kelantan (57.3%).

Carta 4: Peratusan staf akademik di institut pengajian tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, 2019



Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

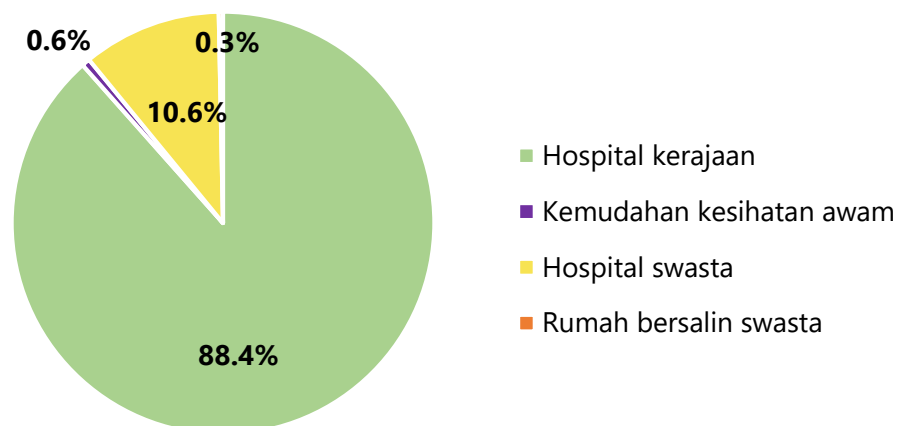
DOMAIN 3: KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

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

a) Kelahiran

Bilangan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di hospital kerajaan dan swasta pada 2019 ialah 99.6 peratus. Daripada peratusan ini, jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih tertinggi direkodkan di hospital kerajaan dengan 88.4 peratus.

Carta 5: Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih mengikut tempat, Malaysia, 2019



Sumber: Pusat Informatik Kesihatan, KKM

b) Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV

Terdapat 118 kes AIDS dan 394 kes HIV dilaporkan oleh wanita manakala 1,004 kes AIDS dan 3,170 kes HIV oleh lelaki pada 2019. Ini menunjukkan kes AIDS dan HIV bagi wanita jauh lebih rendah berbanding lelaki.

Paparan 8: Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV yang dilaporkan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019

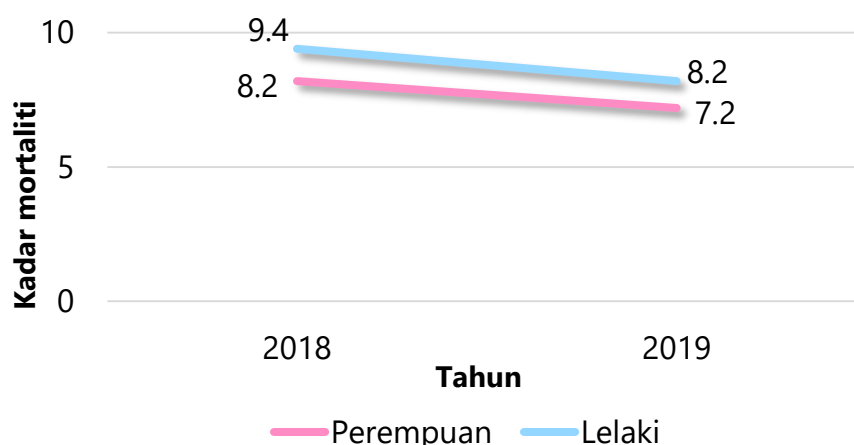
	AIDS	HIV
Wanita 	118	394
Lelaki 	1,004	3,170

Sumber: Pusat Informatik Kesihatan, KKM

c) Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun

Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun pada 2018 lebih rendah iaitu 8.2 berbanding 9.4 oleh kanak-kanak lelaki. Manakala, kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan dan lelaki kurang daripada 5 tahun pada 2019 masing-masing menurun kepada 7.2 dan 8.2.

Carta 6: Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak berumur kurang 5 Tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019



Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

d) Jangkaan hayat pada umur 10 tahun

Seorang kanak-kanak perempuan yang mencapai umur 10 tahun pada tahun 2018 dijangka akan hidup selama 67.9 tahun lagi manakala lelaki selama 63.0 tahun. Jangkaan hayat untuk kedua-dua jantina meningkat 0.1 tahun pada 2019. Ini menunjukkan wanita dijangka hidup lebih lama berbanding lelaki.

Paparan 9: Jangkaan hayat pada umur 10 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

	2018	2019 ^P
Perempuan 	67.9 tahun	68.0 tahun
Lelaki 	63.0 tahun	63.1 tahun

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, 2018-2020, DOSM

Nota:

^P permulaan

DOMAIN 4: KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

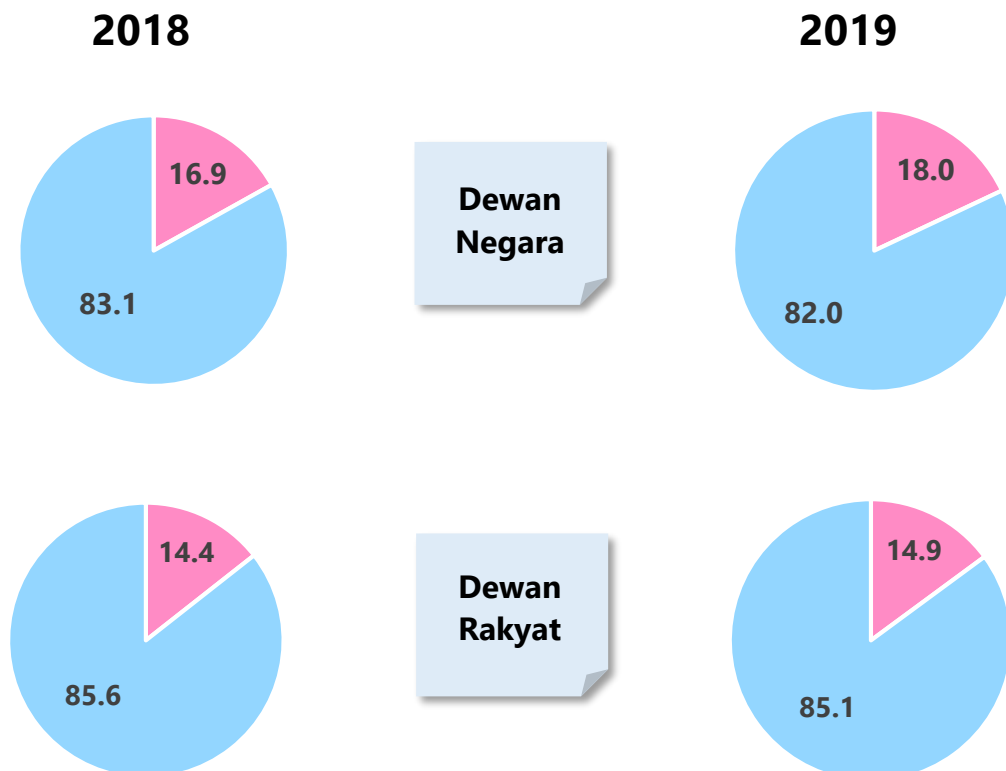
Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penguasaan wanita di parlimen, kehakiman dan unit beruniform (polis).

a) Parlimen

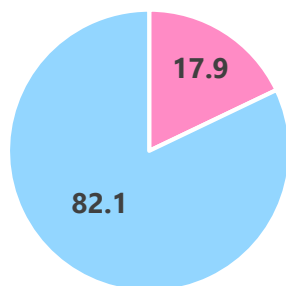
Peratusan wanita masih rendah berbanding lelaki dalam kedua-dua ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran. Wanita yang dipilih sebagai Senator di Dewan Negara meningkat sebanyak 1.1 mata peratus kepada 18.0 peratus sementara Dewan Rakyat meningkat 0.5 mata peratus kepada 14.9 peratus pada 2019.

Penglibatan wanita sebagai Menteri Kabinet masih sama pada 17.9 peratus pada 2018 dan 2019. Wanita sebagai Timbalan Menteri meningkat 0.6 mata peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Carta 7: Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

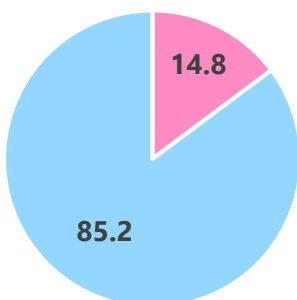
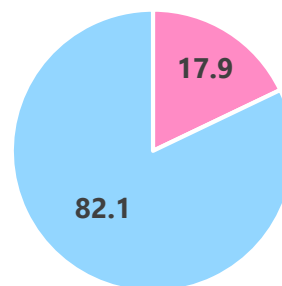


2018

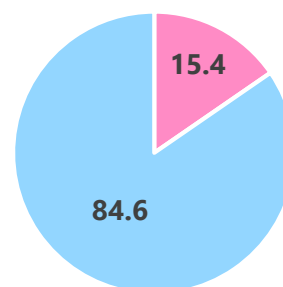


**Menteri
Kabinet**

2019



**Timbalan
Menteri**

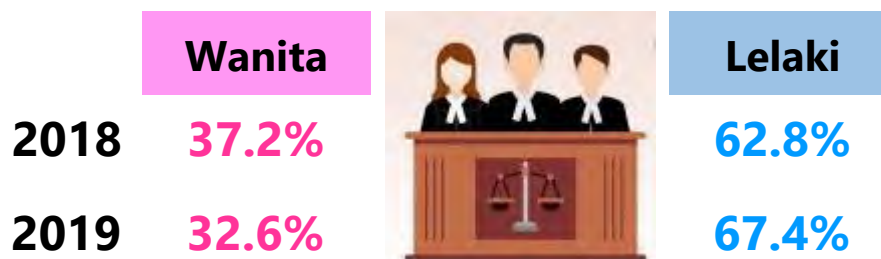


Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

b) Kehakiman

Peratusan hakim wanita di badan kehakiman Malaysia pada 2019 menunjukkan pengurangan sebanyak 4.6 mata peratus berbanding 2018. Sebaliknya, peratusan hakim lelaki mengalami peningkatan 4.6 mata peratus iaitu daripada 62.8 peratus kepada 67.4 peratus antara 2018 dan 2019.

Paparan 10: Peratusan hakim mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019



Sumber: Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

c) Unit Beruniform (Polis)

Pegawai polis wanita meningkat 0.2 mata peratus dari 13.0 peratus (2018) kepada 13.2 peratus (2019). Sebaliknya, jumlah pegawai polis lelaki menurun sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus daripada 87.0 peratus kepada 86.8 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Paparan 11: Anggota polis mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

		2018	2019
Wanita		13.0%	13.2%
Lelaki		87.0%	86.8%

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

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) Kes keganasan

Terdapat lebih banyak kes keganasan terhadap wanita berbanding lelaki. Kes keganasan rumah tangga terhadap wanita merekodkan bilangan kes tertinggi yang meningkat sebanyak 2.2 mata peratus daripada 3,947 kes (2018) kepada 4,034 kes (2019).

Sementara itu, keganasan rumah tangga terhadap lelaki meningkat 1.4 peratus daripada 1,474 kes kepada 1,495 kes dalam tempoh yang sama (Jadual 6).

Jadual 6: Bilangan kes keganasan terhadap wanita dan lelaki mengikut kes, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

Jenis kes	2018		2019	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
Keganasan rumahtangga	3,947	1,474	4,034	1,495
Rogol	1,327	0	1,453	0
Sumbang mahram	266	0	300	0
Cabul	872	14	1,064	15
Luar tabii	159	133	206	98
Gangguan seksual	253	28	287	21
Mengedar/ menunjukkan bahan lucah	33	0	50	14

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

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 2019 berkurang daripada 2,496 (2018) kepada 2,392 kes.

Paparan 12: Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20 – 24 tahun dan berkahwin di bawah umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019



Sumber: Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

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

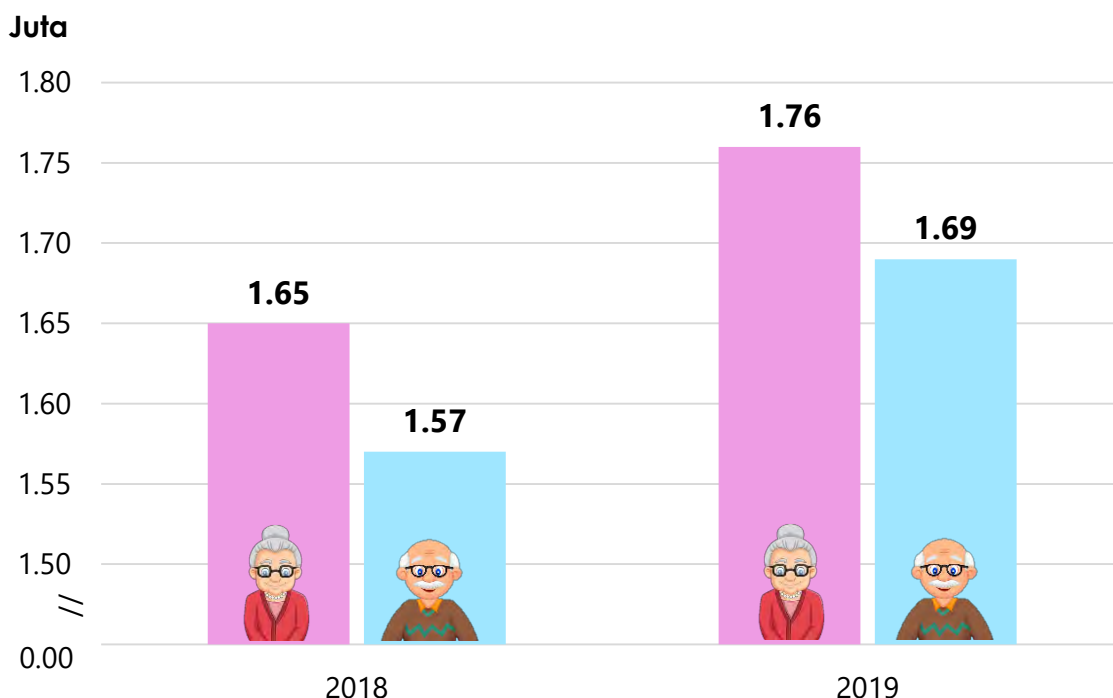
Domain ini meliputi indikator yang berkaitan dengan penduduk warga tua dan bantuan kepada orang tua.

a) Penduduk warga tua

Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih dikategorikan sebagai penduduk warga tua di Malaysia. Penduduk dalam kumpulan ini meningkat daripada 10.0 peratus (2018) kepada 10.3 peratus (2019). Seterusnya, penduduk wanita berumur 60 tahun dan lebih pada 2019 melebihi penduduk lelaki dengan perbezaan 70 ribu.

Menurut unjuran penduduk 2010-2040, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk pada tahun 2030 dengan populasi berusia 60 tahun dan lebih melebihi 15 peratus dari jumlah keseluruhan penduduk.

Carta 8: Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019



Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

b) Bantuan orang tua

Sejumlah 142,325 penerima bantuan orang tua berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada 2019, meningkat 5.9 mata peratus atau 7,864 penerima bantuan. Sabah kekal mendahului sebagai negeri yang paling tinggi menerima bantuan orang tua iaitu 20.1 peratus diikuti Sarawak (16.5%) dan Johor (9.7%).

Jadual 7: Bilangan penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

Negeri	2018 (%)	2019 (%)
MALAYSIA	134,461	142,325
Johor	9.4	9.7
Kedah	5.6	4.9
Kelantan	7.1	6.8
Melaka	5.6	5.3
Negeri Sembilan	6.7	6.2
Pahang	6.8	6.4
Perak	5.9	6.6
Perlis	0.9	1.0
Pulau Pinang	4.0	3.8
Sabah	18.4	20.1
Sarawak	16.4	16.5
Selangor	7.9	7.5
Terengganu	3.1	2.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2.1	2.0
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM)

Nota:

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

DOMAIN 7: PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA

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

Penerima bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana

Tidak banyak pengeluaran bantuan kewangan untuk mangsa bencana pada tahun 2019 (RM6.8 juta) berbanding 2018 (RM25.9 juta). Kedah, Pulau Pinang dan Sabah adalah antara negeri yang menerima bantuan kewangan berjumlah lebih daripada RM1 juta pada tahun 2019.

Jadual 8: Jumlah bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019

Negeri	(RM '000)	
	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	25,924.8	6,761.3
Johor	502.5	196.8
Kedah	2,318.5	1,102.0
Kelantan	4,498.0	47.5
Melaka	0.0	314.5
Negeri Sembilan	10.0	20.5
Pahang	1,856.0	326.0
Perak	351.0	90.0
Perlis	550.0	307.0
Pulau Pinang	5,471.8	1,131.5
Sabah	2,093.0	1,856.5
Sarawak	6,434.0	786.0
Selangor	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	1,840.0	583.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur¹	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)

Nota:

¹ termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

DOMAIN 8: KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN

Domain ini memaparkan maklumat berkaitan penglibatan wanita dalam badan beruniform.

Anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara

Penyertaan wanita dalam Angkatan Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara masih di bawah 10 peratus pada tahun 2019. Sebaliknya, lelaki menguasai 90 peratus dari jumlah penyertaan dalam Angkatan Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara. Penyertaan wanita adalah yang tertinggi di Angkatan Tentera Laut dengan (9.5%) diikuti oleh Angkatan Tentera Darat (8.1%) dan Angkatan Tentera Udara (6.5%) pada tahun 2019.

Jadual 9: Peratusan anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019

Badan Beruniform	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	9,325	8.1	105,410	91.9
Tentera Darat	6,670	8.1	75,212	91.9
Tentera Laut	1,666	9.5	15,926	90.5
Tentera Udara	989	6.5	14,272	93.5

Sumber: Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

DOMAIN 9: PELARIAN

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

a) Kanak-kanak

Sejumlah 45,968 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang terdiri daripada 47.7 peratus perempuan dan 52.3 peratus lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 18,473 perempuan dan 20,162 lelaki.

Jadual 10: Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019

Negara asal	Jumlah	Kanak-kanak perempuan		Kanak-kanak lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	45,968	21,947	47.7	24,021	52.3
Myanmar	38,635	18,473	47.8	20,162	52.2
Pakistan	2,227	1,038	46.6	1,189	53.4
Sri Lanka	347	176	50.7	171	49.3
Yemen	792	380	48.0	412	52.0
Somalia	1,124	586	52.1	538	47.9
Syria	838	391	46.7	447	53.3
Iraq	418	199	47.6	219	52.4
Afghanistan	1,047	454	43.4	593	56.6
Palestine	219	103	47.0	116	53.0
Iran	61	30	49.2	31	50.8
Lain-lain	260	117	45.0	143	55.0

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Orang dewasa

Sejumlah 132,621 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang terdiri daripada 26.0 peratus wanita dan 74.0 lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 28,035 wanita dan 87,102 lelaki.

Jadual 11: Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019

Negara asal	Jumlah	Wanita		Lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	132,621	34,516	26.0	98,105	74.0
Myanmar	115,137	28,035	24.3	87,102	75.7
Pakistan	4,368	1,760	40.3	2,608	59.7
Sri Lanka	1,556	490	31.5	1,066	68.5
Yemen	2,876	668	23.2	2,208	76.8
Somalia	2,170	1,306	60.2	864	39.8
Syria	2,449	707	28.9	1,742	71.1
Iraq	893	341	38.2	552	61.8
Afghanistan	1,431	660	46.1	771	53.9
Palestin	589	137	23.3	452	76.7
Iran	377	144	38.2	233	61.8
Lain-lain	775	268	34.6	507	65.4

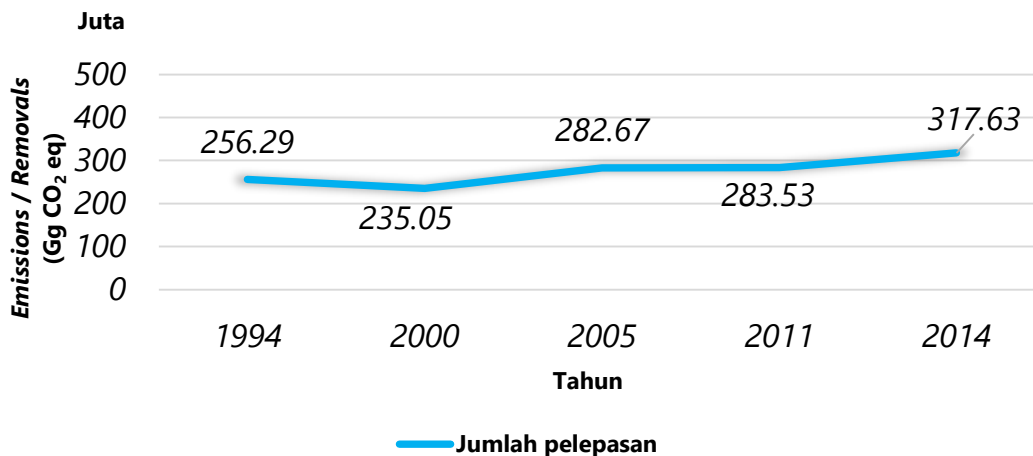
Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

DOMAIN 10: ALAM SEKITAR DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

Siri Masa Pelepasan Gas Rumah Kaca

Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca pada 2014 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 35.1 peratus kepada 317,626.83 Gg CO₂ eq berbanding 235,047.55 Gg CO₂ eq pada 2000.

Carta 9: Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, 1994 -2014



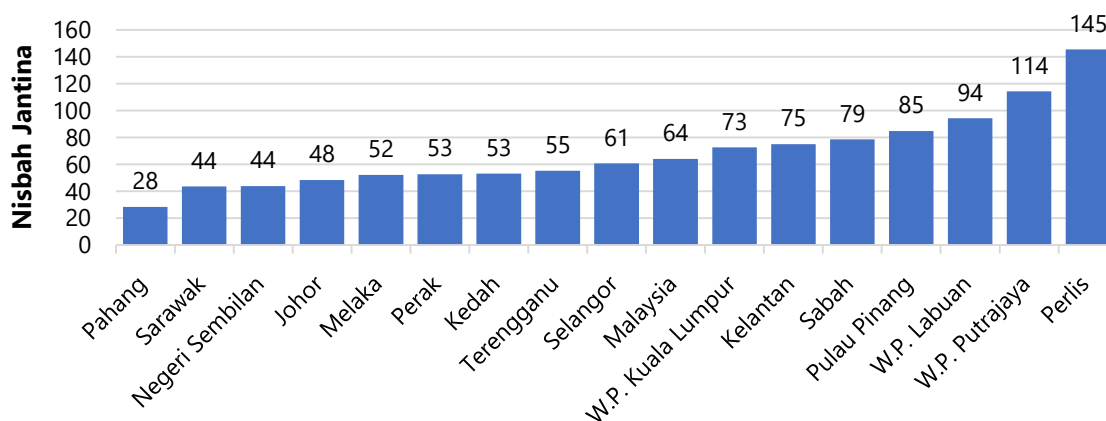
Sumber: Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air

DOMAIN 11: MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA

Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan warganegara mengikut negeri, 2019

Perlis mencatatkan bilangan wanita kepada lelaki tertinggi dengan nisbah 145 perempuan untuk setiap 100 lelaki. Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya dengan 114 wanita setiap 100 lelaki.

Carta 10: Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, 2019



Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

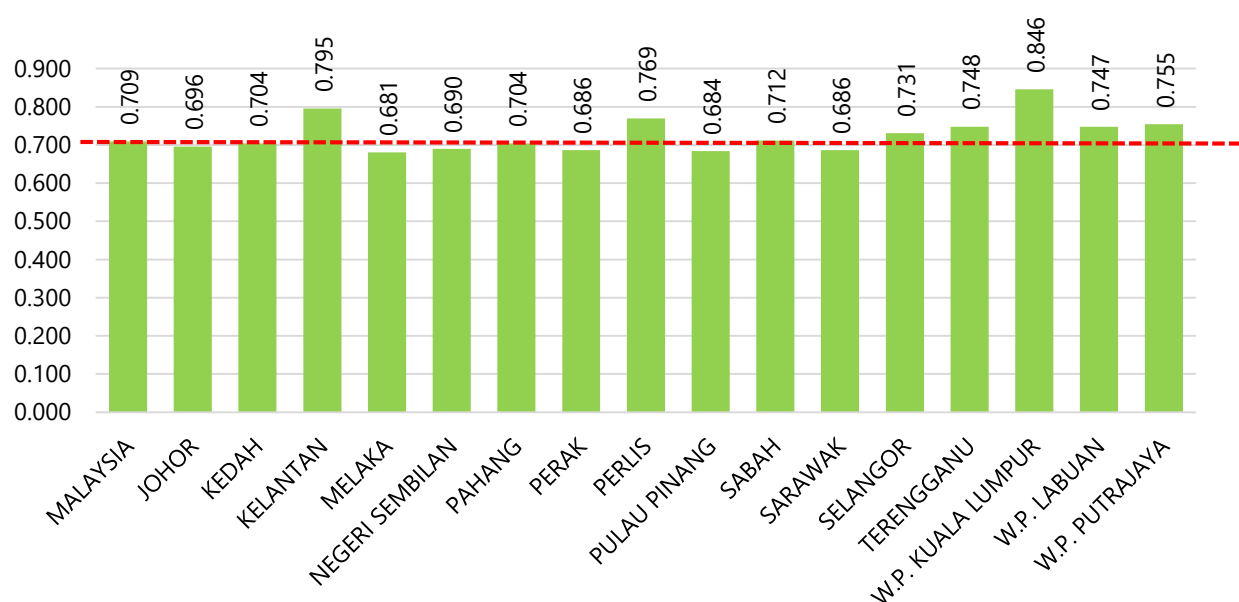
INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) MENGIKUT NEGERI TAHUN 2019

Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (W.P. Kuala Lumpur) merekodkan Indeks Jurang Gender tertinggi di Malaysia pada tahun 2019.

DOSM memperkenalkan MGGI mengikut negeri pada tahun 2019 untuk pertama kalinya bagi penerbitan kali ini. Skor MGGI adalah berbeza antara 16 negeri di Malaysia dan berdasarkan empat sub-indeks iaitu penyertaan dan peluang ekonomi, pencapaian pendidikan, kesihatan dan kehidupan serta penguasaan politik.

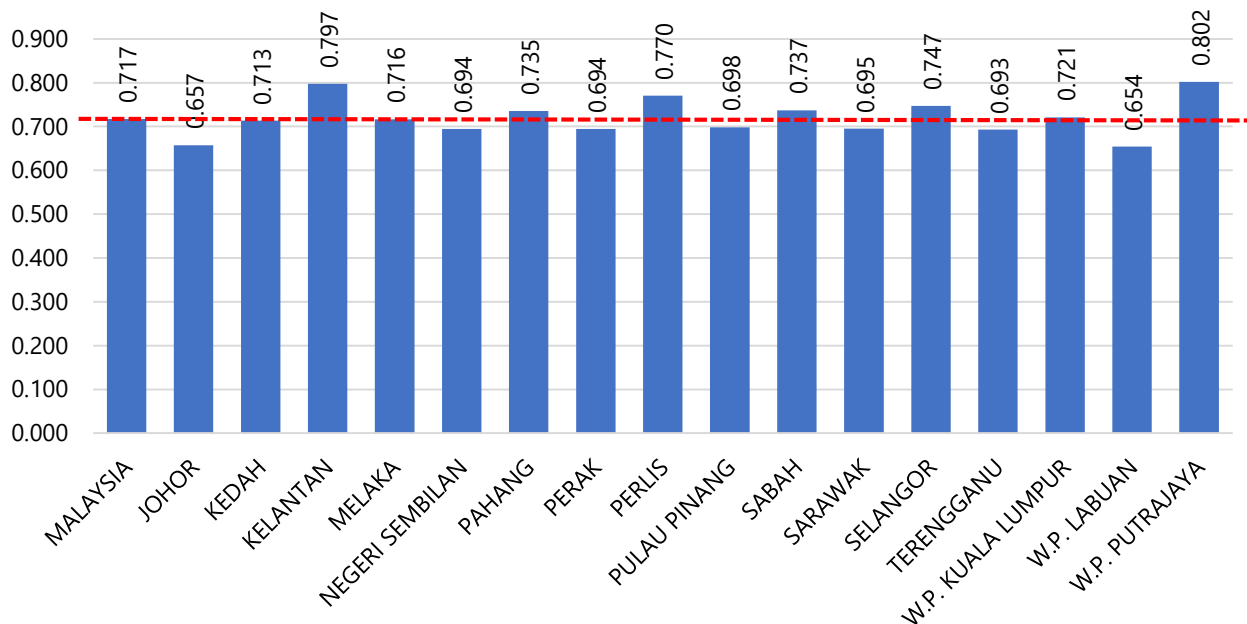
W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor MGGI yang tertinggi pada tahun 2019 dengan skor 0.846, diikuti oleh Kelantan (skor 0.795) dan Perlis mencatatkan skor 0.769 (carta 11).

