



**JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH

*STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
IN SELECTED DOMAINS*

**MALAYSIA
2022**

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang terpilih untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

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The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

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Statistik Pemerksaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022 merupakan penerbitan tahunan yang memaparkan statistik gender Malaysia bagi tahun 2019 hingga 2021. 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. Terdapat 15 indikator tambahan dimuatkan dalam penerbitan pada tahun ini.

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)*.

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

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 pemerksaan 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

November 2022

The Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2022 is an annual publication which presents gender statistics in Malaysia for the year 2019 to 2021. These statistics focus 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. There are 15 additional indicators included in the publication this year.

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).

This publication presents Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) at the national and state levels. MGGI is prepared based on the methodology from the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) published by WEF using data released by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and other agencies in Malaysia. MGGI 2020 comprises four sub-indices and 14 variables.

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

November 2022

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STATISTIK UTAMA PEMERKASAAN WANITA

KEY STATISTICS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

2022



STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA 2022

Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) 2021 :

0.707

PELUANG DAN PENYERTAAN EKONOMI

MGGI : 0.709

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)



KPTB **wanita lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki

WANITA 55.5%
LELAKI 80.9%

Anggaran Pendapatan Diperoleh



Bagi setiap RM100 gaji dan upah diterima lelaki; **wanita menerima RM96.21**

WANITA RM35,616
LELAKI RM37,020

Penggubal Undang-Undang, Pegawai Kanan dan Pengurus



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

WANITA 24.0%
LELAKI 76.0%

Profesional dan Pekerja Teknikal



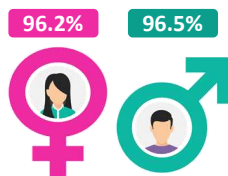
Peratus wanita sebagai Profesional dan Pekerja Teknikal **lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki

WANITA 40.6%
LELAKI 59.4%

PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN

MGGI : 1.060

Kadar Literasi (15-64 tahun)



Perbezaan kadar literasi lelaki dan wanita adalah **0.3 mata peratus**

Kadar Enrolmen Kasar



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

KESIHATAN DAN KEHIDUPAN

MGGI : 0.960



*Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir

WANITA 77.0 tahun
LELAKI 72.3 tahun

Wanita dijangka boleh hidup **4.7 tahun lebih lama** berbanding lelaki

Nisbah Jantina Ketika Lahir

Terdapat **938 bayi perempuan** bagi setiap **1,000 bayi lelaki**



PENGUASAAN POLITIK

MGGI : 0.100

Wanita di Parlimen

14.9 peratus ahli parlimen adalah wanita

Wanita dalam Jawatan Menteri

Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan menteri **lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki pada 2021

WANITA 15.6% LELAKI 84.4%

*Permulaan

STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA 2022

Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) 2021 :

0.707

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY

MGGI : 0.709

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



LFPR for **women** was **lower** than men

WOMEN **55.5%**
MEN **80.9%**

Estimate Earned Income



For every RM100 salaries and wages received by men; **women** received **RM96.21**

WOMEN **RM35,616**
MEN **RM37,020**

Legislators, Senior Officials and Manager



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

WOMEN **24.0%**
MEN **76.0%**

Professional and Technical Workers



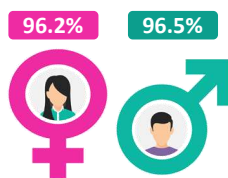
Percentage of women as Professional and Technical Workers were **less than** men

WOMEN **40.6%**
MEN **59.4%**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

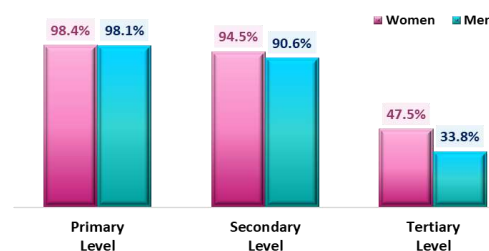
MGGI : 1.060

Literacy Rate (15-64 years)



The difference in literacy rate between men and women was **0.3 percentage points**

Gross Enrolment Rate



Gross enrolment rate for women at all levels was **higher** than men

HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

MGGI : 0.960



*Life Expectancy at Birth

WOMEN **77.0 years**
MEN **72.3 years**

Women are expected to **live 4.7 years longer** than men

Sex Ratio at Birth

There were **938 baby girls** for every **1,000 baby boys**



POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

MGGI : 0.100

Women in Parliament

14.9 per cent of elected Parliamentarian were women

Women in Ministerial Position

Percentage of women in ministerial position was **lower** as compared to men in 2021



WOMEN **15.6%**

MEN **84.4%**

*Preliminary



INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

 JOHOR 0.719  0.656  1.019  0.965  0.237	 KEDAH 0.703  0.713  1.093  0.965  0.041	 KELANTAN 0.722  0.741  1.164  0.969  0.017	 MELAKA 0.761  0.741  1.029  0.960  0.314
 N. SEMBILAN 0.686  0.683  1.095  0.953  0.015	 PAHANG 0.702  0.727  1.080  0.964  0.037	 PERAK 0.694  0.720  1.046  0.977  0.033	 PERLIS 0.699  0.762  1.006  0.939  0.088
 PULAU PINANG 0.695  0.712  1.043  0.970  0.055	 SABAH 0.704  0.717  1.106  0.951  0.040	 SARAWAK 0.718  0.723  1.071  0.967  0.113	 SELANGOR 0.735  0.716  1.063  0.953  0.210
 TENGGANU 0.741  0.670  1.089  0.959  0.247	 W.P.K.L. 0.842  0.726  1.028  0.945  0.671	 W.P. LABUAN 0.752  0.670  1.086  1.005  0.247	 W.P. PUTRAJAYA 0.762  0.816  1.027  0.958  0.247

Nota:



Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi



Pencapaian pendidikan



Kesihatan dan kehidupan



Penguasaan politik

Ringkasan:

N. : Negeri

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

K.L. : Kuala Lumpur



MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) 2021 BY STATE



Note:



Economic Participation and opportunity



Educational Attainment



Health and survival



Political empowerment

Summary:

N. : Negeri

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

K.L. : Kuala Lumpur

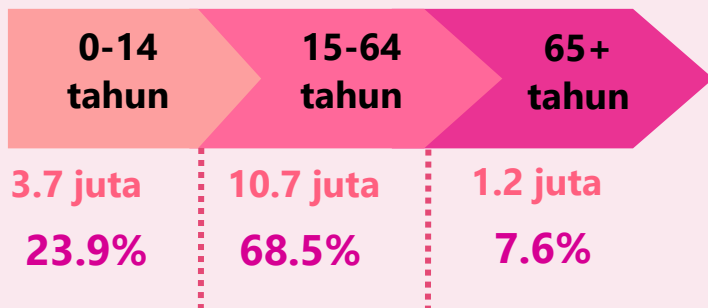


WANITA SEPINTAS LALU 2021



15.6 juta daripada **32.6 juta** penduduk

Penduduk Wanita Mengikut Kumpulan Umur



*Purata Gaji dan Upah Bulanan, 2021



Purata: RM2,968
Jumlah: RM3,037

Kelahiran Hidup

212,848

Bayi perempuan daripada **439,744** jumlah kelahiran hidup



**Nisbah Tanggungan Wanita



Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

1.7 bayi

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



Keganasan Terhadap wanita

62.2% daripada **8,252**

kes keganasan terhadap wanita dilaporkan pada tahun 2021 adalah keganasan rumahtangga



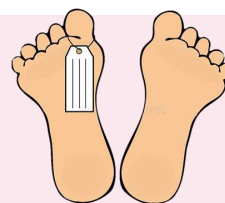
Nota :

*Merujuk kepada warganegara

**Untuk setiap 100 wanita berumur 15-64 tahun

Kematian

96,745 kematian wanita
224,569 jumlah kematian



5 Sebab Kematian Utama

COVID-19 Infection

20.8%

Pneumonia

11.5%

Ischaemic heart diseases

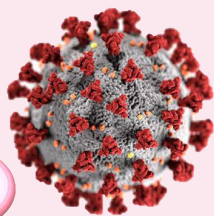
10.8%

Cerebrovascular disease

7.0%

Malignant neoplasm of breast

3.0%



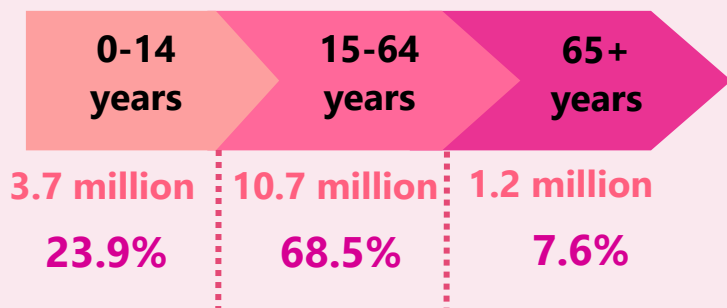


WOMEN AT A GLANCE 2021



15.6 million out of **32.6 million** population

Women's Population by Age Group



*Mean Monthly Salaries And Wages 2021



Mean: **RM2,968**
Total: **RM3,037**

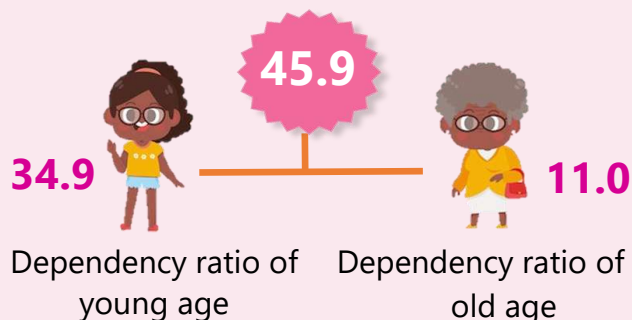
Live Births

212,848

Female babies was born out of **439,744** babies



**Women Dependency Ratio



Total Fertility Rate

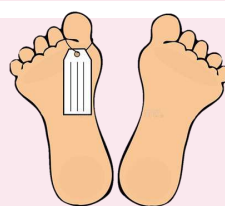
1.7 babies

Babies born per woman in reproductive aged (15-49 years old)

Violence against women

62.2% from **8,252**

of violence against women cases reported in 2021 were domestic violence



Deaths

96,745 female deaths out of **224,569** total deaths

5 Major Causes of Death

COVID-19 Infection

20.8%

Pneumonia

11.5%

Ischaemic heart diseases

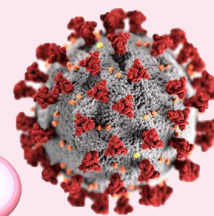
10.8%

Cerebrovascular disease

7.0%

Malignant neoplasm of breast

3.0%



Notes :

*Refers to citizen

**For every 100 women aged 15-64 years



SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX BY STATE 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MALAYSIA

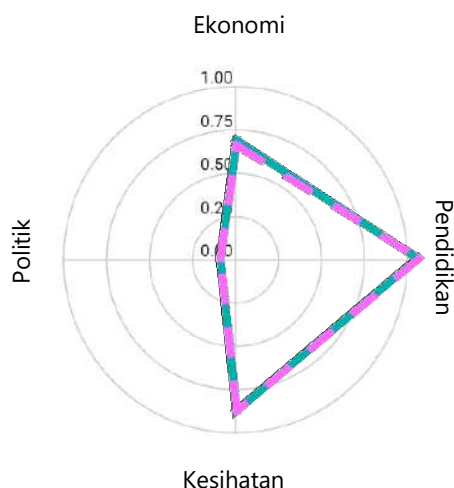
SKOR : 0.707

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



MALAYSIA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020	2021
	SKOR	SKOR
EKONOMI	0.738	0.709
PENDIDIKAN	1.059	1.060
KESIHATAN	0.956	0.960
POLITIK	0.100	0.100
MALAYSIA	0.714	0.707

— MALAYSIA 2020
— MALAYSIA 2021

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.709				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.686	55.5	80.9	0.686	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.962	2,968	3,085	0.962	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.317	165.2	521.8	0.317	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.684	1,529.9	2,238.0	0.684	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.060				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.997	96.2	96.5	0.997	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.003	98.4	98.1	1.003	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.042	94.5	90.6	1.042	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.407	47.5	33.8	1.407	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.960				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.938	212,848	226,896	0.938	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.065	77.0	72.3	1.065	
Penguasaan politik	0.100				
Wanita di Parlimen	0.176	33	187	0.176	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.185	5	27	0.185	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

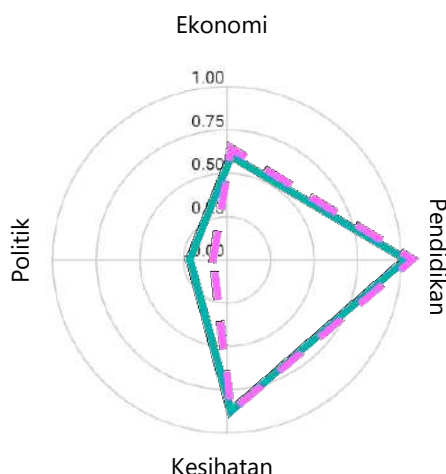
SKOR : 0.719

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



JOHOR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	16	0.663	16	0.656
PENDIDIKAN	15	1.024	15	1.019
KESIHATAN	7	0.962	7	0.965
POLITIK	7	0.174	6	0.237
JOHOR	0.706		0.719	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

— JOHOR
— MALAYSIA

SKOR JOHOR 0.719
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan / Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.656				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.569	50.0	87.9	0.569	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.968	2,795	2,888	0.968	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.176	13.1	74.6	0.176	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.599	159.4	266.2	0.599	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.019				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.009	98.4	97.6	1.009	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.001	101.4	101.3	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.033	97.4	94.3	1.033	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiary (%)	1.080	24.6	22.8	1.080	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.965				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.945	24,282	25,708	0.945	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.065	76.6	71.9	1.065	
Penguasaan politik	0.237				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.367	22	60	0.367	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.500	2	4	0.500	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

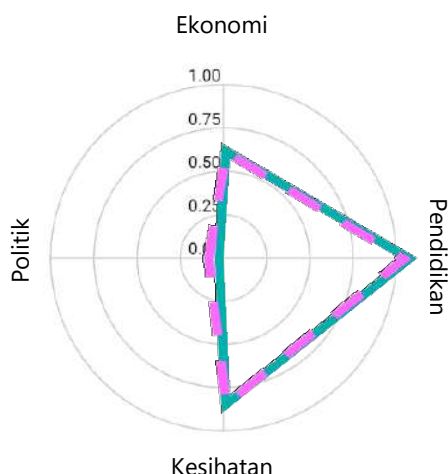
SKOR : 0.703

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



KEDAH



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	11	0.723	11	0.713
PENDIDIKAN	5	1.098	4	1.093
KESIHATAN	8	0.961	6	0.965
POLITIK	4	0.281	11	0.041
KEDAH	0.766		0.703	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

— KEDAH
— MALAYSIA

SKOR KEDAH 0.703

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.713				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.614	47.8	77.9	0.614	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.069	2,562	2,398	1.069	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.172	4.4	25.6	0.172	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.821	98.8	120.3	0.821	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.093				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.005	97.3	96.8	1.005	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.006	98.3	97.8	1.006	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.057	95.9	90.8	1.057	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.634	37.4	22.9	1.634	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.965				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.940	16,008	17,032	0.940	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.077	75.6	70.2	1.077	
Penguasaan politik	0.041				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.133	6	45	0.133	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

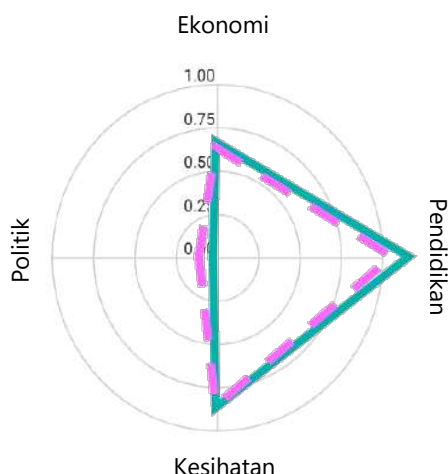
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1.00 = Saksama



KELANTAN



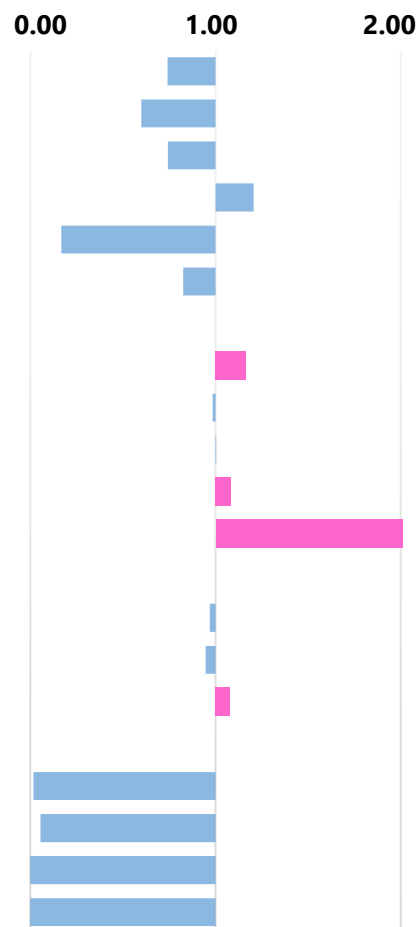
INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	3	0.773	3	0.741
PENDIDIKAN	1	1.171	1	1.164
KESIHATAN	4	0.967	4	0.969
POLITIK	14	0.017	15	0.017
KELANTAN	0.732		0.722	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

— KELANTAN
— MALAYSIA

SKOR KELANTAN 0.722
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.741				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.599	42.8	71.4	0.599	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.206	2,875	2,383	1.206	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.167	2.1	12.6	0.167	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.825	65.8	79.8	0.825	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.164				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.985	95.6	97.0	0.985	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.004	82.7	82.3	1.004	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.086	87.9	81.0	1.086	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	2.197	26.9	12.2	2.197	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.969				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.946	16,896	17,868	0.946	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.076	74.8	69.5	1.076	
Penguasaan politik	0.017				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.054	3	56	0.054	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	4	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

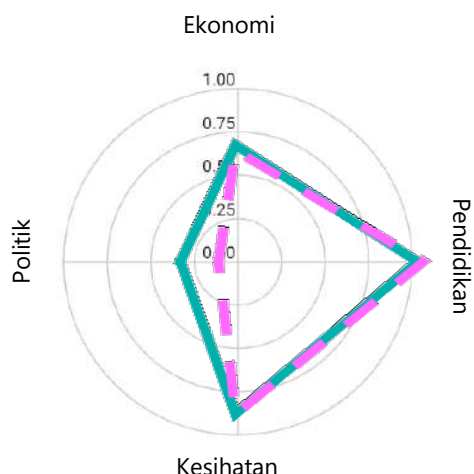
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1.00 = Saksama



MELAKA



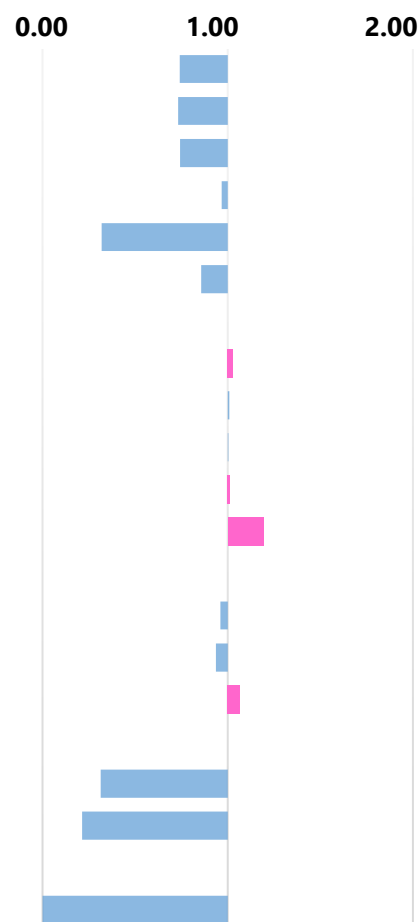
INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	10	0.738	4	0.741
PENDIDIKAN	13	1.031	12	1.029
KESIHATAN	6	0.966	9	0.960
POLITIK	10	0.041	2	0.314
MELAKA	0.694		0.761	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

— MELAKA
— MALAYSIA

SKOR MELAKA 0.761
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.741				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.732	57.5	78.6	0.732	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.968	2,887	2,982	0.968	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.319	3.8	11.9	0.319	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.857	64.8	75.6	0.857	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.029				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.008	99.1	98.4	1.008	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.004	106.4	106.0	1.004	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.012	103.6	102.4	1.012	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.192	72.0	60.4	1.192	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.960				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.937	6,380	6,812	0.937	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.066	76.0	71.3	1.066	
Penguasaan politik	0.314				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.214	6	28	0.214	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

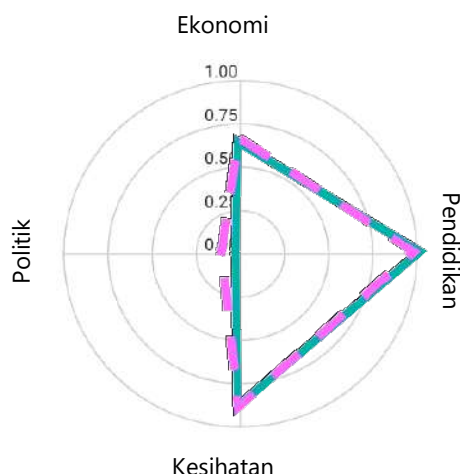
SKOR : 0.686

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



NEGERI SEMBILAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	8	0.743	13	0.683
PENDIDIKAN	3	1.100	3	1.095
KESIHATAN	9	0.961	13	0.953
POLITIK	15	0.015	16	0.015
NEGERI SEMBILAN		0.705		0.686
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

NEGERI SEMBILAN
MALAYSIA

SKOR NEGERI SEMBILAN 0.686
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.683				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.634	48.7	76.8	0.634	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.992	3,032	3,055	0.992	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.133	1.7	12.8	0.133	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.728	56.9	78.2	0.728	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.095				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.002	97.6	97.4	1.002	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.995	108.4	108.9	0.995	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.021	110.3	108.0	1.021	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.760	55.6	31.6	1.760	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.953				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.923	8,054	8,723	0.923	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.072	76.2	71.1	1.072	
Penguasaan politik	0.015				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.048	2	42	0.048	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

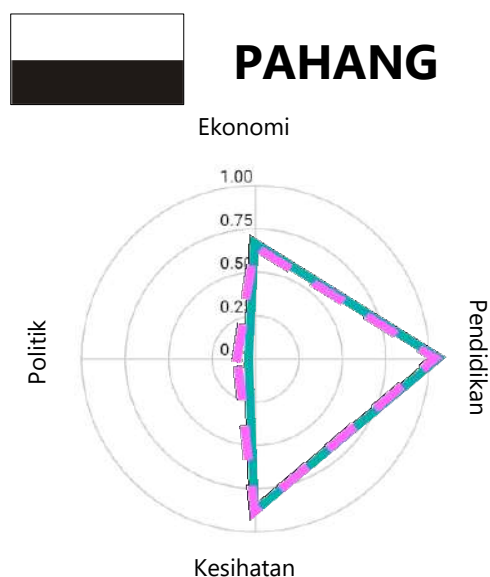
¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

SKOR : 0.702

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	6	0.761	5	0.727
PENDIDIKAN	8	1.070	7	1.080
KESIHATAN	5	0.966	8	0.964
POLITIK	12	0.037	13	0.037
PAHANG	0.708		0.702	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

SKOR PAHANG 0.702

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.727				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.607	47.8	78.8	0.607	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.034	2,761	2,671	1.034	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.265	4.1	15.5	0.265	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.899	78.2	87.0	0.899	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.080				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.999	97.0	97.1	0.999	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.007	99.8	99.1	1.007	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.046	93.7	89.6	1.046	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.548	34.7	22.4	1.548	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.964				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.941	11,883	12,624	0.941	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.071	75.8	70.8	1.071	
Penguasaan politik	0.037				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.120	6	50	0.120	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	2	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

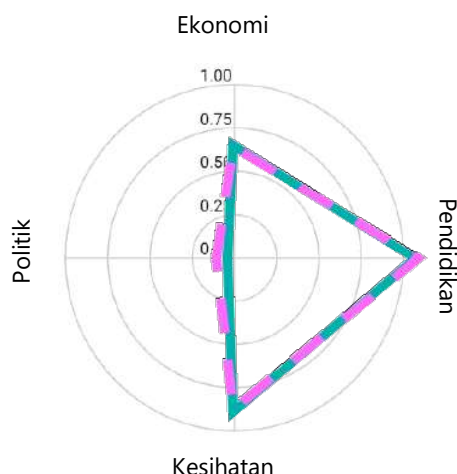
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PERAK



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	9	0.741	8	0.720
PENDIDIKAN	10	1.045	10	1.046
KESIHATAN	13	0.953	2	0.977
POLITIK	13	0.033	14	0.033
PERAK		0.693		0.694
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— PERAK
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PERAK 0.694
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.720				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.646	50.4	78.0	0.646	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.006	2,617	2,600	1.006	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.251	8.7	34.6	0.251	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.842	103.4	122.8	0.842	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.046				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.996	97.1	97.5	0.996	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.992	96.9	97.6	0.992	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.018	97.0	95.3	1.018	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.382	45.3	32.8	1.382	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.977				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.956	15,058	15,758	0.956	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.080	76.8	71.1	1.080	
Penguasaan politik	0.033				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.108	8	74	0.108	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	3	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

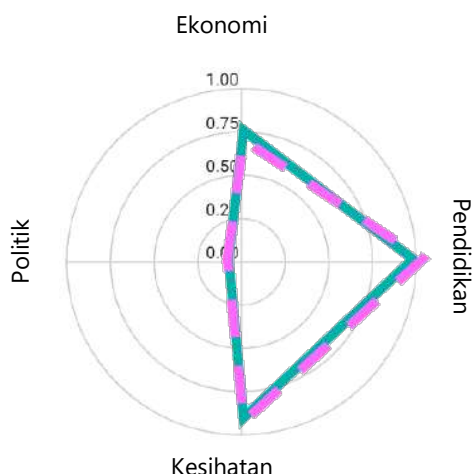
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PERLIS



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	2	0.810	2	0.762
PENDIDIKAN	16	1.008	16	1.006
KESIHATAN	3	0.973	16	0.939
POLITIK	2	0.336	9	0.088
PERLIS		0.782		0.699
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

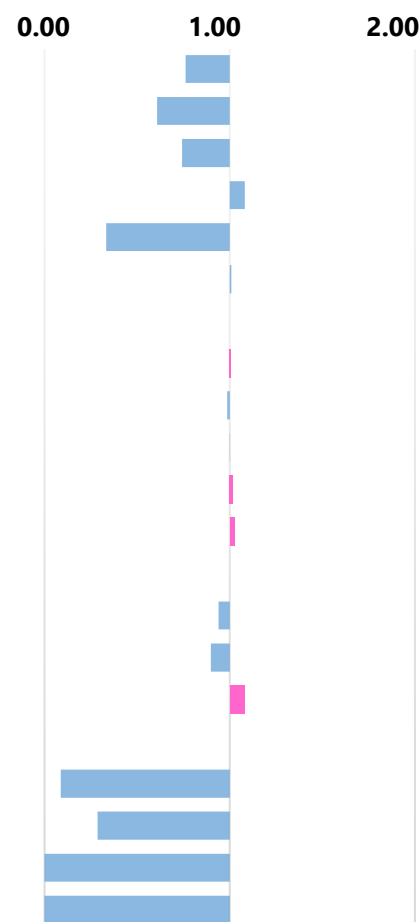
— PERLIS
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PERLIS 0.699

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.762				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.608	48.4	79.6	0.608	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.082	2,709	2,503	1.082	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.333	0.7	2.1	0.333	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.008	12.1	12.0	1.008	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.006				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.987	97.7	98.9	0.987	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.002	103.7	103.4	1.002	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.018	107.4	105.5	1.018	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.026	133.6	130.1	1.026	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.939				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.898	1,928	2,148	0.898	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.080	75.8	70.2	1.080	
Penguasaan politik	0.088				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.286	4	14	0.286	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	1	0	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

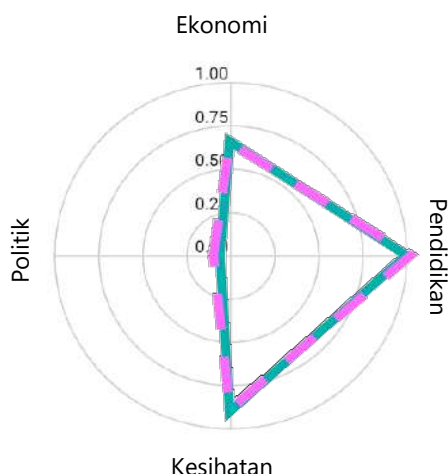
SKOR : 0.695

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PULAU PINANG



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	13	0.713	12	0.712
PENDIDIKAN	14	1.029	11	1.043
KESIHATAN	12	0.956	3	0.970
POLITIK	9	0.055	10	0.055
PULAU PINANG		0.688		0.695
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— PULAU PINANG
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PULAU PINANG 0.695

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.712				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.684	56.6	82.7	0.684	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.949	2,991	3,151	0.949	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.351	18.5	52.7	0.351	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.694	98.0	141.3	0.694	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.043				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.009	98.1	97.2	1.009	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.005	103.6	103.0	1.005	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.040	99.2	95.4	1.040	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.247	47.9	38.5	1.247	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.970				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.953	9,061	9,510	0.953	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.067	76.7	71.9	1.067	
Penguasaan politik	0.055				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.178	8	45	0.178	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

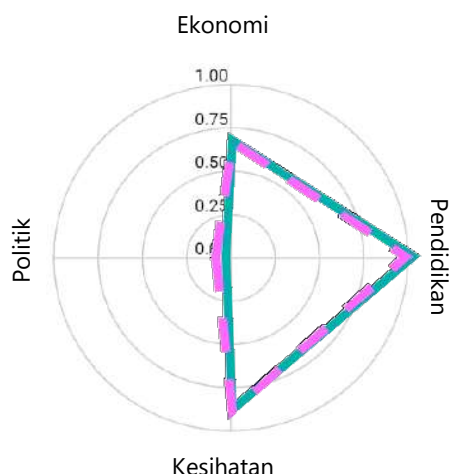
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



SABAH



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	4	0.769	9	0.717
PENDIDIKAN	2	1.122	2	1.106
KESIHATAN	16	0.939	14	0.951
POLITIK	11	0.040	12	0.040
SABAH		0.718		0.704
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— SABAH
— MALAYSIA

SKOR SABAH 0.704

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.717				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.689	57.0	82.7	0.689	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.035	2,887	2,788	1.035	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.237	8.5	35.9	0.237	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.706	117.7	166.6	0.706	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.106				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.986	86.2	87.4	0.986	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.008	90.2	89.4	1.008	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.052	91.4	86.9	1.052	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.772	11.8	6.6	1.772	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.951				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.931	20,064	21,544	0.931	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.051	76.0	72.3	1.051	
Penguasaan politik	0.040				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.128	11	86	0.128	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	2	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

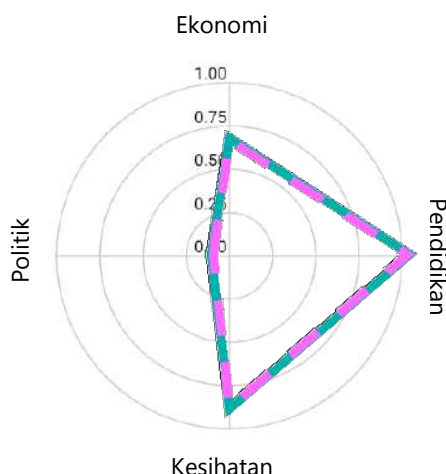
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



SARAWAK



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	12	0.714	7	0.723
PENDIDIKAN	7	1.071	8	1.071
KESIHATAN	14	0.947	5	0.967
POLITIK	8	0.120	8	0.113
SARAWAK	0.713		0.718	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

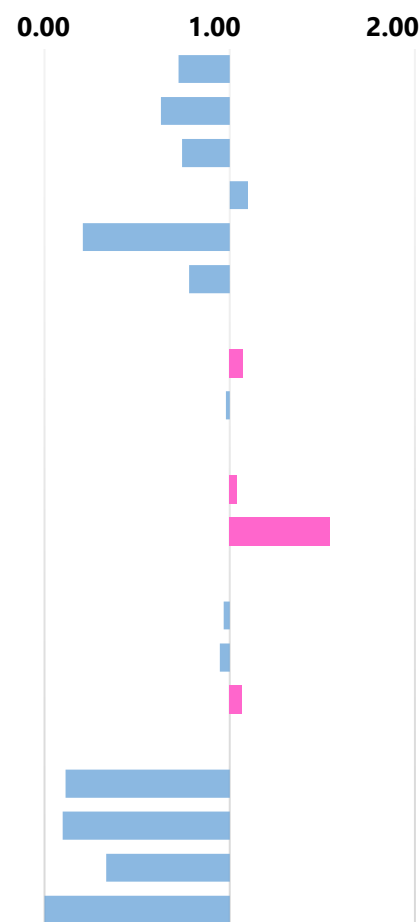
— SARAWAK
— MALAYSIA

SKOR SARAWAK 0.718

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.723				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.629	51.2	81.4	0.629	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.098	2,989	2,721	1.098	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.207	6.7	32.4	0.207	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.781	112.6	144.1	0.781	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.071				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.980	94.9	96.8	0.980	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.000	97.1	97.1	1.000	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.039	94.5	90.9	1.039	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.542	22.2	14.4	1.542	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.967				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.947	15,212	16,062	0.947	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.067	77.5	72.6	1.067	
Penguasaan politik	0.113				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.098	10	102	0.098	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.333	1	3	0.333	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

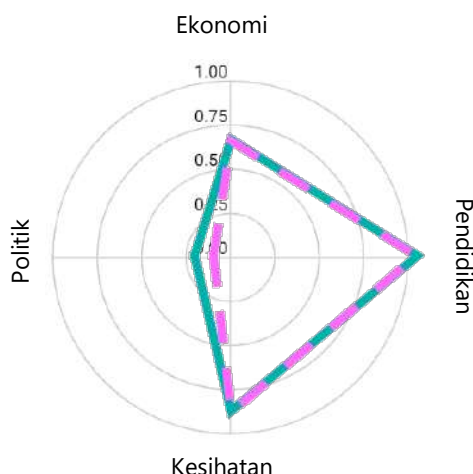
SKOR : 0.735

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



SELANGOR



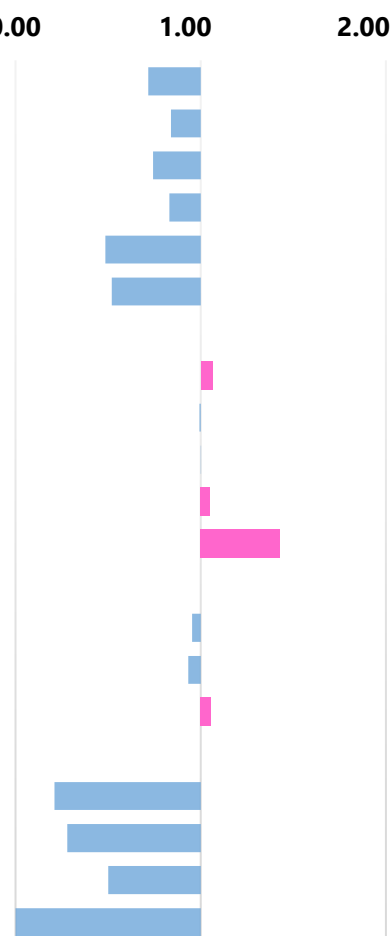
INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	5	0.761	10	0.716
PENDIDIKAN	9	1.063	9	1.063
KESIHATAN	10	0.958	12	0.953
POLITIK	3	0.333	7	0.210
SELANGOR	0.779		0.735	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

SELANGOR
MALAYSIA

SKOR SELANGOR 0.735
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.716				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.840	69.5	82.7	0.840	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.830	3,169	3,816	0.830	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.485	74.4	153.4	0.485	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.520	348.2	669.2	0.520	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.063				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.994	98.8	99.4	0.994	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.001	102.7	102.6	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.049	87.9	83.8	1.049	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.429	90.5	63.3	1.429	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.953				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.932	43,480	46,638	0.932	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.055	79.2	75.1	1.055	
Penguasaan politik	0.210				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.279	17	61	0.279	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.500	1	2	0.500	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

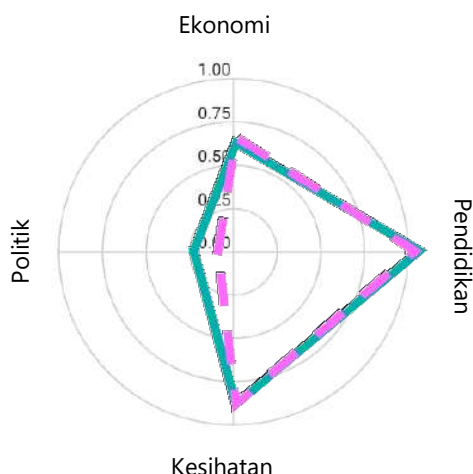
SKOR : 0.741

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



TERENGGANU



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	14	0.709	14	0.670
PENDIDIKAN	6	1.083	5	1.089
KESIHATAN	11	0.957	10	0.959
POLITIK	16	0.000	4	0.247
TERENGGANU	0.687		0.741	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

TERENGGANU
MALAYSIA

SKOR TERENGGANU 0.741

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.670				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.554	41.6	75.1	0.554	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.995	2,483	2,495	0.995	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.097	0.7	7.2	0.097	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.791	42.8	54.1	0.791	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.089				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.013	97.8	96.6	1.013	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.005	95.1	94.6	1.005	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.055	95.7	90.7	1.055	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.588	42.6	26.8	1.588	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.959				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.932	12,705	13,632	0.932	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.072	74.5	69.5	1.072	
Penguasaan politik	0.247				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.000	0	40	0.000	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

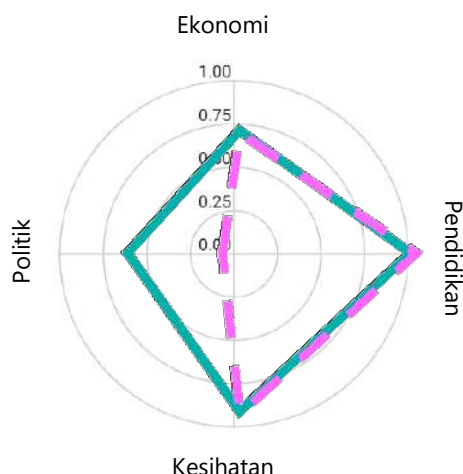
SKOR : 0.842

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



W.P. KUALA LUMPUR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	7	0.750	6	0.726
PENDIDIKAN	12	1.044	13	1.028
KESIHATAN	15	0.946	15	0.945
POLITIK	1	0.671	1	0.671
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	0.853		0.842	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

— W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
— MALAYSIA

SKOR W.P. KUALA LUMPUR 0.842
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.726				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.802	63.7	79.4	0.802	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.859	3,687	4,292	0.859	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.359	17.5	48.7	0.359	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.768	156.6	203.9	0.768	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.028				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.001	98.0	97.9	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.018	104.1	102.3	1.018	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.023	99.7	97.5	1.023	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.116	130.3	116.8	1.116	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.945				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.915	10,054	10,992	0.915	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.065	78.3	73.5	1.065	
Penguasaan politik	0.671				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.571	4	7	0.571	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	2.000	1	0	2.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

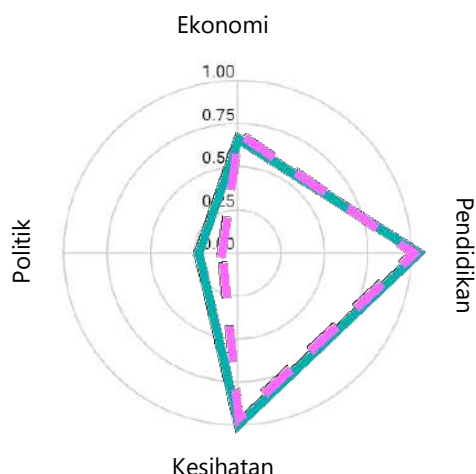
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



W.P. LABUAN



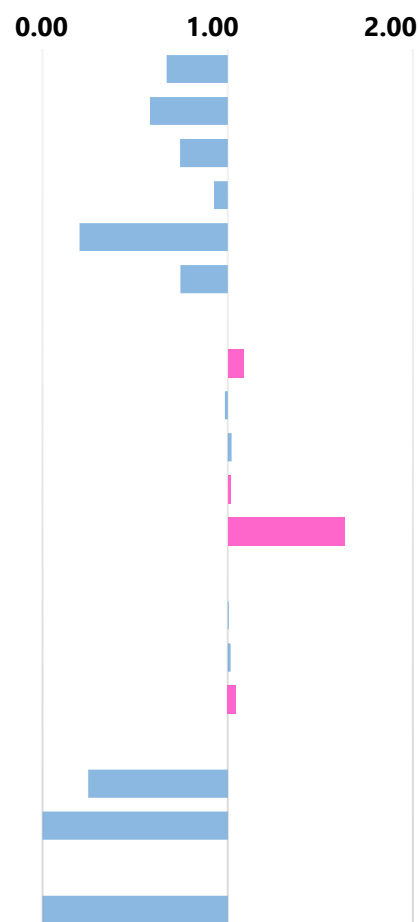
INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	15	0.683	15	0.670
PENDIDIKAN	4	1.099	6	1.086
KESIHATAN	1	1.006	1	1.005
POLITIK	5	0.247	3	0.247
W.P. LABUAN		0.758		0.752
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— W.P. LABUAN
— MALAYSIA

SKOR W.P. LABUAN 0.752
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.670				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.581	48.9	84.1	0.581	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.925	3,119	3,372	0.925	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.200	0.2	1.0	0.200	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.744	6.7	9.0	0.744	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.086				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.985	93.0	94.4	0.985	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.021	99.6	97.6	1.021	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.015	86.8	85.6	1.015	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.630	24.9	15.3	1.630	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	1.005				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	1.016	767	755	1.016	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.046	76.6	73.2	1.046	
Penguasaan politik	0.247				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2021 MENGIKUT NEGERI

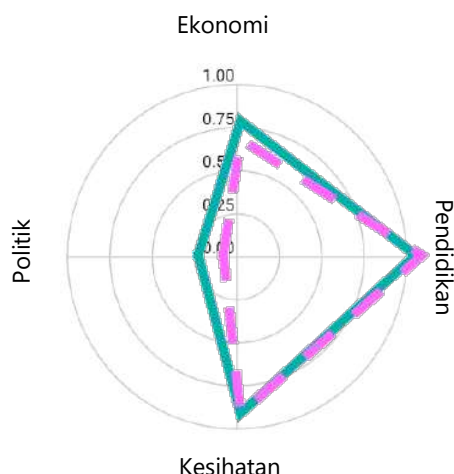
SKOR : 0.762

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



W.P. PUTRAJAYA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2020		2021	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	1	0.889	1	0.816
PENDIDIKAN	11	1.045	14	1.027
KESIHATAN	2	0.989	11	0.958
POLITIK	5	0.247	5	0.247
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	0.793		0.762	
MALAYSIA	0.714		0.707	

— W.P. PUTRAJAYA
— MALAYSIA

SKOR W.P. PUTRAJAYA 0.762
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.707

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.816				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	1.024	75.8	74.0	1.024	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.985	4,474	4,540	0.985	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.250	0.2	0.8	0.250	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.051	8.2	7.8	1.051	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.027				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.000	100.0	100.0	1.000	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.018	104.1	102.3	1.018	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.023	99.7	97.5	1.023	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.116	130.3	116.8	1.116	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.958				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.932	1,016	1,090	0.932	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.071	77.4	72.3	1.071	
Penguasaan politik	0.247				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 MALAYSIA

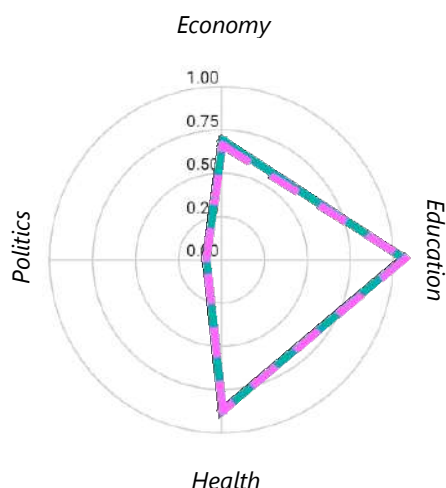
SCORE : 0.707

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



MALAYSIA



— MALAYSIA 2020
— MALAYSIA 2021

MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.709				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.686	55.5	80.9	0.686	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.962	2,968	3,085	0.962	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.317	165.2	521.8	0.317	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.684	1,529.9	2,238.0	0.684	
Educational attainment	1.060				
Literacy rate (%)	0.997	96.2	96.5	0.997	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.003	98.4	98.1	1.003	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.042	94.5	90.6	1.042	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.407	47.5	33.8	1.407	
Health and survival	0.960				
Sex ratio at birth	0.938	212,848	226,896	0.938	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.065	77.0	72.3	1.065	
Political empowerment	0.100				
Women in Parliament	0.176	33	187	0.176	
Women in ministerial positions	0.185	5	27	0.185	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

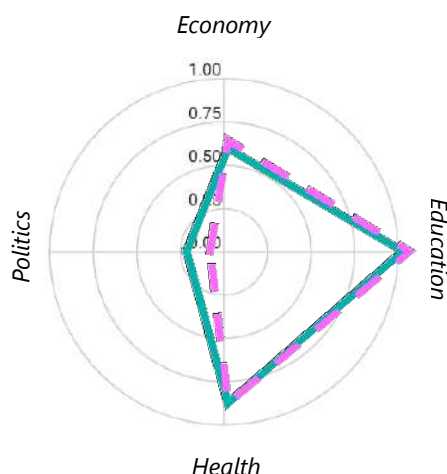
SCORE : 0.719

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



JOHOR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	16	0.663	16	0.656
EDUCATION	15	1.024	15	1.019
HEALTH	7	0.962	7	0.965
POLITICS	7	0.174	6	0.237
JOHOR		0.706		0.719
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— JOHOR
— MALAYSIA

JOHOR SCORE 0.719
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.656				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.569	50.0	87.9	0.569	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.968	2,795	2,888	0.968	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.176	13.1	74.6	0.176	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.599	159.4	266.2	0.599	
Educational attainment	1.019				
Literacy rate (%)	1.009	98.4	97.6	1.009	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.001	101.4	101.3	1.001	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.033	97.4	94.3	1.033	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.080	24.6	22.8	1.080	
Health and survival	0.965				
Sex ratio at birth	0.945	24,282	25,708	0.945	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.065	76.6	71.9	1.065	
Political empowerment	0.237				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.367	22	60	0.367	
Women in ministerial positions	0.500	2	4	0.500	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

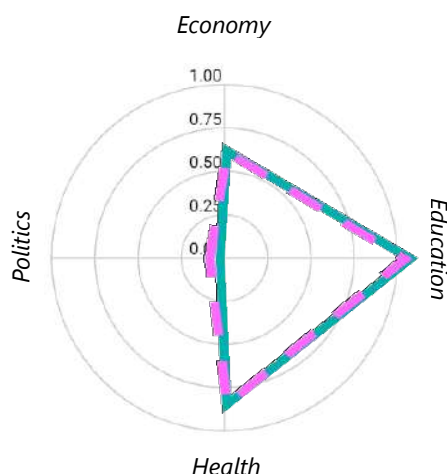
SCORE : 0.703

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



KEDAH



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	11	0.723	11	0.713
EDUCATION	5	1.098	4	1.093
HEALTH	8	0.961	6	0.965
POLITICS	4	0.281	11	0.041
KEDAH		0.766		0.703
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

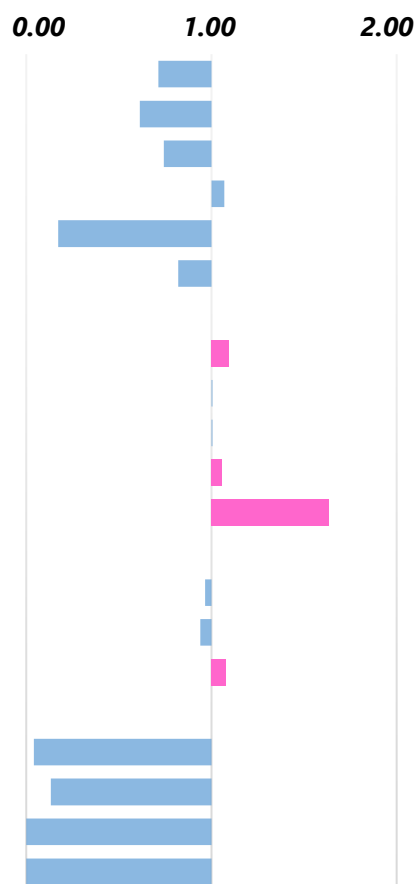
— KEDAH
- - MALAYSIA

KEDAH SCORE 0.703

MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.713				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.614	47.8	77.9	0.614	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.069	2,562	2,398	1.069	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.172	4.4	25.6	0.172	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.821	98.8	120.3	0.821	
Educational attainment	1.093				
Literacy rate (%)	1.005	97.3	96.8	1.005	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.006	98.3	97.8	1.006	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.057	95.9	90.8	1.057	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.634	37.4	22.9	1.634	
Health and survival	0.965				
Sex ratio at birth	0.940	16,008	17,032	0.940	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.077	75.6	70.2	1.077	
Political empowerment	0.041				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.133	6	45	0.133	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

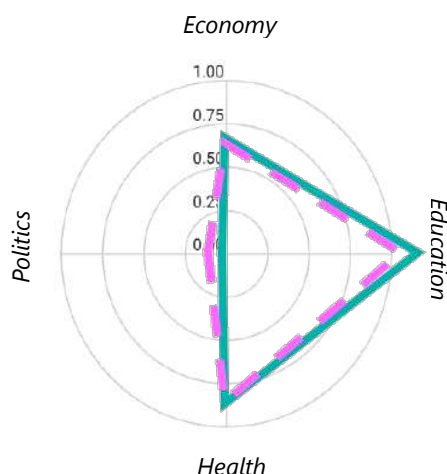
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



