



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

PENEMUAN UTAMA  
BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020  
NEGERI

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**KEY FINDINGS  
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020  
STATE**

**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 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) 2022 bermula dari 15 April 2022 sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang telah memberikan maklumat serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) untuk maklumat lanjut.

Penerbitan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu Poket Stats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan [https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1\\_2022](https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022).

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

**Announcement**

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/ BA) 2022 from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15<sup>th</sup> April 2022 until 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing their information and making the survey a success. Please visit [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely Pocket Stats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link [https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1\\_2022](https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022).

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

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NEGERI**

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

"Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia."

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## KATA PENGANTAR

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) yang keenam telah dilancarkan pada bulan Julai 2020. Projek nasional berimpak tinggi ini memainkan peranan penting dalam membentuk masa depan negara. Data Banci Malaysia 2020 ini akan menjadi rujukan penting kepada Kerajaan, ahli akademik, sektor swasta, pihak berkuasa tempatan, Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) dan individu sebagai input penggubalan dasar, pemantauan dan penilaian keberkesanan program pembangunan negara serta penyelidikan.



**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
*Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia  
merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci 2020*

Penemuan Utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 akan digunakan bagi tujuan pengukuran pencapaian pelaksanaan dasar oleh kerajaan untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang mencapai pertumbuhan yang mampan dengan pengagihan yang adil dan saksama antara kumpulan pendapatan, etnik, wilayah dan rantai bekalan.

Penerbitan ini merangkumi parameter utama iaitu penduduk, isi rumah, tempat kediaman, jantina, kumpulan umur, kewarganegaraan, kumpulan etnik, agama dan taraf perkahwinan di peringkat daerah pentadbiran. Statistik lain juga tersedia iaitu purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan, nisbah tanggungan, nisbah jantina, keluasan, kepadatan penduduk dan penduduk mengikut strata. Di peringkat mukim dan pihak berkuasa tempatan, parameter yang diliputi ialah penduduk mengikut jantina, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah.

Banci Malaysia 2020 telah menjalani proses transformasi bermula pada peringkat awal penyediaan senarai tempat kediaman, pengumpulan data sehingga ke peringkat penyebaran statistik kepada awam. Transformasi ini membolehkan Jabatan mengeluarkan penerbitan Banci Malaysia 2020 lebih awal namun masih memastikan kualiti data yang dikeluarkan terjamin.

Jabatan mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan sumbangan semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Semoga penerbitan ini dapat menyumbang ke arah pembangunan negara yang lestari dan maju.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia  
merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci 2020  
Profesor Adjung (UiTM, UUM, MSU)

## **PREFACE**

The sixth Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (MyCensus 2020) was launched in July 2020. This high-impact national project plays an important role in shaping the future of the nation. The data obtained from the MyCensus 2020 will be an important reference for Government, academicians, private sectors, local authorities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and individuals as input for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of national development programs and research.



**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
**Chief Statistician Malaysia**  
**Census Commissioner 2020**

The Key Findings of Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 will be used in measuring the achievements of policy implementation by the government towards becoming a nation that achieves sustainable growth with fair and equitable distribution across income groups, ethnicities, regions and supply chains.

This publication covering main parameters namely population, households, living quarters, sex, age group, citizenship, ethnic group, religion and marital status at the administrative districts level. Other statistics are also available namely average annual population growth rate, dependency ratio, sex ratio, area, population density and population by stratum. For parameters at mukim and local authority areas comprise of population by sex, living quarters, households and average household size.

MyCensus 2020 has undergone a transformation process from the very early stage of preparing the living quarters listing, data collection up to the stage of statistics dissemination to the public. This transformation allows the Department to release MyCensus 2020 publications in advance while ensuring the quality of the data produced.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution by all parties in making this publication a success. It is hoped that information from MyCensus 2020 will contribute towards sustainable national development as well as progress of the nation.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
**Chief Statistician Malaysia**  
**Census Commissioner 2020**  
**Adjunct Professor (UiTM, UUM, MSU)**

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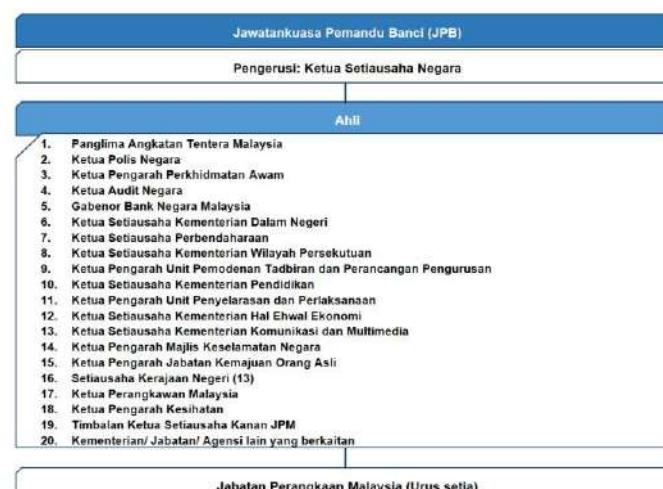
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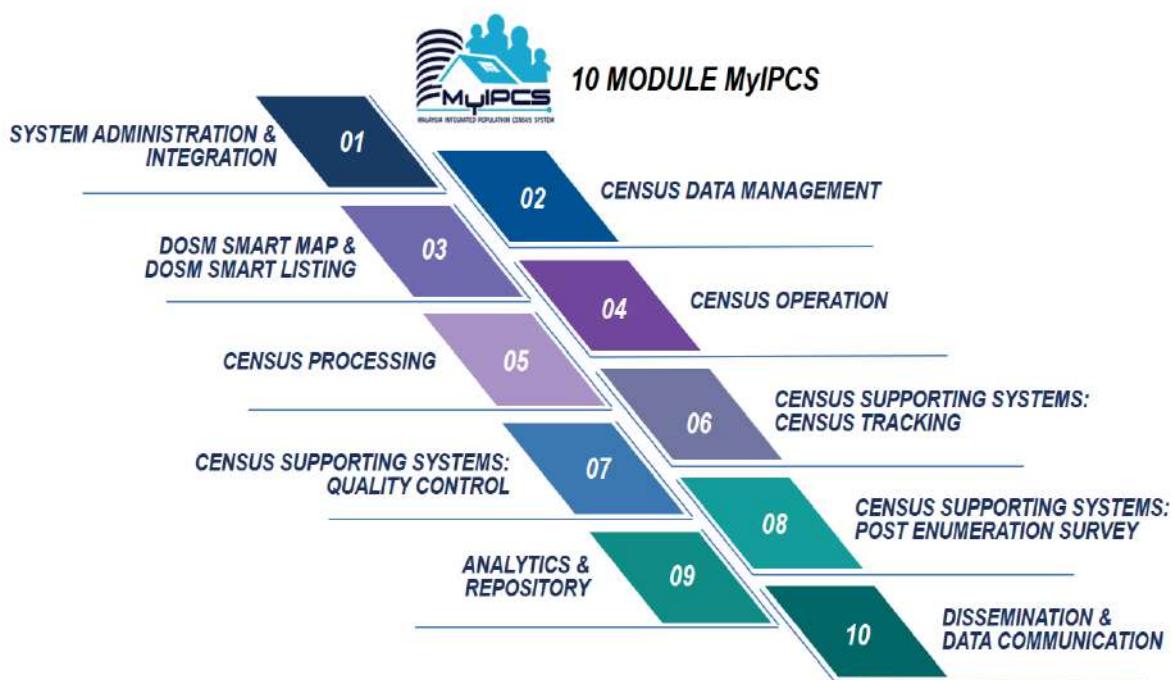
## PENGENALAN

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) merupakan banci keenam dilaksanakan sejak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Pelaksanaan banci kali ini adalah sejajar dengan *Resolution on 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme* yang dipersetujui pada 10 Jun 2015 oleh *United Nations Economic and Social Council* yang menyarankan setiap negara ahli melaksanakan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan sekurang-kurangnya sekali bagi tempoh 2015 hingga 2024.

Mesyuarat Jemaah Menteri pada 12 Julai 2017 telah bersetuju supaya Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaksanakan Banci Malaysia 2020. Tadbir urus Banci Malaysia 2020 terdiri daripada Jawatankuasa Pemandu Banci yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Setiausaha Negara dan Jawatankuasa Utama Banci yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia selaku Pesuruhjaya Banci, serta melibatkan pelbagai agensi di peringkat persekutuan dan negeri meliputi Timbalan Pesuruhjaya, Penolong Pesuruhjaya dan Pengguna Daerah. Selain itu hampir lapan ribu orang Penyelia dan 40 ribu orang Pembanci telah dilantik bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2022.



Penularan pandemik COVID-19 merupakan cabaran semasa pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020. Banci Malaysia 2020 telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 susulan penularan COVID-19 dan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di seluruh negara yang menyebabkan tempoh operasi pembancian mengambil masa selama 482 hari untuk diselesaikan. Operasi Banci Malaysia 2020 telah ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021 dan daptan operasi awalan telah pun diumumkan pada 1 November 2021.



Banci Malaysia 2020 telah melalui proses transformasi dengan penggunaan Teknologi Maklumat Komunikasi (ICT) yang terkini bagi aktiviti pembancian melalui *Malaysia Integrated of Population and Housing Census System (MyIPCS)* yang meliputi 10 modul. Bagi tujuan operasi, lima mod pembancian telah diguna pakai. Seramai 23.7 peratus penduduk telah dibanci secara dalam talian iaitu melalui mod e-Census dan Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). Manakala 76.3 peratus penduduk telah dibanci menggunakan kaedah pembancian secara bersemuka sama ada melalui mod Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI) atau Drop-Off and Pick-Up (DOPU). Daripada 76.3 peratus pembancian secara bersemuka, 68.2 peratus adalah pembancian melalui CAPI dan 8.1 peratus adalah melalui PAPI dan DOPU. Justeru itu, pelaksanaan binci pada 2020 mengadaptasi transformasi pendigitalan yang boleh menjimatkan penggunaan dokumen secara hardcopy atau paperless.

Pendekatan pengurusan bersepadu telah diperkenalkan oleh DOSM iaitu dengan membangunkan portal banci ([www.mycensus.gov.my](http://www.mycensus.gov.my)) yang selamat, komprehensif dan interaktif bagi tujuan pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020. Portal ini menjadi gerbang maklumat yang membekalkan pelbagai informasi banci dalam bentuk infografik, visualisasi interaktif dan pelbagai aplikasi dalam talian berkaitan banci seperti Stats Geoportal yang menyediakan data banci dalam format geospatial interaktif bagi peringkat kawasan geografi terkecil sehingga ke peringkat daerah. Satu platform khas iaitu *dashboard* Banci Malaysia 2020 telah dibangunkan untuk menyediakan data di hujung jari yang dapat memenuhi keperluan pemegang taruh dalam perancangan pembangunan sosio ekonomi. Secara tidak langsung, ia dapat merapatkan jurang digital dalam capaian sumber data yang pelbagai dan kompleks.

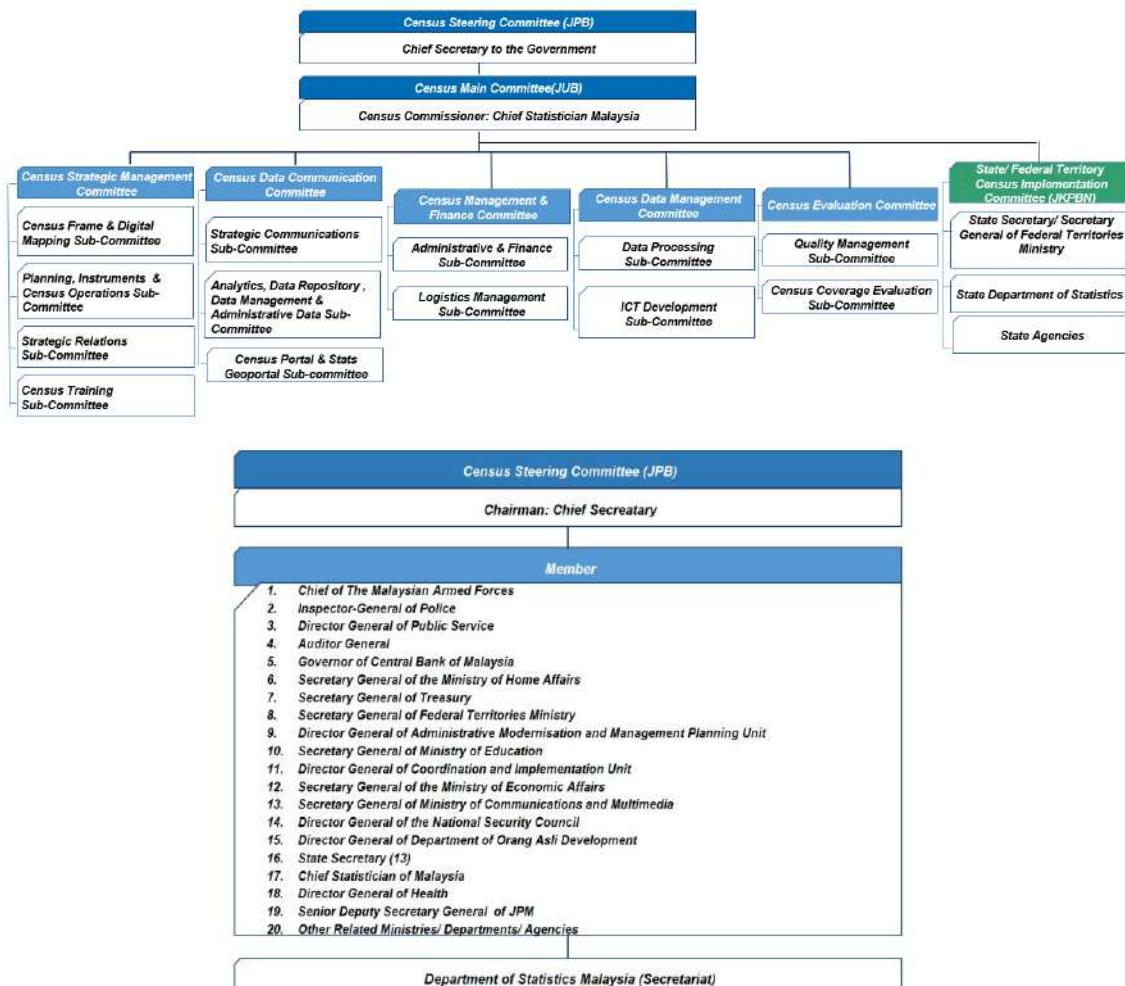
Outcome Banci Malaysia 2020 akan memberi tumpuan kepada agenda nasional dan menjadi penanda aras baru pencapaian negara. Maklumat yang berintegriti dan *reliable* digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat keputusan yang tepat berorientasikan *evidence-based policy* untuk perancangan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan dan penilaian *blueprint* pembangunan negara. Statistik yang terkini dan *reliable* dapat menyumbang ke arah keseimbangan dan kelestarian pembangunan bandar melalui pembangunan fizikal dan susunan yang terancang serta memperkuuh inklusiviti ke arah masyarakat yang sejahtera.

Sebanyak 45 topik penerbitan Banci Malaysia 2020 akan disediakan. Penerbitan ini mengandungi sembilan petunjuk/ indikator utama iaitu penduduk, isi rumah, tempat kediaman, jantina, umur, kewarganegaraan, etnik, agama dan taraf perkahwinan. Lebih daripada 1,000 laporan Banci Malaysia 2020 merangkumi 13 negeri, 3 wilayah persekutuan, 160 daerah pentadbiran (termasuk Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Labuan), 222 parlimen dan 600 dewan undangan negeri akan diterbitkan secara berperingkat bermula Februari 2022 sehingga 2024.

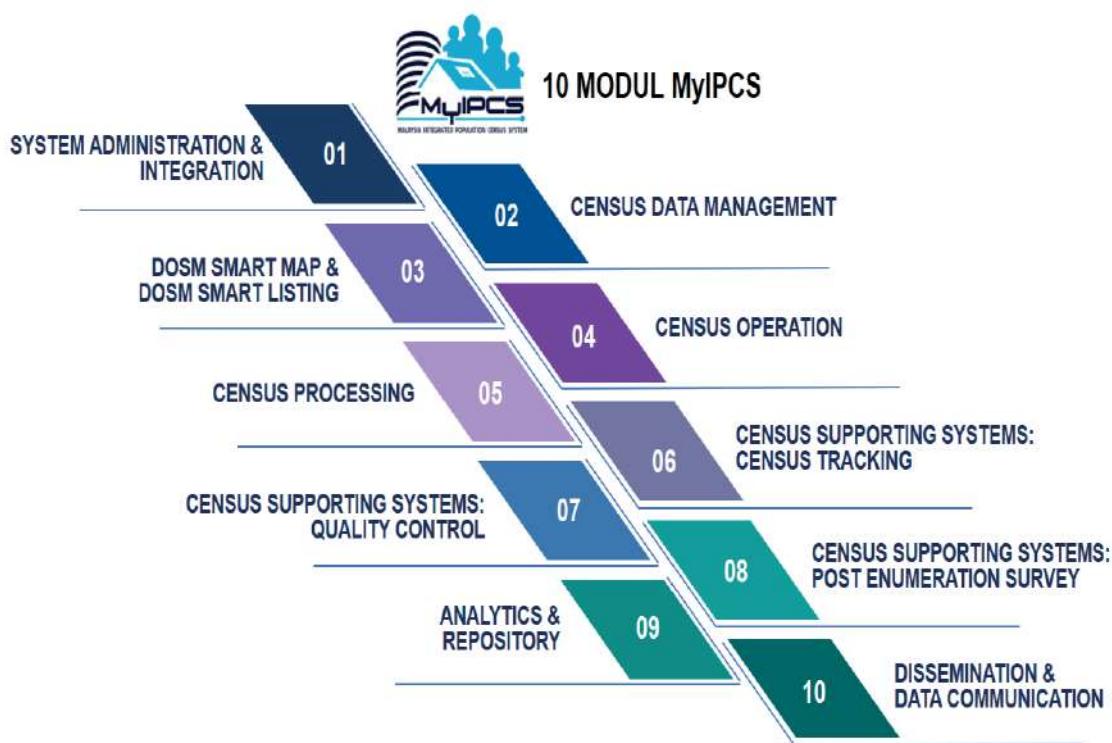
## **OVERVIEW**

Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census conducted since the establishment of Malaysia in 1963. The implementation of MyCensus 2020 is in line with the Resolution on 2020 World Population and Housing Census Program agreed on 10 June 2015 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which recommends that each member state implement its census at least once during the period 2015 to 2024.

The Cabinet Meeting on 12 July 2017 has agreed that the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) implement MyCensus 2020. The governance of MyCensus 2020 comprise of the Census Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government and the Census Main Committee chaired by the Chief Statistician Malaysia as the Census Commissioner and the committee as well as various agencies from federal and state levels. The operation of the census is led by the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and District Superintendent. In addition, almost eight thousand Supervisors and 40 thousand Enumerators have been appointed for the period 2017 to 2022.



The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 has been a challenge to conduct of MyCensus 2020. MyCensus 2020 was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 following the COVID-19 outbreak and the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO). Thus, the census enumeration took 482 days to complete. MyCensus 2020 operation was officially closed on 31 October 2021 and the preliminary operation findings were announced on 1 November 2021.



MyCensus 2020 has undergone a transformation process with the usage of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in census activities via Malaysia Integrated Population and Housing Census System (MyIPCS) which covers 10 modules. For census operation, five modes have been used. A total of 23.7 per cent of the population was counted online through e-Census and Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). Meanwhile, 76.3 per cent of the population was counted using the face-to-face interview either through Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI) or Drop-Off and Pick-Up (DOPU). Out of the 76.3 per cent face-to-face interview, 68.2 per cent were through CAPI and 8.1 per cent were through PAPI and DOPU. Therefore, the implementation of the census in 2020 adapts the transformation of digitalisation that enabled a reduction in the use of hardcopy or paperless.

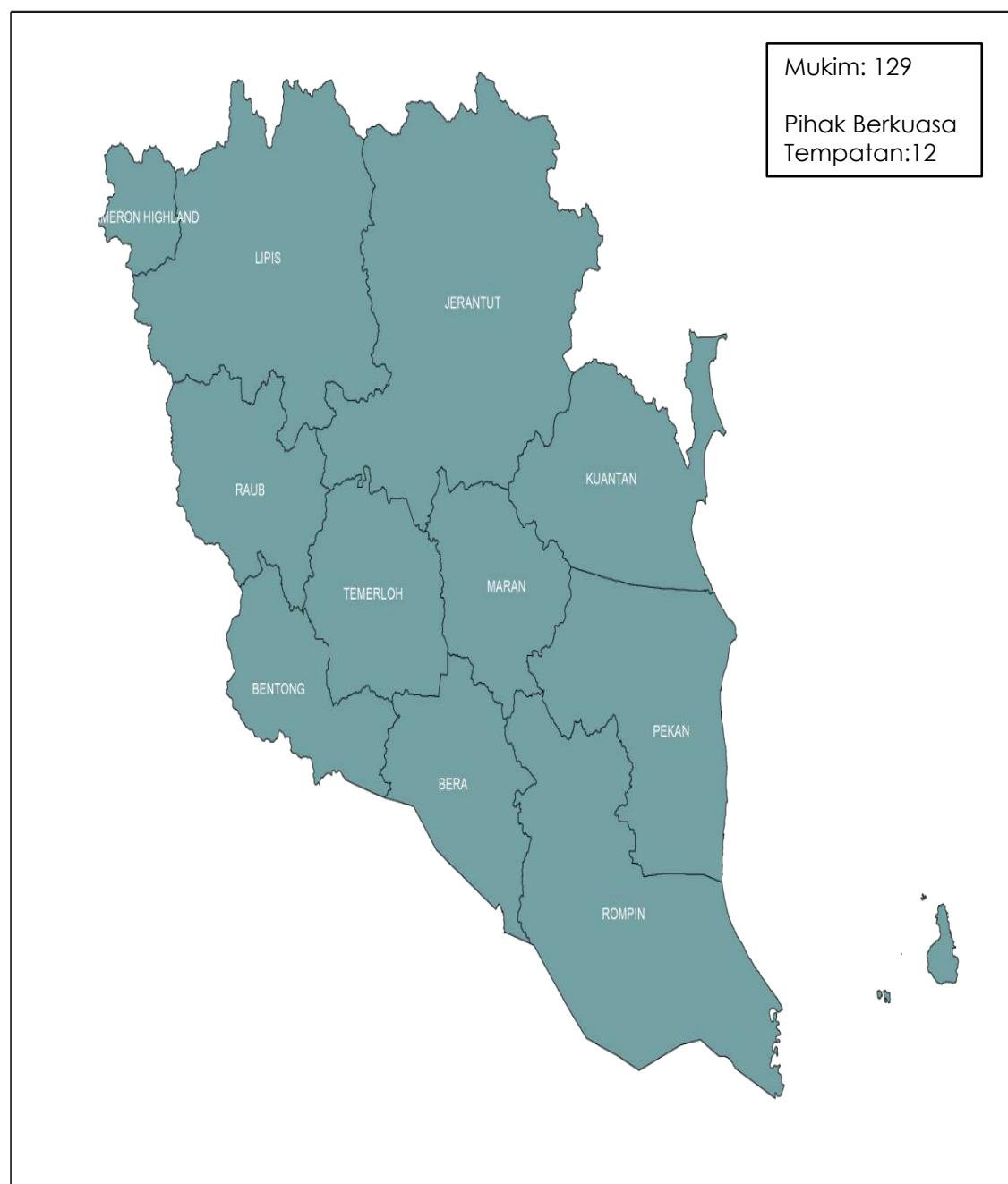
An integrated management has been introduced by DOSM by developing a secured, comprehensive and interactive census portal ([www.mycensus.gov.my](http://www.mycensus.gov.my)) for the purpose of implementing MyCensus 2020. This portal is an information gateway that provides various census information in the form of infographics, interactive visualizations and various online applications such as Stats Geoportal which provide census data in an interactive geospatial format for the smallest geographical area level up to the district level. A special platform, MyCensus 2020 dashboard has been developed to provide data at finger tips to fulfil stakeholders' need in socio-economic development planning. Indirectly, it can bridge the digital divide in accessing diverse and complex data sources.

The outcome of MyCensus 2020 will focus on the national agenda and serve as benchmark of national achievement. A reliable information with Integrity and are used as input for evidence-based policy decision making in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national development blueprints. Latest and reliable statistics contribute towards the balance and sustainability of urban development through physical development and strengthening inclusivity towards prosperous society.

A total of 45 MyCensus 2020 publication topics will be published. This publication comprises nine main indicators namely population, households, living quarters, sex, age group, citizenship, ethnic group, religion and marital status. More than 1,000 MyCensus 2020 reports covering 13 states, 3 federal territories, 160 administrative districts (includes Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Labuan), 222 parliaments and 600 state assemblies will be published in stages from February 2022 to 2024.

## LATAR BELAKANG NEGERI PAHANG

Pahang atau juga dikenali sebagai Pahang Darul Makmur merupakan salah satu daripada 14 negeri di Malaysia. Terdapat 11 daerah pentadbiran di Pahang yang merangkumi Bentong, Cameron Highlands, Jerantut, Kuantan, Lipis, Pekan, Raub, Temerloh, Rompin, Maran dan Bera. Keluasan Pahang adalah 35,965 kilometer persegi dengan jumlah penduduk 1,591,295 dan mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 44 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Pahang mencatatkan nisbah jantina 113 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan. Penduduk Pahang terdiri daripada Warganegara 1,513,230 (95.1%) dan Bukan Warganegara 78,065 (4.9%) dengan komposisi mengikut etnik adalah Bumiputera 1,226,467 (81.0%), Cina 221,712 (14.7%), India 55,852 (3.7%) dan Lain-lain 9,199 (0.6%).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

## **BACKGROUND OF PAHANG**

Pahang or also known as Pahang Darul Makmur is one of the 14 states in Malaysia. There are 11 administrative districts in Pahang which include Bentong, Cameron Highlands, Jerantut, Kuantan, Lipis, Pekan, Raub, Temerloh, Rompin, Maran and Bera. The area of Pahang is 35,965 square kilometre with a total population of 1,591,295 and has a population density of 44 people per square kilometer. Pahang recorded a gender ratio of 113 males for every 100 females. The population of Pahang consists of Citizens 1,513,230 (95.1%) and Non-citizens 78,065 (4.9%) with the composition by ethnicity is Bumiputera 1,226,467 (81.0%), Chinese 221,712 (14.7%), Indians 55,852 (3.7%) and Others 9,199 (0.6%).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

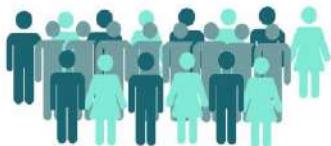


JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



## PENDUDUK PAHANG

**1,591,295**



Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

**1.0%**

Warganegara

Bukan Warganegara



**774,839**

(91.8%)



**738,391**

(98.8%)



**69,312**

(8.2%)



**8,753**

(1.2%)

### PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA

**844,151**



**747,144**



#### Nisbah jantina:

113 lelaki bagi 100 perempuan

### PENDUDUK MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

0 - 14 tahun

**424,611** (26.7%)

15 - 64 tahun

**1,066,419** (67.0%)

65 tahun dan lebih

**100,265** (6.3%)



Tempat Kediaman

**458,972**



Isi Rumah

**401,534**



Purata Saiz Isi Rumah

**4.0**



Bandar

**52.8%**



Luar bandar

**47.2%**

### PENDUDUK WARGANEGARA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Bumiputera

**81.0%**

Cina

**14.7%**

India

**3.7%**

Lain-lain

**0.6%**

### AGAMA

Islam

**76.5%**

Buddha

**13.6%**

Kristian

**1.5%**

Hindu

**3.7%**

Lain-lain

**0.7%**

Tiada Agama,  
Tidak Diketahui

**4.1%**

### TARAF PERKAHWINAN

(Penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih)

Tidak pernah berkahwin

**410,035**

Berkahwin

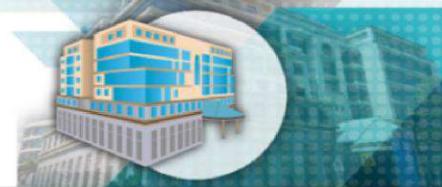
**668,888**

Balu/ Duda

**53,029**

Bercerai/ berpisah

**16,704**



**5 DAERAH PENTADBIRAN/ MUKIM/ PIHK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)  
DENGAN PENDUDUK TERTINGGI  
PAHANG**

**DAERAH PENTADBIRAN**

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KUANTAN	548,014	154,355	145,270	3.8
TEMERLOH	169,023	52,014	42,269	4.0
PEKAN	121,158	33,125	32,130	3.5
BENTONG	116,799	39,466	30,223	3.8
MARAN	112,330	29,766	25,147	4.3

**MUKIM**

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	MUKIM	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KUANTAN	MUKIM KUALA KUANTAN	307,786	85,399	80,385	3.8
KUANTAN	BANDAR KUANTAN	95,096	27,440	27,660	3.5
MARAN	MUKIM CHENOR	79,519	20,470	17,350	4.3
KUANTAN	MUKIM SUNGAI KARANG	68,238	17,857	16,501	4.0
RAUB	MUKIM GALI	59,392	15,697	14,626	4.0

**PBT**

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PBT	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KUANTAN	M.B. KUANTAN	548,014	154,355	145,270	3.8
TEMERLOH	M.P. TEMERLOH	169,023	52,014	42,269	4.0
PEKAN	M.D. PEKAN	121,158	33,125	32,130	3.5
BENTONG	M.P. BENTONG	116,799	39,466	30,223	3.8
MARAN	M.D. MARAN	112,330	29,766	25,147	4.3

Nota:

M.P – Majlis Perbandaran

M.D – Majlis Daerah

M.B – Majlis Bandaraya

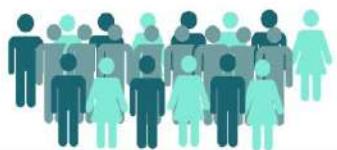


PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



## POPULATION OF PAHANG

**1,591,295**



Average annual population growth rate

**1.0%**

Citizens

Non-citizens



**774,839**

(91.8%)



**738,391**

(98.8%)



**69,312**

(8.2%)



**8,753**

(1.2%)

### POPULATION BY SEX

**844,151**



**747,144**



#### Sex ratio:

113 males per 100 females

### POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

0 - 14 years

**424,611** (26.7%)

15 - 64 years

**1,066,419** (67.0%)

65 years and over

**100,265** (6.3%)



Living Quarters

**458,972**



Household

**401,534**



Average Household Size

**4.0**



Urban

**52.8%**



Rural

**47.2%**

### ETHNIC GROUP OF CITIZENS

Bumiputera

**81.0%**

Chinese

**14.7%**

Indians

**3.7%**

Others

**0.6%**

### RELIGION

Islam

**76.5%**

Buddhism

**13.6%**

Christianity

**1.5%**

Hinduism

**3.7%**

Others

**0.7%**

No Religion, Unknown

**4.1%**

### MARITAL STATUS

(Population aged 15 years and over)

Never married

Married

Widowed

Divorced/ Separated

**410,035**

**668,888**

**53,029**

**16,704**



**TOP 5 ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT/ MUKIM/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)  
WITH HIGHEST POPULATION  
PAHANG**

**ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT**

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KUANTAN	548,014	154,355	145,270	3.8
TEMERLOH	169,023	52,014	42,269	4.0
PEKAN	121,158	33,125	32,130	3.5
BENTONG	116,799	39,466	30,223	3.8
MARAN	112,330	29,766	25,147	4.3

**MUKIM**

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	MUKIM	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KUANTAN	MUKIM KUALA KUANTAN	307,786	85,399	80,385	3.8
KUANTAN	BANDAR KUANTAN	95,096	27,440	27,660	3.5
MARAN	MUKIM CHENOR	79,519	20,470	17,350	4.3
KUANTAN	MUKIM SUNGAI KARANG	68,238	17,857	16,501	4.0
RAUB	MUKIM GALI	59,392	15,697	14,626	4.0

**LAA**

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KUANTAN	M.B. KUANTAN	548,014	154,355	145,270	3.8
TEMERLOH	M.P. TEMERLOH	169,023	52,014	42,269	4.0
PEKAN	M.D. PEKAN	121,158	33,125	32,130	3.5
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MARAN	M.D. MARAN	112,330	29,766	25,147	4.3

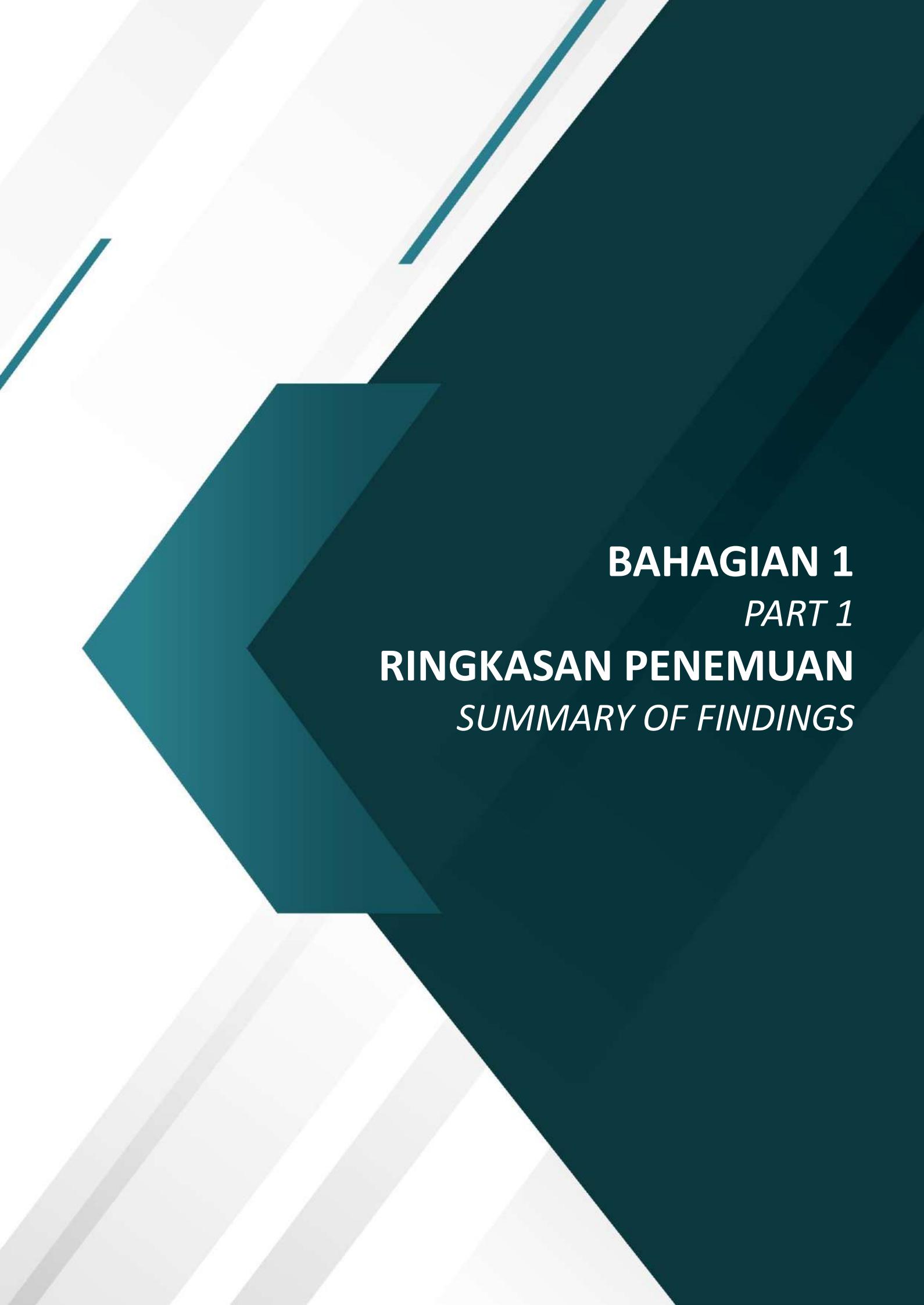
Note:

M.P – Majlis Perbandaran

M.D – Majlis Daerah

M.B – Majlis Bandaraya

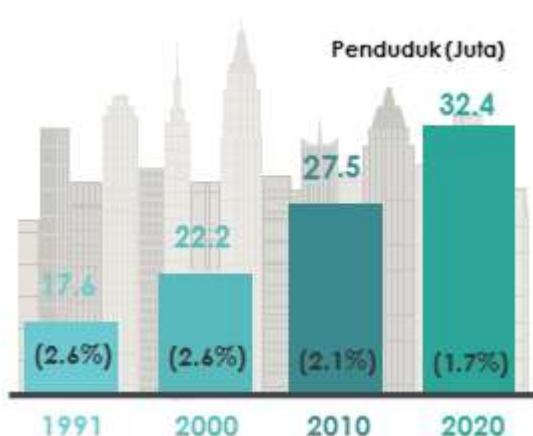




**BAHAGIAN 1**  
*PART 1*  
**RINGKASAN PENEMUAN**  
*SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*



## 1. Penduduk

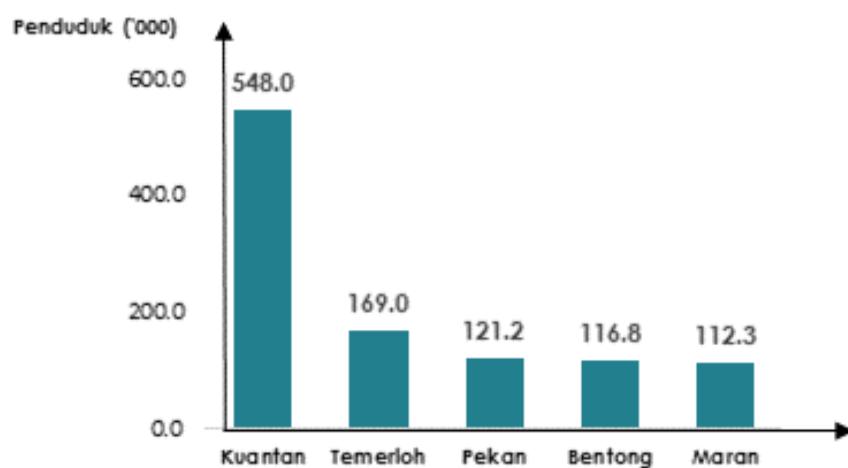


Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk, Malaysia, 1991–2020

Banci Malaysia 2020 merekodkan bilangan penduduk Malaysia berjumlah 32.4 juta (2010: 27.5 juta) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 1.7 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 2.1%).

Sementara itu, bilangan penduduk di Pahang berjumlah 1,591.3 ribu (2010: 1,440.7 ribu) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 1.0 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 1.6%).

Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 2.



Carta 2: Bilangan penduduk tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020

## 2. Jantina

Banci Malaysia 2020 mencatatkan 844.2 ribu lelaki dan 747.1 ribu perempuan di Pahang. Nisbah jantina adalah 113 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan.



Carta 3: Penduduk mengikut jantina dan nisbah jantina, Pahang, 2020

## 3. Kewarganegaraan

Jumlah penduduk di Pahang adalah 95.1 peratus warganegara Malaysia dan 4.9 peratus bukan warganegara. Bilangan penduduk warganegara terdiri daripada 51.2 peratus lelaki dan 48.8 peratus perempuan. Manakala penduduk bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 88.8 peratus lelaki dan 11.2 peratus perempuan.



Carta 4: Penduduk mengikut kewarganegaraan, Pahang, 2020

## 4. Kumpulan Etnik

Penduduk warganegara mengikut etnik di Pahang adalah terdiri daripada Bumiputera 1.2 juta (81.0%), Cina 0.2 juta (14.7%), India 55.9 ribu (3.7%) dan Lain-lain 9.2 ribu (0.6%).



Carta 5: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Pahang, 2020

## 5. Struktur Umur

Penduduk berumur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) di Pahang pada 2020 mencatatkan 26.7 peratus (424.6 ribu), 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 67.0 peratus (1,066.4 ribu) serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.3 peratus (100.3 ribu).