Carta 11: Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) mengikut negeri, 2019



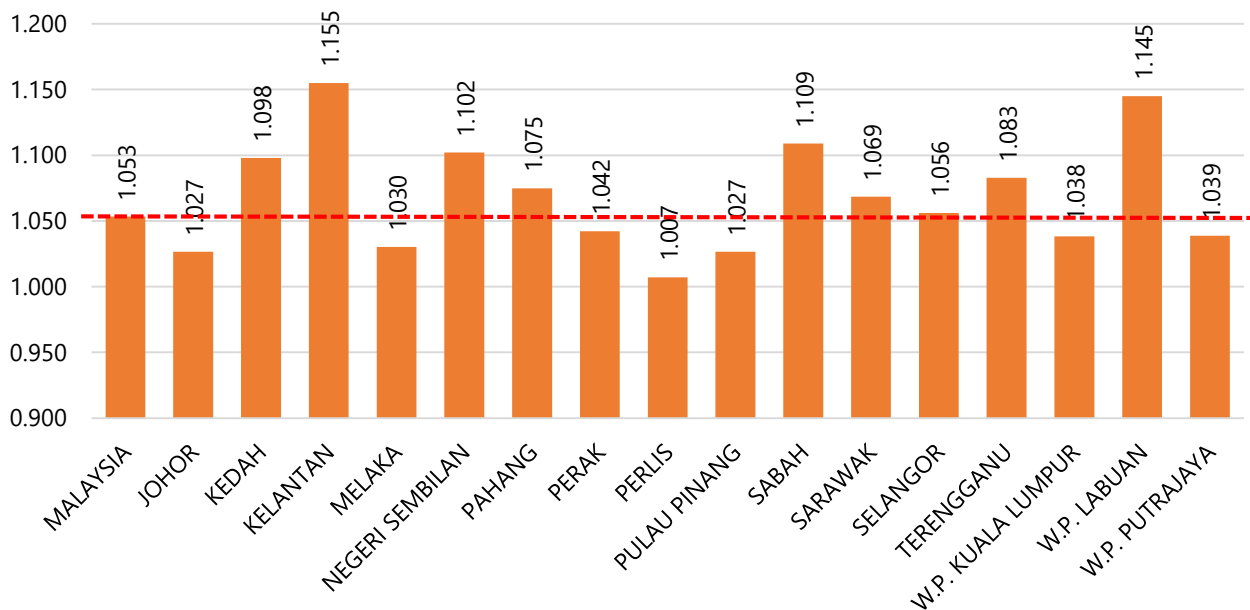
Pada tahun 2019, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.802, diikuti oleh Kelantan (skor 0.797) dan Perlis hanya mencatatkan (skor 0.770) bagi sub-indeks peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi. Ini bermaksud, wanita memainkan peranan utama dalam menyumbang kepada sektor ekonomi dengan menyertai bahagian dan peluang aktiviti ekonomi yang mampu menambah baik status kewangan wanita tersebut (carta 12).

Carta 12: Skor MGGI mengikut negeri 2019 bagi indikator Peluang dan penyertaan



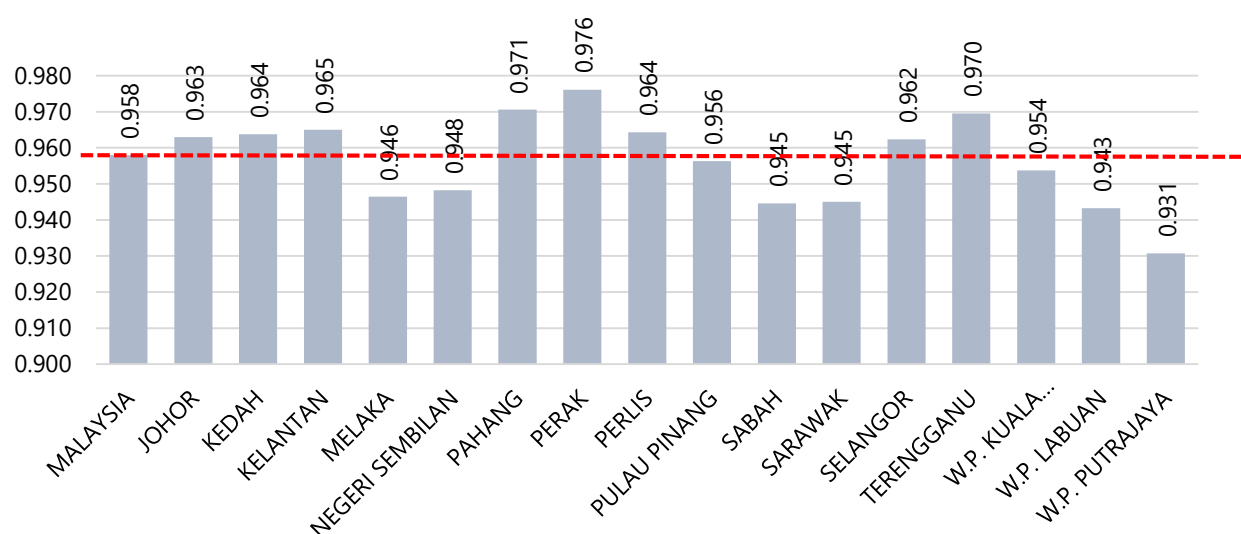
Pendidikan membantu wanita dalam meningkatkan kebolehan diri dan membantu dalam membuat keputusan yang lebih baik dalam hidup. Dari segi pencapaian pendidikan (carta 13), Kelantan merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 1.155, diikuti W.P. Labuan (skor 1.145) dan Sabah (skor 1.109) pada tahun 2019.

Carta 13: Skor MGGI mengikut negeri 2019 bagi indikator Pencapaian pendidikan



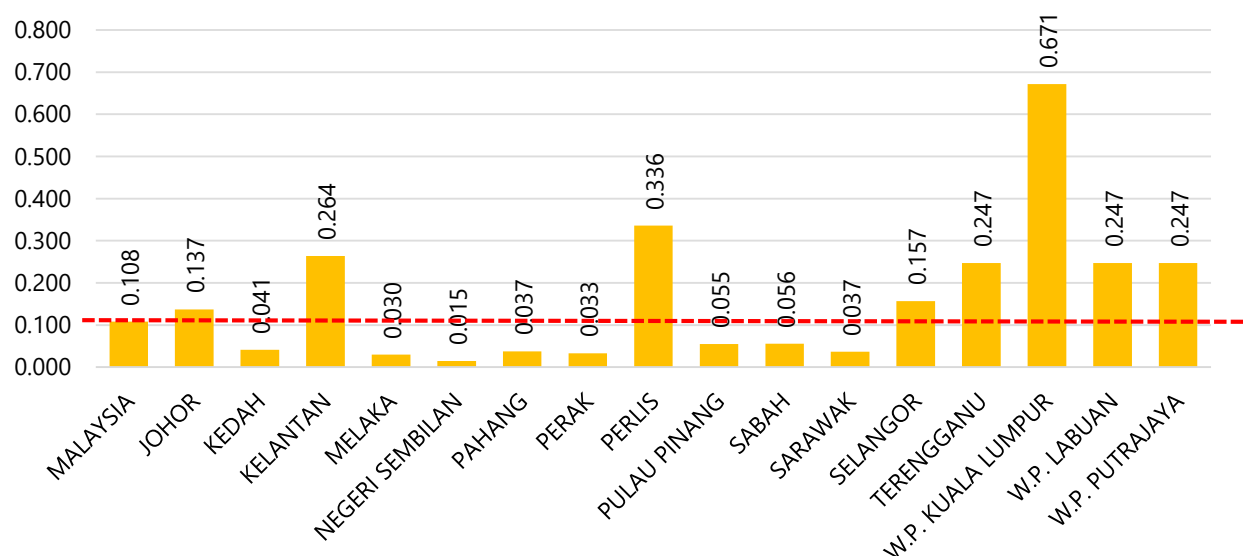
Secara keseluruhan bagi skor kesihatan dan kehidupan, Perak mencatatkan skor yang paling tinggi iaitu 0.976 diikuti Pahang (skor 0.971) dan Terengganu (skor 0.970) pada tahun 2019. Malaysia telah membuktikan melalui kredibilitinya dalam menyediakan penjagaan kesihatan yang terbaik untuk wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan melalui pemberian vaksin, pengenalan program kesihatan ibu dan pelbagai insentif perubatan (carta 14).

Carta 14: Skor MGGI mengikut negeri 2019 bagi indikator Kesihatan dan kehidupan



Di peringkat negeri, Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN) diambil kira pada sub-indeks penguasaan politik. Berdasarkan carta 15, W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.671 diikuti oleh Perlis (skor 0.336) dan Kelantan (skor 0.264) pada tahun 2019.

Carta 15: Skor MGGI 2019 mengikut negeri bagi indikator Penguasaan politik





SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2020 shows the gender-related indicators as a measurement of gender equality.

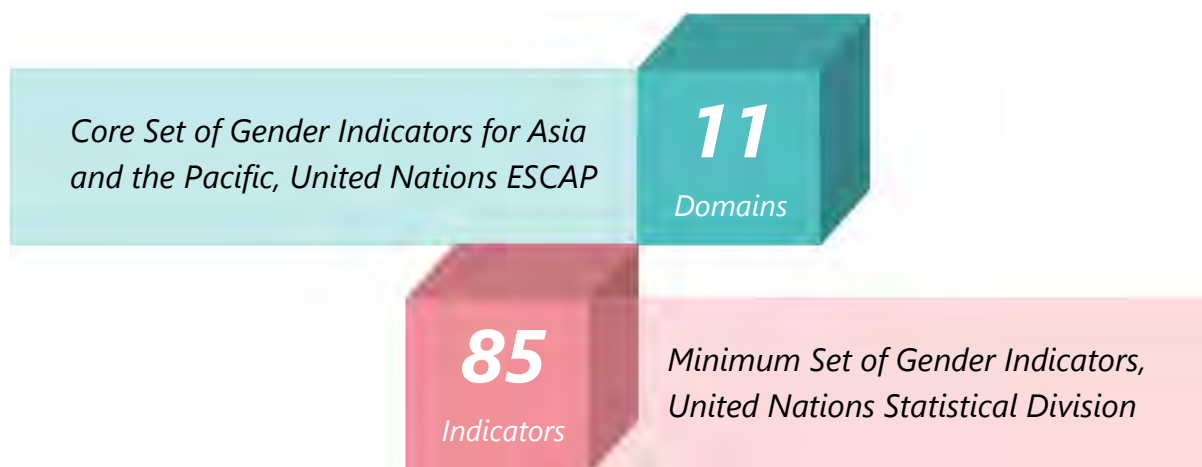
What are the selected domains?

NO.	DOMAIN	INDICATOR
1	<i>Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources</i>	24
2	<i>Education</i>	18
3	<i>Health and related services</i>	20
4	<i>Public life and decision making</i>	8
5	<i>Human rights of women and girls</i>	5
6	<i>Social protection (special focus: population ageing)</i>	2
7	<i>Disaster risk reduction</i>	1
8	<i>Peace and security</i>	2
9	<i>Refugees</i>	2
10	<i>Environment and climate changes</i>	1
11	<i>International Migration</i>	2
TOTAL		85

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

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

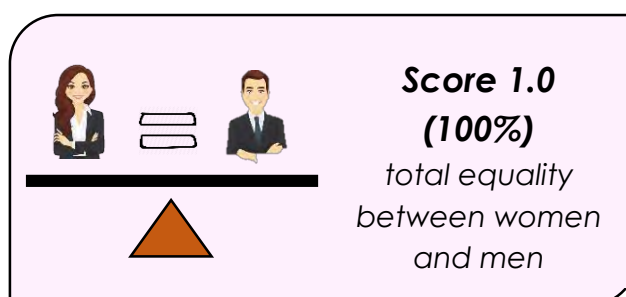
Exhibit 1: Content of Statistics of Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2020



2. MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI)

World Economic Forum (WEF) has 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 gender gap.



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 2019 comprises four sub-indices and 14 variables.

Exhibit 2: Gender Gap Index, Malaysia, 2019

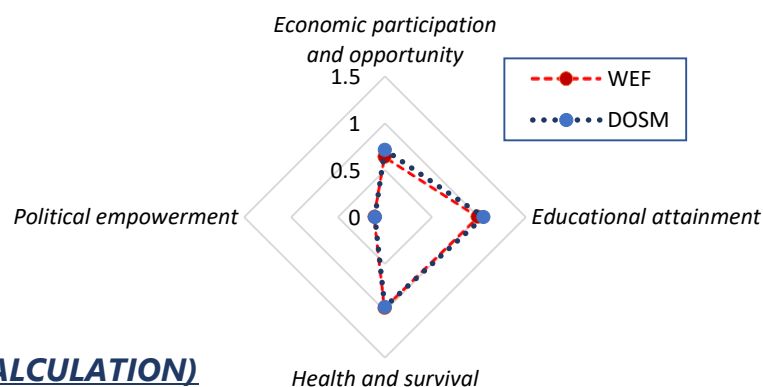
Sub-index	DOSM	WEF
<i>Economic participation and opportunity</i>	0.717	0.639
<i>Educational attainment</i>	1.053	0.989
<i>Health and survival</i>	0.958	0.974
<i>Political empowerment</i>	0.108	0.108
Malaysia Gender Gap Index	0.709	0.677

MGGI score calculated by DOSM:

0.709

(0.0 = imparity)

(1.0 = parity)

**SCORE BY SUB-INDICES (DOSM CALCULATION)**

	Ranking	Score	0.00	1.00	2.00
<i>Economic participation and opportunity</i>	52	0.717			
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>		0.688			
<i>*Wage equality for similar work</i>		0.744			
<i>Estimated earned income</i>		0.941			
<i>Legislators, senior officials and managers</i>		0.303			
<i>Professional and technical workers</i>		0.797			
<i>Educational attainment</i>	1	1.053			
<i>Literacy rate</i>		0.981			
<i>Enrolment in primary education</i>		0.999			
<i>Enrolment in secondary education</i>		1.047			
<i>Enrolment tertiary education</i>		1.386			
<i>Health and survival</i>	145	0.958			
<i>Sex ratio at birth</i>		0.933			
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>		1.069			
<i>Political empowerment</i>	117	0.108			
<i>Women in Parliament</i>		0.175			
<i>Women in ministerial positions</i>		0.218			
<i>Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)</i>		0.000			

*Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2020

The gender gap recorded a slight decrease in 2019 as compared to 2018. The MGGI score in 2018 increased 0.014 as compared to 2017, while the MGGI score in 2019 declined 0.002 as compared to 2018 (Table 1). Only the political empowerment sub-index recorded an increase in 2019 with a score of 0.108.

The education sub-index shows that women's achievement has surpassed men with a score of 1.053 in 2019. For the health and survival sub-index, there was still a gap of 0.042 to achieve gender equality. The largest gap was for the political empowerment sub-index with a score of 0.108 in 2019.

Table 1: Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score time series, 2017-2019

Sub- index	2017	2018	2019
Economic participation and opportunity	0.726	0.727	0.717
Educational attainment	1.040	1.054	1.053
Health and survival	0.961	0.958	0.958
Political empowerment	0.061	0.106	0.108
MGGI score	0.697	0.711	0.709

Based on Global Gender Gap Report 2020 released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Malaysia ranked 104th out of 153 countries with a score of 0.677, and 13th out of 20 East Asia and Pacific countries. Based on MGGI score of 0.709, Malaysia's position improved to 73 out of 153 countries in Global Gender Gap Report 2020. Meanwhile, in the list of East Asia and Pacific countries, Malaysia ranked sixth (Table 2).

Table 2: Ranking of East Asia and the Pacific countries based on Gender Gap Index score, 2019

Country	Position	Score
New Zealand	6	0.799
Philippines	16	0.781
Lao PDR	43	0.731
Australia	44	0.731
Singapore	54	0.724
Thailand	77	0.708
Mongolia	79	0.706
Indonesia	85	0.700
Viet Nam	87	0.700
Cambodia	89	0.694
Brunei Darussalam	95	0.686
Fiji	103	0.678
Malaysia	104	0.677
China	106	0.676
South Korea	108	0.672
Myanmar	114	0.665
Timor-Leste	117	0.662
Japan	121	0.652
Vanuatu*	126	0.638
Papua New Guinea*	127	0.635

**MGGI:
0.709**

Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2020

Notes: * New countries in Global Gender Gap

3. SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

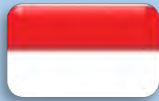
The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of women in Malaysia (2019) was relatively lower than other countries with 55.6 per cent. The United Kingdom (UK) recorded the highest female LFPR with 72.8 per cent, followed by Australia 72.5 per cent and Japan 69.8 per cent (Table 3).

The literacy rate of women aged 15 to 64 years in Malaysia was 96.3 per cent. Four countries recorded 99.0 per cent namely the United States of America (USA), UK, Japan and Australia (Table 3).

Births attended by skilled health personnel staff in Malaysia in 2019 was 99.6 per cent, at par with other selected countries.

The representation of women in Parliament was lower at 14.9 per cent as compared to UK (32.0%), Australia (30.5%) and Philippines (28.0%).

Table 3: Comparison of Malaysia with selected countries for selected gender indicators, 2019

	Malaysia 	Singapore 	Indonesia 	Philippines 
Total population (million)	32.5	5.8	267.7	106.7
Sex ratio (female/male)	0.94	0.91	0.99	0.99
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	55.6	69.1	54.3	47.7
Literacy rate for women (15-64 years) (%)	96.3	95.9	94.0	98.2
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.6	99.6	93.6	84.4
Women in Parliament (%)	14.9	23.0	17.4	28.0

	USA 	UK 	Japan 	Australia 
Total population (million)	327.1	67.1	127.2	24.9
Sex ratio (female/male)	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.01
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	66.8	72.8	69.8	72.5
Literacy rate for women (15-64 years) (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.1	99.0	99.8	97.0
Women in Parliament (%)	23.6	32.0	10.1	30.5

Source: Global Gender Gap Report, 2020 except Malaysia

4. POPULATION OF MALAYSIA

POPULATION BY SEX

At a glance, Malaysia's population in 2019 was estimated at 32.5 million persons, where women and girl's population covering 15.7 million people or 48.3 per cent. Meanwhile, men comprised 16.8 million or 51.7 per cent from the overall population.

Table 4: Population of Malaysia by sex, 2017 – 2019

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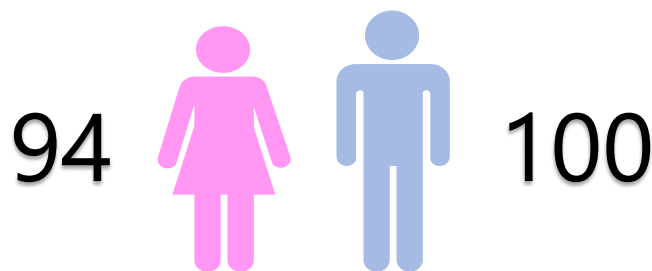
Year	Total	Male	Female
2017	32,022.6	16,542.7	15,479.8
2018	32,382.3	16,721.4	15,660.8
2019	32,523.0	16,764.9	15,758.2

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

SEX RATIO

The sex ratio refers to the number of females per 100 males; a value greater than 100 indicates there are more females than males. In 2019, The sex ratio for Malaysia was 94 females per 100 males.

Exhibit 3: Female to male ratio, Malaysia, 2019



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

5. SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

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

This domain includes indicators related to poverty, employed persons, percentage of employed persons by status in employment, unemployment rate and internet usage.

a) Poverty

The incidence of poverty has improved from 2016 to 2019. Women recorded an improvement from 8.5 per cent to 5.2 per cent while men from 7.4 per cent to 5.7 per cent.

Exhibit 4: Incidence of poverty by sex, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

		2016 ^r	2019
Women		8.5%	5.2%
Men		7.4%	5.7%

Note:

^r Revised

Source: Report on Household Expenditure Survey Malaysia, DOSM

b) Employed persons

Both women and men in Labour force participation rate (LFPR) experienced the same increment rate at 0.4 percentage point. LFPR for women increased from 55.2 per cent (2018) to 55.6 per cent (2019). Meanwhile, LFPR for men increased from 80.4 per cent (2018) to 80.8 per cent in 2019.

Table 5: Employed persons by sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

Year	Women 		Men 	
	Employed persons	LFPR (%)	Employed persons	LFPR (%)
2018	5,734.2	55.2	9,041.8	80.4
2019	5,871.0	55.6	9,202.4	80.8

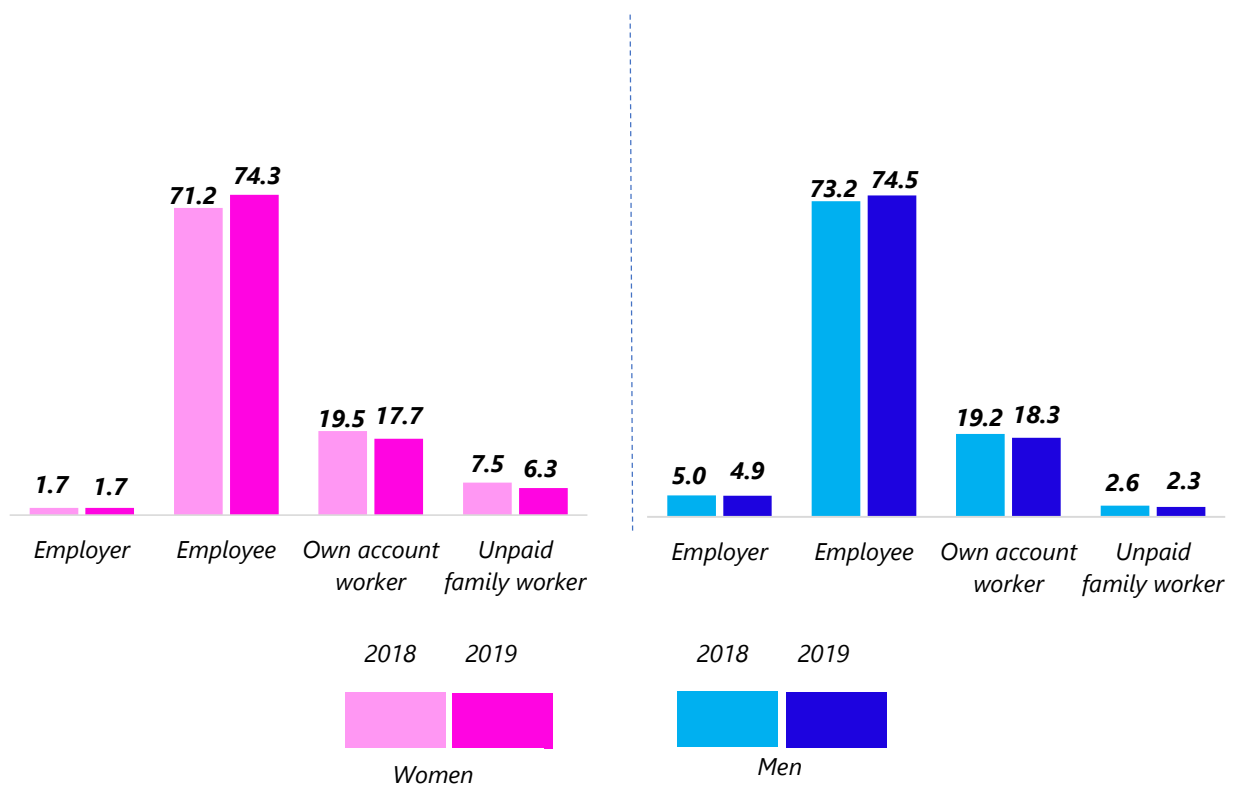
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2019, DOSM

c) Percentage of employed persons by status in employment

Employee recorded an increase where women counted from 71.2 per cent (2018) to 74.3 per cent (2019) while men rose from 73.2 per cent to 74.5 per cent during the same period.

On the contrary, women and men as Own account worker and Unpaid family worker dropped as compared to the previous year.

Chart 1: Percentage of employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

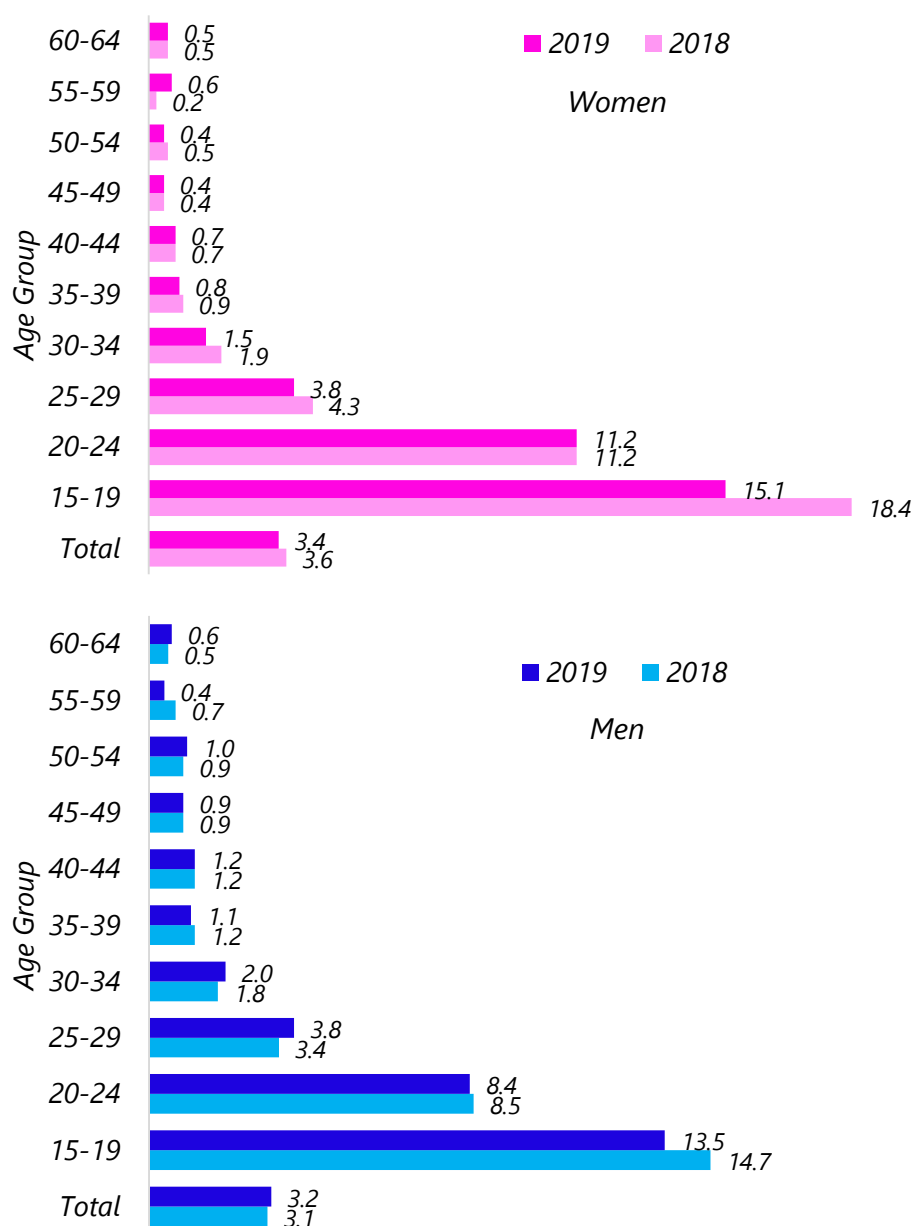


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2019, DOSM

d) Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate for women in 2019 decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.4 per cent from 3.6 per cent in 2018. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for men increased 0.1 percentage points from 3.1 per cent (2018) to 3.2 per cent (2019). This indicates more men were unemployed as compared to women. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate gap between women and men has widened for the age group of 20-24 years, with a difference of 2.8 percentage points in 2019.

Chart 2: Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2019, DOSM

e) Internet usage

Internet usage between both women and men increased to 82.4 per cent and 85.9 per cent in 2019 as compared to 2018. This indicates more people have access to internet facilities.

Exhibit 5: Percentage of internet users by sex, 2018 and 2019

		2018	2019
Women		78.7%	82.4%
Men		83.5%	85.9%

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report, DOSM

DOMAIN 2: EDUCATION

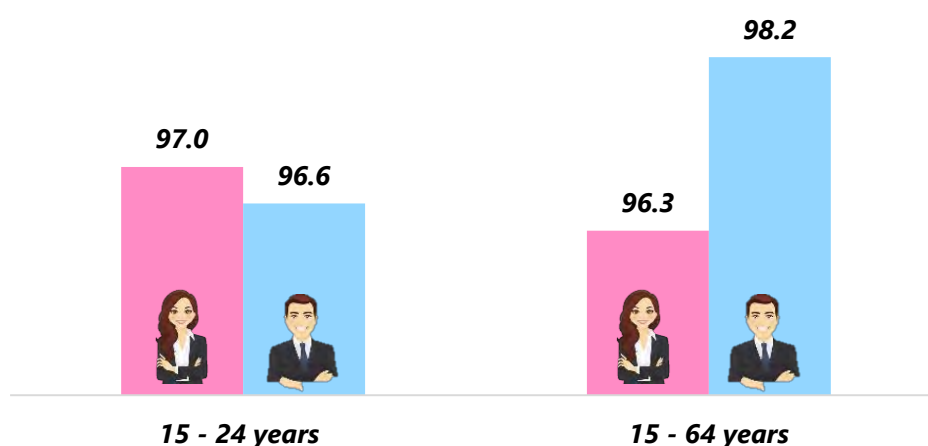
This domain includes indicators related to literacy rate, enrolment, gender parity index and number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institutions.

a) Literacy rate

The definition of literacy from UNESCO refers to the ability to identify, understand, interpret design, communicate as well as learn to use printed and written materials relating to a variety of contexts.