KELANTAN



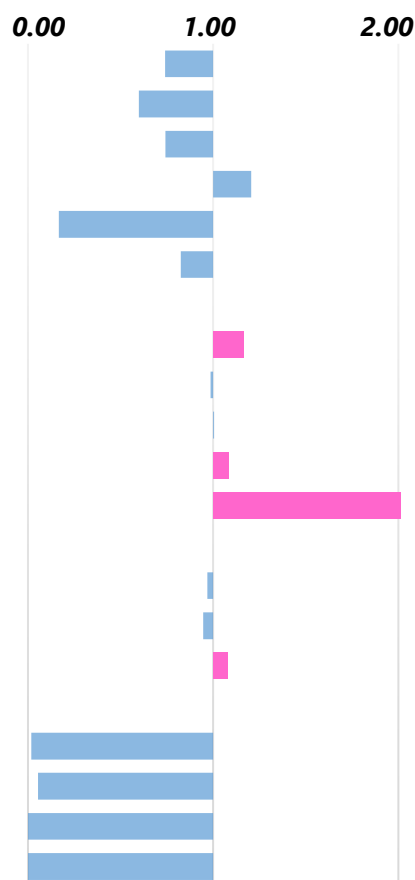
GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	3	0.773	3	0.741
EDUCATION	1	1.171	1	1.164
HEALTH	4	0.967	4	0.969
POLITICS	14	0.017	15	0.017
KELANTAN		0.732		0.722
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— KELANTAN
- - MALAYSIA

KELANTAN SCORE 0.722
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.741				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.599	42.8	71.4	0.599	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.206	2,875	2,383	1.206	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.167	2.1	12.6	0.167	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.825	65.8	79.8	0.825	
Educational attainment	1.164				
Literacy rate (%)	0.985	95.6	97.0	0.985	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.004	82.7	82.3	1.004	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.086	87.9	81.0	1.086	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	2.197	26.9	12.2	2.197	
Health and survival	0.969				
Sex ratio at birth	0.946	16,896	17,868	0.946	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.076	74.8	69.5	1.076	
Political empowerment	0.017				
Women in Parliament and Dun	0.054	3	56	0.054	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	4	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

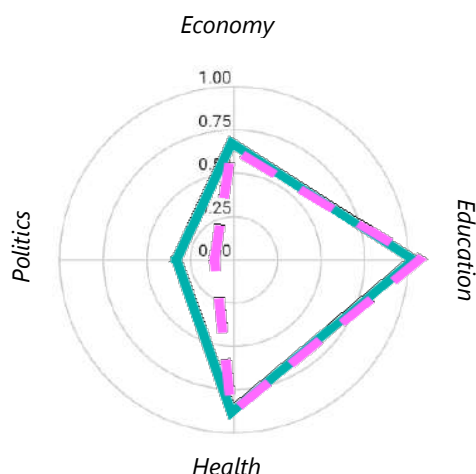
SCORE : 0.761

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



MELAKA



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	10	0.738	4	0.741
EDUCATION	13	1.031	12	1.029
HEALTH	6	0.966	9	0.960
POLITICS	10	0.041	2	0.314
MELAKA		0.694		0.761
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— MELAKA
— MALAYSIA

MELAKA SCORE 0.761

MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.741				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.732	57.5	78.6	0.732	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.968	2,887	2,982	0.968	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.319	3.8	11.9	0.319	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.857	64.8	75.6	0.857	
Educational attainment	1.029				
Literacy rate (%)	1.008	99.1	98.4	1.008	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.004	106.4	106.0	1.004	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.012	103.6	102.4	1.012	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.192	72.0	60.4	1.192	
Health and survival	0.960				
Sex ratio at birth	0.937	6,380	6,812	0.937	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.066	76.0	71.3	1.066	
Political empowerment	0.314				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.214	6	28	0.214	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

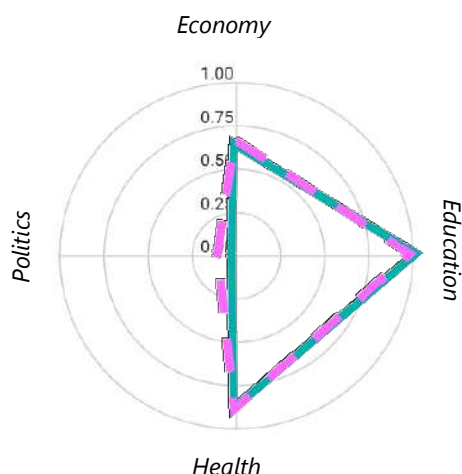
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



NEGERI SEMBILAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	8	0.743	13	0.683
EDUCATION	3	1.100	3	1.095
HEALTH	9	0.961	13	0.953
POLITICS	15	0.015	16	0.015
NEGERI SEMBILAN		0.705		0.686
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

NEGERI SEMBILAN
MALAYSIA

NEGERI SEMBILAN SCORE	0.686
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.683				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.634	48.7	76.8	0.634	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.992	3,032	3,055	0.992	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.133	1.7	12.8	0.133	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.728	56.9	78.2	0.728	
Educational attainment	1.095				
Literacy rate (%)	1.002	97.6	97.4	1.002	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.995	108.4	108.9	0.995	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.021	110.3	108.0	1.021	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.760	55.6	31.6	1.760	
Health and survival	0.953				
Sex ratio at birth	0.923	8,054	8,723	0.923	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.072	76.2	71.1	1.072	
Political empowerment	0.015				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.048	2	42	0.048	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

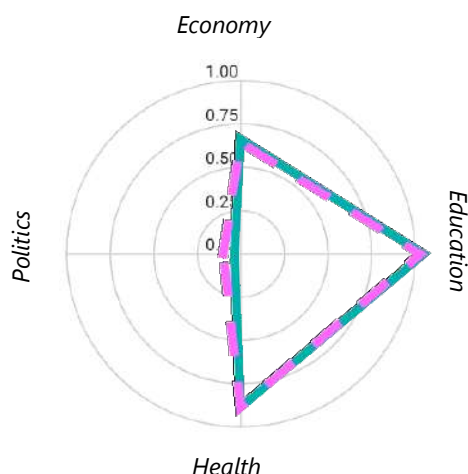
SCORE : 0.702

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PAHANG



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	6	0.761	5	0.727
EDUCATION	8	1.070	7	1.080
HEALTH	5	0.966	8	0.964
POLITICS	12	0.037	13	0.037
PAHANG		0.708		0.702
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

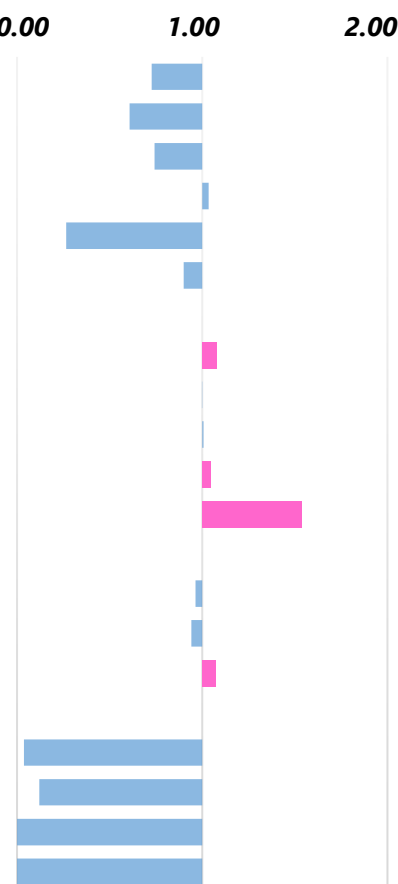
— PAHANG
- - MALAYSIA

PAHANG SCORE 0.702

MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.727				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.607	47.8	78.8	0.607	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.034	2,761	2,671	1.034	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.265	4.1	15.5	0.265	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.899	78.2	87.0	0.899	
Educational attainment	1.080				
Literacy rate (%)	0.999	97.0	97.1	0.999	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.007	99.8	99.1	1.007	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.046	93.7	89.6	1.046	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.548	34.7	22.4	1.548	
Health and survival	0.964				
Sex ratio at birth	0.941	11,883	12,624	0.941	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.071	75.8	70.8	1.071	
Political empowerment	0.037				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.120	6	50	0.120	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	2	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

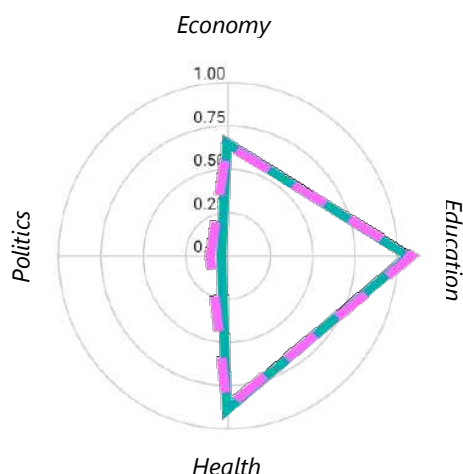
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PERAK



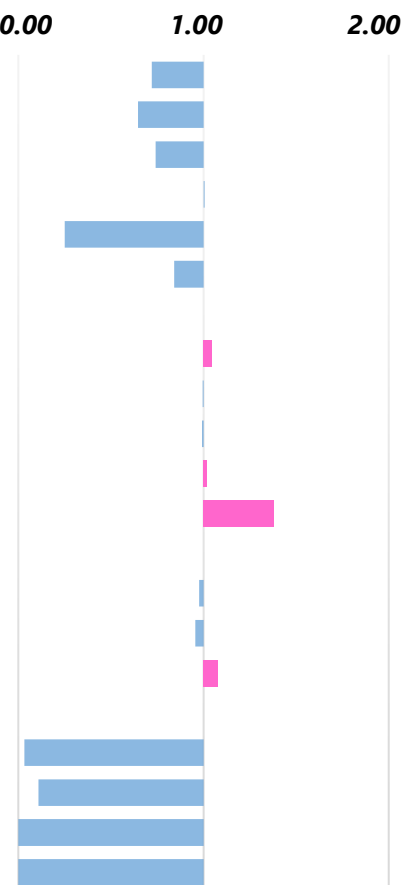
GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	9	0.741	8	0.720
EDUCATION	10	1.045	10	1.046
HEALTH	13	0.953	2	0.977
POLITICS	13	0.033	14	0.033
PERAK		0.693		0.694
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

PERAK
MALAYSIA

PERAK SCORE 0.694
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.720				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.646	50.4	78.0	0.646	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.006	2,617	2,600	1.006	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.251	8.7	34.6	0.251	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.842	103.4	122.8	0.842	
Educational attainment	1.046				
Literacy rate (%)	0.996	97.1	97.5	0.996	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.992	96.9	97.6	0.992	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.018	97.0	95.3	1.018	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.382	45.3	32.8	1.382	
Health and survival	0.977				
Sex ratio at birth	0.956	15,058	15,758	0.956	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.080	76.8	71.1	1.080	
Political empowerment	0.033				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.108	8	74	0.108	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	3	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

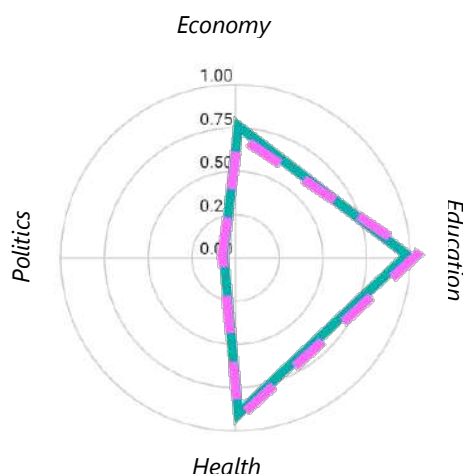
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PERLIS



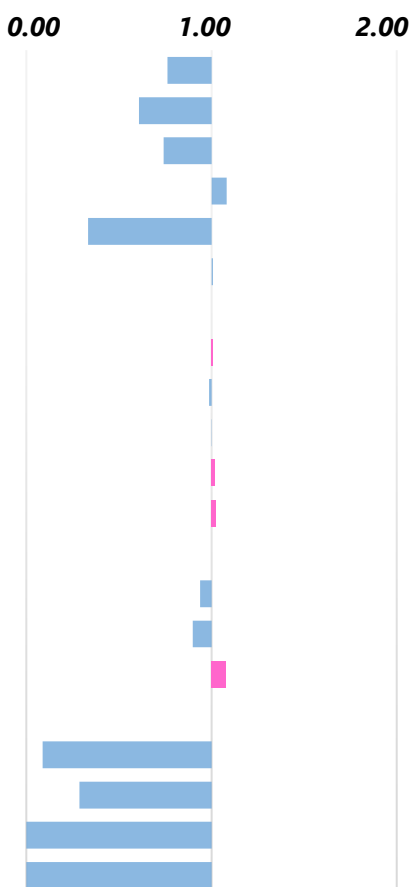
GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	2	0.810	2	0.762
EDUCATION	16	1.008	16	1.006
HEALTH	3	0.973	16	0.939
POLITICS	2	0.336	9	0.088
PERLIS		0.782		0.699
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— PERLIS
— MALAYSIA

PERLIS SCORE 0.699
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.762				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.608	48.4	79.6	0.608	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.082	2,709	2,503	1.082	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.333	0.7	2.1	0.333	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.008	12.1	12.0	1.008	
Educational attainment	1.006				
Literacy rate (%)	0.987	97.7	98.9	0.987	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.002	103.7	103.4	1.002	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.018	107.4	105.5	1.018	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.026	133.6	130.1	1.026	
Health and survival	0.939				
Sex ratio at birth	0.898	1,928	2,148	0.898	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.080	75.8	70.2	1.080	
Political empowerment	0.088				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.286	4	14	0.286	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	1	0	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

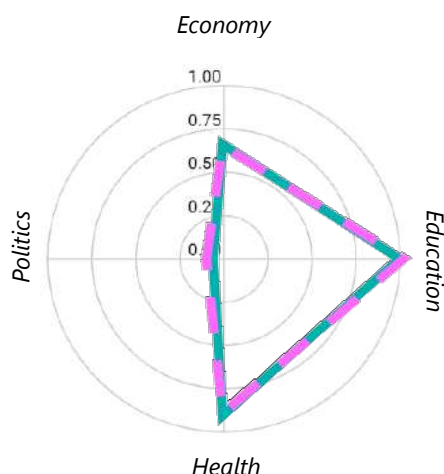
SCORE : 0.695

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PULAU PINANG



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	13	0.713	12	0.712
EDUCATION	14	1.029	11	1.043
HEALTH	12	0.956	3	0.970
POLITICS	9	0.055	10	0.055
PULAU PINANG		0.688		0.695
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— PULAU PINANG
— MALAYSIA

PULAU PINANG SCORE	0.695
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.712				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.684	56.6	82.7	0.684	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.949	2,991	3,151	0.949	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.351	18.5	52.7	0.351	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.694	98.0	141.3	0.694	
Educational attainment	1.043				
Literacy rate (%)	1.009	98.1	97.2	1.009	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.005	103.6	103.0	1.005	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.040	99.2	95.4	1.040	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.247	47.9	38.5	1.247	
Health and survival	0.970				
Sex ratio at birth	0.953	9,061	9,510	0.953	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.067	76.7	71.9	1.067	
Political empowerment	0.055				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.178	8	45	0.178	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

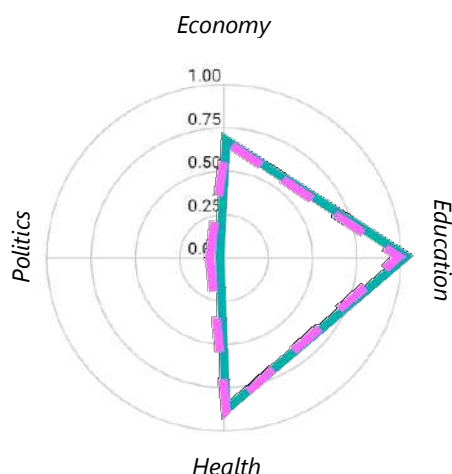
SCORE : 0.704

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



SABAH



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	4	0.769	9	0.717
EDUCATION	2	1.122	2	1.106
HEALTH	16	0.939	14	0.951
POLITICS	11	0.040	12	0.040
SABAH		0.718		0.704
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— SABAH
— MALAYSIA

SABAH SCORE 0.704
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.717				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.689	57.0	82.7	0.689	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.035	2,887	2,788	1.035	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.237	8.5	35.9	0.237	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.706	117.7	166.6	0.706	
Educational attainment	1.106				
Literacy rate (%)	0.986	86.2	87.4	0.986	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.008	90.2	89.4	1.008	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.052	91.4	86.9	1.052	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.772	11.8	6.6	1.772	
Health and survival	0.951				
Sex ratio at birth	0.931	20,064	21,544	0.931	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.051	76.0	72.3	1.051	
Political empowerment	0.040				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.128	11	86	0.128	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	2	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

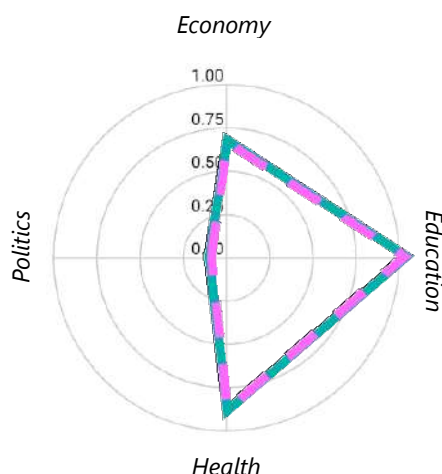
SCORE : 0.718

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



SARAWAK



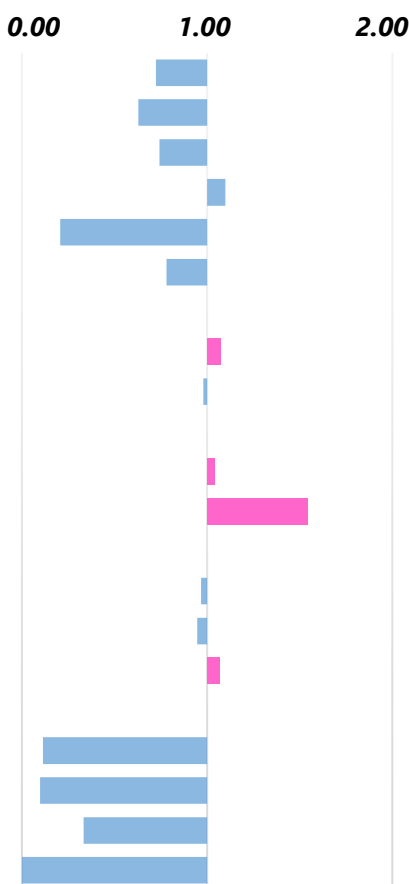
GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	12	0.714	7	0.723
EDUCATION	7	1.071	8	1.071
HEALTH	14	0.947	5	0.967
POLITICS	8	0.120	8	0.113
SARAWAK		0.713		0.718
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— SARAWAK
— MALAYSIA

SARAWAK SCORE 0.718
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.723				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.629	51.2	81.4	0.629	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.098	2,989	2,721	1.098	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.207	6.7	32.4	0.207	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.781	112.6	144.1	0.781	
Educational attainment	1.071				
Literacy rate (%)	0.980	94.9	96.8	0.980	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.000	97.1	97.1	1.000	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.039	94.5	90.9	1.039	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.542	22.2	14.4	1.542	
Health and survival	0.967				
Sex ratio at birth	0.947	15,212	16,062	0.947	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.067	77.5	72.6	1.067	
Political empowerment	0.113				
Women in Parliament and Dun	0.098	10	102	0.098	
Women in ministerial positions	0.333	1	3	0.333	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

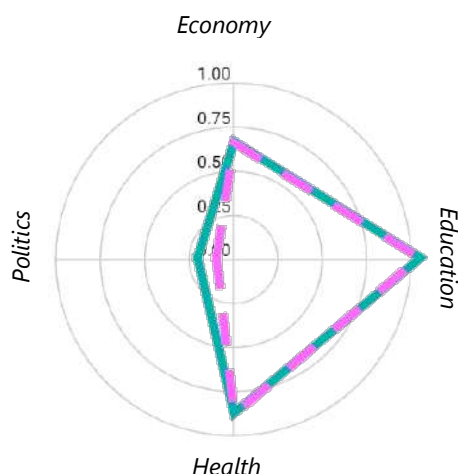
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



SELANGOR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	5	0.761	10	0.716
EDUCATION	9	1.063	9	1.063
HEALTH	10	0.958	12	0.953
POLITICS	3	0.333	7	0.210
SELANGOR		0.779		0.735
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— SELANGOR
— MALAYSIA

SELANGOR SCORE 0.735
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.716				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.840	69.5	82.7	0.840	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.830	3,169	3,816	0.830	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.485	74.4	153.4	0.485	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.520	348.2	669.2	0.520	
Educational attainment	1.063				
Literacy rate (%)	0.994	98.8	99.4	0.994	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.001	102.7	102.6	1.001	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.049	87.9	83.8	1.049	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.429	90.5	63.3	1.429	
Health and survival	0.953				
Sex ratio at birth	0.932	43,480	46,638	0.932	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.055	79.2	75.1	1.055	
Political empowerment	0.210				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.279	17	61	0.279	
Women in ministerial positions	0.500	1	2	0.500	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

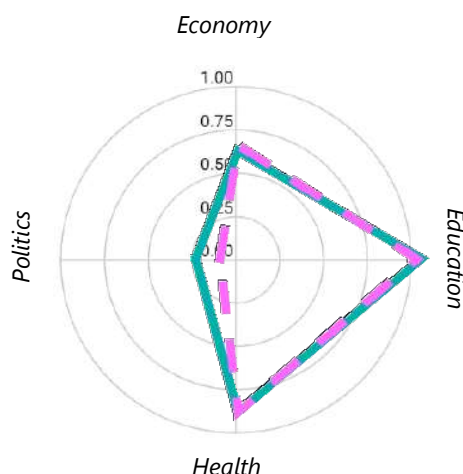
SCORE : 0.741

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



TERENGGANU



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	14	0.709	14	0.670
EDUCATION	6	1.083	5	1.089
HEALTH	11	0.957	10	0.959
POLITICS	16	0.000	4	0.247
TERENGGANU		0.687		0.741
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

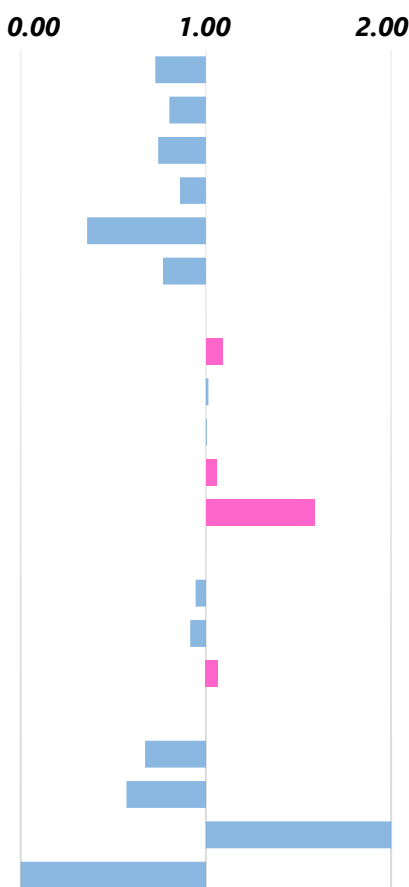
TERENGGANU
MALAYSIA

TERENGGANU SCORE 0.741

MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES (DOSM CALCULATION)

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.670				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.554	41.6	75.1	0.554	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.995	2,483	2,495	0.995	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.097	0.7	7.2	0.097	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.791	42.8	54.1	0.791	
Educational attainment	1.089				
Literacy rate (%)	1.013	97.8	96.6	1.013	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.005	95.1	94.6	1.005	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.055	95.7	90.7	1.055	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.588	42.6	26.8	1.588	
Health and survival	0.959				
Sex ratio at birth	0.932	12,705	13,632	0.932	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.072	74.5	69.5	1.072	
Political empowerment	0.247				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.000	0	40	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

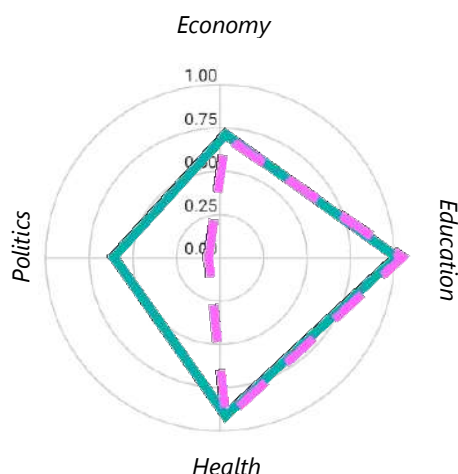
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



W.P. KUALA LUMPUR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	7	0.750	6	0.726
EDUCATION	12	1.044	13	1.028
HEALTH	15	0.946	15	0.945
POLITICS	1	0.671	1	0.671
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		0.853		0.842
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
SCORE **0.842**
MALAYSIA SCORE **0.707**

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.726				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.802	63.7	79.4	0.802	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.859	3,687	4,292	0.859	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.359	17.5	48.7	0.359	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.768	156.6	203.9	0.768	
Educational attainment	1.028				
Literacy rate (%)	1.001	98.0	97.9	1.001	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.018	104.1	102.3	1.018	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.023	99.7	97.5	1.023	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.116	130.3	116.8	1.116	
Health and survival	0.945				
Sex ratio at birth	0.915	10,054	10,992	0.915	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.065	78.3	73.5	1.065	
Political empowerment	0.671				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.571	4	7	0.571	
Women in ministerial positions	2.000	1	0	2.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Note:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

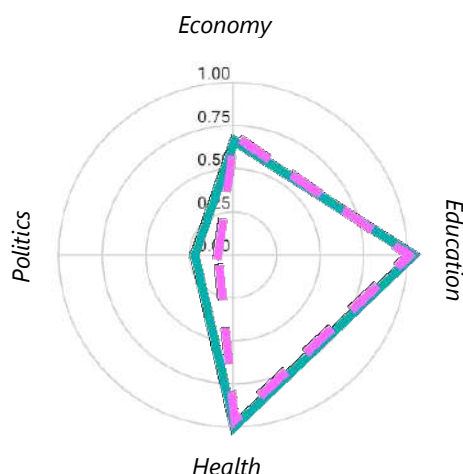
SCORE : 0.752

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



W.P. LABUAN



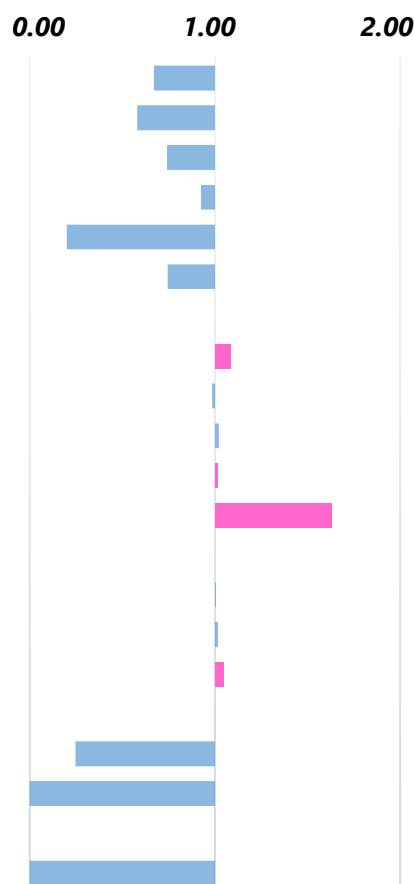
GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	15	0.683	15	0.670
EDUCATION	4	1.099	6	1.086
HEALTH	1	1.006	1	1.005
POLITICS	5	0.247	3	0.247
W.P. LABUAN		0.758		0.752
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

W.P. LABUAN
MALAYSIA

W.P. LABUAN SCORE **0.752**
MALAYSIA SCORE **0.707**

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.670				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.581	48.9	84.1	0.581	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.925	3,119	3,372	0.925	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.200	0.2	1.0	0.200	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.744	6.7	9.0	0.744	
Educational attainment	1.086				
Literacy rate (%)	0.985	93.0	94.4	0.985	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.021	99.6	97.6	1.021	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.015	86.8	85.6	1.015	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.630	24.9	15.3	1.630	
Health and survival	1.005				
Sex ratio at birth	1.016	767	755	1.016	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.046	76.6	73.2	1.046	
Political empowerment	0.247				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2021 BY STATE

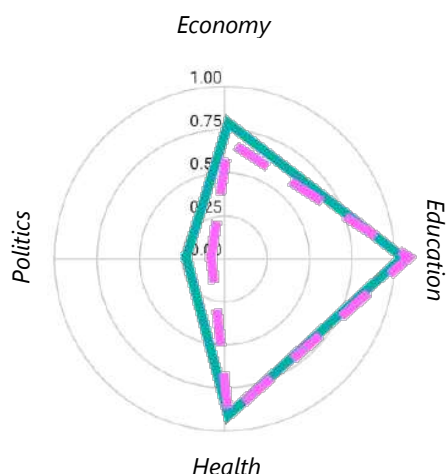
SCORE : 0.762

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



W.P. PUTRAJAYA



GENDER GAP INDEX	2020		2021	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	1	0.889	1	0.816
EDUCATION	11	1.045	14	1.027
HEALTH	2	0.989	11	0.958
POLITICS	5	0.247	5	0.247
W.P. PUTRAJAYA		0.793		0.762
MALAYSIA		0.714		0.707

— W.P. PUTRAJAYA
— MALAYSIA

**W.P. PUTRAJAYA
SCORE 0.762**
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.707

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.816				
Labour force participation rate (%)	1.024	75.8	74.0	1.024	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.742	-	-	0.742	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.985	4,474	4,540	0.985	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.250	0.2	0.8	0.250	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.051	8.2	7.8	1.051	
Educational attainment	1.027				
Literacy rate (%)	1.000	100.0	100.0	1.000	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.018	104.1	102.3	1.018	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.023	99.7	97.5	1.023	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.116	130.3	116.8	1.116	
Health and survival	0.958				
Sex ratio at birth	0.932	1,016	1,090	0.932	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.071	77.4	72.3	1.071	
Political empowerment	0.247				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

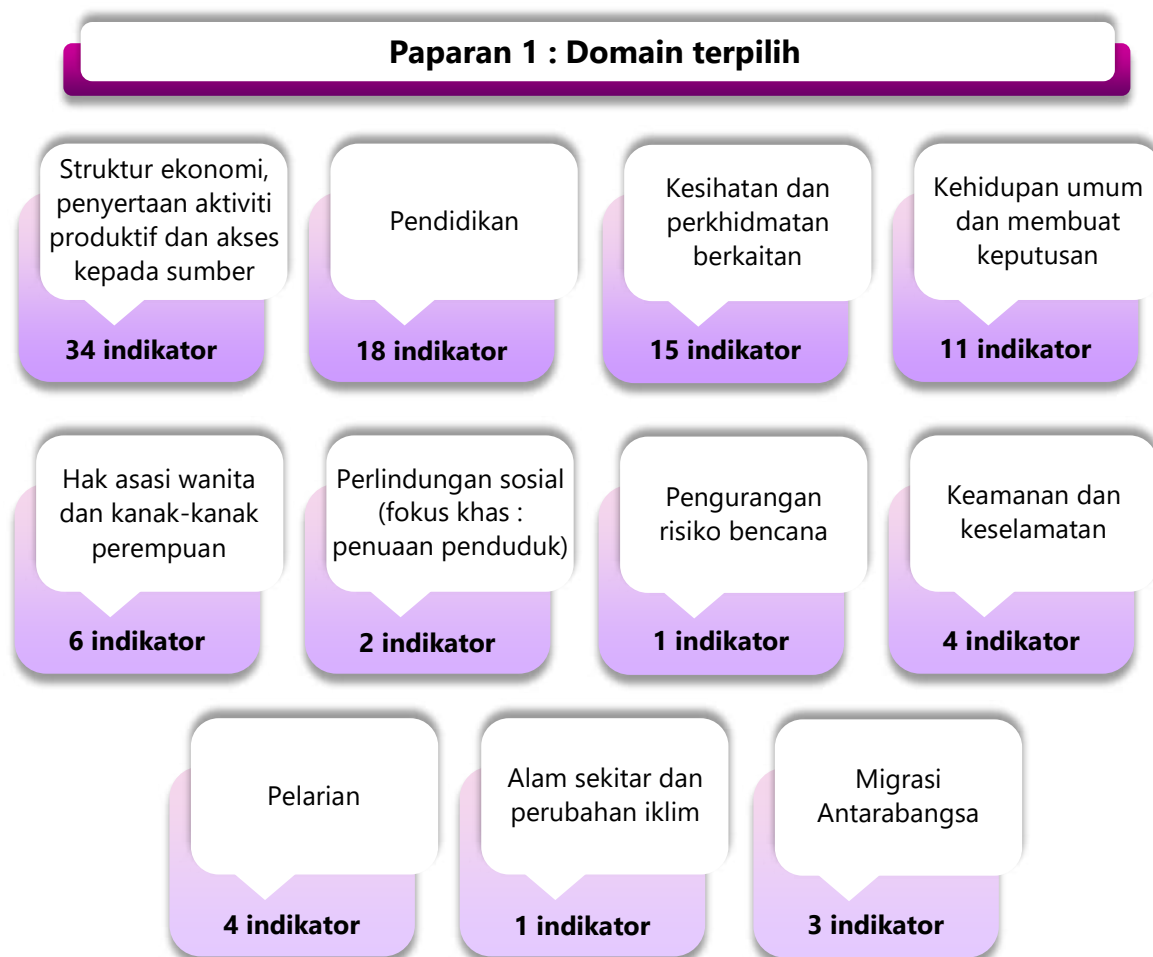
¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1 PENGENALAN

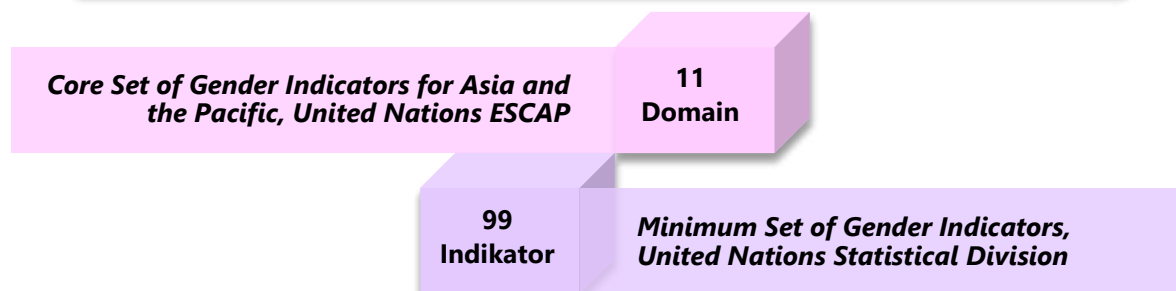
Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022 menunjukkan indikator berkaitan gender bagi mengukur kesaksamaan gender.



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 2 : Kandungan Statistik Pemerksaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022



Terdapat 13 indikator gender telah ditambah pada tahun ini menjadikan jumlah sebanyak 99 indikator pada tahun ini. Senarai 13 indikator tersebut adalah seperti Jadual 1 di bawah.

Jadual 1 : Indikator tambahan bagi tahun 2021

Bil.	Indikator
1	Bilangan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah di Sektor Perbankan
2	Bilangan Lembaga Pengarah Syarikat yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM)
3	Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah
4	Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah
5	Peratusan orang dewasa yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak mengikut jantina
6	Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut negeri dan jantina
7	Prevalens anemia dalam kalangan wanita usia reproduksi (berumur 15-49 tahun) mengikut negeri
8	Bilangan Ahli Majlis Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan mengikut negeri dan jantina
9	Bilangan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) mengikut negeri dan jantina
10	Sama ada rangka kerja undang-undang disediakan untuk menggalakkan, menguatkuasakan dan memantau kesaksamaan gender tanpa diskriminasi, atau sebaliknya
11	Peratusan aktiviti pertahanan dalam Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) pada harga semasa
12	Peratusan mengikut perkhidmatan kerajaan mengikut jenis dalam Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) pada harga semasa
13	Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina

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.



**SKOR 1.0
(100 %)**
kesaksamaan
penuh antara
wanita dan lelaki

Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) telah disediakan berdasarkan metodologi daripada *Global Gender Gap Index* (GGGI) yang diterbitkan oleh WEF menggunakan data yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan juga beberapa agensi lain di Malaysia. MGGI 2021 terdiri daripada empat sub-indeks dan 14 pembolehubah (Jadual 2).

Jadual 2 : Sub-indeks dan pembolehubah

Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi	Pencapaian Pendidikan	Kesihatan dan Kehidupan	Penguasaan Politik
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh	Kadar literasi	Nisbah jantina ketika lahir	Wanita di Parlimen
Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	Enrolmen peringkat rendah	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	Wanita dalam jawatan Menteri
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh	Enrolmen peringkat menengah		Wanita / lelaki sebagai Ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus	Enrolmen peringkat tertiar		
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal			

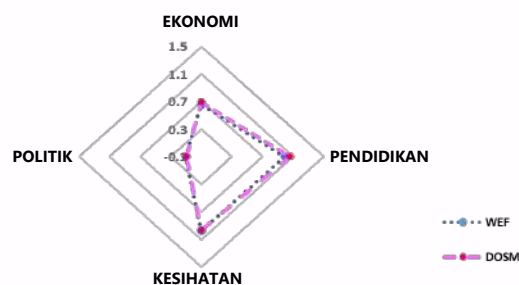
Paparan 3 : Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI), 2021

Sub-indeks	DOSM	WEF
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.709	0.656
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.060	0.995
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.960	0.972
Penguasaan politik	0.100	0.102
Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI)	0.707	0.681

Skor MGGI
kiraan DOSM
0.707

Skor MGGI
kiraan WEF
0.681

(0.0 = tidak saksama)
(1.0 = saksama)



Skor mengikut sub-indeks

	Kedudukan (DOSM)	Skor	0.00	1.00	2.00
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	65	0.709			
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh		0.686			
*Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara		0.742			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh		0.962			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus		0.317			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal		0.684			
Pencapaian Pendidikan	1	1.060			
Kadar literasi		0.997			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah		1.003			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah		1.042			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar		1.407			
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	133	0.960			
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir		0.938			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir		1.065			
Penguasaan politik	123	0.100			
Wanita di Parlimen		0.176			
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri		0.185			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)		0.000			

Nota:

* Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report 2022

Jurang gender pada tahun 2021 menurun berbanding 2020 dengan skor MGGI daripada 0.714 kepada 0.707. Sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi pada tahun 2021 dengan skor 0.960 dan masih terdapat jurang bernilai 0.040 bagi mencapai kesaksamaan gender.

Sub-indeks pendidikan menunjukkan pencapaian wanita telah melebihi lelaki dengan skor 1.060 pada tahun 2021. Bagi sub-indeks peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, skor yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2021 jatuh kepada 0.709. Jurang terbesar adalah bagi sub-indeks penguasaan politik dengan skor 0.100 pada tahun 2021.

Jadual 3 : Siri Masa Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2019-2021

Sub-indeks	2019	2020	2021
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.717	0.738	0.709
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.053	1.059	1.060
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.958	0.956	0.960
Penguasaan politik	0.108	0.100	0.100
Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI)	0.709	0.714	0.707

Berdasarkan *Global Gender Gap Report 2022* yang dikeluarkan oleh *World Economic Forum (WEF)*, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-103 daripada 146 negara dengan skor 0.681, dan kedudukan ke-14 daripada 19 negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik. Mengambil kira skor MGGI 0.707, Malaysia berada pada kedudukan ke-80 daripada 146 negara. Manakala, dalam senarai negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-9 (Jadual 4).

**Jadual 4 : Kedudukan Negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik
mengikut Indeks Jurang Gender, 2021**

Negara	Kedudukan		Skor
	Zon	Global	
New Zealand	1	4	0.841
Filipina	2	19	0.783
Australia	3	43	0.738
Singapura	4	49	0.734
Lao PDR	5	53	0.733
Timor-Leste	6	56	0.730
Mongolia	7	70	0.715
Thailand	8	79	0.709
Viet Nam	9	83	0.705
Indonesia	10	92	0.697
Cambodia	11	98	0.690
Korea, Republic of	12	99	0.689
China	13	102	0.682
Malaysia	14	103	0.681
Brunei Darussalam	15	104	0.680
Myanmar	16	106	0.677
Fiji	17	107	0.676
Vanuatu	18	111	0.670
Jepun	19	116	0.650

MGGI :
0.707

Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report, 2022

3

INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH ANTARA MALAYSIA DAN NEGARA TERPILIH

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) wanita di Malaysia (2021) lebih rendah berbanding negara lain dengan 55.5 peratus seperti di Jadual (5). Australia mencatatkan KPTB wanita tertinggi dengan 61.1 peratus, diikuti United Kingdom (UK) dengan 58.0 peratus dan Singapura 59.4 peratus.

Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di Malaysia pada tahun 2021 adalah 99.6 peratus, setara dengan negara-negara terpilih lain. Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen bagi Malaysia juga rendah pada 14.9 peratus berbanding UK (34.5%), Australia (31.1%) dan Singapura (29.1%).

Jadual 5 : Perbandingan Malaysia dengan negara terpilih bagi indikator gender terpilih, 2021

Indikator terpilih	 *Malaysia	 Singapura	 Indonesia	 Filipina
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	32.6	5.7	273.5	109.6
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	0.92	0.91	0.99	0.99
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	55.5	59.4	53.7	43.8
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.6	99.5	94.7	84.4
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	14.9	29.1	21.9	27.7

Indikator terpilih	 USA	 UK	 Jepun	 Australia
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	331.5	67.2	125.8	25.7
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.01
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	55.2	58.0	53.3	61.1
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.1	n/a	99.9	96.7
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	27.9	34.5	9.7	31.1

Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report, 2022

Nota:

* Berdasarkan pengiraan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

4 PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA

Secara keseluruhannya, populasi Malaysia pada tahun 2021 dianggarkan 32.6 juta, di mana penduduk wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan meliputi 15.6 juta orang atau 47.8 peratus sementara penduduk lelaki terdiri daripada 17.0 juta atau 52.2 peratus dari keseluruhan populasi.

Jadual 6 : Penduduk Malaysia mengikut Jantina, 2019 - 2021

('000)

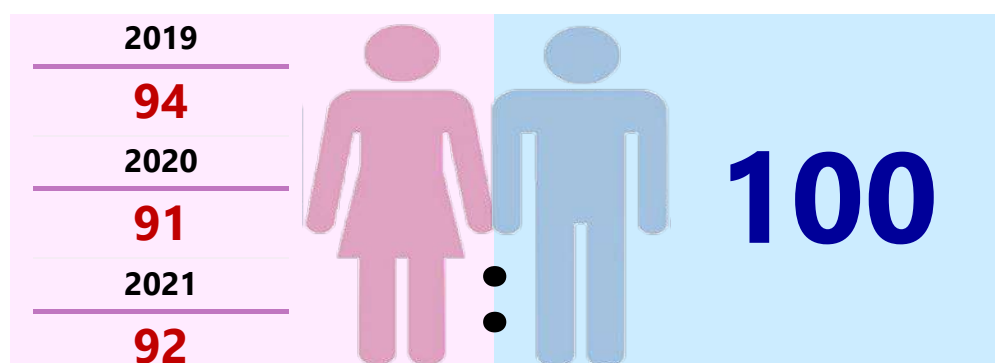
Tahun	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
2019	32,523.0	15,758.2	16,764.9
2020	32,447.4	15,481.2	16,966.2
2021	32,576.3	15,575.8	17,000.5

Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2022, 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 2021, nisbah jantina untuk Malaysia ialah 92 perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki.

Paparan 4 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Malaysia, 2019 - 2021



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2022, DOSM

5 INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH MENGIKUT DOMAIN

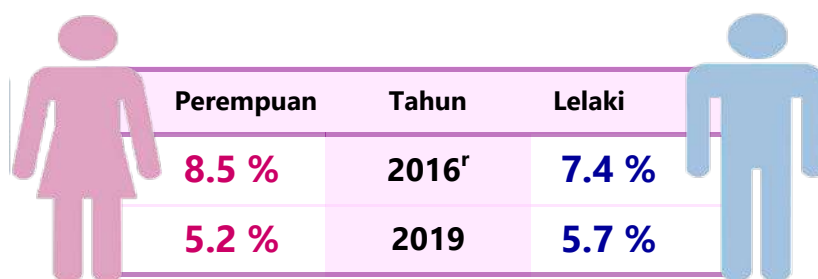
DOMAIN 1 STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER

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

a) Kemiskinan

Insiden kemiskinan untuk ketua isi rumah perempuan dan lelaki telah bertambah baik pada tahun 2019. Statistik menunjukkan ketua isi rumah perempuan bertambah baik daripada 8.5 peratus kepada 5.2 peratus manakala lelaki daripada 7.4 peratus kepada 5.7 peratus.

Paparan 5 : Insiden kemiskinan mengikut jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019



	Perempuan	Tahun	Lelaki
	8.5 %	2016 ^r	7.4 %
	5.2 %	2019	5.7 %

Sumber : Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas Malaysia, 2019, DOSM

Nota:

^r Dikemaskini semula berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

b) Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) bagi kedua-dua wanita dan lelaki meningkat pada tahun 2021 berbanding 2020. KPTB bagi wanita meningkat daripada 55.3 peratus (2020) kepada 55.5 peratus (2021). Sementara itu, KPTB bagi lelaki juga turut meningkat daripada 80.6 peratus (2020) kepada 80.9 peratus pada tahun 2021.

Jadual 7 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Tahun	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	KPTB (%)	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	KPTB (%)
2020	5,827.9	55.3	9,128.8	80.6
2021	5,873.5	55.5	9,190.6	80.9

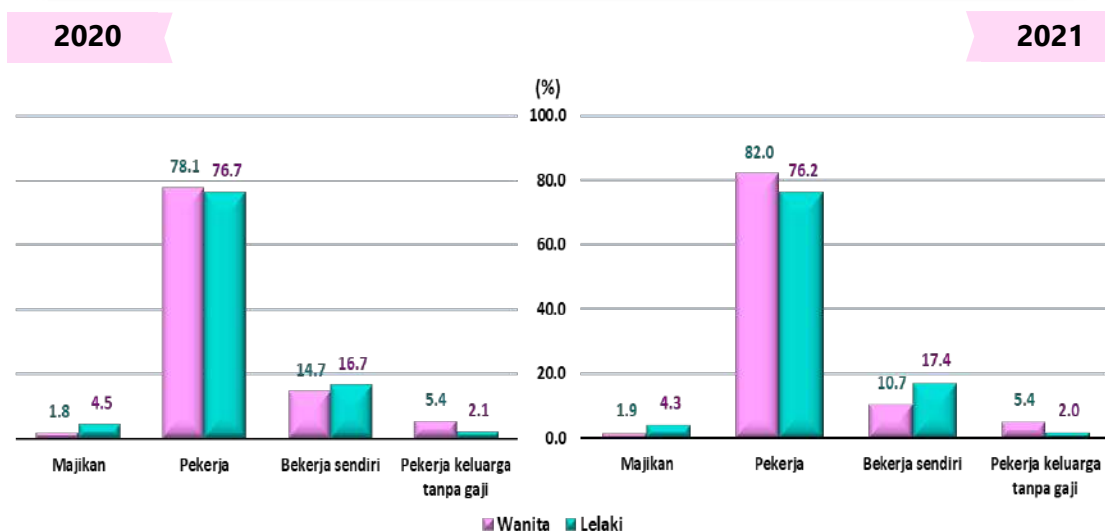
Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2021, DOSM

c) Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan

Daripada segi taraf pekerjaan, kadar tertinggi kedua-dua wanita dan lelaki adalah dalam kategori pekerja. Peratusan pekerja wanita meningkat daripada 78.1 peratus (2020) kepada 82.0 peratus (2021) manakala lelaki menurun daripada 76.7 peratus kepada 76.2 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Sebaliknya, tiada perubahan bagi wanita untuk pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji iaitu kekal pada 5.4 peratus. Sementara itu, bagi wanita untuk pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji menurun pada tahun 2021 berbanding tahun sebelumnya (Carta 1).

Carta 1 : Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

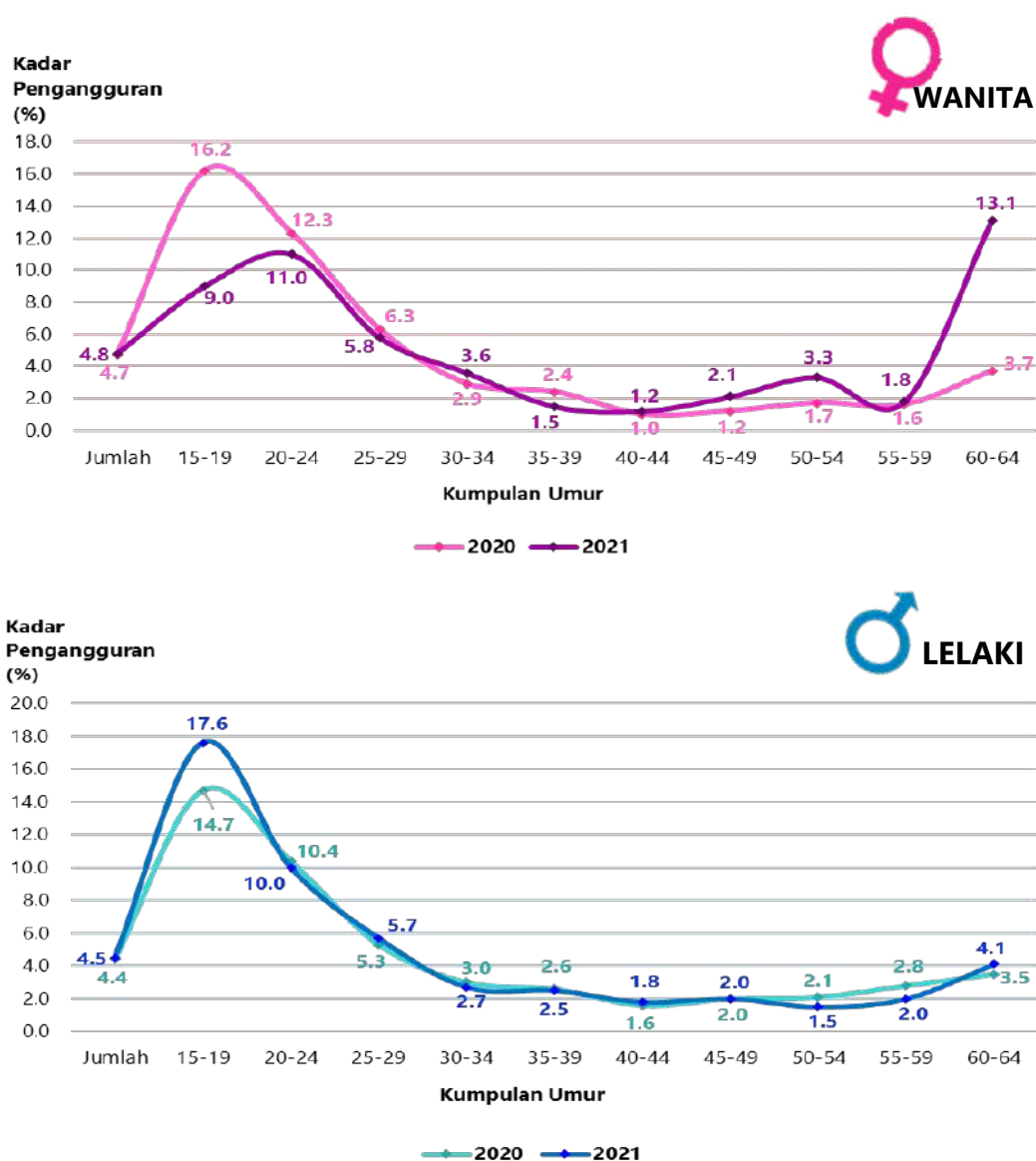


Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2021, DOSM

d) Kadar pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran bagi wanita pada 2021 meningkat 0.1 mata peratus berbanding 2020 daripada 4.7 peratus (2020) kepada 4.8 peratus pada tahun 2021. Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki juga meningkat 0.1 mata peratus daripada 4.4 peratus (2020) kepada 4.5 peratus (2021). Ini menunjukkan lebih ramai wanita yang menganggur berbanding lelaki. Jurang kadar pengangguran paling besar antara wanita dan lelaki ialah pada kumpulan umur 60-64 tahun dengan perbezaan 9.0 mata peratus pada tahun 2021.