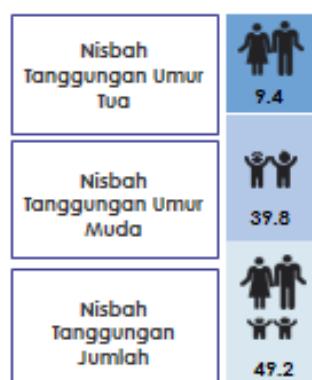
Penduduk lelaki di Pahang bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 25.9 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 68.2 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 5.9 peratus. Sementara itu, penduduk perempuan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 27.6 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 65.7 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.7 peratus.

	0-14 tahun	15-64 tahun	65+ tahun
Jumlah	<b>424.6 ribu</b> (26.7%)	<b>1,066.4 ribu</b> (67.0%)	<b>100.3 ribu</b> (6.3%)
Lelaki	<b>218.5 ribu</b> (25.9%)	<b>575.5 ribu</b> (68.2%)	<b>50.2 ribu</b> (5.9%)
Perempuan	<b>206.1 ribu</b> (27.6%)	<b>490.9 ribu</b> (65.7%)	<b>50.1 ribu</b> (6.7%)

Carta 6: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Pahang, 2020

## 6. Nisbah Tanggungan

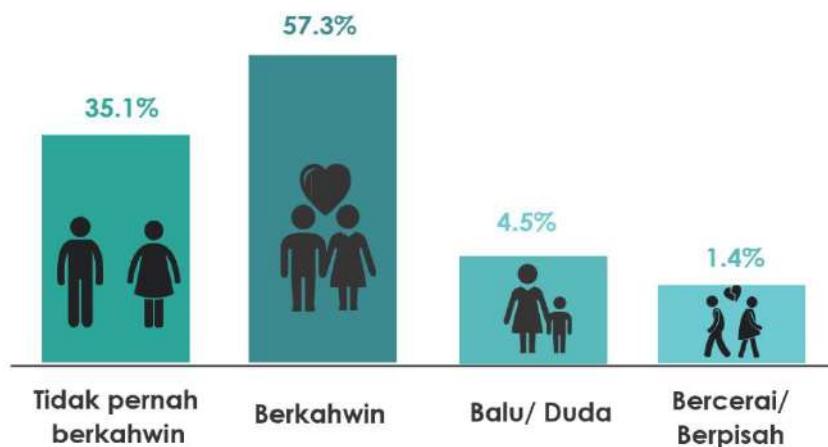
Nisbah tanggungan jumlah memaparkan nisbah umur muda (0 hingga 14 tahun) dan umur tua (65 tahun dan lebih) bagi setiap 100 penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun). Pada 2020, nisbah tanggungan jumlah di Pahang adalah 49.2, nisbah tanggungan umur muda 39.8 dan nisbah tanggungan umur tua 9.4.



Carta 7: Nisbah tanggungan, Pahang, 2020

## 7. Taraf Perkahwinan

Pada 2020, penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun dan lebih di Pahang mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah terdiri daripada tidak pernah berkahwin (35.1%), berkahwin (57.3%), balu/ duda (4.5%) dan bercerai/ berpisah (1.4%).



Carta 8: Penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Pahang, 2020

## 8. Agama

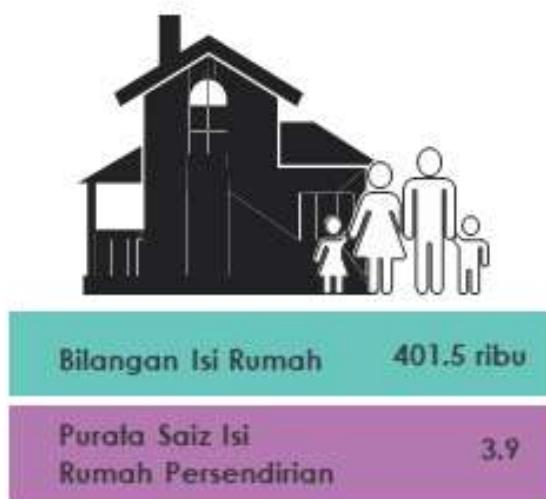
Islam merupakan agama yang paling meluas dianuti di Pahang dengan 76.5 peratus. Sebagai negara yang berbilang kaum, antara agama yang dianuti ialah Buddha 13.6 peratus, Kristian 1.5 peratus dan Hindu 3.7 peratus.



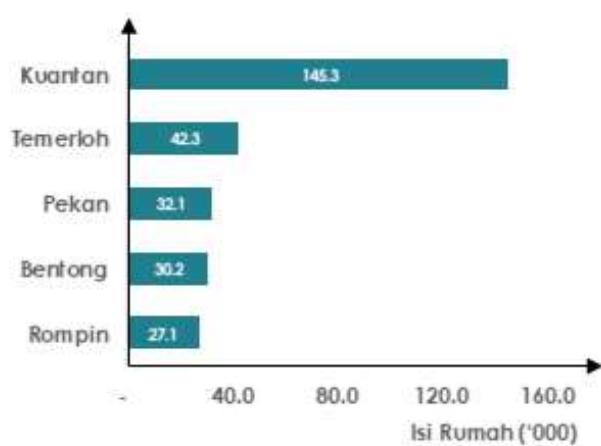
Carta 9: Penduduk mengikut agama, Pahang, 2020

## 9. Isi Rumah

Jumlah isi rumah bagi negeri Pahang adalah 401.5 ribu dengan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian seramai 3.9 pada 2020. Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 11.



**Carta 10: Bilangan dan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian, Pahang, 2020**

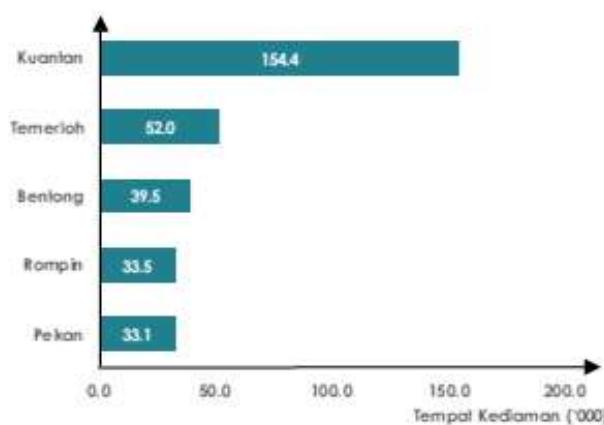


**Carta 11: Bilangan isi rumah tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**

## 10. Tempat Kediaman

Banci Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Pahang adalah 459.0 ribu. Daripada jumlah tersebut, tempat kediaman didiami merangkumi 81.4 peratus dan selebihnya 18.6 peratus adalah tempat kediaman kosong.

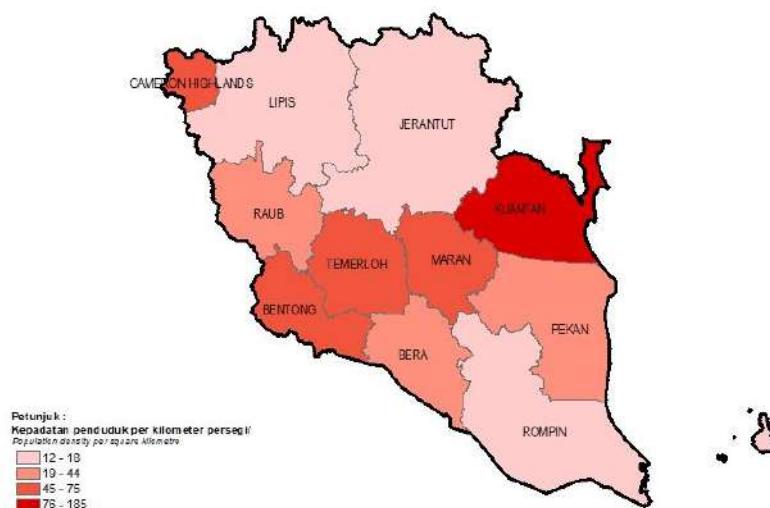
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 12.



**Carta 12: Bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**

## 11. Kepadatan Penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk di Pahang adalah 44 orang per kilometer persegi. Kepadatan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Pahang adalah seperti di dalam Carta 13.



Carta 13: Kepadatan penduduk, Pahang, 2020

## 12. Penduduk Mengikut Strata

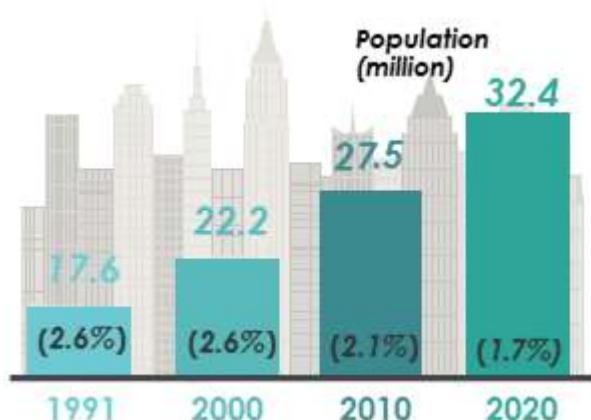
Kadar pembandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.3 juta) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta) pada 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk luar bandar adalah 24.9 peratus (2010: 29.1%).

Penduduk bandar di Pahang pada 2020 merekodkan 52.8 peratus (839.6 ribu), manakala penduduk luar bandar adalah 47.2 peratus (751.7 ribu).



Carta 14: Penduduk mengikut strata, Pahang, 2020

## 1. Population

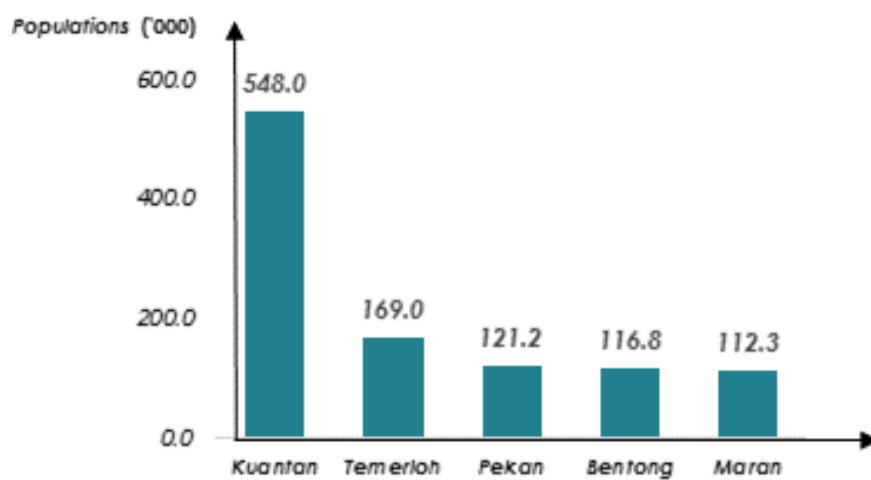


MyCensus 2020 recorded the total population of Malaysia was 32.4 million (2010: 27.5 million) registering an average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 2.1%).

**Chart 1: Number and average annual population growth rate, Malaysia, 1991–2020**

Meanwhile, the number of population in Pahang was in 1,591.3 thousands (2010: 1,440.7 million) with an average annual population growth rate of 1.0 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 1.6%).

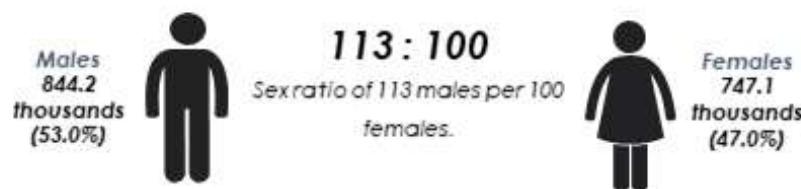
Districts that recorded the highest population is as shown in Chart 2.



**Chart 2: Highest population by administrative district, Pahang, 2020**

## 2. Sex

MyCensus 2020 recorded 844.2 thousands males and 747.1 thousand females in Pahang . The sex ratio was 113 males for every 100 females.



**Chart 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, Pahang, 2020**

## 3. Citizenship

The total population in Pahang was 95.1 per cent citizens and 4.9 per cent non-citizens. The citizen population consists of 51.2 per cent males and 48.8 per cent females. Meanwhile the non-citizen population consists of 88.8 per cent males and 11.2 per cent females.



**Chart 4: Population by citizenship, Pahang, 2020**

## 4. Ethnicity

The population of citizens by ethnics in Pahang comprised Bumiputera 1.2 million (81.0%), Chinese 0.2 million (14.7%), Indian 55.9 thousands (3.7%), and Others 9.2 thousands (0.6%).



**Chart 5: Population by ethnicity, Pahang, 2020**

## 5. Age Structure

The population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) in Pahang recorded 26.7 per cent (424.6 thousands), 15 to 64 years (working age) was 67.0 per cent (1,066.4 thousands) and 65 years and over (old age) was 6.3 per cent (100.3 thousands).

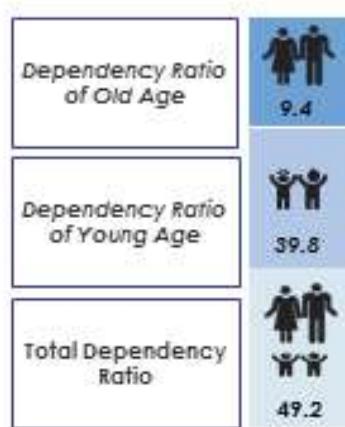
The male population in Pahang for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 25.9 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 68.2 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 5.9 per cent. Meanwhile, the female population for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 27.6 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 65.7 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 6.7 per cent.

	<b>0-14 years</b>	<b>15-64 years</b>	<b>65+ years</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>424.6 thousand (26.7%)</b>	<b>1,066.4 thousand (67.0%)</b>	<b>100.3 thousand (6.3%)</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>218.5 thousand (25.9%)</b>	<b>575.5 thousand (68.2%)</b>	<b>50.2 thousand (5.9%)</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>206.1 thousand (27.6%)</b>	<b>490.9 thousand (65.7%)</b>	<b>50.1 thousand (6.7%)</b>

*Chart 6: Population by age groups, Pahang, 2020*

## 6. Dependency Ratio

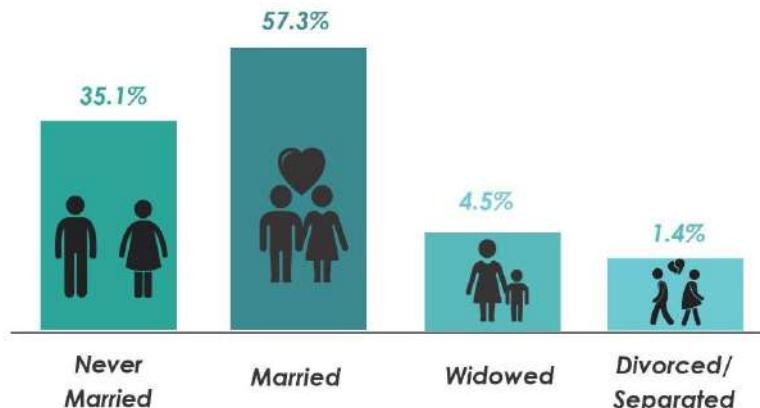
The total dependency ratio presents the ratio of young age (0 to 14 years) and old age (65 years and over) for every 100 working age population (15 to 64 years). In 2020, the total dependency ratio in Pahang was 49.2, young age dependency ratio 39.8 and old age dependency ratio 9.4 .



*Chart 7: Dependency ratio, Pahang, 2020*

## 7. Marital Status

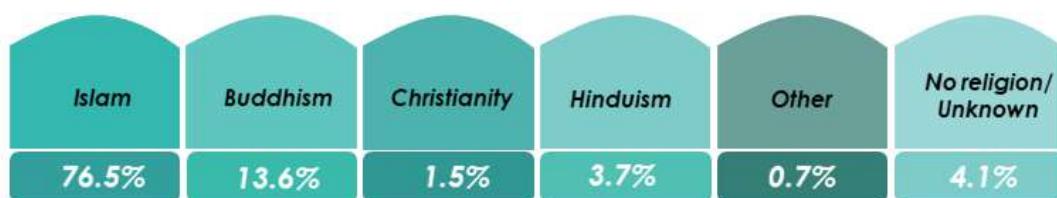
In 2020, the population aged 15 years and over in Pahang who were never married (35.1%), married (57.3%), widowed (4.5%) and divorced/ separated (1.4%).



*Chart 8: Population by marital status, Pahang, 2020*

## 8. Religion

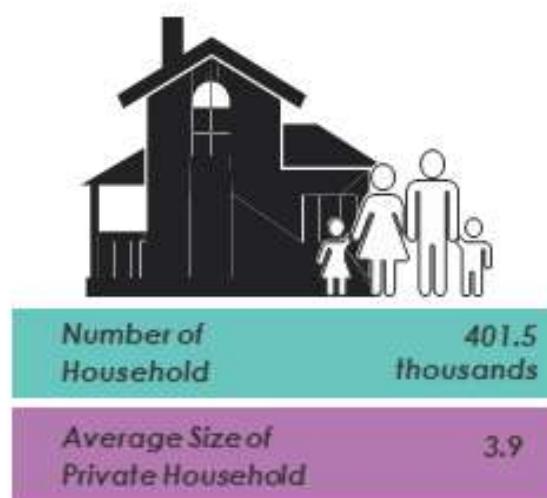
Islam was the mostly widely professed religion in Pahang with 76.5 per cent. As a multi-racial nation, other religions embraced were Buddhism 13.6 per cent, Christianity 1.5 per cent and Hinduism 3.7 per cent.



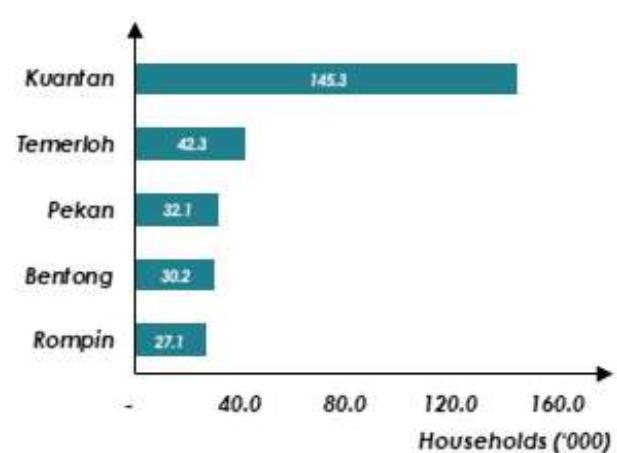
*Chart 9: Population by religion, Pahang, 2020*

## 9. Households

The total households for Pahang was 401.5 thousands with an average size of private households 3.9 in 2020. Administrative district that recorded the highest number of households is as shown in Chart 11.



**Chart 10: Number and average size of private household, Pahang, 2020**

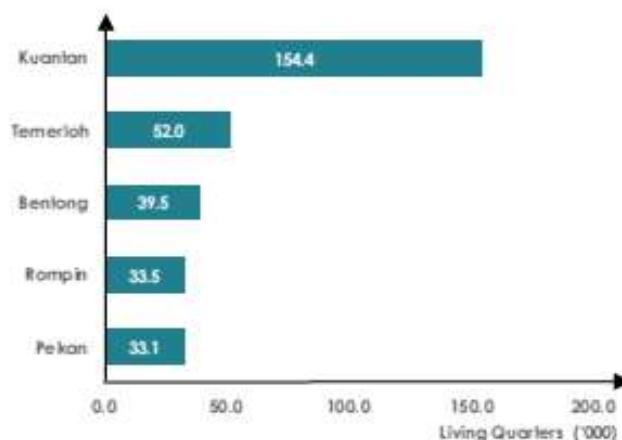


**Chart 11: Highest number of household by administrative district, Pahang, 2020**

## 10. Living Quarters

The MyCensus 2020 recorded the number of living quarters in Pahang was 459.0 thousands. From this total, occupied living quarters 81.4 per cent and the remaining 18.6 per cent were vacant.

The districts that recorded the highest number of living quarters is as shown in Chart 12.



**Chart 12: Highest number of living quarters by administrative district, Pahang, 2020**

## 11. Population Density

The population density in Pahang are 44 people per square kilometer. The population density by administrative district in Pahang is shown in Chart 13.

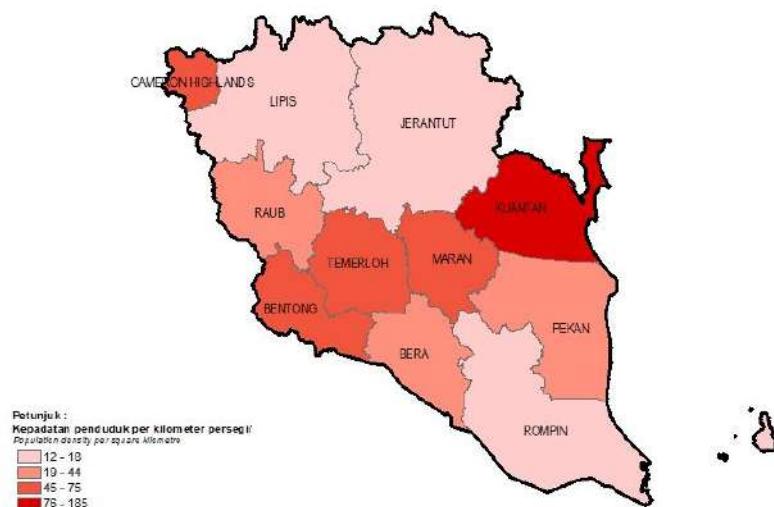


Chart 13: Population density, Pahang, 2020

## 12. Population by Stratum

The rate of urbanization in Malaysia increased to 75.1 per cent (24.3 million) in 2020 compared to 70.9 per cent (19.5 million) in 2010. Meanwhile, the rural population was 24.9 per cent (2010: 29.1%).

The urban population in the state of Pahang in 2020 recorded 52.8 per cent (839.6 thousands), while the rural population is 47.2 per cent (751.7 thousands).



Chart 14: Population by stratum, Pahang, 2020

# **BAHAGIAN 2**

## *PART 2*

# **ARTIKEL**

## *ARTICLES*



## PENUAAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

Nazaria Baharudin; Ezatul Nisha Abdul Rahman; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim;  
Rosmiyawati Anwar; Noor Faadilah Ismail; Amirul Hafiz Azelan

### 1. PENGENALAN

Penuaan penduduk disifatkan sebagai satu fenomena di mana individu warga tua menjadi penyumbang sebahagian besar komposisi daripada keseluruhan jumlah populasi (*Ageing in the Twenty-First Century*, United Nations (2012). Malaysia telah mentakrifkan warga tua atau warga emas sebagai individu yang berumur 60 tahun dan lebih seperti yang diterima pakai dalam *United Nations World Assembly on Ageing* di Vienna (United Nations, 1982) dan dalam kalangan negara-negara ASEAN. Dasar Warga Emas Negara (DWEN) dan Pelan Tindakan Warga Emas Negara (PTWEN) telah digubal dan diluluskan oleh kerajaan pada 5 Januari 2011 bagi memberi perhatian kepada aspek kebijakan dan keperluan golongan warga emas.

United Nations telah menetapkan tiga kategori penuaan, iaitu ageing society, aged society dan super-aged society di mana masing-masing merujuk kepada penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih mencecah 7 peratus, 14 peratus dan 20 peratus.

Jadual 1: Kategori penuaan penduduk

Kategori penuaan penduduk	Malaysia	
	Tahun	Peratus penduduk (%)
<b>United Nations - Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih</b>	2020 <sup>1</sup>	6.8
1. Ageing Society (7%)	2020 <sup>2</sup>	7.2
2. Aged Society (14%)	2039 <sup>2</sup>	14.1
3. Super Aged (20%)	2050 <sup>2</sup>	19.9
<b>Dasar Warga Emas Negara (DWEN) (60 tahun dan lebih: 15%)</b>	2030 <sup>2</sup>	15.3

Nota:

<sup>1</sup> Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

<sup>2</sup> Unjuran Penduduk (Semakan Semula), 2010-2040 berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

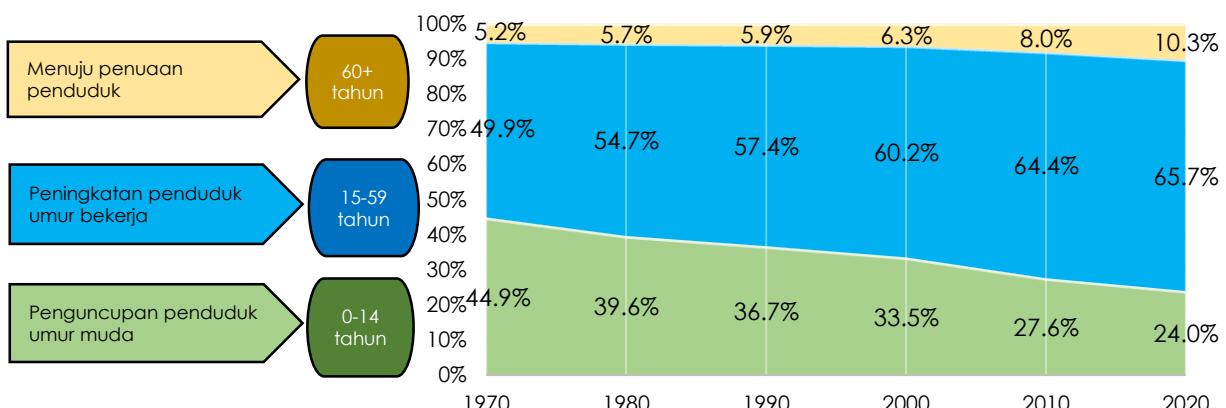
Berdasarkan DWEN, penduduk Malaysia telah diunjurkan mencapai negara menua pada 2030 dengan peratusan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih adalah 15.3 peratus. Data unjuran ini akan dikemaskini semula berdasarkan Banci Malaysia 2020. Menurut kategori penuaan UN, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk pada 2020 dengan

anggaran penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih mencecah 7.2 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, berdasarkan penemuan utama Banci Malaysia 2020, penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih adalah 6.8 peratus.

## **2. PERUBAHAN STRUKTUR DEMOGRAFI PENDUDUK MALAYSIA**

Peratusan penduduk umur muda (0-14 tahun) pada tahun 2020 menunjukkan pengucupan kepada 24.0 peratus berbanding 44.9 peratus pada 1970. Manakala, peratusan penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 59 tahun) meningkat kepada 65.7 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 49.9 peratus pada 1970, sekaligus menunjukkan peningkatan dalam potensi guna tenaga negara. Penduduk Malaysia yang berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas pada tahun 1970 direkodkan 5.2 peratus dan trend umur kumpulan ini terus menunjukkan peningkatan kepada 10.3 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding tahun Banci sebelumnya. Sekiranya trend ini berterusan, Malaysia dijangka menjadi negara tua pada 2030.

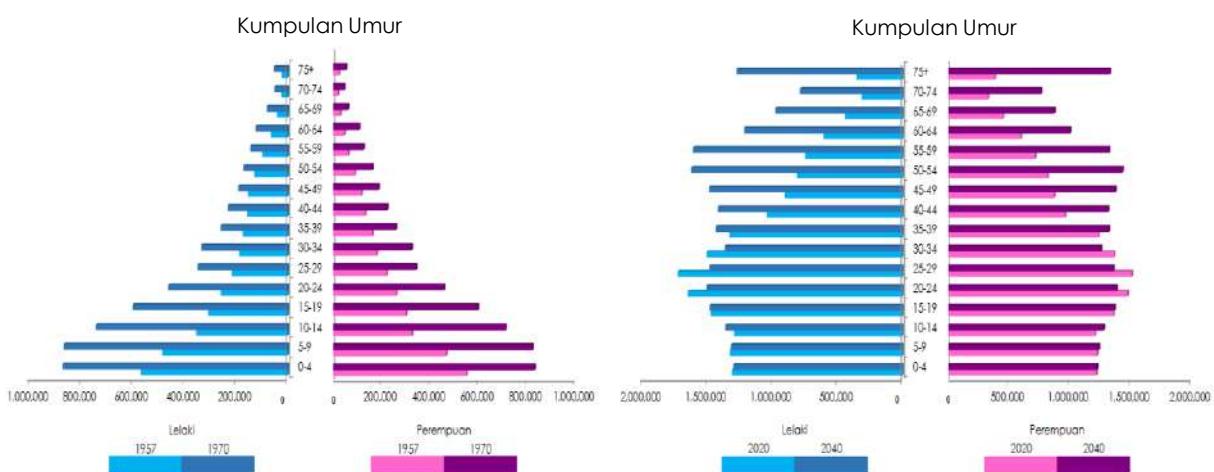
**Paparan 1: Struktur penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur pada tahun banci, Malaysia**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Perubahan kumpulan umur muda akan mencerminkan struktur piramid penduduk, dengan peratusan penduduk muda yang kurang menduduki dalam struktur sosial masyarakat. Bilangan kumpulan umur generasi akan datang akan berkurangan secara perlahan-lahan sekali gus mengubah landskap piramid penduduk. Perubahan dalam struktur umur penduduk boleh digambarkan melalui piramid penduduk yang dipaparkan di Rajah 1. Pada tahun 1957, bentuk piramid penduduk adalah progresif dengan tapak yang luas, cerun cekung dan puncak yang tajam. Pada tahun 2020, bentuk piramid penduduk Malaysia adalah regresif di mana tapak semakin mengecil dan dijangka kekal sehingga 2040. Puncak yang rata dan lebar menunjukkan populasi penduduk tua semakin meningkat.

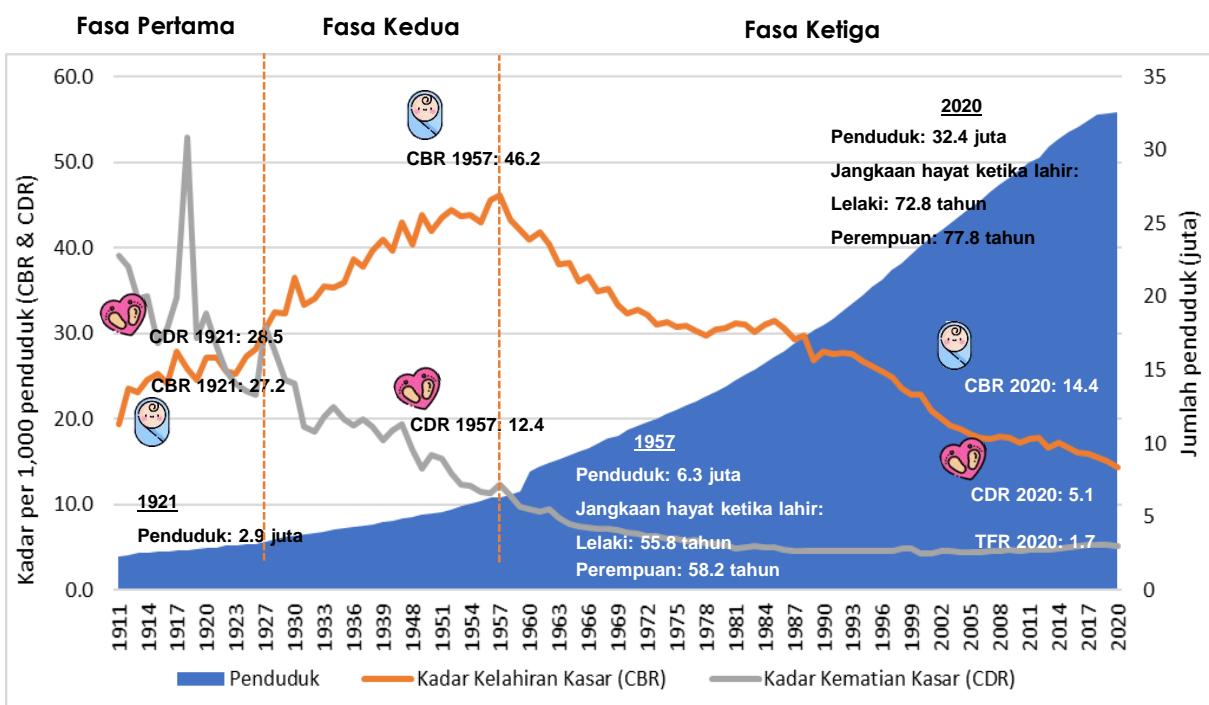
Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1957 dan tahun benci 1970 serta tahun benci 2020 dan unjuran tahun 2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Transisi demografi adalah proses perubahan struktur penduduk yang perlakan di mana penduduk beralih dari tahap kesuburan dan kematian yang tinggi ke tahap kesuburan dan kematian yang rendah serta berlaku perubahan ketara terhadap taburan umur penduduk.

Paparan 2: Transisi demografi, Malaysia, 1911-2020

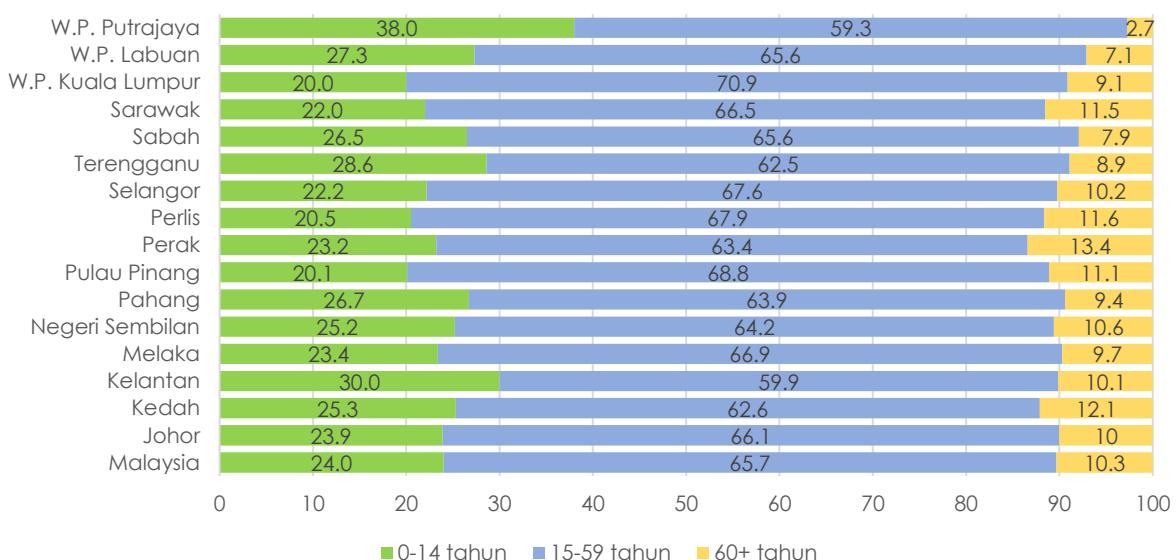


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Peralihan demografi Malaysia menunjukkan kadar kelahiran kasar (CBR) menunjukkan penurunan kepada 14.4 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020 dan kadar kematian kasar (CDR) juga menurun kepada 5.1 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020 (Paparan 2).

Penemuan utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan Perak mencatatkan peratusan penduduk tua (60 tahun dan lebih) tertinggi dengan 13.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Kedah dan Perlis masing-masing mencatatkan 12.1 peratus dan 11.6 peratus.

**Carta 1: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur utama dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

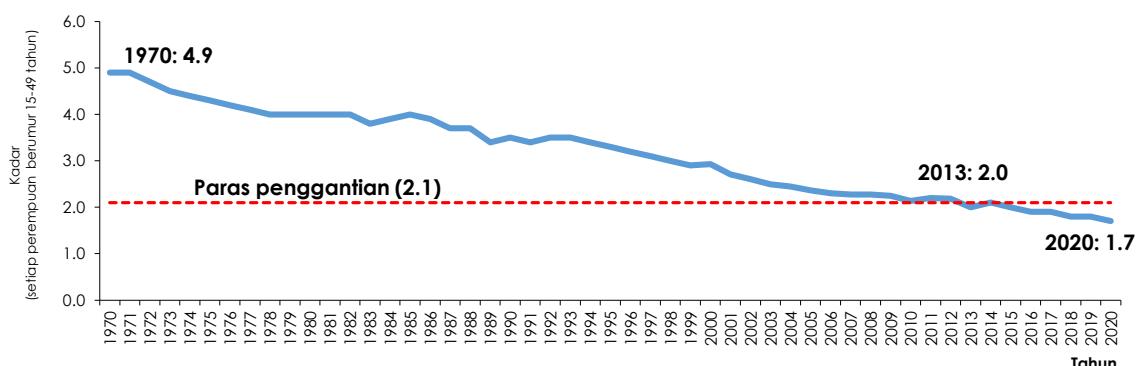
### **3. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK**

Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) telah mengenal pasti dua pemacu utama penuaan penduduk dunia adalah disebabkan oleh penurunan berterusan dalam kadar kesuburan jumlah (TFR) dan peningkatan jangka hayat.

#### **3.1 Penurunan Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah**

Kadar kelahiran kasar telah menurun dari 32.4 pada tahun 1970 kepada 14.4 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020, kadar terendah dalam tempoh lima dekad. Trend penurunan kadar kelahiran ini telah menyebabkan penurunan TFR. Sejak 2013, Malaysia telah mencatatkan penurunan TFR daripada 4.9 anak pada 1970 kepada 1.7 anak pada 2020 bagi setiap wanita berumur 15-49 tahun di mana ia telah mencatatkan TFR bawah paras penggantian kesuburan iaitu pada 2.1 anak bagi setiap wanita (Carta 2).

### Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Punca penurunan kesuburan antaranya disumbangkan oleh peningkatan bilangan wanita dalam pendidikan tinggi dan penyertaan kaum wanita dalam tenaga buruh sehingga menyebabkan mereka lewat berkahwin atau memilih tidak kahwin. Perkahwinan lewat mendorong kepada kurang bilangan anak yang dilahirkan bagi setiap keluarga.

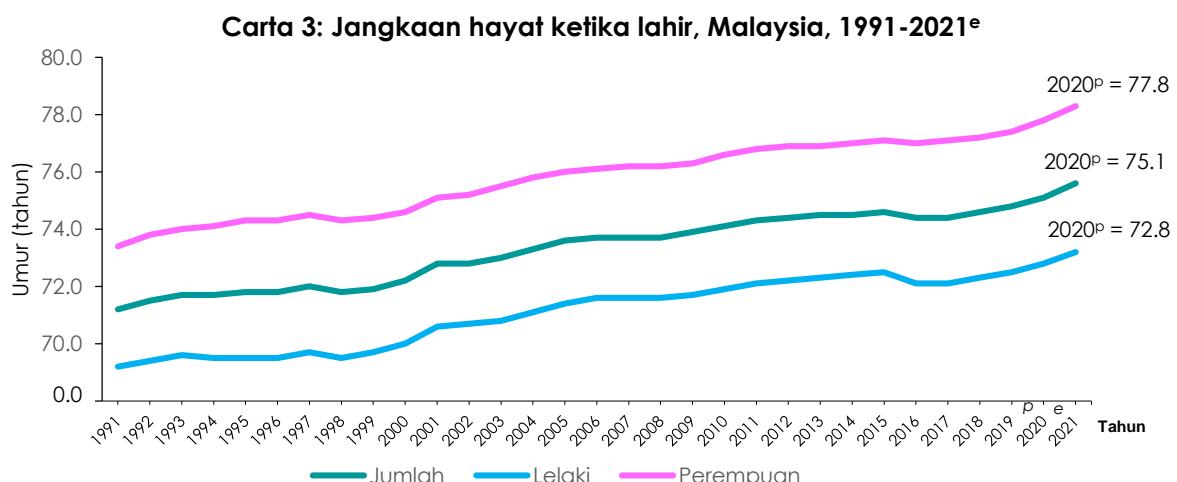
Menurut Naohiro YASHIRO (1988), dengan pendidikan dan peluang pekerjaan yang lebih baik, peratusan orang yang belum berkahwin meningkat dan ini merupakan fenomena biasa di negara moden dan perindustrian. Perkahwinan lewat turut menyebabkan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat daripada 26.6 tahun pada 2001 kepada 28.0 tahun pada 2020.

### 3.2 Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

Peningkatan jangka hayat telah menyebabkan pertambahan penduduk umur tua. Jangka hayat semasa lahir telah meningkat daripada 71.2 tahun pada 1991 kepada 75.1 tahun pada 2020. Lelaki dan perempuan yang ketika lahir pada 2020 masing-masing dijangka hidup selama 72.8 tahun dan 77.8 tahun lagi berbanding 69.2 tahun dan 73.4 tahun pada 1991.