The literacy rate of women aged 15 to 24 years was higher at 97.0 per cent as compared to men 96.6 per cent in 2019. In contrast, the literacy rate for women aged 15 to 64 years old was lower than men at 96.3 per cent and 98.2 per cent respectively (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Literacy rate by sex, Malaysia, 2019



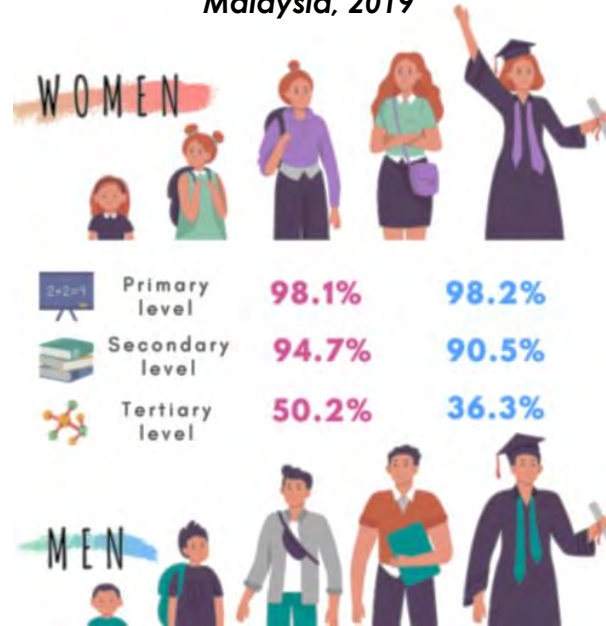
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2019, DOSM

b) Enrolment

Overall, women still dominate the gross enrolment rate than men in secondary and tertiary levels of education. The gross enrolment rate for women in primary and secondary levels were 98.1 per cent and 94.7 per cent. In contrast, men recorded 98.2 per cent and 90.5 per cent respectively.

The opportunities and expansion of the education landscape in Malaysia have brought into a new dimension. At tertiary level, women outnumbered men with 50.2 per cent as compared to men with 36.3 per cent (Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6: Gross enrolment rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2019



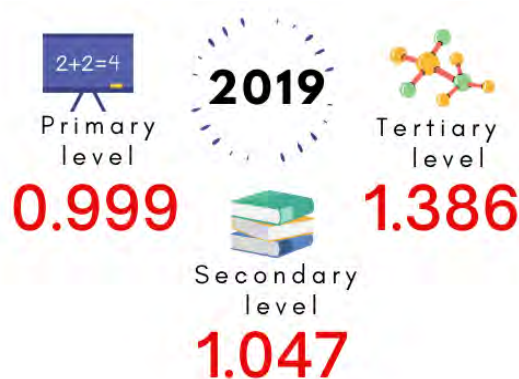
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

c) Gender Parity Index

According to UNESCO, the Ratio of girls to boys (Gender Parity Index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

The Gender Parity Index measures equality between women and men. Gender parity is achieved when gross enrolment rate for women and men equals to one (1). Women already surpassed men at the secondary and tertiary education levels in 2019, with the highest parity at the tertiary level.

Exhibit 7: Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2019

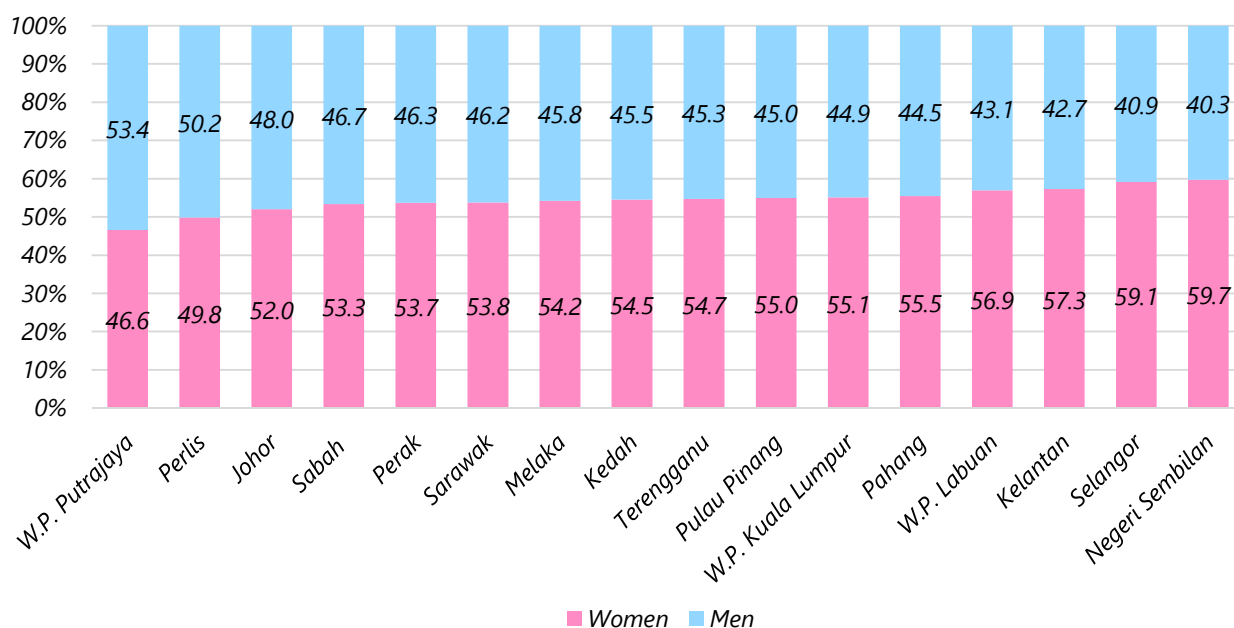


Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

d) Number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institutions

The top three states that recorded a higher percentage of women academic staff in Higher Education Institutions were Negeri Sembilan (59.7%), followed by Selangor (59.1%) and Kelantan (57.3%).

Chart 4: Percentage of academic staff in Higher Education Institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019



Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

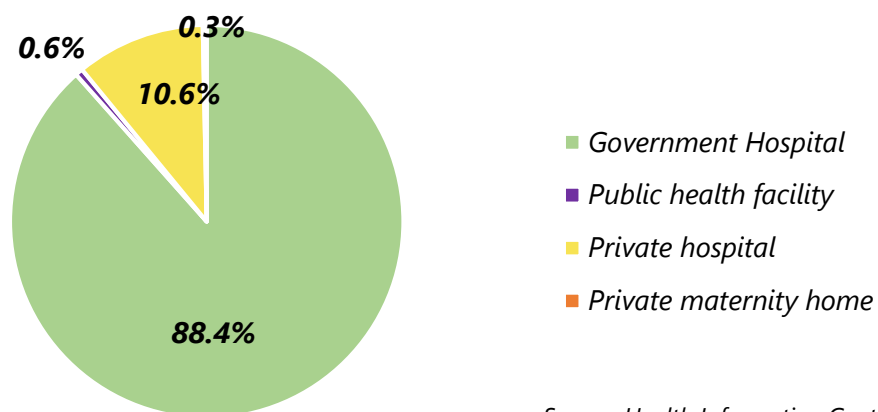
DOMAIN 3: HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

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

a) Birth

The number of deliveries attended by trained personnel in both government and private hospitals in 2019 were 99.6 per cent. From this percentage, the highest number of deliveries attended by trained personnel was recorded by government hospitals with 88.4 per cent.

Chart 5: Percentage of deliveries attended by trained personnel by place, Malaysia, 2019



Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

b) Number of AIDS and HIV cases

There were 118 AIDS and 394 HIV cases were reported for women, while 1,004 AIDS and 3,170 HIV cases for men in 2019. This indicates that AIDS and HIV cases among women were significantly lower than men.

Exhibit 8: Number of AIDS and HIV cases reported by sex, Malaysia, 2019

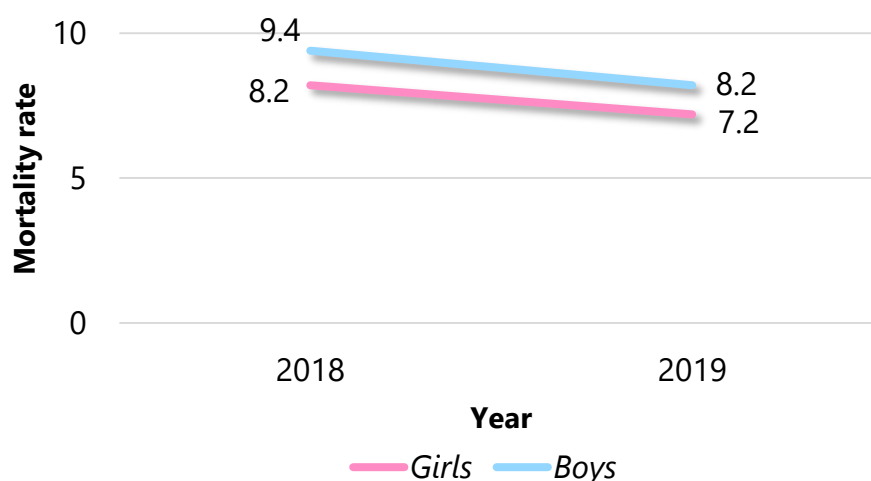
		AIDS	HIV
Women		118	394
Men		1,004	3,170

Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

c) Under-5 mortality rate

The under-5 mortality rate for girls in 2018 was lower at 8.2 as compared to 9.4 for boys. Meanwhile, under-5 mortality rate for both girls and boys in 2019 decreased to 7.2 and 8.2 respectively.

Chart 6: Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019



Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

d) Life expectancy at 10 years old

A girl at the age of 10 in 2018 is expected to live for another 67.9 years while boys for another 63.0 years. Life expectancy for both girls and boys increased by 0.1 years in 2019. This indicates that girls are expected to live longer than boys.

Exhibit 9: Life expectancy at 10 years old by sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019 ^p
Girls 	67.9 years	68.0 years
Boys 	63.0 years	63.1 years

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, 2018-2020, DOSM

Note:

^p preliminary

DOMAIN 4: PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

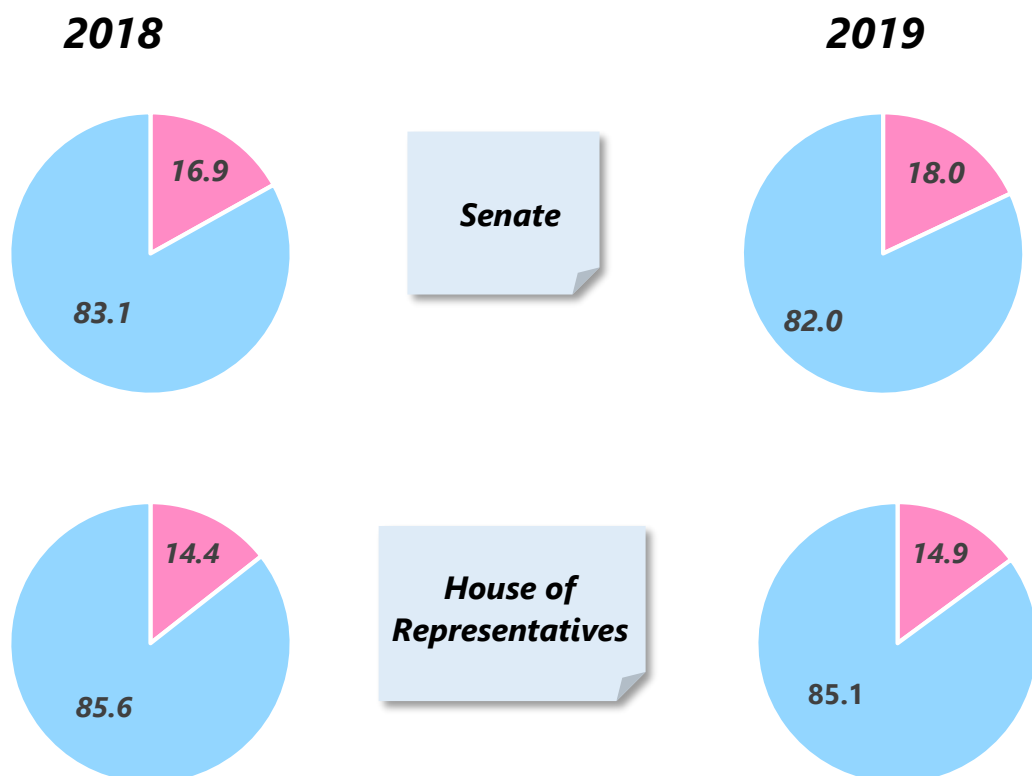
This domain includes indicators related to women in parliament, judicial and uniformed units (police).

a) Parliament

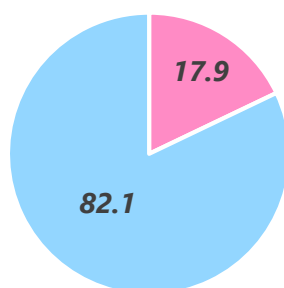
The percentage of women in both parliamentarians and members of the administration was still lower than men. Women elected as Senator increased by 1.1 percentage points to 18.0 per cent while women elected member of House Representatives increased by 0.5 percentage points to 14.9 per cent in 2019.

The involvement of women as Cabinet Ministers remained unchanged at 17.9 per cent in 2018 and 2019. Women as Deputy Ministers increased 0.6 percentage points over the same period.

Chart 7: Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

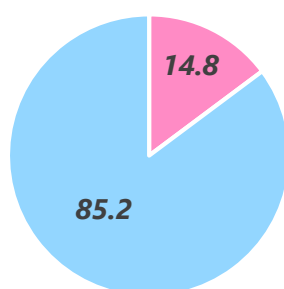
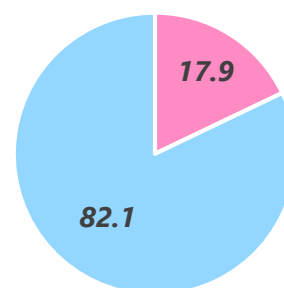


2018

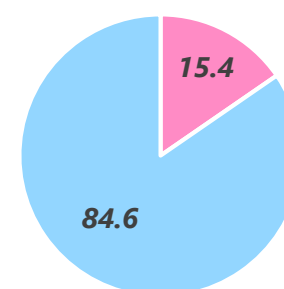


Cabinet Minister

2019



Deputy Minister



Source: Parliament of Malaysia

b) Judicial

The percentage of female judges in the Malaysian judiciary in 2019 dropped by 4.6 percentage points as compared to 2018. Conversely, the percentage of male judges inclined by 4.6 percentage points from 62.8 per cent to 67.4 per cent.

Exhibit 10: Percentage of judges by sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019



Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

c) Uniformed units (Police)

The number of female police officers increased by 0.2 percentage points from 13.0 per cent (2018) to 13.2 per cent (2019). In contrast, the number of male police officers decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 87.0 per cent to 86.8 per cent in the same period.

Exhibit 11: Police personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

		2018	2019
Women		13.0%	13.2%
Men		87.0%	86.8%

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

DOMAIN 5: HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

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

a) Violence cases

There was more violence against women (VAW) cases as compared to men. Domestic VAW recorded the highest number of cases which rose 2.2 percentage points from 3,947 cases (2018) to 4,034 cases (2019).

Meanwhile, domestic violence against men increased 1.4 per cent from 1,474 cases to 1,495 cases during the same period (Table 6).

Table 6: Number of violence against women and men by type of cases, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

Type of cases	2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Domestic violence	3,947	1,474	4,034	1,495
Rape	1,327	0	1,453	0
Incest	266	0	300	0
Molest	872	14	1,064	15
Unnatural	159	133	206	98
Sexual disorder	253	28	287	21
Distribute/display pornographic material	33	0	50	14

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

b) Marriages under the age of 18 years old

The number of marriages under 18 years old for non-Muslim women aged 20–24 years old decreased from 2,496 in 2018 to 2,392 in 2019.

Exhibit 12: Number of non-Muslim women aged 20 - 24 years old and married under 18 years old, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019



Source: National Registration Department

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

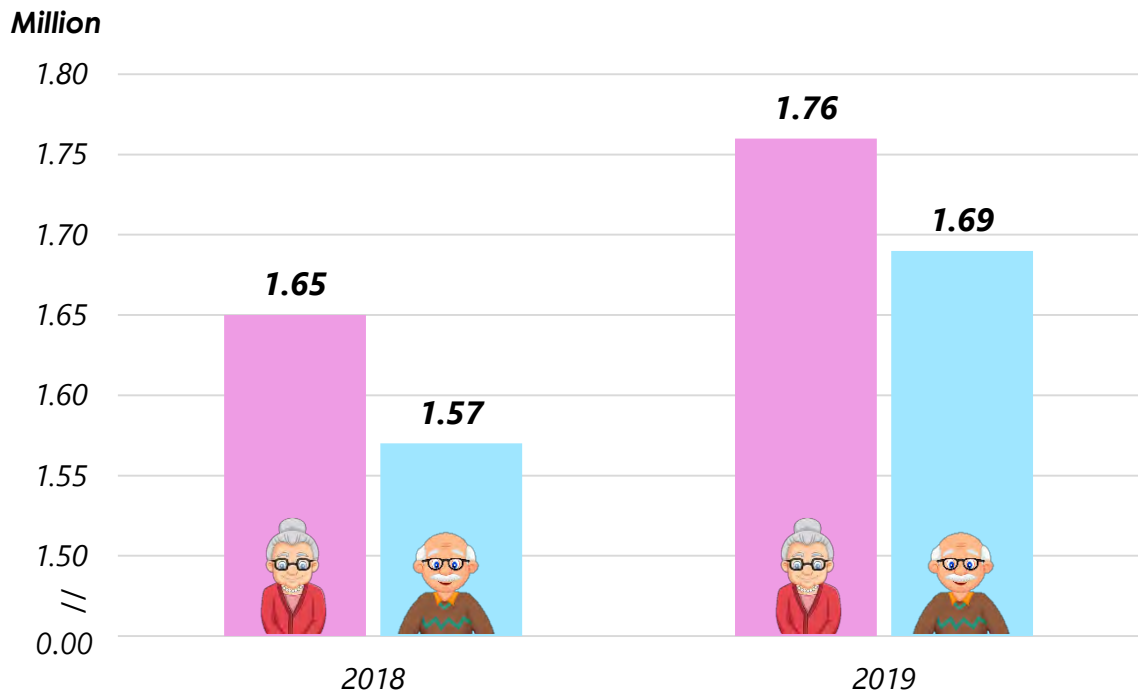
This domain includes indicators related to the elderly population and assistance to the elderly.

a) Old-age population

The population of 60 years and over is categorised as the old-age population in Malaysia. This group grew from 10.0 per cent (2018) to 10.3 per cent (2019). Furthermore, the number of females above 60 years and over in 2019 exceeding the male population by 70 thousand.

According to the population projection 2010-2040, Malaysia is expected to become an ageing nation in 2030 with the population aged 60 years and over surpassing 15 per cent of the total population.

Chart 8: Population aged 60 years and above by sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

b) Elderly Beneficiaries

There were 142,325 elderly beneficiaries registered with the Department of Social Welfare in 2019, rose 5.9 percentage points or 7,864 beneficiaries. Sabah remained with the highest number of elderly beneficiaries with 20.1 per cent, followed by Sarawak (16.5%) and Johor (9.7%).

Table 7: Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

State	2018 (%)	2019 (%)
MALAYSIA	134,461	142,325
Johor	9.4	9.7
Kedah	5.6	4.9
Kelantan	7.1	6.8
Melaka	5.6	5.3
Negeri Sembilan	6.7	6.2
Pahang	6.8	6.4
Perak	5.9	6.6
Perlis	0.9	1.0
Pulau Pinang	4.0	3.8
Sabah	18.4	20.1
Sarawak	16.4	16.5
Selangor	7.9	7.5
Terengganu	3.1	2.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2.1	2.0
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2

Source: Department of Social Welfare (JKM)

Note:

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

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

There was less disbursement of financial assistance for disaster victims in 2019 (RM6.8 million) as compared to 2018 (RM25.9 million). Kedah, Pulau Pinang and Sabah were among the states that received financial assistance amounting to more than RM1 million in 2019.

Table 8: Amount of financial assistance for the disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019

	(RM '000)	
State	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	25,924.8	6,761.3
Johor	502.5	196.8
Kedah	2,318.5	1,102.0
Kelantan	4,498.0	47.5
Melaka	0.0	314.5
Negeri Sembilan	10.0	20.5
Pahang	1,856.0	326.0
Perak	351.0	90.0
Perlis	550.0	307.0
Pulau Pinang	5,471.8	1,131.5
Sabah	2,093.0	1,856.5
Sarawak	6,434.0	786.0
Selangor	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	1,840.0	583.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur¹	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0

Source: National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)

Note:

¹ includes W.P. Putrajaya

DOMAIN 8: PEACE AND SECURITY

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

Army, Navy and Air Force Personnel

The participation of women in Army, Navy and Air Force still recorded below 10 per cent in 2019. In contrast, men comprised more than 90 per cent in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Women participation was the highest in the Navy (9.5%). This is followed by Army (8.1%) and Air Force (6.5%).

Table 9: Percentage of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2019

Uniformed Units	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	9,325	8.1	105,410	91.9
Army	6,670	8.1	75,212	91.9
Navy	1,666	9.5	15,926	90.5
Air Force	989	6.5	14,272	93.5

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

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 45,968 children asylum-seekers and refugees, which comprised 47.7 per cent girls and 52.3 per cent boys. The highest children asylum-seekers and refugees were from Myanmar with 18,473 girls and 20,162 boys.

Table 10: Number of children asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2019

Country of origin	Total	Girls		Boys	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	45,968	21,947	47.7	24,021	52.3
Myanmar	38,635	18,473	47.8	20,162	52.2
Pakistan	2,227	1,038	46.6	1,189	53.4
Sri Lanka	347	176	50.7	171	49.3
Yemen	792	380	48.0	412	52.0
Somalia	1,124	586	52.1	538	47.9
Syria	838	391	46.7	447	53.3
Iraq	418	199	47.6	219	52.4
Afghanistan	1,047	454	43.4	593	56.6
Palestine	219	103	47.0	116	53.0
Iran	61	30	49.2	31	50.8
Others	260	117	45.0	143	55.0

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Adult

There was a total of 132,621 adult asylum-seekers and refugees for adult, which comprised 26.0 per cent women and 74.0 per cent of men. The highest adult asylum-seekers and refugees for adult was from Myanmar with 28,035 women and 87,102 men.

Table 11: Number of adult's asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2019

Country of origin	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	132,621	34,516	26.0	98,105	74.0
Myanmar	115,137	28,035	24.3	87,102	75.7
Pakistan	4,368	1,760	40.3	2,608	59.7
Sri Lanka	1,556	490	31.5	1,066	68.5
Yemen	2,876	668	23.2	2,208	76.8
Somalia	2,170	1,306	60.2	864	39.8
Syria	2,449	707	28.9	1,742	71.1
Iraq	893	341	38.2	552	61.8
Afghanistan	1,431	660	46.1	771	53.9
Palestine	589	137	23.3	452	76.7
Iran	377	144	38.2	233	61.8
Others	775	268	34.6	507	65.4

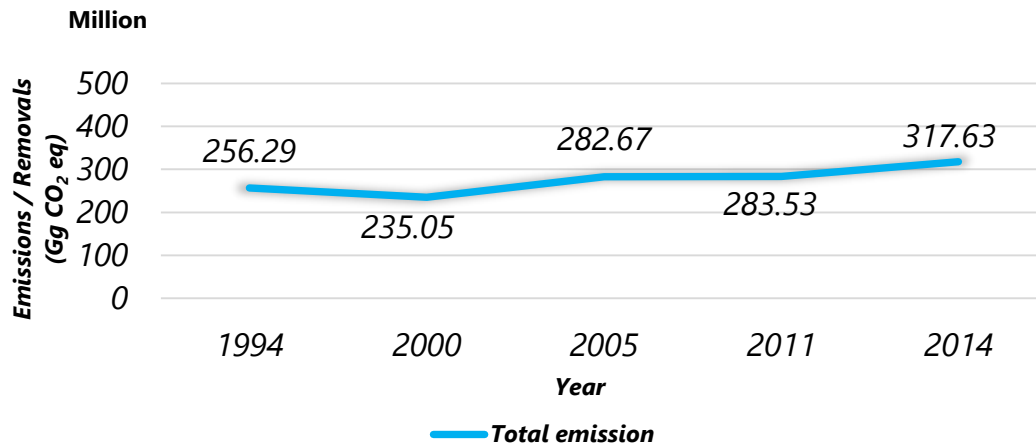
Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

DOMAIN 10: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Greenhouse Gas Emission

Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2014 recorded increment with 35.1 per cent to 317,626.83 Gg CO₂ eq as compared to 235,047.55 Gg CO₂ eq in 2000.

Chart 9: Greenhouse gas emission 1994-2014



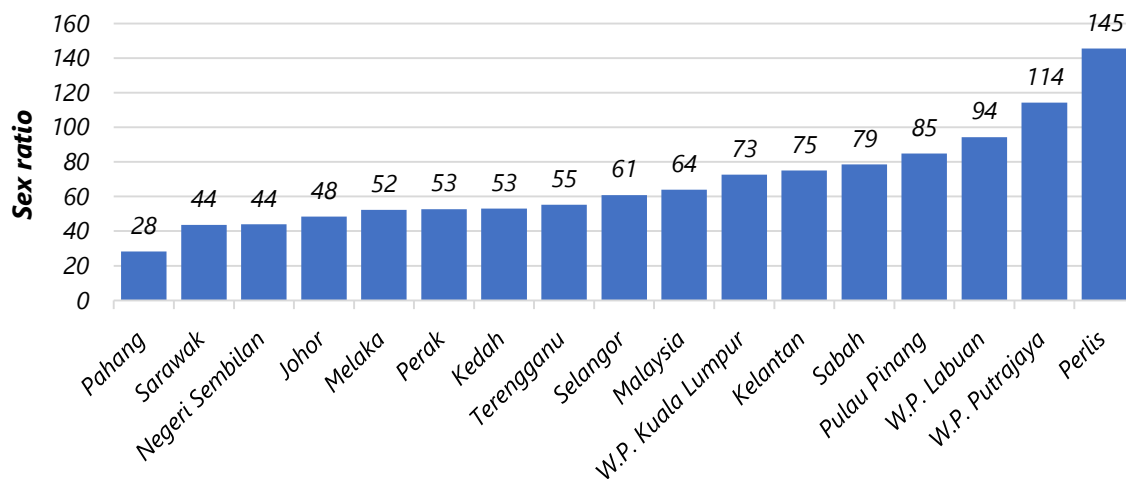
Source: Minister of Environment and Water

DOMAIN 11: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Ratio of female to male Non-citizen, by states, 2019

Perlis recorded the highest female to male with a ratio of 145 females per 100 males. This is followed by W.P. Putrajaya with 114 females per 100 males.

Chart 10: Ratio of female to male Non-Citizen, by state, 2019



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

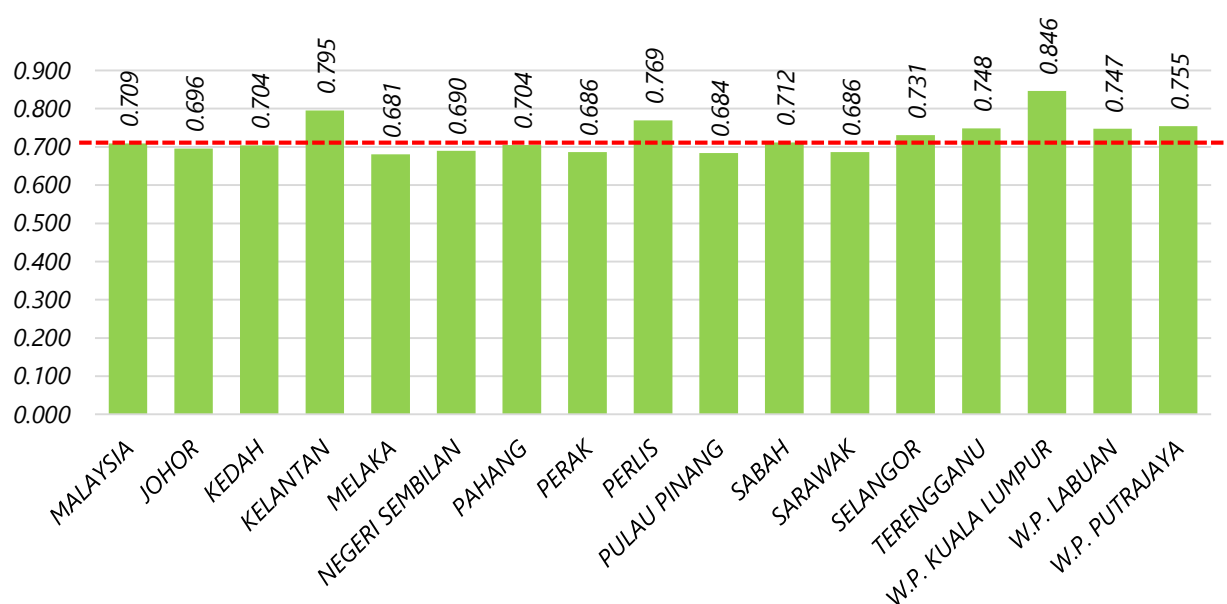
MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) BY STATE YEAR 2019

Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (W.P. Kuala Lumpur) recorded the highest Gender Gap Index in 2019.