Carta 2 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

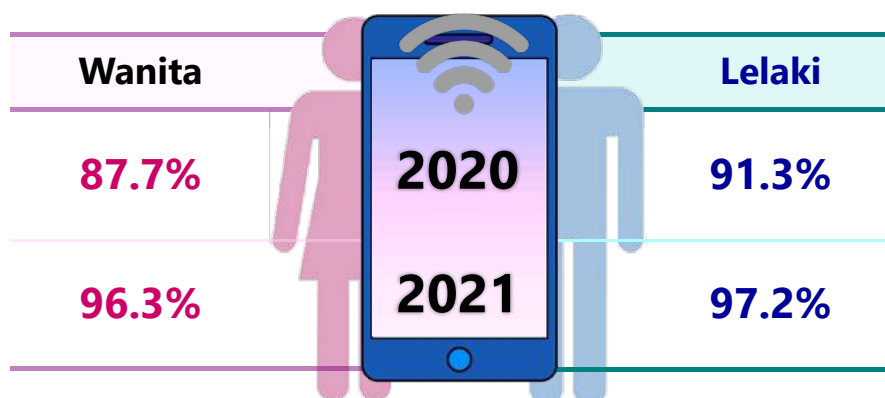


Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2021, DOSM

e) Penggunaan internet

Penggunaan internet dalam kalangan wanita dan lelaki meningkat kepada 96.3 peratus (2020 : 87.7%) dan 97.2 peratus (2020 : 91.3%). Keadaan ini boleh dikaitkan dengan pelaksanaan dasar Bekerja Dari Rumah (BDR) serta Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran di Rumah (PdPR) dalam membendung penularan penyakit *Coronavirus* (COVID-19).

Paparan 6 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



Sumber : Laporan Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, 2021, DOSM

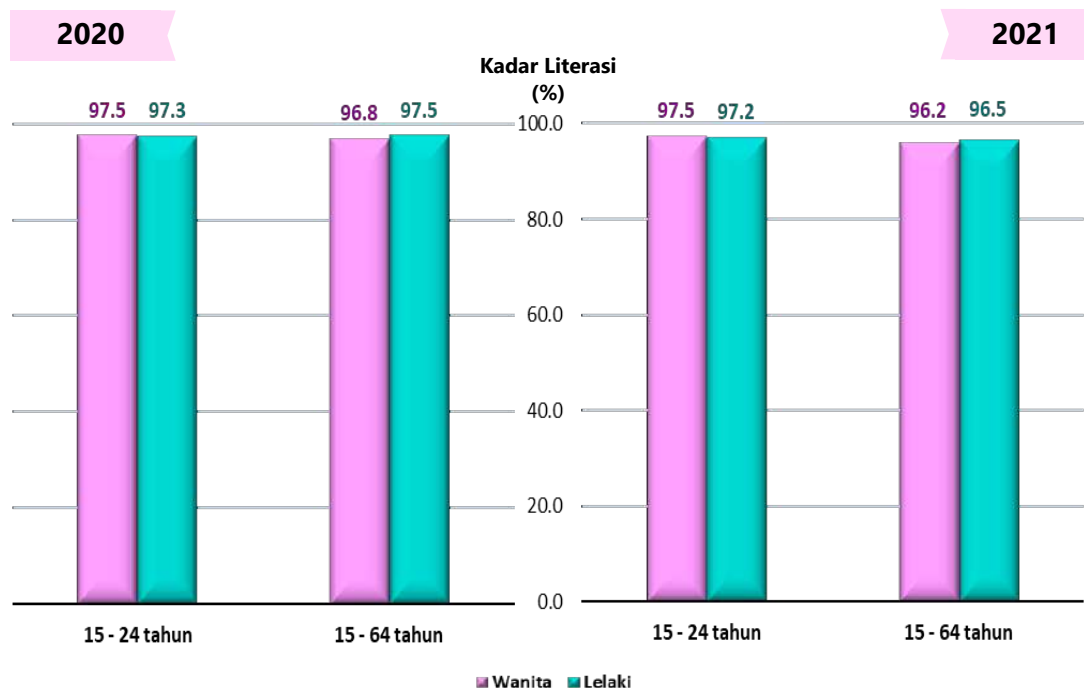
DOMAIN 2 PENDIDIKAN

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

a) Kadar literasi

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) mendefinisikan literasi sebagai 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 adalah lebih tinggi pada 97.5 peratus berbanding lelaki 97.2 peratus pada tahun 2021. Walau bagaimanapun, kadar literasi wanita berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun lebih rendah berbanding lelaki, masing-masing pada 96.2 peratus dan 96.5 peratus (Carta 3).

Carta 3 : Kadar literasi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2021, DOSM

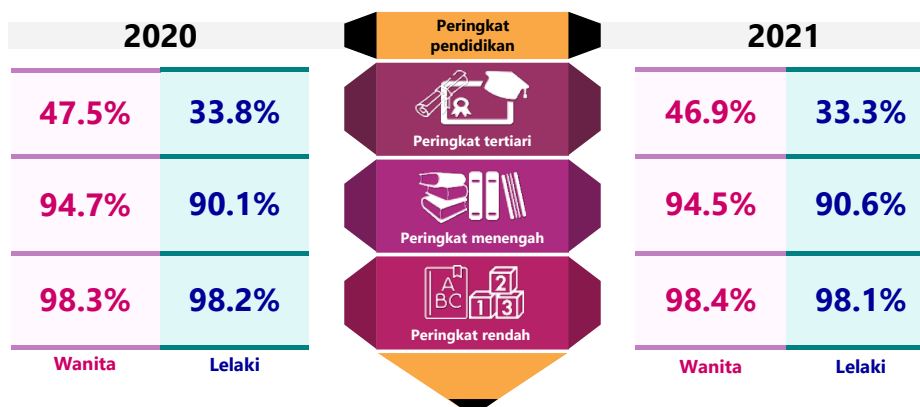
b) Enrolmen

Secara keseluruhan, wanita mendominasi lelaki dalam kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat pendidikan rendah, menengah dan tertiar.

Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi perempuan di peringkat rendah dan menengah masing-masing adalah 98.3 peratus dan 94.7 peratus pada 2020. Sebaliknya, lelaki merekodkan 98.2 peratus dan 90.1 peratus. Di peringkat tertiar pula, wanita merekodkan 47.5 peratus dan lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki, 33.8 peratus.

Manakala pada tahun 2021, kadar enrolmen kasar bagi perempuan di peringkat rendah dan menengah masing-masing adalah 98.4 peratus dan 94.5 peratus. Sebaliknya, lelaki merekodkan 98.1 peratus dan 90.6 peratus. Di peringkat tertiar pula, wanita merekodkan 46.9 peratus dan lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki, 33.3 peratus (Paparan 7).

Paparan 7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut peringkat pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



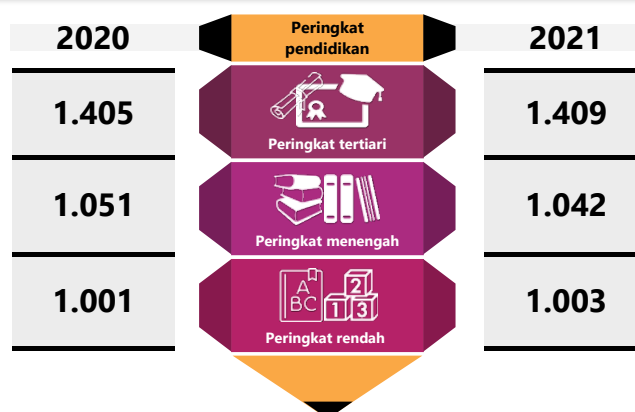
Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

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 didapati sudah menjangkau lelaki pada peringkat rendah, menengah dan pengajian tinggi pada tahun 2021, dengan nisbah yang paling tinggi adalah pada peringkat menengah seperti yang ditunjukkan di Paparan 8.

Paparan 8 : Indeks Pariti Gender, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

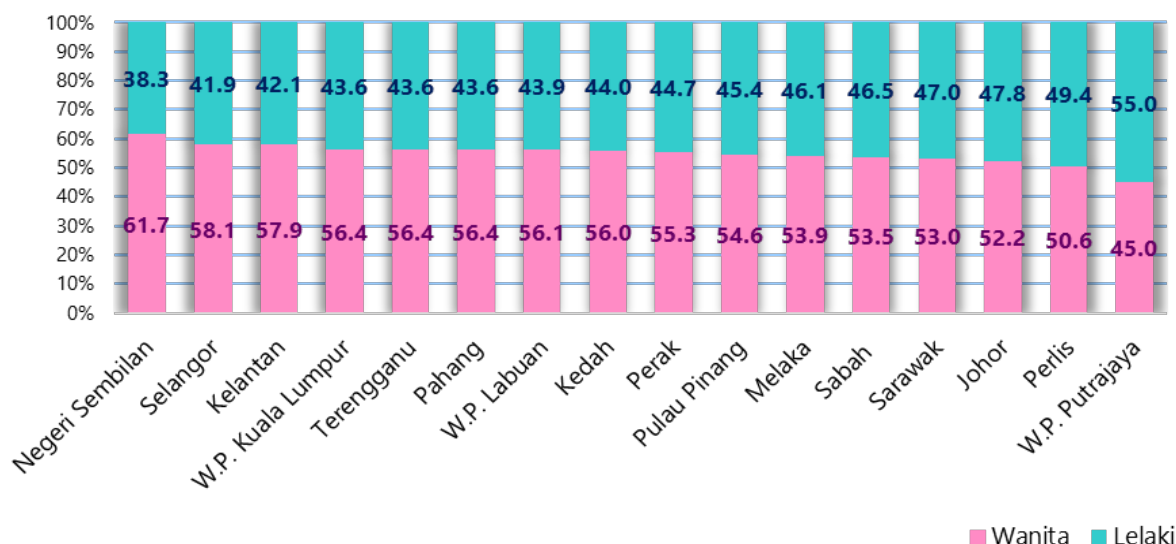
d) Bilangan staf akademik di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi

Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi staf akademik wanita di Institut Pengajian Tinggi pada tahun 2020 ialah Negeri Sembilan (61.7%), diikuti Selangor (58.1%) dan Kelantan (57.9%).

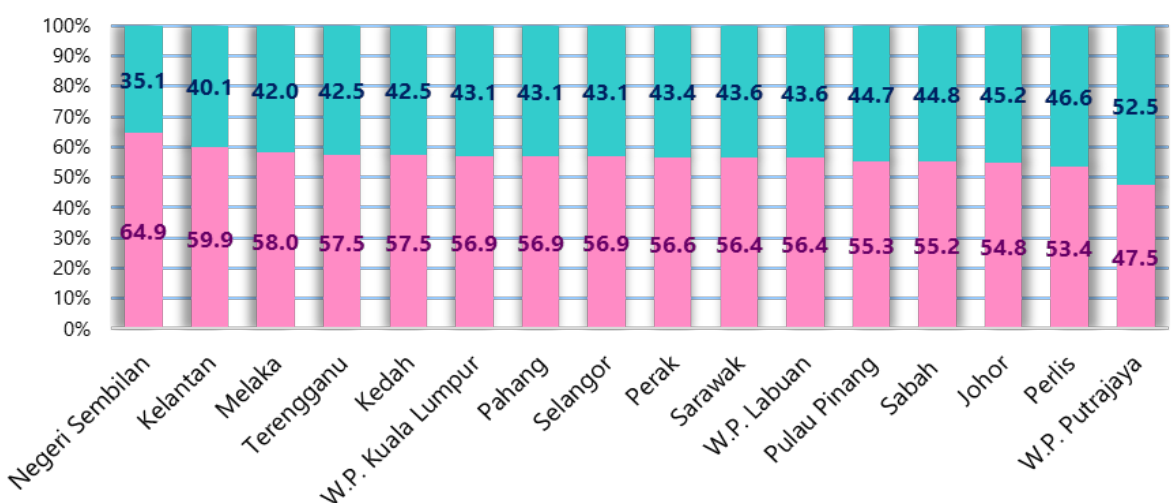
Manakala, pada tahun 2021 tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi staf akademik wanita di Institut Pengajian Tinggi ialah Negeri Sembilan (64.9%), diikuti Kelantan (59.9%) dan Melaka (58.0%).

Carta 4 : Peratusan staf akademik di Institut Pengajian Tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

2020



2021



Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

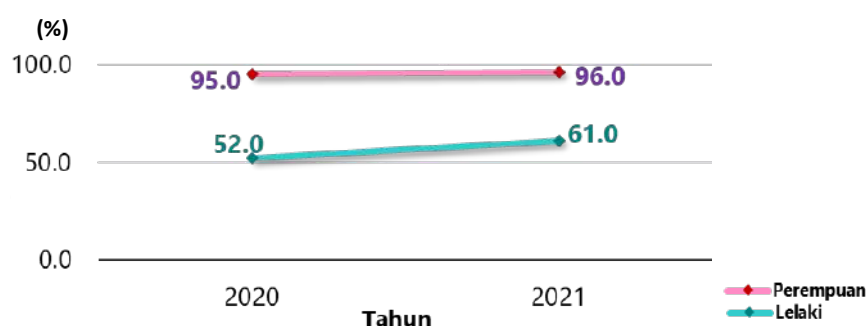
DOMAIN 3 KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan kesihatan seperti akses kepada ubat antiretroviral, bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV, kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun dan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir.

a) Individu yang mendapat akses kepada ubat antiretroviral

Peratusan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan adalah lebih tinggi dalam kalangan wanita dengan 96.0 peratus berbanding lelaki dengan hanya 61.0 peratus pada tahun 2021.

Carta 5 : Peratusan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan pada tahun 2020 dan 2021



Sumber : Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

b) Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV

Terdapat 93 kes AIDS dan 279 kes HIV dilaporkan oleh wanita manakala 785 kes AIDS dan 2,481 kes HIV oleh lelaki pada tahun 2021. Ini menunjukkan kes AIDS dan HIV bagi wanita jauh lebih rendah berbanding lelaki.

Paparan 9 : Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV yang dilaporkan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021

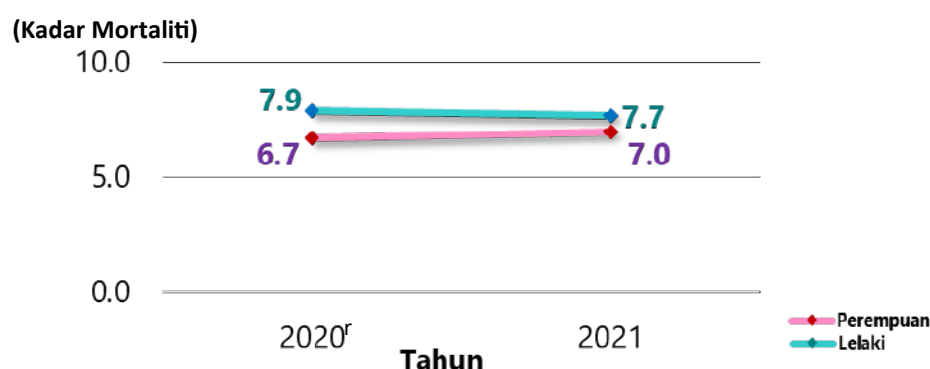
Wanita		Lelaki
93	AIDS	785
279	HIV	2,481

Sumber : Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

c) Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun

Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun pada tahun 2020 adalah lebih rendah iaitu 6.7 berbanding 7.9 oleh kanak-kanak lelaki. Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan kurang daripada 5 tahun meningkat kepada 7.0 namun kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak lelaki menurun kepada 7.7 pada tahun 2021.

Carta 6 : Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak berumur kurang 5 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020^r dan 2021



Sumber : Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota:

^r Dikemaskini

d) Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir

Seorang kanak-kanak perempuan yang baru lahir pada tahun 2021 dijangka akan hidup selama 77.0 tahun manakala lelaki selama 72.3 tahun. Jangkaan hayat untuk perempuan dan lelaki masing-masing menurun 0.8 tahun dan 0.5 tahun pada tahun 2021.

Paparan 10 : Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Perempuan		Lelaki
77.2	2020	72.5
77.0	2021 ^p	72.3

^p Permulaan

Sumber : Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, DOSM

DOMAIN 4 KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

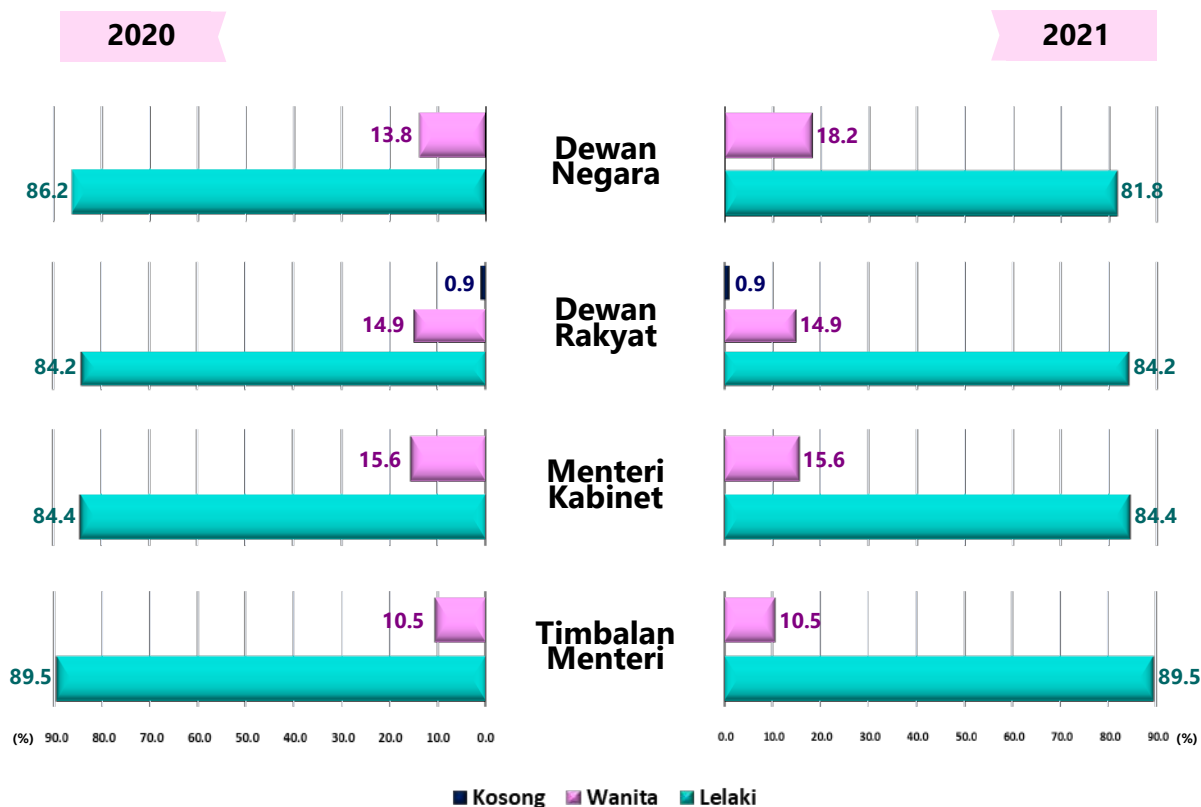
Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penguasaan wanita di parlimen, kehakiman dan unit beruniform (polis).

a) Parlimen

Peratusan wanita sebagai ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran masih lebih rendah berbanding lelaki. Wanita yang dipilih sebagai Senator di Dewan Negara bertambah sebanyak 4.4 mata peratus kepada 18.2 peratus.

Sebaliknya, penglibatan wanita dalam Dewan Rakyat, Menteri Kabinet dan Timbalan Menteri pula kekal dengan 14.9 peratus, 15.6 peratus dan 10.5 peratus.

Carta 7 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

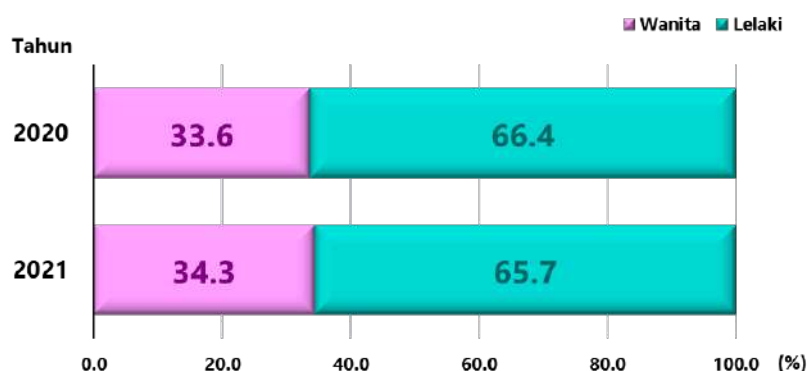


Sumber : Parlimen, Malaysia

b) Kehakiman

Peratusan hakim wanita di badan kehakiman Malaysia pada tahun 2021 menunjukkan kenaikan sebanyak 0.7 mata peratus berbanding 2020. Sebaliknya, peratusan hakim lelaki mengalami pengurangan 0.7 mata peratus iaitu daripada 66.4 peratus kepada 65.7 peratus antara tahun 2020 dan 2021.

Carta 8 : Peratusan hakim mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

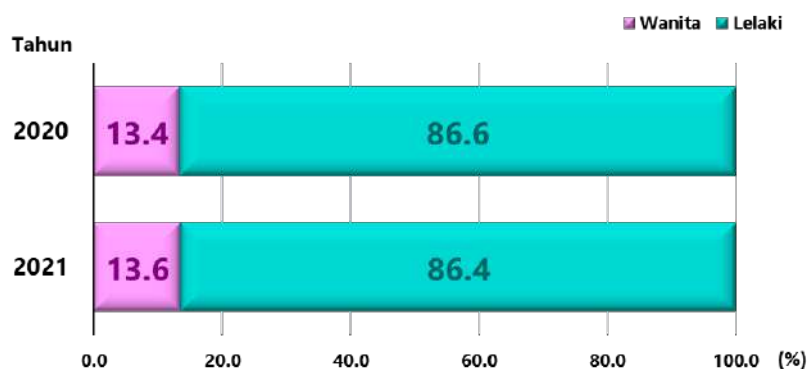


Sumber : Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

c) Unit beruniform (Polis)

Bilangan pegawai polis wanita meningkat 0.2 mata peratus daripada 13.4 peratus (2020) kepada 13.6 peratus (2021). Sebaliknya, jumlah pegawai polis lelaki menurun sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus daripada 86.6 peratus kepada 86.4 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Carta 9 : Anggota polis mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



Sumber : Polis Diraja Malaysia

DOMAIN 5 HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

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

a) Kes keganasan

Terdapat lebih banyak kes keganasan terhadap wanita (VAW) berbanding lelaki. Kes keganasan rumah tangga terhadap wanita merekodkan peningkatan daripada 3,616 kes kepada 5,131 kes (2021) manakala kes keganasan rumah tangga terhadap lelaki juga menunjukkan peningkatan daripada 1,644 kes kepada 2,337 kes dalam tempoh yang sama (Jadual 8).

Jadual 8 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut jenis kes dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

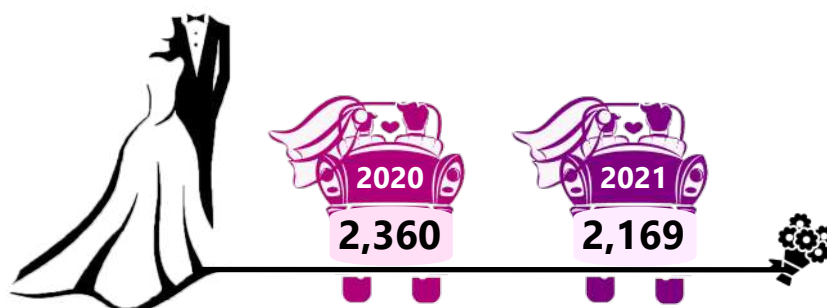
Jenis kes	2020		2021	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
Keganasan rumahtangga	3,616	1,644	5,131	2,337
Rogol	1,378	0	1,360	0
Sumbang mahram	259	0	245	0
Cabul	821	21	860	22
Luar tabii	150	99	157	73
Gangguan seksual	354	24	446	60
Mengedar / menunjukkan bahan lucah	46	28	53	9
Jumlah	6,624	1,816	8,252	2,501

Sumber : Polis Diraja Malaysia

b) Perkahwinan bawah umur 18 tahun

Trend wanita Bukan Islam yang berusia 20 hingga 24 tahun yang telah berkahwin bawah umur 18 tahun semakin menurun sejak tahun 2016.

Paparan 11 : Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20 hingga 24 tahun dan berkahwin di bawah umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



Sumber : Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

DOMAIN 6 PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS : PENUAAN PENDUDUK)

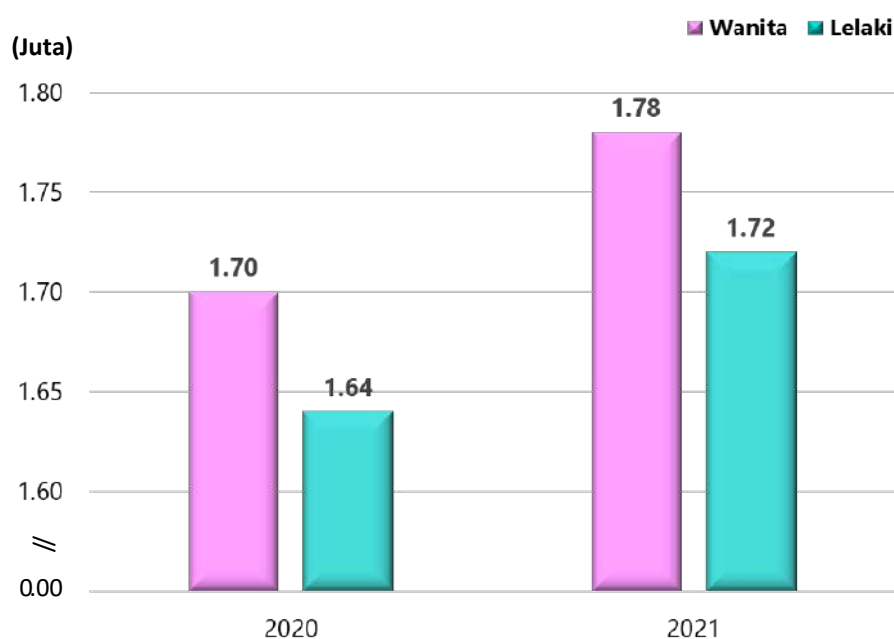
Domain ini meliputi indikator yang berkaitan dengan penduduk warga tua dan bantuan kepada orang tua.

a) Penduduk warga tua

Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih dikategorikan sebagai penduduk warga tua di Malaysia. Penduduk lelaki dalam kumpulan ini telah meningkat daripada 1.64 juta (2020) kepada 1.72 juta (2021). Seterusnya, penduduk wanita berumur 60 tahun dan lebih pada tahun 2021 meningkat kepada 1.78 juta berbanding 1.70 juta pada tahun 2020.

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 10 : Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2022, DOSM

b) Bantuan orang tua

Sejumlah 139,425 penerima bantuan orang tua berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada tahun 2021, menurun 0.1 mata peratus atau sebanyak 127 penerima bantuan. Sabah kekal mendahului sebagai negeri yang paling tinggi menerima bantuan orang tua iaitu 20.6 peratus diikuti Sarawak (13.8%) dan Johor (10.2%).

Jadual 9 : Bilangan penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

Negeri	2020		2021	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Malaysia	139,552	100.0	139,425	100.0
Johor	13,914	10.0	14,285	10.2
Kedah	6,972	5.0	7,017	5.0
Kelantan	9,614	6.9	9,471	6.8
Melaka	7,430	5.3	7,379	5.3
Negeri Sembilan	8,750	6.3	8,943	6.4
Pahang	8,893	6.4	9,021	6.5
Perak	9,848	7.1	10,078	7.2
Perlis	1,340	1.0	1,342	1.0
Pulau Pinang	5,875	4.2	6,224	4.5
Sabah	28,832	20.7	28,775	20.6
Sarawak	20,456	14.7	19,203	13.8
Selangor	10,413	7.5	10,380	7.4
Terengganu	4,122	3.0	4,101	2.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,857	2.0	2,967	2.1
W.P. Labuan	236	0.2	239	0.2

Sumber : Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

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

Pengeluaran bantuan kewangan untuk mangsa bencana meningkat kepada RM113.6 juta pada tahun 2021 berbanding RM5.4 juta pada tahun 2020. Pahang dan Selangor adalah antara negeri yang menerima bantuan kewangan lebih tinggi berjumlah lebih daripada RM78.1 juta pada tahun 2021.

Jadual 10 : Jumlah bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

	(RM '000)	
Negeri	2020	2021
Malaysia	5,399.9	113,627.1
Johor	278.7	1,636.5
Kedah	629.4	3,430.1
Kelantan	0.0	4,501.0
Melaka	0.0	3,334.0
Negeri Sembilan	70.7	4,557.0
Pahang	419.0	63,051.0
Perak	177.0	1,001.5
Perlis	16.4	0.0
Pulau Pinang	36.0	21.5
Sabah	106.5	1,533.5
Sarawak	1,745.1	6,422.5
Selangor	0.0	15,088.0
Terengganu	1,883.1	7,248.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.0	1,802.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0

Sumber : Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)

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 ketinggalan jauh berbanding lelaki pada tahun 2021 dengan 7.7 peratus berbanding lelaki (92.3%). Penyertaan wanita adalah yang tertinggi di Angkatan Tentera Laut dengan (10.5%) diikuti oleh Angkatan Tentera Darat (7.4%) dan Angkatan Tentera Udara (6.4%) pada tahun 2021.

Jadual 11 : Peratusan anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021

Badan beruniform	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	9,502	7.7	113,376	92.3
Tentera Darat	6,776	7.4	84,272	92.6
Tentera Laut	1,766	10.5	15,124	89.5
Tentera Udara	960	6.4	13,980	93.6

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 46,177 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak pada tahun 2021, terdiri daripada 48.0 peratus perempuan dan 52.0 peratus lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 18,887 perempuan dan 20,397 lelaki.

Jadual 12 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, 2021

Negara asal	Jumlah	Kanak-kanak perempuan		Kanak-kanak lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	46,177	22,166	48.0	24,011	52.0
Myanmar	39,284	18,887	48.1	20,397	51.9
Pakistan	2,156	1,013	47.0	1,143	53.0
Sri Lanka	305	155	50.8	150	49.2
Yemen	748	354	47.3	394	52.7
Somalia	1,004	516	51.4	499	49.7
Syria	797	375	47.1	422	52.9
Iraq	356	172	48.3	184	51.7
Afghanistan	990	441	44.5	549	55.5
Palestin	206	99	48.1	107	51.9
Iran	64	29	45.3	35	54.7
Lain-lain	267	125	46.8	131	49.1

Sumber : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Orang dewasa

Sejumlah 134,271 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang terdiri daripada 27.1 peratus wanita dan 72.9 peratus bagi lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 29,487 wanita dan 86,635 lelaki.

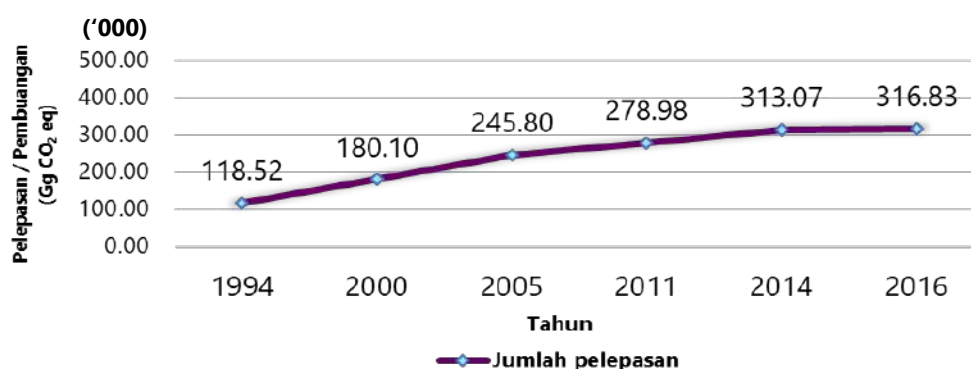
Jadual 13 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, 2021

Negara asal	Jumlah	Wanita		Lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	134,271	36,335	27.1	97,936	72.9
Myanmar	116,122	29,487	25.4	86,635	74.6
Pakistan	4,582	1,857	40.5	2,725	59.5
Sri Lanka	1,385	468	33.8	917	66.2
Yemen	2,973	698	23.5	2,275	76.5
Somalia	2,200	1,311	59.6	889	40.4
Syria	2,511	727	29.0	1,784	71.0
Iraq	853	329	38.6	524	61.4
Afghanistan	1,812	808	44.6	1,004	55.4
Palestin	570	132	23.2	438	76.8
Iran	379	149	39.3	230	60.7
Lain-lain	884	369	41.7	515	58.3

Sumber : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

DOMAIN 10 ALAM SEKITAR DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM**Siri Masa Pelepasan Gas Rumah Kaca**

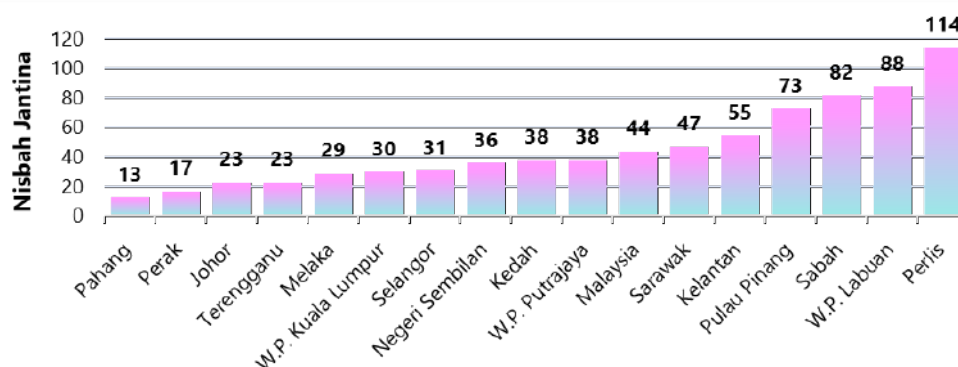
Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca pada tahun 2016 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 167.3 peratus kepada 316.83 ribu Gg CO₂ eq berbanding 188.52 ribu Gg CO₂ eq pada tahun 1994.

Carta 11 : Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca, 1994 – 2016

Sumber : Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air

DOMAIN 11 MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA**Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, 2021**

Perlis mencatatkan bilangan wanita kepada lelaki tertinggi dengan nisbah 114 perempuan untuk setiap 100 lelaki. Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Labuan dengan nisbah 88 wanita setiap 100 lelaki.

Carta 12 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021

Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2022, DOSM

6

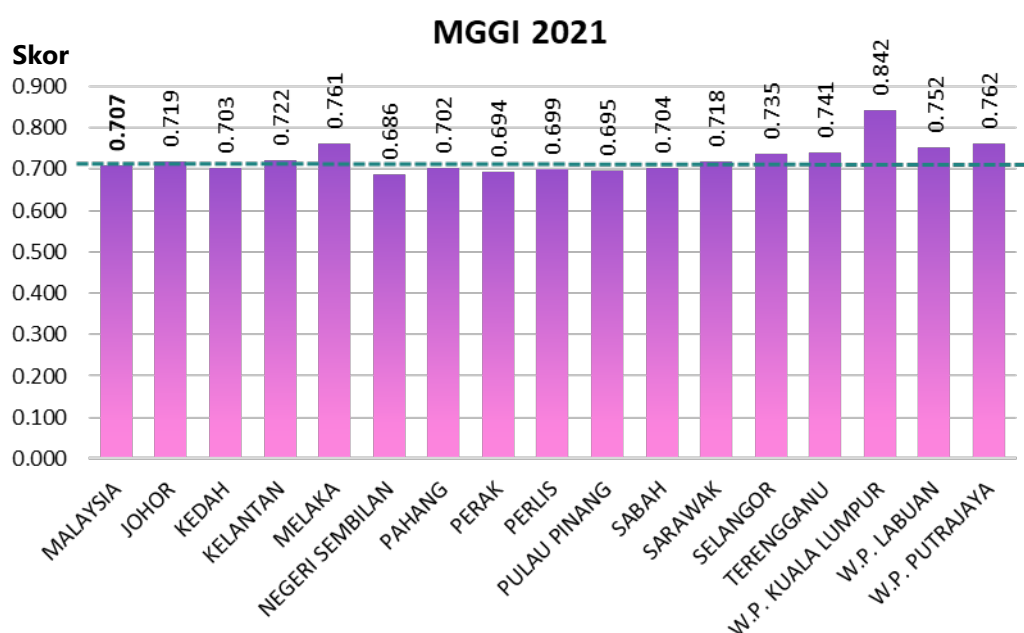
INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) MENGIKUT NEGERI TAHUN 2021

W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan Indeks Jurang Gender tertinggi di Malaysia pada tahun 2021

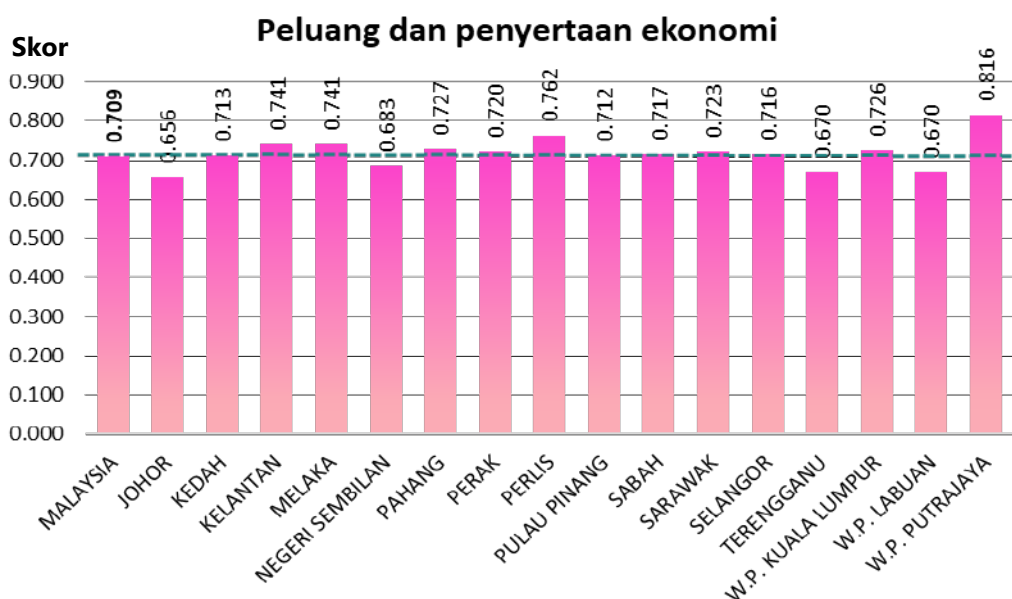
Skor MGGI adalah berbeza antara 16 negeri di Malaysia dan berdasarkan empat sub-indeks iaitu peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, pencapaian pendidikan, kesihatan dan kehidupan serta penguasaan politik.

W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor MGGI yang tertinggi pada tahun 2021 dengan skor 0.842, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (0.762) dan Melaka (0.761) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Carta 13.

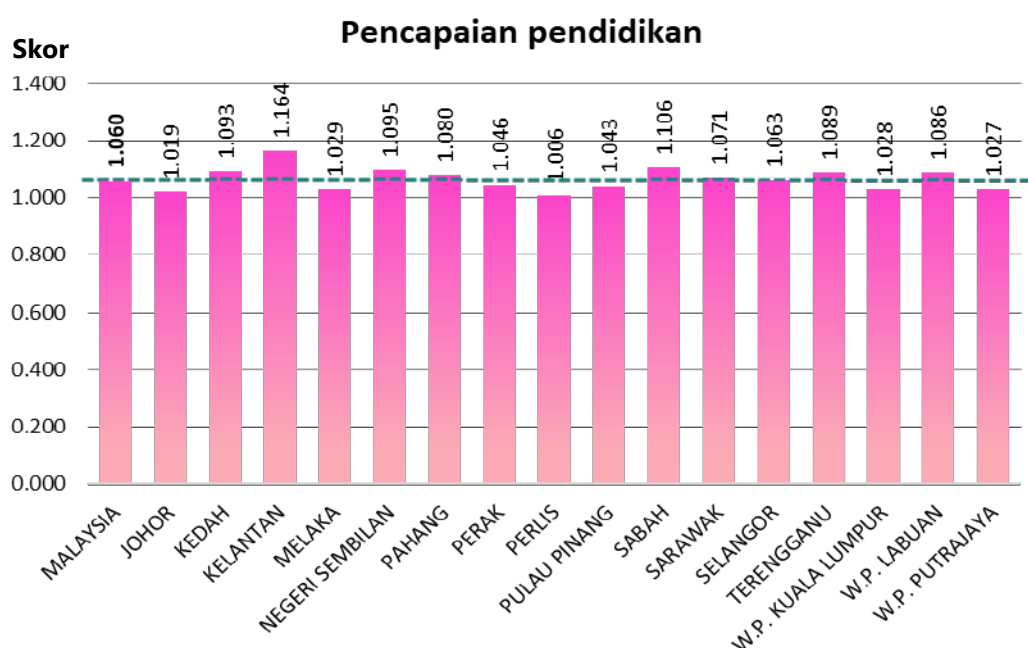
Carta 13 : Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) mengikut negeri, 2021



Sub-indeks Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi pada tahun 2021, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.816, diikuti oleh Perlis (0.762) manakala Kelantan dan Melaka mencatatkan skor yang sama iaitu 0.741. Ini menunjukkan wanita memainkan peranan utama dalam sektor ekonomi yang akan menambah baik kedudukan kewangan mereka seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Carta 14.

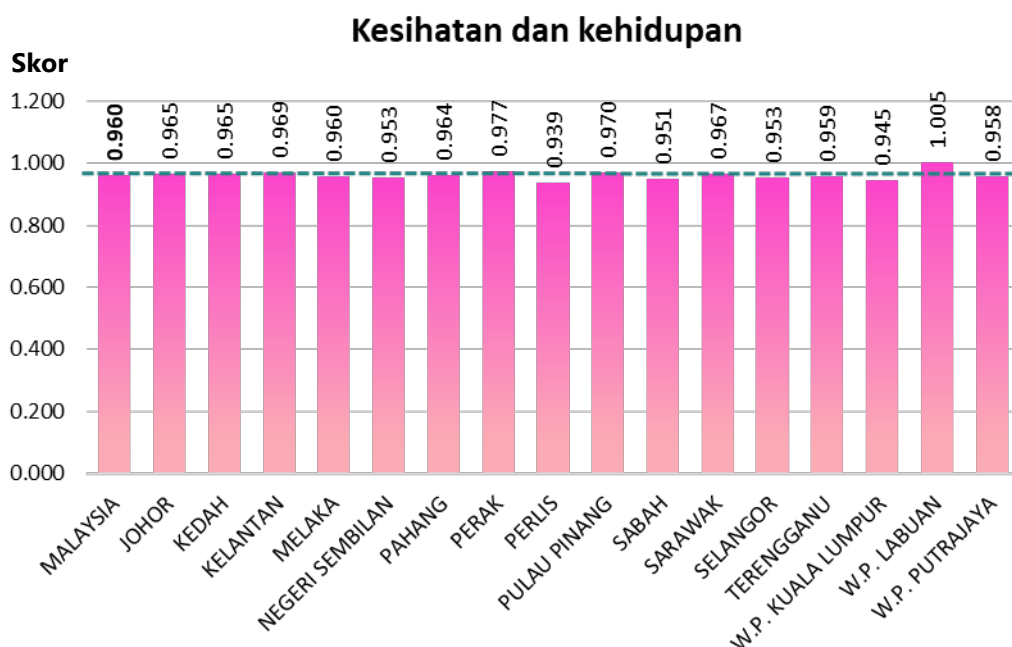
Carta 14 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, 2021

Pendidikan menjamin wanita dalam meningkatkan kebolehan diri dan membantu dalam membuat keputusan yang lebih baik dalam hidup. Dari segi pencapaian pendidikan, Kelantan merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 1.164, diikuti Sabah (1.106) dan Negeri Sembilan (1.095).

Carta 15 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Pencapaian pendidikan, 2021

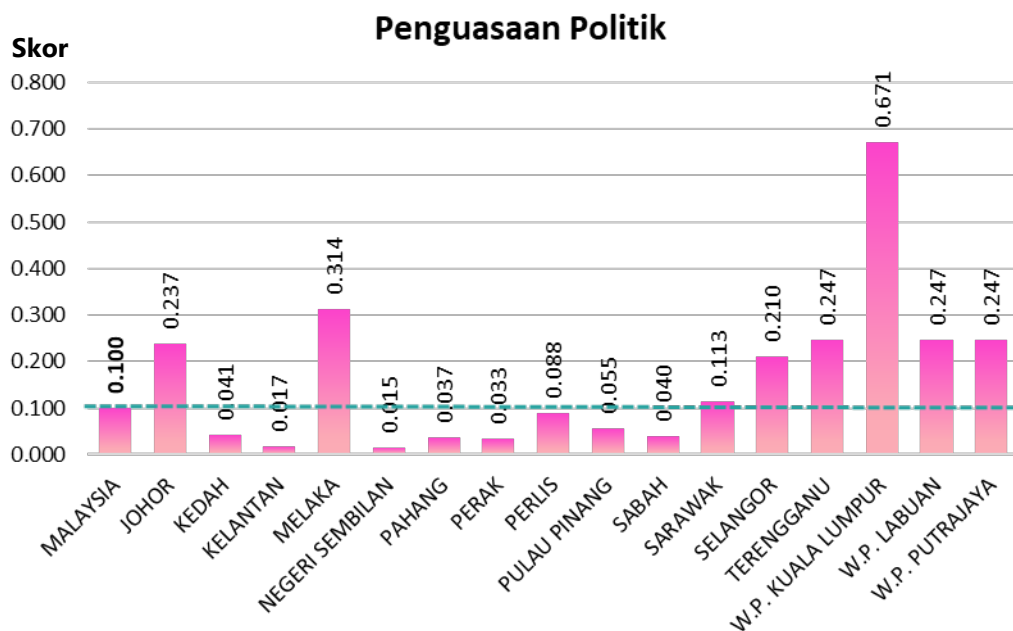
Malaysia menduduki tempat pertama dalam kategori Penjagaan Kesihatan Terbaik dalam kategori dunia bagi 2019 *International Living Annual Global Retirement Index* dengan skor 95 daripada 100. Secara keseluruhan bagi skor kesihatan dan kehidupan, W.P. Labuan mencatatkan skor yang paling tinggi iaitu 1.005 diikuti Perak (0.977) dan Pulau Pinang (0.970) pada tahun 2021.

Carta 16 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Kesihatan dan kehidupan, 2021



Di peringkat Malaysia, Dewan Rakyat dan menteri kabinet dimasukkan dalam pengiraan sub-indeks penguasaan politik. Manakala di peringkat negeri, komponen ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN) dimasukkan dalam pengiraan sub-indeks penguasaan politik. W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.671 diikuti oleh Melaka (0.314). Terengganu, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan rekod yang sama iaitu 0.247 skor pada tahun 2021.