Antara faktor peningkatan jangkaan hayat adalah disebabkan sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan yang baik seperti akses kepada penjagaan kesihatan yang mesra umur, kesedaran penduduk terhadap kepentingan menjaga kesihatan yang semakin meningkat dan pencegahan kepada penyakit kronik. Lindsay et al. (2014) menyatakan bahawa peningkatan jangka hayat dalam 200 tahun yang lalu adalah disebabkan oleh kawalan penyakit berjangkit, makanan yang banyak dan lebih selamat, keadaan kebersihan yang lebih baik, dan peningkatan sosial bukan perubatan yang lain.

Di peringkat global semua negara, seseorang yang berumur 65 tahun pada 2015-2020 secara purata dijangka boleh hidup dengan tambahan 17 tahun. Manakala menjelang 2045-2050, angka ini dijangka meningkat kepada 19 tahun (*World Population Ageing 2019, United Nations*).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

## 4. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

### 4.1 Impak kepada Ekonomi

#### a. Peningkatan Perbelanjaan Awam

Peningkatan bilangan warga tua yang tidak diimbangi dengan bilangan penduduk muda dan bekerja akan mencetuskan keimbangan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi sesebuah negara. Senario ini dilihat sebagai satu faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan kos perbelanjaan awam yang akan memberi implikasi kepada program insurans sosial dan sistem pencen seperti skim pencen perkhidmatan awam, Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) serta Skim Persaraan Swasta (SPS). Sumbangan kepada dana keselamatan sosial semakin berkurangan, tetapi dana disalurkan kepada warga tua semakin meningkat.

Petikan artikel *How Demographic Drives The Economy* oleh Adam Hayes pada 28 Mei 2021 menyatakan bahawa penduduk yang semakin tua dan pertumbuhan tenaga buruh yang lebih perlahan akan menjaskan ekonomi. Ia mendorong pertumbuhan KDNK menjadi perlahan, nisbah tanggungan bagi umur tua meningkat dan belanjawan awam tertekan di bawah bebanan jumlah kos program kesihatan.

**b. Penguncupan Tenaga Buruh**

Penuaan penduduk boleh menjasikan pertumbuhan ekonomi disebabkan oleh pengurangan produktiviti. Penuaan penduduk dijangka mengurangkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan tabungan serta meningkatkan keimbangan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi lebih perlahan (Bloom et al., 2010). Perubahan struktur penduduk bagi kumpulan umur bekerja secara beransur-ansur menguncup akan menyebabkan pungutan cukai oleh kerajaan daripada kumpulan umur ini semakin berkurang. Ini secara tidak langsung akan menyekat perbelanjaan negara.

Umur wajib bagi persaraan di Jepun, Amerika Syarikat dan Singapura masing-masing ditetapkan pada 60 tahun, 62-65 dan 62 tahun (Kashiwagi, 2018). Sebaliknya, umur persaraan wajib anggota sektor awam di Malaysia dipinda tiga kali dalam tempoh 11 tahun iaitu daripada 55 tahun kepada 56 tahun, 58 tahun dan terkini kepada 60 tahun yang berkuatkuasa mulai 1 Januari 2012.

**4.2. Impak kepada Sistem Kesihatan**

Peningkatan penuaan penduduk mendorong perbelanjaan kerajaan terhadap kos rawatan dan penjagaan kesihatan penduduk meningkat dari semasa ke semasa. Tahap kesihatan secara amnya menurun dan lebih banyak rawatan perubatan diperlukan apabila umur meningkat seperti mendapatkan rawatan di klinik/ hospital, pembedahan, terapi fizikal dan pembelian ubat-ubatan.

Warga tua juga sering dikaitkan dengan penyakit kronik yang memerlukan rawatan dan penjagaan berpanjangan. Peningkatan penyakit Non-Communicable diseases (NCD) seperti kanser, sakit jantung, strok dan diabetes menyebabkan kerajaan perlu menggunakan lebih banyak peruntukan bagi menyediakan kemudahan dan perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan penduduk. Di samping itu, penuaan penduduk mendorong implikasi keperluan untuk geriatrik jangka panjang penjagaan kesihatan. Matlamat penjagaan geriatrik untuk warga emas tidak semestinya untuk menyembuhkan tetapi untuk meningkatkan kesihatan warga emas.

Apabila penduduk tua semakin meningkat, perbelanjaan untuk penjagaan kesihatan akan meningkat dan Malaysia telah menyemak semula perbelanjaannya untuk penjagaan kesihatan warga emas. Pada tahun 1970, perbelanjaan penjagaan kesihatan hanya 2.7 peratus daripada KDNK berbanding 4.3 peratus pada tahun 2019.

#### 4.3. Impak kepada Struktur Sosial

Penuaan penduduk bukan sahaja memberi kesan kepada ekonomi negara, malah kepada individu. Individu perlu menyediakan wang persaraan mencukupi atau membuat perancangan bermula sekarang bagi persediaan menghadapi masa tua. Jangkaan hayat pada umur 60 tahun pada 2020 bagi lelaki dan perempuan adalah masing-masing 18.6 dan 21.4 tahun dan kehidupan sepanjang jangka hayat ini dengan tanpa pendapatan bulanan sepertimana ketika masih bekerja adalah satu cabaran besar kepada penduduk tua. KWSP juga telah mengumumkan bahawa kuantum baharu Simpanan Asas akan dinaikkan daripada RM228,000 kepada RM240,000 bermula 1 Januari 2019. Jumlah ini ditetapkan sebagai sasaran simpanan minimum ahli perlu ada apabila mencecah umur 55 tahun menampung keperluan asas persaraan selama 20 tahun iaitu sehingga 75 tahun (Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja. (2019, Februari 13)).

#### 5. RUMUSAN

Malaysia dilihat bersedia secara prinsip untuk menangani cabaran negara tua melalui pewujudan dasar dan inisiatif seperti Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 (RMKe-12), Dasar Warga Emas Negara dan Pelan Tindakan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Warga Emas. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mengenal pasti sembilan (9) bidang fokus strategik dalam menghadapi status negara tua menjelang 2030. Antaranya menggalakkan minat dan kemampuan bekerja, meningkatkan kebolehpasaran serta menggalakkan nilai kesukarelawanan warga emas (Syahidah Husna M. Bakeri, 2020). Peranan kerajaan dilihat amat penting dalam mendepani isu-isu berkaitan warga tua memandangkan sistem sokongan kekeluargaan sedia ada dilihat tidak mampu untuk mendepani isu-isu berkaitan warga emas seperti kesunyian, dementia, sokongan sosial dan status kesihatan mental & fizikal (Ahmad Shukri & Norliza, 2018). Langkah kerajaan mewujudkan Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE) bagi memberi ruang warga emas melakukan aktiviti komuniti adalah sangat baik dalam mendepani isu penuaan di Malaysia.

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## MALAYSIAN POPULATION AGEING

Nazaria Baharudin; Ezatul Nisha Abdul Rahman; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim; Rosmiyawati Anwar; Noor Faadilah Ismail; Amirul Hafiz Azelan

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Population ageing is characterised as a phenomenon in which elderly individuals constitute a large part of the composition of the total population (Ageing in the Twenty-First Century, United Nations (2012). Individuals aged 60 and over are considered elderly or senior people in Malaysia, as defined by the United Nations World Assembly on Aging in Vienna (UN, 1982) and ASEAN countries. National Policy for Older Persons and the Plan of Action For Older Persons were formulated and approved by the government on 5 January 2011 to pay attention to the welfare and needs of the elderly.

The United Nations has defined three categories of ageing, namely ageing society, aged society and super-aged society which each refers to the population aged 65 years and over reaching 7 per cent, 14 per cent and 20 per cent.

**Table 1: Population Ageing Categories**

<b>Population Ageing Categories</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>	
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage of population (%)</b>
<b>United Nations – Population aged 65 years and over</b>	2020 <sup>1</sup>	6.8
1. Ageing Society (7%)	2020 <sup>2</sup>	7.2
2. Aged Society (14%)	2039 <sup>2</sup>	14.1
3. Super Aged (20%)	2050 <sup>2</sup>	19.9
<b>National Policy For Older Persons (60 years and over: 15%)</b>	2030 <sup>2</sup>	15.3

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

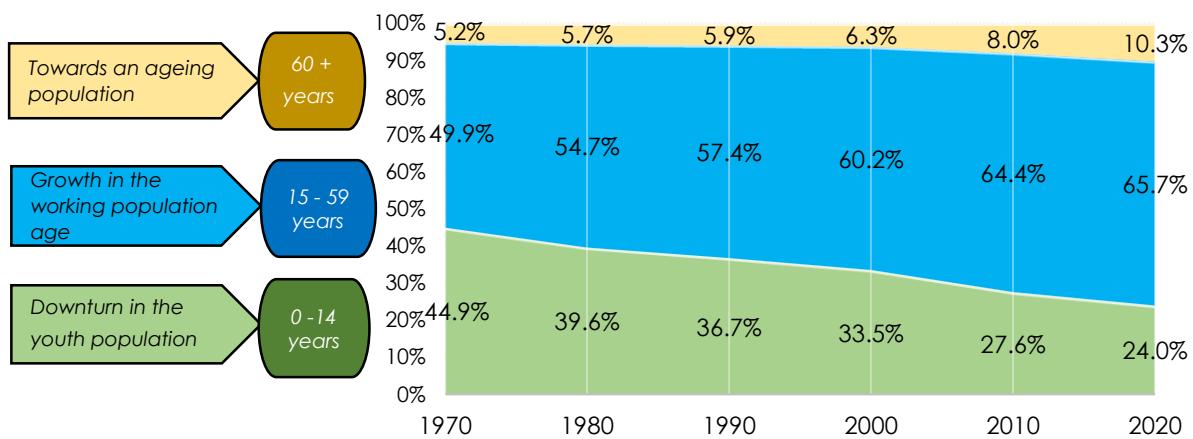
<sup>2</sup> Population Projections (Revised), 2010-2040 based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Based on the National Policy for Older Persons, the Malaysian population is projected to reach an ageing nation by 2030 with the percentage of the population aged 60 and over being 15.3 per cent. This projection data will be updated based on the Malaysia 2020 Census. According to the UN ageing category, Malaysia is expected to become an ageing nation in 2020 with projected population of 65 years and over reaching 7.2 per cent. However, based on the main findings of the Malaysia 2020 Census, the population aged 65 years and over is 6.8 per cent.

## 2. CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION

The percentage of young population (0-14 years) in 2020 decreased to 24.0 per cent as compared to 44.9 per cent in 1970. Meanwhile, the percentage of the working age population (15 to 59 years) increased to 65.7 per cent in 2020 as compared to 49.9 per cent in 1970, as well, showing an increase in the employment potential of the country. The population aged 60 and over in 1970 was recorded at 5.2 per cent and the age trend of this group continued to show an increase to 10.3 per cent in 2020 as compared to the previous census year. If this trend continues, Malaysia is expected to become an ageing nation by 2030.

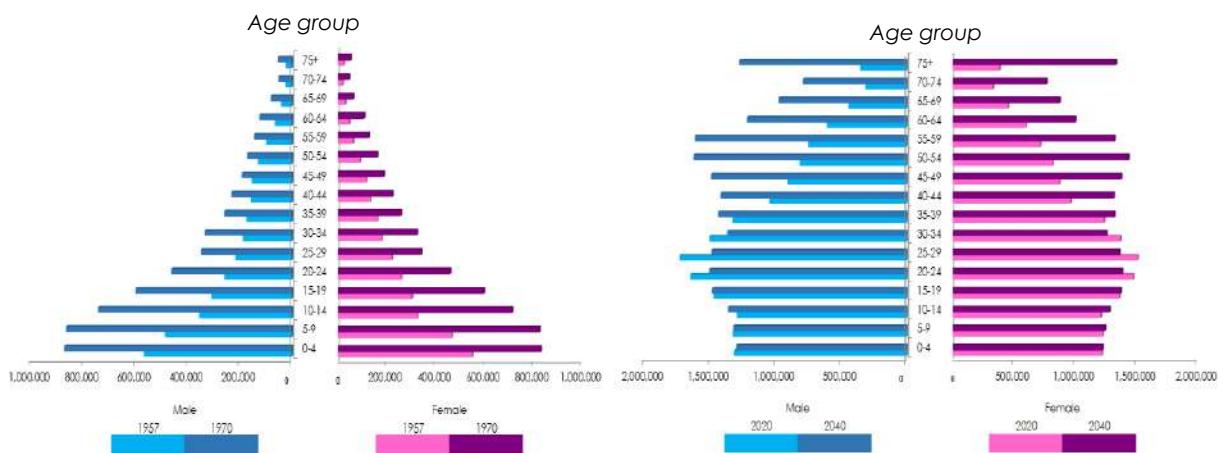
**Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in census year, Malaysia**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Changes in the young age group will reflect the structure of the population pyramid, with a small percentage of the young population occupying the social structure of society. The composition of the next generation will slowly decrease, thus changing the landscape of the population pyramid. Changes in the age structure of the population can be illustrated through the population pyramid in Figure 1. In 1957, the shape of the population pyramid was progressive with broad bases, concave slopes and sharp peaks. In 2020, the shape of the Malaysian population pyramid is regressive with the base getting smaller and is expected to remain so until 2040. The flat and broad peaks indicate that the elderly population is increasing.

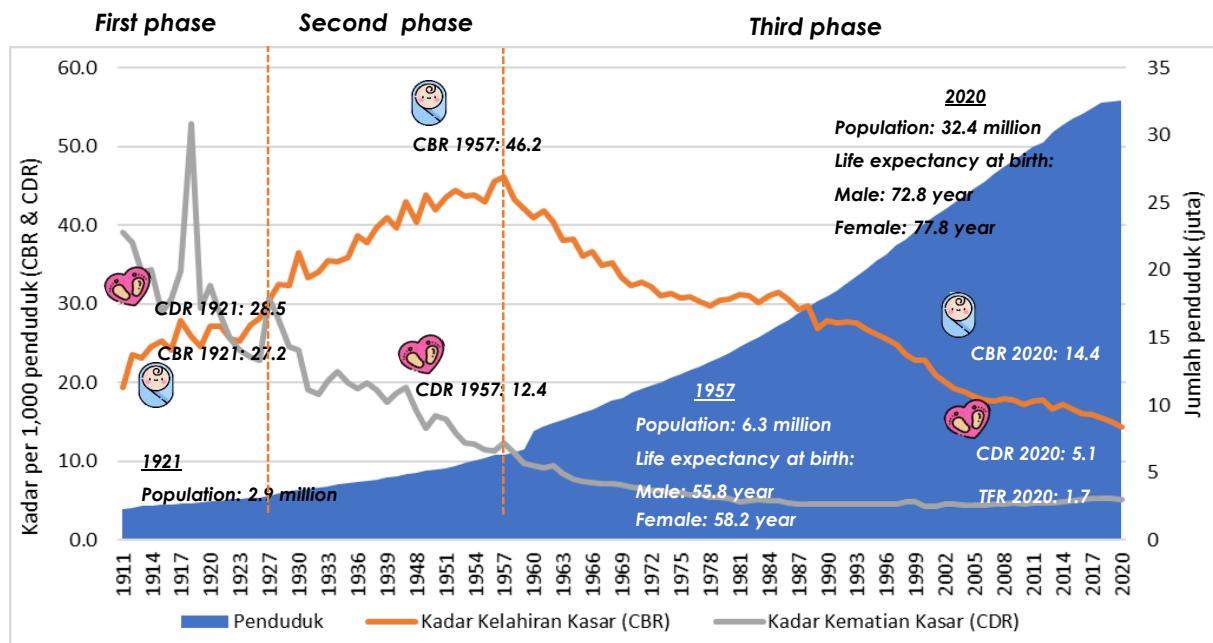
**Figure 1: Malaysia's population pyramid for the year 1957 and the 1970 census year as well as the 2020 census year and the projection of 2040**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Demographic transition is a process of changing the population structure that is slow in which the population shifts from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality as well as significant changes in the age distribution of the population happen.

**Exhibit 2: Demographic transition, Malaysia, 1911-2020**

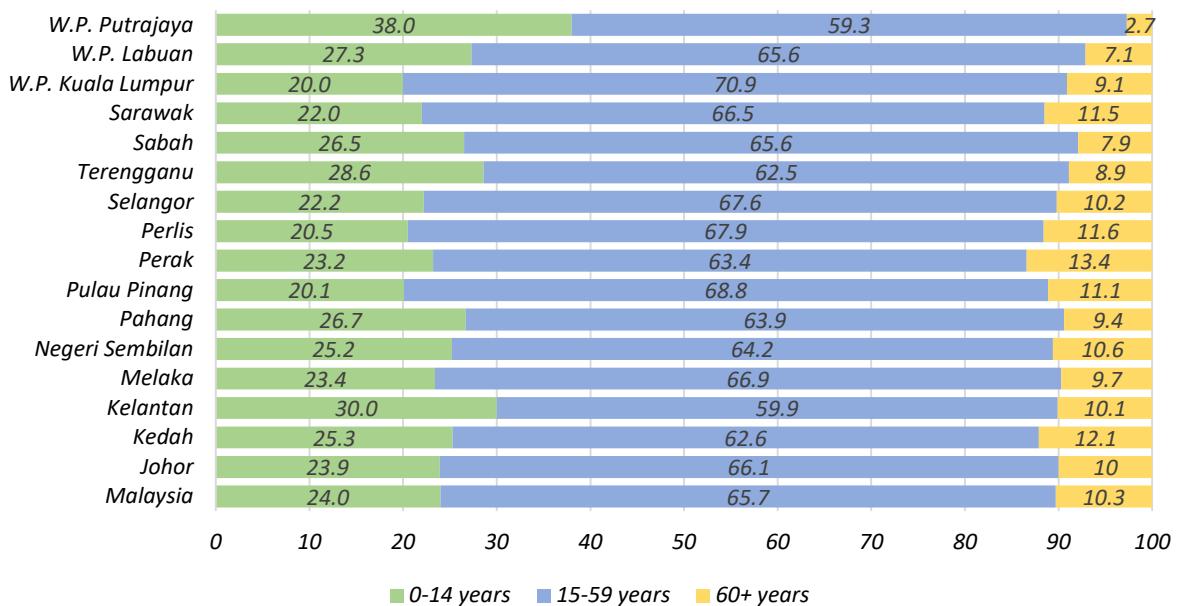


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's demographic transition shows that the crude birth rate (CBR) decreased to 14.4 per thousand population in 2020 and the crude death rate (CDR) also decreased to 5.1 per thousand population in 2020 (Exhibit 2).

The main findings of the Malaysian Population and Housing Census 2020 shows that Perak recorded the highest percentage of the elderly population (60 years and over) with 13.4 per cent. This was followed by Kedah and Perlis, which recorded 12.1 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively.

**Chart 1: Percentage of population by main age group and state, Malaysia, 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

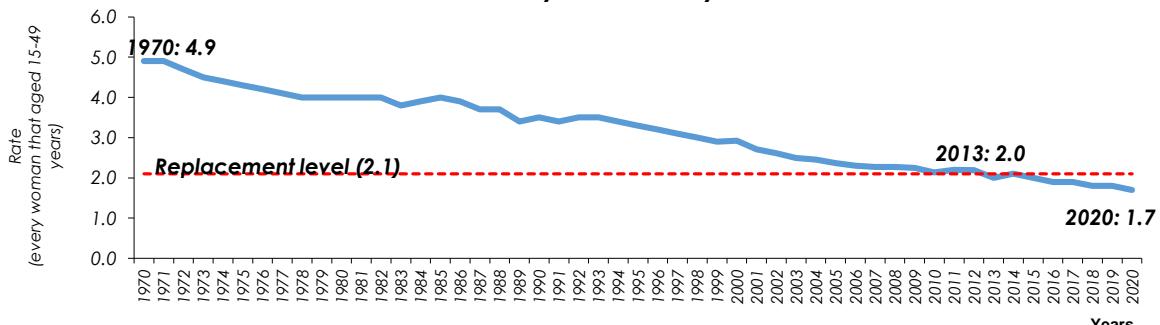
### 3. FACTORS OF AGEING POPULATION

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified two main drivers of the ageing population is due to the continued decrease in total fertility rate (TFR) and increased life expectancy.

#### 3.1 Decrease in Total Fertility Rate

The crude birth rate has dropped from 32.4 in 1970 to 14.4 per thousand population in 2020, the lowest rate in five decades. The downward trend in the birth rate has led to a decrease in TFR, since 2013 Malaysia recorded TFR below the fertility replacement level of 2.1 children per woman (Chart 2).

**Chart 2: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The cause of the decline in fertility is contributed by the increase in the number of women in higher education and the participation of women in the labour force, causing them to marry late or choose not to marry. Late marriage lead to fewer children being born per family.

According to Naohiro YASHIRO (1988), with better education and employment opportunities, the percentage of unmarried people is increasing and this is a common phenomenon in modern and industrialised countries. Late marriage also caused the average age of mothers at first live birth increased from 26.6 years in 2001 to 28.0 years in 2020.

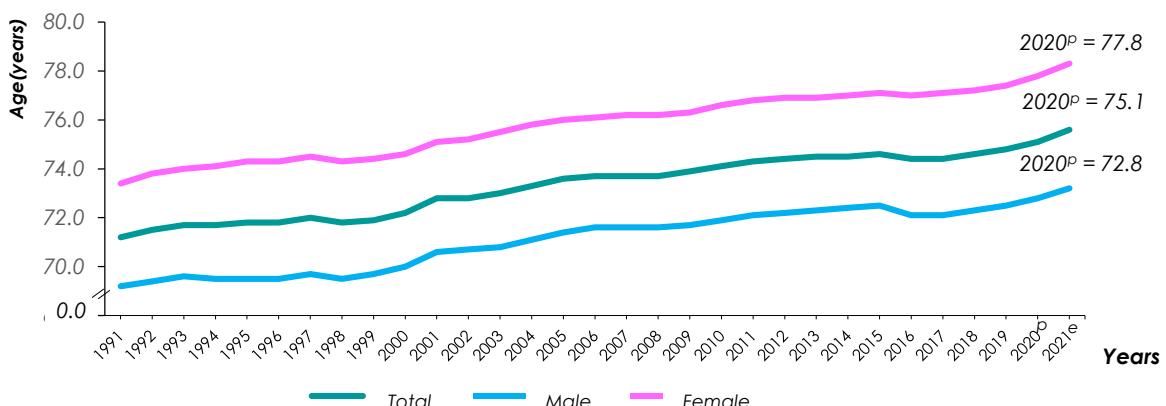
### **3.2 Increased Life Expectancy**

The increase in life expectancy has led to an increase in the ageing population. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 71.2 years in 1991 to 75.1 years in 2020. Males and females at birth in 2020 are expected to live another 72.8 years and 77.8 years respectively, compared to 69.2 years and 73.4 years in 1991.

Among the factors that increase life expectancy are due to a good health service system such as access to age-friendly health care, the population's awareness of the importance of maintaining health is increasing and prevention of chronic diseases. Lindsay et al. (2014) noted that the increase in life expectancy in the last 200 years was due to infectious disease control, more and safer food, better hygiene conditions, and other non-medical social improvements.

Globally, in all countries, a person aged 65 years in 2015-2020 on average, is expected to be able to live an additional 17 years. Meanwhile by 2045-2050, this figure is expected to increase to 19 years (World Population Ageing 2019, United Nations).

**Chart 3: Life expectancy at birth, Malaysia, 1991-2021<sup>e</sup>**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

#### 4. POPULATION AGEING FACTORS

##### 4.1 Impact on the Economy

###### a. Increased Public Expenditure

The increase in the number of elderly population who are not balanced with the composition of young and working population will raise concerns about the economic growth of a country. This scenario is seen as a factor that contributes to the increase in the cost of public expenditure, which will have implications for social insurance programs and the pension system such as the public service pension scheme, Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and the Private Retirement Scheme (SPS). Contributions to social security funds are declining, but funds channeled to the elderly are increasing.

An excerpt of the article *How Demographics Drives The Economy* by Adam Hayes on May 28, 2021 states that an ageing population and slower labour force growth will affect the economy. It drives GDP growth to slow down, the dependency ratio for old age increases and public budgets are stressed under the burden of the total cost of health programs.

###### b. Labour Force Shortage

Population ageing may affect economic growth due to a reduction in productivity. Population ageing is expected to reduce the level of labour force participation and savings as well as increase the concern for slower economic growth (Bloom et al., 2010). Changes in the population structure for the working-age group will gradually reduce the tax collection by the government from this age group. This will indirectly constrain state spending.

The compulsory retirement age in Japan, the United States, and Singapore is fixed at 60 years, 62-65 years, and 62 years, respectively (Kashiwagi, 2018). On the other hand, the retirement age for public sector in Malaysia has been amended three times within 11 years, namely from 55 years to 56 years, 58 years, and most recently to 60 years with effect from 1 January 2012.

##### 4.2. Impact on the Health System

The increase in the age of the population has driven government spending on medical costs and population health care to increase from time to time. Health levels generally decline and more medical treatment is required when age increases, such as getting treatment at clinics/ hospitals, surgery, physical therapy and drug purchases.

Citizens are also often associated with chronic diseases that require long-term care and treatment. The increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, and diabetes are causing the government to spend more on providing health care facilities and services for the population. In addition, the ageing population is driving the implications of the need for long-term geriatric health care. The goal of geriatric care for citizens is not necessarily to cure but to improve the health level of elderly citizens.

When the population of elderly increases, the spending on health care will increase and Malaysia has redefined health care spending for elderly citizens. In 1970, health care expenditure was only 2.7 per cent of GDP as compared to 4.3 per cent in 2019.

#### **4.3. Impact on Social Structure**

Population ageing not only affects the national economy but individuals. Individuals need to have adequate retirement money or be prepared for their old age. Life expectancy at age 60 in 2020 for men and women is 18.6 and 21.4 years and life throughout this life span with no monthly income as while still working is a major challenge to the elderly population. The EPF announced the new quantum of Basic Savings will be increased from RM228,000 to RM240,000 starting from January 1, 2019. This amount is set as the minimum savings that members must have when they reach the age of 55 to cover the basic retirement needs of 20 years, which is up to 75 years. (Employees Provident Fund. (2019, February 13)).

### **5. CONCLUSION**

Malaysia is seen to be ready in principle to address the challenges of the elderly through the creation of policies and initiatives, such as the) the National Senior Citizens Policy, the Senior Citizens Health Services Action Plan and 12<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (12MP). The Federal Government has identified nine (9) strategic focus areas in facing the status of the elderly by 2030. For example, encouraging interest and ability to work, increasing marketability and promoting the value of senior citizenship (Syahidah Husna M. Bakeri, 2020). The role of the government is seen as very important in dealing with issues related to the elderly as the existing family support system is not able to deal with issues related to the elderly such as loneliness, dementia, social support and mental & physical health status (Ahmad Shukri & Norliza, 2018 ). The government's move to create a Senior Citizens Activity Center (PAWE) to provide space for senior citizens to do community activities is very encouraging in facing the issue of ageing in Malaysia.

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## PERUBAHAN DEMOGRAFI: DI MANA GENERASI MUDA DI MALAYSIA?

Muhammad Hazim Mohd Abd Rahim; Amerudin Abdul Ghani;  
Nazaria Baharudin; Mohamad Shukor Mat Lazim

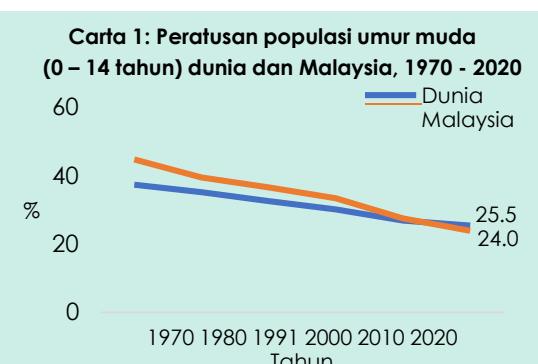
### 1. Siapakah Generasi Muda?

Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) mengkategorikan "orang muda" sebagai remaja dan orang muda dari 10 hingga 24 tahun. United Nations mentakrifkan belia sebagai penduduk berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun. Dalam artikel ini, kita akan membincangkan taburan umur penduduk Malaysia bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina menggunakan penemuan utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020. Golongan muda merupakan kumpulan yang sangat penting dalam masyarakat dan juga aset negara serta tunjang pembangunan negara pada masa hadapan. Generasi ini dilihat berpotensi dari segi daya saing, pemikiran dan semangat yang tinggi bagi memastikan pembangunan negara yang mampan.

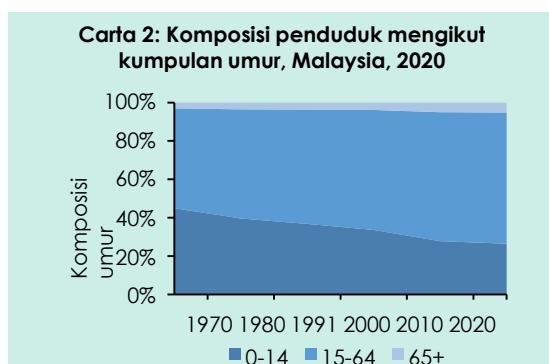
### 2. Taburan penduduk umur muda di Malaysia

#### Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia dan dunia

Pada tahun 2020, terdapat 7.8 billion penduduk dunia. Daripada jumlah itu, golongan umur muda dunia merekodkan sebanyak 2.0 billion yang menyumbang kepada 25.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan populasi dunia. Manakala berdasarkan penemuan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020, bilangan penduduk Malaysia berjumlah 32.4 juta, dengan purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 1.7 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020. Peratus penduduk umur muda menunjukkan corak penurunan sejak 1970 hingga 2020 dengan merekodkan 24.0 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 44.9 peratus pada tahun 1970.



Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 1970 – 2020 dan <sup>1</sup>The World Bank

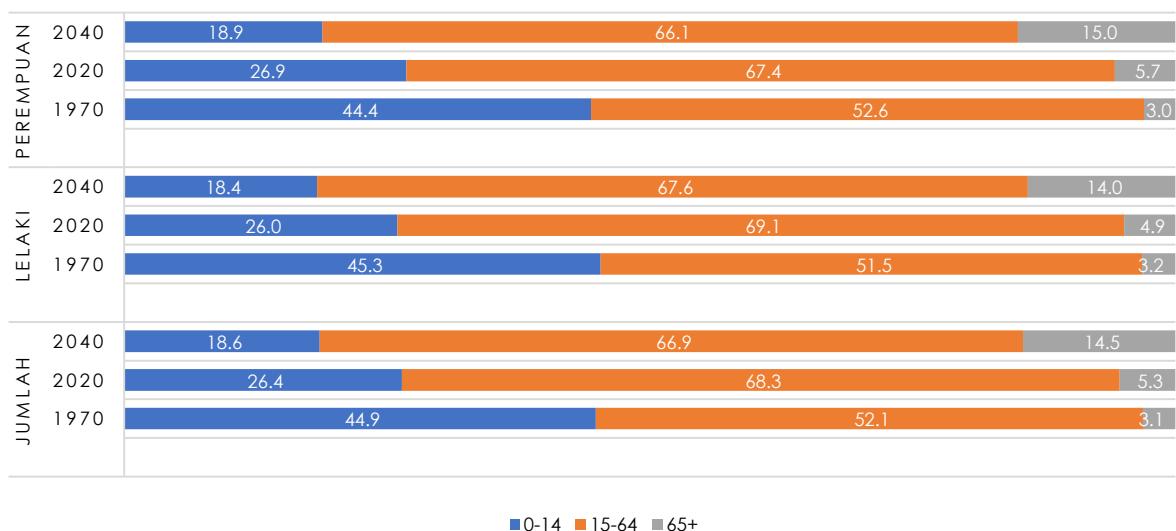


Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia

### Penduduk umur muda mengikut jantina

Peratusan penduduk usia muda mencatatkan corak penurunan yang laju bagi tempoh 1970 hingga 2020. Penduduk lelaki mencatatkan penurunan daripada 45.3 peratus kepada 26.0 peratus. Sementara itu, peratusan wanita juga mencatatkan penurunan daripada 44.4 peratus kepada 26.9 peratus. Di samping itu, berdasarkan unjuran penduduk 2010 – 2040, penduduk umur muda bagi lelaki dan perempuan diunjurkan menurun masing-masing kepada 18.4 peratus dan 18.9 peratus.

**Carta 3: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 1970, 2020 dan 2040**

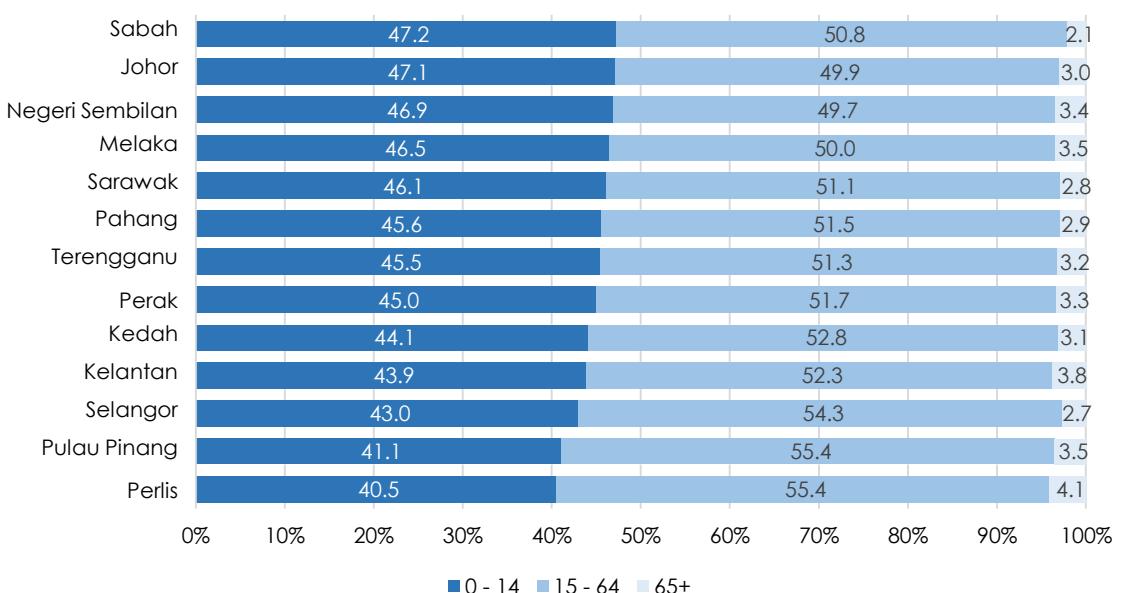


### Penduduk umur muda mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri

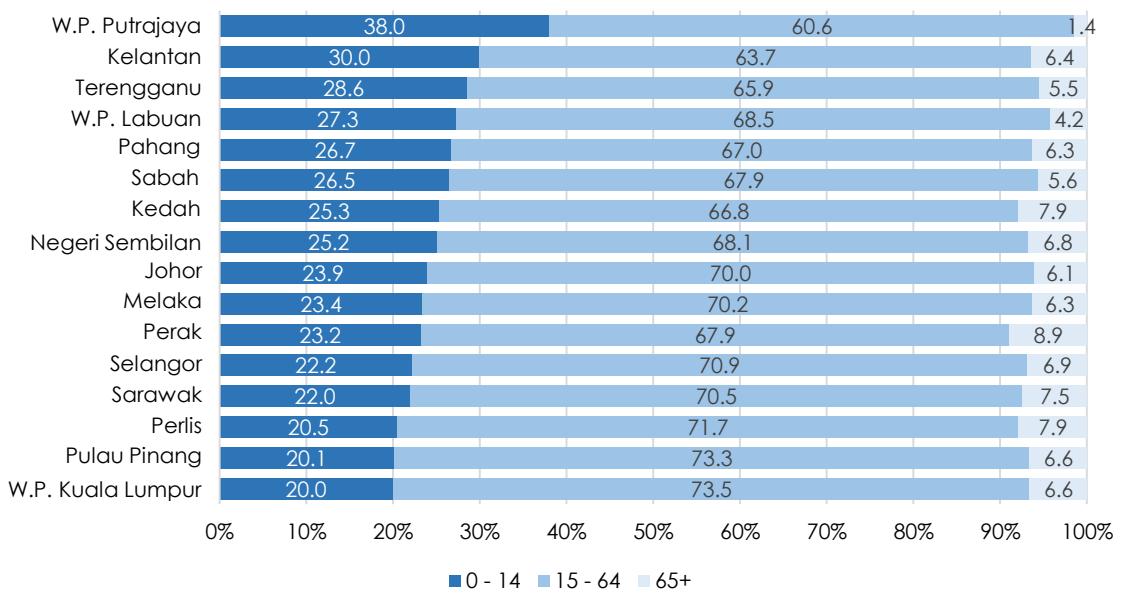
Penduduk kumpulan umur muda adalah hampir separuh daripada jumlah populasi untuk hampir kesemua negeri pada tahun 1970. Sabah merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda paling tertinggi dengan 47.2 peratus. Sebaliknya, Perlis merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda terendah di antara semua negeri dengan hanya 40.5 peratus.

Senario yang berbeza pula dilihat pada tahun 2020, di mana W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan peratusan terendah kumpulan umur muda dengan 20.0 peratus, diikuti Pulau Pinang (20.1%) dan Perlis (20.5%). Manakala peratusan terbesar penduduk usia muda yang didaftarkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya (38.0%), Kelantan (30.0%) dan Terengganu (28.6%).

**Carta 4: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri, Malaysia, 1970**



**Carta 5: Peratusan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020**



### Kesan penduduk umur muda kepada umur bekerja akan datang

Dalam tempoh peralihan demografi, penurunan kesuburan dan kematian menjadi elemen terpenting dalam perubahan komposisi umur penduduk. Secara amnya, trend penurunan umur muda dan peningkatan umur tua yang semakin ketara akan memberi kesan kepada bilangan dan tanggungan bagi umur bekerja pada masa akan datang.

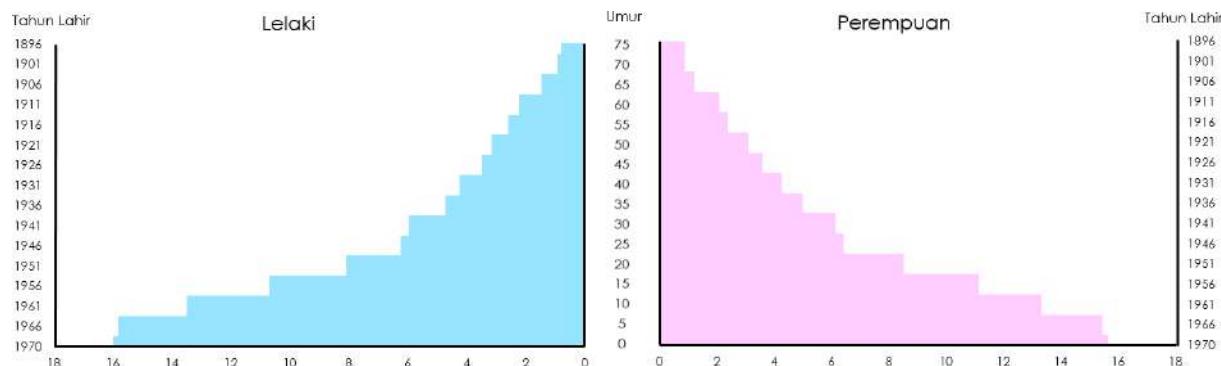
### 3. Takrifan generasi

Istilah "generasi" sukar untuk ditakrifkan dengan tepat kerana ia mempunyai lebih daripada satu makna. Takrifan yang digunakan dalam artikel ini sebahagian besarnya berdasarkan definisi generasi daripada Pew Research Center's iaitu kumpulan orang yang telah dibesarkan dalam sosial, ekonomi dan konteks politik yang boleh membentuk pandangan mereka terhadap dunia. Tahun kelahiran menentukan seseorang itu tergolong dalam generasi mana.