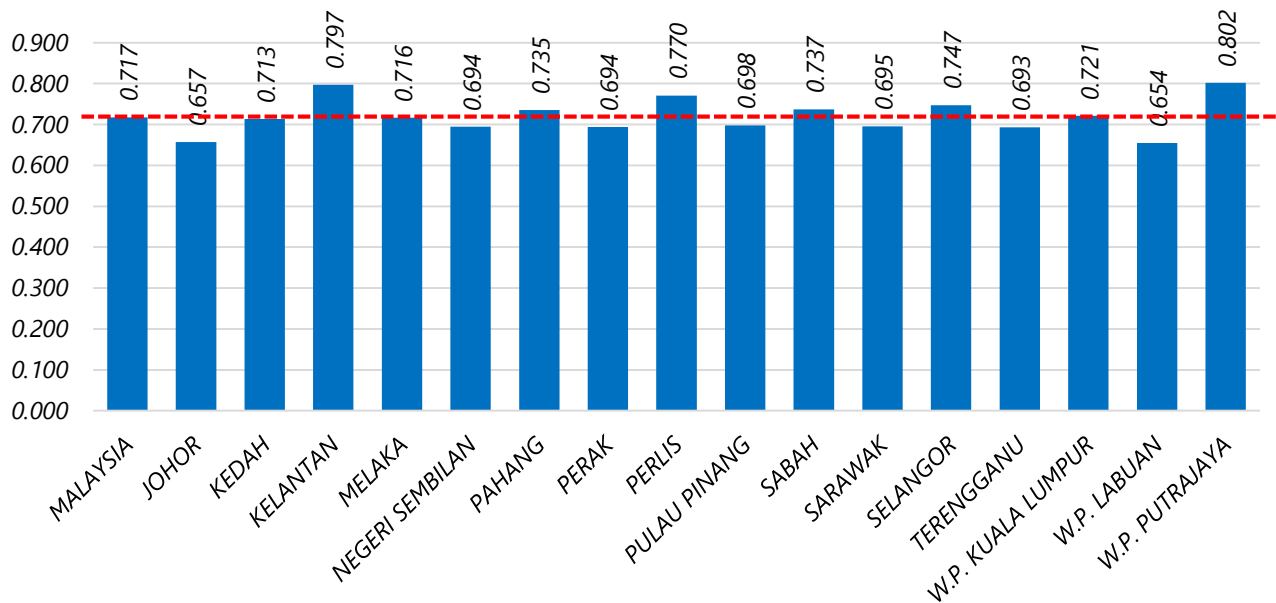
In this publication, for the first time, DOSM presented MGGI by state for 2019. MGGI score varies greatly among 16 states in Malaysia based on four sub-indices encompassing the economic participation and opportunity, Educational attainment, Health and survival and Political empowerment.

W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest MGGI score in 2019 with a score of 0.846, followed by Kelantan (score 0.795) and Perlis recorded a score of 0.769 (chart 11).

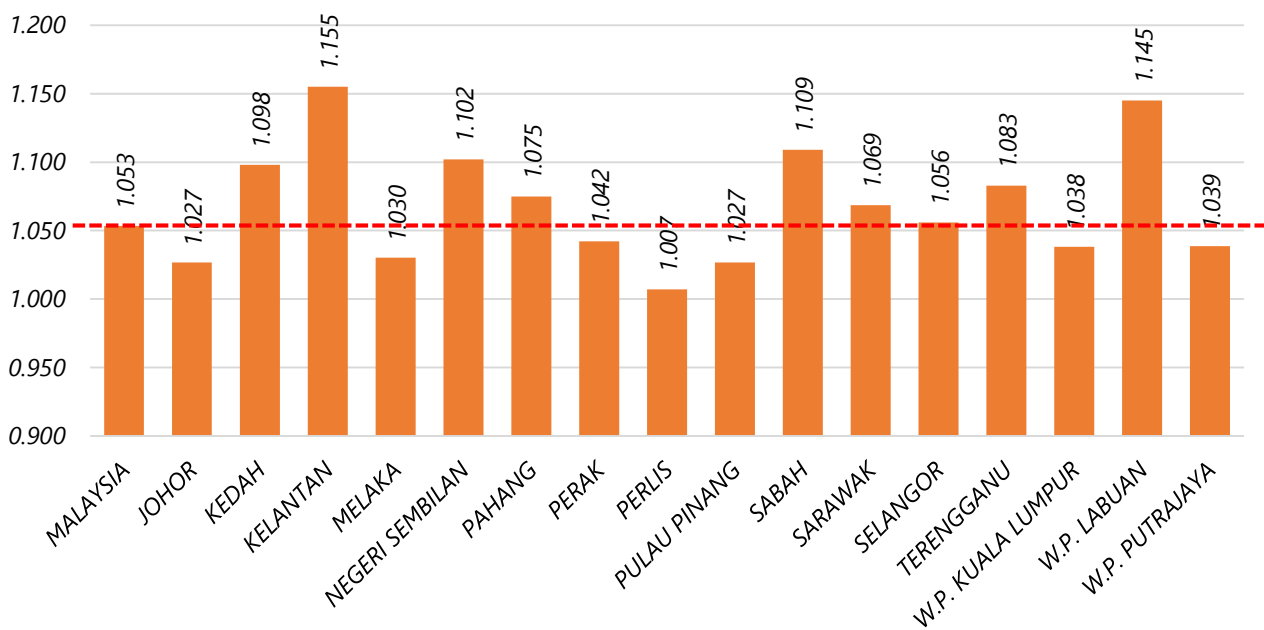
Chart 11: Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) by state, 2019



In 2019, W.P. Putrajaya scored the highest at 0.802, followed by Kelantan (score 0.797) and Perlis (score 0.770) for the economic participation and opportunity sub-index. By means, women's played a major role in contributing the economy sectors by participating and opened to many opportunities that improves their financial status (chart 12).

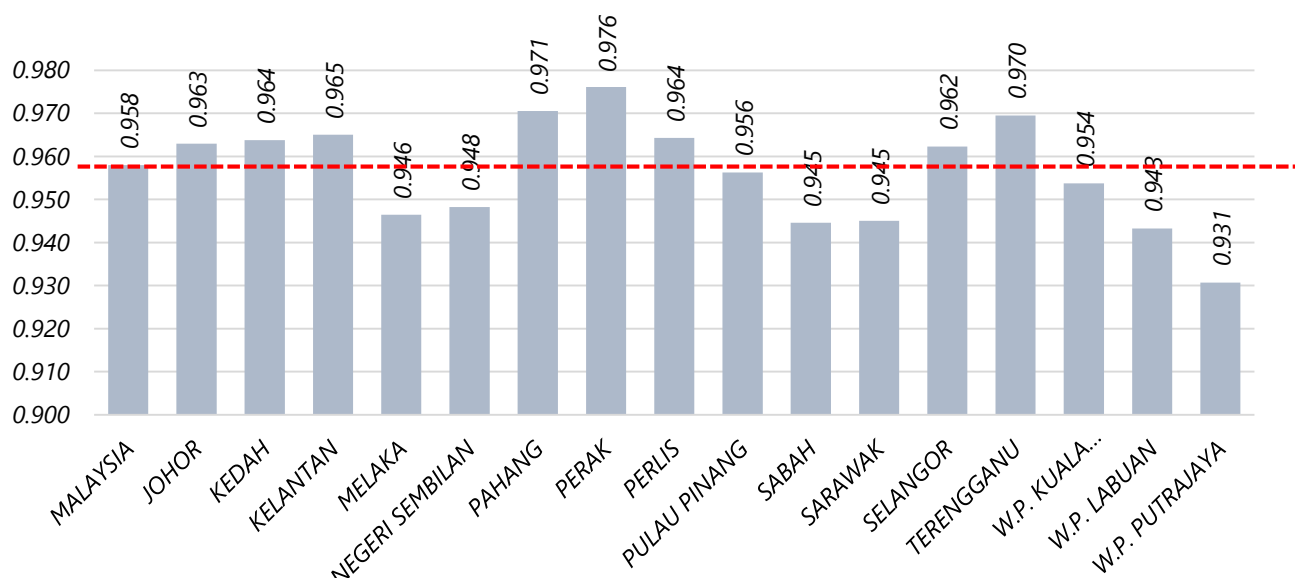
Chart 12: MGGI score 2019 by state for Economic participation and opportunity

Education grant women the ability to improve themselves and making a better choice in life. In terms of educational attainment (chart 13), Kelantan scored the highest with 1.155, followed by W.P. Labuan (score 1.145) and Sabah (score 1.109) in 2019.

Chart 13: MGGI score 2019 by state for Educational attainment

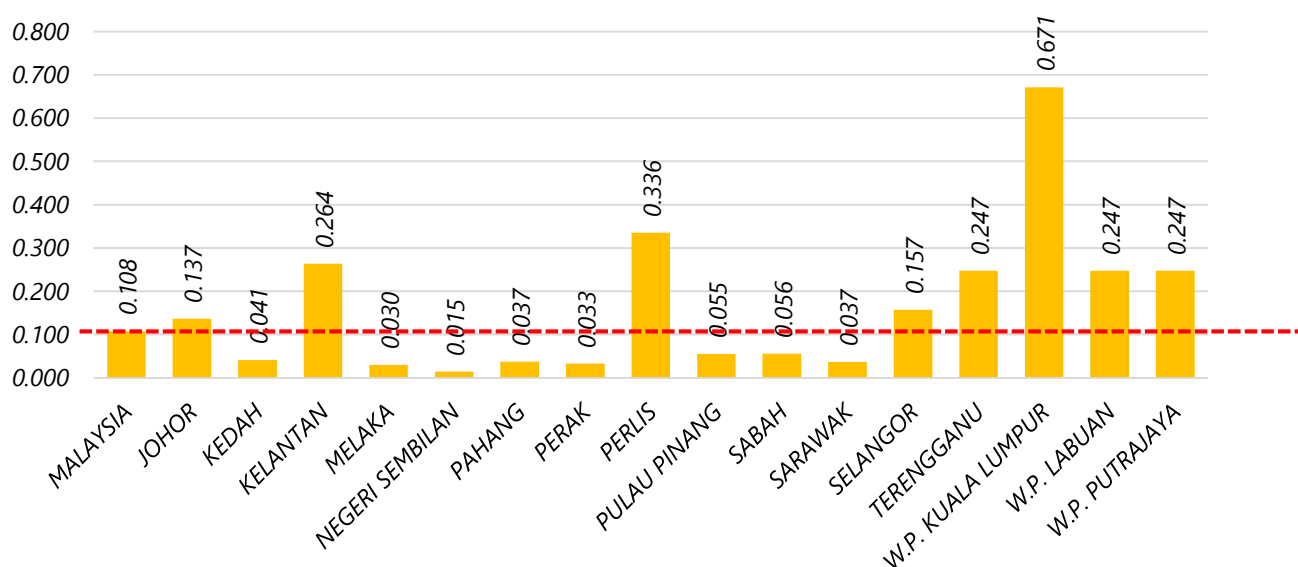
As for health and related services, Perak ranked first with a score of 0.976 followed by Pahang (score 0.971) and Terengganu (score 0.970) in 2019. Malaysia has proven it's credibility in serving the best healthcare system especially for women and girls by providing vaccines, introducing maternal health programmes and medical incentives (chart 14).

Chart 14: MGGI score 2019 by state for Health and survival



At state level, State Elected Representatives (DUN) were taken into account in calculating the sub-index of political empowerment. Based on chart 15, W.P. Kuala Lumpur scored the highest with 0.671 followed by Perlis (score 0.336) and followed by Kelantan (score 0.264) in 2019.

Chart 15: MGGI score 2019 by state for Political empowerment





GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN (SDG)

GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN (SDG)

Agenda 2030 untuk Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2015 oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) memfokuskan kepada pembangunan bagi mencapai masa depan yang lebih baik dan lestari untuk semua berdasarkan pengumpulan maklumat, sasaran dan indikator global. Malaysia telah menyatakan komitmen bersama dengan 193 Negara Anggota PBB yang lain untuk menyokong dan melaksanakan SDGs dan dengan demikian memenuhi janji untuk tidak meninggalkan sesiapa pun.

Malaysia juga menyatakan pendiriannya dalam mencapai kesamarataan gender dan mempromosikan hak-hak wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan. Susun atur Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan terdiri daripada 17 matlamat, 169 sasaran dan 247 indikator. Secara khususnya, terdapat 10 matlamat, 37 sasaran dan 52 indikator yang berkaitan dengan gender. Dari jumlah ini, Malaysia mempunyai enam (6) matlamat, 12 sasaran dan 15 indikator.

Paparan 14: Matlamat, sasaran dan indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) yang berkaitan dengan gender



MATLAMAT	SASARAN	INDIKATOR
1: <i>No poverty</i>	1	1
2: <i>Zero hunger</i>	1	1
3: <i>Good health and well-being</i>	3	4
4: <i>Quality education</i>	3	3
5: <i>Gender equality</i>	2	3
8: <i>Decent work and economic growth</i>	2	3

Snapshot Indikator Gender terpilih menerusi Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)



5.2% **5.7%**
Wanita dan lelaki hidup bawah garis kemiskinan **nasional** pada 2019



Prevalens anaemia dalam kalangan wanita Malaysia berusia 15 - 49 tahun pada 2019 ialah **29.9%**



21.1 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada 2019

99.6% kelahiran disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih pada 2019

394 kes HIV melibatkan wanita dilaporkan di Malaysia pada 2019

47.7% wanita yang berkahwin dalam usia reproduktif menggunakan kaedah moden untuk perancangan keluarga pada 2014.



97.7% kanak-kanak perempuan menghadiri pendidikan prasekolah pada 2019

Kadar literasi wanita berumur **15 - 24 tahun** adalah lebih **tinggi (97.0%)** berbanding **lelaki (96.6%)** pada 2019

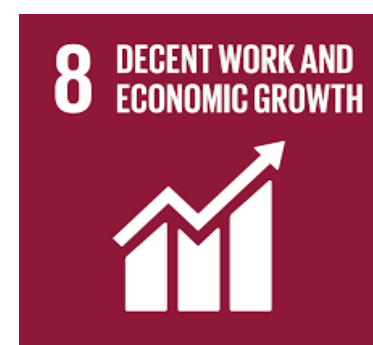
1.386 Indeks pariti gender bagi peringkat tertiar pada tahun 2019



14.9% wanita menduduki kerusi parlimen pada 2019

23.3% wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan pada 2019.

94.5% wanita memiliki telefon bimbit pada 2019



9.9% wanita bekerja dalam sektor informal pada 2019

9.9% **8.9%**

3.4% kadar pengangguran wanita pada 2019

RM3,108 merupakan purata gaji bagi wanita pada tahun 2019





GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been launched in 2015 by United Nations focusing on development to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all based on the collection of the global goals, targets and indicators. In addition, Malaysia has expressed its commitment along with other 193 United Nations Member States to support and implement the SDGs and thus fulfilled the pledge of leaving no one behind.

Malaysia continuously stand in achieving gender equality and promoting the rights of women and girls. SDGs layout 17 goals, 169 target and 247 indicators. Specifically, there are 10 goals, 37 targets and 52 indicators associated with gender. Out of this, Malaysia have six (6) goals, 12 targets and 15 indicators.

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



GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
1: No poverty	1	1
2: Zero hunger	1	1
3: Good health and well-being	3	4
4: Quality education	3	3
5: Gender equality	2	3
8: Decent work and economic growth	2	3

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



Women and men live below **national** poverty line in 2019.



Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 - 49 years in 2019 was **29.9%**.



21.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in 2019.

99.6% of births were attended by skilled health personnel in 2019.

394 HIV reported cases involves women in Malaysia for 2019.

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



97.7% girls attended pre-primary education in 2019.

Women literacy rate for **15 - 24 years old** was **higher (97.0%)** than **men (96.6%)** in 2019

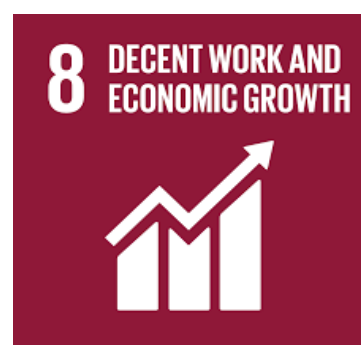
1.386 Gender parity index tertiary level of education 2019.



14.9% parliament's seat held by women in 2019.

23.3% women in managerial positions in 2019.

94.5% women owned mobile phone.



9.9% women were employed in informal sector in 2019.



3.4% unemployment rate for women in 2019.

RM3,108 Mean monthly salaries & wages of women employees in 2019.





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, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.1 : Gini coefficient by state and strata, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	2014			2016			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
MALAYSIA	0.401	0.391	0.355	0.399	0.389	0.364	0.407	0.398	0.367
Johor	0.324	0.326	0.291	0.354	0.350	0.339	0.366	0.365	0.356
Kedah	0.365	0.365	0.337	0.393	0.387	0.386	0.354	0.359	0.318
Kelantan	0.393	0.391	0.372	0.389	0.380	0.379	0.378	0.377	0.368
Melaka	0.316	0.316	0.286	0.337	0.334	0.372	0.383	0.382	0.371
Negeri Sembilan	0.361	0.362	0.318	0.380	0.382	0.348	0.391	0.388	0.365
Pahang	0.360	0.358	0.332	0.324	0.327	0.291	0.330	0.335	0.288
Perak	0.366	0.361	0.351	0.362	0.359	0.345	0.377	0.381	0.332
Perlis	0.346	0.355	0.322	0.327	0.335	0.310	0.334	0.343	0.303
Pulau Pinang	0.364	0.364	0.314	0.356	0.356	0.324	0.359	0.360	0.328
Sabah	0.387	0.372	0.380	0.402	0.392	0.383	0.397	0.382	0.386
Sarawak	0.391	0.366	0.357	0.386	0.361	0.353	0.387	0.360	0.362
Selangor	0.379	0.375	0.365	0.372	0.369	0.354	0.393	0.391	0.386
Terengganu	0.360	0.365	0.323	0.328	0.330	0.301	0.335	0.333	0.319
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.407	0.407	n.a	0.378	0.378	n.a	0.350	0.350	n.a
W.P. Labuan	0.385	0.384	0.353	0.398	0.401	0.363	0.333	0.333	0.328
W.P. Putrajaya	0.374	0.374	n.a	0.369	0.369	n.a	0.361	0.361	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, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.2 : Incidence of poverty by state and sex of head of household, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	2016 ^r			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	7.6	8.5	7.4	5.6	5.2	5.7
Johor	6.2	7.5	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.8
Kedah	14.3	14.4	14.3	8.8	6.4	9.3
Kelantan	19.5	13.8	20.9	12.4	9.1	13.1
Melaka	2.6	4.5	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	8.3	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.2
Pahang	9.2	9.5	9.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Perak	8.2	9.7	7.8	7.3	4.9	7.9
Perlis	7.2	9.6	6.9	3.9	4.6	3.8
Pulau Pinang	2.2	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8
Sabah	23.9	22.8	24.1	19.5	16.2	20.2
Sarawak	11.9	11.1	12.1	9.0	7.4	9.4
Selangor	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1
Terengganu	6.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	6.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
W.P. Labuan	6.8	7.7	6.7	3.1	1.8	3.3
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan dan Kemudahan Asas, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Report on Household Expenditure Survey, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

Updated based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

Jadual 1.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.3 : Employed persons by occupations and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pekerjaan Occupation	2017 [*]			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000) (%) 14,476.8 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	14,776.0 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0	15,073.4 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	690.3 4.8	152.6 2.7	537.7 6.0	660.5 4.5	162.8 2.8	497.7 5.5	694.5 4.6	161.7 2.8	532.8 5.8
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	1,771.6 12.2	980.0 17.6	791.6 8.9	1,824.4 12.3	1,003.0 17.5	821.4 9.1	1,883.5 12.5	1,052.5 17.9	831.0 9.0
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	1,522.9 10.5	492.2 8.8	1,030.7 11.6	1,536.7 10.4	485.6 8.5	1,051.1 11.6	1,573.9 10.4	481.0 8.2	1,092.9 11.9
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	1,236.5 8.5	897.2 16.1	339.3 3.8	1,247.7 8.4	898.7 15.7	349.0 3.9	1,272.1 8.4	935.2 15.9	337.0 3.7
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	3,212.6 22.2	1,614.1 29.0	1,598.6 17.9	3,422.8 23.2	1,731.4 30.2	1,691.4 18.7	3,411.6 22.6	1,752.3 29.8	1,659.3 18.0
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	898.9 6.2	205.3 3.7	693.6 7.8	921.9 6.2	202.3 3.5	719.7 8.0	932.8 6.2	192.1 3.3	740.7 8.0
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,517.1 10.5	307.8 5.5	1,209.2 13.6	1,545.5 10.5	329.8 5.8	1,215.7 13.4	1,577.1 10.5	348.3 5.9	1,228.7 13.4
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,766.5 12.2	369.3 6.6	1,397.2 15.7	1,787.9 12.1	388.9 6.8	1,399.0 15.5	1,865.4 12.4	418.6 7.1	1,446.8 15.7
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,860.4 12.9	544.9 9.8	1,315.5 14.8	1,828.7 12.4	531.8 9.3	1,296.9 14.3	1,862.5 12.4	529.3 9.0	1,333.2 14.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^{*} Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.3.1 : Pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.3.1 : *Managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019*

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	690.3	152.6	537.7	660.6	162.8	497.7	694.5	161.7	532.8
Johor	63.6	9.6	54.0	63.7	11.7	52.0	60.5	10.7	49.8
Kedah	31.4	5.9	25.6	28.1	5.3	22.8	25.6	4.4	21.2
Kelantan	8.8	1.3	7.4	11.9	2.2	9.6	13.6	2.8	10.8
Melaka	15.2	3.7	11.5	17.9	5.1	12.9	18.5	4.1	14.4
Negeri Sembilan	23.6	4.2	19.3	21.9	5.2	16.7	23.1	3.8	19.2
Pahang	16.6	1.9	14.7	16.6	2.7	13.9	16.3	3.6	12.7
Perak	45.1	9.6	35.5	42.8	7.5	35.4	41.8	7.3	34.4
Perlis	2.4	0.6	1.8	4.4	1.3	3.2	4.6	1.3	3.3
Pulau Pinang	46.6	10.5	36.1	43.8	11.9	31.8	51.3	13.6	37.8
Sabah	55.6	11.4	44.2	59.5	13.8	45.7	56.7	14.5	42.1
Sarawak	31.5	5.6	25.9	32.0	5.8	26.2	36.2	5.7	30.5
Selangor	262.2	73.3	188.9	229.6	69.8	159.8	257.1	70.2	186.9
Terengganu	12.9	2.4	10.5	12.4	2.5	9.9	11.5	1.9	9.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	72.0	12.2	59.8	72.1	16.7	55.5	74.7	16.9	57.9
W.P. Labuan	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.3
W.P. Putrajaya	1.1	0.1	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.0

Nota/ Note :
^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, 2017–2019

Table 1.3.2 : Professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	1,771.6	980.0	791.6	1,824.4	1,003.0	821.4	1,883.5	1,052.5	831.0
Johor	150.6	84.4	66.2	169.7	95.8	73.9	161.2	90.9	70.2
Kedah	78.6	51.6	27.0	100.5	57.7	42.8	90.3	51.0	39.2
Kelantan	61.7	35.3	26.4	72.6	43.6	29.0	73.2	45.8	27.4
Melaka	54.0	34.1	19.9	56.8	33.3	23.5	61.4	37.4	24.0
Negeri Sembilan	61.5	33.2	28.4	61.2	35.9	25.4	58.3	33.8	24.5
Pahang	66.0	38.7	27.4	70.5	40.4	30.1	75.7	43.5	32.1
Perak	100.7	59.2	41.5	101.5	61.6	39.9	104.0	59.6	44.4
Perlis	12.8	6.8	6.0	12.0	6.1	5.9	12.4	7.2	5.2
Pulau Pinang	110.5	56.4	54.1	118.9	65.7	53.2	126.0	64.4	61.5
Sabah	120.6	66.4	54.2	119.1	65.4	53.7	122.5	67.2	55.3
Sarawak	114.1	61.6	52.4	119.4	65.2	54.2	119.7	66.3	53.4
Selangor	609.0	331.4	277.6	582.7	306.5	276.2	639.7	355.8	283.9
Terengganu	49.0	28.9	20.1	52.9	32.7	20.2	54.5	31.2	23.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	164.3	81.6	82.7	168.4	82.9	85.5	165.8	87.2	78.6
W.P. Labuan	4.0	2.2	1.8	4.4	2.4	2.0	4.5	2.6	1.9
W.P. Putrajaya	14.2	8.2	5.9	13.8	7.9	5.9	14.4	8.5	6.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.3.3 : Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.3.3 : *Technicians and associate professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019*

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	1,522.9	492.2	1,030.7	1,536.7	485.6	1,051.1	1,573.9	481.0	1,092.9
Johor	194.0	52.3	141.7	198.6	55.9	142.7	215.3	56.1	159.2
Kedah	75.9	24.6	51.3	75.4	25.3	50.2	83.0	27.3	55.7
Kelantan	45.0	18.5	26.5	41.9	18.3	23.6	43.6	16.4	27.2
Melaka	62.8	20.3	42.5	62.1	21.6	40.5	62.5	17.4	45.2
Negeri Sembilan	61.7	16.1	45.5	59.5	17.0	42.4	59.5	16.6	42.9
Pahang	51.0	17.9	33.2	50.7	16.8	33.9	56.2	20.4	35.7
Perak	88.1	29.0	59.1	92.7	31.9	60.8	94.1	30.8	63.3
Perlis	8.5	3.0	5.5	7.3	3.2	4.1	9.9	3.5	6.4
Pulau Pinang	117.7	38.1	79.6	110.8	36.0	74.8	101.8	30.1	71.7
Sabah	85.5	30.6	54.9	88.6	29.2	59.4	95.4	37.2	58.2
Sarawak	94.8	30.9	63.9	87.0	27.2	59.8	109.5	33.9	75.6
Selangor	474.9	157.0	317.9	496.7	147.4	349.2	482.1	143.1	339.0
Terengganu	38.5	11.8	26.7	36.8	11.3	25.5	37.5	10.0	27.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	114.2	38.7	75.5	117.5	40.9	76.6	112.8	34.8	77.9
W.P. Labuan	5.8	1.5	4.3	6.6	1.7	4.9	6.3	1.6	4.7
W.P. Putrajaya	4.5	1.9	2.6	4.6	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.8	2.6

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^r **Dikemaskini/ Revised**

Jadual 1.3.4 : Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.3.4 : Service and sales workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^f			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	3,212.6	1,614.1	1,598.6	3,422.8	1,731.4	1,691.4	3,411.6	1,752.3	1,659.3
Johor	339.5	167.6	171.8	417.6	203.6	214.0	417.6	205.0	212.6
Kedah	242.0	123.9	118.1	230.1	114.2	115.9	230.8	113.7	117.1
Kelantan	214.5	112.2	102.3	215.5	108.9	106.6	202.6	101.9	100.7
Melaka	100.0	45.0	55.0	102.9	50.6	52.3	107.7	54.7	53.0
Negeri Sembilan	104.7	54.1	50.6	118.0	59.3	58.7	120.7	59.3	61.5
Pahang	159.1	80.4	78.8	170.8	86.4	84.4	176.6	86.4	90.2
Perak	273.5	131.8	141.6	282.2	142.1	140.1	282.3	139.7	142.6
Perlis	28.3	14.9	13.4	31.2	15.3	16.0	32.3	15.6	16.7
Pulau Pinang	164.6	77.0	87.6	162.1	69.6	92.5	161.5	68.8	92.7
Sabah	384.6	191.4	193.1	421.6	204.7	216.9	449.3	247.7	201.6
Sarawak	254.6	124.0	130.7	276.5	127.1	149.4	253.6	127.7	125.9
Selangor	621.9	341.2	280.7	675.1	398.9	276.1	626.5	361.6	265.0
Terengganu	115.2	57.7	57.4	122.9	60.6	62.3	136.6	71.4	65.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	197.9	87.4	110.5	183.1	83.3	99.8	200.8	92.9	107.9
W.P. Labuan	8.2	3.9	4.3	9.3	4.9	4.4	9.4	4.5	4.9
W.P. Putrajaya	4.2	1.5	2.7	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.2	1.3	1.9