Carta 17 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Penguasaan politik, 2021

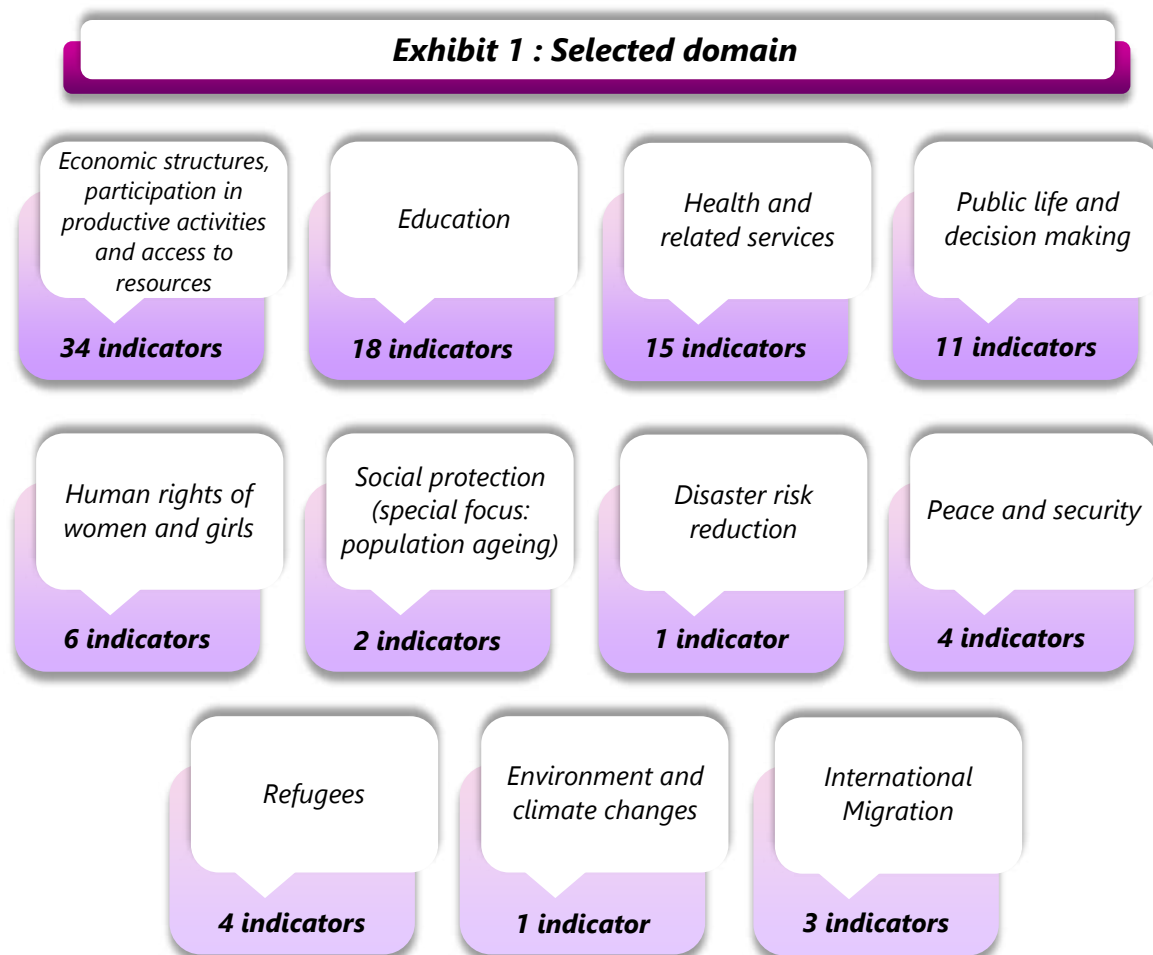




SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1 INTRODUCTION

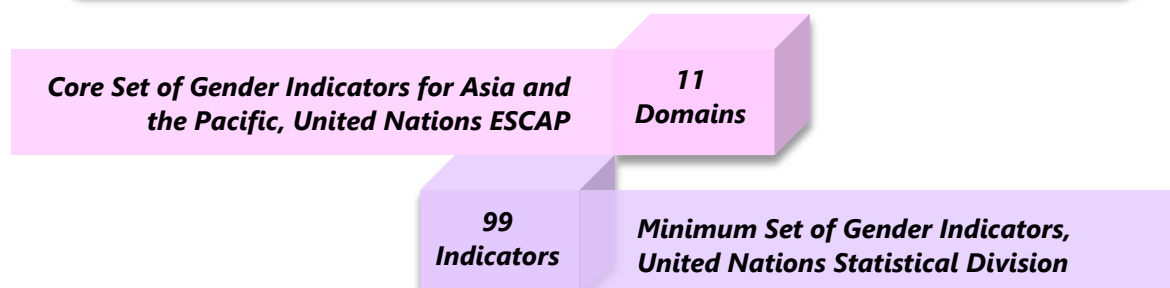
Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2022 shows the gender-related indicators as a measurement of gender equality.



The concepts and guidelines used in the compilation of the statistics in this publication are 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 2: Content of Statistics of Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2022



There are 13 gender indicators that have been added this year, making a total of 99 indicators this year. The list of 13 indicators is as shown in Table 1 below.

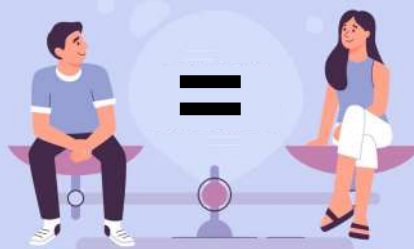
Table 1 : Additional indicator for the year 2021

No.	Indicator
1	Number of Board of Directors in banking sector
2	Number of Board of Directors of companies registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM)
3	Percentage of households living below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households
4	Percentage of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households
5	Percentage of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider by sex
6	Number of live births by state and sex
7	Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproduction age (aged 15-49 years) by state
8	Number of Local Authority Council Members by state and sex
9	The number of members of the State Legislative Assembly (SLA) by state and sex
10	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
11	Percentage of defence activities in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices
12	Percentage of government service by types in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices
13	Internal migration rates by age group and sex

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.



**SCORE 1.0
(100 %)**
total equality
between women
and men

The Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) is prepared based on the methodology from the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) published by WEF using data released by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and other agencies in Malaysia. MGGI 2021 comprises four sub-indices and 14 variables. (Table 2).

Table 2: Sub-index and variable

Economic participation and opportunity	Educational attainment	Health and survival	Political empowerment
Labour force participation rate	Literacy rate	Sex ratio at birth	Women in Parliament
Wage equality for similar work	Enrolment in primary education	Life expectancy at birth	Women in ministerial positions
Estimated earned income	Enrolment in secondary education		Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Enrolment in tertiary education		
Professional and technical workers			

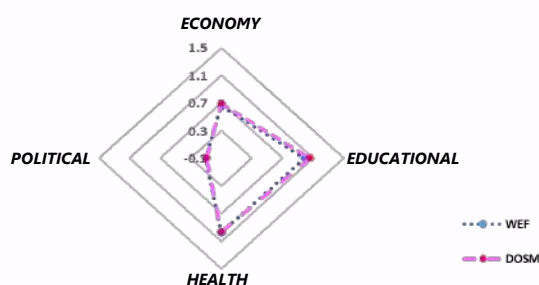
Exhibit 3 : Gender Gap Index, Malaysia, 2021

Sub-index	DOSM	WEF
Economic participation and opportunity	0.709	0.656
Educational attainment	1.060	0.995
Health and survival	0.960	0.972
Political empowerment	0.100	0.102
Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) Score	0.707	0.681

**MGGI score
calculated
by DOSM**
0.707

**MGGI score
calculated
by WEF**
0.681

(0.0 = imparity)
 (1.0 = parity)



Score by sub-index

	Ranking (DOSM)	Score	
Economic participation and opportunity	65	0.709	
Labour force participation rate		0.686	
*Wage equality for similar work		0.742	
Estimated earned income		0.962	
Legislators, senior officials and managers		0.317	
Professional and technical workers		0.684	
Educational attainment	1	1.060	
Literacy rate		0.997	
Enrolment in primary education		1.003	
Enrolment in secondary education		1.042	
Enrolment in tertiary education		1.407	
Health and survival	133	0.960	
Sex ratio at birth		0.938	
Life expectancy at birth		1.065	
Political empowerment	123	0.100	
Women in Parliament		0.176	
Women in ministerial positions		0.185	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)		0.000	

Note:

* Source : Global Gender Gap Report 2022

The gender gap measured by MGGI score declined to 0.707 in 2021 as compared to 0.714 in 2020. The health and survival sub-index recorded the highest increment with a score of 0.960 in 2021 and there was still a gap of 0.040 to achieve gender equality.

The education sub-index shows that women's achievement has surpassed men with a score of 1.060 in 2021. For sub-index of economic participation and opportunity decreased to a score of 0.709 in 2021. The largest gap was for the political empowerment sub-index with a score of 0.100 in 2021.

Table 3 : Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score, 2019-2021

Sub-index	2019	2020	2021
<i>Economic participation and opportunity</i>	0.717	0.738	0.709
<i>Educational attainment</i>	1.053	1.059	1.060
<i>Health and survival</i>	0.958	0.956	0.960
<i>Political empowerment</i>	0.108	0.100	0.100
Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score	0.709	0.714	0.707

Based on the Global Gender Gap Report 2021 released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Malaysia ranked 103rd out of 146 countries with a score of 0.681, and 14th out of 19 East Asia and Pacific countries. Based on the MGGI score of 0.707, Malaysia's ranked 80th out of 146 countries. Meanwhile, in the East Asia and Pacific countries, Malaysia ranked 9th (Table 4).

Table 4 : Ranking of East Asia and the Pacific countries based on Gender Gap Index score, 2021

Country	Position		Score
	Regional	Global	
New Zealand	1	4	0.841
Philippines	2	19	0.783
Australia	3	43	0.738
Singapore	4	49	0.734
Lao PDR	5	53	0.733
Timor-Leste	6	56	0.730
Mongolia	7	70	0.715
Thailand	8	79	0.709
Viet Nam	9	83	0.705
Indonesia	10	92	0.697
Cambodia	11	98	0.690
Korea, Republic of	12	99	0.689
China	13	102	0.682
Malaysia	14	103	0.681
Brunei Darussalam	15	104	0.680
Myanmar	16	106	0.677
Fiji	17	107	0.676
Vanuatu	18	111	0.670
Japan	19	116	0.650

MGGI:
0.707

Source : Global Gender Gap Report, 2022

3

SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of women in Malaysia (2021) was lower than other countries with 55.5 per cent as shown in Table 5. Australia recorded the highest female LFPR with 61.1 per cent, followed by United Kingdom (UK) with 58.0 per cent and Singapore 59.4 per cent.

Births attended by skilled personnel staff in Malaysia in 2021 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 (34.5%), Australia (31.1%) and Singapore (29.1%).

Table 5 : Comparison of Malaysia with selected countries for selected gender indicators, 2021

Selected indicator	 *Malaysia	 Singapore	 Indonesia	 Philippines
Total population (million)	32.6	5.7	273.5	109.6
Sex ratio (female/male)	0.92	0.91	0.99	0.99
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	55.5	59.4	53.7	43.8
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.6	99.5	94.7	84.4
Women in Parliament (%)	14.9	29.1	21.9	27.7

Selected indicator	 USA	 UK	 Japan	 Australia
Total population (million)	331.5	67.2	125.8	25.7
Sex ratio (female/male)	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.01
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	55.2	58.0	53.3	61.1
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.1	n/a	99.9	96.7
Women in Parliament (%)	27.9	34.5	9.7	31.1

Source : Global Gender Gap Report, 2022

Note:

* Based on calculation by Department of Statistics Malaysia

4 POPULATION OF MALAYSIA

POPULATION BY SEX

At a glance, Malaysia's population in 2021 was estimated at 32.6 million persons, where women and girl's population covering 15.6 million people or 47.8 per cent. Meanwhile, men comprised 17.0 million or 52.2 per cent from the total population.

Table 6 : Population of Malaysia by sex, 2019 - 2021

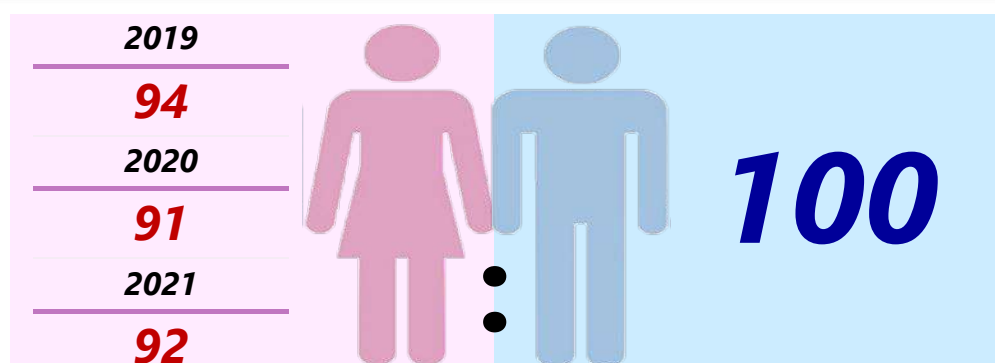
	('000)		
Year	Total	Female	Male
2019	32,523.0	15,758.2	16,764.9
2020	32,447.4	15,481.2	16,966.2
2021	32,576.3	15,575.8	17,000.5

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2022, 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 2021, the sex ratio for Malaysia was 92 females per 100 males.

Exhibit 4 : Female to male ratio, Malaysia, 2019 - 2021



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2022, DOSM

5 SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

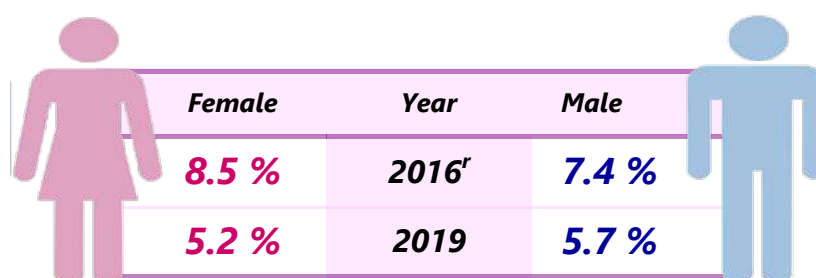
DOMAIN 1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

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 for both male and female head of households improved in 2019. The statistics showed that female head of households improved from 8.5 per cent to 5.2 per cent while male from 7.4 per cent to 5.7 per cent.

Exhibit 5: Incidence of poverty by sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019



	Female	Year	Male
	8.5 %	2016 ^r	7.4 %
	5.2 %	2019	5.7 %

Source : Report on Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Malaysia, 2019, DOSM

Note:

^r Revised based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

b) Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) of both women and men increased in 2021 as compared to 2020. LFPR for women increased from 55.3 per cent (2020) to 55.5 per cent (2021). Meanwhile, LFPR for men also increased from 80.6 per cent (2020) to 80.9 per cent in 2021.

Table 7 : Employed persons by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

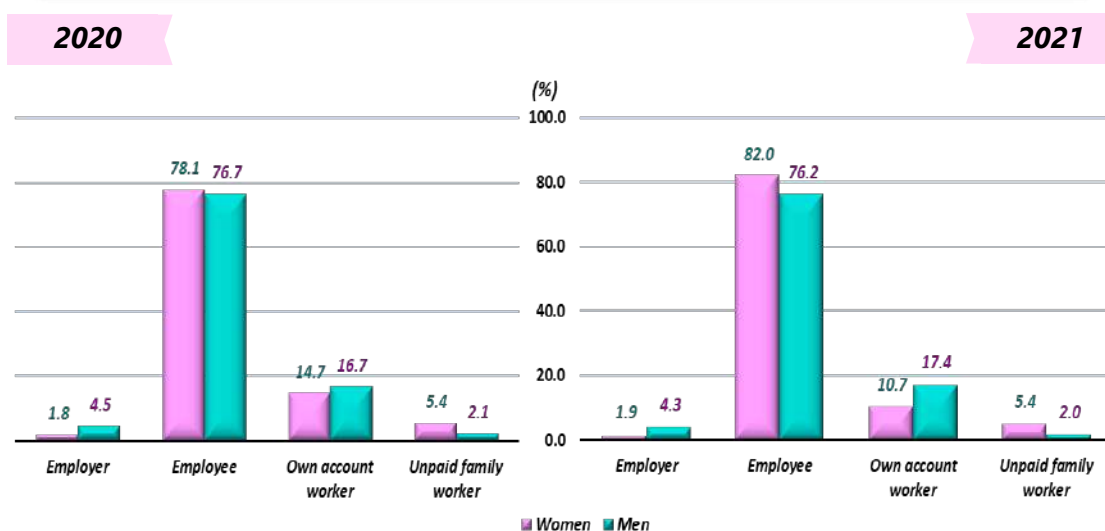
Year	Women		Men	
	Employed persons ('000)	LFPR (%)	Employed persons ('000)	LFPR (%)
2020	5,827.9	55.3	9,128.8	80.6
2021	5,873.5	55.5	9,190.6	80.9

Source : Labour Force Survey Report, 2021, DOSM

c) Percentage of employed persons by status in employment

In terms of status in employment, the highest proportion of both women and men is in the employee category. The proportion for women employee increased from 78.1 per cent (2020) to 82.0 per cent (2021) while men declined from 76.7 per cent to 76.2 per cent during the same period.

On the contrary, the women unpaid family worker remain unchanged employed with 5.4 per cent. Meanwhile, the men unpaid family worker dropped in 2021 as compared to the previous year (Chart 1).

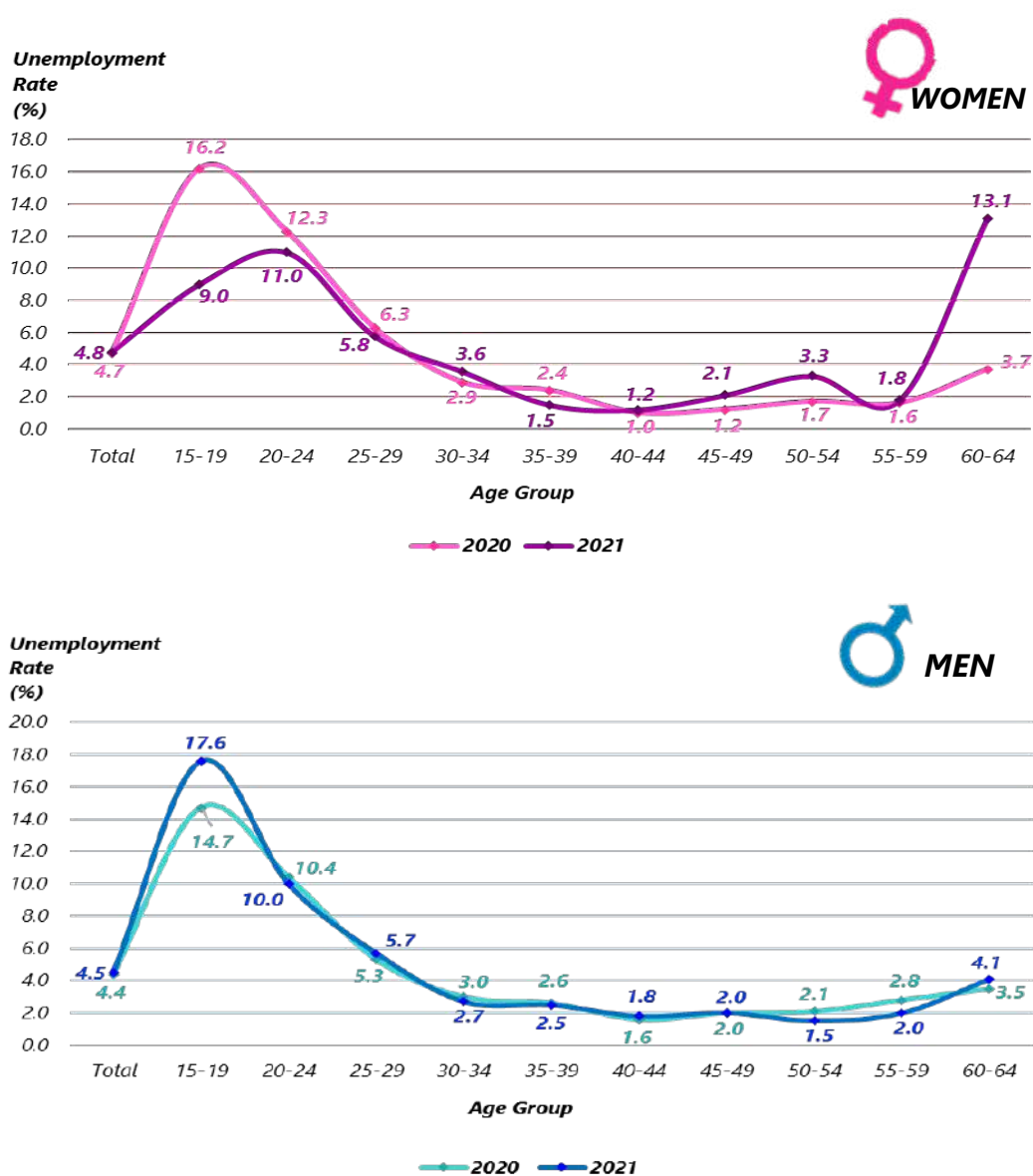
Chart 1: Percentage of employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2021 DOSM

d) Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate for women in 2021 increased by 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2020 from 4.7 per cent (2020) to 4.8 per cent in 2021. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for men increased 0.1 percentage points from 4.4 per cent (2020) to 4.5 per cent (2021). This indicates more women were unemployed as compared to men. The highest unemployment rate gap between women and men was at the age group of 60-64 years, with a difference of 9.0 percentage points in 2021.

Chart 2: Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

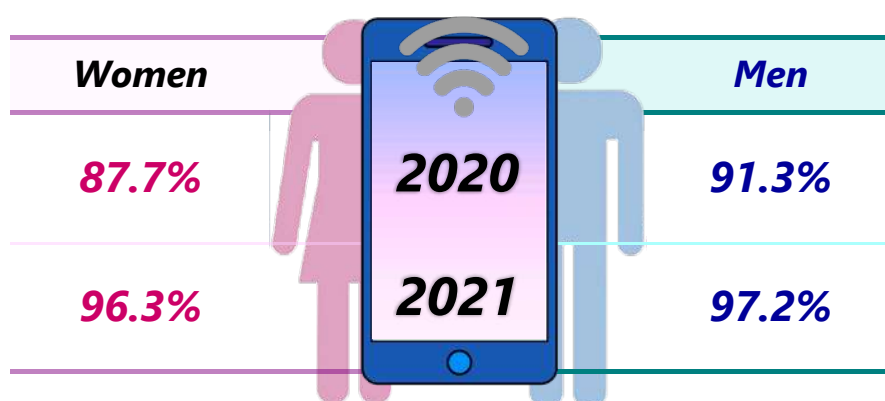


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2021, DOSM

e) Internet usage

Internet usage in 2021 for both women and men increased to 96.3 per cent (2020 : 87.7%) and 97.2 per cent (2020 : 91.3%). This was partly contributed by working from home and home-based teaching and learning during the movement control order in curbing the spread of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

Exhibit 6 : Percentage of internet users by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



Source : ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report, 2021, DOSM

DOMAIN 2 EDUCATION

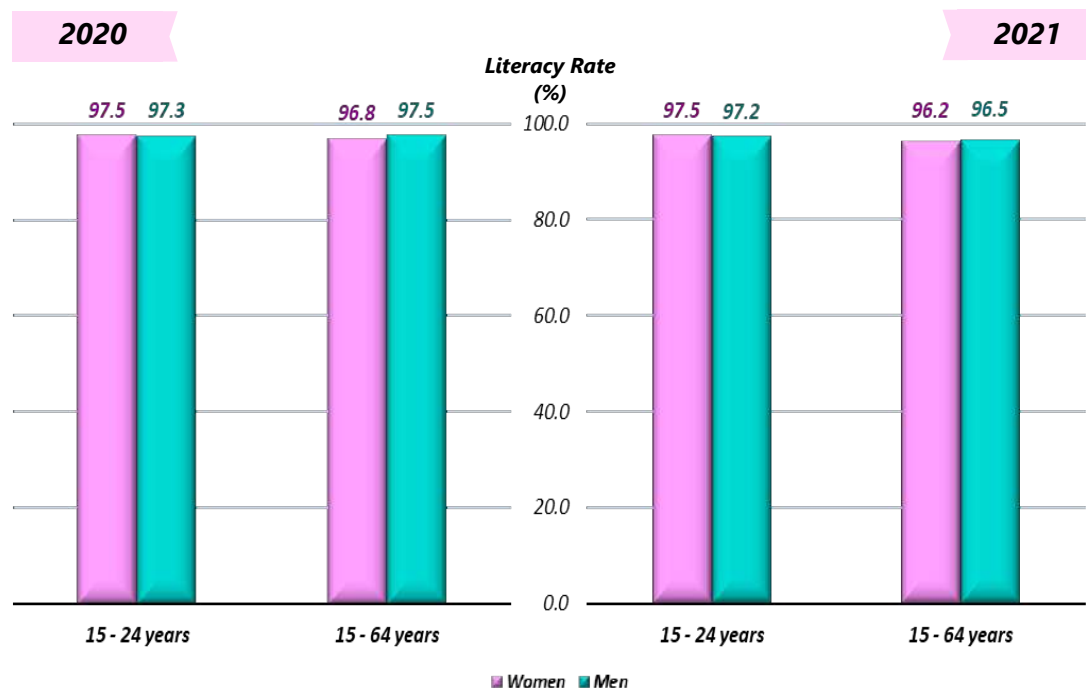
This domain includes indicators related to literacy rate, enrolment, gender parity index and number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institutions.

a) Literacy rate

The definition of literacy from United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (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 97.5 per cent as compared to men 97.2 per cent in 2021. In contrast, the literacy rate for women aged 15 to 64 years old was lower than men at 96.2 per cent and 96.5 per cent respectively (Chart 3).

Chart 3 : Literacy rate by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2021, DOSM

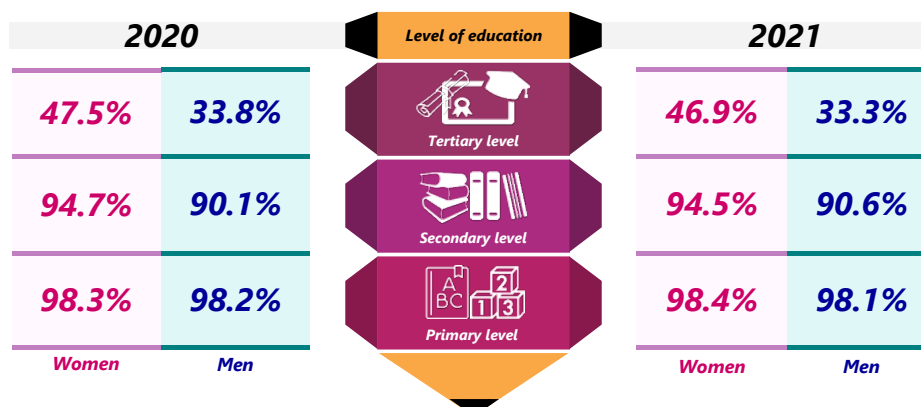
b) Enrolment

Overall, women still dominate the gross enrolment rate than men in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education.

The gross enrolment rate for girls in primary and secondary levels were 98.3 per cent and 94.7 per cent respectively in 2020. In contrast, boys recorded 98.2 per cent and 90.1 per cent respectively. In tertiary level, women recorded 47.5 per cent and higher as compared to men at 33.8 per cent.

Meanwhile in 2021, the gross enrolment rate for women in primary was 98.4 per cent and secondary level 94.5 per cent. In contrast, men recorded 98.1 per cent and 90.6 per cent respectively. At tertiary level, women recorded a higher rate of 46.9 per cent as compared to men 33.3 per cent (Exhibit 7).

Exhibit 7 : Gross enrolment rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



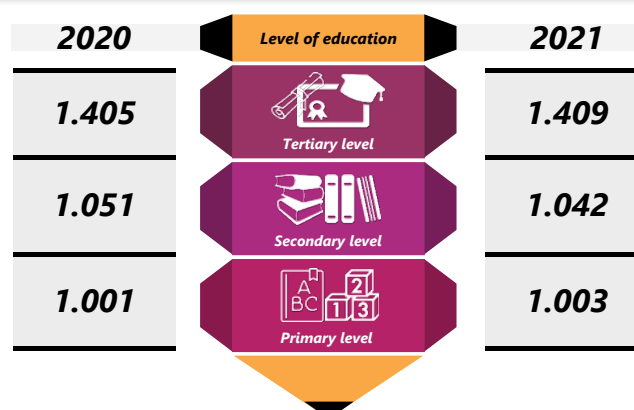
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia and Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

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 primary, secondary and tertiary education levels in 2021, with the highest parity at the secondary level as shown in Exhibit 8.

Exhibit 8 : Gender parity Index, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia and Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

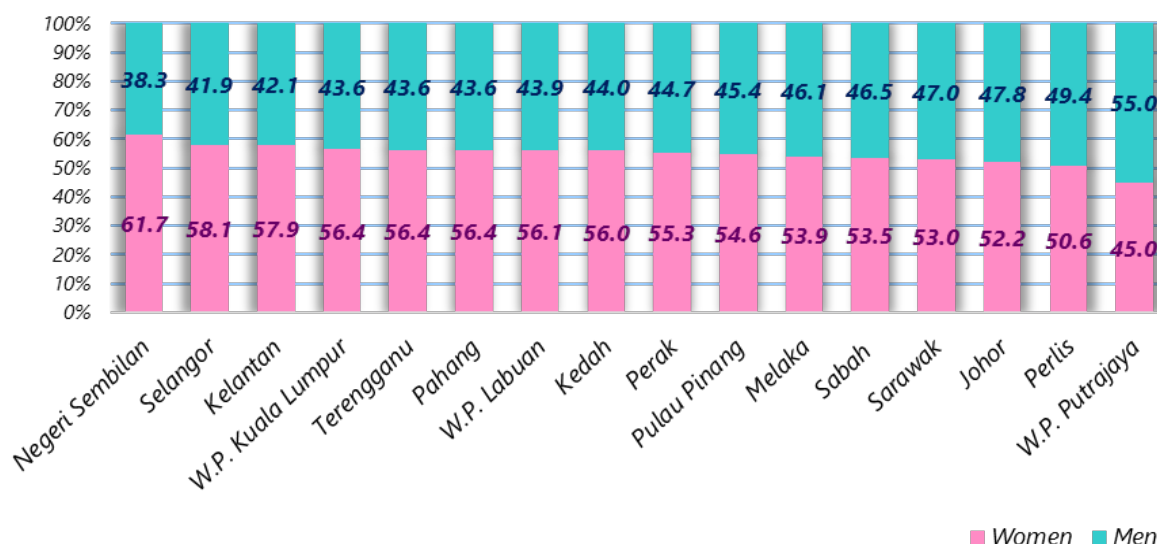
d) Number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institution

The top three states that recorded the highest percentage of women academic staff in Higher Education Institutions in 2020 were Negeri Sembilan (61.7%), followed by Selangor (58.1%) and Kelantan (57.9%).

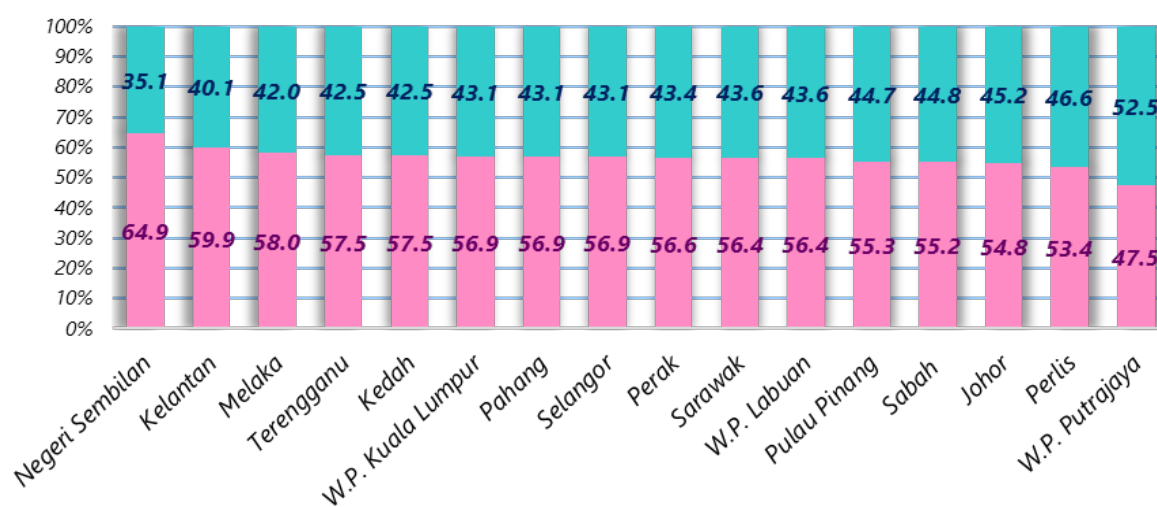
Meanwhile, in 2021 the top three states that recorded the highest percentage of women academic staff in Higher Education Institutions were Negeri Sembilan (64.9%), followed by Kelantan (59.9%) and Melaka (58.0%).

Chart 4 : Percentage of academic staff in Higher Education Institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

2020



2021



Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia and Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

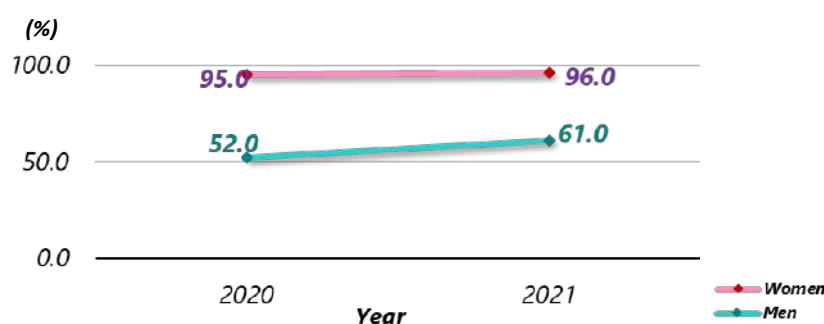
DOMAIN 3 HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

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

a) Individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex

Percentage of individuals living with HIV who received treatment were higher among women with 96.0 per cent as compared to men with only 61.0 per cent in 2021.

Chart 5 : Percentage of people living with HIV whom received treatment in 2020 and 2021



Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

b) Number of AIDS and HIV cases

There were 93 AIDS and 279 HIV cases were reported for women, while 785 AIDS and 2,481 HIV cases for men in 2021. This indicates that AIDS and HIV cases among women were significantly lower than men.

Exhibit 9 : Number of AIDS and HIV cases reported by sex, Malaysia, 2021

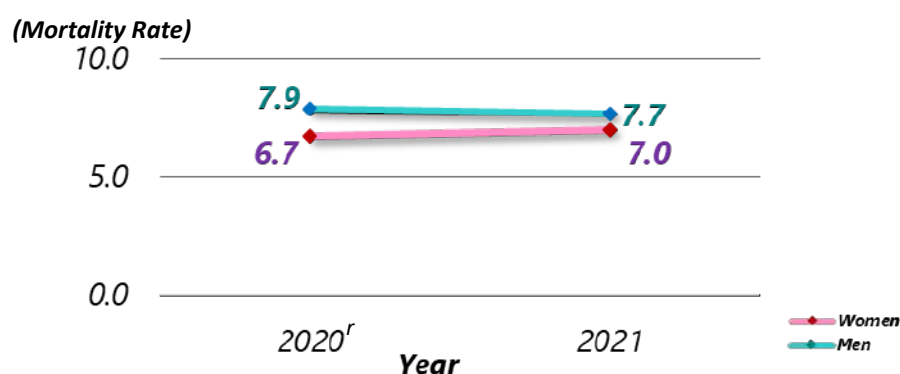
Women		Men
93	AIDS	785
279	HIV	2,481

Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

c) Under-5 mortality rate

The under-5 mortality rate for girls in 2020 was lower at 6.7 as compared to 7.9 for boys. Under-5 mortality rate for girls increased to 7.0 while under-5 mortality rate for boys decreased to 7.7 in 2021.

Chart 6 : Under-5 mortality rate by sex, Malaysia, 2020^r and 2021



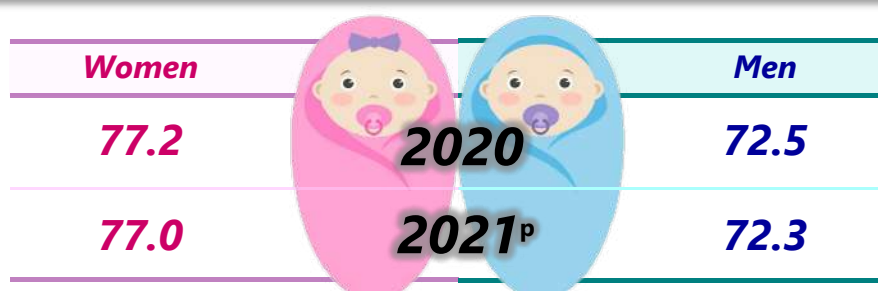
Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Note:
^r Updated

d) Life expectancy at birth

A newborn girl in 2021 is expected to live for 77.0 years while boys for 72.3 years. Life expectancy for girls and boys decreased by 0.8 years and 0.5 years respectively in 2021.

Exhibit 10 : Life expectancy at birth by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



^p Preliminary

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, DOSM

DOMAIN 4 PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

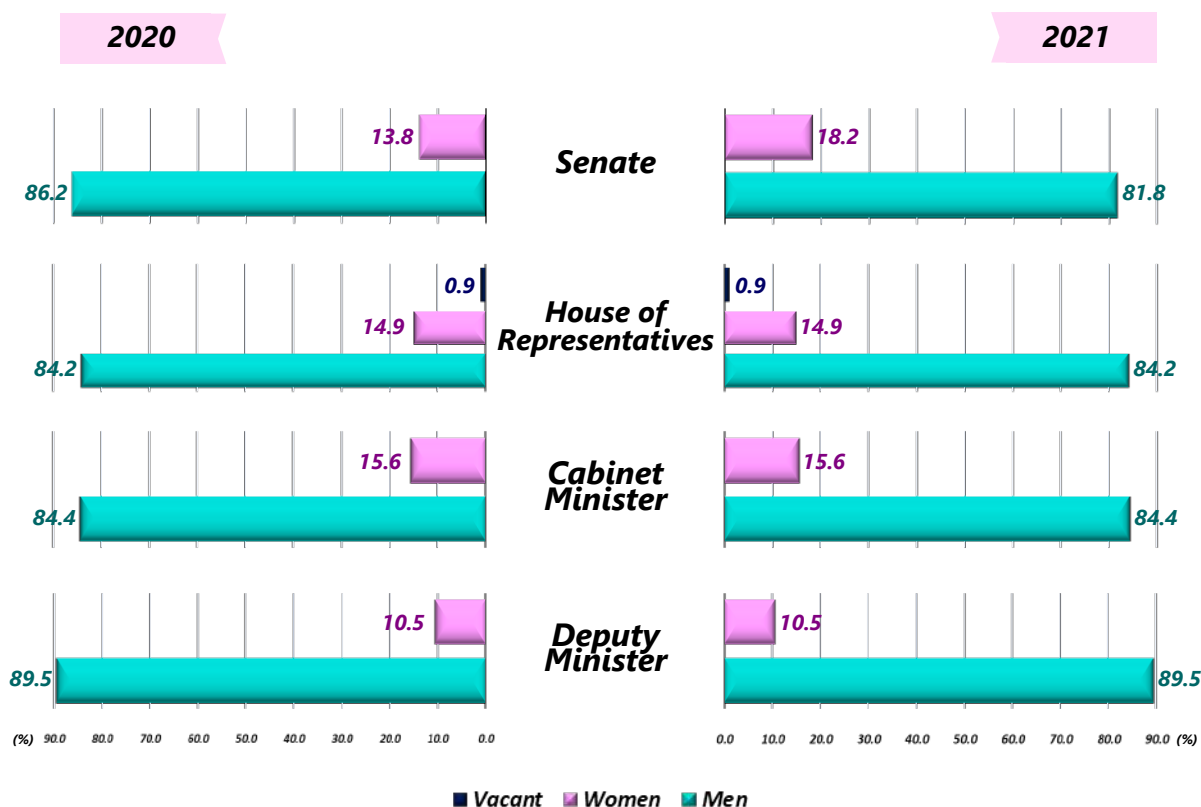
This domain includes indicators related to women in parliament, judicial and uniformed units (police).

a) Parliament

The percentage of women as parliamentarians and members of the administration was still lower than men. Women elected as Senator increased by 4.4 percentage points to 18.2 per cent.

Meanwhile, the involvement of women as member of House of Representatives, Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers remained at 14.9 per cent, 15.6 per cent and 10.5 per cent.

Chart 7 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

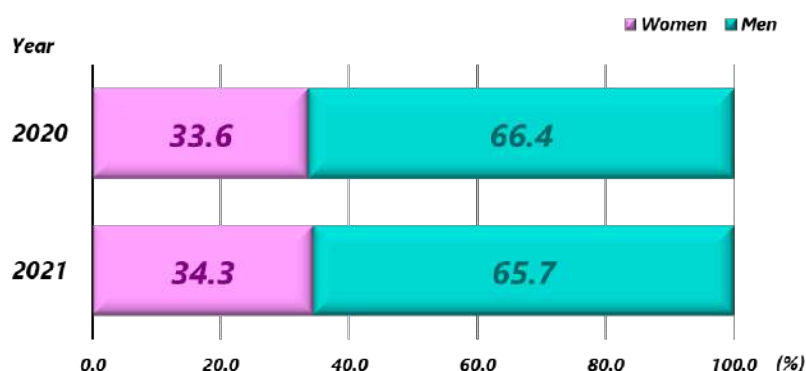


Source : Parliament, Malaysia

b) Judicial

The percentage of female judges in the Malaysian judiciary in 2021 increased by 0.7 percentage points as compared to 2020. Conversely, the percentage of male judges dropped by 0.7 percentage points from 66.4 per cent to 65.7 per cent between 2020 and 2021.

Chart 8 : Percentage of judges by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

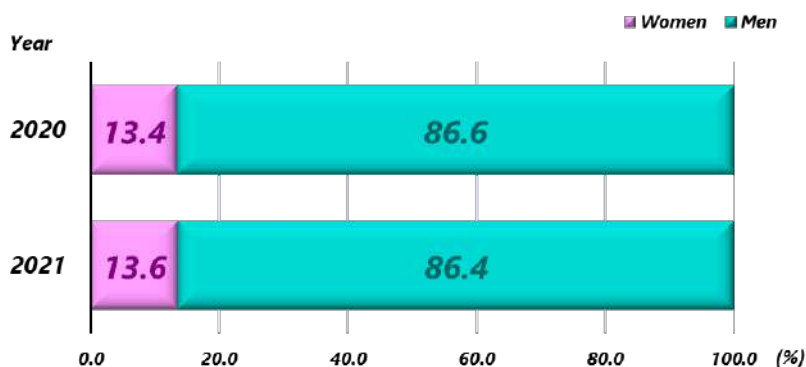


Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

c) Uniformed units (Police)

The number of female police officers increased by 0.2 percentage points from 13.4 per cent (2020) to 13.6 per cent (2021). In contrast, the number of male police officers decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 86.6 per cent to 86.4 per cent in the same period.

Chart 9 : Police personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



Source: Royal Malaysia Police

DOMAIN 5 HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

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

a) Violence cases

There were more violence against women (VAW) cases as compared to men. Cases of domestic violence against women recorded an increase from 3,616 cases (2020) to 5,131 cases (2021). Furthermore, cases of domestic violence against men also showed an increase from 1,644 cases to 2,377 cases in the same period (Table 8).

Table 8 : Number of violence cases by type of cases and sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

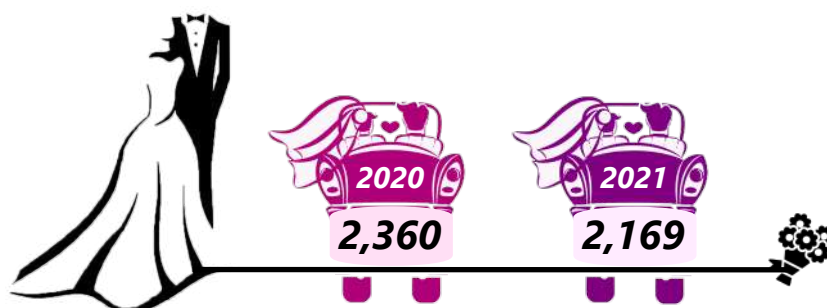
Type of cases	2020		2021	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Domestic violence	3,616	1,644	5,131	2,337
Rape	1,378	0	1,360	0
Incest	259	0	245	0
Molest	821	21	860	22
Unnatural	150	99	157	73
Sexual disorder	354	24	446	60
Distribute/display pornographic material	46	28	53	9
Total	6,624	1,816	8,252	2,501

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

b) Marriages under the age of 18 years old

The trend for Non-Muslim women aged 20 to 24 years that have married during aged under 18 years old has been declining since 2016.

Exhibit 11 : Number of Non-Muslim women aged 20 to 24 years old and married under 18 years old, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



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. Men in this age group grew from 1.64 million (2020) to 1.72 million (2021). Furthermore, the number of females above 60 years and over in 2021 increased to 1.78 million as compared to 1.70 million in 2020.

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

Chart 10 : Population aged 60 years and above by sex, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2022, DOSM

b) Elderly Beneficiaries

There were 139,425 elderly beneficiaries registered with the Department of Social Welfare in 2021, dropped 0.1 percentage points or 127 beneficiaries. Sabah remained with the highest number of elderly beneficiaries with 20.6 per cent, followed by Sarawak (13.8%) and Johor (10.2%).

Table 9 : Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2020 and 2021

State	2020		2021	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Malaysia	139,552	100.0	139,425	100.0
Johor	13,914	10.0	14,285	10.2
Kedah	6,972	5.0	7,017	5.0
Kelantan	9,614	6.9	9,471	6.8
Melaka	7,430	5.3	7,379	5.3
Negeri Sembilan	8,750	6.3	8,943	6.4
Pahang	8,893	6.4	9,021	6.5
Perak	9,848	7.1	10,078	7.2
Perlis	1,340	1.0	1,342	1.0
Pulau Pinang	5,875	4.2	6,224	4.5
Sabah	28,832	20.7	28,775	20.6
Sarawak	20,456	14.7	19,203	13.8
Selangor	10,413	7.5	10,380	7.4
Terengganu	4,122	3.0	4,101	2.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,857	2.0	2,967	2.1
W.P. Labuan	236	0.2	239	0.2

Source: Department of Sosial Welfare

Nota:

¹ Include 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

Disbursement of financial assistance for disaster victims increased to RM113.6 million in 2021 as compared to RM5.4 million in 2020. Pahang and Selangor were among the states that received higher financial assistance amounting to more than RM78.1 million in 2021.

Table 10 : Amount of financial assistance for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2020 dan 2021

	(RM '000)	
State	2020	2021
Malaysia	5,399.9	113,627.1
Johor	278.7	1,636.5
Kedah	629.4	3,430.1
Kelantan	0.0	4,501.0
Melaka	0.0	3,334.0
Negeri Sembilan	70.7	4,557.0
Pahang	419.0	63,051.0
Perak	177.0	1,001.5
Perlis	16.4	0.0
Pulau Pinang	36.0	21.5
Sabah	106.5	1,533.5
Sarawak	1,745.1	6,422.5
Selangor	0.0	15,088.0
Terengganu	1,883.1	7,248.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.0	1,802.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0

Source : National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)

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 the Army, Navy and Air Force is still far behind men in 2021 at 7.7 per cent as compared to men 92.3 per cent. Women participation was the highest in the Navy (10.5%) and followed by Army (7.4%) and Air Force (6.4%) in 2021.

Table 11 : Percentage of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2021

Uniform units	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	9,502	7.7	113,376	92.3
Army	6,776	7.4	84,272	92.6
Navy	1,766	10.5	15,124	89.5
Air Force	960	6.4	13,980	93.6

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 sex.

a) Children

There were a total of 46,177 children asylum-seekers and refugees in 2021, which comprised 48.0 per cent girls and 52.0 per cent boys. The highest children asylum-seekers and refugees were from Myanmar with 18,887 girls and 20,397 boys.

Table 12 : Number of children asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, 2021

Country of origin	Total	Girls		Boys	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	46,177	22,166	48.0	24,011	52.0
Myanmar	39,284	18,887	48.1	20,397	51.9
Pakistan	2,156	1,013	47.0	1,143	53.0
Sri Lanka	305	155	50.8	150	49.2
Yemen	748	354	47.3	394	52.7
Somalia	1,004	516	51.4	499	49.7
Syria	797	375	47.1	422	52.9
Iraq	356	172	48.3	184	51.7
Afghanistan	990	441	44.5	549	55.5
Palestine	206	99	48.1	107	51.9
Iran	64	29	45.3	35	54.7
Others	267	125	46.8	131	49.1

Source : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

b) Adult

There was a total of 134,271 adult asylum-seekers and refugees, which comprised 27.1 per cent women and 72.9 per cent men. The highest adult asylum-seekers and refugees for adult were from Myanmar with 29,487 women and 86,635 men.

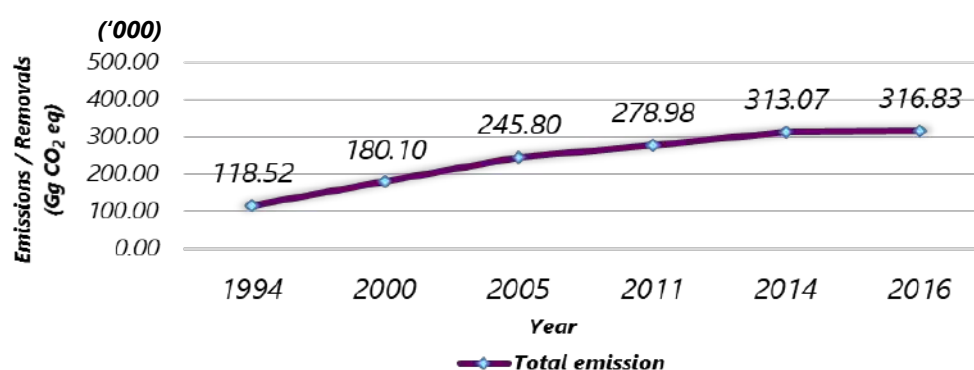
Table 13 : Number of adult's asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, 2021

Country of origin	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	134,271	36,335	27.1	97,936	72.9
Myanmar	116,122	29,487	25.4	86,635	74.6
Pakistan	4,582	1,857	40.5	2,725	59.5
Sri Lanka	1,385	468	33.8	917	66.2
Yemen	2,973	698	23.5	2,275	76.5
Somalia	2,200	1,311	59.6	889	40.4
Syria	2,511	727	29.0	1,784	71.0
Iraq	853	329	38.6	524	61.4
Afghanistan	1,812	808	44.6	1,004	55.4
Palestine	570	132	23.2	438	76.8
Iran	379	149	39.3	230	60.7
Others	884	369	41.7	515	58.3

Source : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

DOMAIN 10 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**Time Series of Greenhouse Gas Emission**

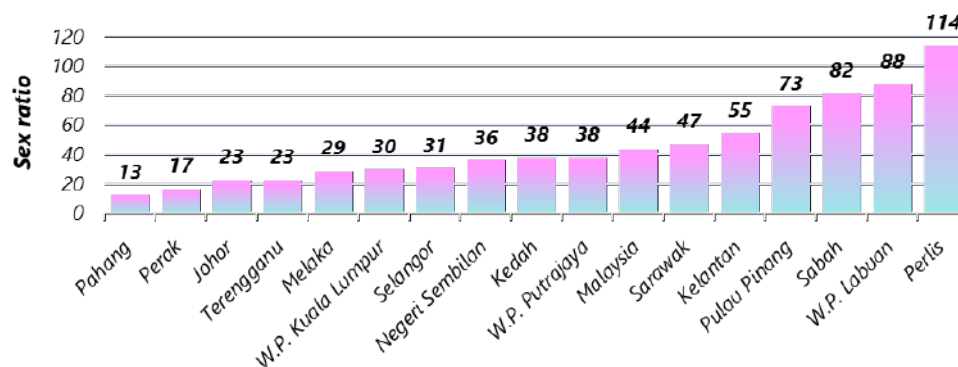
Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 recorded an increment of 167.3 per cent to 316.83 thousand Gg CO₂ eq as compared to 118.52 thousand Gg CO₂ eq in 1994.