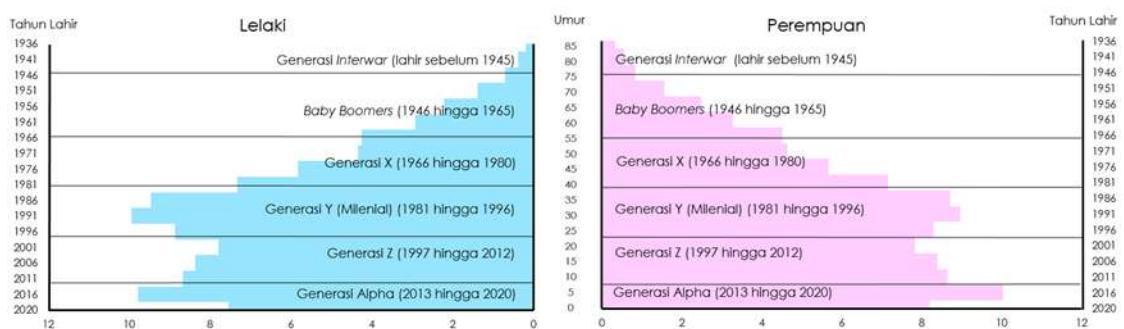
Bergantung pada kedudukan dalam kitaran hidup mereka, generasi ini juga mempengaruhi ekonomi dan masyarakat bukan sahaja kerana saiz mereka tetapi juga kerana nilai dan sikap mereka yang berbeza terhadap kehidupan. Generasi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah seperti berikut:

- Generasi Interwar: penduduk berumur 75 tahun dan ke atas (lahir sebelum 1945);
- Generasi Baby Boomer: penduduk berumur 55 hingga 74 tahun (lahir antara 1946 dan 1965);
- Generasi X: penduduk berumur 40 hingga 54 tahun (lahir antara 1966 dan 1980);
- Generasi Y (milenium): penduduk berumur 24 hingga 39 tahun (lahir antara 1981 dan 1996)
- Generasi Z: penduduk berumur 8 hingga 23 tahun (lahir antara 1997 dan 2012);
- Generasi Alpha: penduduk berumur 7 tahun dan ke bawah (lahir antara 2013 dan 2020).

Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 1970



Rajah 2: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 2020



Milenial yang terdiri daripada penduduk yang berumur 24 hingga 39 tahun, merupakan penduduk terbesar di Malaysia. Bilangan penduduk dalam generasi ini ialah 9.1 juta, menyumbang kepada 28.1 peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Ianya dikuti oleh Generasi Z, iaitu penduduk yang berumur 8 hingga 23 tahun, yang menyumbang sebanyak 8.8 juta penduduk (27.2%). Penduduk yang berumur 75 tahun dan ke atas (Generasi Interwar) merupakan penduduk paling sedikit dengan sumbangan sebanyak 0.7 peratus (2.0 juta) sahaja.

Komposisi dan struktur umur penduduk boleh digambarkan melalui piramid penduduk. Ia menunjukkan sumbangan penduduk dalam setiap kumpulan umur selari dengan jantina. Tapak piramid 1970-an yang luas menggambarkan bahawa Malaysia telah mengalami kesuburan yang tinggi dengan TFR 4.9 yang menunjukkan peratusan penduduk yang lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan umur muda berbanding dengan penduduk tua.

Walau bagaimanapun, pada tahun 2020, struktur umur penduduk Malaysia telah berubah secara radikal. Daripada bentuk piramid pada asalnya, bentuknya telah berubah dan tidak menggambarkan piramid lagi. Dari tahun 1970 hingga 2020, asas piramid penduduk telah mengecut dan beralih kepada generasi Milenial. Bentuk ini terbentuk kerana perubahan dalam kadar kesuburan dan kadar kematian dari tinggi ke rendah. Prestasi dalam pendidikan perempuan, peningkatan penyertaan dalam pasaran buruh, dan kejayaan program perancangan keluarga menyumbang kepada penurunan kesuburan.

Penduduk umur muda telah berkurangan dengan cepat manakala populasi warga tua semakin bertambah. Struktur umur diunjurkan mengecil di bahagian bawah dan meluas di bahagian atas semasa peralihan kesuburan dari tinggi ke rendah. Malaysia akan menghadapi populasi yang semakin tua dalam masa terdekat jika kesuburan kekal rendah dan asas piramid itu terus mampat.

#### 4. Kesimpulan dan kajian lanjut

Pertumbuhan penduduk yang tidak diimbangi dengan momentum kenaikan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur muda, umur bekerja dan umur tua yang sekata akan memberi impak kepada negara. Kesan ketidakseimbangan pertumbuhan penduduk ini akan mengakibatkan negara mengalami kurangan tenaga buruh dan boleh mengakibatkan masalah kepada sistem sosial negara.

Situasi generasi umur muda pada hari ini adalah amat berbeza berbanding generasi muda pada 50 tahun lalu. Kerajaan hendaklah merangka polisi dan inisiatif bersesuaian agar populasi generasi umur muda ini tidak terus berkurangan. Pihak berkuasa dengan sokongan Kerajaan juga perlu memegang tanggungjawab utama untuk menangani penurunan penduduk.

## 5. Rujukan

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## DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: WHERE ARE THE YOUNG?

Muhammad Hazim Mohd Abd Rahim; Amerudin Abdul Ghani;  
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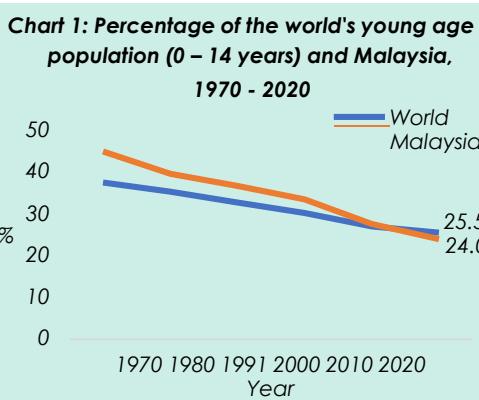
### 1. Who is the Young?

The World Health Organization classifies “young people” as adolescents and young people from 10 through 24 years of age. The United Nations defines youth as 15 to 24 years of age. In this article, we will discuss the age distribution of the Malaysian population for the age group of 0 to 14 years by state and sex using the key findings of the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020. The young age group is a very significant part of society and also an asset of the country as well as the backbone of the country's development in the future. This generation is seen to have potential in terms of competitiveness, thinking and of high spirit to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

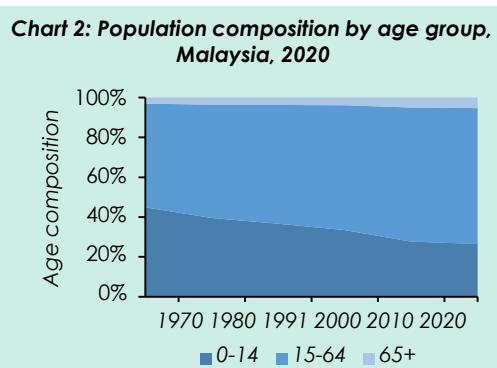
### 2. Distribution of the young age group population in Malaysia

#### Young age population in Malaysia and world

In 2020, there are 7.8 billion world population. From that figure, the world's young age group records a total of 2.0 billion, contributing to 25.5 per cent of the total world population. Meanwhile, based on the key findings of the 2020 Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (MyCensus 2020), Malaysia's population is 32.4 million, with an average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020. The percentage of the young age group population showed a declining pattern from 1970 to 2020 by recording 24.0 per cent in 2020 as compared to 44.9 per cent in 1970.



Source: Malaysia Population & Housing Census 2020 and The World Bank

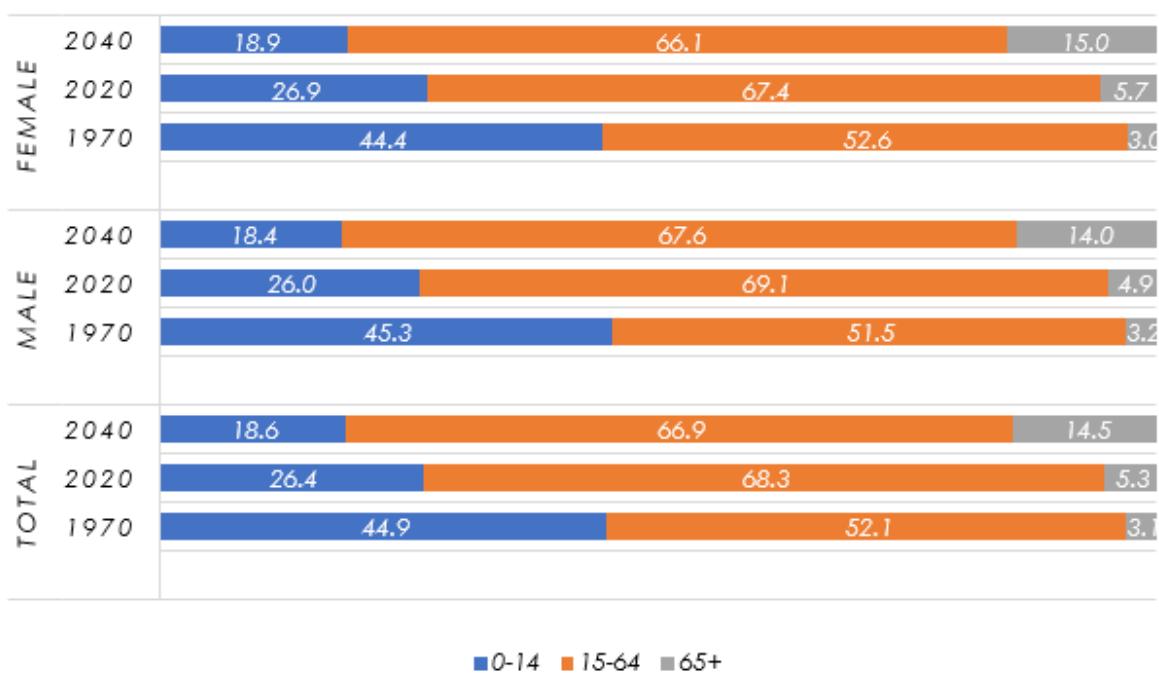


Source: Malaysia Population & Housing Census 2020

### Young age population by age group and sex

The percentage of the young age population recorded a rapid declining trend for the period 1970 to 2020. The males population recorded a decrease from 45.3 per cent to 26.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the percentage of the females also recorded a decrease from 44.4 per cent to 26.9 per cent. In addition, based on 2010 – 2040 population projection, the young age population for males and females are projected to drop to 18.4 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively.

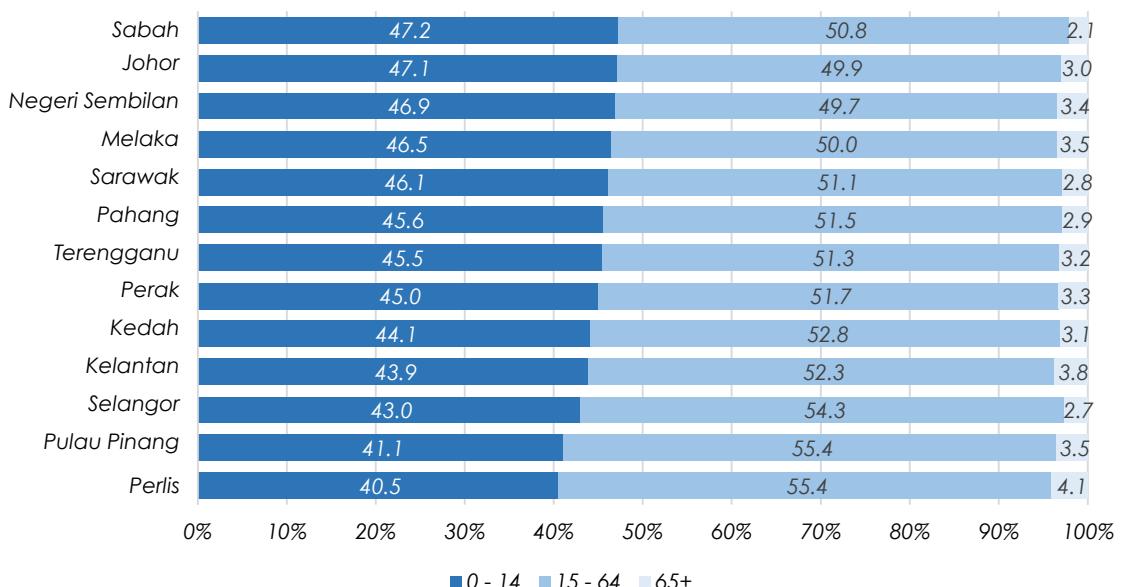
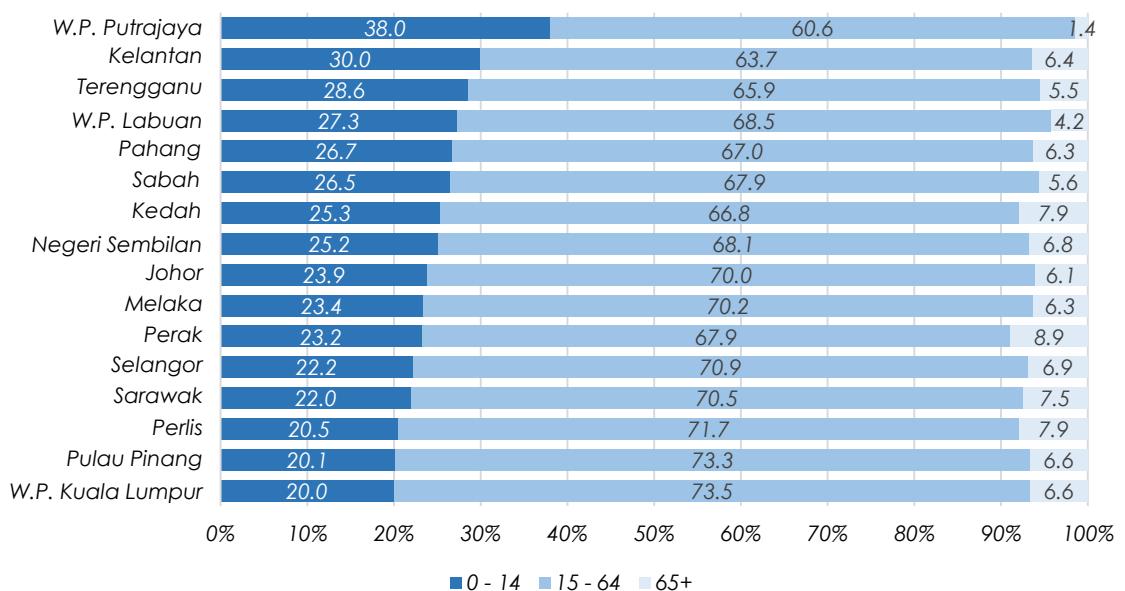
**Chart 3: Percentage of population by age group and sex, 1970, 2020 and 2040**



### Young age population by age group and states

The population of the young age group was almost half of the total population for almost all states in 1970. Sabah recorded the highest percentage of the young age group population with 47.2 per cent. On the other hand, Perlis recorded the lowest percentage of the young age group population among all states with only 40.5 per cent.

It was a different scenario in 2020, where W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the lowest percentage of young age group with 20.0 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (20.1%) and Perlis (20.5%). Meanwhile the largest percentage of the young age population registered by W.P. Putrajaya (38.0%), Kelantan (30.0%) and Terengganu (28.6%).

**Chart 4: Percentage of population by major age group and state, Malaysia, 1970****Chart 5: Percentage of population by major age group and state, Malaysia, 2020**

### Impact of young age population to the future working age

During the period of demographic transition, declining fertility and mortality became the most important element in the change of age composition in the population. In general, the declining trend of young age and an increasingly significant increase in old age will affect the number and dependents for working age in the future.

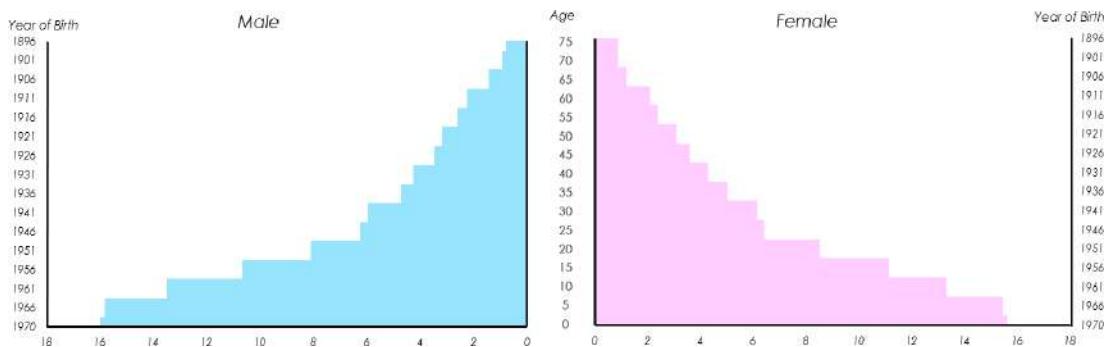
### 3. Defining generations

The term "generation" is tough to define precisely because it can have more than one meaning. The definition used in this article is largely based on the Pew Research Center's definition: generations are cohorts of people who have grown up in a specific social, economic and political context that can shape their view of the world. The year of birth determines which generation a person belongs to.

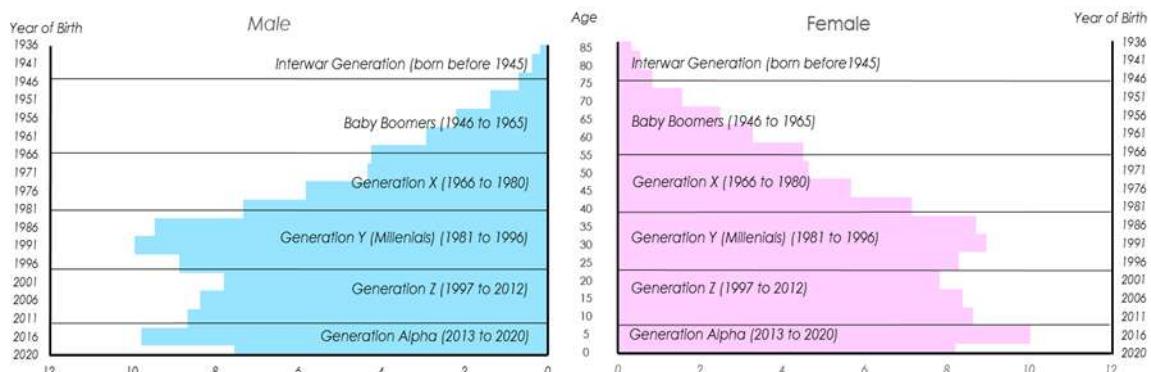
Depending on where they are in their life cycle, these generations also influence the economy and society not only because of their size but also because of their distinct values and attitudes toward life. The generations used in this article are as follows:

- Interwar Generation: people aged 75 or older (born before 1945);
- Baby Boomer Generation: people aged 55 to 74 (born between 1946 and 1965);
- Generation X: people aged 40 to 54 (born between 1966 and 1980);
- Generation Y (millennials): people aged 24 to 39 (born between 1981 and 1996);
- Generation Z: people aged 8 to 23 (born between 1997 and 2012); and
- Generation Alpha: people aged 7 or younger (born between 2013 and 2020).

**Figure 1: Population pyramid Malaysia, 1970**



**Figure 2: Population pyramid Malaysia, 2020**



Millennials, comprising people aged 24 to 39, represent the largest population in Malaysia. The number of people in this generation was 9.1 million, contributing to 28.1 per cent of the total population. It is followed by Generation Z, which was aged 8 to 23 years, contributing 8.8 million people (27.2%). The people aged 75 years and above (Interwar Generation) were the smallest population in Malaysia which contributing only 0.7 per cent (2.0 million).

The composition and age structure of the population can be described through a population pyramid. It shows the share of the population in each age group with respect to sex. The wide base of 1970's pyramid illustrates that Malaysia had experienced high fertility with TFR of 4.9 which imitated the higher proportion of young aged group as compared to the elderly population.

However, in 2020, the Malaysian population's age structure has radically shifted. Rather than a pyramid, the shape was not reflected pyramid anymore. From 1970 to 2020, the base of the population pyramid has been shrinking and shifted to the Millennial generations. This shape was formed due to oscillations in fertility and death rates from high to low. The growth in women's education, increased participation in the labour market, and the success of family planning programmes contributed to the decrease in fertility.

The young age has rapidly decreased while the elderly population has grown. The age structure is projected to narrow at the bottom and broaden at the top during the fertility transition from high to low. Malaysia will face an ageing population in the near future if fertility remains low and the pyramid's base continues to compress.

#### 4. Conclusions and further study

Population growth that is not balanced with the momentum of population growth by young age group, working age and old age evenly will have an impact on the country. The effect of this imbalance in population growth will result in the country experiencing a shortage of manpower and can lead to problems in the country's social system.

The situation of the young generation today is very different from the young generation 50 years ago. The government may formulate appropriate policies and initiatives so that the population of this younger generation does not continue to decline. Authorities with Government support also need to hold primary responsibility for addressing population decline.

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## PERTUMBUHAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA SEMAKIN PERLAHAN

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### Pengenalan

Pertumbuhan penduduk ialah pertambahan bilangan orang dalam sesuatu populasi atau kumpulan. Pertumbuhan penduduk dunia adalah berjumlah 83 juta setahun, atau 1.1 peratus setahun. Penduduk dunia telah berkembang daripada 1 bilion pada tahun 1800 kepada 7.9 bilion pada tahun 2020. Penduduk dunia semakin berkembang, walaupun pada kadar yang perlakan sejak tahun 1950, disebabkan oleh penurunan kadar kesuburan. Daripada anggaran 7.9 bilion penduduk pada 2020, penduduk dunia diunjurkan secara medium varian akan meningkat kepada 8.5 bilion pada 2030, 9.7 bilion pada 2050 dan 10.9 bilion pada 2100 (*World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019*). Pertumbuhan penduduk dunia diunjurkan semakin menurun disebabkan oleh penurunan kadar kesuburan jumlah dari 5.0 pada 1960 kepada 2.3 pada 2020. Penurunan dalam kadar kesuburan telah berlaku di seluruh dunia dan proses ini dikenali sebagai transisi demografi.

Penduduk Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan perlakan dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.7 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 3.9 peratus pada tahun 1970. Pada tahun 2020, penduduk Malaysia merekodkan 32.4 juta, iaitu peningkatan tiga kali ganda berbanding tahun 1970 (10.4 juta). Jumlah penduduk Malaysia terdiri daripada 29.8 juta warganegara (91.7 peratus) dan 2.7 juta bukan warganegara (8.3 peratus). Bagi penduduk Warganegara, 52.5 peratus adalah lelaki, manakala 47.5 peratus adalah perempuan, dengan nisbah jantina 103 lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan. Bagi penduduk bukan warganegara pula, 61.9 peratus penduduk adalah lelaki berbanding 38.1 peratus penduduk perempuan, dengan nisbah jantina 229 lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan. Komposisi penduduk mengikut etnik pada tahun 1970 adalah Bumiputera 5.8 juta (55.8 peratus), Cina 3.6 juta (34.1 peratus), India 936.3 ribu (9.0 peratus) dan Lain-lain 117.0 ribu (1.1 peratus). Pada tahun 2020, penduduk Bumiputera masih majoriti iaitu 20.6 juta (69.4 peratus), Cina 6.9 juta (23.2 peratus), India 2.0 juta (6.7 peratus), Lain-lain 215.6 ribu (0.7 peratus) dan bukan warganegara, 2.7 juta (8.3 peratus). Walaupun bilangan orang Cina dan India telah meningkat, peratus sumbangan mereka kepada jumlah penduduk telah menurun.

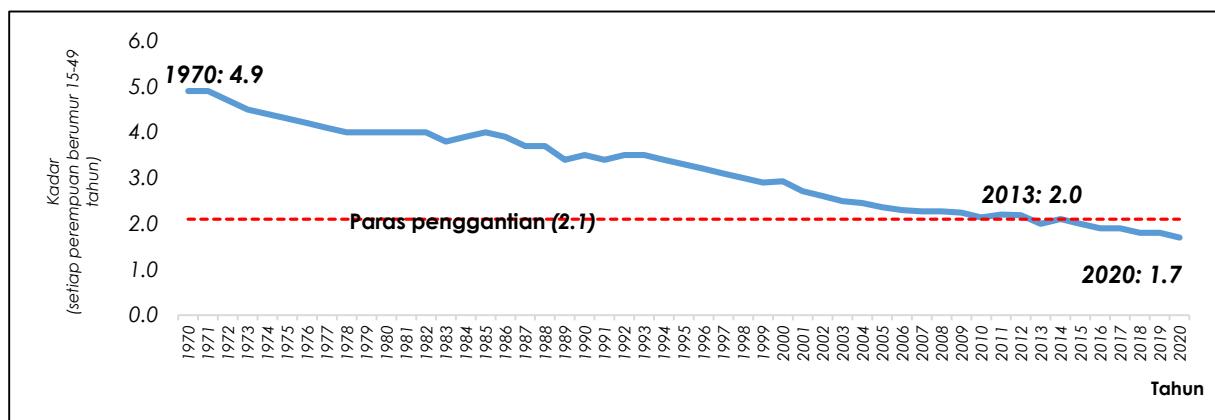
Terdapat empat faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan penduduk iaitu kadar kesuburan, kadar kematian (jangka hayat), struktur umur (agihan di antara umur muda dan umur tua) dan migrasi. Artikel ini membincangkan mengenai keempat-empat faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan populasi di Malaysia daripada 1970 ke 2040. Artikel ini akan mengetengahkan trend utama mengenai senario pertumbuhan penduduk, jangkaan yang akan berlaku pada masa hadapan dan mengenal pasti titik kelemahan berdasarkan data demografi banci Malaysia.

### Kesuburan terus mencatatkan penurunan

Menurut *United Nations Population Division*, kadar kesuburan di seluruh dunia dianggarkan akan terus mencatatkan penurunan dalam dekad akan datang dan secara perlahan menuju kepada 2.1 anak bagi seorang wanita, yang secara tradisinya dilihat sebagai “paras penggantian” yang diperlukan untuk mengekalkan penduduk yang stabil di negara-negara yang mempunyai kadar kematian yang rendah di kalangan golongan muda.

Sepanjang setengah abad yang lalu, kadar kesuburan di Malaysia telah jatuh dengan mendadak. Dalam tempoh 1970 sehingga 1980, seorang wanita secara puratanya akan melahirkan empat orang anak sepanjang umur produktifnya. Namun, bagi tempoh 2010 sehingga 2020, secara puratanya adalah dua orang anak bagi setiap wanita berumur 15-49 tahun. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah (TFR) bagi seorang wanita di Malaysia dalam tempoh reproduktif telah menurun kepada 1.7 bayi pada tahun 2020 berbanding 4.9 bayi pada 1970. TFR ini merupakan yang terendah dalam tempoh lima dekad ini. Berdasarkan kepada *Manual Principles and Recommendations for A Vital Statistics (Revision 3)*, *United Nations Statistics Division (2014)*, paras penggantian kesuburan adalah pada 2.1 anak bagi setiap wanita. Nilai ini mewakili purata bilangan anak yang perlu dilahirkan oleh seorang wanita dengan menanggung seorang anak perempuan yang hidup sehingga anak tersebut melahirkan anak. Jika paras penggantian kesuburan kekal dalam tempoh yang panjang, setiap generasi secara tepat akan menggantikan dirinya tanpa mengambil kira migrasi penduduk.

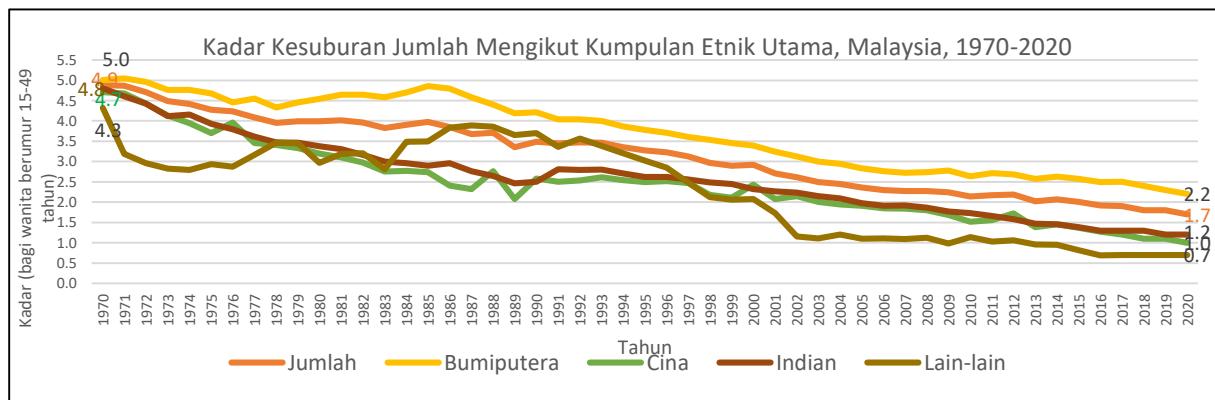
**Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Bagi tempoh 1970 hingga 2020, TFR bagi semua kumpulan etnik di Malaysia menunjukkan trend menurun. Etnik Bumiputera mencatatkan penurunan TFR daripada 5.0 bayi kepada 2.2 bayi, Cina (4.7 bayi kepada 1.0 bayi) dan India (4.8 bayi kepada 1.2 bayi) pada tahun 2020. Etnik Cina dan India merekodkan TFR di bawah paras penggantian masing-masing bermula tahun 2003 dan 2005.

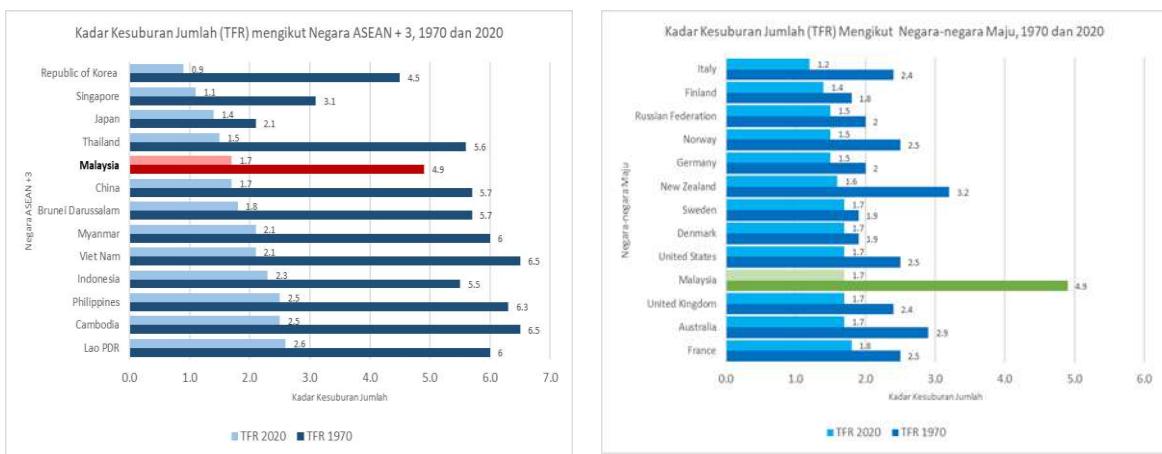
**Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 1970-2020**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Trend penurunan kadar kesuburan di Malaysia adalah seiring dengan negara ASEAN dan negara-negara membangun lain.

### Carta 3: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah bagi Negara Terpilih, 1970 dan 2020



Sumber: *The World Bank*

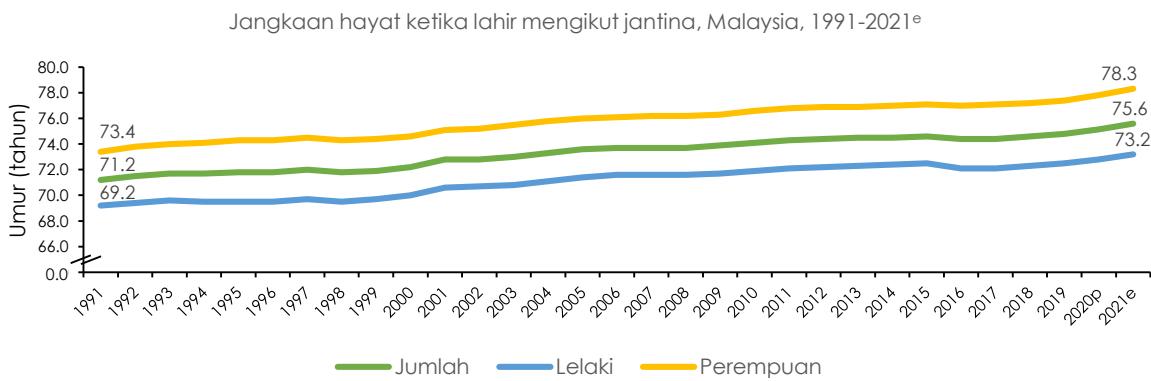
Wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran di dalam negara. Trend penurunan dalam kelahiran disumbangkan oleh peningkatan tahap pendidikan dalam kalangan wanita dan peningkatan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita. Pada tahun 2020, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh wanita adalah 55.3 peratus. Selain itu, beberapa faktor lain seperti peningkatan purata umur perkahwinan pertama, pembandaran, perubahan gaya hidup, status ekonomi dan peningkatan penggunaan kaedah perancang keluarga juga merupakan penyumbang kepada penurunan trend kelahiran. Bilangan ibu bagi kelahiran pertama pada tahun 2020 adalah 139,501 ibu, turun 12.7 peratus berbanding 2019 (159,710 ibu). Sementara itu, purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat 0.6 tahun daripada 27.4 tahun (2000) kepada 28.0 tahun pada 2020. Secara umumnya, peningkatan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama merupakan satu petunjuk kepada tempoh reproduksi wanita yang semakin pendek.

### Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir adalah anggaran seseorang dijangka dapat hidup. Berdasarkan United Nation, jangkaan hayat ketika lahir meningkat daripada 48 tahun pada tempoh 1950-1955 kepada 69 tahun pada 2010-2015 dan dijangka terus meningkat dalam tempoh empat dekad akan datang (*World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019*). Penduduk di kebanyakan negara hidup lebih lama disebabkan peningkatan akses kepada penjagaan kesihatan, peningkatan dalam diet dan kebersihan, keberkesanan respon kepada penyakit berjangkit dan faktor-faktor lain.

Seorang bayi yang baru lahir pada tahun 2021 secara purata dijangka hidup 12 tahun lebih lama berbanding lima dekad yang lalu, 63.6 tahun (1970). Di Malaysia, peningkatan purata jangkaan hayat kepada 75.6 tahun disumbangkan oleh faktor positif sosioekonomi seperti peningkatan taraf pendidikan, pekerjaan, tahap penjagaan kesihatan dan penurunan kadar kematian. Sementara itu, bagi perbandingan di antara jantina, secara puratanya, bayi perempuan dijangka hidup lebih lama berbanding bayi lelaki dengan peningkatan jangkaan hayat 12.7 tahun berbanding lelaki 11.6 tahun bagi tempoh 1970 hingga tahun 2021. Ini bermakna, seorang bayi perempuan yang baru lahir pada 2021 secara purata dijangka boleh hidup sehingga 78.3 tahun manakala bayi lelaki dijangka boleh hidup sehingga 73.2 tahun. Antara faktor yang menyumbang adalah perbezaan cara hidup lelaki dan perempuan yang mana lelaki lebih terdedah kepada *nature of work* yang berisiko. Peningkatan jangkaan hayat adalah selari dengan sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan yang baik dan kesedaran penduduk terhadap kepentingan menjaga kesihatan yang semakin meningkat.

**Carta 4: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 1991-2021<sup>e</sup>**



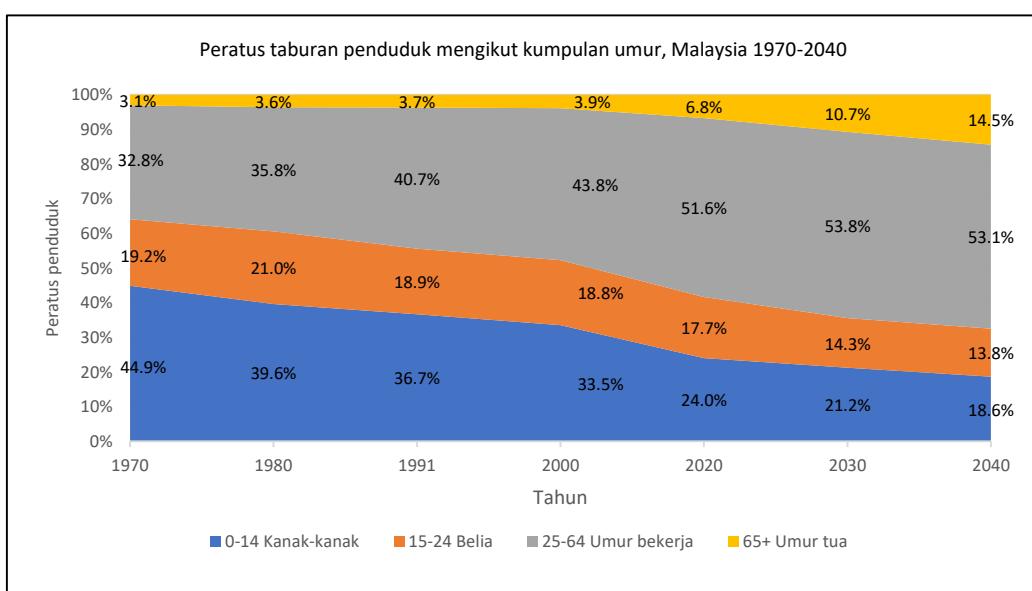
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Jangkaan hayat yang meningkat menunjukkan Malaysia akan berhadapan dengan penuaan penduduk pada tahun 2030, yang mana peratus penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas telah mencapai 15.3 peratus dari jumlah penduduk. Penuaan penduduk bukan sahaja memberi kesan kepada ekonomi negara, malah individu. Justeru itu, persediaan kesihatan dan simpanan kewangan yang mencukupi perlu dibuat bagi mengelak kesukaran hidup selepas persaraan.

## Perubahan Taburan Struktur Umur

Perubahan taburan umur penduduk yang perlahan adalah merupakan ciri utama transisi demografi daripada tahap kesuburan dan kematian yang tinggi kepada yang semakin rendah. Transisi demografi adalah fenomena sejahtera, yang mana dunia kini menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan penduduk yang semakin perlahan bagi kanak-kanak dan belia, manakala penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan ke atas semakin meningkat (*Changing population age structures and sustainable development, United Nations, 2017*).

**Carta 5: Peratus taburan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia 1970-2040**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Bagi tempoh 1970 sehingga 2020, peratus kanak-kanak di bawah umur 15 tahun (umur muda) menunjukkan trend penurunan daripada 44.9 peratus pada tahun 1970 kepada 24.0 peratus pada tahun 2020. Pada masa kini, kanak-kanak berumur 15 tahun mewakili 1 daripada 4 orang di Malaysia. Nisbah ini dianggarkan akan semakin menurun kepada 1 daripada 5 orang pada tahun 2030.

Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, meningkat dua kali ganda daripada 2.0 juta pada tahun 1970 kepada 5.3 juta pada tahun 2020. Kumpulan umur ini diunjurkan akan menurun secara perlahan-lahan dengan peratusan jumlah penduduk daripada 19.2 peratus pada masa ini menurun kepada 13.8 peratus pada tahun 2040.

Peratusan penduduk umur bekerja 15-64 tahun menunjukkan peningkatan daripada 52.1 peratus pada tahun 1970 kepada 69.3 peratus pada tahun 2020. Trend pertumbuhan ini disumbangkan oleh umur bekerja yang berumur 25 tahun sehingga 64 tahun yang meningkat daripada 32.8 peratus kepada 51.6 peratus pada 2020. Ia diunjurkan meningkat secara perlahan-lahan dengan 53.1 peratus jumlah Penduduk pada tahun 2040. Bilangan umur bekerja di Malaysia diunjurkan akan meningkat sedikit pada dekad akan datang, walau bagaimanapun ianya hanya mencatatkan penurunan kepada sumbangan peratusan kepada jumlah penduduk. Sekiranya penurunan yang berterusan dalam kumpulan umur ini, dijangkakan Malaysia akan berhadapan dengan kekurangan tenaga buruh pada masa akan datang.