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^f Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.3.5 : Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.3.5 : Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	898.9	205.3	693.6	921.9	202.3	719.7	932.8	192.1	740.7
Johor	54.7	3.8	50.9	60.0	4.8	55.1	64.0	7.0	57.0
Kedah	84.5	13.4	71.2	76.8	13.0	63.8	96.5	17.8	78.6
Kelantan	96.8	30.1	66.7	84.0	22.0	61.9	77.2	20.0	57.2
Melaka	8.2	0.7	7.5	7.5	1.6	5.9	7.9	1.1	6.8
Negeri Sembilan	16.4	2.3	14.1	21.0	3.4	17.6	16.0	2.9	13.1
Pahang	77.0	10.3	66.7	83.7	11.7	71.9	80.1	11.1	69.0
Perak	67.5	7.5	59.9	69.6	9.8	59.8	62.2	7.8	54.5
Perlis	9.5	0.9	8.7	11.4	1.4	10.0	8.4	0.7	7.6
Pulau Pinang	8.7	0.2	8.5	9.5	0.4	9.1	11.4	0.4	11.1
Sabah	216.9	53.6	163.2	228.9	51.0	177.9	234.4	45.2	189.2
Sarawak	184.5	72.7	111.9	182.7	66.4	116.3	182.8	63.8	119.0
Selangor	33.0	3.1	29.9	50.1	10.8	39.3	54.6	6.3	48.3
Terengganu	39.7	6.7	33.0	34.4	5.3	29.1	34.3	6.5	27.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6
W.P. Labuan	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.1
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :
^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2017 [*]									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	14,476.8	441.4	1,912.3	2,639.2	2,367.7	1,863.5	1,566.8	1,363.9	1,152.6	788.3	381.1
Wanita/ Women	5,563.4	153.7	767.9	1,064.6	947.2	716.4	612.5	525.1	404.8	258.0	113.0
Johor	562.9	15.1	87.6	102.3	93.5	72.4	62.8	49.7	44.8	24.4	10.1
Kedah	257.5	8.6	44.4	62.1	46.9	43.9	42.8	40.1	31.0	24.0	13.7
Kelantan	265.6	8.4	39.4	40.6	33.3	28.1	31.4	30.8	27.0	17.7	9.0
Melaka	163.8	4.7	25.8	31.2	25.9	19.0	16.0	16.9	12.7	8.0	3.6
Negeri Sembilan	176.9	3.4	26.3	32.7	27.3	21.6	19.5	18.5	14.3	9.1	4.3
Pahang	234.6	5.3	30.8	38.7	40.6	28.3	26.2	23.6	20.4	13.7	7.0
Perak	383.7	13.9	62.3	65.9	53.2	44.3	42.1	40.6	32.8	20.1	8.6
Perlis	36.6	0.7	5.2	5.8	5.4	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.3
Pulau Pinang	336.5	4.8	49.4	65.7	57.5	47.2	36.5	29.6	22.9	15.9	6.9
Sabah	618.0	37.6	126.5	131.8	87.5	71.7	57.8	43.8	34.0	20.3	7.0
Sarawak	452.5	16.7	64.2	77.7	61.8	53.8	49.8	45.8	38.6	27.7	16.4
Selangor	1,444.6	23.9	147.0	308.1	314.0	207.0	167.6	122.9	81.5	53.5	19.0
Terengganu	158.7	5.5	22.1	29.9	21.5	18.6	17.9	16.8	14.3	8.9	3.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	338.7	4.8	33.9	67.2	69.2	49.9	35.1	39.3	25.1	11.2	3.0
W.P. Labuan	12.8	0.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	20.7	0.0	1.0	2.6	7.2	4.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.0
Lelaki/ Men	8,913.5	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	1,054.0	30.2	135.0	177.7	165.1	138.2	118.8	103.7	90.0	64.1	31.2
Kedah	548.9	18.3	76.0	88.0	74.1	63.4	59.1	55.0	52.1	39.7	23.2
Kelantan	410.5	15.0	63.9	69.4	56.7	45.6	38.6	38.8	38.3	30.0	14.1
Melaka	242.6	8.4	35.5	44.6	35.6	28.0	23.5	22.2	21.9	15.9	6.7
Negeri Sembilan	300.5	10.1	44.9	54.4	44.0	35.6	29.8	27.0	25.4	19.5	9.9
Pahang	455.7	13.4	61.2	80.2	76.7	57.2	44.6	39.2	36.9	28.8	17.6
Perak	629.7	19.8	87.3	110.4	81.7	70.0	65.0	63.1	62.7	45.3	24.4
Perlis	61.8	1.7	8.4	11.6	8.8	6.4	5.2	6.0	6.2	4.7	2.7
Pulau Pinang	487.3	10.3	58.0	80.8	78.7	63.7	56.3	49.9	42.1	31.7	15.8
Sabah	1,178.4	80.4	191.8	227.0	189.4	142.2	110.4	91.3	74.4	48.3	23.1
Sarawak	801.2	30.2	110.1	134.5	111.0	94.0	83.0	80.5	70.3	55.4	32.3
Selangor	1,914.9	34.9	181.5	355.8	356.6	284.1	226.8	183.3	151.8	94.2	45.8
Terengganu	279.7	9.0	42.5	51.9	41.5	30.8	25.8	26.0	24.3	18.7	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	505.7	5.4	44.3	82.8	90.2	80.6	62.7	49.0	47.9	31.4	11.6
W.P. Labuan	25.7	0.6	2.8	4.2	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	17.4	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, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (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
Jumlah/ Total	14,776.0	454.7	1,940.5	2,657.0	2,401.5	1,948.6	1,582.3	1,399.5	1,177.6	821.6	392.7
Wanita/ Women	5,734.2	152.4	771.7	1,074.8	968.9	760.1	621.5	557.2	427.2	276.7	123.6
Johor	625.8	17.1	85.7	109.7	96.2	82.0	71.4	65.5	51.3	32.0	14.9
Kedah	351.8	9.6	50.3	59.4	48.1	43.3	39.7	37.9	31.4	19.7	12.5
Kelantan	257.6	6.3	37.2	42.4	30.9	29.2	30.1	29.9	25.2	17.6	8.7
Melaka	173.9	5.0	27.6	33.1	27.7	20.9	16.7	16.7	14.1	8.8	3.3
Negeri Sembilan	187.1	6.4	26.2	33.1	29.0	22.5	20.3	18.7	15.7	10.3	4.9
Pahang	244.7	5.9	34.5	41.6	38.3	32.1	26.0	23.3	20.6	14.6	7.7
Perak	396.2	13.2	60.6	73.8	57.8	44.3	41.9	39.7	32.4	20.6	11.9
Perlis	38.7	1.0	6.0	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.5	3.6	2.3	1.3
Pulau Pinang	342.2	7.8	48.8	65.7	58.7	46.8	35.4	32.5	26.0	15.0	5.5
Sabah	625.1	38.1	123.8	134.3	92.7	72.7	56.4	44.4	33.9	19.7	9.0
Sarawak	454.7	14.3	62.4	82.6	62.8	54.1	51.2	45.4	39.1	26.5	16.2
Selangor	1,504.5	17.9	150.8	293.2	324.0	227.5	168.1	142.4	95.5	66.7	18.3
Terengganu	160.9	4.4	22.2	30.6	23.2	19.5	17.7	16.6	14.0	8.8	4.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	335.1	5.0	32.0	65.2	64.9	52.7	38.9	36.8	22.5	12.8	4.5
W.P. Labuan	14.9	0.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	21.1	0.0	0.8	2.2	6.8	5.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Lelaki/ Men	9,041.8	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	1,067.5	33.8	133.9	172.0	164.2	141.8	118.7	104.6	91.3	71.0	36.3
Kedah	557.4	20.3	79.5	91.2	75.6	65.4	59.6	54.6	51.6	40.0	19.6
Kelantan	425.8	15.1	68.4	76.9	57.9	48.3	39.2	37.9	36.4	30.5	15.2
Melaka	242.9	8.8	35.3	45.7	36.5	28.9	23.0	21.1	21.6	14.2	7.7
Negeri Sembilan	301.6	13.3	39.6	55.8	46.5	35.6	30.0	26.8	25.0	19.6	9.4
Pahang	472.0	16.4	67.7	82.5	76.1	61.6	44.9	39.0	36.5	29.2	18.1
Perak	638.6	19.1	84.5	112.9	89.3	70.5	64.7	62.3	62.5	47.6	25.3
Perlis	65.3	1.8	9.4	12.7	9.3	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.3	5.0	2.9
Pulau Pinang	488.6	10.1	57.2	81.6	77.5	64.6	56.9	51.0	43.7	31.4	14.6
Sabah	1,200.4	78.9	197.4	232.9	190.0	151.4	111.4	90.1	73.2	51.2	23.9
Sarawak	819.7	31.8	120.4	137.5	111.4	95.7	83.7	80.0	72.4	54.4	32.5
Selangor	1,942.2	35.2	194.0	344.9	361.6	295.6	228.4	188.2	152.6	97.2	44.5
Terengganu	286.9	10.4	39.6	54.0	43.6	32.9	27.4	26.7	24.6	19.0	8.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	489.3	6.5	38.2	76.9	84.3	80.4	62.6	50.1	48.8	31.8	9.5
W.P. Labuan	26.5	0.7	2.9	3.7	5.2	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	17.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	3.7	4.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.1

Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2019									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	15,073.4	528.4	1,986.4	2,674.1	2,434.1	2,034.3	1,605.7	1,403.7	1,192.2	828.1	386.4
Wanita/ Women	5,871.0	181.3	788.5	1,094.3	989.1	800.3	630.9	556.8	442.0	266.7	121.0
Johor	665.1	17.4	90.7	112.3	104.8	100.9	74.7	67.4	52.9	28.0	16.1
Kedah	347.6	10.6	49.6	58.5	52.6	43.3	39.5	35.8	29.4	18.4	9.8
Kelantan	250.9	6.5	35.7	44.3	32.0	30.3	26.9	27.1	24.4	17.0	6.6
Melaka	176.6	3.1	25.9	34.5	29.6	22.3	17.3	16.6	14.9	8.5	3.9
Negeri Sembilan	181.5	3.9	26.9	34.2	29.1	22.7	20.0	17.0	15.7	9.4	2.6
Pahang	243.0	7.8	32.4	43.8	36.3	33.5	23.9	24.7	22.0	12.0	6.7
Perak	388.6	11.6	62.7	77.6	55.7	41.9	39.5	38.9	32.4	19.0	9.3
Perlis	42.8	0.6	5.7	8.9	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.1	3.8	2.6	1.1
Pulau Pinang	336.0	8.9	43.2	66.5	57.6	46.8	35.5	34.0	23.6	14.0	5.9
Sabah	680.9	61.4	134.5	156.4	92.6	74.1	56.6	42.4	32.0	22.3	8.6
Sarawak	462.3	11.9	67.0	83.4	67.1	54.2	50.2	45.7	38.6	29.0	15.2
Selangor	1,536.2	15.2	154.9	274.4	327.2	241.5	175.6	149.4	106.0	64.6	27.4
Terengganu	171.7	4.9	27.2	32.0	24.8	19.0	18.8	16.5	14.9	10.1	3.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	353.4	15.9	28.5	63.3	66.6	56.1	43.9	34.9	29.7	10.7	3.8
W.P. Labuan	14.1	0.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	20.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	5.0	6.2	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.1
Lelaki/ Men	9,202.4	347.1	1,197.8	1,579.8	1,444.9	1,234.1	974.8	846.9	750.1	561.5	265.5
Johor	1,091.0	35.5	143.4	171.2	165.0	145.6	119.0	106.6	91.6	75.3	37.7
Kedah	576.0	21.8	85.8	96.2	78.9	67.7	60.6	54.6	50.7	40.2	19.3
Kelantan	431.5	16.2	70.3	83.8	59.4	50.3	38.3	35.4	36.0	29.4	12.4
Melaka	251.7	9.7	33.2	48.5	37.1	30.3	24.5	22.1	21.5	17.4	7.4
Negeri Sembilan	301.0	9.4	38.6	57.0	49.3	37.6	30.8	27.2	24.1	18.7	8.4
Pahang	476.5	18.2	68.2	84.6	74.2	65.4	45.8	39.2	36.9	29.1	15.0
Perak	655.1	22.3	89.8	119.9	93.5	71.0	64.0	59.6	60.1	47.8	27.0
Perlis	65.8	1.5	8.8	13.7	10.2	7.2	5.1	5.5	5.9	4.9	2.9
Pulau Pinang	499.6	12.6	58.6	81.9	75.9	68.3	57.5	52.1	46.6	31.8	14.2
Sabah	1,227.7	90.3	196.1	235.0	187.8	158.2	112.9	92.8	75.3	53.7	25.6
Sarawak	842.4	37.2	125.4	140.3	115.7	97.3	83.9	80.3	73.0	56.9	32.4
Selangor	1,953.3	48.3	196.2	306.2	361.6	308.1	235.7	191.7	157.6	105.1	42.8
Terengganu	299.3	10.9	43.6	57.0	46.7	35.1	27.8	26.0	24.9	18.4	8.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	487.6	12.5	35.2	78.9	81.8	82.0	63.6	49.7	42.4	30.2	11.2
W.P. Labuan	26.2	0.5	3.0	3.8	4.6	4.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.5
W.P. Putrajaya	17.8	0.1	1.6	1.8	3.1	5.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

† Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2017 ^r			2018			2019			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	
Jumlah ¹ <i>Total</i>	(^{'000}) (%)	14,476.8 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	14,776.0 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0	15,073.4 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>		1,635.0 11.3	372.4 6.7	1,262.6 14.2	1,570.3 10.6	349.7 6.1	1,220.6 13.5	1,541.1 10.2	320.3 5.5	1,220.9 13.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>		97.2 0.7	17.4 0.3	79.7 0.9	90.8 0.6	18.7 0.3	72.2 0.8	91.0 0.6	18.7 0.3	72.3 0.8
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		2,513.3 17.4	987.6 17.8	1,525.7 17.1	2,499.9 16.9	999.7 17.4	1,500.3 16.6	2,681.5 17.8	1,019.8 17.4	1,661.7 18.1
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>		62.2 0.4	11.2 0.2	51.0 0.6	68.8 0.5	9.6 0.2	59.2 0.7	71.4 0.5	10.2 0.2	61.2 0.7
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemuliharaan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>		81.0 0.6	12.9 0.2	68.2 0.8	88.6 0.6	14.5 0.3	74.1 0.8	88.8 0.6	14.4 0.2	74.3 0.8
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>		1,258.9 8.7	121.7 2.2	1,137.2 12.8	1,257.8 8.5	124.1 2.2	1,133.7 12.5	1,276.4 8.5	121.4 2.1	1,155.0 12.6
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>		2,485.4 17.2	1,024.1 18.4	1,461.3 16.4	2,544.6 17.2	1,061.8 18.5	1,482.8 16.4	2,594.5 17.2	1,108.8 18.9	1,485.7 16.1
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>		658.2 4.5	84.4 1.5	573.8 6.4	697.9 4.7	109.0 1.9	588.9 6.5	667.6 4.4	96.8 1.6	570.8 6.2
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>		1,323.2 9.1	658.3 11.8	664.9 7.5	1,473.4 10.0	738.7 12.9	734.7 8.1	1,549.7 10.3	810.4 13.8	739.3 8.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>		220.3 1.5	72.8 1.3	147.5 1.7	216.4 1.5	75.5 1.3	140.9 1.6	213.9 1.4	74.2 1.3	139.7 1.5

Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Pekerjaan Occupation	2017 ¹			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful <i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	369.00 2.55	205.10 3.70	163.80 1.80	338.60 2.29	179.50 3.13	159.20 1.76	335.10 2.22	189.00 3.20	146.10 1.60
Aktiviti hartanah <i>Real estate activities</i>	84.50 0.58	34.80 0.60	49.70 0.60	97.20 0.66	47.00 0.82	50.20 0.56	92.10 0.61	42.40 0.70	49.70 0.50
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	348.10 2.40	170.10 3.10	177.90 2.00	367.70 2.49	189.70 3.31	178.10 1.97	385.70 2.56	196.90 3.40	188.70 2.10
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	677.20 4.68	220.90 4.00	456.30 5.10	747.60 5.06	247.20 4.31	500.40 5.53	806.20 5.35	285.80 4.90	520.40 5.70
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	742.20 5.13	235.50 4.20	506.70 5.70	720.20 4.87	211.90 3.70	508.30 5.62	737.10 4.89	223.70 3.80	513.40 5.60
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	880.30 6.08	592.90 10.70	287.30 3.20	988.70 6.69	649.20 11.32	339.50 3.75	962.30 6.38	650.20 11.10	312.10 3.40
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	588.00 4.06	465.10 8.40	122.90 1.40	551.20 3.73	439.20 7.66	112.10 1.24	527.70 3.50	413.10 7.00	114.60 1.20
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	84.30 0.58	32.40 0.60	51.90 0.60	85.60 0.58	32.50 0.57	53.00 0.59	79.00 0.52	29.30 0.50	49.70 0.50
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	260.10 1.80	143.70 2.60	116.40 1.30	264.80 1.79	140.20 2.44	124.50 1.38	266.10 1.77	148.70 2.50	117.40 1.30
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of households as employers</i>	106.90 0.74	100.00 1.80	6.80 0.10	103.90 0.70	96.40 1.68	7.50 0.08	104.30 0.69	96.60 1.60	7.80 0.10

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Dikemaskini/ Revised¹ 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

Jadual 1.6 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.6 : Employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2017 ^r			2018			2019			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(^{'000}) (%)	14,476.7 100.0	5,563.3 100.0	8,913.4 100.0	14,776.0 100.0	5,734.2 100.0	9,041.8 100.0	15,073.4 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		553.5 3.8	95.1 1.7	458.4 5.1	547.2 3.7	99.0 1.7	448.2 5.0	552.9 3.7	102.0 1.7	450.9 4.9
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		10,710.1 74.0	4,090.4 73.5	6,619.7 74.3	10,700.4 72.4	4,083.8 71.2	6,616.6 73.2	11,218.3 74.4	4,360.9 74.3	6,857.3 74.5
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		2,606.7 18.0	980.1 17.6	1,626.6 18.2	2,859.2 19.4	1,118.8 19.5	1,740.4 19.2	2,724.2 18.1	1,039.9 17.7	1,684.3 18.3
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		606.4 4.2	397.7 7.1	208.7 2.3	669.2 4.5	432.6 7.5	236.6 2.6	578.1 3.8	368.2 6.3	210.0 2.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :
^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.6.1 : Majikan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.6.1 : Employers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

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Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	553.5	95.1	458.4	547.2	99.0	448.2	552.9	102.0	450.9
Johor	61.8	6.6	55.2	57.4	8.8	48.7	56.4	7.4	49.0
Kedah	30.2	3.3	27.0	25.1	4.2	20.9	22.3	3.2	19.1
Kelantan	17.5	2.7	14.8	15.8	2.5	13.2	14.9	3.3	11.6
Melaka	13.2	2.4	10.8	16.3	3.0	13.3	18.4	3.6	14.8
Negeri Sembilan	17.7	2.6	15.1	16.4	2.5	13.9	21.7	3.7	18.0
Pahang	29.7	4.9	24.8	28.9	5.2	23.7	29.1	5.7	23.4
Perak	43.0	6.6	36.4	44.9	5.6	39.3	45.1	7.4	37.6
Perlis	3.3	0.8	2.5	5.3	1.5	3.8	6.1	1.9	4.2
Pulau Pinang	28.6	3.4	25.2	26.0	4.5	21.5	30.2	4.4	25.8
Sabah	49.4	9.5	39.9	51.2	11.1	40.1	46.3	12.5	33.8
Sarawak	32.2	5.3	26.9	33.7	4.2	29.5	33.3	4.5	28.8
Selangor	161.3	37.3	124.0	159.3	34.9	124.4	162.5	32.0	130.5
Terengganu	17.0	3.3	13.8	19.5	4.0	15.5	18.8	4.3	14.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	46.7	6.2	40.6	45.4	6.2	39.1	46.0	7.5	38.5
W.P. Labuan	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.9
W.P. Putrajaya	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3

Nota/ Note :

^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, 2017–2019

Table 1.6.2 : Employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	10,710.1	4,090.4	6,619.7	10,700.4	4,083.8	6,616.6	11,218.2	4,360.9	6,857.3
Johor	1,289.9	448.6	841.3	1,292.8	458.0	834.8	1,340.9	480.6	860.2
Kedah	574.0	233.0	341.0	591.8	236.6	355.3	618.5	241.2	377.3
Kelantan	391.9	144.0	247.9	396.7	149.2	247.4	413.4	153.0	260.5
Melaka	320.9	132.1	188.9	322.2	133.0	189.2	336.3	138.2	198.1
Negeri Sembilan	361.1	134.9	226.3	369.9	140.7	229.2	372.4	139.2	233.2
Pahang	453.8	154.1	299.7	466.6	155.3	311.3	500.6	168.9	331.7
Perak	729.3	283.9	445.4	746.7	289.8	456.9	764.1	295.0	469.0
Perlis	64.6	24.9	39.7	64.6	25.2	39.4	73.3	30.2	43.1
Pulau Pinang	682.8	285.5	397.3	680.0	291.5	388.5	695.3	289.6	405.7
Sabah	1,283.9	445.7	838.1	1,237.6	423.9	813.8	1,338.1	473.0	865.2
Sarawak	898.0	297.1	600.9	906.0	304.1	601.9	939.7	316.6	623.1
Selangor	2,592.3	1,072.0	1,520.3	2,595.5	1,060.2	1,535.3	2,762.4	1,206.9	1,555.4
Terengganu	305.2	110.5	194.6	306.7	108.8	197.9	328.1	118.5	209.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	693.8	292.8	401.0	652.0	274.7	377.3	666.5	279.2	387.3
W.P. Labuan	32.9	11.4	21.5	35.2	12.8	22.3	33.8	12.1	21.7
W.P. Putrajaya	35.7	19.9	15.8	36.2	20.0	16.2	35.1	18.8	16.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.6.3 : Bekerja sendiri mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.6.3 : Own account workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^f			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	2,606.7	980.1	1,626.6	2,859.2	1,118.8	1,740.4	2,724.2	1,039.9	1,684.3
Johor	228.3	81.8	146.4	274.4	109.2	165.2	294.7	131.0	163.7
Kedah	247.3	81.2	165.9	226.7	66.0	160.7	235.2	68.8	166.4
Kelantan	200.0	76.8	123.2	214.5	70.8	143.7	206.5	67.7	138.7
Melaka	60.5	21.3	39.2	63.6	27.6	35.9	60.8	26.6	34.2
Negeri Sembilan	79.1	27.6	51.5	81.4	29.0	52.3	71.4	26.7	44.7
Pahang	163.3	47.7	115.7	166.4	50.4	116.0	147.1	44.6	102.5
Perak	203.3	65.2	138.1	207.4	72.7	134.7	198.0	64.0	134.0
Perlis	25.6	7.6	18.0	28.0	8.1	19.9	26.0	8.4	17.6
Pulau Pinang	94.3	35.4	58.9	104.3	32.5	71.8	92.5	29.5	63.1
Sabah	350.6	109.1	241.6	415.3	130.8	284.5	414.5	139.2	275.3
Sarawak	211.4	74.3	137.1	218.5	73.0	145.5	223.9	74.1	149.8
Selangor	549.8	287.6	262.2	638.8	367.8	271.1	525.4	263.2	262.1
Terengganu	93.2	31.2	62.0	98.6	33.9	64.6	100.3	34.2	66.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	94.8	32.0	62.8	115.1	44.7	70.4	120.4	59.2	61.2
W.P. Labuan	3.4	0.6	2.8	4.8	1.5	3.3	5.0	1.5	3.5
W.P. Putrajaya	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.3	1.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^f Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.6.4 : Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.6.4 : Unpaid family workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	606.4	397.7	208.7	669.1	432.6	236.6	578.1	368.2	210.0
Johor	36.7	25.7	11.0	68.6	49.8	18.8	64.2	46.1	18.1
Kedah	54.7	39.9	14.8	65.6	45.0	20.5	47.7	34.5	13.1
Kelantan	66.6	42.0	24.6	56.4	34.9	21.4	47.6	26.9	20.7
Melaka	11.6	7.9	3.7	14.7	10.3	4.5	12.8	8.2	4.6
Negeri Sembilan	19.4	11.8	7.6	21.0	14.9	6.1	17.0	11.9	5.1
Pahang	43.4	27.9	15.5	54.7	33.8	20.9	42.7	23.7	18.9
Perak	37.8	28.0	9.8	35.8	28.1	7.7	36.6	22.2	14.4
Perlis	5.0	3.3	1.6	6.1	3.9	2.2	3.1	2.3	0.9
Pulau Pinang	18.1	12.2	5.9	20.5	13.7	6.8	17.6	12.6	5.0
Sabah	112.3	53.6	58.7	121.4	59.3	62.0	109.7	56.3	53.4
Sarawak	112.0	75.8	36.2	116.2	73.3	42.9	107.9	67.2	40.7
Selangor	55.9	47.6	8.3	53.0	41.6	11.4	39.3	34.0	5.3
Terengganu	22.9	13.6	9.3	23.0	14.2	8.9	23.8	14.7	9.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9.0	7.7	1.3	11.9	9.4	2.5	8.1	7.6	0.5
W.P. Labuan	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019

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	
Jumlah/ Total	68.0	18.1	65.2	86.1	85.9	84.1	82.1	78.9	72.8	58.5	36.5	
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	0.0	
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, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (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
Jumlah/ Total	68.3	18.7	66.2	85.5	85.9	84.2	82.4	79.8	73.3	59.2	36.0
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



Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2019										(%)
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	
Jumlah/ Total	68.7	21.1	68.0	85.3	85.7	84.1	82.6	79.6	73.4	58.1	34.0	
Wanita/ Women	55.6	15.2	58.3	74.6	72.6	68.9	66.9	63.1	54.4	38.3	21.3	
Johor	56.5	13.0	63.3	79.4	72.5	75.2	67.5	63.2	54.5	33.9	23.2	
Kedah	48.6	13.1	50.2	66.9	66.7	64.7	62.5	56.9	49.4	33.3	21.0	
Kelantan	44.0	8.9	41.8	59.1	58.6	62.8	59.5	56.9	51.8	39.3	19.5	
Melaka	56.6	9.6	59.9	74.7	73.8	71.7	72.3	66.1	56.5	37.9	20.6	
Negeri Sembilan	51.0	9.8	56.8	73.3	70.4	67.5	64.7	57.6	53.9	33.3	10.6	
Pahang	48.9	12.1	50.6	64.6	61.4	63.1	60.4	61.5	56.6	32.6	22.7	
Perak	49.1	11.3	60.1	76.8	67.5	61.0	61.9	56.8	45.2	28.7	15.8	
Perlis	51.4	8.0	49.0	70.4	62.9	70.6	72.5	63.7	54.6	39.2	18.6	
Pulau Pinang	54.1	13.9	54.9	77.7	74.3	69.5	61.3	61.9	46.4	31.8	15.1	
Sabah	52.5	33.4	67.8	68.9	53.3	50.4	53.1	48.1	43.6	37.7	20.2	
Sarawak	51.7	11.7	57.2	66.7	63.1	60.5	62.9	58.7	54.7	47.4	31.0	
Selangor	69.6	8.7	64.7	89.0	92.0	82.7	80.1	79.9	67.4	51.3	28.3	
Terengganu	45.5	9.7	49.1	58.3	58.4	58.2	61.7	55.1	51.1	38.8	17.9	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	60.1	30.3	48.3	79.4	78.9	71.7	74.4	65.0	58.1	29.1	12.3	
W.P. Labuan	42.7	18.4	58.6	54.8	48.0	45.2	43.4	39.7	34.6	33.0	20.7	
W.P. Putrajaya	73.4	29.4	62.7	84.3	87.5	88.9	88.3	81.1	60.7	46.9	12.1	
Lelaki/ Men	80.8	26.6	76.8	94.7	97.8	98.0	97.2	96.1	92.3	77.1	46.8	
Johor	82.6	24.2	81.2	96.2	98.5	98.3	97.2	97.1	92.6	83.6	55.0	
Kedah	77.3	22.2	75.8	95.0	97.6	97.6	96.5	93.6	88.0	77.3	46.2	
Kelantan	73.7	18.6	70.9	93.8	96.9	96.7	92.5	89.3	91.4	78.0	42.2	
Melaka	78.3	24.6	68.6	94.2	97.9	97.4	96.9	94.0	91.8	76.8	43.1	
Negeri Sembilan	77.1	20.3	75.1	96.6	97.3	96.3	96.5	95.2	88.0	70.4	36.9	
Pahang	81.4	26.1	79.9	96.3	98.1	97.8	97.4	95.5	94.1	80.5	50.0	
Perak	77.5	22.8	74.7	97.5	97.5	97.8	96.5	94.4	89.2	71.1	46.4	
Perlis	78.0	18.6	72.7	91.6	96.4	95.7	95.2	96.3	91.0	78.8	54.7	
Pulau Pinang	80.5	21.6	71.7	95.8	98.3	98.2	97.3	96.1	93.6	72.0	39.4	
Sabah	85.9	45.4	89.4	97.6	98.0	98.3	97.4	97.7	93.8	83.0	53.7	
Sarawak	83.3	30.9	85.6	95.2	97.5	97.4	97.6	96.4	94.3	83.6	58.2	
Selangor	81.8	21.4	70.5	90.0	97.8	98.6	98.4	97.3	93.7	75.5	42.3	
Terengganu	76.2	19.6	72.6	94.7	96.3	96.7	94.5	95.0	92.6	74.0	45.5	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	79.6	22.5	55.4	94.4	97.4	99.3	97.6	97.6	90.8	67.5	35.2	
W.P. Labuan	81.5	19.2	86.5	93.8	94.5	95.4	100.0	97.0	92.5	79.9	28.9	
W.P. Putrajaya	79.2	5.4	81.2	97.5	99.6	99.3	94.9	98.7	86.0	60.0	6.1	

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.8 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.8 : Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Kumpulan umur Age group	2017 ^r		2018		2019	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah/ Total	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2
15–19	16.3	14.8	18.4	14.7	15.1	13.5
20–24	10.3	9.2	11.2	8.5	11.2	8.4
25–29	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.8
30–34	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.0
35–39	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1
40–44	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2
45–49	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
50–54	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.0
55–59	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4
60–64	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r **Dikemaskini/ Revised**