Chart 11 : Total Greenhouse gas emission 1994 – 2016

Source: Ministry of Environment and Water

DOMAIN 11 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**Ratio of females to males Non-citizen, by state, 2021**

Perlis recorded the highest females to males non-citizen with a ratio of 114 females per 100 males in 2021. This was followed by W.P. Labuan with 88 females per 100 males.

Chart 12 : Ratio of females to males Non-Citizen, by state, Malaysia, 2021

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2022, DOSM

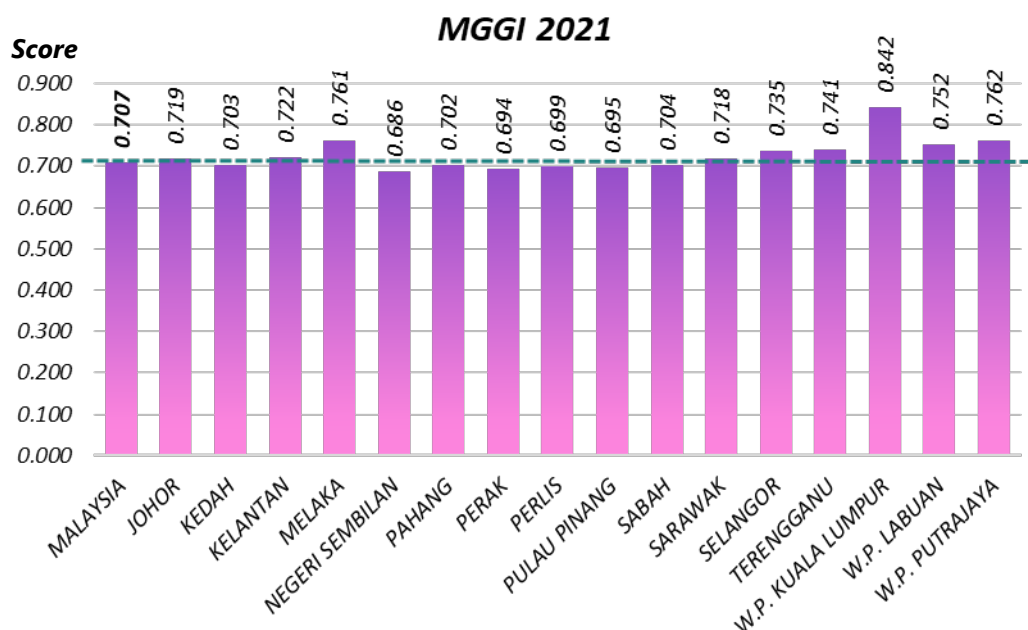
6 MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) BY STATE YEAR 2021

W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest Gender Gap Index in 2021

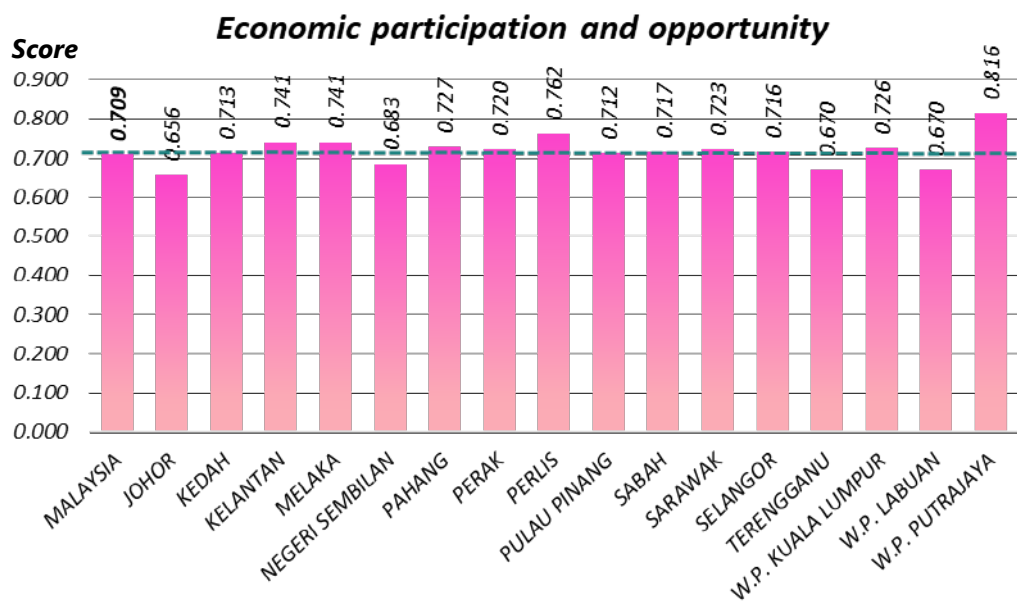
MGGI score varies greatly among 16 states in Malaysia based on four sub-indices encompassing the economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment.

W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest MGGI score in 2021 with a score of 0.842, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (0.762) and Melaka (0.761) as shown in Chart 13.

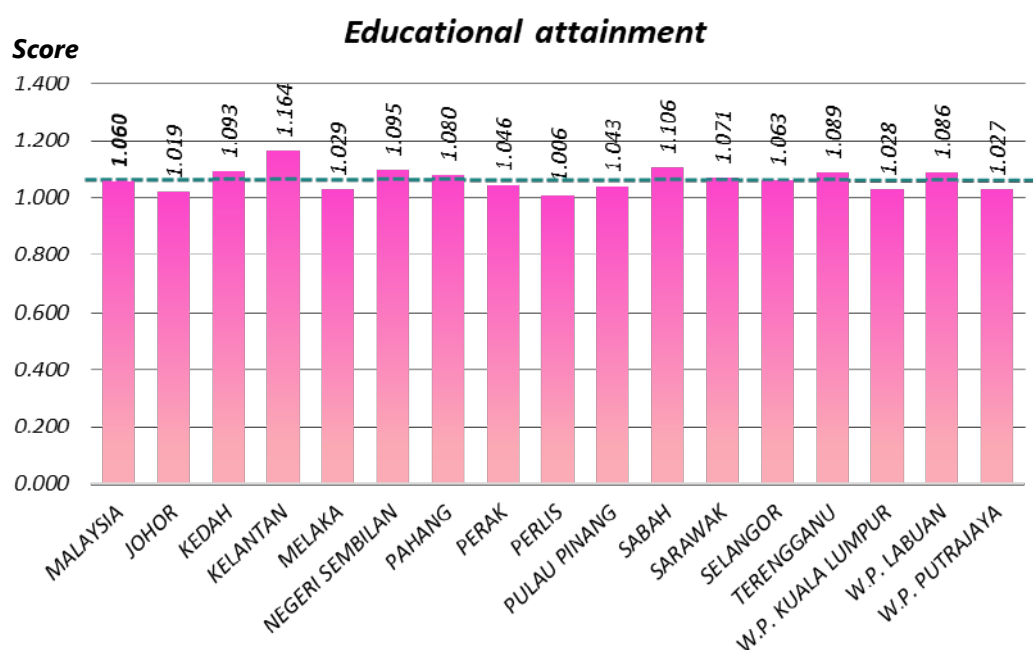
Chart 13 : Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) by state, 2021



In terms of economic participation and opportunity sub-index in 2021, W.P. Putrajaya scored the highest at 0.816, followed by Perlis (0.762) while Kelantan and Melaka recorded at the same score at 0.741. This shows women played a major role in economic sectors that can improve their financial position as depicted in Chart 14.

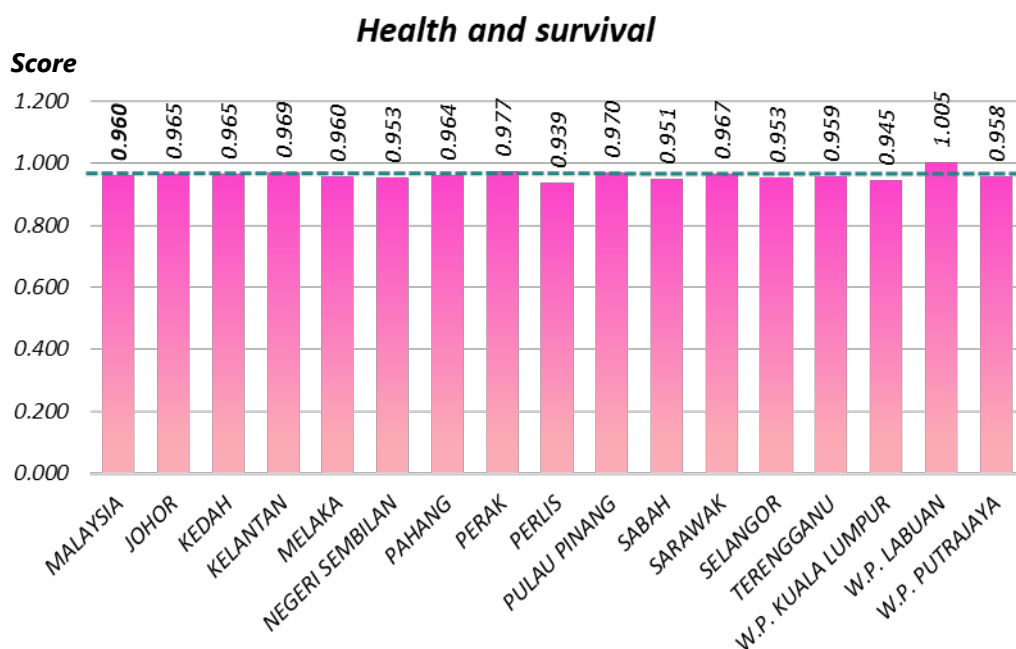
Chart 14 : MGGI score by state for Economic participation and opportunity, 2021

Education grants women the ability to improve themselves and making a better choice in life. In terms of educational attainment, Kelantan scored the highest with 1.164, followed by Sabah (1.106) and Negeri Sembilan (1.095).

Chart 15 : MGGI score by state for Educational attainment, 2021

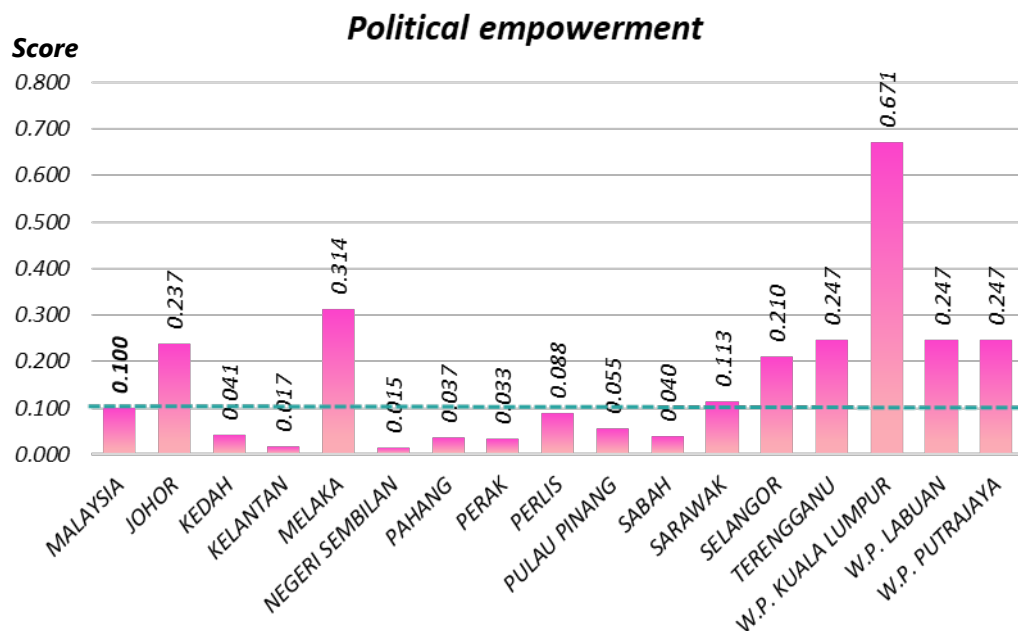
Malaysia was ranked first in the Best Healthcare in the World category of the 2019 International Living Annual Global Retirement Index with a score of 95 out of 100. As for Health and survival, W.P. Labuan ranked first with a score of 1.005 followed by Perak (0.977) and Pulau Pinang (0.970) in 2021.

Chart 16 : MGGI score by state for Health and survival, 2021



At Malaysia level, House of Representatives and cabinet minister were taken into account in calculating the sub-index of political empowerment. Meanwhile, at state level, State Elected Representatives (DUN) were added in calculating the sub-index of political empowerment. W.P. Kuala Lumpur scored the highest with 0.671 followed by Melaka (0.314). Terengganu, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the same score at 0.247 in 2021.

Chart 17: MGGI score by state for Political empowerment, 2021





RENCANA : WANITA DI MALAYSIA

Prestasi wanita di Malaysia secara keseluruhan

Permulaan

Malaysia merupakan sebuah negara berbilang budaya dan kaum dengan jumlah penduduk seramai 32.7 juta di mana 30.2 juta (92.6%) daripadanya adalah Warganegara dan 2.4 juta (7.4%) adalah Bukan Warganegara pada tahun 2022. Jumlah penduduk lelaki melebihi perempuan masing-masing sebanyak 17.0 juta dan 15.7 juta penduduk. Bagi keseluruhan penduduk, terdapat 109 lelaki bagi setiap 100 wanita. Nisbah jantina untuk Warganegara dan Bukan Warganegara kekal pada 103 dan 227 lelaki bagi setiap 100 wanita, sepanjang tahun 2021 hingga 2022. Pekerja asing lelaki yang datang ke Malaysia untuk bekerja merupakan faktor penyumbang kepada nisbah jantina Bukan Warganegara yang lebih tinggi.

Seks dan gender

Menurut Abercrombie, Hill, dan Turner (2006), gender dihasilkan secara sosial dan budaya manakala seks ditakrifkan oleh biologi seseorang (Momin Rahman, Stevi Jackson, 2010). Walaupun gender mungkin kelihatan "semula jadi," menurut West dan Zimmerman (1987), ia sebenarnya adalah hasil daripada situasi sosial yang dirancang. Gender diwujudkan melalui interaksi dan ia adalah mekanisme maskulin dan feminin dihasilkan melalui proses naturalisasi. Gender, menurut West dan Zimmerman (1987), adalah pewujudan sosial yang dicipta melalui interaksi dan bukannya koleksi ciri, pembolehubah, atau peranan. Pada dasarnya, West dan Zimmerman bersetuju bahawa walaupun gender adalah rekaan dan hasil daripada banyak keadaan luar, seks wujud sejak daripada lahir. Dalam sisi yang sama, Carter dan Steiner (2004) menyatakan bahawa gender sentiasa dibentuk secara sosial dan ia masih dikawal oleh konvensyen, walaupun melalui proses dinamik dan jangkaan yang berkembang.

Profil wanita di Malaysia

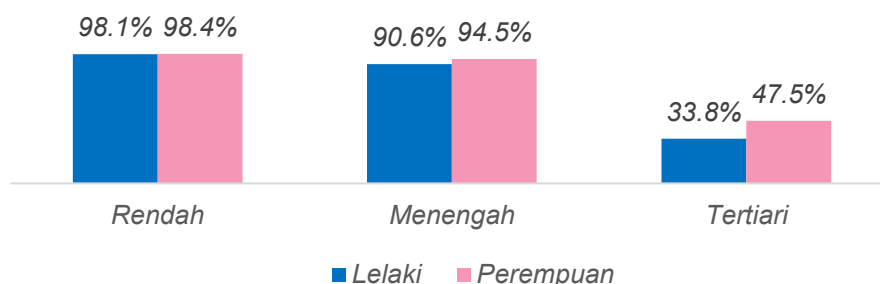
Seperti yang dinyatakan dalam pengenalan, perempuan membentuk kira-kira separuh daripada penduduk di Malaysia. Sama ada sebagai pasangan suami isteri, ibu atau pekerja bergaji, sumbangan mereka kepada pertumbuhan bangsa dan negara cukup ketara. Mereka bukan sahaja memainkan peranan penting dalam pembentukan generasi akan datang, tetapi mereka juga menyumbang kepada ekonomi. Ketidaksamaan jantina bukan hanya masalah di Malaysia; ia adalah isu global yang perlu ditangani. Banyak negara lain selain Malaysia telah mewujudkan rangka kerja perundangan untuk memerangi diskriminasi gender dalam masyarakat seperti Konvensyen Diskriminasi terhadap Wanita (CEDAW).

Prestasi wanita dalam pendidikan

Isu gender berkaitan pendidikan telah mendapat banyak perhatian di peringkat global. Dalam kebanyakan topik, tiada pengkhususan gender dalam kurikulum atau kaedah pembelajaran, walaupun tidak dinafikan bahawa wanita lebih menonjol berbanding lelaki dalam beberapa bidang lain, dan begitu juga sebaliknya. Kanak-kanak perempuan cenderung untuk lebih cemerlang dalam kemahiran linguistik dan ingatan lisan, manakala lelaki cenderung cemerlang dalam kebolehan teknikal, aritmetik, dan kajian sosial (Halpern, 2004). Gender seseorang tidak selalunya menjadi indikator yang boleh dipercayai tentang keperibadian atau kebolehan kognitif mereka.

Secara keseluruhannya, wanita masih mendominasi kadar enrolmen kasar berbanding lelaki dalam semua peringkat pendidikan. Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi wanita di peringkat rendah dan menengah ialah 98.4 peratus dan 94.5 peratus. Sebaliknya, lelaki mencatatkan 98.1 peratus dan 90.6 peratus. Di peringkat tertiar, wanita mengatasi lelaki dengan 47.5 peratus berbanding lelaki dengan 33.8 peratus.

Carta 1: Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut tahap pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021

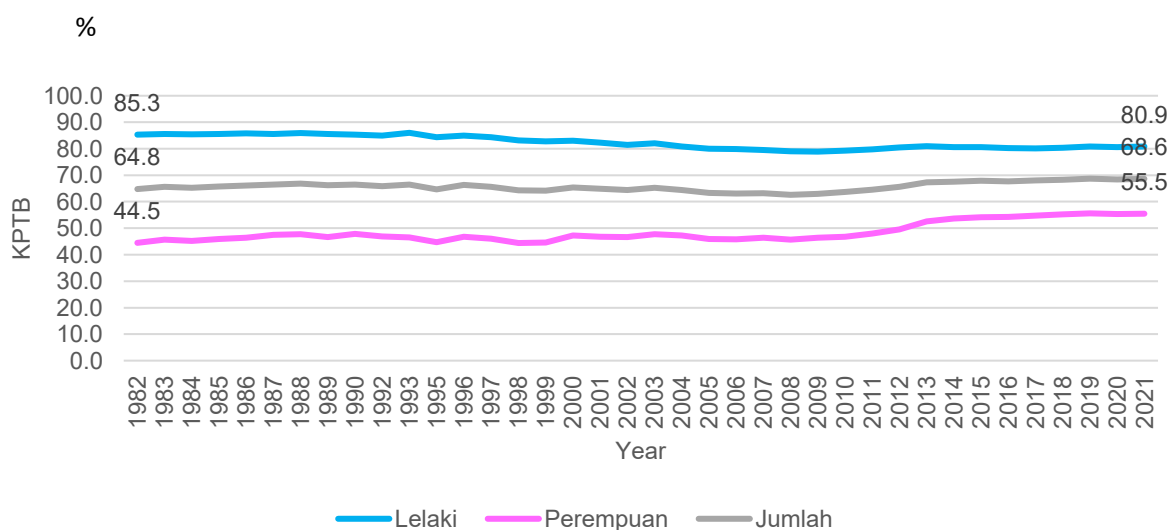


Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi

Prestasi wanita dalam bidang ekonomi

Evolusi pekerjaan wanita di Malaysia telah selari dengan perubahan struktur negara. Pengagihan pekerjaan wanita telah berubah daripada keutamaan dalam sektor primer kepada sektor menengah dan tertiar apabila ekonomi beralih daripada berasaskan pertanian kepada perindustrian dan perkhidmatan. Pada tahun 2018, terdapat 91,043 pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor Perdagangan borong & runcit berbanding 72,532 pertubuhan pada tahun 2013 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 4.7 peratus. Penyertaan tenaga buruh wanita meningkat secara berterusan daripada 44.5 peratus pada tahun 1982 kepada 55.5 peratus pada tahun 2021 tetapi masih lebih rendah daripada lelaki. Jurang antara lelaki dan wanita dilihat semakin mengecil secara berterusan dalam tempoh masa berikut.

Carta 2: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB), mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 1982 – 2021



Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia

Prestasi wanita dalam arena politik

Kepentingan wanita Malaysia dalam ekonomi dan pendidikan tidak diterjemahkan kepada peranan kepimpinan di dalam bidang politik. Malaysia mencatatkan hanya 0.100 dalam Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia 2021 (MGGI 2021) dan ini menunjukkan bahawa perwakilan wanita dalam politik adalah sangat rendah. Disebabkan senario ini, sub-indeks Penguasaan politik kekal sebagai jurang terbesar dalam Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI). Walaupun wanita terdiri daripada 47.9 peratus daripada jumlah penduduk Malaysia, hanya 15.6 peratus perwakilan wanita dalam jawatan menteri. Perwakilan wanita dalam politik adalah rendah iaitu kurang 20 peratus berbanding lelaki.

Jadual 1: Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021

Keahlian	Wanita (%)	Lelaki (%)
Dewan Negara	18.2	81.8
¹ Dewan Rakyat	14.9	84.2
Menteri Kabinet	15.6	84.4
Timbalan Menteri	10.5	89.5

Nota:

¹Terdapat kekosongan dua kerusi Dewan Rakyat (0.9%) pada 2021

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Kesimpulan

Kesaksamaan gender mempunyai kesan meluas yang boleh mempengaruhi kehidupan wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan. Kesaksamaan sosial dan ekonomi wanita sering dianggap sebagai faktor utama dalam kesihatan penduduk dan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Malaysia telah mencapai kemajuan dari segi kesaksamaan gender dan pemeraksaan ekonomi wanita. Kerajaan akan sentiasa mengamalkan prinsip pemeraksaan wanita.

Sumber

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ARTICLE : WOMEN IN MALAYSIA

The overall performance of women in Malaysia

Introduction

Malaysia is a multicultural and multiracial country with a population of 32.7 million of which 30.2 million (92.6%) are Citizen and 2.4 million (7.4%) are Non-Citizen in 2022. The males population exceeds females at 17.0 million and 15.7 million respectively. For the entire population, there are 109 men for every 100 females. The sex ratio for Citizens and Non-Citizens are at 103 and 227 males for every 100 females, respectively, during the years 2021–2022. Male migrant workers are the contributing factor in the higher Non-Citizens' sex ratio.

Sex versus Gender

According to Abercrombie, Hill, and Turner (2006), gender is produced socially and culturally while sex is established by a person's biology (Momin Rahman, Stevi Jackson, 2010). While gender may appear to be "natural," according to West and Zimmerman (1987), it is actually the result of a planned social performance. Gender is built through interaction and is shown through it. It is the mechanism of masculine and feminine are produced and naturalised. Gender, according to West and Zimmerman (1987), is a social construct that is created via interactions rather than being a collection of characteristics, variables, or roles. In essence, these academics concur that whereas gender is fabricated and the result of numerous outside circumstances, sex is what you are born with. In a similar side, Carter and Steiner (2004) note that gender is always socially formed and that it is still controlled by conventions, even though dynamic processes and evolving expectations.

Female profile in Malaysia

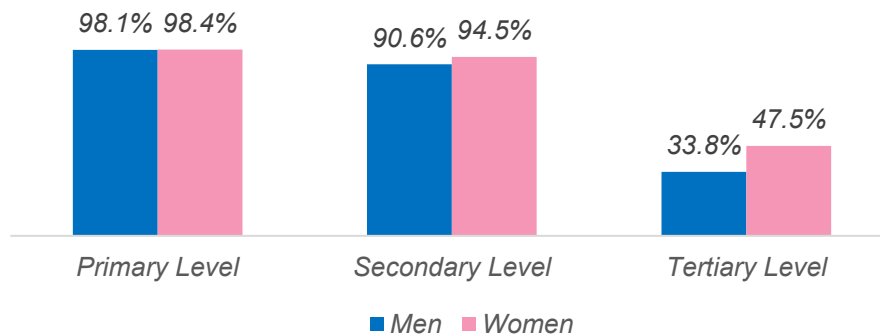
Malaysian's females make up about half of the population. Whether as spouses, mothers, or employees, their contributions to the growth of the nation and country are significant. Women not only play a significant role in the formation of future generations, but they also contribute to the economy. Gender inequality is not just a problem in Malaysia; it is a global issue that has to be addressed. In order to address gender discrimination in society, many countries including Malaysia, have adopted legislative frameworks, such as the Convention on Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Women's performance in education

Education-related gender issues have received a lot of attention globally. In most topics, there are no gender-specific curricula or learning methods, although it cannot be denied that women perform in certain ways superior to men in other areas, and vice versa. Girls tend to excel in linguistic skills and verbal memory, while men tend to excel in technical abilities, arithmetic, and social studies (Halpern, 2004). A person's gender may not always be a reliable indicator of their personality or cognitive abilities.

Overall, women still dominate the gross enrolment rate than men in all levels of education. The gross enrolment rate for women in primary and secondary levels were 98.4 per cent and 94.5 per cent respectively. In contrast, men recorded 98.1 per cent and 90.6 per cent. At the tertiary level, women outnumbered men with 47.5 per cent as compared to men with 33.8 per cent.

Chart 1: Gross Enrolment Rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2021

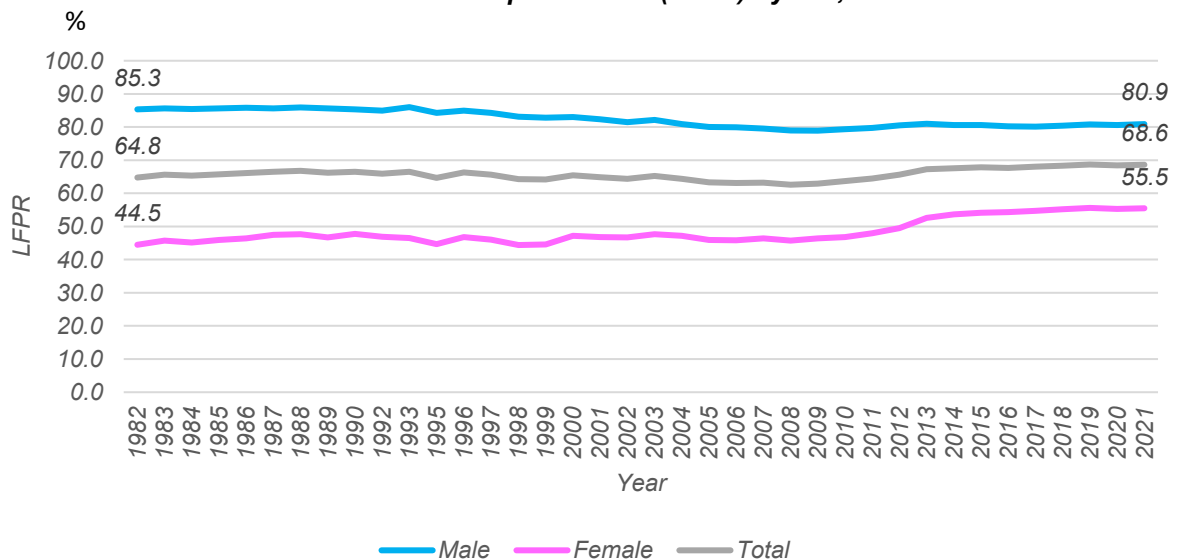


Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia and Ministry of Higher Education

Women's performance in economic participation

In Malaysia, the evolution of women's employment has followed the structural changes in the country. As the economy evolved from being focused on agriculture to being based on industry and services, the distribution of female employment steered from a predominance in the primary sector to secondary and tertiary industries. In the wholesale and retail trade sector, there were 91,043 women-owned businesses in 2018 as compared to 72,532 in 2013, representing 4.7% annual growth rate. While still lower than men, women's labour force participation rose substantially from 44.5 per cent in 1982 to 55.5 per cent in 2021. The gap between men and women has been narrowed.

Chart 2: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by sex, 1982 to 2021



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Women's performance in political arena

Despite the significance of Malaysian women participation in the economy and in education, they have not yet secured leadership positions in the country's political system. The Malaysia Gender Gap Index 2021 (MGGI 2021) score only 0.100, which shows that women are underrepresented in politics. Due to this situation, the political empowerment sub-index continues to have the highest gender gap in Malaysia. Only 15.6 per cent of women hold ministerial positions, although making up 47.9 per cent of the country's overall population. Compared to men, women make up less than 20 per cent of those in politics or other political arenas.

Table 1: Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2021

Representative	Women (%)	Men (%)
Senate	18.2	81.8
¹ House of Representatives	14.9	84.2
Cabinet Minister	15.6	84.4
Deputy Minister	10.5	89.5

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Note:

¹Vacancy in two House of Parliament seats (0.9%) in 2021

Conclusion

Gender equality has far-reaching consequences that affect more than just the lives of women and girls. Women's social and economic equality is often regarded as a key factor in population health and economic growth. Malaysia has made progress in terms of gender equality and women's economic empowerment. The government has always embraced the principle of women's empowerment.

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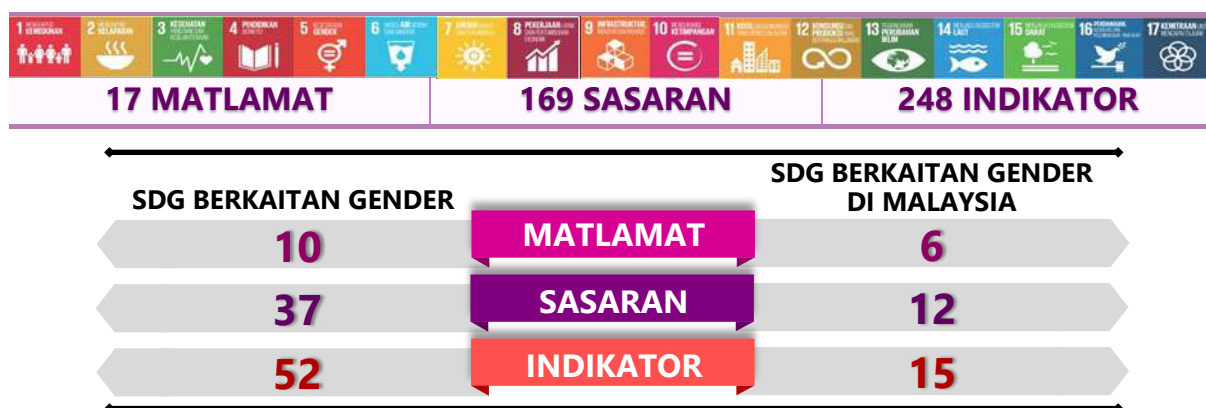
GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAK

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 192 Negara Anggota PBB yang lain untuk menyokong dan melaksanakan SDG 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 248 indikator. Secara khususnya, terdapat 10 matlamat, 37 sasaran dan 52 indikator yang berkaitan dengan gender. Dari jumlah ini, data yang tersedia mempunyai enam (6) matlamat, 12 sasaran dan 15 indikator.

Paparan 12 : Matlamat, sasaran dan indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) yang berkaitan gender



MATLAMAT	SASARAN	INDIKATOR
1 : TIADA KEMISKINAN	1	1
2 : KELAPARAN SIFAR	1	1
3 : KESIHATAN YANG BAIK DAN KESEJAHTERAAN	3	4
4 : PENDIDIKAN BERKUALITI	3	3
5 : KESAKSAMAAN GENDER	2	3
8 : PEKERJAAN YANG SESUAI DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI	2	3

SDG BERKAITAN GENDER DI MALAYSIA



Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional bagi wanita adalah **5.2%** dan lelaki **5.7%** pada tahun 2019

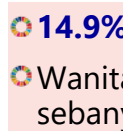


29.9% prevalens anemia dalam kalangan wanita berumur 15-49 tahun pada 2019

- 68.2 nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada tahun 2021
- Pada tahun 2021^P, **99.6%** kelahiran disambut oleh kakitangan yang terlatih
- 279 kes HIV melibatkan wanita dilaporkan manakala lelaki **2,481** kes
- 47.7%** wanita yang berkahwin pada usia reproduktif menggunakan kaedah moden untuk perancangan keluarga pada tahun 2014



- 90.3%** kanak-kanak perempuan menghadiri pendidikan prasekolah pada tahun 2021
- Pada tahun 2021, kadar literasi bagi wanita berumur 15-24 tahun adalah **97.5%**, lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki **97.2%**
- Indeks pariti gender bagi peringkat tertiar pada tahun 2021 adalah **1.409**



- 14.9%** wanita menduduki kerusi parlimen pada tahun 2021
- Wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan pada tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak **24.0%**
- 96.6%** wanita memiliki telefon bimbit pada tahun 2021 manakala lelaki **98.2%**



- Wanita yang bekerja dalam sektor informal pada tahun 2019 adalah **9.9%**, lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki **8.9%**
- Kadar pengangguran wanita pada tahun 2021 adalah **4.8%** manakala lelaki **4.5%**
- Purata gaji bagi wanita adalah **RM2,968** manakala lelaki **RM3,085** pada tahun 2021

^P Permulaan



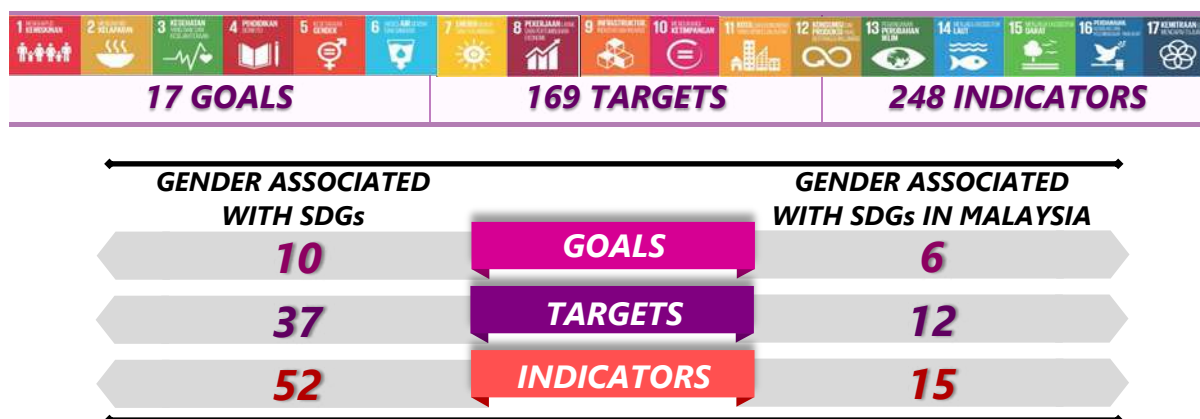
GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

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 192 United Nations Member States to support and implement the SDGs and thus fulfilled the pledge of leaving no one behind.

Malaysia states its commitment in achieving gender equality and promoting the rights of women and girls. SDGs layout 17 goals, 169 target and 248 indicators. Specifically, there are 10 goals, 37 targets and 52 indicators associated with gender. Out of this, data is available for six (6) goals, 12 targets and 15 indicators.

**Exhibit 12 : 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

GENDER ASSOCIATED WITH SDGs IN MALAYSIA



The percentage of population living below the national poverty line for women is **5.2%** and men **5.7%** in 2019



29.9% is the prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years in 2019

68.2 maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in 2021

By 2021^P, **99.6%** of births attended by trained staff

279 HIV cases reported involves women meanwhile men **2,481** cases

47.7% women who are married at reproductive age used modern methods for family planning in 2014



90.3% girls who attending preschool education in 2021

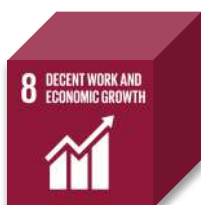
In 2021, the literacy rate for women aged 15-24 was **97.5%** higher than men **97.2%**

The gender parity index for the tertiary level in 2021 is **1.409**

14.9% of parliamentary seats in 2021 held by women

Women in managerial positions in 2021 is **24.0%**

96.6% of women owned mobile phone in 2021 meanwhile men **98.2%**



Women who were working in the informal sector in 2019 were **9.9%** higher than men **8.9%**

The unemployment rate for women in 2021 is **4.8%** meanwhile men **4.5%**

The average salary for women is **RM2,968** meanwhile men **RM3,085** in 2021

^P Preliminary



JADUAL STATISTIK UTAMA

INDIKATOR GENDER

*MAIN STATISTICAL TABLES ON
GENDER INDICATORS*



Struktur Ekonomi, Penyertaan Dalam Aktiviti Produktif & Akses Kepada Sumber

*Economic Structures, Participation
In Productive Activities & Access To Resources*

Jadual 1.1 : Pekali Gini mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2020

Table 1.1 : Gini coefficient by state and strata, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2020

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016			2019			2020*		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>
MALAYSIA	0.399	0.389	0.364	0.407	0.398	0.367	0.411	n.a	n.a
Johor	0.354	0.350	0.339	0.366	0.365	0.356	0.372	n.a	n.a
Kedah	0.393	0.387	0.386	0.354	0.359	0.318	0.362	n.a	n.a
Kelantan	0.389	0.380	0.379	0.379	0.377	0.368	0.417	n.a	n.a
Melaka	0.337	0.334	0.372	0.383	0.382	0.371	0.394	n.a	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	0.380	0.382	0.348	0.391	0.388	0.365	0.396	n.a	n.a
Pahang	0.324	0.327	0.291	0.330	0.335	0.288	0.331	n.a	n.a
Perak	0.362	0.359	0.345	0.377	0.381	0.332	0.389	n.a	n.a
Perlis	0.327	0.335	0.310	0.334	0.343	0.303	0.358	n.a	n.a
Pulau Pinang	0.356	0.356	0.324	0.359	0.360	0.328	0.355	n.a	n.a
Sabah	0.402	0.392	0.383	0.397	0.382	0.386	0.403	n.a	n.a
Sarawak	0.386	0.361	0.353	0.387	0.360	0.362	0.379	n.a	n.a
Selangor	0.372	0.369	0.354	0.393	0.391	0.386	0.393	n.a	n.a
Terengganu	0.328	0.330	0.301	0.335	0.333	0.319	0.349	n.a	n.a
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.378	0.378	n.a	0.350	0.350	n.a	0.355	n.a	n.a
W.P. Labuan	0.398	0.401	0.363	0.333	0.333	0.328	0.322	n.a	n.a
W.P. Putrajaya	0.369	0.369	n.a	0.361	0.361	n.a	0.351	n.a	n.a

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :
*** Merujuk kepada Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020**

Refers to Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

Jadual 1.2 : Insiden kemiskinan mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2020

Table 1.2 : Incidence of poverty by state and sex of head of household, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2020

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016 ^r			2019			2020*		
	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	7.6	8.5	7.4	5.6	5.4	6.0	8.4	n.a	n.a
Johor	6.2	7.5	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	5.9	n.a	n.a
Kedah	14.3	14.4	14.3	8.8	6.4	9.3	12.7	n.a	n.a
Kelantan	19.5	13.8	20.9	12.4	9.1	13.1	21.2	n.a	n.a
Melaka	2.6	4.5	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	6.1	n.a	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	8.3	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	6.5	n.a	n.a
Pahang	9.2	9.5	9.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	8.8	n.a	n.a
Perak	8.2	9.7	7.8	7.3	4.9	7.9	11.4	n.a	n.a
Perlis	7.2	9.6	6.9	3.9	4.6	3.8	9.9	n.a	n.a
Pulau Pinang	2.2	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.3	n.a	n.a
Sabah	23.9	22.8	24.1	19.5	16.2	20.2	25.3	n.a	n.a
Sarawak	11.9	11.1	12.1	9.0	7.4	9.4	12.9	n.a	n.a
Selangor	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.7	n.a	n.a
Terengganu	6.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	6.3	12.0	n.a	n.a
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	n.a	n.a
W.P. Labuan	6.8	7.7	6.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	5.2	n.a	n.a
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	n.a	n.a

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r **Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019**

Updated based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

*** Merujuk kepada Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020**

Refers to Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.3 : Employed persons by occupations and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2019			2020			2021			
	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) (%)	15,073.4 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,064.2 100.0	5,873.5 100.0	9,190.6 100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>		694.5 4.6	161.7 2.8	532.8 5.8	808.4 5.4	200.9 3.4	607.5 6.7	687.0 4.6	165.2 2.8	521.8 5.7
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>		1,883.5 12.5	1,052.5 17.9	831.0 9.0	1,867.7 12.5	1,085.8 18.6	781.9 8.6	1,961.4 13.0	1,016.5 17.3	944.8 10.3
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		1,573.9 10.4	481.0 8.2	1,092.9 11.9	1,547.2 10.3	484.0 8.3	1,063.2 11.6	1,806.7 12.0	513.4 8.7	1,293.2 14.1
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>		1,272.1 8.4	935.2 15.9	337.0 3.7	1,242.1 8.3	858.1 14.7	384.0 4.2	1,507.3 10.0	1,032.8 17.6	474.5 5.2
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>		3,411.6 22.6	1,752.3 29.8	1,659.3 18.0	3,623.3 24.3	1,770.4 30.4	1,861.8 20.4	3,611.5 24.0	1,901.1 32.4	1,710.5 18.6
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		932.8 6.2	192.1 3.3	740.7 8.0	916.3 6.1	196.4 3.4	719.9 7.9	720.3 4.8	121.8 2.1	598.5 6.5
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		1,577.1 10.5	348.3 5.9	1,228.7 13.4	1,472.5 9.8	297.6 5.1	1,174.9 12.9	1,301.0 8.6	253.2 4.3	1,047.8 11.4
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		1,865.4 12.4	418.6 7.1	1,446.8 15.7	1,689.9 11.3	412.2 7.1	1,277.8 14.0	1,553.7 10.3	319.5 5.4	1,234.2 13.4
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>		1,862.5 12.4	529.3 9.0	1,333.2 14.5	1,780.3 11.9	522.5 9.0	1,257.8 13.8	1,915.2 12.7	549.9 9.4	1,365.3 14.9

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.1 : Pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.3.1 : Managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	694.5	161.7	532.8	808.4	200.9	607.5	687.0	165.2	521.8
Johor	60.5	10.7	49.8	73.4	14.2	59.2	87.8	13.1	74.6
Kedah	25.6	4.4	21.2	26.6	4.8	21.8	30.0	4.4	25.6
Kelantan	13.6	2.8	10.8	11.6	1.6	10.1	14.6	2.1	12.6
Melaka	18.5	4.1	14.4	20.6	5.0	15.6	15.7	3.8	11.9
Negeri Sembilan	23.1	3.8	19.2	27.0	7.8	19.2	14.5	1.7	12.8
Pahang	16.3	3.6	12.7	26.3	6.5	19.8	19.5	4.1	15.5
Perak	41.8	7.3	34.4	49.5	11.0	38.5	43.4	8.7	34.6
Perlis	4.6	1.3	3.3	5.1	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.7	2.1
Pulau Pinang	51.3	13.6	37.8	57.8	13.5	44.3	71.2	18.5	52.7
Sabah	56.7	14.5	42.1	68.7	21.5	47.2	44.4	8.5	35.9
Sarawak	36.2	5.7	30.5	43.0	7.4	35.6	39.2	6.7	32.4
Selangor	257.1	70.2	186.9	293.7	76.0	217.7	227.8	74.4	153.4
Terengganu	11.5	1.9	9.5	13.7	2.8	10.8	7.9	0.7	7.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	74.7	16.9	57.9	87.8	25.5	62.3	66.2	17.5	48.7
W.P. Labuan	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.0
W.P. Putrajaya	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES
Jadual 1.3.2 : Profesional mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 1.3.2 : Professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>
MALAYSIA	1,883.5	1,052.5	831.0	1,867.7	1,085.8	781.9	1,961.4	1,016.5	944.8
Johor	161.2	90.9	70.2	160.0	87.4	72.5	190.6	102.7	87.9
Kedah	90.3	51.0	39.2	97.0	56.7	40.4	120.4	68.2	52.2
Kelantan	73.2	45.8	27.4	70.1	43.7	26.4	88.2	49.0	39.3
Melaka	61.4	37.4	24.0	61.8	37.6	24.2	71.4	42.0	29.4
Negeri Sembilan	58.3	33.8	24.5	61.2	36.6	24.7	67.1	37.2	29.9
Pahang	75.7	43.5	32.1	77.1	44.9	32.2	88.5	48.8	39.7
Perak	104.0	59.6	44.4	103.7	61.9	41.8	125.8	70.1	55.6
Perlis	12.4	7.2	5.2	12.7	7.7	5.0	15.6	9.0	6.7
Pulau Pinang	126.0	64.4	61.5	133.1	75.6	57.5	109.5	64.0	45.6
Sabah	122.5	67.2	55.3	135.4	77.8	57.6	170.4	81.0	89.4
Sarawak	119.7	66.3	53.4	112.7	66.7	46.0	141.4	74.3	67.1
Selangor	639.7	355.8	283.9	620.4	364.7	255.7	468.3	211.6	256.7
Terengganu	54.5	31.2	23.3	47.5	27.7	19.8	57.6	32.0	25.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	165.8	87.2	78.6	159.9	88.2	71.8	226.5	116.1	110.4
W.P. Labuan	4.5	2.6	1.9	4.1	2.2	1.9	8.3	4.4	3.9
W.P. Putrajaya	14.4	8.5	6.0	10.8	6.5	4.3	11.6	6.3	5.3

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

Jadual 1.3.3 : Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.3.3 : *Technicians and associate professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021*

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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	1,573.9	481.0	1,092.9	1,547.2	484.0	1,063.2	1,806.7	513.4	1,293.2
Johor	215.3	56.1	159.2	187.6	44.9	142.7	235.0	56.7	178.3
Kedah	83.0	27.3	55.7	75.7	22.3	53.4	98.8	30.6	68.1
Kelantan	43.6	16.4	27.2	45.0	17.7	27.3	57.3	16.8	40.5
Melaka	62.5	17.4	45.2	56.2	16.9	39.3	69.0	22.8	46.2
Negeri Sembilan	59.5	16.6	42.9	60.7	16.9	43.9	68.0	19.7	48.3
Pahang	56.2	20.4	35.7	57.4	21.6	35.8	76.7	29.4	47.3
Perak	94.1	30.8	63.3	92.5	32.3	60.1	100.4	33.3	67.2
Perlis	9.9	3.5	6.4	11.1	4.4	6.7	8.4	3.1	5.3
Pulau Pinang	101.8	30.1	71.7	110.2	30.8	79.4	129.7	34.0	95.7
Sabah	95.4	37.2	58.2	113.3	35.4	77.8	113.9	36.7	77.2
Sarawak	109.5	33.9	75.6	95.7	30.8	64.9	115.3	38.3	77.0
Selangor	482.1	143.1	339.0	485.5	153.9	331.6	549.1	136.6	412.5
Terengganu	37.5	10.0	27.5	36.4	11.1	25.3	39.3	10.8	28.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	112.8	34.8	77.9	109.1	41.0	68.1	134.0	40.5	93.5
W.P. Labuan	6.3	1.6	4.7	6.5	1.9	4.6	7.4	2.3	5.1
W.P. Putrajaya	4.4	1.8	2.6	4.3	2.0	2.3	4.4	1.9	2.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
 ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.3.4 : Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.3.4 : Service and sales workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	3,411.6	1,752.3	1,659.3	3,632.3	1,770.4	1,861.8	3,611.5	1,901.1	1,710.5
Johor	417.6	205.0	212.6	442.4	206.8	235.6	411.5	159.8	251.7
Kedah	230.8	113.7	117.1	252.4	112.0	140.5	218.6	103.4	115.2
Kelantan	202.6	101.9	100.7	209.6	101.3	108.3	204.5	102.5	102.0
Melaka	107.7	54.7	53.0	108.6	52.2	56.4	100.8	50.0	50.7
Negeri Sembilan	120.7	59.3	61.5	119.3	60.3	59.0	113.0	54.5	58.5
Pahang	176.6	86.4	90.2	178.9	78.9	100.0	150.8	69.5	81.3
Perak	282.3	139.7	142.6	269.7	137.1	132.6	265.3	124.6	140.6
Perlis	32.3	15.6	16.7	28.3	14.4	14.0	28.2	14.3	13.9
Pulau Pinang	161.5	68.8	92.7	161.9	72.9	89.0	167.4	81.8	85.7
Sabah	449.3	247.7	201.6	506.6	254.1	252.5	431.8	241.0	190.8
Sarawak	253.6	127.7	125.9	298.8	143.7	155.1	268.6	128.4	140.2
Selangor	626.5	361.6	265.0	691.3	371.1	320.2	944.9	622.7	322.2
Terengganu	136.6	71.4	65.2	137.1	66.2	70.9	129.7	63.5	66.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	200.8	92.9	107.9	209.7	91.5	118.1	163.4	79.1	84.4
W.P. Labuan	9.4	4.5	4.9	13.0	6.6	6.4	8.9	4.0	4.9
W.P. Putrajaya	3.2	1.3	1.9	4.7	1.3	3.5	4.2	1.9	2.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES
Jadual 1.3.5 : Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 1.3.5 : Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2018			2019			2020		
	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	932.8	192.1	740.7	916.3	196.4	719.9	720.3	121.8	598.5
Johor	64.0	7.0	57.0	62.5	6.2	56.3	47.8	4.5	43.3
Kedah	96.5	17.8	78.6	103.9	20.5	83.4	74.4	6.4	68.0
Kelantan	77.2	20.0	57.2	75.2	15.9	59.3	46.5	6.5	39.9
Melaka	7.9	1.1	6.8	9.1	2.1	7.0	4.5	0.8	3.7
Negeri Sembilan	16.0	2.9	13.1	17.4	2.7	14.7	12.2	0.8	11.4
Pahang	80.1	11.1	69.0	86.7	16.0	70.7	75.1	8.1	67.0
Perak	62.2	7.8	54.5	71.8	11.0	60.8	50.2	5.3	45.0
Perlis	8.4	0.7	7.6	9.9	1.0	8.9	11.4	0.9	10.4
Pulau Pinang	11.4	0.4	11.1	11.4	0.6	10.8	5.3	0.4	4.9
Sabah	234.4	45.2	189.2	205.2	39.8	165.4	198.4	37.3	161.0
Sarawak	182.8	63.8	119.0	163.5	54.7	108.7	137.6	43.3	94.2
Selangor	54.6	6.3	48.3	62.5	19.0	43.5	28.8	4.0	24.8
Terengganu	34.3	6.5	27.8	34.9	6.1	28.8	27.0	3.4	23.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5
W.P. Labuan	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021