Di samping itu, peratusan penduduk warga tua (umur 65 tahun dan ke atas) juga menunjukkan peningkatan daripada 3.1 peratus pada 1970 kepada 6.8 peratus pada 2020. Situasi ini berkait rapat dengan beberapa faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan penduduk tua di Malaysia seperti peningkatan jangkaan hayat bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Perkadaran bagi baby-boomer's (individu yang lahir di antara tahun 1946 hingga 1964) telah beralih kepada fasa yang berumur 65 tahun ke atas dan kadar kesuburan yang rendahdi bawah paras penggantian (2.1 anak bagi setiap wanita berumur 15-49 tahun) di peringkat nasional. Kesuburan yang semakin berkurangan dan peningkatan jangkaan hayat telah membawa kepada perubahan struktur umur yang ketara. Median umur penduduk Malaysia telah meningkat dari 17.6 tahun pada 1970 kepada 29.2 tahun pada 2020 dan dianggarkan akan mencapai umur 36.3 tahun pada 2040. Saiz kohort penduduk umur bekerja dan umur tua yang besar telah menyebabkan peningkatan median umur pada tahun 2020.

### Migrasi

Dalam tempoh jangka panjang, migrasi boleh memberi perubahan kepada struktur penduduk. Pada tahun 2020, bilangan migrasi antarabangsa di Malaysia meningkat kepada 2.2 peratus dalam tempoh 2010-2020. Di bawah penjajahan British, migran Cina datang dalam jumlah yang semakin meningkat pada abad ke-19 dan 40 tahun pertama abad ke-20. Mereka pada mulanya terlibat terutamanya dalam aktiviti perdagangan dan perniagaan, dan kemudian terlibat dengan aktiviti perlombongan dan pertanian (*Striving for inclusive development, from Pangkor to a modern Malaysian state, Sultan Nazrin Shah, 2020*). Migran India pula pada mulanya di bawa ke semenanjung Tanah Melayu untuk aktiviti penanaman gula, kopi, ubi kayu dan kemudiannya tanaman getah. Sebahagian daripada pendatang ini berasimilasi ke dalam masyarakat dan kemudiannya menjadi warganegara.

Menurut kajian oleh Dr. Anjli Doshi-Gandhi, 2013, Malaysia merupakan salah satu destinasi utama bagi penduduk miskin di negara-negara berhampiran disebabkan oleh keadaan ekonomi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Malaysia. Malaysia telah menerima hampir 1.6 juta pekerja asing daripada keseluruhan 12.3 juta tenaga buruh di Malaysia pada tahun 2011. Pekerja asing ini adalah terdiri dari negara ASEAN seperti Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines dan Myanmar. Kebanyakan daripada mereka adalah terlibat dalam sektor pembuatan, perladangan, pembinaan dan pertanian. Migrasi antarabangsa telah memberikan pelbagai isu dan cabaran kepada negara asal atau negara destinasi). Migrasi telah memberi kesan kepada ekonomi, pendidikan, kesihatan, keselamatan, masyarakat dan keluarga.

### Kesimpulan

Penemuan utama artikel ini menunjukkan bahawa struktur penduduk di Malaysia telah berubah secara drastik dari tahun 1970 kepada 2020 dan ke arah 2040. Penurunan kadar kesuburan dan kadar kematian telah menyebabkan peningkatan kepada jangkaan hayat penduduk dan memberi kesan kepada penuaan penduduk di Malaysia. Pertumbuhan penduduk semasa adalah penting untuk memberi tumpuan kepada isu kependudukan yang dijangka berlaku pada masa hadapan terutamanya berkenaan isu-isu baru yang memberi kesan kepada perubahan demografi, impak kepada pasaran buruh dan masyarakat.

### Penafian

Pandangan yang dikemukakan dalam rencana ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

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## MALAYSIA'S POPULATION GROWTH IS SLOWING DOWN

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### Introduction

Population growth is the increase in the number of people in a population or dispersed group. Global human population growth amounts to around 83 million annually, or 1.1% per year. The global population has grown from 1 billion in 1800 to 7.9 billion in 2020. The world's population continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace than at any time since 1950, owing to reduced levels of fertility. From an estimated 7.9 billion people worldwide in 2020, the medium-variant projection indicates that the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050, and 10.9 billion in 2100 (World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019). World Population growth has projected a declining trend mainly due to the decline in the global total fertility rate, from 5.0 in 1960 to 2.3 in 2020. The decline in the total fertility rate has occurred in every region of the world and is a result of a process known as demographic transition.

Malaysia's population also shows the same trend as the world's population growth. Its population continues to grow in a slower pace with an annual growth rate 1.7 per cent in 2020 as compared to 3.9 per cent in 1970. In 2020, Malaysia's population was 32.4 million, a threefold increase from 1970 (10.4 million). The total population comprises of 29.8 million (91.7%) Citizens and 2.7 million (8.3%) Non-Citizens. For Citizens, there are 52.5 per cent males and 47.5 per cent females with a sex ratio of 103 males for every 100 females. For Non-Citizens, there are 61.9 per cent males as compared to 38.1 per cent females with a sex ratio of 229 males for every 100 females. The composition of the population by ethnicity in 1970 was Bumiputera 5.8 million (55.8%), Chinese 3.6 million (34.1%), Indians 936.3 thousand (9.0%) and Others 117.0 thousand (1.1%). In 2020, Bumiputera population was still the majority at 20.6 million (69.4%), Chinese 6.9 million (23.2%), Indians 2.0 million (6.7%), Others 215.6 thousand (0.7%) and Non-Citizens 2.7 million (8.3%). Though the number of Chinese and Indians increased, their share to overall population have declined.

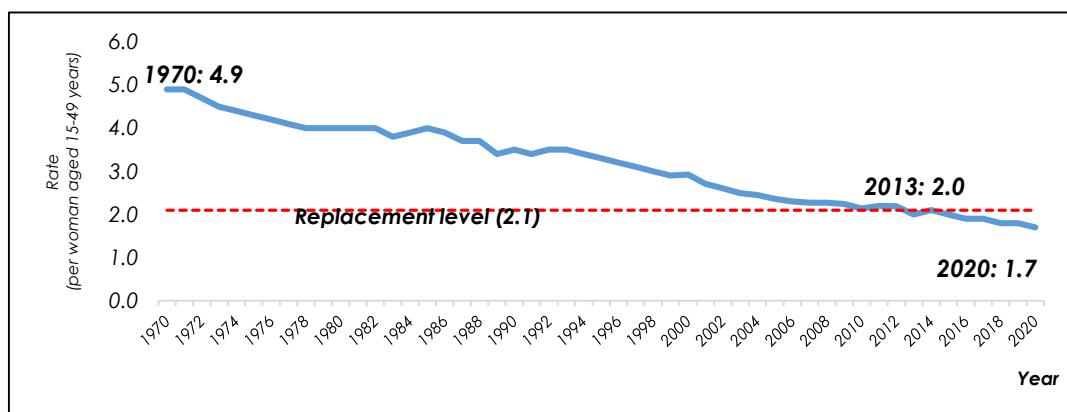
There are four main factors driving population growth that are fertility rates, life expectancy, age structure (the distribution between young and old person) and migration. This article presents an overview of these four main drivers of population change in Malaysia from 1970 to 2040. It highlights important trends, discusses key assumptions about the future and acknowledges weak spots in the demographic data based on the latest Malaysia census data.

## Continuous drop in fertility

According to the United Nations Population Division, worldwide fertility rates are expected to continue to drop in the decades to come, gradually moving toward 2.1 children per woman, which is traditionally viewed as the “replacement level” needed to maintain a stable population in countries with low mortality rates among the young.

Over the last half century, the Malaysia fertility rate has fallen sharply. In the 1970 to 1980 period, on average a woman is expected to have about four children over the course of her productive age. By 2010-2020, the average for Malaysia was about 2.0 children per woman. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of woman in reproductive age in Malaysia declined to 1.7 babies in 2020 as compared to 4.9 babies in 1970. This was the lowest TFR in five decades. Malaysia's fertility rate was below the replacement level of 2.1 babies since 2013. Based on the Principles and Recommendations for A Vital Statistics (Revision 3), United Nations Statistics Division (2014) manual, the replacement level of 2.1 babies is the average number of children a woman would need to give birth by bearing a daughter who survives to childbearing age. If replacement level of fertility is sustained over a sufficiently long period, each generation will exactly replace herself and her partner regardless of population migration.

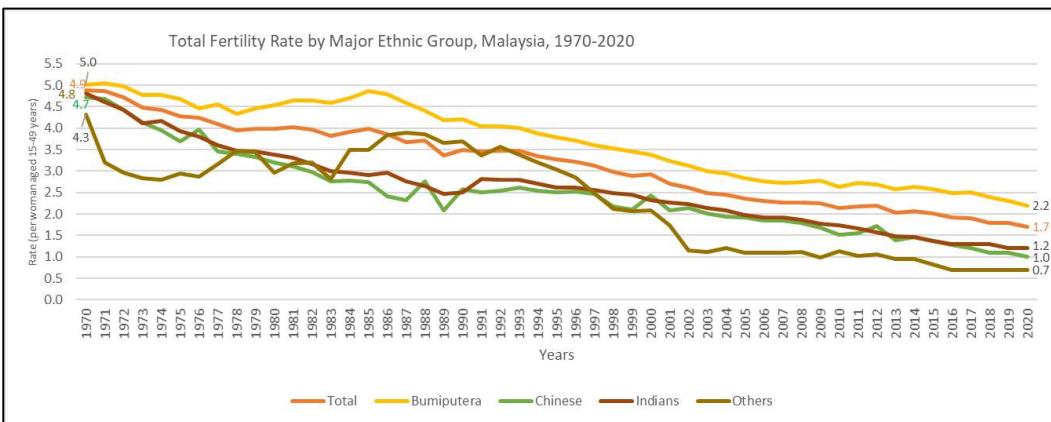
**Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For the period 1970 to 2020, the TFR for all major ethnic groups in Malaysia has shown a declining trend. The TFR for Bumiputera declined from 5.0 babies to 2.2 babies, Chinese (4.7 babies to 1.0 babies) and Indians (4.8 babies to 1.2 babies) in 2020. The TFR for Chinese and Indians recorded below the replacement levels starting 2003 and 2005 respectively.

### Chart 2: Total Fertility Rate by Major Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The trend of declining fertility rates in Malaysia is in tandem with ASEAN + 3 countries and other developed countries.

### Chart 3: Total Fertility Rate by Selected Countries, 1970 and 2020



Source: The World Bank

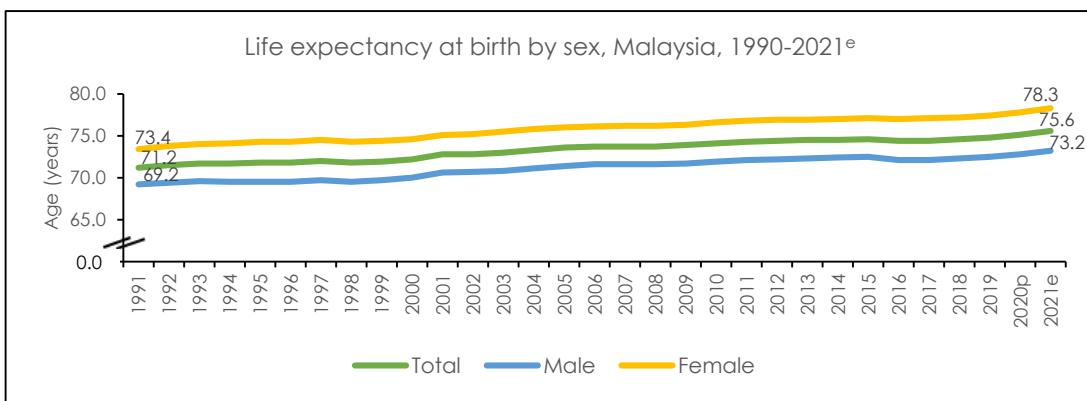
Women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labour force. In 2020, female's labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 55.3 per cent. In addition, factors such as the increase in average age of first marriage, urbanisation, lifestyle changes, economic status and increased use of family planning methods also contributes to the declining trend of births. The number of mothers at first live birth was 139,501 (2020) mothers, dropped 12.7 per cent as compared to 2019 (159,710 mothers). Meanwhile, the average age of mother at first live birth rose 0.6 years from 27.4 years (2000) to 28.0 years in 2020. In general, an increase in the average age of mother at first birth gives an indication of shorter reproductive period of women.

## Rising Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the expected life span of an average newborn child. According to the United Nations, global life expectancy at birth increased from 48 years in the 1950 to 1955 period to 69 years in 2010-2015 and it is expected to continue to rise over the next four decades (World Population Prospect Report, United Nations, 2019). People in many countries are living longer due to increase access to healthcare, improvements in diet and hygiene, effective responses to infectious disease, and many other factors.

A baby born in 2021 on average is expected to live about 12 years longer than five decades ago, 63.6 years (1970). In Malaysia, the increase in average Life Expectancy to 75.6 years is contributed by positive factors in socioeconomic such as improved in standard of education, employment, health care and decline in mortality rate. Meanwhile, in terms of comparison by gender, on average baby girls live longer than boys with an increase in life expectancy of 12.7 years as compared to boys, 11.6 years for the period 1970 to 2021. This means, baby girl born in 2021 on average is expected can live up to 78.3 years while baby boys are expected to live up to 73.2 years. Among the contributing factors are the differences in the lifestyles of males and females whereby males are more exposed to hazardous nature of work. The increase in life expectancy is in line with an improved health service system and public awareness on the importance of maintaining good health.

**Chart 4: Life expectancy at birth by sex, Malaysia, 1990-2021<sup>e</sup>**



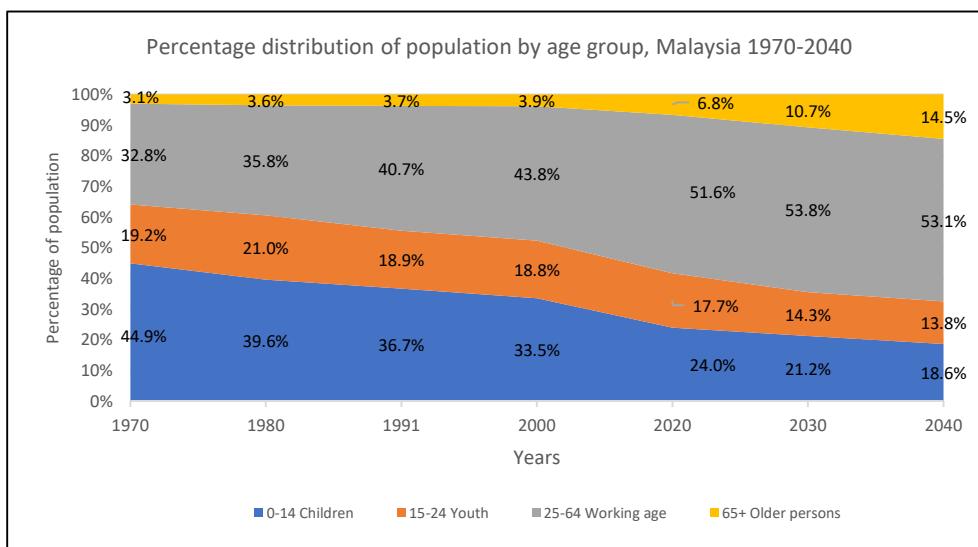
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The continuous increase in life expectancy indicates Malaysia will experience an ageing population in 2030, where the percentage of the population aged 60 years and over, reach 15.3 per cent of the total population. Population ageing will not only affect the economy but also individuals. Therefore, health provisions and sufficient funds should be prepared to avoid difficulties after retirement.

## The distribution of Age Structural shift

Gradual changes in the population age distribution is a key feature of the demographic transition from relatively high to relatively low levels of fertility and mortality. The demographic transition is a universal phenomenon, the world is now seeing a relatively slow pace of growth in the population of children and youth, whilst the population aged 65 years and over is growing more rapidly (Changing population age structures and sustainable development, United Nations, 2017).

**Chart 5: Percentage distribution of population by age group, Malaysia 1970-2040**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the period of 1970 to 2020, the percentage of children under age 15 (young age) showed a declining trend from 44.9 per cent in 1970 to 24.0 per cent in 2020. Nowadays, children under age 15 make up 1 in 4 persons in Malaysia. It is projected to decline further to around 1 in 5 persons soon after 2030.

The Malaysia's population of youth, aged 15 to 24 years, has doubled from 2.0 million in 1970 to 5.3 million in 2020. In terms of share to total population, it is projected to drop slowly from 19.2 per cent at present to 13.8 per cent in 2040.

The percentage of working age population, aged 15-64 years, as a whole also showed an increase from 52.1 per cent in 1970 to 69.3 per cent in 2020. More precisely, this growing trend has been contributed by the working age cohort 25 to 64 years which was increased from 32.8 per cent to 51.6 per cent in 2020. It is projected to increase slowly with 53.1 per cent of the total population in 2040. The number of working age in Malaysia is projected to rise slightly in future decades, while declining as a share of the total population. Continuous decline of this age group will have an impact on supply of labour in the future.

On the other hand, the percentage of the elderly population (aged 65 and above) increased from 3.1 per cent in 1970 to 6.8 per cent in 2020. This situation is related to a few factors that contribute to the increase of old-age population in Malaysia such as the increase of life expectancy for both sexes, the proportion of baby-boomer's (people who are born between 1946-1964) that has shifted to the cohort of more than 65 years and low fertility rates that is below the replacement level (2.1 children per woman aged 15-49 years). Continuous decline in fertility declines and rising life expectancy have led to significant age structural shifts. The median age of the population increased from 17.6 years in 1970 to 29.2 years in 2020 and it is projected to reach 36.3 years in 2040. Larger cohort size of working-aged and older-aged population have led to the increase of the median age in 2020.

### **Migration**

Over time, migration can significantly change the Malaysia population structure. In 2020, the number of international migrants in Malaysia increased to 2.2 per cent for the 2010–2020 period. Under British colonialism, Chinese migrants came in increasing numbers during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first 40 years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were initially engaged mainly in trade and commerce, but later expanded into mining and agriculture (Striving for inclusive development, Sultan Nazrin Shah, 2020). The Indians, on the other hand, was initially brought to the Malay peninsula for sugar, coffee, tapioca plantations and later, rubber plantations. Some of these migrants assimilate into society and later become citizens.

According to a study by Dr. Anjali Doshi-Gandhi, 2013, due to its economic prosperity and rapid economic growth over the decades, Malaysia has become one of the major destinations for poorer citizens of neighbouring countries. It hosted approximately 1.6 million foreign workers out of a total workforce of 12.3 million in 2011. These foreign workers are mainly from ASEAN member countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Myanmar. Most of them are involved in sectors such as manufacturing, plantation, construction and agriculture. International migration has resulted in an array of issues and challenges to the country or place of origin as well as the country or place of destination. Migration has had an impact on the economy, education, health, security, community and family.

### **Conclusion**

The principal findings of this article indicates that population structure in Malaysia had changed dramatically from the year 1970 to 2020 and towards 2040. The decline in fertility and mortality rates have led to an improvement in the life expectancy of the population and thus ageing population in Malaysia. The current population growth is important to focus on the population issues that are expected to occur in the future especially the new issues that will arise as a result of demographic changes and its impact on the labour market and society.

## Disclaimer

The view expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of DOSM

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# **BAHAGIAN 3**

## *PART 3*

# **JADUAL**

## *TABLES*



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# **STATISTIK PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN**

*Population and Housing Statistics*

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**Jadual 1: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun benci, Malaysia**  
 Table 1: Principal statistics of population on census year, Malaysia

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
<b>Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	1,671,108	2,632,561	4,092,769	5,569,261	7,346,910	9,614,139
Didiami/ Occupied	1,488,227	2,332,563	3,422,189	4,679,757	6,232,613	7,751,312
Kosong/ Vacant	156,411	227,072	638,753	867,311	1,102,558	1,862,827
<b>Peratus bilangan tempat kediaman/ Percentage number of living quarters (%)</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didiami/ Occupied	90.5	91.1	84.3	84.4	85.0	80.6
Kosong/ Vacant	9.5	8.9	15.7	15.6	15.0	19.4
<b>Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	1,890,276	2,516,295	3,566,859	4,801,835	6,353,470	8,234,644
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9
<b>Penduduk/ Population</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	10,439,430	13,136,109	17,563,420	22,198,276	27,484,596	32,447,385
Lelaki/ Male	5,266,090	6,588,756	8,876,829	11,262,136	14,127,608	16,966,217
Perempuan/ Female	5,173,340	6,547,353	8,686,591	10,936,140	13,356,988	15,481,168
<b>Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	50.4	50.2	50.5	50.7	51.4	52.3
Perempuan/ Female	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.3	48.6	47.7
<b>Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship</b>						
Warganegara/ Citizens	10,439,430	13,136,109	16,812,307	20,971,538	25,230,574	29,756,315
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	751,113	1,226,738	2,254,022	2,691,070
<b>Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)</b>						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	95.7	94.5	91.8	91.7
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	4.3	5.5	8.2	8.3
<b>Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%) / Average annual population growth rate (%)</b>						
	3.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.7
<b>Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens</b>						
Bumiputera	5,821,637	7,782,813	10,299,903	13,765,146	17,000,173	20,649,533
Melayu/ Malay	4,910,943	6,380,383	8,521,906	11,322,282	13,760,455	16,912,998
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	910,694	1,402,430	1,777,997	2,442,864	3,239,718	3,736,535
Cina/ Chinese	3,564,502	4,167,053	4,623,882	5,365,847	6,193,381	6,892,367
India/ Indians	936,341	1,101,699	1,302,580	1,580,210	1,853,098	1,998,778
Lain-lain/ Others	116,950	84,544	585,942	260,335	183,922	215,637
<b>Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%) / Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)</b>						
Bumiputera	55.8	59.2	61.3	65.6	67.4	69.4
Melayu/ Malay	47.0	48.6	50.7	54.0	54.5	56.8
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	8.7	10.7	10.6	11.6	12.8	12.6
Cina/ Chinese	34.1	31.7	27.5	25.6	24.5	23.2
India/ Indians	9.0	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.7
Lain-lain/ Others	1.1	0.6	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
<b>Struktur umur/ Age structure</b>						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	4,684,501	5,195,882	6,438,936	7,432,000	7,592,012	7,771,840
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	5,434,037	7,464,820	10,467,083	13,902,066	18,506,409	22,484,316
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	320,892	475,407	657,401	864,210	1,386,175	2,191,229
<b>Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)</b>						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	44.9	39.6	36.7	33.5	27.6	24.0
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	52.1	56.8	59.6	62.6	67.3	69.3
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.0	6.8

Nota/ Notes:

Bilangan tempat kediaman didiami dan kosong merujuk kepada unit perumahan persendirian sahaja (1970-2010)  
 Number of occupied and vacant living quarters refer to private housing units only (1970-2010)

Jadual 1: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Malaysia (samb.)  
 Table 1: Principal statistics of population on census year, Malaysia (cont'd)

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
<b>Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	92.1	76.0	67.8	59.7	48.5	44.3
Umur muda/ Young age	86.2	69.6	61.5	53.5	41.0	34.6
Umur tua/ Old age	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.5	9.7
<b>Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio</b>	102	101	102	103	106	110
<b>Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status</b>						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	3,084,568	4,436,697	5,778,851	5,169,534	6,972,746	8,391,776
Berkahwin/ Married	3,488,188	4,564,565	6,581,427	8,822,431	11,863,321	13,696,428
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	418,390	449,630	548,152	653,460	893,269	946,236
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	75,891	110,697	112,346	120,851	163,248	393,429
<b>Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)</b>						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	43.6	46.4	44.4	35.0	35.1	34.0
Berkahwin/ Married	49.4	47.7	50.5	59.7	59.6	55.5
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	5.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.8
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.6
<b>Agama/ Religion</b>						
Islam	5,164,205	6,918,307	10,257,341	13,498,028	16,849,326	20,610,060
Kristian/ Christianity	549,654	842,990	1,412,180	2,023,504	2,542,254	2,941,049
Buddha/ Buddhism	2,635,386	2,265,457	3,222,045	4,197,149	5,446,856	6,066,784
Hindu/ Hinduism	765,250	920,392	1,112,260	1,380,414	1,725,838	1,969,471
Lain-lain/ Others	793,116	1,847,888	1,216,550	843,154	456,373	285,152
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	411,713	275,338	277,715	256,027	463,949	574,869
No Religion/ Unknown						
<b>Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)</b>						
Islam	50.0	52.9	58.6	60.8	61.3	63.5
Kristian/ Christianity	5.3	6.4	8.1	9.1	9.2	9.1
Buddha/ Buddhism	25.5	17.3	18.4	18.9	19.8	18.7
Hindu/ Hinduism	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
Lain-lain/ Others	7.7	14.1	7.0	3.8	1.7	0.9
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	4.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8
No Religion/ Unknown						
<b>Keluasan (km<sup>2</sup>)/ Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	329,747	329,750	329,758	329,847	330,803	330,411
<b>Kepadatan penduduk (per km<sup>2</sup>)/ Population density (per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	32	40	53	67	83	98
<b>Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum</b>						
Bandar/ Urban	2,962,795	4,492,408	8,898,581	13,714,897	19,479,099	24,354,046
Luar Bandar/ Rural	7,476,635	8,643,701	8,664,839	8,483,379	8,005,497	8,093,339
<b>Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)</b>						
Bandar/ Urban	28.4	34.2	50.7	61.8	70.9	75.1
Luar Bandar/ Rural	71.6	65.8	49.3	38.2	29.1	24.9

**Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun benci, Pahang**  
 Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Pahang

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
<b>Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number living quarters</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	103,890	166,890	239,894	304,084	359,641	458,972
Didiami/ Occupied	88,054	141,790	203,970	266,062	306,880	373,463
Kosong/ Vacant	13,787	18,434	33,496	36,850	52,389	85,509
<b>Peratus bilangan tempat kediaman/ Percentage number of living quarters (%)</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didiami/ Occupied	86.5	88.5	85.9	87.8	85.4	81.4
Kosong/ Vacant	13.5	11.5	14.1	12.2	14.6	18.6
<b>Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	98,407	151,409	210,811	272,214	312,920	401,534
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.0
<b>Penduduk/ Population</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	504,945	768,801	1,045,003	1,229,104	1,440,741	1,591,295
Lelaki/ Male	261,786	399,324	541,305	637,263	760,640	844,151
Perempuan/ Female	243,159	369,477	503,698	591,841	680,101	747,144
<b>Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	51.8	51.9	51.8	51.8	52.8	53.0
Perempuan/ Female	48.2	48.1	48.2	48.2	47.2	47.0
<b>Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship</b>						
Warganegara/ Citizens	504,945	768,801	1,013,725	1,184,923	1,369,293	1,513,230
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	31,278	44,181	71,448	78,065
<b>Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)</b>						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	97.0	96.4	95.0	95.1
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.9
<b>Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%) / Average annual population growth rate (%)</b>						
	3.7	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.0
<b>Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens</b>						
Bumiputera	308,081	519,366	750,178	914,025	1,080,276	1,226,467
Melayu/ Malay	308,081	519,366	714,476	862,895	1,010,249	1,134,245
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	35,702	51,130	70,027	92,222
Cina/ Chinese	158,272	197,219	191,927	206,973	222,390	221,712
India/ Indians	36,891	50,541	57,776	58,438	60,718	55,852
Lain-lain/ Others	1,701	1,675	13,844	5,487	5,909	9,199
<b>Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%) / Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)</b>						
Bumiputera	61.0	67.6	74.0	77.1	78.9	81.0
Melayu/ Malay	61.0	67.6	70.5	72.8	73.8	75.0
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.3	5.1	6.1
Cina/ Chinese	31.3	25.7	18.9	17.5	16.2	14.7
India/ Indians	7.3	6.6	5.7	4.9	4.4	3.7
Lain-lain/ Others	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
<b>Struktur umur/ Age structure</b>						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	230,223	325,486	431,104	444,834	434,500	424,611
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	260,060	419,390	583,884	745,405	933,951	1,066,419
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	14,662	23,925	30,015	38,865	72,290	100,265
<b>Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)</b>						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	45.6	42.3	41.3	36.2	30.2	26.7
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	51.5	54.6	55.9	60.6	64.8	67.0
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.0	6.3

Nota/ Notes:

Bilangan tempat kediaman didiami dan kosong merujuk kepada unit perumahan persendirian sahaja (1970-2010)

Number of occupied and vacant living quarters refer to private housing units only (1970-2010)

**Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Pahang (samb.)**  
 Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Pahang (cont'd)

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
<b>Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio</b>						
Jumlah/ Total	94.2	83.2	79.1	65.0	54.3	49.2
Umur muda/ Young age	88.5	77.5	73.9	59.7	46.6	39.8
Umur tua/ Old age	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.3	7.7	9.4
<b>Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio</b>	108	108	107	108	112	113
<b>Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status</b>						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	140,715	320,745	328,698	259,758	343,378	410,035
Berkahwin/ Married	174,597	265,801	377,588	486,754	608,366	668,888
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	19,741	20,917	25,994	32,590	47,489	53,029
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	3,311	6,302	4,921	5,168	7,008	16,704
<b>Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)</b>						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	41.6	52.3	44.6	33.1	34.1	35.1
Berkahwin/ Married	51.6	43.3	51.2	62.1	60.5	57.3
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	5.8	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.5
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4
<b>Agama/ Religion</b>						
Islam	290,628	496,383	756,563	915,241	1,078,977	1,217,405
Kristian/ Christianity	5,094	6,127	9,289	14,147	26,938	24,164
Buddha/ Buddhism	111,425	104,434	142,217	166,751	207,910	215,677
Hindu/ Hinduism	32,280	44,928	52,099	54,262	58,169	59,009
Lain-lain/ Others	38,392	102,374	67,624	68,674	19,921	10,406
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	25,212	9,317	10,797	10,029	48,826	64,634
No Religion/ Unknown						
<b>Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)</b>						
Islam	57.8	65.0	72.8	74.5	74.9	76.5
Kristian/ Christianity	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.5
Buddha/ Buddhism	22.2	13.7	13.7	13.6	14.4	13.6
Hindu/ Hinduism	6.4	5.9	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.7
Lain-lain/ Others	7.6	13.4	6.5	5.6	1.4	0.7
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	5.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	3.4	4.1
No Religion/ Unknown						
<b>Keluasan (km<sup>2</sup>)/ Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	35,965	35,960	35,965	35,965	36,137	35,965
<b>Kepadatan penduduk (per km<sup>2</sup>)/ Population density (per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>						
	14	21	29	34	40	44
<b>Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum</b>						
Bandar/ Urban	95,880	200,863	317,187	517,164	733,403	839,635
Luar Bandar/ Rural	409,065	567,938	727,816	711,940	707,338	751,660
<b>Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)</b>						
Bandar/ Urban	19.0	26.1	30.4	42.1	50.9	52.8
Luar Bandar/ Rural	81.0	73.9	69.6	57.9	49.1	47.2

**Jadual 3: Bilangan penduduk dan nisbah jantina mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**

Table 3: Number of population and sex ratio by administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Jantina Sex		Nisbah Jantina Sex Ratio
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Pahang	1,591,295	844,151	747,144	113
Bentong	116,799	66,163	50,636	131
Cameron Highlands	39,004	22,225	16,779	132
Jerantut	96,006	51,142	44,864	114
Kuantan	548,014	285,191	262,823	109
Lipis	96,620	51,179	45,441	113
Pekan	121,158	65,389	55,769	117
Raub	96,139	50,909	45,230	113
Temerloh	169,023	87,304	81,719	107
Rompin	98,065	53,497	44,568	120
Maran	112,330	58,711	53,619	109
Bera	98,137	52,441	45,696	115

**Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>			<b>Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total</b>
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+	
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>1,591,295</b>	<b>424,611</b>	<b>1,066,419</b>	<b>100,265</b>	
Bentong	116,799	29,068	79,319	8,412	
Cameron Highlands	39,004	9,288	26,851	2,865	
Jerantut	96,006	27,056	62,828	6,122	
Kuantan	548,014	139,646	373,770	34,598	
Lipis	96,620	26,413	64,946	5,261	
Pekan	121,158	30,558	85,240	5,360	
Raub	96,139	25,322	63,799	7,018	
Temerloh	169,023	49,470	107,563	11,990	
Rompin	98,065	27,237	66,136	4,692	
Maran	112,330	33,828	71,621	6,881	
Bera	98,137	26,725	64,346	7,066	

**Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020

**Jantina : Lelaki**  
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>844,151</b>	<b>218,496</b>	<b>575,496</b>	<b>50,159</b>
Bentong	66,163	15,065	46,913	4,185
Cameron Highlands	22,225	4,690	16,058	1,477
Jerantut	51,142	13,911	34,249	2,982
Kuantan	285,191	71,769	195,688	17,734
Lipis	51,179	13,363	35,149	2,667
Pekan	65,389	15,433	47,301	2,655
Raub	50,909	12,931	34,422	3,556
Temerloh	87,304	25,639	55,843	5,822
Rompin	53,497	14,178	36,825	2,494
Maran	58,711	17,980	37,624	3,107
Bera	52,441	13,537	35,424	3,480

**Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020

**Jantina : Perempuan**  
 Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>747,144</b>	<b>206,115</b>	<b>490,923</b>	<b>50,106</b>
Bentong	50,636	14,003	32,406	4,227
Cameron Highlands	16,779	4,598	10,793	1,388
Jerantut	44,864	13,145	28,579	3,140
Kuantan	262,823	67,877	178,082	16,864
Lipis	45,441	13,050	29,797	2,594
Pekan	55,769	15,125	37,939	2,705
Raub	45,230	12,391	29,377	3,462
Temerloh	81,719	23,831	51,720	6,168
Rompin	44,568	13,059	29,311	2,198
Maran	53,619	15,848	33,997	3,774
Bera	45,696	13,188	28,922	3,586

**Jadual 5: Bilangan dan peratus penduduk (%) mengikut kumpulan sub-etnik, Pahang, 2020**

Table 5: Number and percentage (%) of population by sub-ethnic group, Pahang, 2020

Kumpulan sub-etnik <i>Sub-ethnic group</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>	Peratus penduduk (%) <i>Percentage of population (%)</i>
<b>Jumlah Penduduk Total Population</b>	<b>1,591,295</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens</b>	<b>1,513,230</b>	<b>95.1</b>
<b>Bumiputera</b>	<b>1,226,467</b>	<b>77.1</b>
<b>Melayu Malay</b>	<b>1,134,245</b>	<b>71.3</b>
<b>Orang Asli Semenanjung</b>	<b>82,824</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Negrito	571	0.0
Senoi	36,279	2.3
Melayu Proto	45,974	2.9
<b>Bumiputera Sabah</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Kadazan/ Dusun	979	0.1
Bajau	755	0.0
Murut	245	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah Lain	3,168	0.2
<b>Bumiputera Sarawak</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Iban	1,718	0.1
Bidayuh	868	0.1
Melanau	868	0.1
Bumiputera Sarawak Lain	797	0.1
<b>Cina Chinese</b>	<b>221,712</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>India Indians</b>	<b>55,852</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Lain-lain Others</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Bukan Warganegara Non-Malaysian citizens</b>	<b>78,065</b>	<b>4.9</b>

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Statistik ini merujuk kepada pelaporan oleh responden**

*The Statistics refer to self-declaration by respondent*

**Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk men gikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total/	Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status				Sex : Total/ Jantina : Jumlah
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married		Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	
		Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown			
Pahang	1,154,747	410,035	668,888	53,029	16,704	6,091
Bentong	87,363	38,519	43,027	3,867	1,734	216
Cameron Highlands	28,844	9,722	17,601	922	191	408
Jerantut	69,217	25,189	38,813	3,982	770	463
Kuantan	393,930	135,274	239,885	13,152	5,283	336
Lipis	70,085	25,619	39,711	3,070	1,038	647
Pekan	91,799	37,149	46,799	4,923	1,174	1,754
Raub	70,214	24,693	41,089	3,446	857	129
Temerloh	116,012	34,908	73,712	5,162	1,667	563
Rompin	72,395	23,206	43,327	4,079	1,087	696
Maran	82,116	30,301	44,078	6,139	1,268	330
Bera	72,772	25,455	40,846	4,287	1,635	549

**Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			
Jumlah Total	Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Berceraia/ Berpisah Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown
		3,079	14,605	6,079	3,078
Pahang	619,365	248,651	346,952	14,605	3,079
Bentong	50,922	25,979	22,960	1,073	796
Cameron Highlands	17,080	6,379	10,184	252	62
Jerantut	37,371	16,034	19,739	1,073	286
Kuantan	205,991	76,908	123,160	3,883	1,895
Lipis	37,732	15,442	20,515	1,014	439
Pekan	50,530	23,348	24,683	1,269	350
Raub	37,669	14,833	21,501	954	311
Temerloh	59,966	21,019	36,881	1,278	476
Rompin	40,140	15,033	23,380	1,003	368
Maran	42,377	17,597	22,743	1,450	421
Bera	39,587	16,079	21,206	1,356	675

**Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status				Jantina : Perempuan Sex - Female	
Jumlah Total	Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Berceraia/ Berpisah Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown		
535,382	161,384	321,936	38,424	10,625	3,013		
Bentong	36,441	12,540	20,067	2,794	938	102	
Cameron Highlands	11,764	3,343	7,417	670	129	205	
Jerantut	31,846	9,155	19,074	2,909	484	224	
Kuantan	187,939	58,366	116,725	9,269	3,388	191	
Lipis	32,353	10,177	19,196	2,056	599	325	
Pekan	41,269	13,801	22,116	3,654	824	874	
Raub	32,545	9,860	19,588	2,492	546	59	
Temerloh	56,046	13,889	36,831	3,884	1,191	251	
Rompin	32,255	8,173	19,947	3,076	719	340	
Maran	39,739	12,704	21,335	4,689	847	164	
Bera	33,185	9,376	19,640	2,931	960	278	

**Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jaajaran, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jaajaran, Pahang, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jaajaran Administrative District/ Jaajaran	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion					Sex : Total/ Jantina : Jumlah
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others	
Pahang	1,591,295	1,217,405	24,164	215,677	59,009	10,406	64,612
Bentong	116,799	69,049	1,954	31,709	9,835	681	3,568
Cameron Highlands	39,004	15,549	1,700	11,748	4,870	1,701	3,435
Jerantut	96,006	78,418	648	11,037	3,035	200	2,668
Kuantan	548,014	449,679	8,421	70,498	13,613	1,574	4,227
Lipis	96,620	71,797	4,114	7,014	3,321	2,163	8,208
Pekan	121,158	104,598	555	1,748	1,711	124	12,419
Raub	96,139	54,342	1,585	29,297	6,299	2,256	2,360
Temerloh	169,023	126,947	3,128	22,464	9,623	609	6,248
Rompin	98,065	80,854	626	1,999	1,206	243	13,135
Maran	112,330	105,100	299	2,884	1,523	32	2,491
Bera	98,137	61,072	1,134	25,279	3,973	823	5,853

Nota/ Notes:

Lain-lain terdiri daripada agama Sikh, Tao, Konfusianisme, Bahai, Puak/ suku/ folk/ agama tradisi lain orang Cina, Animisme dan lain-lain.  
 Others include Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Bahai, Tribal/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

**Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion						Sex - Male Jantina : Lelaki
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion	
Pahang	844,151	642,538	13,232	113,789	34,573	5,556	34,449	14
Bentong	66,163	39,104	1,177	17,425	5,949	449	2,056	3
Cameron Highlands	22,225	9,728	910	6,199	2,743	871	1,773	1
Jerantut	51,142	41,496	350	5,852	1,901	109	1,434	-
Kuantan	285,191	233,039	4,400	36,751	7,360	909	2,731	1
Lipis	51,179	37,709	2,141	3,738	2,145	1,075	4,369	2
Pekan	65,389	55,877	420	1,193	1,364	90	6,443	2
Raub	50,909	28,380	915	15,312	3,786	1,174	1,342	-
Temerloh	87,304	65,511	1,641	11,432	5,129	325	3,264	2
Rompin	53,497	44,069	433	1,273	922	127	6,672	1
Maran	53,711	54,388	180	1,729	1,065	24	1,324	1
Bera	52,441	33,237	665	12,885	2,209	403	3,041	1

Nota/ Notes:

Lain-lain terdiri daripada agama Sikh, Tao, Konfusianisme, Bahai, Puak/ suku/ folk/ agama tradisi lain orang Cina, Animisme dan lain-lain.  
 Others include Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Bahai, Tribal/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

**Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total	Agama Religion				Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
			Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism		
Pahang	747,144	574,867	10,932	101,888	24,436	4,850	30,163	8
Bentong	50,636	29,945	777	14,284	3,886	232	1,512	-
Cameron Highlands	16,779	5,821	790	5,549	2,127	830	1,662	-
Jerantut	44,864	36,922	298	5,185	1,134	91	1,234	-
Kuantan	262,823	216,640	4,021	33,747	6,253	665	1,496	1
Lipis	45,441	34,088	1,973	3,276	1,176	1,088	3,839	1
Pekan	55,769	48,721	135	555	347	34	5,976	1
Raub	45,230	25,962	670	13,985	2,513	1,082	1,018	-
Temerloh	81,719	61,436	1,487	11,032	4,494	284	2,984	2
Rompin	44,568	36,785	193	726	284	116	6,463	1
Maran	53,619	50,712	119	1,155	458	8	1,167	-
Bera	45,696	27,835	469	12,394	1,764	420	2,812	2

Nota/ Notes:

Lain-lain terdiri daripada agama Sikh, Tao, Konfusianisme, Bahai, Puak/ suku/ folk/ agama tradisi lain orang Cina, Animisme dan lain-lain.