Jadual 1.9 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut jenis pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.9 : Mean hours worked by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	45.5	43.9	46.5	45.0	43.3	46.1	45.1	43.8	45.9
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	47.4	46.1	47.8	47.0	45.9	47.4	46.7	45.4	47.1
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	42.2	41.2	43.4	41.6	40.5	42.9	42.1	41.1	43.3
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	45.9	44.6	46.5	45.5	44.1	46.2	45.8	44.4	46.5
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	45.2	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.0	45.6	45.0	44.9	45.2
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	46.8	44.9	48.7	45.9	43.9	48.0	45.8	44.3	47.5
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	35.9	31.9	37.1	36.2	32.4	37.2	37.2	34.1	38.0
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	44.6	36.7	46.6	44.1	36.7	46.1	44.5	40.3	45.7
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	49.2	48.5	49.4	49.2	49.0	49.2	48.6	48.3	48.6
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	47.1	47.4	47.0	46.3	45.8	46.5	46.4	47.1	46.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.10 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.10 : Mean hours worked by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	45.5	43.9	46.5	45.0	43.3	46.1	45.1	43.8	45.9
15–19	45.9	46.1	45.8	45.1	44.6	45.4	45.1	45.5	44.8
20–24	46.9	46.1	47.4	46.6	45.8	47.1	46.4	46.2	46.5
25–29	46.4	44.8	47.5	46.0	44.5	47.0	45.9	44.9	46.6
30–34	45.9	44.1	47.1	45.4	43.3	46.8	45.4	44.0	46.4
35–39	45.7	43.7	46.9	45.2	43.2	46.4	45.2	43.6	46.3
40–44	45.2	43.1	46.5	44.6	42.5	46.0	44.8	43.2	45.9
45–49	44.9	42.7	46.2	44.4	42.3	45.8	44.5	42.5	45.8
50–54	44.1	41.7	45.4	43.4	41.0	44.8	43.8	41.7	45.0
55–59	42.9	40.8	43.9	42.6	40.4	43.7	43.0	41.1	44.0
60–64	40.6	38.6	41.5	40.2	38.1	41.2	41.1	39.2	42.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Umur Muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur Muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur Muda Young age	Umur tua Old age
MALAYSIA	43.6	34.7	9.0	43.4	34.1	9.3	43.4	33.7	9.7
Johor	44.1	34.4	9.7	43.9	33.9	10.0	44.2	33.8	10.4
Kedah	48.1	37.1	11.0	48.0	36.7	11.3	48.3	36.5	11.8
Kelantan	57.6	47.8	9.8	57.2	47.2	10.0	56.9	46.8	10.2
Melaka	44.8	33.5	11.3	44.9	33.2	11.6	45.1	33.0	12.0
Negeri Sembilan	44.5	33.9	10.6	44.5	33.4	11.1	44.7	33.0	11.6
Pahang	48.4	38.4	10.0	48.0	37.7	10.3	47.9	37.2	10.7
Perak	47.3	32.7	14.6	46.8	31.8	15.0	46.5	31.0	15.5
Perlis	49.6	36.7	12.9	49.9	36.6	13.2	50.4	36.7	13.7
Pulau Pinang	38.5	27.3	11.2	38.3	26.8	11.6	38.4	26.4	12.0
Sabah	37.7	33.3	4.4	37.0	32.5	4.5	36.6	31.9	4.7
Sarawak	44.9	34.8	10.1	44.0	33.6	10.4	43.4	32.5	10.9
Selangor	39.5	32.8	6.7	39.6	32.6	7.0	39.8	32.5	7.3
Terengganu	55.9	47.4	8.4	55.8	47.2	8.6	56.0	47.1	8.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.0	28.2	8.8	37.2	27.9	9.3	37.6	27.7	9.9
W.P. Labuan	45.1	39.6	5.6	44.8	38.8	6.0	44.7	38.2	6.4
W.P. Putrajaya	65.4	63.3	2.1	60.9	58.5	2.4	59.5	56.9	2.6

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

Jadual 1.12 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.12 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		2017 ^r		2018		2019	
		Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
Wanita/ Women	(RM)	2,145	2,772	2,227	2,959	2,370	3,108
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>		5,000	6,696	5,687	7,496	6,832	7,994
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>		4,200	4,573	4,527	4,883	4,798	5,144
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		2,800	3,166	2,851	3,255	3,143	3,440
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>		2,000	2,105	2,054	2,243	2,261	2,415
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>		1,300	1,566	1,353	1,660	1,422	1,766
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		1,450	1,319	1,396	1,589	1,436	1,608
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		1,200	1,433	1,182	1,332	1,283	1,459
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		1,300	1,477	1,410	1,591	1,463	1,613
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>		1,000	1,298	1,123	1,321	1,208	1,444

Jadual 1.12 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 1.12 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Pekerjaan Occupation		2017 ^r		2018		2019	
		Penengah Median	Purata Mean	Penengah Median	Purata Mean	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
Lelaki/ Men	(RM)	2,170	2,953	2,342	3,174	2,477	3,304
Pengurus Managers		6,000	8,345	7,139	9,276	7,159	9,242
Profesional Professionals		4,910	5,759	5,328	6,123	5,578	6,182
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		2,950	3,349	3,119	3,651	3,308	3,745
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		2,350	2,498	2,212	2,536	2,525	2,673
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers		1,675	2,020	1,892	2,252	1,896	2,309
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		1,480	2,211	1,576	2,264	1,852	2,309
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		1,680	1,962	1,818	2,125	1,911	2,251
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers		1,800	1,974	1,891	2,140	2,070	2,296
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations		1,330	1,615	1,544	1,758	1,560	1,861

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

The data refer to citizens

Jadual 1.13 : Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.13 : Mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pekerjaan Occupation		2017 ^r			2018			2019		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	(RM)	2,879	2,772	2,953	3,087	2,959	3,174	3,224	3,108	3,304
Pengurus Managers		7,847	6,696	8,345	8,643	7,496	9,276	8,855	7,994	9,242
Profesional Professionals		5,084	4,573	5,759	5,424	4,883	6,123	5,589	5,144	6,182
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		3,289	3,166	3,349	3,524	3,255	3,651	3,651	3,440	3,745
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		2,211	2,105	2,498	2,322	2,243	2,536	2,482	2,415	2,673
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and sales workers		1,817	1,566	2,020	1,991	1,660	2,252	2,060	1,766	2,309
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		2,129	1,319	2,211	2,186	1,589	2,264	2,247	1,608	2,309
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		1,919	1,433	1,962	2,063	1,332	2,125	2,197	1,459	2,251
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers		1,869	1,477	1,974	2,022	1,591	2,140	2,144	1,613	2,296
Pekerjaan asas Elementary occupations		1,531	1,298	1,615	1,648	1,321	1,758	1,751	1,444	1,861

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :
^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

The data refer to citizens

Jadual 1.14 : Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, Malaysia, 2010 dan 2015

Table 1.14 : Number of women-owned establishments by sector, Malaysia, 2010 and 2015

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

Sumber: Penerbitan Statistik Milikan Wanita, 2016, DOSM

Source: Women-owned Statistics Publication, 2016, DOSM

Jadual 1.15 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.15 : Percentage of internet users by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	(%)								
	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	80.1	78.2	81.9	81.2	78.7	83.5	84.2	82.4	85.9
Johor	82.7	81.2	84.0	83.2	80.2	85.8	89.6	87.6	98.4
Kedah	70.0	66.5	73.5	72.3	70.3	74.3	75.6	73.4	95.4
Kelantan	70.4	68.0	72.8	71.3	67.9	74.6	73.9	71.2	94.1
Melaka	84.2	81.0	87.4	85.4	83.8	87.1	85.6	82.8	95.8
Negeri Sembilan	80.1	78.3	81.9	80.3	76.7	83.7	81.3	78.7	94.9
Pahang	78.9	78.0	79.6	79.1	78.4	79.7	81.7	80.1	96.0
Perak	86.3	84.2	88.4	86.7	83.1	90.5	86.7	85.8	97.2
Perlis	74.2	71.6	76.6	74.5	72.0	76.9	80.6	78.7	95.3
Pulau Pinang	83.3	81.2	85.5	83.4	80.7	86.2	83.8	81.1	95.9
Sabah	90.1	88.9	91.2	91.0	89.3	92.7	91.7	90.3	98.6
Sarawak	77.8	74.9	80.5	78.2	75.6	80.7	81.0	77.6	97.1
Selangor	73.1	72.3	73.8	76.7	75.4	78.0	80.0	79.1	96.1
Terengganu	73.5	70.9	75.8	73.6	69.8	77.0	76.1	74.3	95.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	86.5	84.2	88.7	87.4	83.5	91.0	93.4	91.8	98.8
W.P. Labuan	88.8	87.9	89.8	89.1	87.0	91.3	94.9	93.6	99.6
W.P. Putrajaya	99.5	99.1	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	98.4	98.5	98.4

Sumber: Laporan Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, DOSM

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.16 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019Table 1.16 : *Percentage of individuals owning mobile phone by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	95.5	94.4	96.6	96.0	95.1	96.7	95.7	94.5	96.8
Johor	95.4	93.5	97.1	96.0	95.1	96.8	97.3	96.1	98.4
Kedah	94.8	93.9	95.7	95.2	93.9	96.5	93.5	91.5	95.4
Kelantan	94.6	93.9	95.3	95.5	94.1	96.9	92.6	91.2	94.1
Melaka	96.5	93.6	95.6	96.1	95.1	97.0	94.4	93.0	95.8
Negeri Sembilan	94.6	95.4	97.7	95.2	94.1	96.2	93.9	92.7	94.9
Pahang	95.0	94.4	95.5	95.3	95.8	94.9	95.5	94.8	96.0
Perak	95.5	94.8	96.1	95.6	91.3	95.4	95.7	94.3	97.2
Perlis	91.8	89.9	93.7	93.4	96.2	97.3	93.7	92.1	95.3
Pulau Pinang	96.5	95.5	97.5	96.8	94.3	97.0	94.4	93.0	95.9
Sabah	97.5	96.5	98.3	97.8	94.5	95.8	97.8	96.9	98.6
Sarawak	95.8	95.2	96.4	95.9	93.9	95.5	95.7	94.1	97.1
Selangor	94.7	93.6	95.7	95.2	97.5	98.0	95.2	94.3	96.1
Terengganu	94.7	93.5	95.9	94.8	95.4	96.4	93.5	91.8	95.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.9	98.5	99.3	98.7	98.5	98.9	98.6	98.4	98.8
W.P. Labuan	98.8	98.9	98.8	96.7	96.9	96.6	99.0	98.4	99.6
W.P. Putrajaya	98.5	98.0	99.1	99.8	99.8	99.8	98.8	99.1	98.4

Sumber: Laporan Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, DOSM*Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report, DOSM*

Jadual 1.17 : Bilangan kanak-kanak di bawah taska berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 1.17 : Number of children with registered child care centre with Department of Social Welfare by state and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4
MALAYSIA	16,347	15,365	11,967	20,120	11,742	15,341
Johor	1,184	1,265	934	1,563	975	1,393
Kedah	857	758	770	1,083	743	778
Kelantan	745	718	1,047	998	959	895
Melaka	527	469	469	591	466	531
Negeri Sembilan	517	459	356	538	383	356
Pahang	984	849	731	806	690	727
Perak	689	978	577	1,443	475	966
Perlis	139	122	247	203	174	175
Pulau Pinang	585	672	439	1,031	353	758
Sabah	1,352	1,498	1,089	2,228	980	1,537
Sarawak	369	417	378	653	421	591
Selangor	5,238	4,185	3,409	5,470	3,611	4,314
Terengganu	952	814	601	943	675	774
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,068	2,076	795	2,389	742	1,438
W.P. Labuan	141	85	125	181	95	108

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nota/ Note :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 1.18 : Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.18 : Median monthly household gross income by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	5,228	4,145	5,455	5,873	4,562	6,173
Johor	5,652	4,376	5,824	6,427	4,674	6,765
Kedah	3,811	2,758	3,955	4,325	3,405	4,527
Kelantan	3,079	2,571	3,191	3,563	3,103	3,683
Melaka	5,588	4,142	5,873	6,054	4,426	6,445
Negeri Sembilan	4,579	3,512	4,812	5,005	3,718	5,249
Pahang	3,979	3,612	4,040	4,440	3,669	4,563
Perak	4,006	3,172	4,194	6,169	5,084	6,533
Perlis	4,204	3,254	4,304	4,273	3,631	4,472
Pulau Pinang	5,409	4,111	5,767	4,594	3,736	4,702
Sabah	4,110	3,463	4,144	8,210	6,623	8,474
Sarawak	4,163	3,381	4,344	5,545	5,206	5,593
Selangor	7,225	6,231	7,421	4,235	3,735	4,358
Terengganu	4,694	4,006	4,782	4,544	4,044	4,669
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9,073	7,640	9,367	10,549	8,803	10,864
W.P. Labuan	5,928	5,496	6,005	6,726	6,280	6,858
W.P. Putrajaya	8,275	5,232	8,706	9,983	6,765	10,597

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.19 : Peratusan ketua isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki dan jantina, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.19 : Percentage of head of household by item owned, Malaysia, 2012, 2014 and 2016

Peralatan yang dimiliki <i>Item owned</i>	2012		2014		2016	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Radio/ 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

Jadual 1.20 : Statistik utama guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019

Table 1.20 : Principal statistics of employment in the informal sector by sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019

('000)									
Perkara Item	2015			2017 ^r			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Tenaga buruh Labour force	14,518.0	5,565.1	8,952.8	14,980.1	5,766.6	9,213.5	15,581.6	6,078.1	9,503.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%) 67.9	54.1	80.6	68.0	54.7	80.1	68.7	55.6	80.8
Guna tenaga Employed	14,067.7	5,376.7	8,691.1	14,476.8	5,563.3	8,913.4	15,073.4	5,871.0	9,202.4
Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal Employment in the informal sector	1,403.1	689.1	714.0	1,386.4	536.0	850.4	1,256.2	548.9	707.2
Sumbangan daripada jumlah guna tenaga Share from the total employment	(%) 10.0	12.8	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.3	9.4	7.7
Guna tenaga dalam sektor bukan pertanian Employment in non-agricultural sector	12,313.8	4,951.0	7,362.9	12,841.7	5,190.9	7,650.8	13,532.3	5,550.7	7,981.6
Sumbangan guna tenaga sektor informal dalam sektor bukan pertanian Share of employment in informal sector in non-agricultural sector	(%) 11.4	13.9	9.7	10.8	10.3	11.1	9.3	9.9	8.9

Sumber: Laporan Survei Guna Tenaga Sektor Informal, DOSM

Source: Informal Sector Workforce Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^r Dikemakini/ Updated



PENDIDIKAN

EDUCATION

Jadual 2.1 : Statistik perbelanjaan pendidikan, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.1 : Statistics on education expenditure, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2017	2018	2019
Perbelanjaan pendidikan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK)* <i>Total expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.07	3.92	3.85
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>	16.74	16.28	*21.46 ^e

Sumber: Bahagian Perangkaan Akaun Negara, DOSM*Source: National Accounts of Gross Domestic, DOSM***Nota/ Notes :**

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 dari Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

This information from the Ministry of Education, Malaysia

^e Anggaran

Estimate

Jadual 2.2 : Kadar literasi mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.2 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r		2018		2019	
	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64
Wanita/ Women	97.4	96.3	97.0	96.3	97.0	96.3
Johor	99.5	98.2	99.1	98.1	98.9	97.8
Kedah	98.3	97.3	97.7	97.0	98.5	97.2
Kelantan	98.5	94.9	98.2	95.6	98.8	95.7
Melaka	99.3	98.1	99.1	98.3	99.4	98.6
Negeri Sembilan	99.5	98.3	99.1	98.4	99.6	98.4
Pahang	98.4	97.0	99.5	97.1	99.1	97.2
Perak	98.6	97.5	99.3	97.7	99.3	97.7
Perlis	98.8	96.8	99.0	97.5	99.4	98.2
Pulau Pinang	99.1	98.5	98.5	98.2	98.9	98.7
Sabah	88.1	88.6	86.0	87.8	85.6	87.3
Sarawak	99.2	94.0	98.9	93.7	99.4	94.4
Selangor	99.8	98.3	99.7	98.6	99.3	98.5
Terengganu	98.8	97.1	97.9	96.9	97.9	97.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.9	98.8	99.5	98.9	98.7	99.1
W.P. Labuan	96.8	95.5	96.8	96.2	91.9	93.8
W.P. Putrajaya	99.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Men	97.1	97.3	96.7	97.0	96.6	98.2
Johor	98.7	98.7	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.0
Kedah	98.3	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.2	96.2
Kelantan	98.0	96.3	97.1	96.0	97.5	99.2
Melaka	99.1	98.9	99.4	99.0	99.2	98.2
Negeri Sembilan	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.6	96.8	98.0
Pahang	98.1	98.0	98.5	98.0	98.5	98.0
Perak	98.6	97.7	99.0	98.9	99.3	98.4
Perlis	98.8	98.8	99.6	99.0	99.6	98.2
Pulau Pinang	99.3	98.4	97.9	98.1	99.4	99.3
Sabah	88.2	91.2	86.3	89.1	85.1	89.1
Sarawak	99.1	97.3	98.9	96.9	98.9	97.4
Selangor	99.1	98.8	99.3	98.9	99.5	98.9
Terengganu	98.1	97.3	97.1	96.8	97.0	96.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.1	98.9	99.1
W.P. Labuan	93.3	97.3	95.9	97.3	95.6	94.6
W.P. Putrajaya	99.6	99.9	99.2	99.7	98.9	99.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

^rDikemaskini/ Revised

Kadar celik huruf penduduk dikira berdasarkan proksi penduduk dalam Survei 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, 2017–2019

Table 2.3 : Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>	2017 [*]			2018			2019		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000) 14,476.8	5,563.3	8,913.4	14,776.0	5,734.2	9,041.8	15,073.4	5,871.0	9,202.4
	(%) 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	379.7 2.6	150.1 2.7	229.6 2.6	401.5 2.7	161.1 2.8	240.5 2.7	442.0 2.9	178.2 3.0	263.8 2.9
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	1,956.3 13.5	606.4 10.9	1,349.9 15.1	1,928.5 13.1	588.5 10.3	1,340.1 14.8	1,821.2 12.1	600.4 10.2	1,220.9 13.3
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	8,079.3 55.8	2,825.8 50.8	5,253.5 58.9	8,216.5 55.6	2,910.2 50.8	5,306.4 58.7	8,375.0 55.6	2,926.9 49.9	5,448.0 59.2
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	4,061.5 28.1	1,981.0 35.6	2,080.4 23.3	4,229.4 28.6	2,074.5 36.2	2,154.9 23.8	4,435.2 29.4	2,165.5 36.9	2,269.7 24.7

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^{*} Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 2.4 : Indeks pariti gender, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.4 : Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Indeks pariti gender Gender parity index	2017 ^r	2018	2019
Peringkat rendah Primary level	1.006	1.006	0.999
Peringkat menengah Secondary level	1.069	1.056	1.047
Peringkat tertiar Tertiary level	1.264	1.330	1.386

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 2.5 : Bilangan enrolmen peringkat rendah dan menengah di sekolah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.5 : Number of enrolment at primary and secondary level in government & government-aided schools by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Rendah Primary	Menengah ² Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah ² Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah ² Secondary
MALAYSIA	2,678,629	2,005,876	2,694,779	1,933,705	2,729,259	1,921,135
Wanita/ Women	1,304,701	1,008,077	1,312,807	973,136	1,330,007	962,516
Johor	158,464	124,741	159,275	119,274	161,024	117,891
Kedah	93,003	76,794	93,089	73,195	93,091	71,551
Kelantan	83,983	61,470	83,962	58,866	84,187	56,800
Melaka	39,515	32,164	39,955	30,961	40,810	30,612
Negeri Sembilan	49,674	41,647	50,054	40,487	50,954	40,098
Pahang	70,786	50,254	70,922	48,599	71,636	48,001
Perak	98,210	85,780	97,647	81,142	98,190	79,655
Perlis	11,181	9,673	11,266	9,351	11,452	9,090
Pulau Pinang	63,447	52,643	63,243	50,092	64,169	48,899
Sabah	133,041	96,036	134,831	95,113	137,965	94,616
Sarawak	118,569	94,316	118,572	92,106	118,348	91,421
Selangor	249,686	183,025	252,710	177,570	257,737	178,031
Terengganu	61,170	48,854	61,777	47,633	62,688	47,140
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	69,694	47,837	71,070	46,003	73,179	45,927
W.P. Labuan	4,278	2,843	4,434	2,744	4,577	2,784
Lelaki/ Men	1,373,928	997,799	1,381,972	960,569	1,399,252	958,619
Johor	168,245	124,014	168,818	118,233	170,106	118,598
Kedah	97,025	73,072	96,708	69,909	96,878	68,795
Kelantan	87,856	59,604	87,444	56,819	87,401	55,036
Melaka	41,571	32,092	42,159	30,824	42,824	30,645
Negeri Sembilan	52,117	41,590	52,485	40,267	53,375	40,180
Pahang	74,331	51,072	74,776	49,323	75,044	48,725
Perak	102,907	85,347	102,982	80,150	103,598	79,399
Perlis	11,884	9,513	11,982	9,102	12,198	8,897
Pulau Pinang	67,008	52,114	66,947	49,350	67,406	49,481
Sabah	140,796	96,236	142,752	95,214	146,301	94,793
Sarawak	126,854	93,959	126,369	92,036	126,465	92,445
Selangor	263,031	179,157	265,678	173,191	271,294	176,131
Terengganu	63,680	47,775	64,688	46,013	65,863	45,214
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	72,132	49,264	73,553	47,177	75,683	47,299
W.P. Labuan	4,491	2,990	4,631	2,961	4,816	2,981

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30 June

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

² **Data sekolah menengah adalah enrolmen murid tingkatan 1 hingga 5**

Data for secondary school refers to enrollment of form 1 to 5 students

Jadual 2.6 : Bilangan enrolmen pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.6 : Number of enrolment at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	1,325,699	707,888	617,811	1,343,830	736,103	607,727	1,323,449	737,540	585,909
Johor	74,865	36,440	38,425	82,595	41,214	41,381	85,664	42,511	43,153
Kedah	53,019	31,076	21,943	67,758	40,792	26,966	59,719	36,019	23,700
Kelantan	23,352	15,186	8,166	34,043	23,006	11,037	30,511	20,590	9,921
Melaka	48,157	24,459	23,698	62,373	33,533	28,840	64,320	34,448	29,872
Negeri Sembilan	42,264	23,299	18,965	51,285	29,832	21,453	48,099	28,804	19,295
Pahang	31,859	16,958	14,901	48,757	27,490	21,267	51,216	28,778	22,438
Perak	74,085	39,778	34,307	88,953	50,029	38,924	90,188	51,022	39,166
Perlis	18,685	9,761	8,924	26,043	14,204	11,839	25,990	13,989	12,001
Pulau Pinang	55,887	32,285	23,602	74,129	39,790	34,339	85,488	46,541	38,947
Sabah	33,699	20,632	13,067	38,302	23,594	14,708	39,867	24,500	15,367
Sarawak	42,762	24,335	18,427	54,806	31,905	22,901	55,032	31,379	23,653
Selangor	508,700	270,831	237,869	401,331	214,813	186,518	366,851	204,289	162,562
Terengganu	35,644	20,822	14,822	41,020	24,626	16,394	40,529	24,435	16,094
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	281,054	141,326	139,728	268,289	139,000	129,289	276,092	148,125	127,967
W.P. Labuan	33	19	14	2,073	1,442	631	1,750	1,221	529
W.P. Putrajaya	1,634	681	953	2,073	833	1,240	2,133	889	1,244

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

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

Data for 2017 are for the division of Public University by state main campus

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

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

Jadual 2.7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.7 : Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	97.31	93.34	97.92	94.89	97.66	94.30
Johor	111.89	108.39	106.20	102.99	104.84	100.44
Kedah	93.39	88.26	101.59	99.87	101.57	98.51
Kelantan	81.42	76.62	89.80	85.67	88.18	84.60
Melaka	130.38	127.59	131.88	130.13	132.20	129.14
Negeri Sembilan	113.53	109.03	113.73	110.50	112.01	107.60
Pahang	107.00	102.86	106.77	103.55	105.24	101.08
Perak	105.66	103.49	103.60	102.02	105.10	102.74
Perlis	126.22	115.90	126.96	122.19	123.10	118.15
Pulau Pinang	92.96	89.82	96.78	94.40	98.17	93.48
Sabah	93.09	89.48	86.61	83.42	85.04	81.99
Sarawak	116.41	112.68	99.52	96.48	100.66	98.40
Selangor	78.80	75.11	87.86	85.08	89.53	86.82
Terengganu	97.72	91.97	110.99	107.23	107.09	103.31
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	91.81	87.61	83.09	78.98	85.40	80.81
W.P. Labuan	113.96	106.29	107.12	104.32	113.95	110.98

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.8 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.8 : Gross enrolment rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	98.21	97.60	98.20	97.59	98.09	98.18
Johor	100.42	100.11	100.76	100.27	100.47	100.48
Kedah	99.35	99.27	99.51	99.30	96.13	95.84
Kelantan	85.67	84.87	84.86	84.55	83.81	83.09
Melaka	104.35	104.16	105.02	104.79	105.51	105.58
Negeri Sembilan	104.33	104.21	104.11	103.59	105.29	105.05
Pahang	100.41	99.52	99.20	99.00	99.83	100.04
Perak	96.78	96.54	97.03	97.54	96.86	98.01
Perlis	99.84	101.12	101.47	101.80	101.48	104.91
Pulau Pinang	104.01	103.51	104.14	103.56	103.50	104.14
Sabah	100.42	99.06	101.59	100.12	102.90	102.27
Sarawak	98.72	98.92	99.19	98.99	98.15	98.06
Selangor	95.63	95.11	95.51	94.77	94.16	95.19
Terengganu	93.42	92.43	93.04	92.03	95.38	95.69
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	105.28	102.79	103.95	101.40	103.95	101.40
W.P. Labuan	94.80	93.66	96.24	94.10	100.71	96.92

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.9 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.9 : Gross enrolment rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	94.60	88.53	94.22	89.24	94.72	90.46
Johor	103.75	93.05	96.94	92.57	96.95	92.96
Kedah	95.41	89.48	95.15	89.23	97.17	94.69
Kelantan	86.32	77.82	86.06	78.08	87.72	83.27
Melaka	103.91	97.38	103.98	99.26	103.83	106.22
Negeri Sembilan	108.30	103.38	108.13	104.34	108.90	105.46
Pahang	89.75	84.77	91.19	87.33	91.52	85.75
Perak	92.09	89.26	94.19	91.52	96.05	92.89
Perlis	118.77	100.54	105.90	101.68	105.96	102.58
Pulau Pinang	98.33	94.60	99.07	94.34	99.67	96.50
Sabah	90.07	84.16	93.79	87.62	94.66	88.05
Sarawak	92.03	86.03	93.37	87.92	93.13	88.12
Selangor	93.53	88.44	91.21	86.33	89.50	84.25
Terengganu	90.24	84.11	92.60	85.52	96.44	90.95
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	92.30	89.26	88.80	85.31	97.18	95.13
W.P. Labuan	101.10	80.46	82.79	80.56	82.98	81.65

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.10 : Kadar enrolmen kasar pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.10 : Gross enrolment rate at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	48.27	38.20	50.27	37.80	50.24	36.26
Johor	23.09	20.44	25.43	21.88	25.86	22.63
Kedah	29.31	18.19	38.48	22.38	34.34	19.82
Kelantan	15.35	8.23	24.34	10.98	21.90	9.94
Melaka	58.41	49.33	81.59	63.11	86.12	66.83
Negeri Sembilan	46.24	30.59	58.49	35.34	56.26	31.84
Pahang	23.73	16.16	37.35	24.36	39.42	26.09
Perak	32.27	26.95	40.77	30.84	41.89	31.23
Perlis	80.77	77.02	129.13	109.62	131.97	117.66
Pulau Pinang	41.44	29.81	51.28	43.86	59.98	50.38
Sabah	9.53	5.28	10.77	6.12	11.14	6.31
Sarawak	19.04	12.76	24.91	15.99	24.31	16.17
Selangor	110.19	88.76	87.36	69.03	82.28	59.07
Terengganu	35.17	22.72	41.04	26.11	40.66	25.75
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	214.99	209.11	207.47	190.55	216.59	183.54
W.P. Labuan	0.45	0.38	34.33	17.53	29.07	14.30

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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

Data for 2017 are for the division of Public University by state main campus

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

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

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

Data include enrolment of Foundation studies to Philosophy 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, 2017–2019

Table 2.11 : Gross intake rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	94.90	93.63	95.42	94.10	94.62	94.56
Johor	98.52	97.15	98.85	98.64	98.75	97.34
Kedah	95.39	95.26	96.17	94.81	93.25	91.96
Kelantan	79.62	78.87	83.28	82.91	79.62	77.79
Melaka	104.78	102.66	104.04	100.83	102.91	102.34
Negeri Sembilan	102.51	102.11	102.72	100.49	104.29	103.17
Pahang	99.36	96.62	97.06	96.21	96.98	95.27
Perak	94.64	93.90	94.35	93.98	93.07	93.66
Perlis	97.38	98.73	101.59	97.37	101.75	102.50
Pulau Pinang	103.80	101.52	103.89	103.34	99.40	100.53
Sabah	92.41	90.88	92.93	91.48	95.48	94.73
Sarawak	96.40	95.91	96.93	96.10	96.73	95.99
Selangor	93.47	92.12	93.47	91.74	91.96	95.29
Terengganu	89.17	87.88	90.26	87.40	90.56	90.44
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	99.35	96.40	100.86	98.01	99.25	97.34
W.P. Labuan	98.46	97.30	102.31	98.55	101.81	95.35