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

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Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2020									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	14,956.7	483.5	1,814.4	2,652.4	2,396.7	2,063.2	1,616.3	1,404.3	1,202.6	874.8	448.6
Wanita/ Women	5,827.9	153.3	731.4	1,097.5	973.6	811.2	630.6	551.6	457.7	289.1	131.8
Johor	601.9	9.7	107.6	133.7	88.0	64.2	53.5	48.0	45.3	34.5	17.3
Kedah	331.5	8.6	45.6	59.7	50.8	40.8	37.0	33.2	27.9	19.1	8.7
Kelantan	246.9	4.6	28.3	46.8	30.9	30.1	28.6	27.7	24.6	18.2	7.0
Melaka	172.1	2.4	25.3	37.1	27.4	23.3	16.4	15.6	13.8	7.6	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	189.6	6.8	27.4	33.3	30.1	22.8	21.0	17.4	15.0	11.0	4.7
Pahang	244.0	4.3	32.2	43.7	37.9	36.1	24.4	24.0	20.5	13.1	7.9
Perak	403.0	11.9	59.8	84.0	58.8	44.0	39.9	37.5	33.7	23.5	9.8
Perlis	41.2	1.2	4.1	8.6	5.8	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.8	2.7	1.6
Pulau Pinang	342.6	5.9	42.4	66.3	58.5	50.9	40.1	31.5	27.1	13.4	6.4
Sabah	702.8	50.5	121.5	160.5	104.2	86.5	60.8	46.9	40.0	20.0	11.9
Sarawak	452.2	9.6	62.7	80.9	67.8	55.4	48.3	44.9	37.9	29.1	15.6
Selangor	1,534.4	26.7	120.8	246.8	314.5	263.8	188.7	163.4	110.4	71.9	27.6
Terengganu	163.6	3.9	21.6	31.9	25.6	18.7	18.1	15.7	14.1	9.7	4.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	366.3	6.3	27.6	60.1	66.5	60.7	45.3	39.1	41.9	13.9	5.1
W.P. Labuan	16.1	0.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
W.P. Putrajaya	19.6	0.4	2.1	1.3	4.2	5.8	2.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.1
Lelaki/ Men	9,128.8	330.2	1,083.0	1,554.8	1,423.1	1,252.0	985.7	852.7	744.8	585.7	316.7
Johor	1,173.8	51.4	159.5	179.8	165.9	151.3	125.1	110.0	97.4	81.8	51.6
Kedah	583.2	19.0	79.7	100.5	78.6	67.5	60.2	55.5	52.2	44.9	25.0
Kelantan	433.9	10.4	57.0	92.7	61.0	54.0	39.6	36.2	36.2	31.9	14.9
Melaka	245.3	5.0	32.0	49.4	38.0	30.8	23.5	22.0	19.7	17.7	7.2
Negeri Sembilan	284.5	6.6	37.5	53.6	49.4	35.6	29.8	25.9	22.8	15.6	7.7
Pahang	471.9	12.0	61.1	86.8	72.9	68.8	45.7	40.0	35.7	30.5	18.3
Perak	639.8	16.5	77.1	113.1	99.2	69.2	63.8	60.4	59.0	52.3	29.1
Perlis	64.4	1.8	6.5	14.2	10.9	7.2	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.2	2.4
Pulau Pinang	490.2	6.1	54.3	79.7	72.6	70.2	59.3	54.0	46.2	33.9	14.0
Sabah	1,166.8	75.2	172.6	224.3	179.8	160.5	111.4	90.4	70.2	51.1	31.4
Sarawak	810.1	26.8	109.8	142.8	112.9	98.3	80.0	78.4	73.0	55.6	32.6
Selangor	1,912.1	81.8	155.0	274.8	345.5	308.7	240.2	194.5	154.0	100.2	57.3
Terengganu	301.4	9.6	38.4	58.2	49.0	37.2	27.9	26.1	25.1	20.9	8.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	508.2	7.5	38.4	78.0	81.1	83.1	68.3	50.6	44.4	41.2	15.6
W.P. Labuan	26.7	0.3	2.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	16.5	0.1	1.3	2.6	1.8	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.1

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Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2021									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	15,064.2	717.6	1,877.0	2,628.1	2,266.1	2,111.8	1,683.2	1,381.5	1,137.6	829.2	432.1
Wanita/ Women	5,873.5	361.2	735.3	1,126.3	894.1	851.3	671.8	517.1	388.7	222.0	105.7
Johor	591.4	11.5	67.7	110.5	100.2	106.0	75.8	57.6	35.7	19.9	6.7
Kedah	344.1	6.7	48.1	73.3	55.7	42.7	40.3	32.2	24.6	15.2	5.2
Kelantan	251.5	2.6	26.4	64.3	35.0	31.9	26.0	21.4	17.2	12.3	14.3
Melaka	182.4	3.5	22.7	46.4	31.7	24.4	16.9	14.1	12.9	7.3	2.7
Negeri Sembilan	174.0	3.9	25.2	36.5	29.8	22.6	17.8	16.5	11.8	7.1	2.8
Pahang	240.7	3.4	40.2	53.9	36.0	36.9	23.9	17.8	15.5	9.1	3.9
Perak	397.9	8.9	50.2	93.4	64.6	51.0	42.0	32.0	29.6	18.0	8.0
Perlis	40.9	0.6	3.9	9.2	6.4	5.4	4.3	3.5	4.3	2.1	1.3
Pulau Pinang	351.0	5.1	32.2	75.7	54.3	61.4	43.1	35.4	25.1	11.4	7.1
Sabah	705.3	70.1	127.5	161.3	97.9	91.4	58.8	41.2	29.9	18.1	9.0
Sarawak	466.4	7.2	55.4	83.3	80.8	65.4	53.0	46.9	35.7	23.2	15.6
Selangor	1,557.3	221.2	177.2	210.0	214.1	214.2	190.0	142.2	111.1	57.1	20.1
Terengganu	162.0	3.8	19.1	46.9	21.8	18.2	16.5	15.0	11.8	6.5	2.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	370.4	12.5	33.7	57.7	60.4	70.0	57.7	37.8	21.5	13.4	5.6
W.P. Labuan	17.3	0.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	21.0	0.0	3.5	1.1	2.4	6.3	3.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6
Lelaki/ Men	9,190.6	356.4	1,141.8	1,501.8	1,372.0	1,260.6	1,011.4	864.4	748.9	607.1	326.4
Johor	1,173.2	64.1	179.9	172.0	164.2	151.5	125.0	108.6	95.1	75.5	37.2
Kedah	590.1	14.2	84.3	100.3	79.7	68.8	62.7	56.1	52.6	42.8	28.7
Kelantan	438.1	8.8	55.4	91.9	63.9	55.0	41.8	37.2	36.2	31.7	16.3
Melaka	252.7	8.1	30.5	50.3	39.1	32.3	24.9	22.2	20.8	18.1	6.4
Negeri Sembilan	293.5	5.3	41.0	54.9	51.1	36.8	29.6	27.4	22.3	16.4	8.7
Pahang	464.7	8.9	56.7	88.4	70.7	69.6	48.0	39.6	36.1	28.7	18.0
Perak	644.8	14.5	87.3	108.1	101.5	71.3	64.6	58.4	58.7	49.7	30.6
Perlis	67.6	1.5	6.5	14.4	11.7	8.6	5.4	4.7	5.8	5.1	3.9
Pulau Pinang	506.2	7.8	55.5	85.4	72.2	72.9	59.2	55.2	47.8	32.1	18.0
Sabah	1,151.2	67.5	168.9	212.8	171.0	159.4	113.4	90.0	74.3	57.4	36.4
Sarawak	811.7	25.5	103.9	138.1	113.7	96.2	81.4	77.4	75.6	61.2	38.9
Selangor	1,961.2	114.9	195.2	248.0	300.0	307.7	250.6	205.5	156.0	126.8	56.7
Terengganu	306.8	5.9	38.1	58.4	52.7	39.9	30.2	26.6	24.2	20.3	10.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	485.2	8.8	33.4	73.2	75.6	81.2	68.1	51.6	39.8	38.2	15.3
W.P. Labuan	27.1	0.6	2.7	3.9	4.1	5.2	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.7	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	16.2	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.9	4.2	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

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Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2019			2020			2021			
	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) (%)	15,073.4 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,064.2 100.0	5,873.5 100.0	9,190.6 100.0
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>		1,541.1 10.2	320.3 5.5	1,220.9 13.3	1,566.0 10.5	353.3 6.1	1,212.8 13.3	1,550.0 10.3	318.6 5.4	1,231.4 13.4
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>		91.0 0.6	18.7 0.3	72.3 0.8	82.2 0.5	22.4 0.4	59.8 0.7	81.9 0.5	31.2 0.5	50.7 0.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		2,681.5 17.8	1,019.8 17.4	1,661.7 18.1	2,498.0 16.7	994.3 17.1	1,503.7 16.5	2,501.4 16.6	888.0 15.1	1,613.4 17.6
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>		71.4 0.5	10.2 0.2	61.2 0.7	76.4 0.5	13.2 0.2	63.1 0.7	77.7 0.5	5.3 0.1	72.3 0.8
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemuliharaan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>		88.8 0.6	14.4 0.2	74.3 0.8	83.7 0.6	17.3 0.3	66.3 0.7	85.5 0.6	19.1 0.3	66.4 0.7
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>		1,276.4 8.5	121.4 2.1	1,155.0 12.6	1,173.4 7.8	149.7 2.6	1,023.7 11.2	1,159.6 7.7	136.4 2.3	1,023.2 11.1
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>		2,594.5 17.2	1,108.8 18.9	1,485.7 16.1	2,765.6 18.5	1,144.7 19.6	1,620.9 17.8	2,826.5 18.8	1,271.3 21.6	1,555.2 16.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>		667.6 4.4	96.8 1.6	570.8 6.2	689.2 4.6	117.0 2.0	572.2 6.3	704.5 4.7	148.8 2.5	555.7 6.0
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>		1,549.7 10.3	810.4 13.8	739.3 8.0	1,540.0 10.3	708.7 12.2	831.3 9.1	1,535.5 10.2	867.4 14.8	668.1 7.3
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>		213.9 1.4	74.2 1.3	139.7 1.5	223.4 1.5	90.2 1.5	133.2 1.5	235.1 1.6	79.7 1.4	155.4 1.7

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Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful	335.1	189.0	146.1	372.1	198.1	174.0	386.5	204.3	182.1
<i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	2.2	3.2	1.6	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.0
Aktiviti hartanah	92.1	42.4	49.7	82.1	38.8	43.3	83.4	33.1	50.3
<i>Real estate activities</i>	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal	385.7	196.9	188.7	379.3	188.1	191.2	358.9	178.1	180.8
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	2.6	3.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.0
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	806.2	285.8	520.4	801.9	291.7	510.2	846.0	366.6	479.4
<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.2
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib	737.1	223.7	513.4	734.9	240.2	494.7	725.1	218.8	506.2
<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	4.9	3.8	5.6	4.9	4.1	5.4	4.8	3.7	5.5
Pendidikan	962.3	650.2	312.1	937.6	644.4	293.2	924.3	556.4	367.8
<i>Education</i>	6.4	11.1	3.4	6.3	11.1	3.2	6.1	9.5	4.0
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial	527.7	413.1	114.6	559.6	401.7	157.9	582.2	325.6	256.6
<i>Human health and social work activities</i>	3.5	7.0	1.2	3.7	6.9	1.7	3.9	5.5	2.8
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi	79.0	29.3	49.7	58.2	27.3	30.9	60.5	33.7	26.9
<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain	266.1	148.7	117.4	267.0	126.8	140.2	274.7	127.1	147.6
<i>Other service activities</i>	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan	104.3	96.6	7.8	66.1	59.9	6.2	64.6	63.5	1.1
<i>Activities of households as employers</i>	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

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

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

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Jadual 1.6 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.6 : Employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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) 15,073.4 (%) 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,064.2 100.0	5,873.5 100.0	9,190.6 100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	552.9 3.7	102.0 1.7	450.9 4.9	512.2 3.4	103.8 1.8	408.4 4.5	508.4 3.4	114.2 1.9	394.2 4.3
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	11,218.3 74.4	4,360.9 74.3	6,857.3 74.5	11,554.2 ^r 77.3	4,550.0 ^r 78.1	7,004.2 ^r 76.7	11,821.4 78.5	4,813.6 82.0	7,007.8 76.2
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	2,724.2 18.1	1,039.9 17.7	1,684.3 18.3	2,383.0 ^r 15.9	859.6 ^r 14.7	1,523.4 ^r 16.7	2,231.0 14.8	627.7 10.7	1,603.3 17.4
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	578.1 3.8	368.2 6.3	210.0 2.3	507.4 3.4	314.6 5.4	192.8 2.1	503.3 3.3	317.9 5.4	185.4 2.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

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Jadual 1.6.1 : Majikan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.6.1 : Employers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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	552.9	102.0	450.9	512.2	103.8	408.4	508.4	114.2	394.2
Johor	56.4	7.4	49.0	57.1	8.5	48.6	68.3	9.4	58.9
Kedah	22.3	3.2	19.1	20.0	2.1	18.0	20.5	2.3	18.2
Kelantan	14.9	3.3	11.6	9.9	1.4	8.4	11.5	1.1	10.4
Melaka	18.4	3.6	14.8	15.0	3.2	11.8	11.0	2.4	8.5
Negeri Sembilan	21.7	3.7	18.0	20.8	6.2	14.6	10.4	1.3	9.1
Pahang	29.1	5.7	23.4	26.4	6.9	19.5	15.3	3.1	12.3
Perak	45.1	7.4	37.6	42.4	10.5	31.8	34.3	6.7	27.5
Perlis	6.1	1.9	4.2	5.1	1.6	3.6	2.3	0.5	1.8
Pulau Pinang	30.2	4.4	25.8	26.4	3.1	23.3	52.6	13.1	39.5
Sabah	46.3	12.5	33.8	43.4	13.1	30.2	33.9	6.6	27.3
Sarawak	33.3	4.5	28.8	30.9	2.3	28.7	29.9	4.5	25.5
Selangor	162.5	32.0	130.5	153.1	24.4	128.7	168.1	53.0	115.1
Terengganu	18.8	4.3	14.5	15.5	2.5	13.0	6.2	0.3	5.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	46.0	7.5	38.5	44.6	17.7	27.0	43.0	9.9	33.1
W.P. Labuan	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.9
W.P. Putrajaya	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

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Jadual 1.6.2 : Pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 1.6.2 : Employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020 ^r			2021		
	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>
MALAYSIA	11,218.2	4,360.9	6,857.3	11,554.2	4,550.0	7,004.2	11,821.4	4,813.6	7,007.8
Johor	1,340.9	480.6	860.2	1,407.1	469.4	937.7	1,407.9	498.1	909.8
Kedah	618.5	241.2	377.3	626.2	229.5	396.6	696.4	291.7	404.7
Kelantan	413.4	153.0	260.5	438.5	169.0	269.6	524.3	200.4	323.9
Melaka	336.3	138.2	198.1	344.2	142.9	201.3	376.5	167.2	209.4
Negeri Sembilan	372.4	139.2	233.2	377.8	147.4	230.4	375.1	151.2	223.9
Pahang	500.6	168.9	331.7	522.5	179.8	342.7	535.1	206.0	329.1
Perak	764.1	295.0	469.0	778.5	296.0	482.5	805.6	337.8	467.8
Perlis	73.3	30.2	43.1	74.8	30.9	43.9	78.8	33.1	45.7
Pulau Pinang	695.3	289.6	405.7	710.0	298.3	411.8	693.9	299.5	394.5
Sabah	1,338.1	473.0	865.2	1,435.3	558.1	877.2	1,414.8	566.5	848.3
Sarawak	939.7	316.6	623.1	962.2	337.7	624.5	975.8	362.7	613.1
Selangor	2,762.4	1,206.9	1,555.4	2,738.6	1,234.7	1,503.9	2,774.0	1,205.3	1,568.8
Terengganu	328.1	118.5	209.6	338.1	119.0	219.2	347.6	128.3	219.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	666.5	279.2	387.3	728.9	304.3	424.6	739.9	329.7	410.2
W.P. Labuan	33.8	12.1	21.7	36.7	13.8	22.9	39.8	16.1	23.7
W.P. Putrajaya	35.1	18.8	16.2	34.7	19.1	15.5	35.8	20.2	15.6

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM
Nota/ Note:
^r **Dikemaskini/ Revised**

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Jadual 1.6.3 : Bekerja sendiri mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.6.3 : Own account workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020 ^r			2021		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	2,724.2	1,039.9	1,684.3	2,383.0	859.6	1,523.4	2,231.0	627.7	1,603.3
Johor	294.7	131.0	163.7	267.5	96.9	170.6	252.5	59.1	193.3
Kedah	235.2	68.8	166.4	220.8	70.8	150.0	185.9	30.8	155.1
Kelantan	206.5	67.7	138.7	199.7	55.9	143.8	129.1	35.8	93.3
Melaka	60.8	26.6	34.2	48.7	19.6	29.0	42.2	9.5	32.7
Negeri Sembilan	71.4	26.7	44.7	57.7	25.7	32.0	67.9	14.2	53.7
Pahang	147.1	44.6	102.5	131.3	38.3	93.0	133.9	19.9	113.9
Perak	198.0	64.0	134.0	182.1	67.9	114.2	171.7	34.9	136.8
Perlis	26.0	8.4	17.6	23.3	7.3	16.0	24.6	5.8	18.9
Pulau Pinang	92.5	29.5	63.1	81.9	32.1	49.8	97.6	30.5	67.1
Sabah	414.5	139.2	275.3	296.7	80.2	216.5	320.9	87.4	233.5
Sarawak	223.9	74.1	149.8	186.1	63.5	122.5	192.1	52.8	139.3
Selangor	525.4	263.2	262.1	498.1	230.5	267.6	446.7	196.7	250.1
Terengganu	100.3	34.2	66.1	91.1	30.6	60.5	98.8	23.3	75.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	120.4	59.2	61.2	92.1	37.8	54.3	62.7	25.5	37.2
W.P. Labuan	5.0	1.5	3.5	4.8	2.0	2.8	3.5	1.0	2.5
W.P. Putrajaya	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

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Jadual 1.6.4 : Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.6.4 : Unpaid family workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	578.1	368.2	210.0	507.4	314.6	192.8	503.3	317.9	185.4
Johor	64.2	46.1	18.1	43.9	27.0	16.9	36.0	24.8	11.3
Kedah	47.7	34.5	13.1	47.7	29.0	18.6	31.5	19.4	12.1
Kelantan	47.6	26.9	20.7	32.7	20.6	12.1	24.8	14.3	10.5
Melaka	12.8	8.2	4.6	9.5	6.3	3.2	5.4	3.3	2.1
Negeri Sembilan	17.0	11.9	5.1	17.7	10.3	7.4	14.1	7.4	6.8
Pahang	42.7	23.7	18.9	35.6	19.0	16.6	21.1	11.7	9.4
Perak	36.6	22.2	14.4	39.8	28.5	11.3	31.0	18.4	12.6
Perlis	3.1	2.3	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.8	1.5	1.2
Pulau Pinang	17.6	12.6	5.0	14.6	9.3	5.3	13.2	8.0	5.2
Sabah	109.7	56.3	53.4	94.3	51.4	42.9	86.9	44.8	42.2
Sarawak	107.9	67.2	40.7	83.1	48.7	34.4	80.4	46.5	33.9
Selangor	39.3	34.0	5.3	56.7	44.8	11.9	129.7	102.3	27.3
Terengganu	23.8	14.7	9.1	20.4	11.6	8.8	16.1	10.1	6.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8.1	7.6	0.5	8.9	6.6	2.3	10.1	5.3	4.8
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021

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

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2020									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	68.4	19.7	63.8	85.6	85.5	83.6	82.3	79.4	74.4	61.2	39.2
Wanita/ Women	55.3	13.1	55.0	76.1	72.5	68.1	66.4	62.7	56.3	40.9	23.1
Johor	51.0	7.7	71.3	91.3	63.1	47.1	48.5	45.5	48.2	41.6	24.2
Kedah	46.6	10.4	46.2	67.2	64.5	59.7	60.2	53.6	47.4	34.8	18.6
Kelantan	42.9	7.1	33.3	57.9	56.2	60.9	62.7	58.6	52.9	41.8	20.3
Melaka	55.1	8.2	58.7	75.7	73.7	72.7	67.8	63.8	51.5	34.5	17.8
Negeri Sembilan	53.0	15.9	56.9	72.8	71.8	66.4	68.8	58.7	51.1	39.2	18.7
Pahang	48.8	7.8	49.9	63.4	63.5	63.5	61.6	60.7	53.7	35.2	25.9
Perak	51.1	13.0	55.5	80.5	71.1	63.6	62.6	57.9	47.8	36.3	16.7
Perlis	49.8	12.7	41.4	66.1	60.7	69.0	63.9	60.2	54.5	40.1	27.1
Pulau Pinang	55.4	10.8	54.3	78.5	74.9	72.6	69.8	57.6	53.1	30.7	16.5
Sabah	55.4	28.7	66.6	73.9	60.7	57.7	56.2	54.1	54.7	34.8	27.6
Sarawak	50.2	9.1	54.6	64.6	62.8	60.0	62.2	57.4	53.1	47.4	31.1
Selangor	69.9	12.1	52.8	87.3	91.6	87.4	84.3	84.7	69.6	53.8	29.0
Terengganu	42.5	7.1	38.8	58.4	56.5	56.0	58.4	53.4	47.8	36.5	20.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	62.2	14.0	49.0	82.4	80.7	75.8	71.1	73.4	77.6	34.9	16.7
W.P. Labuan	47.0	13.1	59.4	63.2	54.1	52.7	54.7	54.3	32.5	23.7	33.4
W.P. Putrajaya	71.1	15.6	62.4	83.1	89.6	87.7	83.3	70.2	67.2	63.7	16.7
Lelaki/ Men	80.6	25.8	71.8	94.0	97.4	98.0	97.0	95.9	92.7	80.7	55.3
Johor	87.8	31.8	90.1	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.5	99.1	98.0	91.7	73.5
Kedah	78.9	22.5	71.4	96.7	97.4	98.3	96.9	95.7	93.2	83.9	57.3
Kelantan	72.7	12.5	59.8	94.0	96.2	97.7	94.1	92.0	92.1	84.0	48.6
Melaka	77.1	15.6	70.1	94.8	97.0	97.9	95.5	94.8	86.5	78.3	40.2
Negeri Sembilan	74.3	17.8	67.8	93.3	97.7	97.1	96.6	92.2	86.3	62.0	34.7
Pahang	80.4	18.5	74.0	95.5	97.4	97.8	97.0	98.1	93.6	85.5	60.3
Perak	77.1	17.7	67.0	95.3	96.8	97.8	96.3	95.5	91.7	82.1	50.0
Perlis	76.3	20.4	62.5	92.6	94.1	90.3	94.0	90.6	89.6	84.3	45.5
Pulau Pinang	80.5	15.0	70.6	95.8	96.7	98.2	99.2	98.2	94.1	79.5	39.2
Sabah	83.3	39.9	83.0	95.4	97.0	97.8	96.3	95.7	88.6	79.6	65.1
Sarawak	82.0	23.1	81.6	97.6	98.1	97.8	97.2	95.6	95.4	81.9	57.7
Selangor	80.6	33.8	57.0	86.0	97.3	98.3	96.9	95.5	91.1	71.0	57.3
Terengganu	75.7	17.3	67.3	95.1	96.7	95.9	93.5	93.7	93.2	82.7	45.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	81.6	17.5	60.2	93.7	97.2	97.9	97.6	95.5	95.9	88.5	48.2
W.P. Labuan	82.5	16.3	84.8	98.3	95.3	98.1	94.4	96.4	86.1	83.7	57.9
W.P. Putrajaya	74.2	5.2	47.3	90.1	99.6	96.9	97.2	92.0	81.8	70.6	13.2

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2021									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	68.6	28.9	66.7	85.7	80.7	83.3	84.1	78.2	70.1	56.7	36.0
Wanita/ Women	55.5	28.7	55.5	78.2	66.8	68.7	69.2	59.2	48.0	30.7	19.4
Johor	50.0	8.8	45.4	77.5	72.5	76.5	67.1	57.1	37.1	23.5	9.1
Kedah	47.8	9.4	49.5	80.3	70.4	60.1	63.4	51.2	39.8	27.1	10.1
Kelantan	42.8	3.2	27.6	77.3	60.4	63.6	56.9	45.7	36.8	27.9	37.8
Melaka	57.5	9.9	59.6	93.2	79.9	71.6	66.1	58.9	47.9	30.4	13.0
Negeri Sembilan	48.7	9.5	53.9	78.3	70.5	64.2	58.7	55.6	40.4	25.1	10.7
Pahang	47.8	6.9	59.9	76.2	59.9	63.2	58.7	46.2	40.8	24.4	12.5
Perak	50.4	11.4	49.0	86.1	75.6	71.0	65.9	50.4	42.8	27.2	13.1
Perlis	48.4	9.3	41.5	65.6	63.5	64.0	59.3	57.5	61.2	30.5	19.8
Pulau Pinang	56.6	17.6	42.0	89.0	69.2	84.0	74.5	63.3	47.7	25.2	17.4
Sabah	57.0	40.1	72.2	76.8	60.3	60.6	55.9	48.0	40.8	32.4	19.3
Sarawak	51.2	7.6	49.4	67.4	72.6	69.3	67.7	59.4	48.3	36.0	28.4
Selangor	69.5	92.2	73.3	76.4	62.9	66.5	81.4	73.4	67.2	41.0	30.6
Terengganu	41.6	8.3	38.7	79.0	45.7	50.2	53.0	49.6	39.6	23.9	11.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	63.7	21.0	56.1	78.7	79.1	86.0	86.6	73.5	54.8	33.8	19.2
W.P. Labuan	48.9	6.9	51.2	59.6	57.7	65.5	66.3	55.6	43.9	29.3	24.5
W.P. Putrajaya	75.8	1.9	100.0	92.2	77.0	89.0	88.5	83.7	71.2	57.2	52.0
Lelaki/ Men	80.9	29.1	76.8	92.4	93.6	97.0	98.1	96.7	92.7	82.0	51.7
Johor	87.9	41.3	98.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	98.7	98.4	96.4	83.4	47.8
Kedah	77.9	16.1	72.8	94.8	96.2	97.8	98.3	95.8	93.0	79.8	57.8
Kelantan	71.4	11.5	58.5	87.5	94.3	96.4	96.8	93.8	90.8	83.1	47.8
Melaka	78.6	23.1	70.0	96.6	96.1	98.6	97.4	96.1	92.1	78.8	33.0
Negeri Sembilan	76.8	13.4	79.3	96.2	98.2	98.3	97.5	97.1	85.7	64.1	36.2
Pahang	78.8	13.5	74.1	95.4	95.7	98.0	97.8	97.3	95.3	80.4	50.8
Perak	78.0	15.7	75.6	97.9	97.3	96.0	97.6	94.0	91.8	75.2	48.9
Perlis	79.6	16.7	68.5	95.9	96.5	95.9	96.9	92.9	91.1	83.1	59.7
Pulau Pinang	82.7	14.1	82.0	97.8	97.8	99.5	98.9	99.4	94.8	73.0	49.7
Sabah	82.7	41.6	81.1	88.1	93.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	93.8	87.0	70.0
Sarawak	81.4	22.1	80.1	95.8	97.9	94.3	98.4	95.1	96.8	84.9	59.9
Selangor	82.7	53.0	71.7	85.0	84.1	94.9	98.4	97.9	89.2	87.3	52.8
Terengganu	75.1	11.5	67.1	95.7	96.7	96.8	95.7	95.0	92.2	78.2	47.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	79.4	14.5	60.5	89.9	97.3	99.7	96.6	93.8	92.0	84.8	39.5
W.P. Labuan	84.1	29.9	85.9	93.9	94.8	95.4	95.3	94.1	93.5	80.2	63.5
W.P. Putrajaya	74.0	1.0	81.0	57.9	100.0	90.0	98.3	95.5	98.0	89.3	20.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.8 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 1.8 : Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	4.7	3.4	3.2	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.5
15–19	16.2	15.1	13.5	15.2	16.2	14.7	13.5	9.0	17.6
20–24	12.3	11.2	8.4	11.1	12.3	10.4	10.4	11.0	10.0
25–29	6.3	3.8	3.8	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7
30–34	2.9	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.7
35–39	2.4	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	2.5
40–44	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.8
45–49	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
50–54	1.7	0.4	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.5
55–59	1.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
60–64	3.7	0.5	0.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	6.5	13.1	4.1

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

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
 ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.9 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut jenis pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.9 : Mean hours worked by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	45.1	43.8	45.9	43.2	42.0	43.9	43.6	43.0	43.9
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	46.7	45.4	47.1	44.9	43.7	45.4	44.3	43.6	44.6
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	42.1	41.1	43.3	41.0	40.3	41.9	41.2	40.5	42.0
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	45.8	44.4	46.5	44.2	43.3	44.6	44.2	43.7	44.4
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	45.0	44.9	45.2	43.4	43.3	43.7	43.4	43.4	43.4
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	45.8	44.3	47.5	43.6	42.2	44.9	44.1	43.4	44.9
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	37.2	34.1	38.0	36.6	34.4	37.2	36.7	34.7	37.2
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	44.5	40.3	45.7	42.9	38.1	44.2	42.3	36.8	43.7
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	48.6	48.3	48.6	46.0	45.0	46.3	46.2	45.6	46.3
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	46.4	47.1	46.1	44.1	44.3	44.0	45.6	48.2	44.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.10 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 1.10 : Mean hours worked by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Kumpulan umur Age group	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	45.1	43.8	45.9	43.2	42.0	43.9	43.6	43.0	43.9
15–19	45.1	45.5	44.8	42.3	40.8	43.1	43.8	44.8	42.7
20–24	46.4	46.2	46.5	44.0	43.5	44.3	44.9	45.4	44.5
25–29	45.9	44.9	46.6	43.8	42.7	44.5	44.2	44.0	44.4
30–34	45.4	44.0	46.4	43.7	42.6	44.5	43.6	42.8	44.2
35–39	45.2	43.6	46.3	43.4	42.1	44.2	43.0	41.8	43.9
40–44	44.8	43.2	45.9	43.2	41.7	44.2	43.4	42.2	44.2
45–49	44.5	42.5	45.8	43.0	41.4	44.0	43.3	42.0	44.0
50–54	43.8	41.7	45.0	42.4	40.9	43.4	42.9	41.7	43.6
55–59	43.0	41.1	44.0	41.8	40.4	42.5	42.6	41.4	43.0
60–64	41.1	39.2	42.0	39.6	37.7	40.4	41.3	41.3	41.3

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

Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Umur muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Umur muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Umur muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>
MALAYSIA	43.4	33.7	9.7	44.3	34.6	9.7	44.1	34.0	10.1
Johor	44.2	33.8	10.4	42.9	34.2	8.7	43.0	33.8	9.2
Kedah	48.3	36.5	11.8	49.7	37.8	11.8	49.8	37.4	12.5
Kelantan	56.9	46.8	10.2	57.1	47.1	10.0	57.1	46.7	10.4
Melaka	45.1	33.0	12.0	42.4	33.4	9.0	42.4	33.2	9.2
Negeri Sembilan	44.7	33.0	11.6	46.9	37.0	10.0	47.3	36.8	10.5
Pahang	47.9	37.2	10.7	49.2	39.8	9.4	48.4	38.8	9.6
Perak	46.5	31.0	15.5	47.3	34.2	13.2	47.3	33.6	13.7
Perlis	50.4	36.7	13.7	39.5	28.5	11.0	38.7	27.6	11.1
Pulau Pinang	38.4	26.4	12.0	36.4	27.4	9.0	36.5	26.9	9.6
Sabah	36.6	31.9	4.7	47.4	39.1	8.3	46.2	37.8	8.4
Sarawak	43.4	32.5	10.9	41.9	31.2	10.7	41.7	30.6	11.1
Selangor	39.8	32.5	7.3	41.0	31.2	9.7	40.9	30.8	10.1
Terengganu	56.0	47.1	8.8	51.8	43.5	8.4	52.0	43.3	8.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.6	27.7	9.9	36.1	27.2	9.0	35.5	26.4	9.1
W.P. Labuan	44.7	38.2	6.4	46.1	40.0	6.1	46.5	40.1	6.4
W.P. Putrajaya	59.5	56.9	2.6	64.9	62.6	2.3	64.0	61.6	2.4

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Umur muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Umur muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Umur muda <i>Young age</i>	Umur tua <i>Old age</i>
Wanita <i>Women</i>	44.3	33.9	10.4	46.2	35.6	10.6	45.9	34.9	11.0
Johor	45.9	34.8	11.1	46.4	36.9	9.6	46.4	36.3	10.1
Kedah	49.1	36.0	13.1	50.4	37.5	12.9	50.6	36.9	13.6
Kelantan	56.8	45.5	11.3	56.6	45.8	10.8	56.6	45.4	11.2
Melaka	45.7	32.8	12.9	44.7	34.4	10.3	44.7	34.1	10.5
Negeri Sembilan	46.4	33.6	12.8	48.4	37.7	10.7	48.7	37.4	11.3
Pahang	50.2	38.6	11.7	52.2	42.0	10.2	51.3	40.8	10.5
Perak	47.7	31.0	16.7	49.9	34.8	15.1	50.0	34.3	15.7
Perlis	50.4	35.7	14.7	39.6	27.4	12.2	39.0	26.6	12.3
Pulau Pinang	38.3	25.5	12.8	36.2	26.4	9.8	36.3	25.9	10.4
Sabah	37.6	32.7	4.9	48.4	39.8	8.6	47.3	38.6	8.7
Sarawak	44.8	33.4	11.4	42.8	31.4	11.5	42.5	30.7	11.9
Selangor	40.3	32.5	7.8	43.6	33.0	10.5	43.3	32.3	10.9
Terengganu	56.3	46.8	9.5	52.9	43.7	9.2	53.3	43.7	9.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.4	27.3	10.2	38.4	28.6	9.8	37.5	27.6	9.9
W.P. Labuan	43.3	37.0	6.3	43.2	37.1	6.0	43.8	37.4	6.4
W.P. Putrajaya	52.0	50.1	1.9	60.5	57.9	2.6	60.1	57.4	2.7

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

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Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	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
Lelaki Men	42.6	33.6	9.0	42.7	33.7	9.0	42.5	33.2	9.3
Johor	42.7	33.0	9.7	40.0	32.0	8.0	40.1	31.7	8.4
Kedah	47.5	36.9	10.6	49.0	38.2	10.8	49.1	37.8	11.4
Kelantan	57.0	48.0	9.1	57.6	48.3	9.2	57.6	48.0	9.6
Melaka	44.4	33.3	11.1	40.4	32.5	7.9	40.5	32.4	8.1
Negeri Sembilan	43.1	32.5	10.6	45.6	36.4	9.3	46.0	36.3	9.8
Pahang	45.8	35.9	9.9	46.7	38.0	8.7	45.9	37.0	8.9
Perak	45.3	30.9	14.4	45.1	33.6	11.5	44.9	33.0	12.0
Perlis	50.4	37.7	12.7	39.4	29.6	9.8	38.5	28.7	9.8
Pulau Pinang	38.5	27.3	11.2	36.7	28.4	8.3	36.7	27.8	8.9
Sabah	35.7	31.2	4.5	46.4	38.4	8.0	45.2	37.1	8.1
Sarawak	42.1	31.7	10.4	41.1	31.1	10.0	40.9	30.5	10.4
Selangor	39.3	32.4	6.9	38.7	29.7	9.0	38.8	29.4	9.4
Terengganu	55.7	47.5	8.2	50.8	43.2	7.6	50.8	43.0	7.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.7	28.1	9.6	34.2	26.0	8.2	33.7	25.4	8.3
W.P. Labuan	46.0	39.4	6.6	49.0	42.7	6.2	49.2	42.6	6.5
W.P. Putrajaya	69.0	65.5	3.5	69.8	67.8	2.0	68.2	66.1	2.1

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, 2019–2021

Table 1.12 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	(RM)					
	2019		2020		2021	
	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	2,370	3,108	2,019	2,889	2,145	2,968
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	6,832	7,994	5,127	5,832	4,870	5,299
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	4,798	5,144	4,610	4,841	4,991	5,248
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,143	3,440	2,986	3,197	3,179	3,383
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,261	2,415	2,019	2,237	1,922	2,232
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,422	1,766	1,238	1,645	1,471	1,736
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,436	1,608	1,211	1,434	1,530	1,732
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,283	1,459	1,266	1,538	1,692	1,915
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,463	1,613	1,390	1,658	1,692	1,753
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,208	1,444	1,211	1,541	1,611	1,665

Jadual 1.12 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.12 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
	(RM)					
Lelaki/ Men	2,477	3,304	2,093	2,963	2,315	3,085
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	7,159	9,242	5,735	6,790	5,948	6,848
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	5,578	6,182	5,253	5,967	5,993	6,338
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,308	3,745	3,037	3,366	3,290	3,537
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,525	2,673	2,371	2,659	2,572	2,739
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,896	2,309	1,547	2,148	1,785	2,135
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,852	2,309	1,291	1,572	1,740	1,868
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,911	2,251	1,627	1,931	1,833	2,001
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	2,070	2,296	1,722	2,000	1,892	2,099
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,560	1,861	1,340	1,801	1,587	1,779

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

The data refer to citizens

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Jadual 1.13 : Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.13 : Mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	3,224	3,108	3,304	2,933	2,889	2,963	3,037	2,968	3,085
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	8,855	7,994	9,242	6,479	5,832	6,790	6,296	5,299	6,848
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	5,589	5,144	6,182	5,301	4,841	5,967	5,731	5,248	6,338
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,651	3,440	3,745	3,313	3,197	3,366	3,492	3,383	3,537
Pekerja sokongan <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,482	2,415	2,673	2,370	2,237	2,659	2,387	2,232	2,739
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan Jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	2,060	1,766	2,309	1,926	1,645	2,148	1,944	1,736	2,135
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	2,247	1,608	2,309	1,547	1,434	1,572	1,853	1,732	1,868
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	2,197	1,459	2,251	1,891	1,538	1,931	1,993	1,915	2,001
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	2,144	1,613	2,296	1,918	1,658	2,000	2,014	1,753	2,099
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,751	1,444	1,861	1,727	1,541	1,801	1,749	1,665	1,779

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

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

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Jadual 1.15 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.15 : Percentage of internet users by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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	84.2	82.4	85.9	89.6	87.7	91.3	96.8	96.3	97.2
Johor	89.6	87.6	91.4	93.9	91.5	96.0	98.1	97.6	98.6
Kedah	75.6	73.4	77.8	82.9	79.7	85.8	95.5	94.5	96.5
Kelantan	73.9	71.2	76.5	81.6	78.0	85.2	95.9	95.1	96.7
Melaka	85.6	82.8	88.3	92.2	89.8	94.4	96.4	95.8	97.1
Negeri Sembilan	81.3	78.7	83.5	88.9	87.8	90.0	95.5	95.3	95.6
Pahang	81.8	80.1	83.0	88.8	85.2	91.8	94.9	94.6	95.2
Perak	80.6	78.7	82.5	87.5	85.6	89.3	95.7	94.8	96.5
Perlis	83.8	81.1	86.6	90.2	89.7	90.9	95.0	94.5	95.6
Pulau Pinang	86.7	85.8	87.6	90.2	87.9	92.4	97.8	97.3	98.3
Sabah	80.0	79.1	80.8	85.8	84.8	86.6	97.3	97.0	97.7
Sarawak	76.4	74.3	77.7	81.3	80.3	82.2	93.6	92.9	94.1
Selangor	91.7	90.3	92.9	96.1	94.8	97.3	98.0	97.7	98.2
Terengganu	81.0	77.6	84.2	84.2	81.8	86.4	95.5	94.7	96.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	93.4	91.8	95.0	97.3	96.7	97.9	99.6	99.6	99.7
W.P. Labuan	94.9	93.6	96.0	95.9	94.0	97.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
W.P. Putrajaya	98.4	98.5	98.4	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.8	99.6	100.0

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

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Jadual 1.16 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.16 : Percentage of individuals owning mobile phone by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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	95.7	94.8	96.8	96.4	95.0	97.7	97.4	96.6	98.2
Johor	97.3	96.1	98.4	98.8	98.0	99.5	98.9	98.4	99.2
Kedah	93.5	91.5	95.4	93.7	91.2	96.1	96.6	95.9	97.4
Kelantan	92.6	91.2	94.1	93.2	90.5	95.9	94.7	93.9	95.6
Melaka	94.4	93.0	95.8	95.7	93.5	97.8	96.7	95.6	97.9
Negeri Sembilan	93.9	92.7	94.9	95.3	94.2	96.3	96.4	95.3	97.3
Pahang	95.5	94.8	96.0	96.0	94.1	97.5	97.0	96.3	97.6
Perak	93.7	92.1	95.3	94.5	92.5	96.4	95.0	92.6	97.3
Perlis	94.4	93.0	95.9	95.7	95.3	96.2	96.0	93.8	98.4
Pulau Pinang	95.7	94.3	97.2	96.8	94.9	98.6	98.4	97.9	99.0
Sabah	95.2	94.3	96.1	95.7	94.2	97.1	96.8	96.0	97.6
Sarawak	93.5	91.8	95.0	94.5	92.5	96.3	95.5	93.8	97.0
Selangor	97.8	96.9	98.6	98.1	97.6	98.6	99.3	99.1	99.5
Terengganu	95.7	94.1	97.1	95.9	94.8	97.0	97.2	96.3	98.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.6	98.4	98.8	99.2	99.0	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.8
W.P. Labuan	99.0	98.4	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.6
W.P. Putrajaya	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.7

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, 2019–2021

Table 1.17 : Number of children with registered child care centre with Department of Social Welfare by state and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019		2020		2021	
	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4
MALAYSIA	11,742	15,341	19,561	14,368	20,515	13,861
Johor	975	1,393	1,289	956	1,472	1,051
Kedah	743	778	1,261	817	1,117	803
Kelantan	959	895	1,190	803	1,224	778
Melaka	466	531	610	504	776	478
Negeri Sembilan	383	356	930	592	1,053	592
Pahang	690	727	1,116	684	1,185	648
Perak	475	966	1,130	1,155	1,163	1,002
Perlis	174	175	358	165	410	219
Pulau Pinang	353	758	720	731	744	578
Sabah	980	1,537	1,305	1,313	1,170	1,051
Sarawak	421	591	633	592	666	531
Selangor	3,611	4,314	5,902	3,672	6,382	3,797
Terengganu	675	774	963	648	1,045	691
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	742	1,438	2,021	1,642	1,985	1,557
W.P. Labuan	95	108	133	94	123	85

Nota/ Note :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Jadual 1.18 : Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2020

Table 1.18 : Median monthly household gross income by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2020

Negeri State	2016			2019			2020*		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	5,228	4,145	5,455	5,873	4,562	6,173	5,209	n.a	n.a
Johor	5,652	4,376	5,824	6,427	4,674	6,765	5,690	n.a	n.a
Kedah	3,811	2,758	3,955	4,325	3,405	4,527	3,829	n.a	n.a
Kelantan	3,079	2,571	3,191	3,563	3,103	3,683	3,010	n.a	n.a
Melaka	5,588	4,142	5,873	6,054	4,426	6,445	5,447	n.a	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	4,579	3,512	4,812	5,005	3,718	5,249	4,478	n.a	n.a
Pahang	3,979	3,612	4,040	4,440	3,669	4,563	4,033	n.a	n.a
Perak	4,006	3,172	4,194	4,273	3,631	4,472	3,759	n.a	n.a
Perlis	4,204	3,254	4,304	4,594	3,736	4,702	4,043	n.a	n.a
Pulau Pinang	5,409	4,111	5,767	6,169	5,084	6,533	5,474	n.a	n.a
Sabah	4,110	3,463	4,144	4,235	3,735	4,358	3,773	n.a	n.a
Sarawak	4,163	3,381	4,344	4,544	4,044	4,669	3,831	n.a	n.a
Selangor	7,225	6,231	7,421	8,210	6,623	8,474	7,300	n.a	n.a
Terengganu	4,694	4,006	4,782	5,545	5,206	5,593	4,790	n.a	n.a
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9,073	7,640	9,367	10,549	8,803	10,864	9,093	n.a	n.a
W.P. Labuan	5,928	5,496	6,005	6,726	6,280	6,858	6,126	n.a	n.a
W.P. Putrajaya	8,275	5,232	8,706	9,983	6,765	10,597	9,743	n.a	n.a

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

* Merujuk kepada Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020

Refers to Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

Jadual 1.19 : Peratusan ketua isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2020

Table 1.19 : Percentage of head of household by item owned, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2020

	(%)					
Peralatan yang dimiliki <i>Item owned</i>	2016		2019		2020	
	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>	83.5	90.3	95.8	98.7	n.a	n.a
Televisyen <i>Television</i>	96.9	98.3	96.5	97.9	n.a	n.a
Langganan Internet di rumah <i>Subscription of internet at home</i>	67.3	77.7	83.7	91.7	n.a	n.a

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

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	2015			2017 ^r			2019		
Item	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Tenaga buruh	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
Labour force									
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh	(%)	67.9	54.1	80.6	68.0	54.7	80.1	68.7	55.6
Labour force participation rate									
Guna tenaga	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
Employed									
Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal	1,403.1	689.1	714.0	1,386.4	536.0	850.4	1,256.2	548.9	707.2
Employment in the informal sector									
Sumbangan daripada jumlah guna tenaga	(%)	10.0	12.8	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.3	9.4
Share from the total employment									
Guna tenaga dalam sektor bukan pertanian	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
Employment in non-agricultural sector									
Sumbangan guna tenaga sektor informal dalam sektor bukan pertanian	(%)	11.4	13.9	9.7	10.8	10.3	11.1	9.3	9.9
Share of employment in informal sector in non-agricultural sector									

Sumber: Laporan Survei Guna Tenaga Sektor Informal, DOSM

Source: Informal Sector Workforce Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:
^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.21 : Bilangan ahli lembaga pengarah mengikut sektor perbankan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.21 : Number of board of directors by banking sector and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Sektor perbankan <i>Banking sector</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	649	118	531	641	131	510	637	144	493
Insurans <i>Insurance</i>	224	41	183	226	52	174	220	55	165
Komersial & pelaburan <i>Commercial & investment</i>	236	47	189	229	45	184	228	53	175
Takaful & retakaful <i>Takaful & re-takaful</i>	91	16	75	90	21	69	87	22	65
Islamik <i>Islamic</i>	98	14	84	96	13	83	102	14	88

Nota/ Note :
Rekod telah ditapis mengikut tahun 2019–2021

Records have been filtered by year 2019–2021

Dikemaskini sehingga : 31/12/2021

Updated until: 31/12/2021

Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
 ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.22 : Bilangan lembaga pengarah syarikat yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) mengikut sektor dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 1.22 : Number of board of directors of companies registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM) by sector and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	187,570	50,241	137,329	134,837	35,607	99,230	207,229	55,554	151,675
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	6,953	1,338	5,615	4,744	994	3,750	7,606	1,687	5,919
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2,957	503	2,454	1,963	375	1,588	2,729	524	2,205
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	14,556	3,372	11,184	10,049	2,610	7,439	16,180	4,198	11,982
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>	671	118	553	506	87	419	826	149	677
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>	923	162	761	603	125	478	877	169	708
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	15,259	3,143	12,116	10,610	2,304	8,306	17,153	3,820	13,333
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	54,430	14,551	39,879	36,510	10,133	26,377	53,202	15,091	38,111
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	6,143	1,501	4,642	4,764	1,163	3,601	8,041	2,055	5,986
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	4,650	3,718	932	7,152	2,144	5,008	9,595	2,934	6,661
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	9,659	1,992	7,667	6,974	1,532	5,442	9,639	2,222	7,417

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Jadual 1.22 : Bilangan lembaga pengarah syarikat yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) mengikut sektor dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 1.22 : Number of board of directors of companies registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM) by sector and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Sektor Sector	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	14,253	3,488	10,765	10,549	2,579	7,970	18,562	4,832	13,730
Aktiviti hartanah <i>Real estate activities</i>	12,269	3,142	9,127	7,371	1,889	5,482	12,282	3,210	9,072
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	17,734	4,621	13,113	13,988	3,662	10,326	21,022	5,645	15,377
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	12,704	3,708	8,996	8,410	2,419	5,991	11,902	3,373	8,529
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	1,290	380	910	1,156	330	826	2,099	574	1,525
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	3,329	1,278	2,051	2,442	871	1,571	3,280	1,134	2,146
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work</i>	3,306	1,228	2,078	2,232	873	1,359	3,603	1,385	2,218
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	1,588	370	1,218	1,057	267	790	1,768	487	1,281
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	4,827	1,596	3,231	3,699	1,228	2,471	6,633	2,000	4,633
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of households as employers</i>	65	30	35	56	22	34	33	9	24
Tidak aktif <i>Not active</i>	4	2	2	2	0	2	197	56	141

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia

Source: Companies Commission of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Rekod telah ditapis mengikut tahun 2019–2021

Records have been filtered by year 2019–2021

Dikemaskini sehingga : 31/12/2021

Updated until: 31/12/2021

Jadual 1.23 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah kemiskinan antarabangsa, mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.23 : Percentage of households living below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016 ^r			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	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Johor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kedah	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kelantan	0.11	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.11
Melaka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negeri Sembilan	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pahang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00
Perlis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pulau Pinang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sabah	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.06
Sarawak	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01
Selangor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Terengganu	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.04
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Labuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Putrajaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^r Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

Upload based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

Jadual 1.24 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2020

Table 1.24 : Percentage of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2020