Others include Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Bahai, Tribal/ folk/ other traditional Chinese religion, Animism and others.

**Jadual 8: Bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**

Table 8: Number of households and average household size by administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>		
	Jumlah Isi Rumah <i>Number of households</i>	Jumlah Isi Rumah Persendirian <i>Number of Private households</i>	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah <i>Average of household size</i>
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>401,534</b>	<b>386,758</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Bentong	30,223	25,710	3.8
Cameron Highlands	9,798	9,741	4.0
Jerantut	22,278	21,999	4.3
Kuantan	145,270	139,677	3.8
Lipis	21,013	20,764	4.5
Pekan	32,130	29,944	3.5
Raub	22,918	22,288	4.1
Temerloh	42,269	41,851	4.0
Rompin	27,110	27,001	3.6
Maran	25,147	24,517	4.3
Bera	23,378	23,266	4.2

**Jadual 9: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 9: Number of living quarters, households and population by administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2020

<b>Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan</b> <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	<b>Tempat Kediaman</b> <i>Living quarters</i>	<b>Isi Rumah</b> <i>Households</i>	<b>Penduduk</b> <i>Population</i>
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>458,972</b>	<b>401,534</b>	<b>1,591,295</b>
Bentong	39,466	30,223	116,799
Cameron Highlands	15,980	9,798	39,004
Jerantut	26,579	22,278	96,006
Kuantan	154,355	145,270	548,014
Lipis	23,255	21,013	96,620
Pekan	33,125	32,130	121,158
Raub	25,294	22,918	96,139
Temerloh	52,014	42,269	169,023
Rompin	33,471	27,110	98,065
Maran	29,766	25,147	112,330
Bera	25,667	23,378	98,137

**Jadual 10: Data awalan tempat kediaman kosong mengikut sebab utama kekosongan, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 10: Preliminary data of vacant living quarters by main reasons vacancy, administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual Newly completed/ for rent or sale	Tempat Kediaman Kosong Living quarters Vacant										
		Untuk dibalik/ ubahsuai For repair/ renovation	%	Rumah peranginan/ persinggahan Holiday resort/ Transit	%	Homestay	%	Rumah pekerja bermusim Seasonal workers quarters	%	Hampir roboh Dilapidated	%	
Pahang	21,494	24.0	4,877	5.4	24,088	26.9	4,428	4.9	2,401	2.7	2,364	2.6
Bentong	903	9.2	117	1.2	2,520	25.5	190	1.9	158	1.6	80	0.8
Cameron Highlands	374	5.8	200	3.1	2,696	41.9	2,042	31.7	67	1.0	32	0.5
Jerantut	1,313	27.4	261	5.5	1,843	38.5	110	2.3	221	4.6	213	4.4
Kuantan	10,320	37.1	2,144	7.7	5,883	21.1	980	3.5	476	1.7	351	1.3
Lipis	253	8.9	123	4.3	1,229	43.1	64	2.2	59	2.1	168	5.9
Pekan	1,288	18.7	486	7.1	2,184	31.7	173	2.5	374	5.4	349	5.1
Raub	839	24.7	225	6.6	1,145	33.7	87	2.6	61	1.8	129	3.8
Temerloh	3,076	28.3	624	5.7	2,690	24.8	278	2.6	263	2.4	391	3.6
Rompin	1,909	25.5	409	5.5	2,089	27.9	264	3.5	494	6.6	316	4.2
Maran	406	7.6	94	1.8	898	16.8	141	2.6	73	1.4	171	3.2
Bera	813	21.3	194	5.1	911	23.8	99	2.6	155	4.1	164	4.3

**Nota/ Notes:**  
**Sebab TK Kosong:** Data adalah berdasarkan pemerhatian di lapangan.  
 Reason for vacant Living quarters: Data is based on observation in field.

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 dan 2020  
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/sub-district, administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 and 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Jumlah Total		Penduduk				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
			Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>27,484,596</b>	<b>32,447,385</b>	<b>14,127,608</b>	<b>16,966,217</b>	<b>13,356,988</b>	<b>15,481,168</b>	<b>7,346,910</b>	<b>9,614,139</b>	<b>6,353,470</b>	<b>8,234,644</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>		
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>1,440,741</b>	<b>1,591,295</b>	<b>760,640</b>	<b>844,151</b>	<b>680,101</b>	<b>747,144</b>	<b>359,641</b>	<b>458,972</b>	<b>312,920</b>	<b>401,534</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>		
<b>Bentong</b>														
Mukim Bentong	53,465	55,258	28,759	32,459	24,696	22,799	18,607	21,766	14,468	14,596	3.7	4.0		
Mukim Sabai	26,805	27,024	15,289	15,702	11,516	11,322	6,505	7,432	5,596	6,564	4.3	3.7		
Mukim Pelangai	12,738	12,061	6,549	6,472	6,189	5,589	3,525	4,014	3,078	3,398	4.1	3.4		
Bandar Bentong	19,946	20,872	10,226	10,718	9,720	10,154	5,705	5,752	4,914	5,204	3.9	4.0		
Pekan Telomong	1,443	1,584	790	812	653	772	384	502	334	461	4.3	3.4		
<b>Bera</b>														
Mukim Bera	38,483	38,074	22,030	21,226	16,453	16,848	8,638	10,167	7,917	9,443	4.9	4.0		
Mukim Triang	44,442	51,340	23,502	26,742	20,940	24,598	9,993	13,213	8,418	11,947	5.3	4.2		
Bandar Triang	7,596	5,322	4,063	2,748	3,533	2,574	1,564	1,346	1,396	1,218	5.4	4.3		
Pekan Mengkarak	1,898	1,845	957	952	941	893	523	542	416	445	4.6	4.1		
Pekan Mengkuang	1,686	1,556	882	773	804	783	413	399	359	325	4.7	4.8		
<b>Cameron Highlands</b>														
Mukim Hulu Telom	17,708	19,621	10,394	12,160	7,314	7,461	4,244	6,932	3,643	4,839	4.8	4.0		
Mukim Ringlet	7,398	7,205	3,868	3,924	3,530	3,281	2,247	2,340	1,677	1,826	4.4	3.9		
Mukim Tanah Rata	9,295	8,459	4,663	4,237	4,632	4,222	2,990	5,154	1,993	2,215	4.6	3.8		
Bandar Tanah Rata	568	1,529	289	807	279	722	235	758	109	394	5.2	3.9		
Pekan Brinchang	1,346	1,153	694	565	652	588	354	503	279	273	4.8	4.2		
Pekan Ringlet	663	1,037	332	532	331	505	187	293	176	251	3.8	4.1		
<b>Jerantut</b>														
Mukim Burau	3,503	3,757	1,761	1,897	1,742	1,860	795	1,058	720	891	4.9	4.2		
Mukim Hulu Cheka	7,319	7,362	3,914	3,789	3,405	3,573	1,720	2,294	1,481	1,877	4.9	3.9		
Mukim Hulu Tembeling	2,320	2,187	1,232	1,170	1,088	1,017	627	639	522	517	4.4	4.2		
Mukim Kelola	303	195	173	106	130	89	60	58	57	47	5.3	4.1		
Mukim Kuala Tembeling	2,228	1,767	1,172	930	1,056	837	508	546	459	442	4.9	4.0		
Mukim Pedah	30,537	38,642	16,417	20,496	14,120	18,146	7,466	10,329	6,637	8,790	4.5	4.3		
Mukim Pulau Tawar	21,173	23,554	11,686	13,199	9,487	10,355	5,135	6,355	4,679	5,413	4.5	4.3		
Mukim Tebing Tinggi	4,027	3,280	2,431	1,745	1,596	788	749	702	708	4.7	4.6			
Mukim Teh	8,124	8,350	4,318	4,215	3,806	4,135	2,106	2,503	1,866	1,963	4.3	4.3		

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)  
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/sub-district, administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Jumlah Total		Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
			Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
<b>Jerantut (samb./cont'd)</b>																		
Mukim Tembeling	6,017	5,793	3,084	3,017	2,933	2,776	1,453	1,574	1,264	1,304	4.8	4.4						
Bandar Jerantut	2,484	1,119	1,193	578	1,291	541	582	474	520	326	4.4	3.4						
<b>Kuantan</b>																		
Mukim Beserah	14,392	20,495	7,491	10,361	6,901	10,134	4,156	6,390	3,336	5,275	4.3	3.9						
Mukim Hulu Kuantan	7,102	7,350	4,096	4,237	3,006	3,113	2,457	2,400	1,784	2,160	3.8	3.4						
Mukim Hulu Lepar	16,897	20,996	9,190	11,263	7,707	9,733	4,294	6,369	3,739	6,854	4.4	3.5						
Mukim Kuala Kuantan	231,567	307,786	119,018	157,827	112,549	149,959	60,300	85,399	48,903	80,385	4.4	3.8						
Mukim Penor	12,286	22,159	6,975	12,190	5,311	9,969	2,893	6,721	2,529	4,857	4.3	4.2						
Mukim Sungai Karang	49,862	68,238	26,914	37,273	22,948	30,965	12,255	17,857	10,937	16,501	4.5	4.0						
Bandar Gambang	904	1,013	477	539	427	474	333	398	278	331	3.3	3.1						
Bandar Kuantan	105,803	95,096	53,900	49,014	51,903	46,082	26,071	27,440	23,791	27,660	4.4	3.5						
Pekan Beserah	4,695	4,788	2,443	2,438	2,252	2,350	1,164	1,347	1,031	1,225	4.6	3.9						
Pekan Tanjung Lumpur	288	93	144	49	144	44	69	34	68	22	4.2	4.2						
<b>Lipis</b>																		
Mukim Batu Yon	9,736	9,280	5,247	5,024	4,489	4,256	2,099	2,454	1,946	2,280	5.0	4.1						
Mukim Budu	3,469	2,326	1,811	1,149	1,658	1,177	908	585	830	503	4.2	4.6						
Mukim Cheka	4,876	4,905	2,518	2,642	2,358	2,263	1,102	1,273	1,015	1,101	4.8	4.5						
Mukim Gua	3,561	2,615	1,878	1,612	1,683	1,003	691	732	657	615	5.0	4.3						
Mukim Hulu Jelai	18,716	23,504	9,705	11,816	9,011	11,688	3,409	4,723	3,215	4,587	5.8	5.1						
Mukim Kechau	5,590	5,620	3,412	3,680	2,178	1,940	1,140	1,505	1,018	1,332	5.1	4.1						
Mukim Kuala Lipis	1,378	1,681	722	844	656	837	294	315	270	318	5.1	5.3						
Mukim Penjom	10,793	10,732	5,858	5,869	4,935	4,863	2,320	2,564	2,175	2,156	4.5	4.5						
Mukim Tanjung Besar	2,879	4,522	1,287	2,254	1,592	2,268	596	896	576	843	5.0	5.4						
Mukim Telang	6,565	5,481	3,555	2,874	3,010	2,607	1,278	1,617	1,194	1,461	5.3	5.7						
Bandar Kuala Lipis	14,076	16,842	7,393	8,664	8,178	6,683	3,121	4,264	2,952	3,777	4.7	4.5						
Bandar Benta	1,183	3,331	602	1,690	581	1,641	326	942	303	782	3.9	4.3						
Pekan Padang Tengku	1,887	2,432	988	1,304	899	1,128	399	550	394	495	4.8	4.8						
Pekan Taman Jelai	-	672	-	365	-	307	-	140	-	130	-	5.2						
Pekan Penjom	768	739	396	411	372	328	218	254	207	224	3.7	3.3						
Pekan Mela	-	636	-	326	-	310	-	128	-	127	-	5.0						
Pekan Merapuh	722	870	376	430	346	440	183	189	163	178	4.4	4.9						
Pekan Kechau Tui	285	432	195	225	90	207	49	124	47	104	5.4	4.2						

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)  
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/sub-district, administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population						Tempat Kediaman Living quarters						Isi Rumah Households			Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size		
	Jumlah Total		2010		2020		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020		
<b>Maran</b>																		
Mukim Bukit Segumpal	10,937	12,108	5,793	6,322	5,144	5,786	2,678	3,751	2,441	3,071	4.5	3.9						
Mukim Chenor	79,372	79,519	40,815	40,672	38,557	38,847	16,914	20,470	15,784	17,350	4.6	4.3						
Mukim Kerbau	4,084	2,064	2,104	1,133	1,980	931	549	900	488	3,416	4.5	4.2						
Mukim Luit	13,487	15,096	7,168	8,575	6,319	6,521	3,388	3,929	3,011	3,71	4.3	4.3						
Bandar Maran	1,623	1,631	805	885	818	746	448	560	378	31	28	4.4	4.0					
Pekan Chenor	135	111	67	57	68	54	34	40	346	423	4.1	4.1						
Pekan Sri Jaya	1,418	1,801	778	1,067	640	734	369	467										
<b>Pekan</b>																		
Mukim Bebar	16,768	24,193	8,936	13,835	7,832	10,358	3,941	5,925	3,516	6,110	4.7	3.5						
Mukim Ganchong	1,780	1,054	874	507	906	547	337	408	317	303	5.6	3.5						
Mukim Kuala Pahang	6,819	12,540	3,540	6,822	3,279	5,718	1,586	2,105	1,263	3,485	5.4	3.5						
Mukim Langgar	6,302	6,451	3,432	3,453	2,870	2,998	1,280	1,663	1,107	1,627	5.0	3.6						
Mukim Lepar	6,007	6,972	3,531	4,158	2,476	2,814	1,612	2,176	1,372	1,848	4.4	3.5						
Mukim Pahang Tua	11,859	11,812	6,010	5,952	5,849	5,860	2,861	3,888	2,576	3,333	4.6	3.5						
Mukim Pekan	26,190	31,261	13,328	16,568	12,862	14,693	6,051	8,170	5,284	8,220	4.9	3.5						
Mukim Pemiyor	23,874	21,155	12,446	10,810	11,428	10,345	5,543	7,143	5,182	5,859	4.6	3.6						
Mukim Pulau Manis	2,064	1,640	1,193	868	871	772	467	648	430	503	4.8	3.3						
Mukim Pulau Rusa	677	463	342	232	335	231	161	167	140	120	4.8	3.8						
Mukim Temai	895	895	446	459	449	436	242	298	206	241	4.3	3.7						
Bandar Pekan	1,098	1,343	564	789	534	554	217	272	195	228	5.6	3.1						
Pekan Kuala Pahang	1,117	752	544	398	573	354	198	203	187	185	6.0	4.1						
Pekan Nemas	137	627	74	538	63	89	31	59	29	29	4.7	3.0						
<b>Raub</b>																		
Mukim Batu Talam	12,381	12,552	6,506	6,791	5,875	5,761	2,699	3,044	2,432	2,675	5.0	4.4						
Mukim Dong	4,473	5,385	2,288	2,819	2,185	2,566	1,058	1,555	1,003	1,323	4.5	4.0						
Mukim Gali	58,398	59,392	30,348	30,913	28,050	28,479	13,756	15,697	12,688	14,626	4.6	4.0						
Mukim Hulu Dong	1,634	1,148	855	576	779	572	377	449	337	338	4.8	3.4						
Mukim Sega	4,487	5,350	2,258	2,864	2,229	2,486	1,051	1,336	932	1,196	4.8	4.3						
Mukim Semantan Hulu	2,482	2,612	1,514	1,684	968	928	541	588	470	582	4.7	4.0						
Mukim Teras	4,989	6,266	2,619	3,474	2,370	2,792	1,201	1,681	1,165	1,399	4.3	4.2						
Bandar Raub	1,036	967	538	513	498	454	282	292	253	228	4.1	4.2						
Pekan Cheroh	1,649	2,221	866	1,146	783	1,075	489	562	480	480	3.4	4.6						
Pekan Dong	202	246	105	129	97	117	79	90	56	71	3.6	3.4						

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)  
 Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/sub-district, administrative district/jajahan, Pahang, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population						Tempat Kediaman Living quarters						Isi Rumah Households						Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size					
	Jumlah Total		2010		2020		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020			
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020		
Rompin																								
Mukim Endau	10,928	13,052	5,807	7,607	5,121	5,445	2,459	4,151	2,245	3,448	4.9	3.8												
Mukim Keratong	55,042	42,951	31,245	23,744	23,797	19,207	13,408	15,231	11,976	12,881	4.6	3.3												
Mukim Pontian	9,809	8,303	5,195	4,332	4,614	3,971	2,450	2,726	2,027	2,130	4.8	3.9												
Mukim Rompin	14,939	14,989	8,000	7,851	6,939	7,138	3,302	4,960	2,841	3,868	5.3	3.8												
Mukim Tioman	3,440	1,874	1,985	1,084	1,455	790	1,043	567	895	521	3.8	3.4												
Mukim Bebar	5,965	5,741	3,105	2,988	2,860	2,753	1,155	2,103	988	1,620	4.5	3.4												
Bandar Baharu Rompin	-	50	-	22	-	28	-	29	-	14	-	3.6												
Bandar Rompin I	2,470	2,338	1,285	1,183	1,185	1,155	604	829	511	574	4.8	4.1												
Bandar Rompin II	534	513	269	249	265	264	113	149	99	140	5.4	3.7												
Bandar Rompin IV	-	533	-	281	-	252	-	141	-	119	-	4.5												
Bandar Pontian	430	378	213	189	217	189	129	146	78	100	5.5	3.8												
Bandar Endau	1,027	1,365	523	1,016	504	349	245	301	226	264	4.4	4.4												
Bandar Muadzam Shah L	4,659	4,831	2,307	2,315	2,352	2,516	1,190	1,425	996	1,095	4.6	3.6												
Bandar Tioman	-	9	-	5	-	4	-	123	-	4	-	2.3												
Pekan Kuala Rompin	605	316	320	175	285	141	164	162	139	90	4.4	3.5												
Pekan Tioman	-	822	-	456	-	366	-	428	-	242	-	3.4												
Temerloh																								
Mukim Bangau	7,237	10,751	3,687	5,467	3,550	5,284	1,810	3,345	1,654	2,785	4.3	3.8												
Mukim Jenderak	19,913	18,078	10,419	9,278	9,494	8,800	4,820	5,550	4,401	4,462	4.5	4.0												
Mukim Kerdua	4,553	4,487	2,432	2,446	2,121	2,041	1,488	1,644	1,218	1,197	3.7	3.8												
Mukim Lebak	1,432	2,487	705	1,276	727	1,211	443	677	375	634	3.8	3.9												
Mukim Lipat Kajang	1,461	1,728	757	930	704	798	363	504	367	428	4.0	4.0												
Mukim Mentakab	35,520	40,880	18,877	21,558	16,643	19,322	9,695	12,347	8,572	10,075	4.0	4.0												
Mukim Petrik	41,722	44,964	21,150	22,699	20,572	22,265	11,477	13,801	10,184	11,266	4.1	4.0												
Mukim Sanggang	5,469	5,143	2,779	2,630	2,690	2,513	1,289	1,595	1,096	1,269	5.0	4.0												
Mukim Semantan	15,892	13,947	8,617	7,501	7,275	6,446	3,987	4,057	3,738	3,355	4.2	4.1												
Mukim Songsang	2,321	3,306	1,315	1,687	1,006	1,619	633	1,070	607	844	3.8	4.0												
Bandar Mantakab	14,585	14,350	7,361	7,248	7,224	7,102	4,333	4,594	3,855	3,685	3.7	3.9												
Bandar Temerloh	6,279	6,201	3,165	3,183	3,114	3,018	2,006	1,915	1,663	1,577	3.8	3.9												
Pekan Kerdua	538	498	281	254	257	244	178	201	128	141	4.2	3.5												
Pekan Kuala Kerau	726	740	344	382	358	227	299	204	207	288	3.6	3.5												
Pekan Lanchang	1,076	1,463	541	765	535	698	415	288	344	344	3.7	4.2												

**Jadual 12: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 12: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by local authority areas, Pahang, 2020

Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Local Authority Areas	Penduduk Population			Tempat Kediaman Living quarters	Isi Rumah Households	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average Household Size
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male			
	Perempuan Female					
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>32,447,385</b>	<b>16,966,217</b>	<b>15,481,168</b>	<b>9,614,139</b>	<b>8,234,644</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>1,591,295</b>	<b>844,151</b>	<b>747,144</b>	<b>458,972</b>	<b>401,534</b>	<b>3.9</b>
M.P. Bentong	116,799	66,163	50,636	39,466	30,223	3.8
M.D. Cameron Highlands	39,004	22,225	16,779	15,980	9,798	4.0
M.D. Jerantut	96,006	51,142	44,864	26,579	22,278	4.3
M.B. Kuantan	548,014	285,191	262,823	154,355	145,270	3.8
M.D. Lipis	96,620	51,179	45,441	23,255	21,013	4.5
M.D. Pekan	121,158	65,389	55,769	33,125	32,130	3.5
M.D. Raub	96,139	50,909	45,230	25,294	22,918	4.1
M.P. Temerloh	169,023	87,304	81,719	52,014	42,269	4.0
M.D. Rompin	95,360	51,952	43,408	32,353	26,343	3.6
Lembaga Pembangunan Tioman	2,705	1,545	1,160	1,118	767	3.4
M.D. Maran	112,330	58,711	53,619	29,766	25,147	4.3
M.D. Bera	98,137	52,441	45,696	25,667	23,378	4.2



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# **Indikator Demografi Terpilih, Negeri**

*Selected Demographic Indicators,  
State*

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**Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah  
 Sex : Total/

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Deaths	Kematian Perinatal Perinatal Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal/ Death
						25,279	15.1	8,673	5.2	16,606
Bentong	1,328	10.1	703	5.4	625	4.8	11	5	4.8	5
Cameron Highlands	558	13.3	159	3.8	399	9.5	4	2	9.5	2
Jerantut	1,498	14.6	577	5.6	921	9.0	7	1	9.0	1
Kuantan	8,570	16.6	2,126	4.1	6,444	12.5	45	20	12.5	20
Lipis	1,457	14.4	531	5.2	926	9.2	21	11	9.2	11
Pekan	2,373	18.9	718	5.7	1,655	13.2	21	10	13.2	10
Raub	1,197	11.4	637	6.1	560	5.3	8	5	5.3	5
Temerloh	2,894	15.7	1,092	5.9	1,802	9.8	20	16	9.8	16
Rompin	2,302	17.6	670	5.1	1,632	12.5	16	9	12.5	9
Maran	1,868	14.3	845	6.5	1,023	7.8	10	4	7.8	4
Bera	1,234	11.4	615	5.7	619	5.7	12	5	5.7	5

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)  
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
										Sex : Total	Sex : Total
Pahang	140	26	166	6	9,488	1,214	2,646	292	74.4P		
Bentong	6	2	8	-	496	131	168	29			..
Cameron Highlands	4	-	4	-	98	106	21	12			..
Jerantut	4	1	5	1	599	53	177	16			..
Kuantan	38	9	47	1	2,972	345	1,006	91			..
Lipis	15	2	17	1	469	60	124	14			..
Pekan	18	2	20	-	870	15	202	*			..
Raub	5	1	6	-	400	163	95	44			..
Temerloh	23	2	25	1	1,046	165	284	43			..
Rompin	11	2	13	1	776	60	201	*			..
Maran	8	1	9	1	808	7	230	*			..
Bera	8	4	12	-	443	109	138	34			..

Nota/ Notes :  
 Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup  
 The ratios are per 100,000 live births

P Permatuan  
 P Preliminary

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia pentadbiran dilaksanakan.  
 The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district.

\* Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan  
 Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

**Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Lelaki  
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehiaran Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
							Kematian Parinatal Parinatal/ Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal/ Deaths
Pahang	12,997	14.7	5,171	5.8	7,826	8.8	91	42
Bentong	676	9.6	421	6.0	255	3.6	5	4
Cameron Highlands	271	11.6	103	4.4	168	7.2	1	-
Jerantut	756	13.8	334	6.1	422	7.7	2	-
Kuantan	4,458	16.7	1,259	4.7	3,199	12.0	24	9
Lipis	741	13.8	303	5.6	438	8.2	10	6
Pekan	1,267	19.3	425	6.5	842	12.8	15	6
Raub	603	11.0	376	6.9	227	4.2	5	3
Temerloh	1,454	15.1	653	6.8	801	8.3	7	5
Rompin	1,175	16.3	415	5.7	760	10.5	9	4
Maran	951	14.0	490	7.2	461	6.8	6	2
Bera	645	10.8	392	6.6	253	4.3	7	3

Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)  
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
									Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Pahang	76	13	89	-	9,488	1,214	2,646	292	72.1 <sup>p</sup>	72.1 <sup>p</sup>
Bentong	4	1	5	-	496	131	168	29	..	..
Cameron Highlands	1	-	1	-	98	106	21	12	..	..
Jerantut	3	-	3	-	599	53	177	16	..	..
Kuantan	22	4	26	-	2,972	345	1,006	91	..	..
Lipis	7	2	9	-	469	60	124	14	..	..
Pekan	11	1	12	-	870	15	202	*	..	..
Raub	3	-	3	-	400	163	95	44	..	..
Temerloh	9	2	11	-	1,046	165	284	43	..	..
Rompin	6	1	7	-	776	60	201	*	..	..
Maran	5	1	6	-	808	7	230	*	..	..
Bera	5	1	6	-	443	109	138	34	..	..

Nota/ Notes :  
 Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup  
 The ratios are per 100,000 live births

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary  
<sup>p</sup> Permulaan

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia pentadbiran dilaksanakan.  
 The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district.

\* Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan  
 Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

**Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Perempuan  
 Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators							
	Kelahiran Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian Perinatal Parinatal Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Death
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>12,282</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>46</b>
Bentong	652	10.8	282	4.7	370	6.1	6	1
Cameron Highlands	287	15.4	56	3.0	231	12.4	3	2
Jerantut	742	15.6	243	5.1	499	10.5	5	1
Kuantan	4,112	16.6	867	3.5	3,245	13.1	21	11
Lipis	716	15.1	228	4.8	488	10.3	11	5
Pekan	1,106	18.4	293	4.9	813	13.6	6	4
Raub	594	11.8	261	5.2	333	6.6	3	2
Temerloh	1,440	16.3	439	5.0	1,001	11.3	13	11
Rompin	1,127	19.3	255	4.4	872	14.9	7	5
Maran	917	14.5	365	5.6	562	8.9	4	2
Bera	589	12.1	223	4.6	366	7.5	5	2

**Jadual 13: Indikator demografi mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 13: Demographic indicators by sex and administrative district/Jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Jantina : Perempuan  
 Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators	
									Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Pahang	64	13	77	6	9,351	1,201	2,683	288	77.1 <sup>p</sup>	77.1 <sup>p</sup>
Bentong	2	1	3	-	511	144	147	35	..	..
Cameron Highlands	3	-	3	-	97	94	10	14	..	..
Jerantut	1	1	2	1	634	49	233	20	..	..
Kuantan	16	5	21	1	2,863	361	822	87	..	..
Lipis	8	-	8	1	533	62	123	14	..	..
Pekan	7	1	8	-	1,013	12	241	*	..	..
Raub	2	1	3	-	437	141	77	34	..	..
Temerloh	14	-	14	1	1,109	170	227	37	..	..
Rompin	5	1	6	1	814	59	300	*	..	..
Maran	3	-	3	1	858	6	305	*	..	..
Bera	3	3	6	-	467	103	198	40	..	..

**Nota/ Notes :**  
**Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup**  
*The ratios are per 100,000 live births*

<sup>p</sup> Permulaan

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia pentadbiran dilaksanakan. The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district.

\* Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan  
 Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

**Jadual 14 : Kelahiran hidup (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 14 : Live births (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative district/ Jajahan</i>	Kelahiran hidup <i>Live births</i>			Kadar kelahiran kasar <i>Crude birth rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>25,279</b>	<b>12,997</b>	<b>12,282</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Bentong	1,328	676	652	10.1	9.6	10.8
Cameron Highlands	558	271	287	13.3	11.6	15.4
Jerantut	1,498	756	742	14.6	13.8	15.6
Kuantan	8,570	4,458	4,112	16.6	16.7	16.6
Lipis	1,457	741	716	14.4	13.8	15.1
Pekan	2,373	1,267	1,106	18.9	19.3	18.4
Raub	1,197	603	594	11.4	11.0	11.8
Temerloh	2,894	1,454	1,440	15.7	15.1	16.3
Rompin	2,302	1,175	1,127	17.6	16.3	19.3
Maran	1,868	951	917	14.3	14.0	14.5
Bera	1,234	645	589	11.4	10.8	12.1

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk**

*The rates are per 1,000 population*

**Jadual 15 : Kematian (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 15 : Deaths (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative district/ Jajahan</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>			Kadar Kematian Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>8,673</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Bentong	703	421	282	5.4	6.0	4.7
Cameron Highlands	159	103	56	3.8	4.4	3.0
Jerantut	577	334	243	5.6	6.1	5.1
Kuantan	2,126	1,259	867	4.1	4.7	3.5
Lipis	531	303	228	5.2	5.6	4.8
Pekan	718	425	293	5.7	6.5	4.9
Raub	637	376	261	6.1	6.9	5.2
Temerloh	1,092	376	439	5.9	6.8	5.0
Rompin	670	415	255	5.1	5.7	4.4
Maran	845	490	355	6.5	7.2	5.6
Bera	615	392	223	5.7	6.6	4.6

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk**

*The rates are per 1,000 population*

**Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Pahang, 2020

	Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total	
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	1,101	17.1
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	751	11.7
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	564	8.8
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	212	3.3
5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	158	2.5
6. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	156	2.4
7. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	138	2.1
8. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	117	1.8
9. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	116	1.8
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	115	1.8
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>	<b>6,436</b>	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	1,251	55.9
2. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia</i> <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	75	3.4
3. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>	71	3.2
4. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	56	2.5
5. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	55	2.5
6. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	40	1.8
7. <i>Lelah</i> <i>Asthma</i>	31	1.4
8. <i>Barah hati</i> <i>Liver cancer</i>	29	1.3
9. <i>Barah payu dara</i> <i>Breast cancer</i>	22	1.0
10. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru</i> <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	19	0.8
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>	<b>2,237</b>	

**Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Pahang, 2020

		Jantina : Lelaki Sex : Male	
<b>Disahkan secara perubatan</b> <i>Medically certified</i>		<b>Bil.</b> <b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		747	19.0
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		472	12.0
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		292	7.4
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		171	4.4
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		106	2.7
6. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		103	2.6
7. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		81	2.1
8. <i>Diseases of the liver</i>		74	1.9
9. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>		73	1.9
10. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>		62	1.6
<b>Keseluruhan sebab</b> <i>All causes</i>		<b>3,930</b>	
<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan</b> <i>Non-medically certified</i>		<b>Bil.</b> <b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		618	49.8
2. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia</i> <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		60	4.8
3. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>		47	3.8
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		38	3.1
5. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		31	2.5
6. <i>Barah hati</i> <i>Liver cancer</i>		25	2.0
7. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		23	1.9
8. <i>Lelah</i> <i>Asthma</i>		21	1.7
9. <i>Kemalangan pengangkutan - udara, darat dan air</i> <i>Transport accidents - air, land and water</i>		14	1.1
10. <i>Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru</i> <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>		13	1.0
<b>Keseluruhan sebab</b> <i>All causes</i>		<b>1,241</b>	

**Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Pahang, 2020

Jantina : Perempuan Sex : Female		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	354	14.1
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	279	11.1
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	272	10.9
4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	115	4.6
5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	77	3.1
6. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	54	2.2
7. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	53	2.1
8. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	44	1.8
9. <i>Transport accidents</i>	41	1.6
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	32	1.3
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>	<b>2,506</b>	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	633	63.6
2. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	25	2.5
3. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>	24	2.4
4. <i>Barah payu dara</i> <i>Breast cancer</i>	22	2.2
5. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	17	1.7
6. Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases	17	1.7
7. Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases	15	1.5
8. <i>Lelah</i> <i>Asthma</i>	10	1.0
9. <i>Barah pankal rahim</i> <i>cancer</i>	Cervix	7
10. <i>Barah rahim</i> <i>Uterus cancer</i>		6
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>	<b>996</b>	

**Jadual 16.1: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Bentong, 2020**

Table 16.1: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Bentong, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		127	21.6
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		49	8.3
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		39	6.6
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		26	4.4
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>		19	3.2
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>587</b>	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		81	69.8
2. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>		7	6.0
3. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		3	2.6
4. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur</i> <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		2	1.7
5. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		2	1.7
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>116</b>	

**Jadual 16.2: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Cameron Highlands, 2020**  
 Table 16.2: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Cameron Highlands, 2020

	<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		27	20.6
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		15	11.5
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>		9	6.9
4. <i>Diseases of the liver</i>		9	6.9
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		6	4.6
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>131</b>	
	<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		21	75.0
2. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		2	7.1
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		1	3.6
4. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		1	3.6
5. -			
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>28</b>	

**Jadual 16.3: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Jerantut, 2020**  
 Table 16.3: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Jerantut, 2020

	<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		92	22.1
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		59	14.2
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		47	11.3
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		15	3.6
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		12	2.9
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>416</b>	
	<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		122	75.8
2. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		3	1.9
3. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		2	1.2
4. <i>Barah payu dara Breast cancer</i>		2	1.2
5. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		2	1.2
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>161</b>	

**Jadual 16.4: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kuantan, 2020**

Table 16.4: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kuantan, 2020

<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		247	16.1
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		185	12.0
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		121	7.9
4. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>		43	2.8
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>		40	2.6
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>1,537</b>	
<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		250	42.4
2. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		34	5.8
3. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		22	3.7
4. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		20	3.4
5. <i>Lelah Asthma</i>		16	2.7
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>589</b>	

**Jadual 16.5: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Lipis, 2020**  
 Table 16.5: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Lipis , 2020

	<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		78	20.7
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		35	9.3
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		18	4.8
4. <i>Diseases of the liver</i>		11	2.9
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>		9	2.4
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>377</b>	
	<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		91	59.1
2. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		6	3.9
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		5	3.2
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		4	2.6
5. <i>Barah hati Liver cancer</i>		3	1.9
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>154</b>	

**Jadual 16.6: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Pekan, 2020**

Table 16.6: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Pekan, 2020

<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Pneumonia</i>		86	16.0
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		67	12.4
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		54	10.0
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		30	5.6
5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		18	3.3
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>539</b>	
<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		84	46.9
2. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		15	8.4
3. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		5	2.8
4. <i>Barah hati Liver cancer</i>		3	1.7
5. <i>Barah pangkal rahim Cervix cancer</i>		3	1.7
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>179</b>	

**Jadual 16.7: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Raub, 2020**

Table 16.7: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Raub, 2020

<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		82	17.9
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		41	9.0
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		36	7.9
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		15	3.3
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>		12	2.6
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>458</b>	
<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		131	73.2
2. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		4	2.2
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		3	1.7
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		3	1.7
5. <i>Barah hati Liver cancer</i>		2	1.1
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>179</b>	

**Jadual 16.8: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Temerloh, 2020**  
 Table 16.8: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Temerloh, 2020

	<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		161	18.5
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		110	12.6
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		96	11.0
4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		27	3.1
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>		22	2.5
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>871</b>	
	<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		121	54.8
2. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		9	4.1
3. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		5	2.3
4. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		4	1.8
5. <i>Barah pangkal rahim Cervix cancer</i>		3	1.4
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>221</b>	

**Jadual 16.9: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Rompin, 2020**  
 Table 16.9: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Rompin, 2020

	<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Pneumonia</i>		63	13.5
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		56	12.0
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		42	9.0
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		26	5.6
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		18	3.9
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>466</b>	
	<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		97	47.5
2. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		10	4.9
3. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		9	4.4
4. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		4	2.0
5. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		4	2.0
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>204</b>	

**Jadual 16.10: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Maran, 2020**  
 Table 16.10: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Maran, 2020

	<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		87	13.6
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		63	9.9
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>		58	9.1
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		23	3.6
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		21	3.3
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>638</b>	
	<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>	<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		132	63.8
2. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		11	5.3
3. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>		10	4.8
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		5	2.4
5. <i>Penyakit jantung iskemia</i> <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		4	1.9
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>199</b>	

**Jadual 16.11: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Bera, 2020**

Table 16.11: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Bera, 2020

<b>Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		77	18.5
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>		56	13.5
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		33	7.9
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>		20	4.8
5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		12	2.9
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>416</b>	
<b>Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified</b>		<b>Bil. No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over</i>		121	60.8
2. <i>Lelah Asthma</i>		6	3.0
3. <i>Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>		6	3.0
4. <i>Darah tinggi Hypertension</i>		6	3.0
5. <i>Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus</i>		5	2.5
<b>Keseluruhan sebab All causes</b>		<b>199</b>	

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# **Indikator Sosial dan Ekonomi Terpilih, Negeri**

*Selected Social and Economic Indicators,  
State*

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**Jadual 17: Saiz keluasan tanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 17: Size of land area by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Luas kawasan Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>35,965</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>35,965</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>35,965</b>
Bentong	2018	1,831
	2019	1,831
	2020	1,831
Cameron Highlands	2018	712
	2019	712
	2020	712
Jerantut	2018	7,561
	2019	7,561
	2020	7,561
Kuantan	2018	2,960
	2019	2,960
	2020	2,960
Lipis	2018	5,198
	2019	5,198
	2020	5,198
Pekan	2018	3,805
	2019	3,805
	2020	3,805
Raub	2018	2,269
	2019	2,269
	2020	2,269
Temerloh	2018	2,251
	2019	2,251
	2020	2,251
Rompin	2018	5,247
	2019	5,247
	2020	5,247
Maran	2018	1,917
	2019	1,917
	2020	1,917
Bera	2018	2,214
	2019	2,214
	2020	2,214

**Sumber: Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia

**Jadual 18: Statistik jalan negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan agensi negeri, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 18: State road statistics by administrative district and state agencies, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Jabatan Kerja Raya Public Works Department	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Local Authority	Pejabat Daerah & Tanah Land & District Office	Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran Department Of Irrigation & Drainage	(km)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>19,315.7</b>	<b>8,970.4</b>	<b>5,933.6</b>	-	<b>4,411.7</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>25,741.7</b>	<b>10,082.3</b>	<b>6,345.5</b>	-	<b>9,313.7</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>31,346.2</b>	<b>10,565.2</b>	<b>6,459.3</b>	-	<b>14,321.7</b>	
Bentong	2018	1,094.8	261.5	592.4	-	240.9	
	2019	1,454.8	270.2	604.2	-	580.4	
	2020	1,712.0	292.6	616.6	-	802.8	
Cameron Highlands	2018	314.8	148.5	90.7	-	75.7	
	2019	401.4	154.5	118.7	-	128.2	
	2020	425.7	164.0	125.6	-	136.1	
Jerantut	2018	1,376.8	441.2	502.5	-	433.1	
	2019	1,884.5	583.8	520.1	-	780.6	
	2020	2,272.7	669.1	375.6	-	1,228.0	
Kuantan	2018	4,005.9	1,280.2	2,375.1	-	350.6	
	2019	4,290.5	1,247.9	2,561.5	-	481.0	
	2020	4,613.9	1,340.0	2,619.4	-	654.5	
Lipis	2018	2,695.7	1,260.2	557.7	-	877.8	
	2019	3,915.5	1,585.2	567.2	-	1,763.1	
	2020	4,299.2	1,622.1	573.4	-	2,103.7	
Pekan	2018	1,435.6	712.2	464.5	-	258.9	
	2019	2,233.4	812.2	486.7	-	934.5	
	2020	3,629.3	856.7	533.4	-	2,239.1	
Raub	2018	1,720.8	876.6	261.9	-	582.2	
	2019	2,079.8	974.3	288.9	-	816.5	
	2020	2,422.5	1,026.9	297.0	-	1,098.6	
Temerloh	2018	2,876.2	2,024.9	394.3	-	456.9	
	2019	3,797.3	2,152.0	405.9	-	1,239.3	
	2020	4,187.4	2,163.5	477.6	-	1,546.3	
Rompin	2018	1,399.1	710.1	210.5	-	478.5	
	2019	2,195.5	816.6	230.2	-	1,148.7	
	2020	3,013.6	896.0	255.6	-	1,861.9	
Maran	2018	1,505.2	767.2	242.0	-	496.1	
	2019	2,090.1	823.8	276.4	-	990.0	
	2020	2,638.0	837.9	288.1	-	1,512.0	
Bera	2018	890.8	487.8	242.0	-	161.0	
	2019	1,398.9	661.8	285.7	-	451.4	
	2020	2,132.0	696.3	297.0	-	1,138.7	