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.12 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.12 : Gross intake rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri <i>State</i>	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	94.18	89.25	98.04	96.70	97.47	95.58
Johor	99.06	95.20	109.29	110.99	97.78	94.18
Kedah	93.81	88.84	96.96	94.44	104.07	103.61
Kelantan	85.61	78.11	76.82	74.02	100.07	98.68
Melaka	99.15	95.06	103.72	101.50	102.21	106.45
Negeri Sembilan	107.85	101.97	111.81	110.62	112.98	111.59
Pahang	92.34	84.97	88.67	86.92	95.07	95.52
Perak	95.07	91.28	103.86	105.41	99.35	105.50
Perlis	107.01	103.51	108.15	104.66	105.32	101.06
Pulau Pinang	100.21	94.33	103.77	103.11	100.18	97.95
Sabah	94.08	91.22	97.70	94.14	97.97	93.90
Sarawak	96.67	93.29	99.29	99.26	95.36	93.71
Selangor	88.63	82.72	92.84	92.37	87.80	83.35
Terengganu	91.60	84.09	95.26	86.98	101.54	99.35
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	95.61	93.22	106.57	102.43	103.47	100.13
W.P. Labuan	88.09	82.81	78.13	81.82	96.42	95.52

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.13 : Kadar peralihan dan kadar tamat pendidikan di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.13 : Transition rate and education completion rate in government and government-aided schools, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>

Kadar Peralihan/ Transition Rate

Rendah ke Menengah Rendah <i>Primary to Lower Secondary</i>	98.48	96.19	97.83	95.83	98.66	98.19
Menengah Rendah ke Menengah Atas <i>Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary</i>	98.48	95.76	97.94	95.58	97.69	97.31
Menengah Atas ke Lepas Menengah <i>Upper Secondary to Post Secondary</i>	33.20	20.28	33.30	21.71	33.78	23.70

Kadar Tamat Pendidikan¹

Education Completion Rate

Peringkat Rendah <i>Primary Level</i>	98.83	97.34	98.52	96.86	98.71	97.24
Peringkat Menengah <i>Secondary Level</i>	92.62	84.30	92.82	84.43	94.13 ²	87.46 ²

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹Hanya mengambil kira sekolah kerajaan dan sekolah bantuan kerajaan

Cover government and government-aided school only

²Menggunakan data sekolah di KPM sahaja

School data used only in KPM

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2017		2018		2019	
	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	390,500	317,388	396,853	339,250	403,081	334,459
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	316	77,134	428	18,430	850	22,608
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	25,420	22,440	26,061	35,886	28,433	37,608
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	36,760	20,895	37,603	33,287	38,024	29,511
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	137,960	122,265	141,321	142,512	146,151	144,317
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	59,972	10,361	60,059	14,284	59,682	15,954
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	78,103	20,015	78,360	35,067	75,923	22,939
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	8,981	362	8,407	510	8,050	578
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	24,552	25,513	24,661	35,889	25,290	37,323
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	18,436	18,403	19,953	23,385	20,678	23,621

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2017		2018		2019	
	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	268,582	349,229	278,288	329,439	287,024	298,885
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	151	77,117	389	18,522	725	21,548
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	9,994	4,156	10,138	7,971	11,042	6,453
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	20,349	22,418	21,200	30,084	21,507	29,240
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	61,284	116,981	64,891	123,471	68,531	106,138
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	35,625	32,383	37,781	37,951	40,098	38,850
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	114,226	60,548	115,731	70,992	116,483	58,066
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	6,503	609	6,473	785	6,395	936
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	9,087	10,025	9,426	12,303	9,747	12,272
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	11,363	24,992	12,259	27,360	12,496	25,382

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.15 : Bilangan staf akademik dan pelajar di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.15 : Number of academic staffs and students at higher education institutions by sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jenis institusi pendidikan tinggi <i>Types of higher education institutios</i>	2017		2018		2019	
	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staffs</i>	Pelajar <i>Students</i>	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staffs</i>	Pelajar <i>Students</i>	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staffs</i>	Pelajar <i>Students</i>
Wanita/ Women	45,148	717,374	36,066	736,103	37,870	737,540
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	17,490	333,488	17,503	339,048	17,657	346,492
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	4,387	48,271	4,331	46,267	4,339	45,018
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,654	8,741	1,684	11,538	1,688	11,571
Institut Pendidikan Guru¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,453	9,486	1,381	9,958	1,305	11,936
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	20,164	317,388	12,548	339,250	14,186	334,459
Lelaki/ Men	42,443	621,523	28,488	607,727	29,746	585,909
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	14,250	205,067	14,025	213,654	13,969	221,133
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	3,028	51,335	2,951	50,103	2,924	51,344
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,070	12,180	1,080	14,531	1,078	14,547
Institut Pendidikan Guru¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,761	3,712	1,761	4,548	1,516	4,505
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	22,334	349,229	10,432	329,439	11,775	298,885

Nota/ Note :

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, 2017–2019

Table 2.16 : Number of female graduates at higher education institutions in the fields of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri <i>State</i>	2017	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	39,580	40,945	44,856
Johor	4,326	4,919	4,646
Kedah	1,272	1,317	1,541
Kelantan	798	1,598	1,385
Melaka	1,837	2,384	2,493
Negeri Sembilan	1,408	1,421	2,263
Pahang	2,054	2,539	3,638
Perak	1,220	3,086	4,181
Perlis	1,676	2,610	2,512
Pulau Pinang	1,858	2,127	2,947
Sabah	1,367	1,676	1,379
Sarawak	2,094	5,168	2,827
Selangor	15,711	7,275	9,621
Terengganu	1,847	3,543	1,734
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,112	1,155	3,689
W.P. Labuan	0	127	0

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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

Data for 2017 are for the division of Public University by state main campus

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

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

Jadual 2.17 : Bilangan staf akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 2.17 : Number of academic staffs at higher education institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	64,401	35,197	29,204	64,553	36,065	28,488	67,616	37,870	29,746
Johor	4,501	2,283	2,218	4,858	2,569	2,289	4,479	2,329	2,150
Kedah	2,902	1,625	1,277	3,060	1,694	1,366	2,812	1,533	1,279
Kelantan	1,394	758	636	2,318	1,367	951	1,399	801	598
Melaka	2,548	1,396	1,152	3,320	1,894	1,426	2,922	1,584	1,338
Negeri Sembilan	2,162	1,293	869	2,585	1,605	980	2,020	1,206	814
Pahang	2,294	1,291	1,003	3,201	1,770	1,431	3,166	1,756	1,410
Perak	3,588	1,890	1,698	4,334	2,395	1,939	3,814	2,048	1,766
Perlis	1,464	717	747	1,838	948	890	1,539	767	772
Pulau Pinang	3,743	1,909	1,834	3,907	2,152	1,755	4,212	2,315	1,897
Sabah	1,822	930	892	2,189	1,191	998	2,057	1,097	960
Sarawak	2,536	1,315	1,221	2,857	1,570	1,287	2,644	1,422	1,222
Selangor	21,449	12,898	8,551	15,292	8,764	6,528	22,254	13,154	9,100
Terengganu	2,220	1,178	1,042	2,713	1,510	1,203	2,441	1,335	1,106
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	11,683	5,669	6,014	11,376	6,246	5,130	11,604	6,391	5,213
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	107	60	47	137	78	59
W.P. Putrajaya	95	45	50	598	330	268	116	54	62

Nota/ Notes :

^r Dikemaskini pada 4 September 2018 bagi data IPTS

Revised as at 4 September 2018 for IPTS data

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

Data for 2017 are for the division of Public University by state main campus

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

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

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia



KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

Jadual 3.1 : Statistik akaun kesihatan kebangsaan, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 3.1 : Statistics on national health account, Malaysia, 2016–2018

(%)			
Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2016	2017	2018
Perbelanjaan kesihatan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Total health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.1	4.1	4.2
Perbelanjaan sektor kesihatan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan kesihatan) <i>Total health expenditure on public sector (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	51.8	52.0	51.9
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>	7.1	7.6	7.6

Sumber: Seksyen MNHA, Bahagian Perancangan, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: MNHA Section, Planning Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data adalah sehingga 31 Disember 2019

Data as at 31 December 2019

Jadual 3.2 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.2 : Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	8.4	7.7	9.1	8.8	8.2	9.4	7.7	7.2	8.2
Johor	8.2	7.5	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.3	8.0
Kedah	7.3	7.5	7.1	8.0	6.9	9.0	7.9	6.7	8.9
Kelantan	9.3	8.9	9.6	8.9	7.5	10.3	8.9	7.7	10.0
Melaka	7.9	6.9	8.9	8.3	5.8	10.7	7.5	6.6	8.3
Negeri Sembilan	9.9	7.7	11.9	10.4	9.5	11.3	8.8	9.1	8.5
Pahang	9.3	7.8	10.8	9.0	8.4	9.6	8.9	8.5	9.3
Perak	8.5	7.9	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.9
Perlis	6.7	6.2	7.2	10.3	12.3	8.4	6.9	5.8	7.9
Pulau Pinang	7.0	6.0	8.0	7.6	7.1	8.2	6.4	5.4	7.3
Sabah	12.4	10.7	14.0	12.7	11.9	13.3	8.0	7.3	8.7
Sarawak	7.9	7.1	8.5	9.5	8.5	10.4	7.1	7.5	6.6
Selangor	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.6
Terengganu	7.5	6.5	8.5	7.3	6.8	7.8	8.2	7.2	9.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.3	6.9	7.7	5.1	4.2	5.9
W.P. Labuan	7.1	12.2	2.3	10.1	9.0	11.0	9.6	6.3	12.7
W.P. Putrajaya	9.1	10.7	7.7	11.3	9.6	12.8	9.1	10.0	8.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

Jadual 3.3 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.3 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	25.0	23.5	21.1
Johor	24.6	27.8	20.0
Kedah	27.3	25.3	17.4
Kelantan	25.6	18.2	24.5
Melaka	27.8	27.8	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	22.1	33.0	51.7
Pahang	29.0	33.3	19.4
Perak	20.1	23.6	21.3
Perlis	22.5	0.0	49.5
Pulau Pinang	41.9	19.3	29.8
Sabah	26.7	18.9	26.6
Sarawak	21.2	30.0	16.5
Selangor	24.0	19.6	17.9
Terengganu	21.5	10.6	18.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	24.3	41.3	18.5
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Note :**Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup**

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

Jadual 3.4 : Statistik kesihatan ibu bersalin, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.4 : Statistics on maternal health, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Indikator Indicator	2017	2018	2019 ^P
Liputan ibu mengandung (Lawatan pertama) <i>Antenatal care coverage (First visit)</i>	Bil./ Num.		
	(%)		
Bilangan/ Number	570,445	548,128	535,435
Peratus/ Per cent	103.7	100.3	99.5
Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi Tetanus Toxoid <i>Coverage of antenatal mothers received Tetanus Toxoid</i>			
Bilangan/ Number	479,299	472,580	457,733
Peratus/ Per cent	87.1	86.4	85.1
Jumlah kelahiran yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>The number of births registered with the Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	450,844	449,745	440,494
Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (Kerajaan dan swasta) <i>Total deliveries attended by trained personnel (Government and private)</i>	448,965	447,882	438,851
	99.6	99.6	99.6
(a) Kerajaan/ Government			
Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	393,952	396,316	388,106
	87.4	88.1	88.1
Kemudahan kesihatan awam <i>Public health facility</i>	3,124	2,972	2,769
	0.7	0.7	0.6
(b) Swasta/ Private			
Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	49,021	46,667	46,557
	10.9	10.4	10.6
Rumah bersalin swasta <i>Private maternity home</i>	2,868	1,927	1,419
	0.6	0.4	0.3

Sumber: Pusat Informatik Kesihatan, KKM

Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

Nota/ Note :

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

Jadual 3.5 : Statistik individu yang menghadapi AIDS dan HIV mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.5 : Statistics on individuals with AIDS and HIV by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	4,636	643	3,993	4,212	504	3,708	4,686	512	4,174
AIDS	1,289	186	1,103	919	105	814	1,122	118	1,004
Johor	178	24	154	114	17	97	111	21	90
Kedah	40	10	30	43	8	35	54	4	50
Kelantan	144	29	115	49	6	43	80	12	68
Melaka	112	9	103	100	11	89	71	7	64
Negeri Sembilan	29	2	27	23	1	22	31	3	28
Pahang	104	22	82	37	4	33	64	13	51
Perak	50	8	42	42	3	39	66	3	63
Perlis	6	0	6	5	0	5	15		15
Pulau Pinang	17	1	16	12	0	12	40	3	37
Sabah	116	25	91	65	8	57	92	10	82
Sarawak	167	29	138	147	20	127	125	10	115
Selangor	112	10	102	123	9	114	141	17	124
Terengganu	57	7	50	49	9	40	30	2	28
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	152	10	142	104	9	95	194	13	181
W.P. Labuan	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4
W.P. Putrajaya	2	0	2	6	0	6	4	0	4
HIV	3,347	457	2,890	3,293	399	2,894	3,564	394	3,170
Johor	347	59	288	310	38	272	338	44	294
Kedah	187	36	151	186	22	164	177	27	150
Kelantan	136	25	111	99	20	79	107	25	82
Melaka	113	17	96	78	13	65	114	9	105
Negeri Sembilan	112	12	100	133	10	123	126	12	114
Pahang	127	27	100	140	21	119	109	19	90
Perak	154	22	132	167	33	134	163	16	147
Perlis	19	3	16	14	2	12	17	2	15
Pulau Pinang	193	24	169	233	28	205	290	46	244
Sabah	211	38	173	211	35	176	223	23	200
Sarawak	226	30	196	274	29	245	290	30	260
Selangor	968	99	869	923	99	824	1,082	93	989
Terengganu	74	9	65	82	17	65	65	6	59
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	444	51	393	419	30	389	431	38	393
W.P. Labuan	16	4	12	15	2	13	15	3	12
W.P. Putrajaya	20	1	19	9	0	9	17	1	16

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

Jadual 3.6 : Statistik individu yang mempunyai akses kepada ubat antiretroviral mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.6 : Statistics on individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2017 ¹			2018			2019		
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Kanak-kanak <i>Children (<15)</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Kanak-kanak <i>Children (<15)</i>	Wanita <i>Women (15+)</i>	Lelaki <i>Men (15+)</i>	Kanak-kanak <i>Children (<15)</i>
Bilangan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan <i>Number of people living with HIV received treatment</i>	10,182	28,507	329	10,399	30,688	343	10,679	33,188	301
Anggaran bilangan penghidap HIV layak untuk rawatan² <i>Estimated number of people living with HIV eligible for treatment</i>	16,998	69,777	347	14,630	71,986	425	11,233	66,369	301
Peratus yang mendapat rawatan (%) <i>Per cent of people received treatment</i>	60	41	95	71	43	81	95	50	100

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Mulai 2017, pelaporan kes HIV/AIDS ke UNAIDS mengikut kategori dewasa dan kanak-kanak

Starting 2017, HIV/AIDS reported cases to UNAIDS followed by adults and children category sex-disaggregated groups

² Anggaran bilangan penghidap HIV yang layak berdasarkan kumulatif SEMUA penghidap yang masih hidup, termasuk yang didiagnosa sebelum tahun semasa

Estimated number of qualified HIV patients based on cumulative of ALL survivors including those diagnosed before the current years

Jadual 3.7 : Jangkaan hayat mengikut umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.7 : Life expectancy by age and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Umur Age	2017		2018		2019 ^P	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
0	77.1	72.1	77.2	72.3	77.4	72.4
1	76.5	71.6	76.7	71.8	76.9	71.9
5	72.6	67.7	72.8	67.9	73.0	68.1
10	67.7	62.8	67.9	63.0	68.0	63.1
15	62.8	57.9	63.0	58.1	63.1	58.2
20	57.9	53.2	58.1	53.4	58.2	53.5
25	53.0	48.5	53.2	48.7	53.3	48.7
30	48.1	43.7	48.3	43.9	48.4	44.0
35	43.3	39.0	43.4	39.2	43.6	39.3
40	38.5	34.4	38.7	34.6	38.8	34.7
45	33.8	30.0	34.0	30.2	34.1	30.2
50	29.2	25.8	29.4	25.9	29.6	26.0
55	24.9	21.8	25.1	22.0	25.2	22.1
60	20.7	18.1	20.9	18.2	21.1	18.3
65	16.8	14.6	17.0	14.8	17.1	14.9
70	13.1	11.4	13.3	11.6	13.4	11.7
75	9.8	8.6	9.8	8.6	10.0	8.7
80+	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.1	7.1	6.1

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, 2018–2020, DOSM

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, 2018–2020, DOSM

Nota/ Note:^P **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

Jadual 3.8 : Prevalens merokok mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 3.8 : Smoking prevalence by sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Prevalens Prevalence	2017 ¹			2018 ²			2019 ³		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	17.0	6.2	28.3	21.8	1.1	42.0	21.3	1.2	40.5

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

Nota/ Notes :

¹ NHMS 2017 : Adolescent Health and Nutrition Survey (Aged 15–17 years old)

² NHMS 2018 : Elderly Health (50–59 years)

³ NHMS 2019 : Non-Communicable Diseases, Healthcare Demand And Health Literacy (Aged 15 years old and above)

National Health And Morbidity Survey (NHMS)

Jadual 3.9 : Prevalens malnutrisi, ketinggian dan berat badan untuk umur kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 dan 2019

Jadual 3.9 : Malnutrition prevalence, height and weight for children aged under five years old, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 and 2019

Prevalens Prevalence	2015 (n=2,689)		2016 (n=16,966)		2019	
	Pertumbuhan terbantut	Kurang Berat Badan	Pertumbuhan terbantut	Kurang Berat Badan	Pertumbuhan terbantut	Kurang Berat Badan
	Stunting	Underweight	Stunting	Underweight	Stunting	Underweight
MALAYSIA	17.7	12.4	20.7	13.7	21.8	14.1

Sumber: Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2016, 2019

Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2016, 2019

Public Health Institute, MOH

Nota/ Notes :

Pertumbuhan terbantut, HAZ <-2SD

Stunted growth: HAZ <-2SD

Kurang berat badan, WAZ <-2SD

Underweight: WAZ <-2SD

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2017
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	4.3
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	3.1
	3. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	1.9
	4. <i>Leukaemia</i>	1.5
	5. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	1.2
15–64	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	9.9
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	9.1
	3. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	8.4
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.8
	5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	3.2
65+	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	18.3
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	12.6
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9.7
	4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	2.1
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	1.8
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. <i>Transport accidents</i>	5.2
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	4.0
	3. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	3.9
	4. <i>Leukaemia</i>	2.1
	5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	0.8
15–64	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	17.6
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	10.3
	3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	8.5
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.0
	5. <i>Diseases of the liver</i>	2.6
65+	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	16.8
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	15.7
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	7.6
	4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	3.7
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	3.2

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

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

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2019
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.0
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.8
	3. <i>Leukaemia</i>	1.7
	4. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	1.7
	5. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	0.8
15–64	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	9.9
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	9.3
	3. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	8.1
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	7.1
	5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.8
65+	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	16.4
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	13.9
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	10.4
	4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2.9
	5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	2.4
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. <i>Transport accidents</i>	3.8
	2. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	3.8
	3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.0
	4. <i>Leukaemia</i>	1.8
	5. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	0.8
15–64	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	18.4
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	9.0
	3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	8.9
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.7
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	2.5
65+	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	17.5
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	15.5
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9.0
	4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	3.7
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	3.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

Jadual 3.11 : Bilangan penerima baru perancang keluarga mengikut kaedah, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 3.11 : Number of new family planning acceptors by method, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Kaedah Method	2016	2017 ¹	2018
Jumlah Total	109,282	120,243	124,365
Pil Pill	50,801	56,805	55,956
Alat Kontraseptif Intrauterin Intra-Uterine Contraceptive (IUCD)	2,877	3,790	4,626
Kondom Condom	9,325	10,557	9,579
Suntikan Injection	39,358	43,052	47,815
Lain-lain Other	6,921	6,039	6,389

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

National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia

Pusat Informatik Kesihatan (PIK), KKM

Health Information Centre, MOH

Nota/ Notes :

¹ LPPKN tidak lagi mengumpul data perancang keluarga daripada KKM, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) dan Persekutuan Persatuan-persatuan Kesihatan Reproduksi, Malaysia (FRHAM) pada tahun 2017

National Population and Family Development Board no longer 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 3.12 : Prevalens obesiti orang dewasa mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2011 dan 2015

Table 3.12 : Prevalence of obesity of 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

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

Nota/ Note:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Labuan

Includes W.P. Labuan



KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.1 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.1 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

(%)

Perkara <i>Item</i>	2017		2018		2019	
	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Dewan Negara <i>Senate</i>	17.0	83.0	17.0	83.0	18.0	82.0
Dewan Rakyat <i>House of Representatives</i>	10.9	89.1	14.4	85.6	14.9	85.1
Menteri Kabinet <i>Cabinet Minister</i>	8.6	91.4	17.9	82.1	17.9	82.1
Timbalan Menteri <i>Deputy Minister</i>	15.2	84.8	14.8	85.2	15.4	84.6

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Jadual 4.2 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Badan Kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.2 : Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2017			2018			2019		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)	131 100.0	48 36.6	83 63.4	129 100.0	48 37.2	81 62.8	129 100.0	42 32.6	87 67.4
Ketua Hakim Negara <i>Chief Justice of Malaysia</i>		1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0
Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>		1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0
Hakim Besar Malaya <i>Chief Judge of Malaya</i>		1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Besar Sabah dan Sarawak <i>Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak</i>		1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia</i>		11 8.4	4 36.4	7 63.6	9 7.0	4 44.4	5 55.6	9 7.0	4 44.4	5 55.6
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>		27 20.6	13 48.1	14 51.9	25 19.4	12 48.0	13 52.0	24 18.6	11 45.8	13 54.2
Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judges of the High Courts</i>		55 42.0	22 40.0	33 60.0	58 45.0	21 36.2	37 63.8	59 45.7	17 28.8	42 71.2
Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts</i>		34 26.0	9 26.5	25 73.5	33 25.6	10 30.3	23 69.7	33 25.6	8 24.2	25 75.8

Sumber/ sources : Pejabat Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia

Office of the Chief Registrar Federal Court of Malaysia

Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

Judicial Appointments Commission

Jadual 4.3 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.3 : Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jawatan Position	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	197 100.0	16 8.1	181 91.9	197 100.0	21 10.7	176 89.3	202 100.0	27 13.4	175 86.6
Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie <i>Director General/ Syarie Chief Justice</i>	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syariah <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie</i>	5 2.5	0 0.0	5 100.0	5 2.5	0 0.0	5 100.0	6 3.0	0 0.0	6 100.0
Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri <i>State Syarie Chief Judge</i>	14 7.1	0 0.0	14 100.0	14 7.1	0 0.0	14 100.0	12 5.9	0 0.0	12 100.0
Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri <i>Chief Register of the State Syariah Court</i>	15 7.6	5 33.3	10 66.7	15 7.6	5 33.3	10 66.7	15 7.4	5 33.3	10 66.7
Hakim Syarie <i>Syarie Judge</i>	162 82.2	11 6.8	151 93.2	162 82.2	16 9.9	146 90.1	168 83.2	22 13.0	146 87.0

Sumber: Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia

Source: Syariah Judiciary Department Malaysia

Jadual 4.4 : Bilangan Ketua Setiausaha, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha dan Ketua Pengarah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019
Table 4.4 : Number of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Director General by position and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jawatan Position	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	291 100.0	39 13.4	252 86.6	229 100.0	40 17.5	189 82.5	224 100.0	42 18.8	182 81.3
Bil./ Num. (%)									
Ketua Setiausaha Negara Chief Secretary to the Government	1 0.3	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.4	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.4	0 0.0	1 100.0
Ketua Setiausaha Secretary General	24 8.2	3 12.5	21 87.5	25 10.9	3 ¹ 12.0	22 ¹ 88.0	27 12.1	7 ¹ 25.9	20 ¹ 74.1
Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Deputy Secretary General	50 17.2	13 26.0	37 74.0	58 25.3	17 ² 29.3	41 ² 70.7	60 26.8	16 ² 26.7	44 ² 73.3
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah, Pengarah dan Pengurus Besar Badan-Badan Berkanun Director General, Director and General Manager of Statutory Bodies	92 31.6	7 7.6	85 92.4	39 17.0	4 10.3	35 89.7	40 17.9	6 15.0	34 85.0
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Persekutuan Director General of Federal Departments	124 42.6	16 12.9	108 87.1	106 46.3	16 15.1	90 84.9	96 42.9	13 13.5	83 86.5

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

Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam
Public Service Department

Nota/ Notes :

¹ 2018, 2019 : termasuk 3 Ketua Pengarah (EPU, ICU dan MAMPU) selaras dengan Warta Kerajaan P.U (B) 140 - 6 Mac 2017

¹ 2019 : termasuk TKSUK JPM

² 2018 : termasuk TKSUK JPM

² 2019 : tidak termasuk TKSUK JPM

Jadual 4.5 : Bilangan pembuat keputusan di sektor pendidikan mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.5 : Number of decision makers in education sector by position and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jawatan Position		2017			2018			2019		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	9,937 100.0	3,784 38.1	6,153 61.9	10,065 100.0	3,850 38.3	6,215 61.7	10,033 100.0	3,867 38.5	6,166 61.5
Guru Besar Sekolah Rendah Primary School Head Master		7,637 76.9	2,946 38.6	4,691 61.4	7,699 76.5	3,046 39.6	4,653 60.4	7,689 76.6	3,079 40.0	4,610 60.0
Pengetua Sekolah Menengah Secondary School Principal		2,231 22.5	815 36.5	1,416 63.5	2,298 22.8	782 34.0	1,516 66.0	2,344 23.4	788 33.6	1,556 66.4
Pengetua Sekolah Berasrama Penuh Residential School Principal		69 0.7	23 33.3	46 66.7	68 0.7	22 32.4	46 67.6	69 0.7	20 29.0	49 71.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 4.6 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota polis mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.6 : Number and percentage of police personnel by position and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jawatan Position		2017			2018			2019		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	118,033 100.0	14,293 12.1	103,740 87.9	118,612 100.0	15,371 13.0	103,241 87.0	120,767 100.0	15,898 13.2	104,869 86.8
Pegawai Kanan Senior Officers		13,662 11.6	3,103 22.7	10,559 77.3	14,048 11.8	2,918 20.8	11,130 79.2	13,894 11.5	2,896 20.8	10,998 79.2
Pegawai Rendah Polis & Konstabel Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		95,721 81.1	10,346 10.8	85,375 89.2	95,888 80.8	11,533 12.0	84,355 88.0	98,216 81.3	11,970 12.2	86,246 87.8
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan & Konstabel Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		8,650 7.3	844 9.8	7,806 90.2	8,676 7.3	920 10.6	7,756 89.4	8,657 7.2	1,032 11.9	7,625 88.1
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan & Orang Asli Subordinate Police Officers & Constables & Natives										

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	14,293	15,371	15,898
Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan Polis <i>Senior Officers</i>	3,103	2,918	2,896
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>	2	2	4
Penolong Kanan Pesuruhjaya Polis (SACP) <i>Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	6	8	8
Penolong Pesuruhjaya Polis (ACP) <i>Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	17	20	27
Penguasa Polis (SUPT) <i>Superintendent of Police</i>	40	51	59
Timbalan Penguasa Polis (DSP) <i>Deputy Superintendent of Police</i>	138	132	148
Penolong Penguasa Polis (ASP) <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>	676	717	703
Inspektor Polis (INSP) <i>Inspector of Police</i>	2,224	1,988	1,947
Inspektor Percubaan Polis (P/INSP) <i>Probationary Inspector of Police</i>	0	0	0

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Pangkat Rank	2017	2018	2019
Pegawai Rendah Polis <i>Rank and File Officers</i>	10,346	11,533	11,970
Sub Inspektor Polis (S/INSP) <i>Sub Inspector of Police</i>	79	51	49
Sarjan Mejar (SJN/M) <i>Police Sergeant Major</i>	215	176	167
Sarjan (SJN) <i>Police Sergeant</i>	1,559	1,828	1,951
Koperal (KPL) <i>Police Corporal</i>	5,262	5,680	5,565
Lans Koperal (L/KPL)/ Konstabel (KONST) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable</i>	3,231	3,798	4,238
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan <i>Rank and File Officers Support</i>	844	920	1,032
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	1
Sarjan Sokongan (SJN/S) <i>Police Sergeant Support</i>	8	8	8
Koperal Sokongan (KPL/S) <i>Police Corporal Support</i>	324	324	309
Lans Koperal Sokongan (L/KPL/S)/ Konstabel Sokongan (KONST/S) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable Support</i>	512	588	714

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 4.8 : Peratusan pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.8 : Percentage of managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017 ^r			2018			2019		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johor	9.2	6.3	10.0	9.6	7.2	10.5	8.7	6.6	9.3
Kedah	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	3.3	4.6	3.7	2.7	4.0
Kelantan	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0
Melaka	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Negeri Sembilan	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.6
Pahang	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4
Perak	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	4.6	7.1	6.0	4.5	6.5
Perlis	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Pulau Pinang	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.4	7.4	8.4	7.1
Sabah	8.1	7.5	8.2	9.0	8.5	9.2	8.2	9.0	7.9
Sarawak	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	3.6	5.3	5.2	3.5	5.7
Selangor	38.0	48.1	35.2	34.8	42.9	32.1	37.0	43.4	35.1
Terengganu	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10.4	8.0	11.1	10.9	10.2	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.9
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 4.9 : Bilangan penjawat awam mengikut kumpulan perkhidmatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 4.9 : Number of civil servants by group of services and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jawatan Position		2017			2018			2019		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	1,255,405 100.0	725,118 57.8	530,287 42.2	1,270,800 100.0	739,684 58.2	531,116 41.8	1,265,395 100.0	739,093 58.4	526,302 41.6
Pengurusan Tertinggi										
(Gred Jusa C dan ke atas)		4,021	1,440	2,581	3,994	1,442	2,552	4,052	1,511	2,541
Top Management		0.3	35.8	64.2	0.3	36.1	63.9	0.3	37.3	62.7
(Jusa C and above)										
Pengurusan & Profesional										
(Gred 41–54)		495,578	325,207	170,371	511,252	337,419	173,833	517,761	343,206	174,555
Professional & Management		39.5	65.6	34.4	40.2	66.0	34.0	40.9	66.3	33.7
(Grade of 41–54)										
Pekerja Sokongan										
(Gred 1–40)		755,806	398,471	357,335	755,554	400,823	354,731	743,582	394,376	349,206
Support workers		60.2	52.7	47.3	59.5	53.1	46.9	58.8	53.0	47.0
(Grade of 1–40)										