Negeri State	2016 ^f			2019			2020 ^e		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	7.6	8.5	7.4	5.6	5.4	6.0	8.4	n.s	n.s
Johor	6.2	7.5	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	5.9	n.s	n.s
Kedah	14.3	14.4	14.3	8.8	6.4	9.3	12.7	n.s	n.s
Kelantan	19.5	13.8	20.9	12.4	9.1	13.1	21.2	n.s	n.s
Melaka	2.6	4.5	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	6.1	n.s	n.s
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	8.3	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	6.5	n.s	n.s
Pahang	9.2	9.5	9.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	8.8	n.s	n.s
Perak	8.2	9.7	7.8	7.3	4.9	7.9	11.4	n.s	n.s
Perlis	7.2	9.6	6.9	3.9	4.6	3.8	9.9	n.s	n.s
Pulau Pinang	2.2	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.3	n.s	n.s
Sabah	23.9	22.8	24.1	19.5	16.2	20.2	25.3	n.s	n.s
Sarawak	11.9	11.1	12.1	9.0	7.4	9.4	12.9	n.s	n.s
Selangor	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.7	n.s	n.s
Terengganu	6.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	6.3	12.0	n.s	n.s
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	n.s	n.s
W.P. Labuan	6.8	7.7	6.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	5.2	n.s	n.s
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	n.s	n.s

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

^f Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

Upload based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

^e Anggaran berdasarkan daripada Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020

Estimate based on Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020

Jadual 1.25 : Peratusan orang dewasa yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018–2020

Table 1.25 : Percentage of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider by sex, Malaysia, 2018–2020

	(%)		
Jantina <i>Sex</i>	2018	2019	2020
Malaysia	95.5	96.0	95.9
Wanita <i>Women</i>	95.2	96.7	96.5
Lelaki <i>Men</i>	95.8	95.3	95.3

Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

Source: Central Bank of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Golongan dewasa merujuk kepada penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas

Adults refers to population age 15 years old and over



Pendidikan

Education

Pendidikan
EDUCATION

Jadual 2.1 : Statistik perbelanjaan pendidikan, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 2.1 : Statistics on education expenditure, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Indikator Indicator	2019	2020	2021
Perbelanjaan pendidikan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Total expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)</i>	3.96	4.09	4.20
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>	32.66	30.41	30.53

Sumber/ Sources : Bahagian Perangkaan Akaun Negara, DOSM

National Accounts of Gross Domestic, DOSM
Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Ministry of Education, Malaysia
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

PENDIDIKAN
EDUCATION

Jadual 2.2 : Kadar literasi mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.2 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019		2020		2021	
	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64	15–24	15–64
Wanita/ Women	97.0	96.3	97.5	96.8	97.5	96.2
Johor	98.9	97.8	99.1	98.3	99.7	98.4
Kedah	98.5	97.2	97.4	97.2	98.5	97.3
Kelantan	98.8	95.7	98.4	95.5	98.7	95.6
Melaka	99.4	98.6	98.6	98.3	100.0	99.1
Negeri Sembilan	99.6	98.4	99.3	98.4	99.5	97.6
Pahang	99.1	97.2	97.6	96.9	98.5	97.0
Perak	99.3	97.7	99.7	97.7	99.5	97.1
Perlis	99.4	98.2	100.0	98.8	100.0	97.7
Pulau Pinang	98.9	98.7	99.7	99.0	97.8	98.1
Sabah	85.6	87.3	90.0	90.4	87.7	86.2
Sarawak	99.4	94.4	99.3	94.8	99.4	94.9
Selangor	99.3	98.5	99.6	98.9	99.9	98.8
Terengganu	97.9	97.1	97.7	96.7	98.9	97.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.7	99.1	97.5	98.7	98.8	98.0
W.P. Labuan	91.9	93.8	90.0	92.9	94.5	93.0
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Men	96.6	98.2	97.3	97.5	97.2	96.5
Johor	98.3	98.0	96.9	98.2	97.8	97.6
Kedah	98.2	96.2	98.2	98.2	96.8	96.8
Kelantan	97.5	99.2	98.1	96.6	98.4	97.0
Melaka	99.2	98.2	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.4
Negeri Sembilan	96.8	98.0	96.6	98.1	99.6	97.4
Pahang	98.5	98.0	98.9	98.1	98.5	97.1
Perak	99.3	98.4	99.3	98.4	99.2	97.5
Perlis	99.6	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	98.9
Pulau Pinang	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.0	97.6	97.2
Sabah	85.1	89.1	90.3	91.9	88.5	87.4
Sarawak	98.9	97.4	98.9	96.9	99.5	96.8
Selangor	99.5	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.4
Terengganu	97.0	96.8	97.4	97.2	97.4	96.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.9	99.1	99.2	98.9	99.8	97.9
W.P. Labuan	95.6	94.6	99.5	97.5	94.8	94.4
W.P. Putrajaya	98.9	99.8	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

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)

Pendidikan
EDUCATION

Jadual 2.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.3 : Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>	2019				2020			2021		
	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>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000) (%)	15,073.4 100.0	5,871.0 100.0	9,202.4 100.0	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,797.2 100.0	6,168.5 100.0	9,628.7 100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>		442.0 2.9	178.2 3.0	263.8 2.9	358.0 2.4	147.1 2.5	210.8 2.3	550.9 3.5	199.1 3.2	351.8 3.7
Rendah <i>Primary</i>		1,821.2 12.1	600.4 10.2	1,220.9 13.3	1,506.3 10.1	479.9 8.2	1,026.4 11.2	1,352.8 8.6	391.0 6.3	961.8 10.0
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>		8,375.0 55.6	2,926.9 49.9	5,448.0 59.2	8,313.8 55.6	2,898.2 49.7	5,415.6 59.3	8,870.1 56.2	3,141.0 50.9	5,729.1 59.5
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>		4,435.2 29.4	2,165.5 36.9	2,269.7 24.7	4,778.7 32.0	2,302.8 39.5	2,475.9 27.1	5,023.4 31.8	2,437.4 39.5	2,585.9 26.9

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

Jadual 2.4 : Indeks pariti gender, Malaysia, 2019–2021*Table 2.4 : Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2019–2021*

Indeks pariti gender <i>Gender parity index</i>	2019	2020	2021
Peringkat rendah <i>Primary level</i>	0.999	1.001	1.003
Peringkat menengah <i>Secondary level</i>	1.047	1.051	1.042
Peringkat tertiar <i>Tertiary level</i>	1.386	1.405	1.409

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

PENDIDIKAN
EDUCATION

Jadual 2.5 : Bilangan enrolmen peringkat rendah dan menengah di sekolah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.5 : Number of enrolment at primary and secondary level in government & government-aided schools by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019		2020		2021	
	Rendah Primary	Menengah ² Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah ² Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah ² Secondary
MALAYSIA	2,729,259	1,921,135	2,741,995	1,920,485	2,766,234	1,959,787
Wanita/ Women	1,330,007	962,516	1,335,484	959,048	1,346,898	972,095
Johor	161,024	117,891	161,024	117,688	161,241	118,063
Kedah	93,091	71,551	92,895	70,704	92,702	71,380
Kelantan	84,187	56,800	83,601	55,518	83,996	55,989
Melaka	40,810	30,612	41,094	30,528	41,478	30,982
Negeri Sembilan	50,954	40,098	51,250	40,237	52,223	40,726
Pahang	71,636	48,001	72,013	48,071	73,551	48,922
Perak	98,190	79,655	97,444	77,945	97,663	78,245
Perlis	11,452	9,090	11,462	9,007	11,692	9,147
Pulau Pinang	64,169	48,899	63,767	48,542	63,760	48,628
Sabah	137,965	94,616	140,037	95,002	141,384	98,096
Sarawak	118,348	91,421	116,944	91,356	115,678	92,593
Selangor	257,737	178,031	261,057	178,581	265,662	181,289
Terengganu	62,688	47,140	63,554	46,743	64,922	47,810
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	73,179	45,927	74,628	46,245	76,182	47,172
W.P. Labuan	4,577	2,784	4,714	2,881	4,764	3,053
Lelaki/ Men	1,399,252	958,619	1,406,511	961,437	1,419,336	987,692
Johor	170,106	118,598	170,166	119,114	170,636	120,751
Kedah	96,878	68,795	96,275	68,488	96,543	69,836
Kelantan	87,401	55,036	87,073	53,968	87,567	55,084
Melaka	42,824	30,645	43,080	30,851	43,955	31,349
Negeri Sembilan	53,375	40,180	53,946	40,826	55,378	41,900
Pahang	75,044	48,725	75,751	48,937	77,120	50,437
Perak	103,598	79,399	103,170	78,969	103,371	80,497
Perlis	12,198	8,897	12,267	9,008	12,483	9,447
Pulau Pinang	67,406	49,481	66,946	49,178	66,687	49,980
Sabah	146,301	94,793	149,491	95,598	150,804	100,839
Sarawak	126,465	92,445	125,314	92,834	123,695	95,554
Selangor	271,294	176,131	274,429	177,443	279,424	182,415
Terengganu	65,863	45,214	66,654	45,227	67,917	47,168
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	75,683	47,299	76,960	47,904	78,656	49,171
W.P. Labuan	4,816	2,981	4,989	3,092	5,100	3,264

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

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Jadual 2.6 : Bilangan enrolmen pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 2.6 : Number of enrolment at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	1,323,449	737,540	585,909	1,224,098	687,993	536,105	1,207,593	679,622	527,971
Johor	85,664	42,511	43,153	82,065	40,785	41,280	82,983	40,760	42,223
Kedah	59,719	36,019	23,700	61,642	36,996	24,646	62,479	36,972	25,507
Kelantan	30,511	20,590	9,921	34,863	23,588	11,275	36,150	24,305	11,845
Melaka	64,320	34,448	29,872	55,270	29,508	25,762	53,107	27,499	25,608
Negeri Sembilan	48,099	28,804	19,295	45,349	27,486	17,863	46,071	27,848	18,223
Pahang	51,216	28,778	22,438	49,279	27,764	21,515	43,022	24,395	18,627
Perak	90,188	51,022	39,166	87,587	50,251	37,336	92,481	53,333	39,148
Perlis	25,990	13,989	12,001	26,171	13,785	12,386	26,242	13,490	12,752
Pulau Pinang	85,488	46,541	38,947	75,144	40,545	34,599	63,289	35,183	28,106
Sabah	39,867	24,500	15,367	39,031	24,545	14,486	39,850	24,532	15,318
Sarawak	55,032	31,379	23,653	52,433	30,290	22,143	49,190	28,512	20,678
Selangor	366,851	204,289	162,562	356,208	199,439	156,769	395,302	222,816	172,486
Terengganu	40,529	24,435	16,094	41,633	25,341	16,292	42,391	25,635	16,756
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	276,092	148,125	127,967	213,570	115,595	97,975	171,281	92,318	78,963
W.P. Labuan	1,750	1,221	529	1,603	1,066	537	1,628	1,047	581
W.P. Putrajaya	2,133	889	1,244	2,250	1,009	1,241	2,127	977	1,150

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia
Source: Ministry of High Education, Malaysia

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Jadual 2.7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 2.7 : Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019 ^r			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	96.75	98.47	95.14	94.55	96.12	93.07	88.83	90.31	87.45
Johor	103.06	105.33	100.94	100.35	102.53	98.31	93.73	95.10	92.44
Kedah	100.64	102.22	99.16	98.93	100.08	97.84	93.24	94.49	92.06
Kelantan	87.14	89.00	85.39	83.51	85.08	82.01	77.61	79.46	75.86
Melaka	132.86	134.43	131.41	130.48	131.36	129.66	106.53	107.57	105.56
Negeri Sembilan	110.75	113.03	108.64	108.31	110.41	106.36	102.51	103.76	101.34
Pahang	104.65	106.82	102.62	102.71	104.33	101.18	98.96	101.18	96.87
Perak	104.24	105.47	103.10	101.66	102.85	100.54	97.11	99.20	95.18
Perlis	120.20	122.74	117.81	116.48	120.44	112.75	107.74	108.97	106.62
Pulau Pinang	96.47	98.83	94.23	95.43	97.71	93.29	89.92	90.74	89.15
Sabah	84.00	85.60	82.52	84.23	86.19	82.41	82.99	85.01	81.13
Sarawak	99.63	100.78	98.55	97.18	98.23	96.19	93.54	95.00	92.18
Selangor	88.87	90.25	87.56	86.19	87.19	85.24	79.24	80.20	78.34
Terengganu	107.93	109.83	106.14	105.68	108.02	103.53	98.73	100.99	96.62
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	85.05	87.25	82.96	81.48	83.42	79.67	77.03	78.41	75.77
W.P. Labuan	98.74	100.88	96.82	91.69	94.91	88.69	90.66	90.87	90.46

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :
^r **Dikemaskini/ Revised**
¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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Jadual 2.8 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.8 : Gross enrolment rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	98.14	98.09	98.18	98.23	98.25	98.20	98.26	98.43	98.11
Johor	100.48	100.47	100.48	100.20	100.13	100.26	101.32	101.37	101.27
Kedah	95.98	96.13	95.84	99.20	99.28	99.13	98.03	98.31	97.77
Kelantan	83.43	83.81	83.09	82.03	82.25	81.82	82.50	82.68	82.32
Melaka	105.55	105.51	105.58	106.21	106.04	106.37	106.20	106.39	106.01
Negeri Sembilan	105.17	105.29	105.05	105.56	105.13	105.96	108.63	108.36	108.87
Pahang	99.94	99.83	100.04	99.50	99.22	99.78	99.46	99.81	99.14
Perak	97.45	96.86	98.01	97.04	96.41	97.64	97.26	96.86	97.63
Perlis	103.26	101.48	104.91	104.46	103.56	105.29	103.52	103.65	103.40
Pulau Pinang	103.83	103.50	104.14	104.41	104.24	104.56	103.28	103.57	103.01
Sabah	102.57	102.90	102.27	106.33	106.83	105.86	89.77	90.15	89.41
Sarawak	98.10	98.15	98.06	98.32	98.23	98.41	97.10	97.10	97.11
Selangor	94.69	94.16	95.19	95.49	95.64	95.36	102.67	102.74	102.60
Terengganu	95.54	95.38	95.69	95.63	95.05	96.18	94.84	95.10	94.59
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	107.97	109.20	106.81	95.96	96.95	95.03	103.20	104.13	102.33
W.P. Labuan	98.74	100.71	96.92	103.17	106.34	104.68	98.52	99.57	97.57

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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Jadual 2.9 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.9 : Gross enrolment rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	92.52	94.72	90.46	92.37	94.74	90.14	92.47	94.45	90.61
Johor	94.89	96.95	92.96	95.42	97.45	93.52	95.82	97.44	94.30
Kedah	95.90	97.17	94.69	92.16	95.15	89.33	93.29	95.93	90.78
Kelantan	85.43	87.72	83.27	83.20	87.08	79.53	84.34	87.91	80.96
Melaka	105.06	103.83	106.22	103.68	103.90	103.47	102.97	103.62	102.35
Negeri Sembilan	107.13	108.90	105.46	107.56	109.43	105.80	109.14	110.32	108.03
Pahang	88.77	91.52	85.75	89.50	91.87	87.26	91.55	93.68	89.56
Perak	94.42	96.05	92.89	94.05	95.45	92.74	96.10	97.00	95.25
Perlis	104.25	105.96	102.58	104.30	105.77	102.89	106.44	107.42	105.50
Pulau Pinang	98.03	99.67	96.50	98.00	100.25	95.90	97.20	99.17	95.37
Sabah	91.23	94.66	88.05	90.94	94.07	88.03	89.05	91.38	86.87
Sarawak	90.53	93.13	88.12	92.55	94.87	90.40	92.64	94.46	90.94
Selangor	86.78	89.50	84.25	87.22	89.61	84.98	85.78	87.90	83.80
Terengganu	93.62	96.44	90.95	91.90	95.10	88.87	93.11	95.68	90.67
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	96.35	97.18	95.13	89.57	91.53	87.74	98.61	99.75	97.53
W.P. Labuan	82.29	82.98	81.65	82.27	83.12	81.50	86.16	86.80	85.55

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

PENDIDIKAN
EDUCATION**Jadual 2.10 : Kadar enrolmen kasar pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 2.10 : Gross enrolment rate at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019		2020		2021	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	50.24	36.26	47.47	33.80	47.51	33.78
Johor	25.86	22.63	24.66	22.02	24.64	22.81
Kedah	34.34	19.82	36.27	21.34	37.38	22.88
Kelantan	21.90	9.94	25.56	11.46	26.86	12.22
Melaka	86.12	66.83	76.05	59.91	71.99	60.40
Negeri Sembilan	56.26	31.84	54.43	30.43	55.58	31.58
Pahang	39.42	26.09	38.67	25.52	34.65	22.39
Perak	41.89	31.23	41.98	30.45	45.31	32.79
Perlis	131.97	117.66	135.15	125.11	133.56	130.12
Pulau Pinang	59.98	50.38	53.92	46.32	47.93	38.45
Sabah	11.14	6.31	11.36	6.07	11.76	6.64
Sarawak	24.31	16.17	23.55	15.37	22.22	14.41
Selangor	82.28	59.07	81.20	57.68	90.47	63.32
Terengganu	40.66	25.75	42.09	26.19	42.58	26.81
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	216.59	183.54	168.99	139.74	130.30	116.78
W.P. Labuan	29.07	14.30	26.00	14.51	24.93	15.29

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of High Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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

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Jadual 2.11 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.11 : Gross intake rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	94.59	94.62	94.56	97.04	97.55	96.60	95.98	96.47	95.51
Johor	98.02	98.75	97.34	100.05	100.63	99.50	99.79	100.51	99.13
Kedah	92.58	93.25	91.96	98.54	99.38	97.76	95.68	95.82	95.55
Kelantan	78.67	79.62	77.79	77.35	77.33	77.37	77.16	77.54	76.80
Melaka	102.62	102.91	102.34	103.51	104.62	102.47	104.84	105.19	104.53
Negeri Sembilan	103.71	104.29	103.17	104.99	105.48	104.53	106.60	106.54	106.66
Pahang	96.11	96.98	95.27	97.32	98.33	96.40	96.44	96.98	95.93
Perak	93.37	93.07	93.66	97.26	96.45	98.02	95.94	96.14	95.75
Perlis	102.14	101.75	102.50	102.17	101.45	102.83	99.42	100.41	98.47
Pulau Pinang	99.98	99.40	100.53	104.37	104.86	103.91	101.99	103.05	101.00
Sabah	95.09	95.48	94.73	99.20	99.94	98.52	85.12	85.71	84.57
Sarawak	96.35	96.73	95.99	96.36	96.52	96.21	94.30	94.23	94.38
Selangor	93.69	91.96	95.29	95.61	96.30	94.97	101.69	102.01	101.38
Terengganu	90.50	90.56	90.44	92.91	92.90	92.93	91.97	92.88	91.14
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	98.26	99.25	97.34	102.83	104.80	100.95	102.45	103.99	101.00
W.P. Labuan	98.40	101.81	95.35	131.94	131.06	132.69	99.46	100.99	98.00

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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Jadual 2.12 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 2.12 : Gross intake rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	95.60	96.81	94.46	92.55	94.53	90.69	92.93	94.57	91.39
Johor	100.06	100.79	99.39	96.39	98.06	94.82	95.48	96.79	94.26
Kedah	95.78	97.82	93.87	93.24	95.62	90.98	92.61	94.77	90.57
Kelantan	84.91	88.05	81.97	83.76	87.28	80.43	83.75	86.90	80.80
Melaka	104.36	103.38	105.31	99.23	101.42	97.19	99.55	101.25	97.90
Negeri Sembilan	111.49	111.23	111.74	107.31	108.69	106.02	109.71	110.48	108.97
Pahang	93.35	95.23	91.61	92.37	94.43	90.40	93.00	95.37	90.79
Perak	98.97	98.36	99.55	95.89	96.54	95.29	96.07	97.20	95.00
Perlis	104.22	105.81	102.73	102.92	104.15	101.75	105.84	107.11	104.67
Pulau Pinang	101.72	102.47	101.03	98.13	100.15	96.24	98.98	100.43	97.63
Sabah	96.39	98.34	94.58	89.81	91.82	87.91	89.76	91.25	88.40
Sarawak	97.83	97.61	98.03	94.49	95.62	93.43	96.37	96.49	96.25
Selangor	87.46	88.97	86.05	85.39	87.79	83.14	85.71	87.33	84.19
Terengganu	92.36	95.69	89.13	92.59	95.04	90.29	92.37	95.32	89.63
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	103.22	105.19	102.99	99.83	101.60	98.16	102.54	104.64	100.57
W.P. Labuan	90.69	94.16	87.44	82.13	84.77	79.73	90.00	91.49	88.53

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia
Nota/ Note :
¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**
Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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Jadual 2.13 : Kadar peralihan dan kadar tamat pendidikan di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.13 : Transition rate and education completion rate in government and government-aided schools, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Indikator Indicator	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men

Kadar Peralihan/ Transition Rate

Rendah ke Menengah Rendah Primary to Lower Secondary	98.42	98.66	98.19	97.92	98.76	97.12	97.6	98.26	96.96
Menengah Rendah ke Menengah Atas Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary	97.50	97.69	97.31	97.67	98.06	97.28	99.22	99.06	99.39
Menengah Atas ke Lepas Menengah Upper Secondary to Post Secondary	29.18	36.50	21.33	26.68	35.49	17.30	24.9	32.62	16.79

Kadar Tamat Pendidikan¹

Education Completion Rate

Peringkat Rendah Primary Level	97.96	98.71	97.24	98.44	99.28	97.64	98.97	100.52	97.51
Peringkat Menengah Secondary Level	90.78	94.13 ²	87.46 ²	86.55	90.74	82.55	92.17	94.51	89.88

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

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Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	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	403,081	334,459	403,467	284,526	403,660	275,962
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	850	22,608	1,156	16,190	1,286	15,421
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	28,433	37,608	30,265	35,529	33,466	35,775
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	38,024	29,511	37,478	24,073	38,007	23,920
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	146,151	144,317	148,291	123,630	149,465	118,920
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	59,682	15,954	59,937	13,271	58,620	14,146
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	75,923	22,939	74,275	16,457	70,989	14,510
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	8,050	578	7,562	390	7,406	351
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	25,290	37,323	25,640	34,514	26,485	34,077
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	20,678	23,621	18,863	20,472	17,936	18,842

Pendidikan
EDUCATION

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	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	287,024	298,885	283,197	252,908	286,353	241,618
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	725	21,548	711	15,966	781	14,873
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	11,042	6,453	11,804	5,585	12,876	6,025
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	21,507	29,240	23,919	23,845	23,613	22,787
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	68,531	106,138	70,281	91,701	71,095	88,142
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	40,098	38,850	40,858	34,784	41,654	35,731
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	116,483	58,066	108,576	46,186	108,924	39,821
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	6,395	936	6,006	621	6,005	566
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	9,747	12,272	9,787	11,207	10,295	11,314
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	12,496	25,382	11,255	23,013	11,110	22,359

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of High Education, Malaysia

PENDIDIKAN
EDUCATION**Jadual 2.15 : Bilangan staf akademik dan pelajar di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 2.15 : Number of academic staffs and students at higher education institutions by sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jenis institusi pendidikan tinggi <i>Types of higher education institutios</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	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	37,870	737,540	37,401	687,993	40,051	679,622
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	17,657	346,492	17,818	356,956	18,005	359,718
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	4,339	45,018	4,418	39,160	4,449	37,328
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,688	11,571	1,685	7,351	1,681	6,614
Institut Pendidikan Guru¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,305	11,936	1,227	13,244	1,168	15,794
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	14,186	334,459	13,480	284,526	15,916	275,962
Lelaki/ Men	29,746	585,909	28,987	536,105	30,268	527,971
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	13,969	221,133	13,690	227,620	13,563	230,161
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	2,924	51,344	2,955	46,776	2,953	47,228
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,078	14,547	1,095	8,801	1,098	8,964
Institut Pendidikan Guru¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,516	4,505	1,421	5,355	1,302	6,387
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	11,775	298,885	11,247	252,908	12,654	241,618

Sumber/ sources : Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia
Ministry of High Education, Malaysia
Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

¹ Termasuk Pusat Pengajian Bahasa Inggeris
Includes English Language Teaching Centres

PENDIDIKAN
EDUCATION**Jadual 2.16 : Bilangan graduan wanita di institusi pendidikan tinggi dalam bidang sains, kejuruteraan, pembuatan dan pembinaan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021***Table 2.16 : Number of female graduates at higher education institutions in the field of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021*

Negeri State	2019	2020	2021
MALAYSIA	44,856	27,232	35,059
Johor	4,646	3,265	3,616
Kedah	1,541	815	920
Kelantan	1,385	662	661
Melaka	2,493	1,417	1,461
Negeri Sembilan	2,263	1,182	1,480
Pahang	3,638	2,322	2,160
Perak	4,181	2,527	4,723
Perlis	2,512	1,658	2,091
Pulau Pinang	2,947	1,716	2,233
Sabah	1,379	1,059	996
Sarawak	2,827	1,711	1,959
Selangor	9,621	5,983	9,545
Terengganu	1,734	1,446	1,246
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	3,689	1,469	1,968
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia*Source: Ministry of High Education, Malaysia***Nota/ Notes :****¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya***Includes W.P. Putrajaya***Data adalah merangkumi bidang NEC 40-tidak ditakrifkan lagi c ,42-Sains Hayat, 44-Sains Fizikal, 52-Kejuruteraan & perdagangan kejuruteraan, 54- Pembuatan & pemprosesan dan 58-Seni bina & bangunan***Data includes NEC 40-not further defined c ,42-Life Science, 44-Physical Sciences, 52-Engineering & engineering trades, 54- Manufacturing & processing and 58-Architecture & building*

Pendidikan
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Jadual 2.17 : Bilangan staf akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 2.17 : Number of academic staffs at higher education institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	67,616	37,870	29,746	66,388	37,401	28,987	70,319	40,051	30,268
Johor	4,479	2,329	2,150	4,366	2,280	2,086	5,161	2,829	2,332
Kedah	2,812	1,533	1,279	2,752	1,541	1,211	3,265	1,876	1,389
Kelantan	1,399	801	598	1,968	1,139	829	2,449	1,467	982
Melaka	2,922	1,584	1,338	2,642	1,424	1,218	3,350	1,944	1,406
Negeri Sembilan	2,020	1,206	814	2,308	1,424	884	2,761	1,791	970
Pahang	3,166	1,756	1,410	3,148	1,774	1,374	3,308	1,883	1,425
Perak	3,814	2,048	1,766	3,594	1,986	1,608	5,040	2,852	2,188
Perlis	1,539	767	772	1,568	793	775	1,920	1,025	895
Pulau Pinang	4,212	2,315	1,897	3,487	1,903	1,584	4,294	2,376	1,918
Sabah	2,057	1,097	960	1,990	1,065	925	2,316	1,278	1,038
Sarawak	2,644	1,422	1,222	2,729	1,446	1,283	3,107	1,753	1,354
Selangor	22,254	13,154	9,100	25,271	14,680	10,591	21,382	12,158	9,224
Terengganu	2,441	1,335	1,106	2,214	1,248	966	2,824	1,625	1,199
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	11,604	6,391	5,213	8,133	4,588	3,545	8,914	5,076	3,838
W.P. Labuan	137	78	59	107	60	47	110	62	48
W.P. Putrajaya	116	54	62	111	50	61	118	56	62

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia
Source: Ministry of High Education, Malaysia

PENDIDIKAN
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Jadual 2.18 : Ahli Majlis Perwakilan Pelajar di Universiti Awam mengikut universiti dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018–2020

Table 2.18 : Student Council Members in Public University by university and sex, Malaysia, 2018–2020

Universiti University	2018			2019			2020		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	641 (%) 100.0	290 44.2	351 55.8	626 100.0	277 41.5	349 58.5	607 100	252 41.5	355 58.5
Universiti Malaya <i>University of Malaya</i>	40 6.2	15 37.5	25 62.5	40 6.4	11 27.5	29 72.5	52 8.6	6 11.5	46 88.5
Universiti Sains Malaysia <i>University of Science, Malaysia</i>	29 4.5	13 44.8	16 55.2	44 7.0	17 38.6	27 61.4	43 7.1	22 51.2	21 48.8
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia <i>National University of Malaysia</i>	49 7.6	22 44.9	27 55.1	40 6.4	22 55.0	18 45.0	41 6.8	16 39.0	25 61.0
Universiti Putra Malaysia <i>University of Putra Malaysia</i>	44 6.9	19 43.2	25 56.8	43 6.9	18 41.9	25 58.1	45 7.4	17 37.8	28 62.2
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia <i>University of Technology Malaysia</i>	49 7.6	24 49.0	25 51.0	48 7.7	18 37.5	30 62.5	27 4.4	9 33.3	18 66.7
Universiti Teknologi Mara <i>Mara University of Technology</i>	50 7.8	24 48.0	26 52.0	27 4.3	15 55.6	12 44.4	48 7.9	23 47.9	25 52.1
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	24 3.7	9 37.5	15 62.5	24 3.8	8 33.3	16 66.7	26 4.3	7 26.9	19 73.1
Universiti Utara Malaysia <i>Northen University of Malaysia</i>	38 5.9	15 39.5	23 60.5	39 6.2	18 46.2	21 53.8	18 3.0	9 50.0	9 50.0
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak <i>University of Malaysia, Sarawak</i>	14 2.2	6 42.9	8 57.1	15 2.4	6 40.0	9 60.0	16 2.6	7 43.8	9 56.3
Universiti Malaysia Sabah <i>University of Malaysia, Sabah</i>	32 5.0	15 46.9	17 53.1	32 5.1	18 56.3	14 43.8	32 5.3	18 56.3	14 43.8
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris <i>Sultan Idris Education University</i>	29 4.5	13 44.8	16 55.2	29 4.6	12 41.4	17 58.6	27 4.4	13 48.1	14 51.9
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia <i>Islamic Science University of Malaysia</i>	27 4.2	12 44.4	15 55.6	27 4.3	12 44.4	15 55.6	26 4.3	11 42.3	15 57.7
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu <i>University of Malaysia, Terengganu</i>	24 3.7	17 70.8	7 29.2	24 3.8	13 54.2	11 45.8	15 2.5	8 53.3	7 46.7
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia <i>Tun Hussein Onn University of Malaysia</i>	32 5.0	14 43.8	18 56.3	33 5.3	12 36.4	21 63.6	33 5.4	12 36.4	21 63.6
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka <i>Technical University of Malaysia, Melaka</i>	31 4.8	14 45.2	17 54.8	34 5.4	14 41.2	20 58.8	32 5.3	17 53.1	15 46.9
Universiti Malaysia Pahang <i>University of Malaysia, Pahang</i>	27 4.2	15 55.6	12 44.4	27 4.3	11 40.7	16 59.3	36 5.9	15 41.7	21 58.3
Universiti Malaysia Perlis <i>University of Malaysia, Perlis</i>	33 5.1	17 51.5	16 48.5	28 4.5	15 53.6	13 46.4	30 4.9	17 56.7	13 43.3
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin <i>Sultan Zainal Abidin University</i>	30 4.7	15 50.0	15 50.0	30 4.8	18 60.0	12 40.0	18 3.0	6 33.3	12 66.7
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan <i>University of Malaysia, Kelantan</i>	21 3.3	6 28.6	15 71.4	24 3.8	11 45.8	13 54.2	24 4.0	9 37.5	15 62.5
Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia <i>National Defence University of Malaysia</i>	18 2.8	5 27.8	13 72.2	18 2.9	8 44.4	10 55.6	18 3.0	10 55.6	8 44.4

Sumber: Unit Ehwat Pelajar di Universiti Awam

Source: Student Affairs Unit of Public University



Kesihatan & Perkhidmatan Berkaitan

Health & Related Services

Jadual 3.1 : Statistik akaun kesihatan kebangsaan, Malaysia, 2018–2020
Table 3.1 : Statistics on national health account, Malaysia, 2018–2020

				(%)
Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2018	2019	2020	
Perbelanjaan kesihatan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Total health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.2	4.3	4.7	
Perbelanjaan sektor kesihatan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan kesihatan) <i>Total health expenditure on public sector (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	51.9	53.3	54.6	
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>	7.6	7.9	8.7	

Sumber: Seksyen MNHA, Bahagian Perancangan, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: MNHA Section, Planning Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia
Nota/ Note :
Data adalah sehingga 31 Disember 2020
Data as at 31 December 2020

Jadual 3.2 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.2 : Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019 ^r			2020 ^r			2021		
	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>
MALAYSIA	8.1	7.5	8.7	7.3	6.7	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.7
Johor	7.8	7.4	8.3	7.2	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.6	8.4
Kedah	8.1	7.1	9.0	6.4	5.8	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.5
Kelantan	9.1	8.0	10.2	7.3	6.4	8.1	8.2	7.0	9.3
Melaka	7.7	6.5	8.8	7.9	6.8	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.4
Negeri Sembilan	9.2	9.3	9.0	7.5	7.0	7.9	7.5	8.1	6.9
Pahang	9.2	8.6	9.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.3
Perak	8.9	8.4	9.4	7.8	6.8	8.7	7.1	6.7	7.6
Perlis	7.4	6.3	8.4	10.5	9.5	11.4	9.6	11.4	7.9
Pulau Pinang	6.5	5.4	7.5	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.5	6.8
Sabah	9.7	9.0	10.4	12.3	11.6	12.9	12.0	11.9	12.1
Sarawak	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	6.2	8.2	6.2	6.0	6.5
Selangor	7.5	7.1	7.8	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.8
Terengganu	8.2	7.2	9.2	6.9	6.2	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.0	5.0	7.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	6.2	5.5	6.8
W.P. Labuan	10.7	8.7	12.6	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.9	3.9	15.9
W.P. Putrajaya	9.5	10.9	8.3	7.5	9.3	5.6	6.2	4.9	7.3

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

^r Dikemaskini/ Updated

Jadual 3.3 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.3 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021
MALAYSIA	21.0	24.8	68.2
Johor	19.9	19.3	64
Kedah	17.4	3.0	81.7
Kelantan	24.4	35.8	74.8
Melaka	-	21.7	75.8
Negeri Sembilan	51.5	40.9	83.4
Pahang	19.3	23.7	20.4
Perak	21.2	19.0	64.9
Perlis	49.3	24.4	-
Pulau Pinang	29.7	35.6	107.7
Sabah	26.4	36.3	67.3
Sarawak	16.4	19.7	38.4
Selangor	17.2	24.6	88.8
Terengganu	18.5	22.1	30.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	20.9	30.2	57
W.P. Labuan	-	58.3	328.5
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	47.5

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

^r **Dikemaskini/ Updated**

Jadual 3.4 : Statistik kesihatan ibu bersalin, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.4 : Statistics on maternal health, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2019	2020	2021 ^P
Liputan ibu mengandung (Lawatan pertama) <i>Antenatal care coverage (First visit)</i>	Bil./ Num. (%)		
Bilangan/ Number	535,435	501,220	477,674
Peratus/ Per cent	99.5	96.4	95.4
Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi Tetanus Toxoid <i>Coverage of antenatal mothers received Tetanus Toxoid</i>			
Bilangan/ Number	457,733	437,716	418,761
Peratus/ Per cent	85.1	89.7	89.1
Jumlah kelahiran yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>The number of births registered with the Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	440,494	434,780	413,954
Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (Kerajaan dan swasta) <i>Total deliveries attended by trained personnel (Government and private)</i>	438,851 99.6	433,179 99.6	412,335 99.6
(a) Kerajaan/ Government			
Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	388,106 88.1	382,081 87.9	353,238 85.3
Kemudahan kesihatan awam <i>Public health facility</i>	2,769 0.6	2,484 0.6	2,178 0.5
(b) Swasta/ Private			
Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	46,557 10.6	47,334 10.9	55,509 13.4
Rumah bersalin swasta <i>Private maternity home</i>	1,419 0.3	1,280 0.3	1,410 0.3

Sumber: Pusat Informatik Kesihatan, KKM

Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

Nota/ Note :
^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN
HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

Jadual 3.5 : Statistik individu yang menghadapi AIDS dan HIV mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.5 : Statistics on individuals with AIDS and HIV by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	4,686	512	4,174	4,184	447	3,737	3,638	372	3,266
AIDS	1,122	118	1,004	1,038	116	922	878	93	785
Johor	111	21	90	210	27	183	190	18	172
Kedah	54	4	50	48	3	45	35	5	30
Kelantan	80	12	68	48	7	41	27	4	23
Melaka	71	7	64	66	6	60	59	4	55
Negeri Sembilan	31	3	28	21	3	18	22	2	20
Pahang	64	13	51	42	5	37	46	12	34
Perak	66	3	63	91	11	80	96	10	86
Perlis	15	0	15	9	0	9	9	2	7
Pulau Pinang	40	3	37	15	2	13	14	2	12
Sabah	92	10	82	87	7	80	55	3	52
Sarawak	125	10	115	125	20	105	96	11	85
Selangor	141	17	124	120	12	108	115	9	106
Terengganu	30	2	28	34	2	32	21	2	19
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	194	13	181	119	11	108	91	9	82
W.P. Labuan	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
W.P. Putrajaya	4	0	4	2	0	2	2	2	0
HIV	3,564	394	3,170	3,146	331	2,815	2,760	279	2,481
Johor	338	44	294	223	9	214	165	11	154
Kedah	177	27	150	146	20	126	118	8	110
Kelantan	107	25	82	90	11	79	82	14	68
Melaka	114	9	105	70	7	63	87	12	75
Negeri Sembilan	126	12	114	113	13	100	94	14	80
Pahang	109	19	90	137	24	113	145	27	118
Perak	163	16	147	158	15	143	116	8	108
Perlis	17	2	15	12	0	12	15	1	14
Pulau Pinang	290	46	244	303	36	267	237	27	210
Sabah	223	23	200	187	23	164	200	22	178
Sarawak	290	30	260	244	28	216	236	22	214
Selangor	1,082	93	989	966	104	862	842	75	767
Terengganu	65	6	59	70	11	59	84	9	75
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	431	38	393	404	24	380	311	26	285
W.P. Labuan	15	3	12	8	4	4	15	2	13
W.P. Putrajaya	17	1	16	15	2	13	13	1	12

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN
HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES**Jadual 3.6 : Statistik individu yang mempunyai akses kepada ubat antiretroviral mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 3.6 : Statistics on individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Indikator Indicator	2019				2020				2021			
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Kanak- kanak Children (<15)	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Kanak- kanak Children (<15)	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women (15+)	Lelaki Men (15+)	Kanak- kanak Children (<15)
Bilangan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan Number of people living with HIV received treatment	44,168	10,679	33,188	301	46,931	10,873	35,798	260	44,916	10,084	34,569	263
Anggaran bilangan pengidap HIV layak untuk rawatan¹ Estimated number of people living with HIV eligible for treatment	77,903	11,233	66,369	301	80,428	11,457	68,656	315	67,822	10,496	57,008	318
Peratus yang mendapat rawatan (%) Per cent of people received treatment	57	95	50	100	58	95	52	83	66	96	61	83

Sumber: Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

Nota/ Note :

¹ 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, 2019–2021

Table 3.7 : Life expectancy by age and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Umur Age	2019		2020		2021 ^P	
	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
0	77.4	72.5	77.2	72.5	77.0	72.3
1	76.9	72.0	76.7	72.0	76.4	71.7
5	73.0	68.1	72.8	68.1	72.5	67.8
10	68.1	63.2	67.9	63.2	67.5	62.9
15	63.1	58.3	62.9	58.3	62.6	57.9
20	58.2	53.5	58.0	53.5	57.7	53.1
25	53.3	48.8	53.1	48.7	52.8	48.3
30	48.4	44.0	48.2	43.9	47.9	43.6
35	43.6	39.3	43.4	39.2	43.1	38.9
40	38.8	34.7	38.6	34.6	38.3	34.3
45	34.2	30.3	33.9	30.1	33.7	29.8
50	29.6	26.0	29.4	25.8	29.2	25.6
55	25.2	22.1	25.0	21.9	24.9	21.7
60	21.1	18.3	20.9	18.2	20.8	18.0
65	17.2	14.9	17.0	14.8	16.9	14.7
70	13.5	11.7	13.3	11.5	13.3	11.5
75	10.0	8.7	9.8	8.6	9.9	8.6
80+	7.1	6.1	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.0

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, 2020–2022, DOSM

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, 2020–2022, 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, 2019–2021

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

		(%)
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>	3.3
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.7
	3. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	1.7
	4. <i>Leukaemia</i>	1.6
	5. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	0.8
15–64	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	9.9
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	9.2
	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>	10.5
	4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2.9
	5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	2.4
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	3.7
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	3.7
	3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.2
	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>	15.4
	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>	3.3

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2020
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.6
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.2
	3. <i>Leukaemia</i>	2.0
	4. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	1.4
	5. <i>Diseases of the liver</i>	0.9
15–64	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	10.6
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	8.6
	3. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	8.5
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	7.3
	5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2.5
65+	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	16.1
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	14.3
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	11.2
	4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2.7
	5. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	2.2
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. <i>Transport accidents</i>	3.4
	2. <i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	2.9
	3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	2.7
	4. <i>Leukaemia</i>	2.0
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central</i>	1.3
15–64	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	20.9
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	8.3
	3. <i>Transport accidents</i>	6.9
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.9
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	2.5
65+	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	18.7
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	14.8
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9.0
	4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	3.3
	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, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

		(%)
Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2021
Wanita/ Women		
0–14	1. COVID-19 infection (due to)	2.3
	2. Pneumonia	2.1
	3. Leukaemia	2.0
	4. Transport accidents	1.4
	5. Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central	1.1
15–64	1. COVID-19 infection (due to)	25.6
	2. Pneumonia	9.7
	3. Ischaemic heart diseases	8.0
	4. Cerebrovascular diseases	5.2
	5. Malignant neoplasm of breast	5.0
65+	1. COVID-19 infection (due to)	17.9
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	13.5
	3. Pneumonia	13.4
	4. Cerebrovascular diseases	8.6
	5. Diabetes mellitus	2.6
Lelaki/ Men		
0–14	1. Transport accidents	3.5
	2. COVID-19 infection (due to)	2.5
	3. Pneumonia	2.4
	4. Leukaemia	2.1
	5. Accidental drowning and submersion	1.2
15–64	1. COVID-19 infection (due to)	20.4
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	16.3
	3. Pneumonia	8.8
	4. Cerebrovascular diseases	5.4
	5. Transport accidents	4.7
65+	1. COVID-19 infection (due to)	18.3
	2. Ischaemic heart diseases	15.7
	3. Pneumonia	13.6
	4. Cerebrovascular diseases	7.2
	5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2.5

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN
HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

Jadual 3.11 : Bilangan penerima baharu perancang keluarga mengikut kaedah dan agensi, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.11 : Number of new family planning acceptors by method and agency, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Kaedah Method	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	PIK	LPPKN	Jumlah Total	PIK	LPPKN	Jumlah Total	PIK ^P	LPPKN
Jumlah Total	128,698	126,086	2,612	123,194	120,437	2,757	118,813	116,435	2,378
Pil Pill	53,177	52,786	391	49,747	49,492	255	45,443	45,270	173
Alat Kontraseptif Intrauterin Intra-Uterine Contraceptive (IUCD)	5,486	5,190	296	4,857	4,530	327	5,435	5,055	380
Kondom Condom	9,147	8,734	413	8,238	8,066	172	7,218	7,129	89
Suntikan Injection	54,955	54,733	222	54,400	54,106	294	54,697	54,512	185
Lain-lain Other	5,933	4,643	1,290	5,952	4,243	1,709	6,020	4,469	1,551

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/ Note :

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN
HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

Jadual 3.12 : Prevalens obesiti orang dewasa mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2011, 2015 dan 2019

Table 3.12 : Prevalence of obesity of adults by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2011, 2015 and 2019

Negeri State	2011				2015				2019			
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	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	12.6	22.7	21.2	13.4
Wanita/ Women	10.7	18.6	22.3	13.1	12.3	22.3	24.5	17.3	14.9	27.6	28.3	17.1
Johor	11.2	18.3	23.4	11.3	15.2	21.9	23.5	18.0	12.5	22.2	35.4	22.5
Kedah	18.3	20.7	25.3	12.4	9.3	32.5	23.7	13.4	17.3	35.1	38.6	8.3
Kelantan	11.8	21.7	23.0	11.0	14.7	28.4	26.4	12.6	18.3	34.8	22.4	13.6
Melaka	5.4	17.6	24.9	20.6	21.9	25.8	34.0	12.3	17.6	36.0	34.7	31.1
Negeri Sembilan	9.5	15.8	28.6	8.5	14.4	29.3	29.8	21.8	20.2	26.0	35.2	30.0
Pahang	15.3	22.8	20.8	9.6	18.8	23.2	29.8	21.5	6.9	24.9	27.0	18.6
Perak	8.7	24.8	20.0	9.9	7.8	18.0	31.2	20.5	39.0	20.1	32.8	18.6
Perlis	18.7	32.7	31.9	8.3	32.1	27.7	23.9	12.3	20.8	38.8	29.4	5.5
Pulau Pinang	4.0	11.9	22.0	13.6	0.7	15.3	19.3	16.8	0.7	24.9	15.8	14.8
Sabah ¹	7.2	15.0	16.4	8.1	5.5	20.0	18.2	13.3	6.4	26.9	27.7	15.2
Sarawak	8.3	18.4	15.9	13.8	14.1	25.9	25.0	7.1	21.9	25.2	21.0	8.6
Selangor	13.8	18.9	26.0	19.2	16.5	22.5	20.6	23.9	9.8	31.7	27.1	14.7
Terengganu	14.8	17.6	23.6	8.0	11.9	26.7	28.3	23.1	17.1	17.0	34.7	27.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.5	18.8	18.4	18.3	9.5	13.5	26.3	19.0	15.5	26.9	20.7	20.5
W.P. Putrajaya	9.1	12.3	43.7	16.2	22.2	27.1	27.9	0.0	17.9	24.2	34.3	0.0
Lelaki/ Men	10.6	14.0	13.5	6.5	11.7	16.3	16.8	8.1	10.7	18.5	14.0	9.4
Johor	10.1	15.1	16.7	8.8	10.5	17.1	17.9	12.0	12.4	24.5	13.0	20.4
Kedah	2.8	14.5	8.5	5.1	17.0	19.2	16.6	13.8	15.2	16.2	15.5	2.0
Kelantan	12.0	13.4	15.5	3.4	6.8	10.3	12.9	3.8	24.8	19.0	20.6	4.5
Melaka	22.8	17.5	15.5	14.7	25.8	19.7	11.7	6.7	4.0	25.2	10.7	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	14.6	14.5	12.6	15.1	13.1	24.7	23.7	15.6	10.0	20.3	17.9	17.7
Pahang	9.8	11.8	15.0	0.0	13.6	12.6	23.6	12.3	14.9	16.5	7.8	5.6
Perak	15.1	16.5	11.7	1.9	9.7	17.9	16.3	7.9	17.6	21.3	11.1	6.4
Perlis	11.7	24.7	10.3	13.6	16.5	20.2	20.6	7.7	13.2	33.4	24.6	19.1
Pulau Pinang	13.9	12.9	11.1	3.9	8.1	17.4	11.3	8.3	3.0	31.0	18.4	6.0
Sabah ¹	7.4	7.8	12.4	5.5	8.1	11.3	14.4	5.0	2.9	12.2	13.3	0.1
Sarawak	14.4	9.4	18.7	4.8	15.6	16.9	17.0	4.6	20.4	17.8	15.1	13.2
Selangor	10.1	17.5	14.7	7.1	12.2	18.5	18.0	6.9	7.4	16.1	11.2	12.6
Terengganu	7.6	13.1	9.9	4.5	12.9	14.6	16.0	9.8	6.9	14.9	20.7	4.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.7	14.4	8.9	12.4	10.1	14.2	15.9	0.0	4.1	17.7	15.3	14.6
W.P. Putrajaya	6.1	13.1	20.4	0.0	18.5	23.3	33.3	33.3	31.7	25.9	24.5	20.0

(%)

Nota/ Note:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Labuan

Includes W.P. Labuan

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, KKM

Source: Public Health Institute, MOH

Jadual 3.13 : Bilangan ibu tunggal berdaftar dengan Jabatan Pembangunan Wanita (JPW) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Table 3.13 : Number of single mothers registered with Department of Women's Development by state, Malaysia, 2016–2018

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016	2017	2018
MALAYSIA	1,126	793	121
Johor	415	34	9
Kedah	26	8	22
Kelantan	17	9	2
Melaka	64	227	3
Negeri Sembilan	38	10	13
Pahang	45	12	12
Perak	53	15	11
Perlis	0	1	0
Pulau Pinang	49	12	4
Sabah	40	12	11
Sarawak	75	24	12
Selangor	191	91	15
Terengganu	17	7	0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	81	321	7
W.P. Labuan	2	1	0
W.P. Putrajaya	13	9	0

Sumber: MyWanita Portal, JPW

Source: MyWanita Portal, JPW

Nota/ Note :

Statistik ibu tunggal yang berdaftar di JPW tidak menggambarkan keseluruhan ibu tunggal di Malaysia

The statistics of single mothers registered in JPW do not reflect the total number of single mothers in Malaysia

Jadual 3.14 : Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.14 : Number of live births by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	487,957	235,467	252,490	470,195	226,578	243,617	439,744	212,848	226,896
Johor	60,098	29,110	30,988	56,820	27,486	29,334	49,990	24,282	25,708
Kedah	34,414	16,621	17,793	33,790	16,295	17,495	33,040	16,008	17,032
Kelantan	36,738	17,684	19,054	36,220	17,509	18,711	34,764	16,896	17,868
Melaka	14,086	6,711	7,375	13,841	6,710	7,131	13,192	6,380	6,812
Negeri Sembilan	17,402	8,376	9,026	17,094	8,229	8,865	16,777	8,054	8,723
Pahang	25,776	12,567	13,209	25,279	12,282	12,997	24,507	11,883	12,624
Perak	32,893	15,886	17,007	31,533	15,090	16,443	30,816	15,058	15,758
Perlis	4,044	1,902	2,142	4,098	1,994	2,104	4,076	1,928	2,148
Pulau Pinang	20,146	9,694	10,452	19,610	9,437	10,173	18,571	9,061	9,510
Sabah	52,686	25,271	27,415	49,210	23,464	25,746	41,608	20,064	21,544
Sarawak	36,438	17,524	18,914	35,350	16,972	18,378	31,274	15,212	16,062
Selangor	95,211	46,247	48,964	93,257	45,098	48,159	90,118	43,480	46,638
Terengganu	27,010	12,959	14,051	27,154	13,046	14,108	26,337	12,705	13,632
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	27,036	13,012	14,024	23,087	11,034	12,053	21,046	10,054	10,992
W.P. Labuan	1,665	800	865	1,710	863	847	1,522	767	755
W.P. Putrajaya	2,314	1,103	1,211	2,142	1,069	1,073	2,106	1,016	1,090

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Jadual 3.15 : Prevalens anemia dalam kalangan wanita usia reproduksi (berumur 15–49 tahun) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2021

Table 3.15 : Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproduction age (aged 15–49 years) by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2021

