



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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## COMPENDIUM OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS, MALAYSIA 2020

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### **Scheduled wastes recorded 4.0 million tonnes with health care services industry (clinical waste) showed an increase of 7.5%**

Scheduled wastes generated in 2019 was 4.0 million tonnes. The power plant, metal refinery, chemical industry and electrical & electronics contributed 57.1 per cent (2.3 million tonnes) to the total scheduled wastes.

The amount of clinical wastes in 2019 was 33.8 thousand tonnes, an increase of 7.5 per cent as compared to 31.4 thousand tonnes in the previous year. Among three (3) states recorded the highest amount of clinical wastes were Selangor (7.3 thousand tonnes), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.8 thousand tonnes) and Sarawak (3.7 thousand tonnes). Currently, with the increasing in COVID-19 cases, it is expected that the clinical wastes will rise in line with the Minister of Environment and Water statement during a session in Dewan Rakyat on 3 November 2020 which stated that clinical wastes generated in the country increased by 20.0 per cent during the COVID-19 pandemic.

For the states that adopted the Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672), a total of 3,108.9 thousand tonnes of solid wastes was produced in 2019 as compared to 3,098.7 thousand tonnes in 2018.

In line with the National Solid Waste Management Policy 2016 that has targeted national recycling rate of 22.0 per cent in 2020, Malaysia's recycling rate in 2019 has exceeded the set target that is 28.1 per cent. This rate showed an increase of 3.5 percentage points as compared to 24.6 per cent in 2018, following the initiative taken by the Government through solid waste separation at source. In Asia region, South Korea and Singapore recorded recycling rate of 53.7 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively.

Demand for water supply is growing in line with population growth and the development of the economic sector. Water production and consumption recorded in 2019 were 17,763 million litre per day (MLD) and 11,540 MLD respectively. Water consumption for the domestic category (household) accounted for 59.1 per cent as compared to 40.9 per cent for non-domestic (industrial). However, annual growth rate for domestic consumption was slower (2.6%) as compared to non-domestic (5.5%). Three (3) states recorded the highest water consumption are Selangor (30.1%) followed by Johor (12.4%) and Perak (8.3%).

For the Extreme Events & Disasters aspect, a total of 50,720 fire incidents was recorded in 2019, increased by 24.1 per cent as compared to 2015. Among the main causes that contributed to the fire incidents in Malaysia were deliberately set fire (good intentions) with 2,296 cases and electricity (1,234 cases). The highest number of fire incidents was recorded in Johor with 8,354 followed by Selangor (8,234) and Perak (4,615).

Meanwhile, for the Population Settlement & Environmental Health aspect, the number of Food and Water Borne Diseases increased by 11.8 per cent to 17,157 in 2019 from 15,346 in 2015. Food poisoning recorded the highest number of cases with 16,583 as compared to other Food and Water Borne Diseases.

W.P. Labuan recorded the highest incidence rate of food poisoning per 100,000 populations with 165.2 in 2019 followed by Sabah (71.2) and Terengganu (68.9).

The publication also reported that Temerloh station registered the highest mean temperature of 33.9°C as compared to 33.8°C recorded in 2015. Meanwhile, Cameron Highlands station recorded the lowest mean temperature of 15.7°C, improved as compared to 2015 (15.9°C).

Petaling Jaya station recorded the highest annual rainfall in 2019 at 3,673.2 mm. Nonetheless, the volume of rainfall was lower than recorded in 2015 at Kuching station (4,545.5 mm). Kuala Pilah station recorded the lowest annual rainfall of 607.0 mm. The mean relative humidity in 2019 was between 71.8 per cent (Petaling Jaya) and 87.4 per cent (Cameron Highlands). However, this reading decreased as compared to 2015 ranging from 73.2 per cent (Petaling Jaya) and 90.6 per cent (Cameron Highlands).



## Compendium of Environment Statistics, Malaysia 2020

Mean  
temperature (°C)



2019: 15.7 - 33.9  
2015: 15.9 - 33.8

Rainfall (mm)



2019: 607.0 - 3,673.2  
2015: 1,193.2 - 4,545.5

Mean relative  
humidity (%)



2019: 71.8 - 87.4  
2015: 73.2 - 90.6

Land area  
(km<sup>2</sup>)



2019: 330,241.2  
2015: 330,345.0

Forested area  
(million Ha)



2018: 18.3  
2014: 18.3

Population  
(million)



2020<sup>e</sup>: 32.7  
2016: 31.6

Supply of  
abstracted raw  
water (MLD)



2019<sup>p</sup>: 18,639  
2015: 16,955

Production of water  
supplied (MLD)



2019<sup>p</sup>: 17,763  
2015: 16,159

Recycle rate  
(%)



2019: 28.1  
2015: 15.7

Number of flood  
incidents



2018: 844  
2015: 496

Scheduled wastes  
('000 tonnes)



2019: 4,013.2  
2015: 2,918.5

Clinical wastes  
('000 tonnes )



2019: 33.8  
2015: 25.5

p = preliminary e = estimate

Source: Compendium of Environment Statistics, Malaysia 2020  
Department of Statistics Malaysia

or more information, please visit <https://www.dosm.gov.my>

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