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

Nota/ Note :

Data ini tidak termasuk ATM dan PDRM

Data excludes ATM and PDRM



HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

*HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN
AND GIRLS*

Jadual 5.1 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019*Table 5.1 : Number of intentional homicide cases by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019*

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	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	379	374	323	292	313	263
Johor	66	84	43	40	35	27
Kedah	21	14	9	8	20	16
Kelantan	13	12	6	6	9	4
Melaka	7	8	13	9	5	6
Negeri Sembilan	14	12	9	10	10	9
Pahang	16	14	8	7	17	16
Perak	35	39	33	32	31	29
Perlis	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pulau Pinang	17	13	21	22	16	13
Sabah	36	34	37	36	28	26
Sarawak	27	24	17	13	27	25
Selangor	83	74	91	75	90	74
Terengganu	5	7	2	3	1	2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37	37	33	30	23	15

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

Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut jenis kes dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by types of cases and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jenis kes <i>Type of case</i>	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	9,364	7,624	1,740	8,506	6,857	1,649	9,032	7,389	1,643
Keganasan rumahtangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	5,513	4,026	1,487	5,421	3,947	1,474	5,529	4,034	1,495
Rogol <i>Rape</i>	1,582	1,582	0	1,327	1,327	0	1,453	1,453	0
Sumbang mahram <i>Incest</i>	296	296	0	266	266	0	300	300	0
Cabul <i>Molest</i>	1,290	1,256	34	886	872	14	1,079	1,064	15
Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>	374	203	171	292	159	133	304	206	98
Gangguan seksual <i>Sexual harassment</i>	267	226	41	281	253	28	308	287	21
Mengedar/ menunjukkan bahan lucah <i>Distribute/ display pornographic material</i>	42	35	7	33	33	0	64	50	14

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Notes :

Jumlah kes berdasarkan mangsa

Number of cases based on victims

Bagi kes cabul dan luar tabii untuk tahun 2018, jumlah mangsa melebihi jumlah kes kerana terdapat 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, 2017–2019

Table 5.3 : Number of Non-Muslim women aged 20–24 years old and married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Umur (tahun semasa) <i>Age (current year)</i>	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2,663	2,496	2,392
20	473	443	446
21	548	473	443
22	482	548	473
23	550	482	548
24	610	550	482

Sumber: Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

Source: National Registration Department

Jadual 5.4 : Kadar kelahiran remaja berumur 15–19 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jadual 5.4 : Adolescent birth rate aged 15–19 years old by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	9	9	8
Johor	8	7	7
Kedah	7	7	7
Kelantan	10	9	9
Melaka	6	5	6
Negeri Sembilan	7	7	6
Pahang	12	12	11
Perak	6	6	6
Perlis	10	10	9
Pulau Pinang	6	5	5
Sabah	11	11	11
Sarawak	18	17	16
Selangor	6	6	5
Terengganu	9	7	6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7	6	7
W.P. Labuan	21	12	12
W.P. Putrajaya	3	2	2

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

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

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

Jadual 5.5 : Kadar mortaliti disebabkan homisid mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 5.5 : Mortality rate caused by homicide by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	0.22	0.32	0.10	0.20	0.33	0.07	0.15	0.20	0.10
Johor	0.35	0.46	0.23	0.29	0.46	0.11	0.19	0.30	0.06
Kedah	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.36	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.19
Kelantan	0.22	0.11	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.00
Melaka	0.11	0.22	0.00	0.33	0.43	0.22	0.32	0.21	0.43
Negeri Sembilan	0.18	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.37
Pahang	0.18	0.11	0.26	0.24	0.45	0.00	0.18	0.23	0.13
Perak	0.36	0.63	0.08	0.48	0.79	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.08
Perlis	0.40	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pulau Pinang	0.23	0.34	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Sabah	0.18	0.30	0.05	0.18	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.25	0.11
Sarawak	0.22	0.35	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.21	0.00
Selangor	0.20	0.33	0.07	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.17	0.27	0.06
Terengganu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.28	0.44	0.11	0.22	0.44	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.12
W.P. Labuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, 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, 2017–2019
Table 6.1 : Number of recipient and amount of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000
MALAYSIA	134,614	481,294	134,461	554,194	142,325	587,211
Johor	13,707	52,562	12,670	53,680	13,868	57,867
Kedah	6,779	21,394	7,470	25,019	6,919	28,526
Kelantan	9,533	33,606	9,552	38,794	9,703	40,125
Melaka	7,222	27,325	7,583	31,249	7,604	31,696
Negeri Sembilan	8,920	32,304	8,962	37,670	8,871	36,581
Pahang	8,273	30,310	9,086	36,447	9,123	37,748
Perak	7,871	27,063	7,871	33,905	9,424	38,351
Perlis	1,110	4,040	1,246	4,979	1,345	5,532
Pulau Pinang	5,275	19,263	5,425	22,115	5,439	22,691
Sabah	26,148	91,178	24,736	102,076	28,641	117,859
Sarawak	22,368	79,300	22,017	90,419	23,422	95,747
Selangor	10,457	37,858	10,597	48,287	10,731	44,407
Terengganu	4,137	14,855	4,223	17,446	4,180	17,358
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,611	9,494	2,796	11,274	2,824	11,769
W.P. Labuan	203	741	227	833	231	955

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare
Nota/ Note :
¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**
Includes W.P. Putrajaya



PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Jadual 7.1 : Amaun pengagihan bantuan wang ihsan daripada Kumpulan Wang Amanah Bantuan Bencana Negara bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 7.1 : Amount of distribution of charitable assistance from the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

(RM '000)			
Negeri <i>State</i>	2017	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	15,935.8	25,924.8	6,761.3
Johor	1,698.5	502.5	196.8
Kedah	0.0	2,318.5	1,102.0
Kelantan	3,911.5	4,498.0	47.5
Melaka	0.0	0.0	314.5
Negeri Sembilan	24.5	10.0	20.5
Pahang	2,098.0	1,856.0	326.0
Perak	101.5	351.0	90.0
Perlis	0.0	550.0	307.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	5,471.8	1,131.5
Sabah	2,182.0	2,093.0	1,856.5
Sarawak	1,990.5	6,434.0	786.0
Selangor	279.3	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	3,650.0	1,840.0	583.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara

Source: National Disaster Management Agency



KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN

PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.1 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota badan beruniform terpilih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 8.1 : Number and percentage of uniformed units selected by sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Badan beruniform Uniformed units		2017			2018			2019		
		Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	122,000	9,262	112,738	118,432	9,379	109,053	114,735	9,325	105,410
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	8.1	91.9
Tentera Darat		90,181	6,789	83,392	86,317	6,850	79,467	81,882	6,670	75,212
<i>Army</i>		73.9	6.4	93.6	72.9	7.9	92.1	71.4	8.1	91.9
Tentera Laut		16,806	1,524	15,282	17,052	1,570	15,482	17,592	1,666	15,926
<i>Navy</i>		13.8	9.1	90.9	14.4	9.2	90.8	15.3	9.5	90.5
Tentera Udara		15,013	949	14,064	15,063	959	14,104	15,261	989	14,272
<i>Air Force</i>		12.3	6.3	93.7	12.7	6.4	93.6	13.3	6.5	93.5

Sumber: Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

Jadual 8.2 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	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	12,682	18,947	12,717	19,731	12,100	18,488
Wanita Women	6,017	7,219	6,042	7,387	5,827	6,976
Johor	603	720	652	742	544	612
Kedah	534	518	523	488	535	498
Kelantan	463	385	476	425	509	391
Melaka	246	268	275	285	241	258
Negeri Sembilan	415	376	338	393	357	347
Pahang	306	299	332	338	330	287
Perak	745	685	704	722	647	626
Perlis	84	77	95	68	93	57
Pulau Pinang	266	360	306	390	300	393
Sabah	215	604	263	624	259	649
Sarawak	239	658	243	643	249	670
Selangor	1,127	1,430	1,133	1,407	1,119	1,374
Terengganu	427	262	389	293	334	296
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	266	473	242	457	243	425
W.P. Labuan	8	11	12	15	11	11
W.P. Putrajaya	37	53	35	54	33	60
Tiada Maklumat ¹ / No Information	36	40	24	43	23	22
Luar Negara/ Oversea	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 8.2 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (samb.)

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefitting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2017–2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2017		2018		2019	
	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	6,665	11,728	6,675	12,344	6,273	11,512
Johor	707	1,106	722	1,090	685	1,037
Kedah	805	940	846	968	737	952
Kelantan	583	916	564	989	554	918
Melaka	349	397	318	454	298	381
Negeri Sembilan	414	532	376	590	334	504
Pahang	409	645	447	641	431	587
Perak	953	1,238	915	1,211	880	1,133
Perlis	120	152	104	181	131	162
Pulau Pinang	300	560	287	547	251	486
Sabah	285	1,076	329	1,134	337	1,169
Sarawak	242	1,265	296	1,426	289	1,245
Selangor	812	1,658	799	1,792	726	1,710
Terengganu	468	579	448	698	422	670
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	152	526	151	454	138	413
W.P. Labuan	8	20	11	34	16	34
W.P. Putrajaya	19	63	26	55	26	63
Tiada Maklumat ¹ / No Information	39	55	36	80	18	48
Luar Negara/ Oversea	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia

Source: Public Service Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ Merujuk kepada pesara yang tidak mempunyai maklumat alamat yang lengkap

Refers to retirees who do not have complete address information

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 optional retirement, those appointed before 12/4/1991 will receive pensions at the age of 45 years for women and 50 years for men. Whereas retirees appointed after or on 12/4/1991 will only receive pension payments at the age of 55 years



PELARIAN

REFUGEES

Jadual 9.1 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 9.1 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for adults by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negara asal Country of origin	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	112,559	32,662	79,897	121,383	33,347	88,036	132,621	34,516	98,105
Myanmar	98,853	27,678	71,175	105,838	27,545	78,293	115,137	28,035	87,102
Pakistan	3,650	1,412	2,238	4,027	1,603	2,424	4,368	1,760	2,608
Sri Lanka	1,744	480	1,264	1,489	414	1,075	1,556	490	1,066
Yemen	1,907	506	1,401	2,340	612	1,728	2,876	668	2,208
Somalia	1,529	862	667	1,954	1,163	791	2,170	1,306	864
Syria	1,756	544	1,212	2,196	646	1,550	2,449	707	1,742
Iraq	982	384	598	1,005	397	608	893	341	552
Afghanistan	726	308	418	1,016	462	554	1,431	660	771
Palestin	547	126	421	588	138	450	589	137	452
Iran	326	134	192	324	132	192	377	144	233
Lain-lain/ Others	539	228	311	606	235	371	775	268	507

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Note:

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, 2017–2019

Table 9.2 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for children by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negara asal Country of origin	2017			2018			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy
Jumlah Total	39,767	18,794	20,973	42,481	20,206	22,275	45,968	21,947	24,021
Myanmar	34,224	16,163	18,061	35,950	17,073	18,877	38,635	18,473	20,162
Pakistan	1,839	846	993	2,062	960	1,102	2,227	1,038	1,189
Sri Lanka	338	167	171	306	154	152	347	176	171
Yemen	543	261	282	703	340	363	792	380	412
Somalia	740	393	347	1,010	531	479	1,124	586	538
Syria	645	288	357	759	355	404	838	391	447
Iraq	494	237	257	486	237	249	418	199	219
Afghanistan	483	221	262	726	334	392	1,047	454	593
Palestin	194	86	108	204	91	113	219	103	116
Iran	70	32	38	61	29	32	61	30	31
Lain-lain/ Others	197	100	97	214	102	112	260	117	143

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Note:

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 9.3 : Nisbah pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi wanita kepada lelaki mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 9.3 : Asylum-seekers and refugees ratio for women to men by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	40.9	37.9	35.2
Myanmar	38.9	35.2	32.2
Pakistan	63.1	66.1	67.5
Sri Lanka	38.0	38.5	46.0
Yemen	36.1	35.4	30.3
Somalia	129.2	147.0	151.2
Syria	44.9	41.7	40.6
Iraq	64.2	65.3	61.8
Afghanistan	73.7	83.4	85.6
Palestin	29.9	30.7	30.3
Iran	69.8	68.8	61.8
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	73.3	63.3	52.9

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Note :

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 9.4 : Nisbah pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak perempuan kepada kanak-kanak lelaki mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 9.4 : Asylum-seekers and refugees ratio for girls to boys by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negara asal Country of origin	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Total	89.6	90.7	91.4
Myanmar	89.5	90.4	91.6
Pakistan	85.2	87.1	87.3
Sri Lanka	97.7	101.3	102.9
Yemen	92.6	93.7	92.2
Somalia	113.3	110.9	108.9
Syria	80.7	87.9	87.5
Iraq	92.2	95.2	90.9
Afghanistan	84.4	85.2	76.6
Palestin	79.6	80.5	88.8
Iran	84.2	90.6	96.8
Lain-lain/ Others	103.1	91.1	81.8

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Note :

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



PERSEKITARAN DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

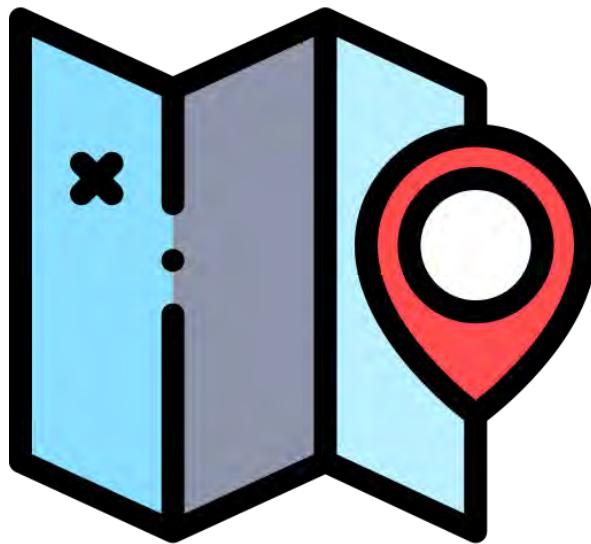
Jadual 10.1 : Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2011 dan 2014

Table 10.1 : Greenhouse gas emission, Malaysia, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2011 and 2014

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Emissions / Removals (Gg CO ₂ eq)				
	1994	2000	2005	2011	2014
Jumlah pelepasan <i>Total emissions</i>	256,288.77	235,047.55	282,668.23	283,534.80	317,626.83
Tenaga <i>Energy</i>	92,049.66	143,141.29	198,514.01	225,060.62	253,517.24
Proses industri dan penggunaan produk <i>Industrial processes and product use</i>	5,678.85	11,531.89	15,101.60	17,058.02	20,257.83
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	7,867.26	8,547.20	10,027.98	9,688.04	10,850.77
LULUCF (emissions)	137,523.00	54,298.83	35,985.19	3,560.42	3,317.15
LULUCF (removals)	-211,843.11	-235,244.29	-233,918.04	-242,586.19	-267,147.77
Sisa buangan <i>Waste</i>	12,603.47	16,670.31	21,927.44	26,958.80	28,217.35
Other (cross sectoral indirect N₂O)	566.53	854.04	1,112.01	1,208.90	1,466.48

Sumber: Kementerian Tenaga, Sains, Teknologi, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim

Source: Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change



MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Jadual 11.1 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 11.1 : Population ratio of female to male Non-citizen by state, Malaysia, 2017–2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
MALAYSIA	63.62	63.68	63.96
Johor	47.74	48.30	48.33
Kedah	53.04	53.02	53.03
Kelantan	74.84	74.84	75.09
Melaka	51.91	52.23	52.22
Negeri Sembilan	44.09	44.02	43.93
Pahang	28.49	28.35	28.27
Perak	51.96	52.77	52.66
Perlis	144.44	143.24	145.45
Pulau Pinang	84.64	84.83	84.79
Sabah	78.50	78.51	78.51
Sarawak	43.61	43.75	43.67
Selangor	60.60	60.74	60.73
Terengganu	55.36	55.26	55.29
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	73.46	72.63	72.67
W.P. Labuan	94.64	94.74	94.23
W.P. Putrajaya	113.33	113.33	114.29

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, DOSM

Jadual 11.2 : Kiriman wang peribadi pekerja (peratusan daripada KDNK), Malaysia, 2017–2019

Table 11.2 : Worker's personal remittances (percentages of GDP), Malaysia, 2017–2019

Jenis Types	2017	2018	2019
Penerimaan Receipts	0.98	0.78	0.63
Pembayaran Payments	2.19	2.17	2.20

Sumber: Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran, DOSM

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics Division, DOSM



NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita Dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020 merangkumi sebelas 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;
- ix. Pelarian;
- x. Persekitaran dan perubahan iklim; dan
- xi. Migrasi antarabangsa.

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 & Penyertaan Ekonomi, Pencapaian Pendidikan, Kesihatan & Kehidupan dan Penguasaan Politik.
- Jurang tersebut diukur dengan skala 0 hingga 1. Secara amnya, kesaksamaan gender dicapai apabila indeks tersebut mencapai skala 1 manakala jurang ini menjadi semakin besar sekiranya skala tersebut menghampiri skala 0.

b) Pembangunan Indeks

Keseluruhan Indeks Jurang Gender 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 pemerksaan wanita atau kesaksamaan jantina. Untuk mendapatkan kesaksamaan gender, dua skala telah dipertimbangkan. Skala pertama adalah skala positif negatif yang menunjukkan saiz dan arah jurang gender. Skala ini menilai sama ada kelebihan lelaki terhadap wanita atau kelebihan wanita terhadap lelaki, dan memberikan mata tertinggi kepada kesaksamaan mutlak.

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

iii. Mengira skor sub-indeks

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

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

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

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

iv. Mengira skor akhir

Bagi semua sub–indeks, nilai berkemungkinan paling tinggi adalah skor 1 (sepadan/ pariti) dan nilai berkemungkinan paling rendah adalah skor 0 (ketidaksepadanan), oleh yang demikian, tanda aras skor antara ketidaksaksamaan 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 relatif 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 perkara 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	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir	0.010	0.998	0.693
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	0.023	0.441	0.307
JUMLAH			1

Penguasaan Politik	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
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 berkelayakan;
- 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

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

b) Pekerja

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

c) Bekerja sendiri

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

d) Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

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

2.10. Pekerjaan

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

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

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

2.11. Industri

Dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) *Revision 4*. Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya.

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

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

2.12. Gaji dan upah

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

2.13. Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

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

2.14. Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

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

2.15. Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

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

2.16. Taska

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

2.17. Taska berdaftar

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

3. PENDIDIKAN

3.1. Kadar literasi

Merujuk kepada penduduk yang mempunyai pendidikan formal. Kadar literasi 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 tertiori

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

3.6. Gender pariti indeks

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

3.7. Bidang pengajian

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

3.8. Kadar enrolmen kasar pra-sekolah

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

3.9. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

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

3.10. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid peringkat menengah diungkap sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat menengah (12–17 tahun).

3.11. Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiori

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen pelajar peringkat tertiori diungkap sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat tertiori (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 lepas 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) Tertinggi

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

4. KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

4.1 Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

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

4.2 Kematian ibu bersalin

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

4.3 Liputan ibu mengandung

Merujuk kepada lawatan antenatal pertama ibu mengandung.

4.4 Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

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

4.5 Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

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

4.6 Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir

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

4.7 Akses kepada ubat antiretroviral

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

4.8 Sebab kematian disahkan

Merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Koroner merupakan pegawai awam yang menyiasat kes kematian mengejut yang puncanya disyaki ada kaitan dengan kes Jenayah.

4.9 Obesiti (didapati daripada *website WHO*)

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

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

4.10 Perancang Keluarga

Sebarang kaedah yang diamalkan untuk mencegah kehamilan dengan tujuan:

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

4.11 Penerima Baru

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

4.12 Alat Dalam Rahim (ADR)

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

5. KEHIDUPAN 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 kegusaran kepada mangsa; dan
- f) Melakukan penderaan secara psikologi dan emosi terhadap mangsa.

Kesalahan Boleh Tangkap 323KK/18A AKRT 18A. Kesalahan melibatkan keganasan rumah tangga hendaklah disifatkan kesalahan boleh tangkap.

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; dan
- 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

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

7.4 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

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

7.5 Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

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

7.6 Kadar literasi

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

7.7 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

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

7.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

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

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

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

7.11 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

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

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

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

7.14 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

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

7.15 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama lepasan} \\ \text{Menengah tahun } t \\ \hline \text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat} \\ \text{menengah atas (Tingkatan 5) tahun sebelumnya} \end{array}}{\quad} \times 100$$

7.16 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

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

7.17 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

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

7.18 Kadar pariti gender

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

7.19 Kadar mortaliti kurang 5 tahun

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

7.20 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin

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

7.21 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung (lawatan pertama)

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

7.22 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

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

7.23 Peratus kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

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

7.24 Kadar kesuburan umur tertentu

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

7.25 Homisid

$$X_1 = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian daripada homisid dalam tahun t}}{\text{Jumlah Penduduk dalam tahun t}} \times 100,000$$

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 diperoleh



TECHNICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2020 covers eleven 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;*
- ix. *Refugees;*
- x. *Environment and climate change; and*
- xi. *International migration.*

1.1. Availability of data

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

1.2. Gender Gap Index

a) Definition of Gender Gap Index

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

b) Construction of The Index

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

i. Convert to ratios

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

ii. **Truncate Data at Equality Benchmark**

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

Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each 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 labour force participation over male value	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 over male	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: Female with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Ratio: Female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.208	0.048	0.247
Ratio: Female gross tertiary enrolment rate 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 an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker.

They are also considered as employed if they:

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

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

2.6. Unemployed

The unemployed are those who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that is the actively unemployed and 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 below the age of 15 years and the number of persons aged 65 years and over to the number of persons aged 15–64 years.

2.14. Young age dependency ratio

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

2.15. Old age dependency ratio

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

2.16. Child Care Centre

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

2.17. Registered Child Care Centre

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

3. EDUCATION

3.1. Literacy rate

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

3.2. Enrolment

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

3.3. Enrolment at primary level

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

3.4. Enrolment at secondary level

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

3.5. Enrolment at tertiary level

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

3.6. Gender parity index

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

3.7. Field of study

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

3.8. Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level

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

3.9. Gross enrolment rate at primary level

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

3.10. Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

Total enrolment in secondary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official secondary level age population (12–17 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 programs in specific trades and technical skills institutions whereby the training period is at least six months.

d) Tertiary

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

4. HEALTH AND RELATE SERVICES**4.1 Under-5 mortality**

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

4.2 Maternal deaths

Refers to deaths of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days after the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental causes.

4.3 Antenatal care coverage

Refers to first visit of antenatal care coverage.

4.4 Coverage of antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid

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

4.5 Deliveries attended by personnel skilled

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

4.6 Life expectancy at birth

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

4.7 Access to antiretroviral drugs

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

4.8 Medically certified cause of death

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

4.9 Obesity (definition from WHO)

Body mass index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his height in meters (kg/m^2). 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 a husband and wife registered for the first time 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; and*
- 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/ 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

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

7.4 Young age dependency ratio

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

7.5 Old age dependency ratio

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

7.6 Literacy rate

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

7.7 Gross enrolment rate at primary level

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

7.8 Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

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

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

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

7.20 Maternal mortality ratio

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

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

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

7.25 Homisid

$$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths caused by homicide in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$$

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

Indikator Gender terpilih menerusi Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Matlamat 1. Menamatkan semua jenis kemiskinan di seluruh dunia

- 1.2 Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan sekurang-kurangnya separuh daripada jumlah lelaki, wanita dan kanak-kanak daripada setiap peringkat umur yang hidup dalam semua dimensi kemiskinan menurut takrif nasional
 - 1.2.1 Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional, mengikut jantina dan umur

Matlamat 2. Menamatkan kelaparan, mencapai jaminan makanan dan nutrisi yang lebih baik serta menggalakkan pertanian mampan

- 2.2 Menjelang 2030, menamatkan semua bentuk kekurangan nutrisi, termasuk mencapai sasaran yang dipersetujui pada peringkat antarabangsa menjelang 2025, bagi pembantutan dan susut badan kanak-kanak di bawah 5 tahun, dan memenuhi keperluan nutrisi gadis remaja, wanita hamil, wanita menyusui dan warga tua
 - 2.2.3 Prevalens anemia pada wanita berumur 15 hingga 49 tahun, mengikut status kehamilan (peratusan)

Matlamat 3. Memastikan kehidupan sihat dan menggalakkan kesejahteraan pada semua peringkat umur

- 3.1 Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin global kepada kurang daripada 70 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
 - 3.1.1 Nisbah kematian ibu bersalin
 - 3.1.2 Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih
- 3.3 Menjelang 2030, menamatkan epidemik AIDS, tuberkulosis, malaria dan penyakit tropika yang diabaikan serta memerangi hepatitis, penyakit bawaan air dan penyakit berjangkit lain
 - 3.3.1 Bilangan jangkitan HIV baharu bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk tidak dijangkiti mengikut penduduk utama, jantina dan umur

- 3.7 Menjelang 2030, memastikan akses sejagat kepada perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan seksual dan reproduktif, termasuk perancangan keluarga, maklumat dan pendidikan, dan penyepaduan kesihatan reproduktif ke dalam strategi dan program kebangsaan

- 3.7.1 Peratusan wanita umur reproduktif (15-49 tahun) yang berpuas hati dengan kaedah moden bagi keperluan perancangan keluarga mereka

Matlamat 4. Memastikan pendidikan berkualiti, menyeluruh dan saksama serta menggalakkan peluang pembelajaran sepanjang hayat untuk semua

- 4.2 Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua kanak-kanak lelaki dan perempuan mendapat akses kepada pembangunan awal kanak-kanak, penjagaan dan pendidikan tadika yang berkualiti agar mereka bersedia untuk pendidikan sekolah rendah

- 4.2.2 Kadar penyertaan dalam pembelajaran terancang (setahun sebelum umur rasmi layak memasuki sekolah rendah), mengikut jantina

- 4.5 Menjelang 2030, menghapuskan ketaksamaan jantina dalam pendidikan dan memastikan akses sama rata bagi semua tahap pendidikan dan latihan vokasional untuk kumpulan berisiko, termasuk orang kurang upaya, peribumi dan kanak-kanak dalam keadaan berisiko

- 4.5.1 Indeks kesetaraan jantina (wanita/lelaki, luar Bandar/Bandar, kuintil Indeks bawah/atas dan lain-lain seperti status ketiakupayaan, peribumi dan terjejas akibat konflik, apabila data tersedia) untuk semua penunjuk pendidikan dalam senarai ini yang boleh diasingkan.

- 4.6 Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua belia dan sebahagian besar lelaki dan wanita dewasa mencapai celik huruf dan celik angka

- 4.6.1 Peratusan penduduk dalam kumpulan umur tertentu yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan tetap dalam kemahiran (a) literasi dan (b) numerasi, mengikut jantina

Matlamat 5. Mencapai kesaksamaan jantina dan memperkasa semua golongan wanita

- 5.5 Meningkatkan penyertaan penuh wanita secara berkesan, serta peluang sama rata untuk memimpin pada semua peringkat membuat keputusan politik, ekonomi dan kehidupan awam
 - 5.5.1 Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam parlimen Negara dan kerajaan tempatan
 - 5.5.2 Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan
- 5.b Meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi yang diperlukan, khususnya teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi tertentu, untuk menggalakkan pemerkasaan wanita
 - 5.b.1 Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina

Matlamat 8. Menggalakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan, menyeluruh dan mampan, guna tenaga penuh dan produktif serta pekerjaan yang baik untuk semua

- 8.3 Menggalakkan dasar berorientasikan pembangunan yang menyokong aktiviti produktif, penciptaan pekerjaan yang baik, keusahawanan, kreativiti dan inovasi, serta menggalakkan pemformalan dan pertumbuhan perusahaan bersaiz mikro, kecil dan sederhana, termasuk menerusi akses kepada perkhidmatan kewangan
 - 8.3.1 Peratusan guna tenaga informal dalam jumlah guna tenaga mengikut sektor dan jantina
- 8.5 Menjelang 2030, mencapai guna tenaga penuh dan produktif serta pekerjaan yang baik untuk semua wanita dan lelaki, termasuk belia dan orang kurang upaya, serta bayaran sama rata untuk kerja dengan nilai sama
 - 8.5.1 Purata pendapatan mengikut jam bagi pekerja wanita dan lelaki, mengikut pekerjaan, umur dan orang kurang upaya
 - 8.5.2 Kadar pengangguran, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya



APPENDIX

Selected Gender Indicators across Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.2 *By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons*

2.2.3 *Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)*

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*

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*

4.5 *By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations.*

4.5.1 *Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top, wealth quintile others such as disabilities status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.*

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

- 5.5 *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*
 - 8.5.1 *Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities*
 - 8.5.2 *Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities*

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