**Sumber: Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia**  
 Source: Public Works Department Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

Statistik jalan negeri mengikut daftar MARRIS sehingga 31 Disember pada tahun tersebut berdasarkan laporan MARRIS online bertarikh 18 Januari tahun berikutnya

State road statistics by MARRIS registered up to 31<sup>st</sup> December that year is based on MARRIS online report dated 18<sup>th</sup> January for the following year

**Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>266,666</b>	<b>56,797</b>	<b>27,606</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>271</b>
	2019	<b>283,022</b>	<b>59,097</b>	<b>29,277</b>	<b>112,907</b>	<b>271</b>
	2020	<b>288,782</b>	<b>59,180</b>	<b>30,954</b>	<b>116,667</b>	<b>284</b>
Bentong	2018	19,815	2,558	771	6,265	-
	2019	20,607	2,585	771	6,301	-
	2019	20,829	2,593	771	6,513	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	8,148	732	116	1,247	-
	2019	8,615	732	116	1,324	-
	2020	8,789	732	130	1,346	-
Jerantut	2018	5,309		1,116	4,161	-
	2019	12,582	1,940	1,310	4,382	-
	2020	12,933	1,942	1,370	4,725	-
Kuantan	2018	116,737	14,405	14,695	60,646	137
	2019	120,508	14,480	15,526	63,328	137
	2020	124,166	14,503	16,515	65,874	137
Lipis	2018	8,369	846	442	2,798	-
	2019	8,462	847	474	2,858	-
	2020	8,523	862	658	2,836	-
Pekan	2018	15,313	8,121	1,607	1,535	-
	2019	15,949	8,313	1,669	1,703	-
	2020	15,973	8,337	1,669	1,703	-
Raub	2018	17,398	3,738	1,032	6,097	-
	2019	17,825	3,742	1,084	6,468	-
	2020	18,015	3,742	1,084	6,509	-
Temerloh	2018	29,586	2,931	3,986	14,850	126
	2019	30,244	2,952	4,272	15,169	126
	2020	30,708	2,957	4,460	15,440	126
Rompin	2018	14,875	9,261	1,072	2,827	-
	2019	16,522	9,270	1,096	4,129	-
	2020	16,637	9,271	1,136	4,203	-
Maran	2018	18,419	13,432	1,506	1,914	8
	2019	18,689	13,432	1,508	2,182	8
	2020	18,844	13,433	1,542	2,281	21
Bera	2018	12,697	773	1,263	4,960	-
	2019	13,019	804	1,451	5,063	-
	2020	13,365	808	1,619	5,237	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/Apartments
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>55,413</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>10,453</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>60,952</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>11,606</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>61,087</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>11,744</b>
Bentong	2018	24	3,373	1,477	567	4,780
	2019	24	3,373	1,477	567	5,509
	2019	24	3,375	1,477	567	5,509
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	218	64	2,180	3,591
	2019	-	218	64	2,180	3,981
	2020	-	218	64	2,180	4,119
Jerantut	2018	32		-	-	-
	2019	32	4,864	-	-	-
	2020	32	4,864	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	132	23,061	1,672	639	1,350
	2019	132	23,210	1,672	639	1,384
	2020	132	23,310	1,672	639	1,384
Lipis	2018	-	3,859	253	171	-
	2019	-	3,859	253	171	-
	2020	-	3,743	217	207	-
Pekan	2018	-	3,936	-	42	72
	2019	-	4,150	-	42	72
	2020	-	4,150	-	42	72
Raub	2018	-	5,955	132	-	444
	2019	-	5,955	132	-	444
	2020	-	6,104	132	-	444
Temerloh	2018	-	6,244	1,166	91	192
	2019	32	6,244	1,166	91	192
	2020	32	6,244	1,166	91	192
Rompin	2018	24	1,691	-	-	-
	2019	24	2,003	-	-	-
	2020	24	2,003	-	-	-
Maran	2018	20	1,491	24	-	24
	2019	20	1,491	24	-	24
	2020	28	1,491	24	-	24
Bera	2018	20	5,585	96	-	-
	2019	20	5,585	96	-	-
	2020	20	5,585	96	-	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 20: Bilangan unit kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>2,623</b>	-
	<b>2019</b>	<b>6,462</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>3,484</b>	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>3,251</b>	-
Bentong	2018	1,042	3	80	242	-
	2019	817	52	-	36	-
	2019	77	-	-	77	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	16	-	16	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	300	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	109		12	97	-
	2019	416	3	192	221	-
	2020	405	2	60	343	-
Kuantan	2018	2,457	36	657	1,224	-
	2019	3,199	13	728	2,275	-
	2020	3,240	8	925	2,207	-
Lipis	2018	24	8	-	16	-
	2019	76	-	16	60	-
	2020	154	-	154	-	-
Pekan	2018	59	1	22	36	-
	2019	156	140	16	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	327	5	212	110	-
	2019	426	3	52	371	-
	2020	131	-	-	131	-
Temerloh	2018	775	24	352	399	-
	2019	613	14	266	301	-
	2020	464	5	188	3,251	-
Rompin	2018	28	-	28	-	-
	2019	320	-	8	-	-
	2020	74	-	40	34	-
Maran	2018	247	19	206	22	-
	2019	117	-	-	117	-
	2020	72	-	34	38	-
Bera	2018	609	22	110	477	-
	2019	322	31	188	103	-
	2020	305	1	154	150	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**

Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 20: Bilangan unit kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/Apartment
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	-	3	-	-	1,254
	2019	32	461	-	-	763
	2020	-	100	-	-	300
Bentong	2018	-	3	-	-	714
	2019	-	-	-	-	729
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	300
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	-	-	540
	2019	-	149	-	-	34
	2020	-	100	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	32	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	312	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 21: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman akan datang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district</b>	<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>Sesebuah Detached</b>	<b>Rumah berkembar Semi-detached</b>	<b>Teres Terrace</b>	<b>Rumah bandar Town house</b>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>21,948</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>24</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>19,173</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>12,211</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>17,683</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>31</b>
Bentong	2018	1,332	59	248	296	-
	2019	720	33	248	439	-
	2020	626	3	314	309	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	1,104	2	26	99	-
	2019	680	2	26	37	20
	2020	482	2	22	15	20
Jerantut	2018	1,355	21	302	933	-
	2019	1,156	15	166	864	-
	2020	939	13	212	615	-
Kuantan	2018	10,120	112	2,041	6,661	-
	2019	10,425	62	1,982	6,918	-
	2020	9,720	44	1,819	6,494	-
Lipis	2018	627	12	218	378	-
	2019	686	13	218	436	-
	2020	673	14	164	476	-
Pekan	2018	979	224	124	417	-
	2019	597	32	152	413	-
	2020	787	8	284	495	-
Raub	2018	750	15	130	605	-
	2019	494	11	92	391	-
	2020	452	11	92	349	-
Temerloh	2018	1,510	84	694	700	-
	2019	1,507	91	582	792	-
	2020	1,725	102	684	869	-
Rompin	2018	1,876	10	58	1,496	-
	2019	999	1	288	710	-
	2020	907	-	248	659	-
Maran	2018	1,465	9	62	1,176	24
	2019	1,308	9	64	918	24
	2020	1,153	8	30	819	11
Bera	2018	830	45	458	327	-
	2019	601	14	294	293	-
	2020	219	1	68	150	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 21: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman akan datang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

<b>Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district</b>	<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Kelompok Cluster</b>	<b>Rumah kos rendah Low cost house</b>	<b>Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat</b>	<b>Rumah pangsa Flat</b>	<b>Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/Apartment</b>
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	50	1,117	-	-	2,715
	2019	36	917	-	-	1,570
	2020	56	805	-	-	1,398
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	729
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	977
	2019	-	-	-	-	595
	2020	-	-	-	-	423
Jerantut	2018	-	99	-	-	-
	2019	-	111	-	-	-
	2020	-	99	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	10	287	-	-	1,009
	2019	10	478	-	-	975
	2020	10	378	-	-	975
Lipis	2018	-	19	-	-	-
	2019	-	19	-	-	-
	2020	-	19	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	214	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	32	-	-	-	-
	2019	18	24	-	-	-
	2020	46	24	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	312	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	8	186	-	-	-
	2019	8	285	-	-	-
	2020	-	285	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district</b>	<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>Sesebuah Detached</b>	<b>Rumah berkembar Semi-detached</b>	<b>Teres Terrace</b>	<b>Rumah bandar Town house</b>
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	36,054	1,666	9,066	21,891	540
	2019	36,640	1,515	10,939	20,791	540
	2019	35,002	1,448	9,750	20,499	540
Bentong	2018	636	50	378	208	-
	2019	677	16	402	259	-
	2020	541	-	334	207	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	202		54	-	-
	2019	227	23	52	27	-
	2020	115	23	24	68	-
Jerantut	2018	787	9	186	529	-
	2019	1,401	8	808	534	-
	2020	1,314	5	764	494	-
Kuantan	2018	22,215	604	4,610	15,092	220
	2019	21,595	565	4,975	14,196	220
	2020	21,109	550	4,321	14,379	220
Lipis	2018	928	65	444	419	-
	2019	1,096	67	456	529	-
	2020	1,104	65	336	528	-
Pekan	2018	1,541	433	590	386	-
	2019	1,503	330	588	453	-
	2020	1,347	330	478	407	-
Raub	2018	1,864	84	554	1,186	-
	2019	1,694	85	540	1,029	-
	2020	1,700	85	564	1,011	-
Temerloh	2018	2,191	171	836	1,098	-
	2019	2,800	177	1,486	1,069	-
	2020	2,756	176	1,375	1,137	-
Rompin	2018	1,937	36	318	1,583	-
	2019	1,571	46	386	1,139	-
	2020	1,607	46	418	1,143	-
Maran	2018	2,532	181	656	715	320
	2019	2,857	146	774	957	320
	2020	2,948	146	774	1,048	320
Bera	2018	1,244	33	440	675	-
	2019	1,219	52	472	599	-
	2020	461	22	362	77	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Pr

**Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

<b>Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district</b>	<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Kelompok Cluster</b>	<b>Rumah kos rendah Low cost house</b>	<b>Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat</b>	<b>Rumah pangsa Flat</b>	<b>Kondominium/ Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment</b>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>621</b>	-	-	<b>2,240</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>559</b>	-	-	<b>2,272</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>463</b>	-	-	<b>2,147</b>
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	125
	2019	-	-	-	-	125
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	63	-	-	-
	2019	-	51	-	-	-
	2020	-	51	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	310	-	-	1,379
	2019	-	260	-	-	1,379
	2020	-	260	-	-	1,379
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	12	-	-	-	32
	2020	12	131	-	-	32
Pekan	2018	12	26	-	-	94
	2019	12	26	-	-	94
	2020	12	26	-	-	94
Raub	2018	-	40	-	-	-
	2019	-	40	-	-	-
	2020	-	40	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	18	68	-	-	-
	2019	-	68	-	-	-
	2020	-	68	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	18	-	-	642
	2019	-	18	-	-	642
	2020	-	18	-	-	642
Bera	2018	-	96	-	-	-
	2019	-	96	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>	(RM)
Bentong	2019	190,000	222,510	335,000	-	
	2019	142,292	150,000	288,500	-	
	2020	114,000	150,000	250,000	-	
Cameron Highlands	2018	122,500	933,000	751,800	-	
	2019	115,000	809,000	450,000	-	
	2020	-	-	600,000	-	
Jerantut	2018	100,000	257,200	216,222	-	
	2019	100,000	293,500	240,000	-	
	2020	132,500	317,000	240,000	-	
Kuantan	2018	190,000	198,800	243,000	-	
	2019	220,000	300,000	239,400	-	
	2020	227,500	320,000	238,000	-	
Lipis	2018	135,000	150,000	228,000	-	
	2019	94,000	307,950	248,000	-	
	2020	100,000	150,000	224,000	-	
Pekan	2018	90,000	288,800	199,900	-	
	2019	97,000	222,575	214,000	-	
	2020	149,000	150,000	243,000	-	
Raub	2018	145,000	290,000	383,000	-	
	2019	140,000	389,400	368,000	-	
	2020	142,500	418,000	375,000	-	
Temerloh	2018	132,000	308,000	223,200	72,500	
	2019	300,000	299,500	218,888	86,000	
	2020	276,167	269,450	230,000	89,000	
Rompin	2018	119,000	299,000	204,500	-	
	2019	120,000	150,000	228,000	-	
	2020	120,000	150,000	234,333	-	
Maran	2018	120,000	269,000	177,350	-	
	2019	100,000	298,000	144,500	-	
	2020	134,000	262,750	230,000	-	
Bera	2018	189,000	343,500	218,000	-	
	2019	129,000	313,000	218,000	-	
	2020	170,000	343,175	210,000	-	

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri Condominium/Apartmen	(RM)
					Flat		
Bentong	2018	-	130,000	60,000	89,000	370,000	
	2019	-	140,000	63,250	103,000	270,000	
	2020	-	150,000	100,000	125,000	280,000	
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	100,000	63,500	94,500	206,000	
	2019	-		70,000	110,000	210,000	
	2020	-	-	120,000	-	275,000	
Jerantut	2018	-	105,000	-	-	-	
	2019	-	118,000	-	-	-	
	2020	-	125,000	-	-	-	
Kuantan	2018	95,000	120,000	62,500	149,000	295,000	
	2019	100,000	125,000	60,000	130,000	208,000	
	2020	78,000	128,000	67,000	-	260,000	
Lipis	2018	40,000	86,500	-	-	-	
	2019	-	120,000	-	-	-	
	2020	-	100,500	45,000	-	90,000	
Pekan	2018	-	70,000	-	-	-	
	2019	-	80,000	-	-	80,000	
	2020	-	86,000	-	-	-	
Raub	2018	48,000	117,500	-	-	260,000	
	2019	-	125,000	90,000	-	260,000	
	2020	-	112,500	-	90,000	260,000	
Temerloh	2018	80,000	112,500	50,000	-	128,500	
	2019	275,000	115,000	50,000	-	136,500	
	2020	275,000	121,000	100,000	-	150,000	
Rompin	2018	-	73,000	-	-	242,000	
	2019	-	59,900	-	-	-	
	2020	-	62,900	-	-	-	
Maran	2018	68,000	90,000	-	-	-	
	2019	73,000	75,000	-	-	-	
	2020	102,000	100,000	-	-	-	
Bera	2018	-	94,500	-	-	-	
	2019	-	95,000	-	-	-	
	2020	-	109,000	-	-	-	

**Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta**  
 Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department

**Jadual 24: Bilangan unit kediaman Program Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan status pemilikan, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 24: Number of completed People's Housing Programme (PHP) residential units by administrative district and ownership status, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>100</b>	-
Bentong	2019	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>100</b>	-
Raub	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan**  
Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

**Nota/ Note :**

**Maklumat PPR yang dikemukakan adalah berdasarkan unit PPR yang siap pada tahun tersebut**  
The PHP information are displayed based on the PHP units completed on that year

**Jadual 25: Statistik program baik pulih rumah daif di bandar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**

Table 25: Statistics on repair of dilapidated houses programme in town by administrative district, Pahang, 2020

<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>	<b>Bilangan program</b> <i>Number of program</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>50</b>
Bentong	1
Cameron Highlands	-
Jerantut	10
Kuantan	14
Lipis	1
Pekan	17
Raub	1
Temerloh	3
Rompin	2
Maran	-
Bera	1

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan**  
*Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government*

**Jadual 26: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis rumah yang didiami, Pahang, 2014, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 26: Percentage of household by administrative district and type of occupied dwelling, Pahang, 2014, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent	Kuarters Quarters	Jumlah Total
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Bentong	2019	67.5	21.7	10.8	100
	2016	80.5	13.6	5.9	100
	2019	76.0	15.1	8.9	100
Cameron Highlands	2014	64.5	22.0	13.5	100
	2016	67.5	14.9	17.6	100
	2019		18.4	10.2	100
Jerantut	2014	83.5	9.7	6.8	100
	2016	76.1	13.7	10.2	100
	2019	75.7	9.3	15.0	100
Kuantan	2014	71.8	25.0	3.2	100
	2016	73.5	23.5	3.0	100
	2019	74.6	23.1	2.3	100
Lipis	2014	78.1	10.8	11.1	100
	2016	76.3	14.8	8.9	100
	2019	74.4	13.5	12.1	100
Pekan	2014	86.2	10.1	3.7	100
	2016	79.9	7.9	12.2	100
	2019	81.3	11.4	7.3	100
Raub	2014	80.8	11.9	7.3	100
	2016	84.4	9.9	5.7	100
	2019	83.7	11.2	5.1	100
Temerloh	2014	79.6	16.7	3.8	100
	2016	76.9	20.5	2.6	100
	2019	75.0	23.3	1.7	100
Rompin	2014	68.8	10.6	20.6	100
	2016	76.9	8.8	14.3	100
	2019	65.1	9.5	25.4	100
Maran	2014	74.5	9.7	15.8	100
	2016	83.1	10.0	6.9	100
	2019	78.0	13.0	9.0	100
Bera	2014	82.0	7.3	10.7	100
	2016	75.3	15.4	9.3	100
	2019	84.5	6.3	9.2	100

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/Note:**

**Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerbeza kerbundaran**  
The added total may differ due to rounding

**Jadual 27: Statistik utama tenaga buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 27: Principal statistics of labour force by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Tenaga buruh Labour force ('000)	Penduduk bekerja Employed person ('000)	Penganggur Unemployed person ('000)	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate (%)	Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate (%)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>735.6</b>	<b>716.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>741.1</b>	<b>719.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>739.1</b>	<b>715.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Bentong	2018 <sup>r</sup>	60.5	58.8	1.7	66.3	2.8
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	60.3	58.4	1.9	65.6	3.2
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	60.6	58.7	2.0	65.9	3.2
Cameron Highlands	2018 <sup>r</sup>	20.9	20.4	0.5	69.9	2.2
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	21.4	20.9	0.5	71.4	2.3
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	22.2	21.5	0.7	74.1	3.1
Jerantut	2018 <sup>r</sup>	44.8	43.6	1.2	65.9	2.7
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	44.8	43.5	1.3	65.1	3.0
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	45.7	43.9	1.8	65.8	3.9
Kuantan	2018 <sup>r</sup>	239.5	233.3	6.2	69.9	2.6
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	241.6	234.5	7.1	70.2	2.9
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	242.2	235.1	7.0	69.7	2.9
Lipis	2018 <sup>r</sup>	41.9	40.8	1.1	62.6	2.5
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	41.6	40.4	1.2	61.3	2.9
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	40.4	39.3	1.2	59.0	2.9
Pekan	2018 <sup>r</sup>	51.8	50.5	1.4	66.5	2.6
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	52.6	51.1	1.5	66.5	2.8
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	52.8	51.1	1.6	66.0	3.1
Raub	2018 <sup>r</sup>	45.2	44.1	1.1	65.0	2.5
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	45.2	43.9	1.3	64.3	2.9
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	45.8	44.2	1.7	64.9	3.6
Temerloh	2018 <sup>r</sup>	80.8	78.6	2.2	65.6	2.7
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	81.6	79.2	2.4	65.4	2.9
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	80.3	77.4	2.9	63.9	3.6
Rompin	2018 <sup>r</sup>	53.2	51.6	1.5	64.1	2.9
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	54.2	52.4	1.7	63.7	3.2
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	52.8	51.3	1.5	62.1	2.9
Maran	2018 <sup>r</sup>	54.5	53.4	1.1	65.9	2.0
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	54.5	53.2	1.3	64.9	2.4
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	55.5	54.1	1.4	65.4	2.5
Bera	2018 <sup>r</sup>	42.5	41.4	1.1	61.1	2.5
	2019 <sup>r</sup>	43.3	42.1	1.2	61.7	2.8
	2020 <sup>p</sup>	40.9	39.4	1.5	58.3	3.6

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/Notes:**

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini

Revised

<sup>p</sup> Permulaan

Preliminary

**Statistik Tenaga Buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran digunakan secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi**

*Labour Force Statistics by administrative district to be used with caution due to high relative standard error (RSE)*

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Pahang, 2018-2020  
 Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Bekalan air; pembentangan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihian Water supply; sewerage, waste management and recovery activities	Pembinaan Construction	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pemasakan kenderaan bermotor & motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	
PAHANG	2018	742		78	63	392	2	-	12	48
	2019	541		15	158	50	-	-	22	53
	2020	6,039		307	234	802	-	-	25	111
Bentong	2018	7		-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	2019	3		-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	4,117		-	-	69	-	-	20	6
Cameron Highlands	2018	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	267		105	-	25	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	10		-	-	6	-	-	-	-
	2019	55		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	5		-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	688		67	49	375	2	-	12	48
	2019	310		6	5	44	-	-	19	53
	2020	1,229		7	90	704	-	-	5	62
Lipis	2018	29		11	14	4	-	-	-	-
	2019	165		9	153	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	164		14	144	-	-	-	-	6
Pekan	2018	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	29		-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Raub	2018	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	108		93	-	-	-	-	-	6
Temerloh	2018	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	39		9	-	1	-	-	-	25
Rompin	2018	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	8		-	-	6	-	-	2	-
	2020	79		79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia  
 Source: Ministry of Human Resources

**Nota/Note :**

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

**Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful Financial and insurance/takaful activities	Aktiviti hartanah Real estate activities	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal Professional, scientific and technical activities	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support services
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201</b>
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	3,975	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jerantut	2018	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	7	11	15	3	2	11	16
	2019	7	9	3	30	-	-	20
	2020	2	99	4	33	-	-	195
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia**  
 Source: Ministry of Human Resources

**Nota/Note:**

**Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)**  
 Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

**Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib Public administration and defence; compulsory social security activities	Pendidikan Education	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	Kesenian,hiburan dan rekreasi Arts, entertainment and recreation	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan Activities of households as employers	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	62	8	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	49	32	2	8	25	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	5	-	-	148	56	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	15	32	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	133	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	62	8	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	49	32	-	8	25	-	-
	2020	5	-	-	-	23	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia**  
 Source: Ministry of Human Resources

**Nota/Note:**

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)  
 Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

**Jadual 29: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 29: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly statistics household gross income by strata and administrative district, Pahang, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah			Purata		
	Median		Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%) 2016-2019	Mean		Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%) 2016-2019
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019		(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Bandar Urban</b>	4,534	4,898	2.6	5,608	6,315	4.0
<b>Luar Bandar Rural</b>	3,457	3,784	3.0	4,132	4,581	3.4
Bentong	3,497	4,220	6.3	4,313	5,300	6.9
Cameron Highlands	4,968	5,729	4.8	5,449	6,576	6.3
Jerantut	3,422	3,781	3.3	4,177	4,452	2.1
Kuantan	4,949	5,654	4.4	6,042	7,071	5.2
Lipis	3,168	3,646	4.7	3,858	4,504	5.2
Pekan	3,774	4,092	2.7	4,413	5,026	4.3
Raub	3,515	3,805	2.6	4,271	5,005	5.3
Temerloh	3,917	4,173	2.1	4,850	5,205	2.4
Rompin	3,485	3,579	0.9	4,494	4,641	1.1
Maran	3,444	3,671	2.1	4,238	4,678	3.3
Bera	3,643	3,636	(0.1)	4,407	4,566	1.2

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 30: Pekali Gini dan insiden kemiskinan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 30: Gini Coefficient and incidence of poverty by administrative district, Pahang, 2016 and 2019

<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> Administrative district	<b>Tahun</b> Year	<b>Pekali Gini</b> Gini Coefficient	<b>Insiden kemiskinan</b> Incidence of poverty
<b>PAHANG</b>	2016	<b>0.324</b>	<b>9.2</b>
	2019	<b>0.330</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Bentong	2016	0.313	10.6
	2019	0.284	3.3
Cameron Highlands	2016	0.268	7.1
	2019	0.273	0.4
Jerantut	2016	0.326	16.2
	2019	0.288	9.9
Kuantan	2016	0.317	3.9
	2019	0.329	1.8
Lipis	2016	0.327	18.8
	2019	0.292	5.8
Pekan	2016	0.295	14.3
	2019	0.317	6.6
Raub	2016	0.282	5.4
	2019	0.313	4.7
Temerloh	2016	0.336	11.2
	2019	0.323	6.1
Rompin	2016	0.295	10.0
	2019	0.294	6.7
Maran	2016	0.313	15.8
	2019	0.313	6.4
Bera	2016	0.272	11.4
	2019	0.290	2.9

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota>Note:****0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus***0.0 shows the value is less than 0.05 percent*

**Jadual 31: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut strata, Pahang, 2016 dan 2019**  
 Table 31: Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure by strata, Pahang, 2016 and 2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Expenditure group	Jumlah Total				Bandar Urban				Luar bandar Rural			
	2016 (RM)		2019 (RM)		2016 (RM)		2019 (RM)		2016 (RM)		2019 (RM)	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>01 Makanan &amp; minuman bukan alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	700	21.1	769	21.0	718	19.1	787	19.7	675	25.0	745	23.8
Beras <i>Rice</i>	40	1.2	37	1.0	39	1.0	38	0.9	41	1.5	37	1.2
Roti & bijirin lain <i>Bread &amp; other cereals</i>	95	2.9	99	2.7	103	2.7	102	2.6	83	3.1	92	3.0
Daging <i>Meat</i>	109	3.3	103	2.8	106	2.8	104	2.6	112	4.1	101	3.2
Ikan & makanan laut <i>Fish &amp; seafood</i>	156	4.7	177	4.8	154	4.1	177	4.4	159	5.9	178	5.7
Susu, keju & telur <i>Milk, cheese &amp; eggs</i>	58	1.7	59	1.6	61	1.6	61	1.5	54	2.0	55	1.8
Minyak & lemak <i>Oil &amp; fats</i>	18	0.5	24	0.7	19	0.5	25	0.6	17	0.6	23	0.7
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	42	1.3	54	1.5	46	1.2	57	1.4	36	1.3	50	1.6
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	84	2.5	89	2.4	85	2.3	90	2.3	81	3.0	87	2.8
Gula, jem, madu, coklat & manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate &amp; confectionery</i>	21	0.6	26	0.7	23	0.6	28	0.7	20	0.7	24	0.8
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	40	1.2	62	1.7	42	1.1	64	1.6	38	1.4	61	1.9
Kopi, teh, koko & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa &amp; non-alcoholic beverages</i>	38	1.1	39	1.1	40	1.1	41	1.0	35	1.3	36	1.1
<b>02 Minuman alkohol &amp; tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic beverages &amp; tobacco</i>	81	2.4	91	2.5	73	2.0	91	2.3	92	3.4	91	2.9
<b>03 Pakaian &amp; kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; footwear</i>	127	3.8	136	3.7	146	3.9	139	3.5	99	3.7	129	4.2
<b>04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas &amp; bahan api lain</b> <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas &amp; other fuels</i>	649	19.6	745	20.4	748	20.0	833	21.0	509	18.8	600	19.2
<b>05 Hiasan, perkakasan &amp; penyelenggaraan isi rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, households equipment &amp; routine households maintenance</i>	183	5.5	197	5.4	230	6.1	217	5.5	117	4.3	163	5.2
<b>06 Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	83	2.5	87	2.4	88	2.3	99	2.5	75	2.8	66	2.1
<b>07 Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	424	12.8	462	12.7	492	13.1	492	12.4	328	12.1	415	13.3
<b>08 Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	190	5.7	203	5.6	228	6.1	234	5.9	135	5.0	152	4.9
<b>09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	159	4.8	167	4.5	193	5.2	190	4.8	111	4.1	127	4.1
<b>10 Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	34	1.0	40	1.1	44	1.2	48	1.2	19	0.7	26	0.8
<b>11 Restoran &amp; hotel</b> <i>Restaurant &amp; hotels</i>	406	12.2	437	12.0	465	12.4	494	12.4	322	11.9	344	11.0
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	328	9.9	359	9.8	376	10.0	407	10.2	258	9.6	281	9.0
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	67	2.0	62	1.7	76	2.0	68	1.7	55	2.0	52	1.7
Perkhidmatan penginapan & lain-lain <i>Accommodation services &amp; others</i>	11	0.3	16	0.4	13	0.4	19	0.5	9	0.3	11	0.4
<b>12 Pelbagai barang &amp; perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services</i>	280	8.4	318	8.7	323	8.6	351	8.8	218	8.1	264	8.5
<b>Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12)</b> <i>Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	3,316	100.0	3,652	100.0	3,749	100.0	3,975	100.0	2,700	100.0	3,122	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 32: Perbelanjaan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 32: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross expenditure by strata and administrative district, Pahang, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median			Purata Mean			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%) 2016-2019	
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%) 2016-2019					
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	(RM) 2016-2019	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019			
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,652</b>		<b>3.2</b>	
<b>Bandar Urban</b>	3,013	3,355	3.6	3,749	3,975		2.0	
<b>Luar bandar Rural</b>	2,416	2,791	4.8	2,700	3,122		4.8	
Bentong	2,788	3,187	4.5	3,130	3,634		5.0	
Cameron Highlands	3,296	3,754	4.3	3,764	4,061		2.5	
Jerantut	2,509	2,585	1.0	3,064	2,783		-3.2	
Kuantan	3,111	3,666	5.5	3,863	4,346		3.9	
Lipis	2,326	2,953	8.0	2,662	3,312		7.3	
Pekan	2,474	2,911	5.4	2,584	3,174		6.9	
Raub	2,739	3,096	4.1	3,059	4,059		9.4	
Temerloh	2,732	2,571	-2.0	3,322	2,935		-4.1	
Rompin	2,356	2,985	7.9	2,795	3,337		5.9	
Maran	2,425	2,990	7.0	3,037	3,523		4.9	
Bera	2,426	2,390	-0.5	2,716	2,839		1.5	

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 33: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 33: Number of primary and secondary schools at government & government-aided school by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>197</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>198</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>198</b>
Bentong	2018	38	18
	2019	38	18
	2020	38	18
Cameron Highlands	2018	25	3
	2019	25	3
	2020	25	3
Jerantut	2018	47	16
	2019	47	16
	2020	47	16
Kuantan	2018	86	47
	2019	87	48
	2020	88	48
Lipis	2018	54	15
	2019	54	15
	2020	54	15
Pekan	2018	47	16
	2019	47	16
	2020	47	16
Raub	2018	43	12
	2019	43	12
	2020	43	12
Temerloh	2018	66	21
	2019	66	21
	2020	66	21
Rompin	2018	42	20
	2019	42	20
	2020	42	20
Maran	2018	52	19
	2019	52	19
	2020	52	19
Bera	2018	41	10
	2019	41	10
	2020	41	10

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

**Nota/ Note :**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

*Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June*

**Jadual 34: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

*Table 34: Numbers of teachers in primary and secondary school at government & government-aided school by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>14,724</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>11,512</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>7,727</b>
	2019	<b>14,490</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>10,010</b>	<b>11,448</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>7,711</b>
	2020	<b>14,456</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>9,967</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>7,747</b>
Bentong	2018	938	257	681	998	354	644
	2019	912	250	662	972	339	633
	2020	925	254	671	984	335	649
Cameron Highlands	2018	420	126	294	206	67	139
	2019	390	115	275	204	64	140
	2020	405	124	281	205	58	147
Jerantut	2018	1,086	414	672	775	319	456
	2019	1,077	405	672	759	312	447
	2020	1,068	405	663	759	299	460
Kuantan	2018	3,867	903	2,964	3,223	761	2,462
	2019	3,855	907	2,948	3,227	758	2,469
	2020	3,867	928	2,939	3,176	738	2,438
Lipis	2018	1,074	394	680	777	290	487
	2019	1,056	390	666	785	293	492
	2020	1,039	384	655	797	290	507
Pekan	2018	1,344	428	916	935	329	606
	2019	1,301	419	882	922	321	601
	2020	1,322	429	893	913	312	601
Raub	2018	880	266	614	651	223	428
	2019	866	258	608	634	210	424
	2020	860	255	605	635	211	424
Temerloh	2018	1,684	486	1,198	1,349	463	886
	2019	1,669	486	1,183	1,345	464	881
	2020	1,655	485	1,170	1,323	444	879
Rompin	2018	1,230	505	725	1,052	419	633
	2019	1,190	486	704	1,061	421	640
	2020	1,182	478	704	1,057	406	651
Maran	2018	1,230	455	775	979	360	619
	2019	1,218	448	770	967	355	612
	2020	1,191	432	759	959	334	625
Bera	2018	971	329	642	567	200	367
	2019	956	316	640	572	200	372
	2020	942	315	627	561	195	366

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

*Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia*

**Nota/ Note:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

*Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June*

**Jadual 35: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 35: Number of pupils in primary and secondary school at government & government-aided school by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>145,698</b>	<b>74,776</b>	<b>70,922</b>	<b>105,565</b>	<b>52,698</b>	<b>52,867</b>
	2019	<b>146,680</b>	<b>75,044</b>	<b>71,636</b>	<b>103,446</b>	<b>51,534</b>	<b>57,242</b>
	2020	<b>147,764</b>	<b>75,751</b>	<b>72,013</b>	<b>100,678</b>	<b>50,288</b>	<b>55,639</b>
Bentong	2018	9,260	4,731	4,529	8,070	4,163	3,907
	2019	9,404	4,816	4,588	7,834	4,046	3,788
	2020	9,381	4,821	4,560	7,557	3,912	3,645
Cameron Highlands	2018	3,142	1,569	1,573	2,096	998	1,098
	2019	3,234	1,617	1,617	2,080	1,004	1,076
	2020	3,347	1,646	1,701	1,955	983	972
Jerantut	2018	9,207	4,768	4,439	6,676	3,266	3,410
	2019	9,206	4,814	4,392	6,564	3,153	3,411
	2020	9,236	4,843	4,393	6,278	3,063	3,215
Kuantan	2018	48,125	24,803	23,322	33,237	16,705	16,532
	2019	48,992	25,116	23,876	32,964	16,537	16,427
	2020	49,950	25,693	24,257	32,787	16,226	16,561
Lipis	2018	8,862	4,584	4,278	6,140	3,157	2,983
	2019	8,775	4,473	4,302	5,876	2,989	2,887
	2020	8,704	4,447	4,257	5,550	2,858	2,692
Pekan	2018	12,545	6,394	6,151	8,756	4,288	4,468
	2019	12,339	6,239	6,100	8,593	4,183	4,410
	2020	12,412	6,299	6,113	8,164	3,982	4,182
Raub	2018	6,925	3,511	3,414	5,654	2,789	2,865
	2019	6,919	3,512	3,407	5,548	2,757	2,791
	2020	6,914	3,483	3,431	5,313	2,695	2,618
Temerloh	2018	16,351	8,370	7,981	12,722	6,399	6,323
	2019	16431	8,411	8,020	12,471	6,290	6,181
	2020	16,525	8,512	8,013	12,113	6,116	5,997
Rompin	2018	11,892	6,116	5,776	8,594	4,274	4,320
	2019	11,909	6,083	5,826	8,285	4,107	4,178
	2020	11,957	6,117	5,840	8,158	4,124	4,034
Maran	2018	10,852	5,598	5,254	7,823	3,813	4,010
	2019	10,946	5,642	5,304	7,560	3,703	3,857
	2020	10,831	5,549	5,282	7,285	3,631	3,654
Bera	2018	8,537	4,332	4,205	5,797	2,846	2,951
	2019	8,525	4,321	4,204	5,671	2,765	2,906
	2020	8,507	4,341	4,166	5,518	2,698	2,820

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June

**Jadual 36: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran Pahang, 2019 dan 2020**

Table 36: Number of primary and secondary religious schools under State Islamic Religious Department, by administrative district, Pahang, 2019 and 2020

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school			Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school		
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat	Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat	Sekolah Agama Rakyat	Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri	Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri	
		People Religious Primary School	People Religious Secondary School	People Religion School	State Religious Primary School	State Religious Secondary School	
PAHANG	2019	5	7	-	-	-	15
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bentong	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cameron Highlands	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	2019	-	1	-	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	2019	4	2	-	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lipis	2019	-	1	-	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	2019	-	1	-	-	-	3
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	2019	1	2	-	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia  
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June

**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

Data is not applicable/ available

**Jadual 37: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2019 dan 2020**

Table 37: Number of teachers in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Pahang, 2019 and 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school											
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School					
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female			
PAHANG	2019	-	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Bentong	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Cameron Highlands	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Jerantut	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Kuantan	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Lipis	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Pekan	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Raub	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Temerloh	2019	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Rompin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Maran	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
Bera	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia  
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not applicable/ available

**Jadual 37: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2019 dan 2020 (samb.)**

Table 37: Number of teachers in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Pahang, 2019 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	2019	-	-	-	24	12	12
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bentong	2019	-	-	-	5	4	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cameron Highlands	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	2019	-	-	-	5	2	3
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lipis	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	2019	-	-	-	7	4	3
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	2019	-	-	-	7	2	5
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia

Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

*Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June*

**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not applicable/ available*

**Jadual 38: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2019-2020**  
 Table 38: Number of pupils in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Pahang, 2019-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school												
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School						
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female				
PAHANG	2019	1,711	946	765	565	324	241	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Bentong	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Cameron Highlands	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Jerantut	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kuantan	2019	1497	821	676	233	134	99	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Lipis	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Pekan	2019	-	-	-	147	83	64	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Raub	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Temerloh	2019	214	125	89	185	107	78	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Rompin	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Maran	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Bera	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia

Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not applicable/ available

**Jadual 38: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2019-2020 (samb.)**

Table 38: Number of pupils primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Pahang, 2019-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2019</b>	-	-	-	<b>7,455</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>4,290</b>
	<b>2020</b>	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bentong	2019	-	-	-	527	263	264
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cameron Highlands	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	2019	-	-	-	1,033	450	583
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	2019	-	-	-	109	51	58
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lipis	2019	-	-	-	745	355	390
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	2019	-	-	-	1,276	375	901
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	2019	-	-	-	756	347	409
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	2019	-	-	-	2,094	906	1,188
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	2019	-	-	-	564	251	313
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	2019	-	-	-	351	167	184
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

**Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

*Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June*

**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not applicable/ available*

**Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Pahang, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>6</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	-
Bentong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	6	-	6	4	2	2	-
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:****1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun***Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June***2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina***PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School***n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not applicable/ available*

**Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

<b>Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district</b>	<b>Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School</b>	<b>Sekolah Antarabangsa International School</b>	<b>Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School</b>
<b>PAHANG</b>	-	<b>4</b>	-
Bentong	-	1	-
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	-	3	-
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	n.a	n.a	n.a

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:****Data seperti pada 30 Jun**Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

Data is not applicable/ available

**Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**  
 Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Pahang, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school				MP Cina PC Sec.
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious		
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>224</b>	-	<b>224</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	-	
Bentong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kuantan	224	-	224	89	53	36	-	
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Temerloh	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bera	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia  
 Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:**

**1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June

**2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina**

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

Data is not applicable/ available

**Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
<b>PAHANG</b>	-	<b>81</b>	-
Bentong	-	33	-
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	-	48	-
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

*Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June*

**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not applicable/ available*

**Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**

Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Pahang, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school				MP Cina PC Sec.
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.	
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2,887</b>	-	<b>2,887</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>445</b>	-	
Bentong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kuantan	2,887	-	2,887	1,129	684	445	-	
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Temerloh	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bera	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:**