Negeri State	2019	2021
MALAYSIA	34.8	29.9
Johor	36.7	28.8
Kedah	34.0	25.0
Kelantan	28.9	29.8
Melaka	38.0	32.9
Negeri Sembilan	40.2	37.8
Pahang	25.8	18.1
Perak	37.2	33.0
Perlis	32.3	28.1
Pulau Pinang	38.6	38.1
Sabah	35.1	36.6
Sarawak	25.3	30.8
Selangor	38.0	27.5
Terengganu	33.8	24.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.5	25.2
W.P. Labuan	22.5	36.5
W.P. Putrajaya	28.6	27.8

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia



Kehidupan Umum & Membuat Keputusan

Public Life & Decision Making

Jadual 4.1 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 4.1 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Perkara <i>Item</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	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>	18.0	82.0	13.8	86.2	18.2	81.8
Dewan Rakyat <i>House of Representatives</i>	14.4	85.6	14.9	84.2	14.9	84.2
Menteri Kabinet <i>Cabinet Minister</i>	14.3	85.7	15.6	84.4	15.6	84.4
Timbalan Menteri <i>Deputy Minister</i>	19.2	80.8	10.5	89.5	10.5	89.5

Nota/ Note :
Terdapat 0.9 peratus kekosongan di Dewan Rakyat pada 2020
There was 0.9 per cent vacancy in House of Representatives in 2020
Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia
Source: Parliament of Malaysia

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.2 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Badan Kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 4.2 : Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2019			2020			2021		
		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. (%)	129 100.0	42 32.6	87 67.4	137 100.0	46 33.6	91 66.4	137 100.0	47 34.3	90 65.7
Ketua Hakim Negara <i>Chief Justice of Malaysia</i>		1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0
Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>		1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	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	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	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 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia</i>		9 7.0	4 44.4	5 55.6	10 7.3	6 60.0	4 40.0	10 7.3	6 60.0	4 40.0
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>		24 18.6	11 45.8	13 54.2	26 19.0	8 30.8	18 69.2	28 20.4	9 32.1	19 67.9
Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judges of the High Courts</i>		59 45.7	17 28.8	42 71.2	58 42.3	18 31.0	40 69.0	50 36.5	14 28.0	36 72.0
Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts</i>		33 25.6	8 24.2	25 75.8	39 28.5	12 30.8	27 69.2	45 32.8	16 35.6	29 64.4

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.3 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 4.3 : Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jawatan Position		2019			2020			2021		
		Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	202	27	175	204	29	175	201	31	170.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	15.4	84.6
Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie		1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
<i>Director General/ Syarie Chief Justice</i>		0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syarie		6	0	6	6	0	6	5	0	5
<i>Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie</i>		3.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri		12	0	12	13	0	13	13	0	13
<i>State Syarie Chief Judge</i>		5.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	6.5	0.0	100.0
Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri		15	5	10	14	3	11	13	2	11
<i>Chief Register of the State Syariah Court</i>		7.4	33.3	66.7	6.9	21.4	78.6	6.5	15.4	84.6
Hakim Syarie		168	22	146	170	26	144	169	29	140
<i>Syarie Judge</i>		83.2	13.0	87.0	83.3	15.3	84.7	84.1	17.2	82.8

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

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.4 : Bilangan Ketua Setiausaha, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha dan Ketua Pengarah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 4.4 : Number of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Director General by position and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jawatan Position		2019			2020			2021		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	224 100.0	42 18.8	182 81.3	245 100.0	42 17.1	203 82.9	265 100.0	42 15.8	223 84.2
Ketua Setiausaha Negara Chief Secretary to the Government		1 0.4	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		27 12.1	7 ¹ 25.9	20 ¹ 74.1	26 10.6	6 23.1	20 76.9	24 9.1	5 20.8	19 79.2
Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Deputy Secretary General		60 26.8	16 ² 26.7	44 ² 73.3	60 24.5	15 25.0	45 75.0	60 22.6	16 26.7	44 73.3
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah, Pengarah dan Pengurus Besar Badan-Badan Berkanun Director General, Director and General Manager of Statutory Bodies		40 17.9	6 15.0	34 85.0	59 24.1	5 8.5	54 91.5	73 27.5	5 6.8	68 93.2
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Persekutuan Director General of Federal Departments		96 42.9	13 13.5	83 86.5	99 40.4	16 16.2	83 83.8	111 41.9	16 14.4	95 85.6

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

Nota/ Notes :

¹ 2019 : Termasuk 3 Ketua Pengarah (EPU, ICU dan MAMPU) selaras dengan Warta Kerajaan P.U (B) 140 - 6 Mac 2017
2019 : Includes 3 Directors General (EPU, ICU and MAMPU) in accordance with Government Gazette P.U (B) 140 - 6 March 2017

¹ 2019 : Termasuk TKSUK JPM
2019 : Includes TKSUK JPM

² 2019 : tidak termasuk TKSUK JPM
2019 : Excludes TKSUK JPM

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.5 : Bilangan pembuat keputusan di sektor pendidikan mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 4.5 : Number of decision makers in education sector by position and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jawatan <i>Position</i>		2019			2020			2021		
		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. (%)	10,033 100.0	3,867 38.5	6,166 61.5	10,007 100.0	3,908 39.1	6,099 60.9	10,001 100.0	3,940 39.4	6,061 60.6
Guru Besar Sekolah Rendah <i>Primary School Head Master</i>		7,689 76.6	3,079 40.0	4,610 60.0	7,693 76.9	3,117 40.5	4,576 59.5	7,693 76.9	3,124 40.6	4,569 59.4
Pengetua Sekolah Menengah <i>Secondary School Principal</i>		2,344 23.4	788 33.6	1,556 66.4	2,247 22.5	771 34.3	1,476 65.7	2,308 23.1	816 35.4	1,492 64.6
Pengetua Sekolah Berasrama Penuh <i>Residential School Principal</i>		69 0.7	20 29.0	49 71.0	67 0.7	20 29.9	47 70.1	68 0.7	22 32.4	46 67.6

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING**Jadual 4.6 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota polis mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 4.6 : Number and percentage of police personnel by position and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jawatan Position		2019			2020			2021		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	120,767 100.0	15,898 13.2	104,869 86.8	118,106 100.0	15,821 13.4	102,285 86.6	121,357 100.0	16,454 13.6	104,903 86.4
Pegawai Kanan Senior Officers		13,894 11.5	2,896 20.8	10,998 79.2	13,987 11.8	2,990 21.4	10,997 78.6	14,315 11.8	3,152 22.0	11,163 78.0
Pegawai Rendah Polis & Konstabel Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		98,216 81.3	11,970 12.2	86,246 87.8	95,371 80.8	11,850 12.4	83,521 87.6	99,119 81.7	12,323 12.4	86,796 87.6
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan & Konstabel Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		8,657 7.2	1,032 11.9	7,625 88.1	8,748 7.4	981 11.2	7,767 88.8	7,923 6.5	979 12.4	6,944 87.6
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, 2019–2021

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2019	2020	2021
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	15,898	15,821	16,454
Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan Polis <i>Senior Officers</i>	2,896	2,990	3,152
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>	4	4	5
Penolong Kanan Pesuruhjaya Polis (SACP) <i>Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	8	9	6
Penolong Pesuruhjaya Polis (ACP) <i>Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	27	31	33
Penguasa Polis (SUPT) <i>Superintendent of Police</i>	59	68	61
Timbalan Penguasa Polis (DSP) <i>Deputy Superintendent of Police</i>	148	155	168
Penolong Penguasa Polis (ASP) <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>	703	789	817
Inspektor Polis (INSP) <i>Inspector of Police</i>	1,947	1,934	2,062
Inspektor Percubaan Polis (P/INSP) <i>Probationary Inspector of Police</i>	0	0	0

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2019	2020	2021
Pegawai Rendah Polis <i>Rank and File Officers</i>	11,970	11,850	12,323
Sub Inspektor Polis (S/INSP) <i>Sub Inspector of Police</i>	49	93	92
Sarjan Mejar (SJN/M) <i>Police Sergeant Major</i>	167	275	365
Sarjan (SJN) <i>Police Sergeant</i>	1,951	2,264	2,498
Koperal (KPL) <i>Police Corporal</i>	5,565	4,912	4,389
Lans Koperal (L/KPL)/ Konstabel (KONST) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable</i>	4,238	4,306	4,979
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan <i>Rank and File Officers Support</i>	1,032	981	979
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>	1	1	2
Sarjan Sokongan (SJN/S) <i>Police Sergeant Support</i>	8	9	22
Koperal Sokongan (KPL/S) <i>Police Corporal Support</i>	309	310	294
Lans Koperal Sokongan (L/KPL/S)/ Konstabel Sokongan (KONST/S) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable Support</i>	714	661	661

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.8 : Peratusan pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 4.8 : Percentage of managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johor	8.7	6.6	9.3	9.1	7.1	9.7	12.8	7.9	14.3
Kedah	3.7	2.7	4.0	3.3	2.4	3.6	4.4	2.7	4.9
Kelantan	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.4
Melaka	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.1	1.0	2.5
Pahang	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.0
Perak	6.0	4.5	6.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.6
Perlis	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pulau Pinang	7.4	8.4	7.1	7.2	6.7	7.3	10.4	11.2	10.1
Sabah	8.2	9.0	7.9	8.5	10.7	7.8	6.5	5.1	6.9
Sarawak	5.2	3.5	5.7	5.3	3.7	5.9	5.7	4.1	6.2
Selangor	37.0	43.4	35.1	36.3	37.8	35.8	33.2	45.0	29.4
Terengganu	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.4	1.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10.8	10.4	10.9	10.9	12.7	10.3	9.6	10.6	9.3
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.9 : Bilangan penjawat awam mengikut kumpulan perkhidmatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 4.9 : Number of civil servants by group of services and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jawatan Position		2019			2020			2021		
		Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	1,265,395 100.0	739,093 58.4	526,302 41.6	1,257,404 100.0	736,072 58.5	521,332 41.5	1,258,082 100.0	740,590 58.9	517,492 41.1
Pengurusan Tertinggi (Gred Jusa C dan ke atas)		4,052	1,511	2,541	4,075	1,558	2,517	4,062	1,574	2,488
Top Management (Jusa C and above)		0.3	37.3	62.7	0.3	38.2	61.8	0.3	38.7	61.3
Pengurusan & Profesional (Gred 41–54)		517,761	343,206	174,555	532,020	354,947	177,073	543,691	364,270	179,421
Professional & Management (Grade of 41–54)		40.9	66.3	33.7	42.3	66.7	33.3	43.2	67.0	33.0
Pekerja Sokongan (Gred 1–40)		743,582	394,376	349,206	721,309	379,567	341,742	710,329	374,746	335,583
Support workers (Grade of 1–40)		58.8	53.0	47.0	57.4	52.6	47.4	56.5	52.8	47.2

Nota/ Note :

Data ini tidak termasuk ATM dan PDRM

Data excludes ATM and PDRM

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.10 : Bilangan Ahli Majlis Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 4.10 : Number of Local Authorities Council Members by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	1,795	310	1,485	3,460	618	2,842	3,550	633	2,917
Johor	163	48	115	377	82	295	370	81	289
Kedah	277	47	230	286	51	235	285	51	234
Kelantan	285	30	255	256	32	224	263	33	230
Melaka	91	10	81	88	9	79	95	14	81
Negeri Sembilan	116	21	95	160	32	128	159	34	125
Pahang	-	-	-	181	38	143	267	44	223
Perak	372	63	309	356	64	292	371	65	306
Perlis	23	7	16	23	7	16	23	7	16
Pulau Pinang	48	9	39	48	10	38	48	10	38
Sabah	-	-	-	756	106	650	749	104	645
Sarawak	-	-	-	476	97	379	471	99	372
Selangor	245	58	187	285	71	214	275	73	202
Terengganu	175	17	158	168	19	149	174	18	156
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Local Government Department

Nota/ Note :

Tiada maklumat bagi Wilayah Persekutuan

Not applicable for Wilayah Persekutuan

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN
PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.11 : Bilangan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 4.11 : Number of Members of State Legislative Assembly by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>
MALAYSIA	587	70	517	705	77	628	599	70	529
Johor	56	9	47	56	9	47	55	9	46
Kedah	36	5	31	36	5	31	36	5	31
Kelantan	45	2	43	45	2	43	45	2	43
Melaka	28	2	26	28	2	26	28	5	23
Negeri Sembilan	36	2	34	36	2	34	36	2	34
Pahang	42	5	37	42	5	37	42	5	37
Perak	59	7	52	59	7	52	59	8	51
Perlis	15	4	11	15	4	11	16	4	12
Pulau Pinang	40	6	34	40	6	34	40	6	34
Sabah	60	8	52	102	11	91	72	6	66
Sarawak	82	7	75	158	11	147	82	5	77
Selangor	56	13	43	56	13	43	56	13	43
Terengganu	32	0	32	32	0	32	32	0	32
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :
Tiada maklumat bagi Wilayah Persekutuan

Not applicable for Wilayah Persekutuan



Hak Asasi Wanita & Kanak-Kanak Perempuan

Human Rights Of Women & Girls

Jadual 5.1 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 5.1 : Number of intentional homicide cases by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019		2020		2021	
	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	310	263	253	225	243	233
Johor	35	27	36	35	21	28
Kedah	20	16	13	13	11	10
Kelantan	9	4	13	11	8	7
Melaka	5	6	6	6	4	6
Negeri Sembilan	10	9	8	6	11	13
Pahang	16	16	8	8	11	9
Perak	31	29	22	21	27	24
Perlis	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pulau Pinang	15	13	16	15	13	13
Sabah	28	26	24	21	15	16
Sarawak	27	25	8	8	25	21
Selangor	90	74	69	58	80	70
Terengganu	1	2	3	3	4	4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	22	15	25	18	11	10

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN
HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut jenis kes dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by types of cases and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Jenis kes <i>Type of case</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	9,165	7,522	1,643	8,440	6,624	1,816	10,753	8,252	2,501
Keganasan rumahtangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	5,657	4,162	1,495	5,260	3,616	1,644	7,468	5,131	2,337
Rogol <i>Rape</i>	1,453	1,453	0	1,378	1,378	0	1,360	1,360	0
Sumbang mahram <i>Incest</i>	300	300	0	259	259	0	245	245	0
Cabul <i>Molest</i>	1,079	1,064	15	842	821	21	882	860	22
Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>	304	206	98	249	150	99	230	157	73
Gangguan seksual <i>Sexual harassment</i>	308	287	21	378	354	24	506	446	60
Mengedar/ menunjukkan bahan lucah <i>Distribute/ display pornographic material</i>	64	50	14	74	46	28	62	53	9

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Notes :

Jumlah kes berdasarkan mangsa

Number of cases based on victims

Jadual 5.3 : Bilangan wanita Bukan Islam yang berumur 20–24 tahun dan berkahwin sebelum umur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 5.3 : Number of Non-Muslim women aged 20–24 years old and married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Umur (tahun semasa) Age (current year)	2019	2020	2021
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2,392	2,360	2,169
20	446	450	357
21	443	446	450
22	473	443	446
23	548	473	443
24	482	548	473

Sumber: Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

Source: National Registration Department

Jadual 5.4 : Kadar kelahiran remaja berumur 15–19 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Jadual 5.4 : Birth rate of adolescent aged 15–19 years old by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019	2020	2021
MALAYSIA	8.40	7.80	6.10
Johor	7.20	6.70	5.10
Kedah	7.10	7.10	6.10
Kelantan	8.90	7.10	6.40
Melaka	6.30	3.70	2.80
Negeri Sembilan	6.40	5.90	4.90
Pahang	11.30	10.30	8.50
Perak	5.80	5.20	4.50
Perlis	9.00	4.70	5.00
Pulau Pinang	4.80	5.60	4.20
Sabah	11.30	11.90	8.50
Sarawak	16.30	17.70	14.20
Selangor	5.70	4.90	3.60
Terengganu	6.50	7.00	6.50
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.00	5.70	3.50
W.P. Labuan	12.10	13.00	11.00
W.P. Putrajaya	1.90	2.10	0.30

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, 2019–2021

Table 5.5 : Mortality rate caused by homicide by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.28
Johor	0.19	0.06	0.30	0.07	-	0.14	0.17	-	0.33
Kedah	0.14	0.19	0.09	0.09	-	0.18	0.14	-	0.27
Kelantan	0.11	-	0.21	0.11	-	0.22	0.06	-	0.11
Melaka	0.32	0.43	0.21	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.38
Negeri Sembilan	0.18	0.37	-	0.25	0.17	0.32	0.25	-	0.48
Pahang	0.18	0.13	0.23	0.13	-	0.24	0.19	0.13	0.24
Perak	0.16	0.08	0.24	0.28	0.08	0.46	0.40	0.25	0.53
Perlis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.17	-	0.34	0.23	0.12	0.34
Sabah	0.18	0.11	0.25	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.03	-	0.06
Sarawak	0.11	-	0.21	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.08	-	0.16
Selangor	0.17	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.35
Terengganu	-	-	-	0.26	0.36	0.17	-	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.06	0.12	-	0.55	0.32	0.76	0.20	-	0.38
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Note :

Statistik berdasarkan pelaporan di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

Statistics based on reporting in the National Registration Department

Jadual 5.6 : Sama ada rangka kerja undang-undang disediakan untuk menggalakkan, menguatkuasakan dan memantau kesaksamaan gender tanpa diskriminasi, atau sebaliknya, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2020

Table 5.6 : Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2020

		(%)	
Rangka kerja undang-undang disediakan untuk menggalakkan, menguatkuasakan dan memantau kesaksamaan gender <i>Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality</i>		2018	2020
Kawasan 1 : Kerangka undang-undang dan kehidupan awam yang menyeluruh		33.3	33.3
<i>Area 1 : Overarching legal frameworks and public life</i>			
Kawasan 2 : Keganasan terhadap wanita		75.0	75.0
<i>Area 2 : Violence against women</i>			
Kawasan 3 : Faedah pekerjaan dan ekonomi		30.0	30.0
<i>Area 3 : Employment and economic benefits</i>			
Kawasan 4 : Perkahwinan dan keluarga		63.6	63.6
<i>Area 4 : Marriage and family</i>			

**Sumber: Platform Data Indikator SDG Global
(Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat)**

*Source: Global SDG Indicators Data Platform
(Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development)*



Perlindungan Sosial (Fokus Khas : Penuaan Penduduk)

*Social Protection
(Special Focus : Population Ageing)*

PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS : PENUAAN PENDUDUK)
 SOCIAL PROTECTION (SPECIAL FOCUS : POPULATION AGEING)

Jadual 6.1 : Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 6.1 : Population aged 60 years and above by state and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	('000)								
	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	3,361.4	1,718.4	1,643.1	3,343.3	1,699.8	1,643.5	3,498.8	1,780.1	1,718.7
Johor	412.9	207.5	205.3	401.8	200.0	201.8	419.9	209.6	210.3
Kedah	262.4	140.9	121.5	257.3	136.4	120.9	270.4	143.5	126.9
Kelantan	187.3	102.5	84.8	180.4	96.2	84.1	189.7	101.1	88.6
Melaka	114.2	60.4	53.7	97.3	51.0	46.3	101.4	52.9	48.4
Negeri Sembilan	139.5	73.4	66.1	126.9	65.0	61.9	135.5	69.2	66.3
Pahang	182.7	91.9	90.8	149.9	75.1	74.8	157.9	79.2	78.7
Perak	385.2	201.1	184.1	335.0	178.1	156.9	351.6	186.6	165.0
Perlis	34.1	18.3	15.8	32.9	17.9	15.0	34.1	18.5	15.6
Pulau Pinang	230.9	121.2	109.7	194.8	100.9	93.9	203.6	105.4	98.1
Sabah	227.8	110.5	117.3	276.6	133.4	143.3	282.6	137.1	145.5
Sarawak	319.1	155.7	163.4	282.8	144.0	138.8	297.2	151.2	146.0
Selangor	546.3	274.3	272.0	714.4	351.7	362.6	747.4	368.0	379.4
Terengganu	110.8	58.0	52.8	102.3	53.9	48.4	108.0	57.1	50.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	196.8	97.3	99.5	181.2	91.3	90.0	189.3	95.4	94.0
W.P. Labuan	7.4	3.5	3.9	6.7	3.2	3.5	7.1	3.4	3.7
W.P. Putrajaya	4.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.3	3.3	1.9	1.5

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, DOSM

Jadual 6.2 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 6.2 : Number of recipient and amount of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri State	2019		2020		2021	
	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000
MALAYSIA	142,325	587,211	139,552	575,897	139,425	823,761
Johor	13,868	57,867	13,914	57,584	14,285	85,313
Kedah	6,919	28,526	6,972	28,795	7,017	41,902
Kelantan	9,703	40,125	9,614	39,864	9,471	55,453
Melaka	7,604	31,696	7,430	30,828	7,379	43,224
Negeri Sembilan	8,871	36,581	8,750	36,245	8,943	53,152
Pahang	9,123	37,748	8,893	37,036	9,021	53,561
Perak	9,424	38,351	9,848	39,934	10,078	59,855
Perlis	1,345	5,532	1,340	5,570	1,342	8,010
Pulau Pinang	5,439	22,691	5,875	23,457	6,224	36,491
Sabah	28,641	117,859	28,832	120,251	28,775	172,118
Sarawak	23,422	95,747	20,456	83,148	19,203	109,589
Selangor	10,731	44,407	10,413	43,324	10,380	62,046
Terengganu	4,180	17,358	4,122	17,122	4,101	24,030
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,824	11,769	2,857	11,771	2,967	17,600
W.P. Labuan	231	955	236	966	239	1,420

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

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, 2019–2021

Table 7.1 : Amount of distribution of charitable assistance from the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

(RM '000)			
Negeri State	2019	2020	2021
MALAYSIA	6,982.8	5,399.9	113,627.1
Johor	196.8	278.7	1,636.5
Kedah	1,102.0	629.4	3,430.1
Kelantan	47.5	0.0	4,501.0
Melaka	314.5	0.0	3,334.0
Negeri Sembilan	20.5	70.7	4,557.0
Pahang	326.0	419.0	63,051.0
Perak	90.0	177.0	1,001.5
Perlis	307.0	16.4	0.0
Pulau Pinang	1,131.5	36.0	21.5
Sabah	1,856.5	106.5	1,533.5
Sarawak	786.0	1,745.1	6,422.5
Selangor	221.5	0.0	15,088.0
Terengganu	583.0	1,883.1	7,248.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	38.0	1,802.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)

Source: National Disaster Management Agency



**Keamanan
& Keselamatan**
Peace & Security

KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN
PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.1 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota badan beruniform terpilih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 8.1 : Number and percentage of selected uniformed units by sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Badan beruniform <i>Uniformed units</i>		2019			2020			2021		
		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>
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	114,735	9,325	105,410	122,671	9,639	113,032	122,878	9,502	113,376
<i>Total</i>	(%)	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	7.7	92.3
Tentera Darat		81,882	6,670	75,212	90,777	6,980	83,797	91,048	6,776	84,272
<i>Army</i>		71.4	8.1	91.9	74.0	7.7	92.3	74.1	7.4	92.6
Tentera Laut		17,592	1,666	15,926	16,580	1,683	14,897	16,890	1,766	15,124
<i>Navy</i>		15.3	9.5	90.5	13.5	10.2	89.8	13.7	10.5	89.5
Tentera Udara		15,261	989	14,272	15,284	946	14,338	14,940	960	13,980
<i>Air Force</i>		13.3	6.5	93.5	12.5	6.2	93.8	12.2	6.4	93.6

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, 2019–2021

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	12,100	18,488	10,969	18,742	10,036	18,711
Wanita <i>Women</i>	5,827	6,976	5,500	7,435	5,324	7,558
Johor	544	612	581	667	494	657
Kedah	535	498	522	536	549	558
Kelantan	509	391	467	511	457	499
Melaka	241	258	237	273	218	284
Negeri Sembilan	357	347	292	347	337	366
Pahang	330	287	316	367	341	372
Perak	647	626	586	622	636	658
Perlis	93	57	84	72	88	78
Pulau Pinang	300	393	259	352	241	385
Sabah	259	649	254	726	228	701
Sarawak	249	670	239	682	249	743
Selangor	1,119	1,374	1,000	1,432	913	1,454
Terengganu	334	296	400	338	351	396
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	243	425	190	395	165	322
W.P. Labuan	11	11	13	21	12	19
W.P. Putrajaya	33	60	34	58	33	46
Tiada Maklumat ¹ / <i>No Information</i>	23	22	26	36	12	20
Luar Negara/ <i>Oversea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN
PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.2 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefitting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019		2020		2021	
	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>
Lelaki <i>Men</i>	6,273	11,512	5,469	11,307	4,712	11,153
Johor	685	1,037	546	1,004	492	1,005
Kedah	737	952	675	939	526	949
Kelantan	554	918	497	975	446	1,011
Melaka	298	381	257	397	240	343
Negeri Sembilan	334	504	309	452	279	510
Pahang	431	587	372	586	347	603
Perak	880	1,133	712	1,162	620	1,179
Perlis	131	162	124	149	88	149
Pulau Pinang	251	486	204	486	164	416
Sabah	337	1,169	275	1,187	228	1,073
Sarawak	289	1,245	289	1,285	286	1,225
Selangor	726	1,710	664	1,569	562	1,548
Terengganu	422	670	374	627	323	687
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	138	413	121	357	83	333
W.P. Labuan	16	34	14	41	7	46
W.P. Putrajaya	26	63	18	57	13	53
Tiada Maklumat ¹ / <i>No Information</i>	18	48	18	34	8	23
Luar Negara/ <i>Oversea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN
PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.3 : Peratusan perkhidmatan kerajaan mengikut jenis dalam KDNK pada harga semasa, Malaysia, 2016–2021
Table 8.3 : Percentage of government services by types in GDP at current prices, Malaysia, 2016–2021

	(%)					
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Perkhidmatan awam am <i>General public services</i>	15.99	14.48	12.82	11.99	12.88	12.12
Pertahanan <i>Defence</i>	8.36	8.23	6.88	6.57	6.56	6.26
Ketenteraman dan keselamatan awam <i>Public order and safety</i>	9.50	9.42	9.09	8.17	8.21	8.14
Perkhidmatan ekonomi <i>Economic affairs</i>	8.28	8.53	12.53	13.55	13.62	12.71
Perlindungan alam sekitar <i>Environmental protection</i>	0.35	0.36	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.28
Kemudahan perumahan dan kemasyarakatan <i>Housing and community amenities</i>	1.42	1.69	2.10	2.49	2.44	3.20
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	14.00	14.42	14.43	14.86	15.78	16.31
Rekreasi, kebudayaan dan keagamaan <i>Recreation, culture and religion</i>	1.73	1.88	1.49	1.85	1.93	1.88
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	39.27	39.77	38.55	38.82	36.91	37.78
Perlindungan sosial <i>Social protection</i>	1.09	1.22	1.83	1.44	1.35	1.32

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), DOSM
Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM
Nota/ Note :
^e **Anggaran/ Estimate**
^p **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN
PEACE AND SECURITY**Jadual 8.4 : Peratusan aktiviti pertahanan dalam KDNK pada harga semasa, Malaysia, 2016–2021**Table 8.4 : *Percentage of defence activities in GDP at current prices, Malaysia, 2016–2021*

							(%)
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p	
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Pertahanan <i>Defence</i>	0.71	0.68	0.56	0.53	0.59	0.55	

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), DOSM*Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM*



Pelarian

Refugees

PELARIAN
REFUGEES
Jadual 9.1 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021
Table 9.1 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for adults by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	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>	132,621	34,516	98,105	132,856	35,323	97,533	134,271	36,335	97,936
Myanmar	115,137	28,035	87,102	115,324	28,783	86,541	116,122	29,487	86,635
Pakistan	4,368	1,760	2,608	4,446	1,798	2,648	4,582	1,857	2,725
Sri Lanka	2,876	668	2,208	2,907	682	2,225	1,385	468	917
Yemen	2,449	707	1,742	2,458	701	1,757	2,973	698	2,275
Somalia	2,170	1,306	864	2,171	1,296	875	2,200	1,311	889
Syria	1,431	660	771	1,611	728	883	2,511	727	1,784
Iraq	1,556	490	1,066	1,425	472	953	853	329	524
Afghanistan	893	341	552	840	323	517	1,812	808	1,004
Palestin	589	137	452	547	126	421	570	132	438
Iran	377	144	233	375	144	231	379	149	230
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	775	268	507	752	270	482	884	369	515

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Nota/ Notes :
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
Peningkatan yang sedikit dalam bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian antara 2019 - 2020 tidak semestinya menunjukkan ketibaan baharu di Malaysia, sebaliknya dikaitkan dengan prosedur pendaftaran yang lebih cekap dan berkesan serta keupayaan untuk menangkap perubahan komposisi keluarga dengan lebih berkesan, yang telah memberi kesan kepada bilangan keseluruhan
The slight increase in asylum-seekers and refugees between 2019 - 2020 is not necessarily indicative of new arrivals in Malaysia, but rather is associated with more efficient and effective registration procedures as well as the ability to more effectively capture family composition changes, which has impacted overall numbers

PELARIAN
REFUGEES

Jadual 9.2 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 9.2 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for children by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2019			2020			2021		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Girl</i>	Lelaki <i>Boy</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Girl</i>	Lelaki <i>Boy</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Girl</i>	Lelaki <i>Boy</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	45,968	21,947	24,021	45,757	21,984	23,773	46,177	22,166	24,011
Myanmar	38,635	18,473	20,162	38,713	18,635	20,078	39,284	18,887	20,397
Pakistan	2,227	1,038	1,189	2,173	1,016	1,157	2,156	1,013	1,143
Sri Lanka	792	380	412	748	357	391	305	155	150
Yemen	838	391	447	799	381	418	748	354	394
Somalia	1,124	586	538	1,060	553	507	1,004	516	499
Syria	1,047	454	593	1,059	462	597	797	375	422
Iraq	347	176	171	316	160	156	356	172	184
Afghanistan	418	199	219	372	177	195	990	441	549
Palestin	219	103	116	208	97	111	206	99	107
Iran	61	30	31	66	30	36	64	29	35
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	260	117	143	243	116	127	267	125	131

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Notes :

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

Peningkatan yang sedikit dalam bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian antara 2019 - 2020 tidak semestinya menunjukkan ketibaan baharu di Malaysia, sebaliknya dikaitkan dengan prosedur pendaftaran yang lebih cekap dan berkesan serta keupayaan untuk menangkap perubahan komposisi keluarga dengan lebih berkesan, yang telah memberi kesan kepada bilangan keseluruhan

The slight increase in asylum-seekers and refugees between 2019 - 2020 is not necessarily indicative of new arrivals in Malaysia, but rather is associated with more efficient and effective registration procedures as well as the ability to more effectively capture family composition changes, which has impacted overall numbers

PELARIAN
REFUGEES

Jadual 9.3 : Nisbah pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi wanita kepada lelaki mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 9.3 : Ratio of asylum-seekers and refugees for women to men by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2019	2020	2021
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	35.2	36.2	37.1
Myanmar	32.2	33.3	34.0
Pakistan	67.5	67.9	68.1
Sri Lanka	30.3	30.7	51.0
Yemen	40.6	39.9	30.7
Somalia	151.2	148.1	147.5
Syria	85.6	82.4	40.8
Iraq	46.0	49.5	62.8
Afghanistan	61.8	62.5	80.5
Palestin	30.3	29.9	30.1
Iran	61.8	62.3	64.8
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	52.9	56.0	71.7

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Notes :

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

Peningkatan yang sedikit dalam bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian antara 2019 - 2020 tidak semestinya menunjukkan ketibaan baharu di Malaysia, sebaliknya dikaitkan dengan prosedur pendaftaran yang lebih cekap dan berkesan serta keupayaan untuk menangkap perubahan komposisi keluarga dengan lebih berkesan, yang telah memberi kesan kepada bilangan keseluruhan

The slight increase in asylum-seekers and refugees between 2019 - 2020 is not necessarily indicative of new arrivals in Malaysia, but rather is associated with more efficient and effective registration procedures as well as the ability to more effectively capture family composition changes, which has impacted overall numbers

PELARIAN
REFUGEES**Jadual 9.4 : Nisbah pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak perempuan kepada kanak-kanak lelaki mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021***Table 9.4 : Ratio of asylum-seekers and refugees for girls to boys by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021*

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2019	2020	2021
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	91.4	92.5	92.3
Myanmar	91.6	92.8	92.6
Pakistan	87.3	87.8	88.6
Sri Lanka	92.2	91.3	103.3
Yemen	87.5	91.1	89.8
Somalia	108.9	109.1	103.4
Syria	76.6	77.4	88.9
Iraq	102.9	102.6	93.5
Afghanistan	90.9	90.8	80.3
Palestin	88.8	87.4	92.5
Iran	96.8	83.3	82.9
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	81.8	91.3	95.4

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)*Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)***Nota/ Notes :****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***Peningkatan yang sedikit dalam bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian antara 2019 - 2020 tidak semestinya menunjukkan ketibaan baharu di Malaysia, sebaliknya dikaitkan dengan prosedur pendaftaran yang lebih cekap dan berkesan serta keupayaan untuk menangkap perubahan komposisi keluarga dengan lebih berkesan, yang telah memberi kesan kepada bilangan keseluruhan***The slight increase in asylum-seekers and refugees between 2019 - 2020 is not necessarily indicative of new arrivals in Malaysia, but rather is associated with more efficient and effective registration procedures as well as the ability to more effectively capture family composition changes, which has impacted overall numbers*



Persekitaran & Perubahan Iklim

*Environment & Climate
Change*

PERSEKITARAN DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Jadual 10.1 : Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2014 dan 2016

Table 10.1 : Greenhouse gas emission, Malaysia, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2014 and 2016

Emissions / Removals (Gg CO ₂ equivalent)						
Sektor Sector	1994	2000	2005	2011	2014	2016
Jumlah Pelepasan Bersih* Nett Total Emissions (with LULUCF)	44,197.38	-848.98	47,864.19	39,956.47	49,242.18	75,455.48
Jumlah Pelepasan** Total Emissions (without LULUCF)	118,517.49	180,096.48	245,797.04	278,982.24	313,072.80	316,833.23
Tenaga Energy	92,049.66	143,141.29	198,514.01	225,060.62	253,517.24	251,695.02
Industri Pemprosesan dan Guna Produk Industrial Processes and Product Use	5,678.85	11,531.89	15,101.60	17,058.02	20,257.83	27,348.83
Pertanian Agriculture	8,183.89	8,752.54	10,253.15	9,906.22	11,081.37	10,627.72
Guna Tanah, Pertukaran Guna Tanah dan Perhutanan (Pelepasan) LULUCF (emissions)	137,523.00	54,298.83	35,985.19	3,560.43	3,317.15	17,801.28
Guna Tanah, Pertukaran Guna Tanah dan Perhutanan (Peyerapan) LULUCF (removals)	-211,843.11	-235,244.29	-233,918.04	-242,586.19	-267,147.77	-259,146.03
Sisa Waste	12,605.09	16,670.76	21,928.28	26,957.38	28,216.36	27,161.66

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

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

Nota/ Notes:

Laporan Kemas Kini Dwitahunan Ketiga Malaysia kepada UNFCCC

Malaysia's Third Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC

* Termasuk Guna Tanah, Pertukaran Guna Tanah dan Perhutanan

Include Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

**Tidak termasuk guna tanah, pertukaran guna tanah dan perhutanan

Exclude Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)



Migrasi

Antarabangsa

International Migration

MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Jadual 11.1 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 11.1 : Ratio of female to male Non-citizen by state, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Negeri <i>State</i>	2019	2020	2021
MALAYSIA	64	44	44
Johor	48	23	23
Kedah	53	38	38
Kelantan	75	55	55
Melaka	52	29	29
Negeri Sembilan	44	36	36
Pahang	28	13	13
Perak	53	17	17
Perlis	143	114	114
Pulau Pinang	85	73	73
Sabah	79	82	82
Sarawak	44	47	47
Selangor	61	31	31
Terengganu	55	23	23
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	73	30	30
W.P. Labuan	94	88	88
W.P. Putrajaya	112	38	38

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, DOSM

MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**Jadual 11.2 : Kiriman wang peribadi pekerja (peratusan daripada KDNK), Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 11.2 : Worker's personal remittances (percentages of GDP), Malaysia, 2019–2021

				(%)
Jenis Types	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p	
Penerimaan Receipts	0.59	0.67	0.78	
Pembayaran Payments	2.07	1.70	1.46	

Sumber: Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran, DOSM

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics Division, DOSM

Nota/ Note:

^e Anggaran/ Estimate^p Permulaan/ Preliminary

MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**Jadual 11.3 : Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2020***Table 11.3 : Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2018 and 2020*

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2018			2020		
	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>	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
1–14	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
15–24	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
25–34	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5
35–44	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2
45–64	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
65+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Migrasi, DOSM*Source: Migration Survey Report, DOSM*



INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

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INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Jadual 12.1 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut komponen dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021

Table 12.1 : Malaysia happiness index by component and sex, Malaysia, 2021

Komponen <i>Component</i>	2021		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Wanita <i>Women</i>	Lelaki <i>Men</i>
MALAYSIA	6.48	6.46	6.49
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	7.23	7.25	7.20
Perumahan dan alam sekitar <i>Housing and environment</i>	6.39	6.39	6.39
Penyertaan sosial <i>Social participation</i>	6.46	6.46	6.43
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	6.75	6.78	6.73
Kemudahan komunikasi <i>Communication facilities</i>	6.14	6.14	6.13
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	6.30	6.35	6.26
Persekitaran kerja <i>Working life</i>	6.31	6.30	6.31
Pendapatan <i>Income</i>	6.04	6.07	6.03
Keselamatan awam <i>Public safety</i>	6.28	6.26	6.28
Penggunaan masa <i>Time use</i>	6.72	6.74	6.69
Amalan kerohanian <i>Religion and spiritual</i>	7.21	7.26	7.16
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	6.20	6.25	6.15
Pengalaman emosi <i>Emotional experience</i>	6.15	6.15	6.16

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021

Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Jadual 12.2 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021

Table 12.2 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, Malaysia, 2021

Negeri State	Keluarga Family			Perumahan dan alam sekitar Housing and environment			Penyertaan sosial Social participation		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	7.23	7.25	7.20	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.45	6.46	6.43
Johor	7.36	7.35	7.37	6.68	6.61	6.75	6.57	6.54	6.61
Kedah	7.24	7.20	7.28	6.65	6.60	6.69	6.89	6.86	6.92
Kelantan	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.18	7.19	7.18	7.06	7.06	7.05
Melaka	6.27	6.27	6.26	5.50	5.57	5.44	5.49	5.55	5.43
Negeri Sembilan	7.33	7.32	7.33	6.68	6.63	6.71	6.57	6.58	6.57
Pahang	8.21	8.25	8.19	6.66	6.66	6.66	7.04	7.05	7.03
Perak	6.96	6.99	6.93	6.39	6.38	6.40	6.26	6.26	6.26
Perlis	7.43	7.41	7.44	7.26	7.21	7.30	7.41	7.44	7.37
Pulau Pinang	7.25	7.23	7.26	6.52	6.49	6.54	6.41	6.37	6.45
Sabah	6.76	6.78	6.73	6.12	6.15	6.10	6.38	6.38	6.39
Sarawak	7.56	7.58	7.55	6.68	6.73	6.64	7.02	7.07	6.99
Selangor	6.53	6.59	6.47	5.50	5.50	5.51	5.62	5.67	5.58
Terengganu	7.87	7.90	7.83	7.09	7.20	7.02	6.64	6.64	6.63
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9.08	9.09	9.07	7.71	7.80	7.63	7.07	7.16	6.97
W.P. Labuan	9.91	9.89	9.92	9.60	9.49	9.69	9.35	9.23	9.46
W.P. Putrajaya	7.82	7.83	7.81	7.74	7.71	7.76	7.18	7.24	7.10

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Jadual 12.2 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 (samb.)
Table 12.2 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, Malaysia, 2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Kesihatan Health			Kemudahan komunikasi Communication facilities			Pendidikan Education		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	6.75	6.78	6.73	6.14	6.14	6.13	6.30	6.35	6.26
Johor	7.01	6.95	7.06	6.27	6.22	6.30	6.80	6.80	6.80
Kedah	6.66	6.62	6.69	6.44	6.42	6.46	6.09	6.06	6.13
Kelantan	7.28	7.28	7.27	6.32	6.30	6.34	7.10	7.11	7.08
Melaka	6.08	6.17	5.98	5.60	5.63	5.58	5.89	6.06	5.73
Negeri Sembilan	7.09	7.07	7.12	6.46	6.52	6.40	6.23	6.25	6.20
Pahang	6.98	7.02	6.94	6.60	6.63	6.57	6.62	6.69	6.55
Perak	6.66	6.71	6.62	6.26	6.26	6.25	6.19	6.27	6.11
Perlis	7.06	7.08	7.04	6.38	6.41	6.35	7.06	7.08	7.03
Pulau Pinang	7.18	7.19	7.18	6.23	6.20	6.26	6.85	6.84	6.86
Sabah	6.73	6.74	6.72	5.45	5.50	5.41	5.83	5.87	5.79
Sarawak	6.94	6.98	6.91	6.06	6.12	6.01	6.24	6.27	6.20
Selangor	5.85	5.89	5.81	5.64	5.64	5.63	5.64	5.71	5.58
Terengganu	7.70	7.72	7.68	6.33	6.36	6.30	7.03	7.09	6.96
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.96	7.98	7.94	7.76	7.71	7.81	7.72	7.72	7.71
W.P. Labuan	9.49	9.43	9.55	9.65	9.58	9.72	8.01	7.81	8.21
W.P. Putrajaya	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.11	7.09	7.13	7.18	7.20	7.15

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
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Jadual 12.2 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 (samb.)
Table 12.2 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, Malaysia, 2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Persekitaran kerja Working life			Pendapatan Income			Keselamatan awam Public safety		
	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki	Jumlah	Wanita	Lelaki
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MALAYSIA	6.31	6.30	6.31	6.04	6.07	6.03	6.27	6.26	6.28
Johor	6.43	6.46	6.42	6.23	6.24	6.23	6.46	6.38	6.53
Kedah	6.60	6.60	6.59	6.47	6.53	6.43	6.02	5.95	6.08
Kelantan	6.83	6.93	6.76	6.17	6.27	6.10	7.50	7.53	7.46
Melaka	5.59	5.65	5.55	5.06	5.21	4.95	6.11	6.18	6.04
Negeri Sembilan	6.42	6.49	6.37	6.06	6.14	6.01	6.90	6.96	6.84
Pahang	6.52	6.38	6.60	6.15	6.01	6.23	6.25	6.21	6.28
Perak	6.11	6.07	6.14	6.07	6.07	6.08	6.40	6.38	6.42
Perlis	6.89	7.01	6.82	6.45	6.70	6.34	6.85	6.66	7.09
Pulau Pinang	6.51	6.46	6.54	6.38	6.39	6.37	6.37	6.30	6.44
Sabah	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.70	5.75	5.66	6.28	6.29	6.28
Sarawak	6.79	6.89	6.73	6.46	6.52	6.43	6.70	6.76	6.65
Selangor	5.61	5.62	5.61	5.51	5.53	5.49	5.35	5.37	5.32
Terengganu	7.00	7.20	6.89	7.22	7.45	7.09	7.91	7.99	7.83
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.43	7.44	7.43	7.08	7.13	7.04	7.69	7.64	7.74
W.P. Labuan	9.50	9.39	9.58	8.95	8.47	9.16	9.74	9.72	9.77
W.P. Putrajaya	7.23	7.32	7.12	6.61	6.77	6.43	7.34	7.39	7.30

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

Jadual 12.2 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 (samb.)

Table 12.2 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, Malaysia, 2021 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Penggunaan masa Time use			Amalan kerohanian Religion and spiritual			Kebudayaan Culture			Pengalaman emosi Emotional experience		
	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men	Jumlah Total	Wanita Women	Lelaki Men
MALAYSIA	6.72	6.74	6.69	7.21	7.26	7.16	6.21	6.25	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.16
Johor	6.90	6.89	6.92	7.46	7.49	7.44	6.25	6.23	6.27	6.50	6.53	6.47
Kedah	6.52	6.49	6.55	7.69	7.68	7.70	6.56	6.54	6.59	5.90	5.82	5.98
Kelantan	7.13	7.14	7.13	7.92	8.00	7.84	7.12	7.06	7.18	6.20	6.13	6.27
Melaka	6.08	6.18	5.97	6.81	6.94	6.69	5.83	5.97	5.68	5.77	5.80	5.75
Negeri Sembilan	6.75	6.78	6.73	7.71	7.75	7.68	6.10	6.12	6.08	6.55	6.51	6.58
Pahang	7.07	7.09	7.05	7.35	7.43	7.29	6.24	6.32	6.17	6.08	6.10	6.05
Perak	6.43	6.43	6.43	7.20	7.21	7.18	5.82	5.85	5.79	5.86	5.88	5.84
Perlis	6.08	6.07	6.09	7.63	7.62	7.64	7.13	7.37	6.89	6.84	6.74	6.94
Pulau Pinang	7.18	7.10	7.26	7.24	7.23	7.25	5.81	5.86	5.76	6.44	6.40	6.49
Sabah	6.57	6.59	6.56	7.05	7.10	7.01	6.13	6.18	6.07	6.58	6.55	6.61
Sarawak	7.11	7.13	7.10	6.95	7.05	6.86	6.08	6.23	5.94	6.35	6.34	6.35
Selangor	6.04	6.15	5.94	6.26	6.35	6.18	5.73	5.79	5.67	5.33	5.35	5.30
Terengganu	6.97	6.94	7.01	8.10	8.09	8.11	7.22	7.27	7.18	6.48	6.49	6.47
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.89	7.95	7.84	8.50	8.54	8.47	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.30	7.23	7.37
W.P. Labuan	9.93	9.91	9.94	9.82	9.78	9.87	9.17	9.09	9.26	7.58	7.50	7.66
W.P. Putrajaya	7.55	7.62	7.47	8.01	8.01	8.02	6.48	6.57	6.36	7.02	6.96	7.08

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021

Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021



NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita Dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021 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 pemerkasaan wanita atau kesaksamaan jantina. Untuk mendapatkan kesaksamaan gender, dua skala telah dipertimbangkan. Skala pertama adalah skala positif negatif yang menunjukkan saiz dan arah jurang gender. Skala ini menilai sama ada kelebihan lelaki terhadap wanita atau kelebihan wanita terhadap lelaki, dan memberikan mata tertinggi kepada kesaksamaan mutlak.

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

iii. Mengira skor sub-indeks

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

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

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

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

iv. Mengira skor akhir

Bagi semua sub–indeks, nilai berkemungkinan paling tinggi adalah skor 1 (sepadan/ pariti) dan nilai berkemungkinan paling rendah adalah skor 0 (ketidaksepadanan), oleh yang demikian, tanda aras skor antara 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	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir	0.010	0.998	0.693
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	0.023	0.441	0.307
JUMLAH			1
Penguasaan Politik	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Wanita di Parlimen	0.166	0.060	0.310
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.208	0.048	0.247
Wanita sebagai ketua negara	0.116	0.086	0.443
JUMLAH			1

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

2.1 Kemiskinan

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

2.2 Ketua isi rumah

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

2.3 Isi rumah

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

2.4 Tenaga Buruh

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

2.5 Bekerja

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

Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

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

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

2.6 Menganggur

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

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

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- a) Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak 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 Pekerja

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

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

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

2.11 Industri

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

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

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

2.12 Gaji dan upah

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

2.13 Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

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

2.14 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

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

2.15 Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

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

2.16 Taska

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

2.17 Taska berdaftar

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

3. PENDIDIKAN**3.1 Kadar literasi**

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

3.2 Enrolmen

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

3.3 Enrolmen peringkat rendah

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

3.4 Enrolmen peringkat menengah

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

3.5 Enrolmen peringkat tertiar

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

3.6 Gender pariti indeks

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

3.7 Bidang pengajian

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

3.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar pra-sekolah

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

3.9 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

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

3.10 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

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

3.11 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiar

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

3.12 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah

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

3.13 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

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

3.14 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat tertiar

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

3.15 Kadar peralihan rendah ke menengah rendah

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

3.16 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

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

3.17 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

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

3.18 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

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

3.19 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

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

3.20 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;
- b) 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. MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA**7.1 Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki**

Merujuk kepada bilangan perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki.

8. FORMULA**8.1 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh**

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

8.2 Kadar pengangguran

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

8.3 Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

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

8.4 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

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

8.5 Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

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

8.6 Kadar literasi

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

8.7 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

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

8.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

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

8.9 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiar

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

8.10 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah

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

8.11 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

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

8.12 Kadar kemasukan kasar peringkat tertiar

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

8.13 Kadar peralihan rendah ke menengah rendah

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

8.14 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

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

8.15 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

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

8.16 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

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

8.17 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

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

8.18 Kadar pariti gender

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

8.19 Kadar mortaliti kurang 5 tahun

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

8.20 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin

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

8.21 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung (lawatan pertama)

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

8.22 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

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

8.23 Peratus kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

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

8.24 Kadar kesuburan umur tertentu

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

8.25 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, 2021 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/m²). The WHO definition is:

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

4.10 Family Planning

Any methods practiced to prevent pregnancy with the purpose of:

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

4.11 New family planning

The new family planning is 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. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**7.1 Population ratio of female to male**

Population ratio of female to male Non-citizen refer to number of female for each 100 male.

8. FORMULAE**8.1 Labour force participation rate**

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

8.2 Unemployment rate

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

8.3 Total dependency ratio

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

8.4 Young age dependency ratio

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

8.5 Old age dependency ratio

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

8.6 Literacy rate

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

8.7 Gross enrolment rate at primary level

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

8.8 Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

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

8.9 Gross enrolment rate at tertiary level

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

8.10 Gross intake rate at primary level

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

8.11 Gross intake rate at secondary level

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

8.12 Gross intake rate at tertiary level

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

8.13 Transition rate primary to lower secondary

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

8.14 Transition rate lower secondary to upper secondary

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

8.15 Transition rate upper secondary to post secondary

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

8.16 Completion rate primary level

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

8.17 Completion rate secondary level

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

8.18 Gender parity index

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

8.19 Under-5 mortality rate

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

8.20 Maternal mortality ratio

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

8.21 Percentage of antenatal care coverage (first visit)

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

8.22 Percentage of coverage for antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid

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

8.23 Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel skills

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

8.24 Age-specific fertility rate

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

8.25 Homisid

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

9. ROUNDING

The added total may differ due to rounding.

10. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

<i>e</i>	Estimate
<i>p</i>	Preliminary
<i>r</i>	Revised
<i>n.a</i>	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 pemerikasaan 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*

**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH DIBUAT DI PEJABAT PERANGKAAAN
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