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not applicable/ available

**Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
<b>PAHANG</b>	-	<b>427</b>	-
Bentong	-	42	-
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	-	385	-
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Data seperti pada 30 Jun**

*Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June*

**n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not applicable/ available*

**Jadual 42: Bilangan graduan institusi pendidikan tinggi (warganegara) yang bekerja mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

*Table 42: Number of employed higher education institution graduates (citizens) by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>8,493</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>4,653</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>9,216</b>	<b>4,059</b>	<b>5,157</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>4,420</b>
Bentong	2018	546	254	292
	2019	592	264	328
	2020	417	192	225
Cameron Highlands	2018	133	59	74
	2019	153	71	82
	2020	130	54	76
Jerantut	2018	479	207	272
	2019	546	239	307
	2020	421	178	243
Kuantan	2018	3,468	1,639	1,829
	2019	3,540	1,612	1,928
	2020	3,214	1,426	1,788
Lipis	2018	372	158	214
	2019	434	206	228
	2020	313	128	185
Pekan	2018	596	273	323
	2019	662	307	355
	2020	636	285	351
Raub	2018	399	170	229
	2019	409	149	260
	2020	389	171	218
Temerloh	2018	1,099	454	645
	2019	1,286	547	739
	2020	1,019	446	573
Rompin	2018	548	252	296
	2019	628	260	368
	2020	530	251	279
Maran	2018	535	239	296
	2019	561	240	321
	2020	511	226	285
Bera	2018	318	135	183
	2019	405	164	241
	2020	351	154	197

**Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi**  
*Source: Ministry of Higher Education*

**Nota/ Note:**

**Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin**

*The administrative district refers to residential district*

**Jadual 43: Bilangan graduan institusi pendidikan tinggi (warganegara) yang belum bekerja mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

*Table 43: Number of unemployed higher education institution graduates (citizens) by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>3,046</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,974</b>
	2019	<b>2,108</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1,371</b>
	2020	<b>1,995</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,230</b>
Bentong	2018	180	62	118
	2019	123	41	82
	2020	111	31	80
Cameron Highlands	2018	50	13	37
	2019	37	18	19
	2020	27	9	18
Jerantut	2018	207	73	134
	2019	152	59	93
	2020	130	52	78
Kuantan	2018	1,040	378	662
	2019	753	267	486
	2020	726	298	428
Lipis	2018	155	59	96
	2019	103	35	68
	2020	113	47	66
Pekan	2018	221	75	146
	2019	158	46	112
	2020	140	37	103
Raub	2018	166	54	112
	2019	116	32	84
	2020	98	45	53
Temerloh	2018	449	164	285
	2019	289	114	175
	2020	279	121	158
Rompin	2018	217	72	145
	2019	127	45	82
	2020	140	53	87
Maran	2018	217	74	143
	2019	139	51	88
	2020	145	45	100
Bera	2018	144	48	96
	2019	111	29	82
	2020	86	27	59

**Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi**  
*Source: Ministry of Higher Education*

**Nota/ Note :**

**Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin**

*The administrative district refers to residential district*

**Jadual 44: Bilangan hospital dan katil mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2017-2019**

Table 44: Number of hospitals and beds by administrative district, Pahang, 2017-2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kerajaan Government				Bukan KKM Non-MoH				Swasta <sup>a</sup> Private	
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) Ministry of Health Malaysia (MoH)				Institusi perubatan Hospital khas Special medical institution					
			Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed
<b>PAHANG</b>	2017	12	2,391		11	2,312	-	-	1	79	8	330
	2018	12	2,646		11	2,316	-	-	1	330	7	658
	2019	12	2,511		11	2,316	-	-	1	265	8	770
Bentong	2017	1	152		1	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	152		1	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	152		1	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2017	1	40		1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	40		1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	40		1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2017	1	77		1	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	77		1	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	77		1	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2017	2	930		1	851	-	-	1	79	-	-
	2018	2	1,181		1	851	-	-	1	330	-	-
	2019	2	1,116		1	851	-	-	1	265	-	-
Lipis	2017	1	168		1	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	168		1	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	168		1	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2017	1	106		1	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	110		1	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	110		1	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2017	1	89		1	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	89		1	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	89		1	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2017	1	650		1	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	650		1	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	650		1	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2017	2	109		2	109	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	2	109		2	109	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	109		2	109	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2017	1	70		1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	70		1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	70		1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2017	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Merujuk kepada hospital swasta, rumah rawatan, rumah bersalin & hospis

Refers to private hospital, home treatment, maternity home & hospice

**Jadual 45: Bilangan hospital kerajaan, klinik kesihatan, klinik desa dan klinik komuniti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2017-2019**

Table 45: Number of government hospitals, health clinics, rural clinics and community clinics by administrative district, Pahang, 2017-2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Hospital kerajaan Government hospital	Klinik kesihatan <sup>a</sup> Health clinic	Klinik desa Rural clinic	Klinik komuniti Community clinic
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>14</b>
Bentong	2017	1	7	14	1
	2018	1	7	14	1
	2019	1	7	14	1
Cameron Highlands	2017	1	3	5	-
	2018	1	3	5	-
	2019	1	3	5	-
Jerantut	2017	1	11	25	2
	2018	1	11	25	2
	2019	1	11	25	1
Kuantan	2017	2	13	23	6
	2018	2	13	23	6
	2019	2	13	23	5
Lipis	2017	1	9	23	1
	2018	1	9	23	1
	2019	1	9	23	-
Pekan	2017	1	6	27	1
	2018	1	6	27	1
	2019	1	6	27	1
Raub	2017	1	8	18	1
	2018	1	8	18	1
	2019	1	8	18	1
Temerloh	2017	1	8	26	3
	2018	1	8	26	3
	2019	1	7	26	2
Rompin	2017	2	10	24	2
	2018	2	10	24	2
	2019	2	10	24	2
Maran	2017	1	8	38	2
	2018	1	8	38	2
	2019	1	9	37	-
Bera	2017	-	7	16	1
	2018	-	7	16	1
	2019	-	7	16	1

**Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

**Nota/Note:**

**Jadual 46: Bilangan kumulatif Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan kategori ketidakupayaan, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 46: Cumulative number of registered Persons With Disabilities (PWD) by administrative district and category of disabilities, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Penglihatan Visually impaired	Pendengaran Hearing	Fizikal <sup>a</sup> Physical	Masalah pembelajaran Learning disability	Pertuturan Speech	Mental	Ketidak upayaan Pelbagai Multiple disabilities
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>29,007</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>10,421</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,426</b>
	2019	<b>31,910</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>11,645</b>	<b>11,691</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,556</b>
	2020	<b>34,163</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>12,696</b>	<b>12,323</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>1,672</b>
Bentong	2018	2,000	201	127	901	542	6	140	83
	2019	2,181	212	138	970	602	7	158	94
	2020	2,301	218	139	1,028	634	8	171	103
Cameron Highlands	2018	417	23	25	162	157	7	19	24
	2019	449	25	26	173	170	7	23	25
	2020	465	27	24	183	174	7	23	27
Jerantut	2018	2,196	193	110	809	806	25	102	151
	2019	2,369	203	114	887	869	25	113	158
	2020	2,505	212	116	948	918	24	124	163
Kuantan	2018	8,309	750	633	3,034	3,014	41	534	303
	2019	9,427	824	668	3,405	3,534	47	593	356
	2020	10,540	932	698	3,909	3,896	48	648	409
Lipis	2018	1,760	165	133	694	554	13	109	92
	2019	1,918	167	141	743	636	14	121	96
	2020	2,007	174	145	781	660	15	130	102
Pekan	2018	2,701	210	128	894	1,160	11	143	155
	2019	2,913	223	135	951	1,275	13	151	165
	2020	3,035	234	136	1,020	1,299	13	158	175
Raub	2018	1,658	146	122	615	615	13	74	73
	2019	1,833	162	127	681	684	13	86	80
	2020	1,882	160	129	718	683	14	95	83
Temerloh	2018	3,651	383	211	1,281	1,253	23	317	183
	2019	3,903	399	225	1,380	1,323	27	352	197
	2020	4,152	425	240	1,501	1,360	27	390	209
Rompin	2018	2,093	204	118	686	870	23	80	112
	2019	2,314	217	124	764	978	23	86	122
	2020	2,411	230	124	810	992	25	99	131
Maran	2018	2,237	206	125	835	749	12	163	147
	2019	2,452	218	131	911	844	12	180	156
	2020	2,607	234	132	972	904	12	191	162
Bera	2018	1,985	205	126	720	701	8	122	103
	2019	2,151	215	131	780	776	8	134	107
	2020	2,258	227	135	826	803	9	150	108

Sumber : Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, Malaysia

Source : Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

<sup>a</sup> Termasuk Cerebral Palsy  
Includes Cerebral Palsy

**Jadual 47: Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin yang berdaftar dengan eKasih mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 47: Number of head of poor households registered with eKasih by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar Number of registered head of poor household
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>4,963</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>5,120</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>5,555</b>
Bentong	2018	244
	2019	309
	2020	316
Cameron Highlands	2018	91
	2019	60
	2020	30
Jerantut	2018	399
	2019	425
	2020	505
Kuantan	2018	1,093
	2019	1,206
	2020	1,342
Lipis	2018	505
	2019	514
	2020	541
Pekan	2018	770
	2019	701
	2020	754
Raub	2018	437
	2019	421
	2020	434
Temerloh	2018	393
	2019	385
	2020	446
Rompin	2018	366
	2019	427
	2020	394
Maran	2018	355
	2019	362
	2020	446
Bera	2018	310
	2019	310
	2020	347

Sumber : Unit Penyelarasian Pelaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri  
Source : Implementation Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department

**Jadual 48: Bilangan institusi dan penghuni taman asuhan kanak-kanak yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 48: Number of institutions and inmates in registered childcare center by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Institusi Institution	Penghuni Inmates
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,549</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,514</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>2,138</b>
Bentong	2018	22	151
	2019	23	148
	2020	24	209
Cameron Highlands	2018	3	23
	2019	4	23
	2020	4	32
Jerantut	2018	19	128
	2019	19	125
	2020	20	177
Kuantan	2018	113	780
	2019	116	763
	2020	121	1,078
Lipis	2018	10	70
	2019	11	68
	2020	11	96
Pekan	2018	7	47
	2019	7	46
	2020	7	64
Raub	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Temerloh	2018	19	128
	2019	19	125
	2020	20	177
Rompin	2018	10	70
	2019	11	68
	2020	11	96
Maran	2018	15	105
	2019	16	102
	2020	16	145
Bera	2018	7	47
	2019	7	46
	2020	7	64

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat  
Source: Department of Social Welfare

**Jadual 49: Bilangan Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah, balai polis dan pondok polis mengikut daerah PDRM, Pahang, 2018 - 2020**

Table 49: Number of District Police Headquarters, police stations and police huts by PDRM district, Pahang, 2018 - 2020

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Ibu Pejabat Polis		Balai polis Police station	Pondok polis Police hut
		Daerah District Police Headquarter	Ibu Pejabat Polis District Police Headquarter		
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	11	11	64	71
	<b>2019</b>	11	11	63	47
	<b>2020</b>	11	11	63	47
Bentong	2018	1	1	7	9
	2019	1	1	7	6
	2020	1	1	7	6
Cameron Highlands	2018	1	1	4	3
	2019	1	1	4	2
	2020	1	1	4	2
Jerantut	2018	1	1	3	9
	2019	1	1	3	8
	2020	1	1	3	8
Kuantan	2018	1	1	8	7
	2019	1	1	8	8
	2020	1	1	8	8
Lipis	2018	1	1	6	10
	2019	1	1	6	2
	2020	1	1	6	2
Pekan	2018	1	1	4	6
	2019	1	1	4	5
	2020	1	1	4	5
Raub	2018	1	1	6	10
	2019	1	1	5	9
	2020	1	1	5	9
Temerloh	2018	1	1	5	3
	2019	1	1	5	2
	2020	1	1	5	2
Rompin	2018	1	1	9	5
	2019	1	1	9	3
	2020	1	1	9	3
Maran	2018	1	1	6	6
	2019	1	1	6	2
	2020	1	1	6	2
Bera	2018	1	1	6	3
	2019	1	1	6	-
	2020	1	1	6	-

**Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia**

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

**Jadual 50: Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya, kecederaan dan kematian yang dilaporkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 50: Number of road accidents, injuries and deaths reported by PDRM district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Kemalangan jalan raya <i>Road accident</i>	Kecederaan dan kematian <i>Injury and deaths</i>		
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kecederaan <i>Injury</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>
				Total	Injury
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>20,641</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>485</b>
	2019	<b>21,196</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>454</b>
	2020	<b>17,000</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>356</b>
Bentong	2018	3,521	67	10	57
	2019	3,759	73	30	43
	2020	2,547	145	108	37
Cameron Highlands	2018	710	19	14	5
	2019	802	50	45	5
	2020	669	55	52	3
Jerantut	2018	490	68	48	20
	2019	487	91	58	33
	2020	379	74	54	20
Kuantan	2018	8,140	125	25	100
	2019	8,311	126	26	110
	2020	6,988	97	19	78
Lipis	2018	839	73	25	48
	2019	828	47	27	20
	2020	686	37	16	21
Pekan	2018	1,057	41	9	32
	2019	991	73	42	31
	2020	828	43	4	39
Raub	2018	830	72	29	43
	2019	837	46	11	35
	2020	700	34	10	24
Temerloh	2018	2,186	97	26	71
	2019	2,312	67	8	59
	2020	1,890	77	34	43
Rompin	2018	937	119	69	50
	2019	920	140	83	57
	2020	787	78	40	38
Maran	2018	1,184	105	71	34
	2019	1,151	97	61	36
	2020	922	118	91	27
Bera	2018	747	29	4	25
	2019	798	51	26	25
	2020	604	47	21	26

**Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia**

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

**Jadual 51: Statistik saman yang dikeluarkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 51: Statistics of summons issued by PDRM district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	POL_170A	POL_257
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>352,653</b>	<b>272,731</b>	<b>79,922</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>281,572</b>	<b>208,061</b>	<b>73,511</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>340,463</b>	<b>264,664</b>	<b>75,799</b>
Bentong	2018	34,127	25,132	8,995
	2019	24,030	16,741	7,289
	2020	23,729	16,226	7,503
Cameron Highlands	2018	6,109	4,210	1,899
	2019	7,374	4,103	3,271
	2020	7,290	2,706	4,584
Jerantut	2018	6,680	1,958	4,722
	2019	6,712	1,047	5,665
	2020	7,133	1,054	6,079
Kuantan	2018	121,494	96,278	25,216
	2019	93,828	71,343	22,485
	2020	112,010	92,355	19,655
Lipis	2018	19,579	15,092	4,487
	2019	21,449	16,632	4,817
	2020	24,713	18,686	6,027
Pekan	2018	9,877	6,871	3,006
	2019	9,401	6,586	2,815
	2020	14,800	11,840	2,960
Raub	2018	14,879	10,520	4,359
	2019	13,953	8,785	5,168
	2020	8,892	4,299	4,593
Temerloh	2018	58,035	45,301	12,734
	2019	46,320	36,909	9,411
	2020	61,244	50,523	10,721
Rompin	2018	15,815	12,673	3,142
	2019	9,772	6,571	3,201
	2020	17,536	14,516	3,020
Maran	2018	60,554	53,644	6,910
	2019	44,014	39,107	4,907
	2020	55,836	51,324	4,512
Bera	2018	5,504	1,052	4,452
	2019	4,719	237	4,482
	2020	7,280	1,135	6,145

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

**Jadual 52: Jenayah kekerasan mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Pahang, 2018-2021**

Table 52: Violent crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Pahang, 2018-2021

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bunuh Murder	Rogol Rape	Samun <sup>a</sup> Robbery	Mencederakan Causing injury
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>572</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>199</b>
	2019	595	16	114	239	226
	2020	405	8	98	144	155
	2021	413	11	113	85	204
Bentong	2018	55	1	5	19	30
	2019	69	5	12	30	22
	2020	43	1	6	18	18
	2021	34	2	8	12	12
Cameron Highlands	2018	23	-	2	11	10
	2019	6	-	1	1	4
	2020	7	1	-	2	4
	2021	21	1	3	2	15
Jerantut	2018	35	1	10	7	17
	2019	36	2	13	11	10
	2020	17	-	9	4	4
	2021	18	1	7	1	9
Kuantan	2018	247	2	36	150	59
	2019	257	3	37	138	79
	2020	144	2	25	72	45
	2021	139	3	36	38	62
Lipis	2018	13	-	4	2	7
	2019	18	-	6	1	11
	2020	14	-	5	5	4
	2021	15	1	2	2	10
Pekan	2018	27	-	4	9	14
	2019	21	2	8	4	7
	2020	21	-	11	4	6
	2021	33	-	10	7	16
Raub	2018	26	-	8	5	13
	2019	26	-	2	5	19
	2020	15	1	2	1	11
	2021	16	-	1	1	14
Temerloh	2018	53	1	10	23	19
	2019	73	2	15	29	27
	2020	66	3	15	20	28
	2021	49	1	15	7	26
Rompin	2018	37	-	13	12	12
	2019	28	-	7	8	13
	2020	35	-	11	7	17
	2021	35	1	13	4	17
Maran	2018	35	2	15	12	6
	2019	29	-	7	5	17
	2020	19	-	7	8	4
	2021	28	1	12	7	8
Bera	2018	21	1	2	6	12
	2019	32	2	6	7	17
	2020	24	-	7	3	14
	2021	25	-	6	4	15

**Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia**

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

**Nota/Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Termasuk samun berkawan bersenjata api, samun berkawan tidak bersenjata api, samun bersenjata api dan samun tidak bersenjata api

Includes gang robbery with firearms, gang robbery without firearms, robbery with firearms and robbery without firearms

**Jadual 53: Jenayah harta benda mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Pahang, 2018-2021**

Table 53: Property crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Pahang, 2018-2021

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pecah rumah dan curi House break-in and theft	Kecurian kendaraan Vehicles theft			Curi/ Ragut Theft/ Snatch theft	Kecurian lain Other theft		
			Lori/van Lorry/van	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal/ Skuter Motorcycle/ scooter					
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	3,012	861	60	155	793	1	1,142		
	2019	2,676	718	29	130	713	-	1,086		
	2020	1,926	604	26	100	484	-	712		
	2021	1,643	478	13	69	312	-	771		
Bentong	2018	481	61	4	19	63	-	334		
	2019	455	63	1	16	42	-	333		
	2020	235	51	-	17	41	-	126		
	2021	133	35	2	8	29	-	59		
Cameron Highlands	2018	43	12	1	6	16	-	8		
	2019	39	10	1	4	13	-	11		
	2020	29	7	1	4	8	-	9		
	2021	17	2	-	1	8	-	6		
Jerantut	2018	156	46	6	4	54	-	46		
	2019	150	49	3	3	34	-	61		
	2020	108	37	-	1	23	-	47		
	2021	98	28	-	1	12	-	57		
Kuantan	2018	1,313	487	24	66	308	1	427		
	2019	1,017	341	16	68	282	-	310		
	2020	745	260	10	51	183	-	241		
	2021	696	206	7	38	124	-	321		
Lipis	2018	104	18	6	5	23	-	52		
	2019	89	24	1	1	11	-	52		
	2020	73	16	-	3	13	-	41		
	2021	65	9	-	-	14	-	42		
Pekan	2018	115	26	1	5	54	-	29		
	2019	177	57	-	3	55	-	62		
	2020	162	72	1	3	31	-	55		
	2021	122	57	2	5	13	-	45		
Raub	2018	87	20	7	8	26	-	26		
	2019	83	22	2	2	27	-	30		
	2020	76	20	3	4	24	-	25		
	2021	51	15	1	-	13	-	22		
Temerloh	2018	245	37	3	29	94	-	82		
	2019	228	41	3	15	82	-	87		
	2020	181	46	4	10	65	-	56		
	2021	149	33	1	9	31	-	75		
Rompin	2018	142	43	2	3	57	-	37		
	2019	133	37	1	5	54	-	36		
	2020	84	27	3	2	22	-	30		
	2021	100	41	-	2	20	-	37		
Maran	2018	217	73	4	9	70	-	61		
	2019	212	42	1	10	84	-	75		
	2020	144	48	2	4	47	-	43		
	2021	121	34	-	4	24	-	59		
Bera	2018	109	38	2	1	28	-	40		
	2019	93	32	-	3	29	-	29		
	2020	89	20	2	1	27	-	39		
	2021	91	18	-	1	24	-	48		

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

**Jadual 54: Statistik kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 54: Statistics on fire breakouts by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan balai bomba Number of fire stations	Bilangan kebakaran Number of fire breakouts	Bilangan panggilan palsu Number of false alarms	Bilangan kematian <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths	Bilangan kedederaan Number of injuries	Taksiran kerugian (RM juta) Estimated loss (RM million)	Taksiran yang diselamatkan (RM juta) Estimated amount saved (RM million)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>477.2</b>	<b>2,513.1</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>2,130.5</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>517.2</b>
Bentong	2018	3	183	10	2	7	4.0	200.0
	2019	3	192	7	-	3	2.3	78.0
	2020	3	127	2	-	5	2.0	5.5
Cameron Highlands	2018	2	50	1	-	-	1.2	144.1
	2019	2	44	-	-	1	0.4	698.2
	2020	2	28	1	-	-	0.3	16.2
Jerantut	2018	1	73	-	-	-	1.0	152.6
	2019	1	124	1	1	-	0.7	2.6
	2020	1	61	-	-	1	0.6	34.5
Kuantan	2018	4	852	2	2	5	5.5	186.4
	2019	4	1,192	1	8	14	10.6	866.5
	2020	4	792	3	3	9	11.6	129.5
Lipis	2018	1	63	-	-	1	1.0	165.7
	2019	2	102	-	1	1	5.9	118.4
	2020	2	61	-	-	6	4.2	199.5
Pekan	2018	3	299	2	-	-	26.8	223.1
	2019	4	323	3	-	1	0.7	75.4
	2020	4	273	3	1	6	1.4	73.0
Raub	2018	1	104	-	1	3	61.0	146.3
	2019	1	122	2	-	1	2.2	7.8
	2020	1	73	-	1	1	1.3	3.2
Temerloh	2018	3	223	3	-	3	58.1	698.7
	2019	3	295	1	-	4	3.9	15.0
	2020	3	214	-	-	1	2.7	7.1
Rompin	2018	2	137	2	-	-	40.7	144.2
	2019	2	236	2	-	1	37.0	87.3
	2020	3	106	1	-	1	1.3	3.0
Maran	2018	2	92	2	-	2	51.0	152.0
	2019	2	151	3	1	2	134.8	176.9
	2020	2	92	2	-	3	2.9	28.9
Bera	2018	1	87	2	-	-	226.9	300.0
	2019	1	121	3	1	-	1.1	4.4
	2020	1	64	2	-	-	5.6	16.5

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia**

*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia*

**Nota/ Notes:**

<sup>a</sup> Merujuk kepada kematian serta-merta di tempat kejadian

*Refers to instant deaths at the place of occurrence*

**0.0 menunjukkan nilai taksiran yang kurang daripada RM100,000**

*0.0 shows the estimated value is less than RM100,000*

**Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bangunan dan Isinya Building and Volume	Kenderaan Vehicle	Mesin Machinery	Alat Perkakas Other equipment	Petrol Petrol	Bahan kimia Chemical substance
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>2,163</b>	223	235	5	76	-	-
	2019	<b>2,902</b>	241	251	14	59	-	1
	2020	<b>1,891</b>	176	196	7	62	-	-
Bentong	2018	183	14	50	2	6	-	-
	2019	192	12	50	1	4	-	-
	2020	127	14	44	-	7	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	50	7	8	-	3	-	-
	2019	44	7	7	1	1	-	-
	2020	28	8	3	-	2	-	-
Jerantut	2018	73	10	10	-	4	-	-
	2019	124	16	12	-	4	-	-
	2020	61	10	10	-	3	-	-
Kuantan	2018	852	73	64	-	30	-	-
	2019	1,192	83	75	2	20	-	1
	2020	792	52	55	2	22	-	-
Lipis	2018	63	8	9	-	5	-	-
	2019	102	10	13	2	4	-	-
	2020	61	7	11	1	3	-	-
Pekan	2018	299	18	14	-	5	-	-
	2019	323	16	20	1	6	-	-
	2020	273	19	6	2	4	-	-
Raub	2018	104	11	11	1	4	-	-
	2019	122	23	6	-	3	-	-
	2020	73	12	11	-	2	-	-
Temerloh	2018	228	26	23	1	10	-	-
	2019	296	24	25	2	6	-	-
	2020	214	19	19	1	7	-	-
Rompin	2018	138	24	16	-	4	-	-
	2019	239	12	16	2	3	-	-
	2020	106	10	11	-	4	-	-
Maran	2018	96	14	20	-	2	-	-
	2019	154	20	20	2	4	-	-
	2020	92	17	12	1	5	-	-
Bera	2018	77	18	10	1	3	-	-
	2019	114	18	7	1	4	-	-
	2020	64	8	14	-	3	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Gas Gas	Kapal Terbang Aeroplane	Helikopter Helicopter	Kapal Laut Ship	Feri Ferry	Bot Boat
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>32</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>32</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>34</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>5</b>
Bentong	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	13	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-
	2019	14	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	14	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
Lipis	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	2	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Raub	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	6	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia**

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kebun/ Ladang <i>Farm/ Estate</i>	Hutan Jungle	Belukar/ Lalang <i>Weed/ Bush</i>	Sampah Garbage	Gerai Stall	Lain- lain <i>Others</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>507</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>559</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>480</b>
Bentong	2018	3	17	37	9	-	43
	2019	2	13	47	10	1	48
	2020	4	3	18	5	1	31
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	4	10	8	-	10
	2019	-	5	7	4	-	11
	2020	-	1	2	-	-	10
Jerantut	2018	1	-	9	5	-	29
	2019	6	3	48	6	-	26
	2020	-	-	12	3	-	23
Kuantan	2018	5	60	374	51	1	180
	2019	9	156	605	54	-	173
	2020	3	44	363	42	2	190
Lipis	2018	-	6	14	1	-	19
	2019	2	6	32	1	-	32
	2020	1	4	11	-	-	21
Pekan	2018	16	46	155	4	-	38
	2019	10	45	170	5	-	49
	2020	3	13	172	4	-	45
Raub	2018	1	1	20	8	-	46
	2019	2	5	34	9	-	35
	2020	3	1	13	4	-	24
Temerloh	2018	4	2	60	23	2	75
	2019	9	10	126	14	-	76
	2020	5	7	66	13	2	69
Rompin	2018	2	20	51	2	-	18
	2019	8	29	118	5	-	45
	2020	3	13	42	4	-	18
Maran	2018	2	2	21	4	-	27
	2019	6	2	60	4	-	36
	2020	-	1	20	6	-	27
Bera	2018	-	2	18	1	-	22
	2019	4	1	47	4	-	28
	2020	2	-	12	2	1	22

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia**

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butts	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers firework	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/ candle /joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah Gas stove/ kerosene
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	2,163	62	14	3	-	-	24
	2019	2,902	55	7	10	1	3	17
	2020	1,891	56	4	4	-	4	25
Bentong	2018	224	2	2	-	-	-	5
	2019	236	1	1	-	-	1	-
	2020	127	19	1	1	-	2	4
Cameron Highlands	2018	208	1	2	-	-	-	4
	2019	234	9	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	28	2	-	-	-	-	1
Jerantut	2018	200	2	2	-	-	-	2
	2019	278	9	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	61	2	1	-	-	-	3
Kuantan	2018	184	2	2	1	-	-	4
	2019	207	7	-	-	-	1	1
	2020	792	8	2	-	-	1	2
Lipis	2018	252	3	2	1	-	-	3
	2019	275	8	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	61	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	260	9	2	1	-	-	1
	2019	345	8	-	2	-	-	2
	2020	273	6	-	1	-	1	4
Raub	2018	211	8	1	-	-	-	1
	2019	257	7	-	2	1	-	2
	2020	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	260	9	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	341	6	2	2	-	1	2
	2020	214	10	-	1	-	-	6
Rompin	2018	99	8	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	217	-	2	2	-	-	3
	2020	106	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maran	2018	144	9	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	274	-	1	2	-	-	4
	2020	92	8	-	1	-	-	3
Bera	2018	121	9	1	-	-	-	1
	2019	238	-	1	-	-	-	2
	2020	64	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran,Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja Dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Others sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	6	60	13	-	1	1,957	23
	2019	6	84	16	-	3	2,682	18
	2020	5	58	2	-	1	1,725	7
Bentong	2018	-	2	-	-	-	213	-
	2019	-	9	2	-	-	222	-
	2020	3	5	-	-	-	91	1
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	3	-	-	-	198	-
	2019	-	9	2	-	-	214	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Jerantut	2018	-	4	1	-	-	189	-
	2019	-	8	1	-	-	256	3
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	53	-
Kuantan	2018	-	5	2	-	-	168	-
	2019	-	6	2	-	1	189	-
	2020	-	12	2	-	-	764	1
Lipis	2018	-	6	2	-	-	233	2
	2019	-	8	2	-	1	256	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	60	-
Pekan	2018	1	7	2	-	-	234	3
	2019	-	9	2	-	1	319	2
	2020	1	31	-	-	1	227	1
Raub	2018	2	5	2	-	-	189	3
	2019	2	6	1	-	-	234	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
Temerloh	2018	1	8	2	-	1	234	4
	2019	2	9	-	-	-	315	2
	2020	-	7	-	-	-	187	3
Rompin	2018	1	7	1	-	-	77	3
	2019	1	9	-	-	-	198	2
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	103	-
Maran	2018	1	6	1	-	-	123	4
	2019	1	8	-	-	-	256	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	79	1
Bera	2018	-	7	-	-	-	99	4
	2019	-	3	4	-	-	223	5
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	63	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat, Malaysia**

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kedai Shop	Kilang Factory	Stor Store	Bengkel Workshop	Hotel Hotel	Pusat membeli belah Shopping centre
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>1</b>
Bentong	2018	14	1	-	1	3	-	-
	2019	12	1	-	2	-	1	-
	2020	16	3	-	1	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	-	-	1	-	-	1
	2020	8	1	-	2	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	10	1	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	16	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	73	7	4	5	-	-	-
	2019	84	4	6	10	2	1	-
	2020	51	7	2	2	2	-	-
Lipis	2018	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	10	1	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	18	2	-	4	-	-	-
	2019	15	-	1	1	1	-	-
	2020	19	3	1	4	-	-	-
Raub	2018	9	1	-	2	1	-	-
	2019	23	-	-	5	1	-	-
	2020	12	-	1	1	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	25	3	1	2	1	-	-
	2019	23	4	1	3	-	-	-
	2020	19	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rompin	2018	24	1	-	2	3	-	-
	2019	13	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	10	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maran	2018	15	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	21	2	3	2	1	-	-
	2020	16	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bera	2018	20	-	1	4	-	-	-
	2019	17	3	-	5	-	-	-
	2020	8	-	1	2	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Pahang 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pejabat Office	Restoran Restaurant	Rumah kediaman <i>Housing unit</i>	Setinggan Squatter	Dewan Orang Ramai <i>Town Hall</i>	Dapur Kitchen	Gudang Warehouse
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	-
	<b>2019</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>20</b>	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	5	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
	2020	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	3	-	-	4	-
	2020	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	3	2	23	1	-	5	-
	2019	-	1	22	-	-	10	-
	2020	2	3	20	1	-	6	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	4	-	1	1	-
	2019	-	-	5	-	-	2	-
	2020	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	7	-	1	1	-
	2019	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
	2020	1	-	6	-	-	1	-
Raub	2018	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
	2019	1	1	7	-	-	2	-
	2020	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
Temerloh	2018	1	1	11	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	7	-	-	2	-
	2020	-	1	9	-	-	1	-
Rompin	2018	3	2	5	-	-	4	-
	2019	-	3	5	-	-	2	-
	2020	-	1	3	1	-	2	-
Maran	2018	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	8	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	8	-	-	4	-
Bera	2018	-	-	7	-	2	2	-
	2019	-	-	3	1	1	1	-
	2020	-	-	3	-	-	1	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Makmal Laboratory	Premis ladang ternakan Livestock farms premise	Panggung Wayang Cinema	Kelab/ pub bar hiburan Club/ pub entertainment bar	Rumah teres Terrace house	Rumah flat Flat	Rumah apartment/ kondominium Apartment/ Condominium house
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	1	1	-	-	17	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	-	1	-	-	22	3	-
	<b>2020</b>	-	1	-	-	14	-	2
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kuantan	2018	1	-	-	-	9	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	10	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	2019	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bera	2018	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumah panjang/ <i>tradisional</i> Long house/ <i>traditional</i>	Masjid/ surau Mosque/ surau	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Institusi pengajian tinggi awam Public higher education institution	Institusi pengajian tinggi swasta Private higher education institution
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia**

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sekolah rendah kerajaan Government primary school	Sekolah rendah swasta Private primary school	Sekolah menengah kerajaan Government secondary school	Sekolah menengah swasta Private secondary school	Pra sekolah/ tadika kerajaan Government pre-school/ kindergarten	Pra sekolah/ tadika swasta Private pre-school/ kindergarten	Asrama sekolah School/ hostel
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
	<b>2020</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kuantan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia**

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual : Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asrama pekerja Worker hostel	Hospital/ klinik awam Public hospital/ clinic	Hospital/ klinik swasta Private hospital/ clinic	Premis/ hotel budget Budget premise/ hotel	Asrama/ rumah tumpangan Hostel/ guest house	Rumah kedai Shop house	Lain-lain Others
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>6</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>2020</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Cameron Highlands	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-
Kuantan	2018	2	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
	2020	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-
Lipis	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	2	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	2019	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 58: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butt	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ firework	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak Gas stove/ kerosene
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
Bentong	2018	14	2	-	-	-	-	3
	2019	12	1	1	-	-	1	-
	2020	16	2	-	-	-	2	2
Cameron Highlands	2018	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	16	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	10	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kuantan	2018	73	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	84	5	-	-	-	1	1
	2020	51	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lipis	2018	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	18	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	16	1	-	1	-	-	1
	2020	19	4	-	-	-	-	2
Raub	2018	11	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	23	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	25	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	19	2	-	1	-	-	1
Rompin	2018	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	12	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	20	-	-	1	-	-	2
	2020	16	3	-	-	-	-	1
Bera	2018	18	-	1	-	-	-	1
	2019	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia  
Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 58: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Other sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	1	-	4	-	-	192	4
	<b>2019</b>	-	1	4	-	2	204	7
	<b>2020</b>	-	1	-	-	-	149	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	1	-	-	7	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	2	-	-	69	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	76	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Pekan	2018	1	-	1	-	-	14	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	12	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	20	2
	2019	-	1	-	-	-	21	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	15	1
	2019	-	-	4	-	-	12	3
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia**  
 Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 59: Bilangan penagih dadah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 59: Number of drug addicts by district administrative, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>	<b>Tahun</b> <i>Year</i>	<b>Bilangan penagih dadah</b> <i>Number of drug addicts</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,749</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>1,672</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>1,395</b>
Bentong	2018	152
	2019	109
	2020	88
Cameron Highlands	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	-
Jerantut	2018	125
	2019	150
	2020	95
Kuantan	2018	355
	2019	286
	2020	236
Lipis	2018	137
	2019	134
	2020	76
Pekan	2018	195
	2019	217
	2020	187
Raub	2018	175
	2019	235
	2020	168
Temerloh	2018	294
	2019	147
	2020	135
Rompin	2018	115
	2019	174
	2020	199
Maran	2018	133
	2019	136
	2020	135
Bera	2018	67
	2019	83
	2020	76

**Sumber: Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan**

Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency

**Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan pejabat parol daerah Number of parole district offices	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees				
			Jumlah Total				
			Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others
PAHANG	2018	4	662	603	30	21	8
	2019	4	625	560	33	30	2
	2020	4	529	481	22	21	5
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	1	126	115	2	7	2
	2019	1	72	66	4	2	-
	2020	1	153	142	7	4	-
Kuantan	2018	1	265	241	13	9	2
	2019	1	249	225	11	11	2
	2020	1	170	155	8	4	3
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	1	79	76	-	-	3
	2019	1	170	149	11	10	-
	2020	1	70	60	1	9	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	1	192	171	15	5	1
	2019	1	134	120	7	7	-
	2020	1	136	124	6	4	2
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia**  
*Source: Department of Prison Malaysia*

**Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**  
 Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district		Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees											
		Lelaki Male						Perempuan Female					
		Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
PAHANG	2018	635	579	29	20	7	27	24	1	1	1		
	2019	609	546	31	30	2	16	14	2	-	-		
	2020	520	473	19	23	5	9	8	1	-	-		
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Jerantut	2018	125	114	2	7	2	1	1	-	-	-		
	2019	70	64	4	2	-	2	2	-	-	-		
	2020	152	141	7	4	-	1	1	-	-	-		
Kuantan	2018	246	225	12	8	1	19	16	1	1	1		
	2019	240	217	10	11	2	9	8	1	-	-		
	2020	166	152	7	4	3	4	3	1	-	-		
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pekan	2018	77	74	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-		
	2019	169	148	11	10	-	1	1	-	-	-		
	2020	69	59	1	9	-	1	1	-	-	-		
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Temerloh	2018	187	166	15	5	1	5	5	-	-	-		
	2019	130	117	6	7	-	4	3	1	-	-		
	2020	133	121	4	6	2	3	3	-	-	-		
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

**Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

**Jadual 61: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan jantina, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 61: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and sex, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Institusi penjara</b> Institute of prison	<b>Tahun</b> Year	<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>Lelaki</b> Male	<b>Perempuan</b> Female
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>7,556</b>	<b>6,985</b>	<b>571</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>7,852</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>553</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>425</b>
Penjara Bentong	2018	3,051	3,051	-
	2019	3,035	3,035	-
	2020	3,797	3,372	425
Penjara Penor	2018	4,505	3,934	571
	2019	4,817	4,264	553
	2020	2,492	2,492	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia**

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

**Jadual 62: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan kumpulan etnik, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 62: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and ethnic group, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Institusi penjara</b> Institute of prison	<b>Tahun</b> Year	<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>Warganegara</b> Citizens					<b>Bukan</b> <b>Warganegara</b> Non-citizens
			<b>Jumlah</b> <b>Warganegara</b> Total citizens	<b>Bumiputera</b> Bumiputera	<b>Cina</b> Chinese	<b>India</b> Indians	<b>Lain-lain</b> Others	
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2,520</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>7,847</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,295</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,536</b>
Penjara Bentong	2018	3,051	3,008	2,809	83	70	46	43
	2019	3,035	3,015	2,850	54	55	56	20
	2020	3,797	2,323	1,885	192	182	64	1,474
Penjara Penor	2018	4,504	2,027	1,692	163	147	25	2,477
	2019	4,812	2,537	2,101	206	182	48	2,275
	2020	2,492	2,430	2,269	55	70	36	62

**Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia**

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

**Jadual 63: Bilangan kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jantina,  
Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 63: Number of children involved in crime by administrative district and sex, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>22</b>
Bentong	2018	27	26	1
	2019	44	36	8
	2020	24	22	2
Cameron Highlands	2018	10	10	-
	2019	5	5	-
	2020	3	3	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	209	199	10
	2019	201	190	11
	2020	124	114	10
Lipis	2018	5	5	-
	2019	5	5	-
	2020	3	3	-
Pekan	2018	31	30	1
	2019	38	36	2
	2020	24	22	2
Raub	2018	13	13	-
	2019	13	12	1
	2020	8	7	1
Temerloh	2018	41	40	1
	2019	37	35	2
	2020	23	21	2
Rompin	2018	27	26	1
	2019	32	30	2
	2020	20	18	2
Maran	2018	42	41	1
	2019	37	35	2
	2020	23	21	2
Bera	2018	21	20	1
	2019	21	20	1
	2020	13	12	1

**Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat**  
*Source: Department of Social Welfare*

**Jadual 64: Bilangan kluster homestay dan premis penginapan yang berdaftar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018 - 2020**

Table 64: Number of registered homestay clusters and accommodation premises by administrative district, Pahang, 2018 - 2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan kluster homestay <i>Number of homestay clusters</i>	Bilangan premis penginapan <i>Number of accommodation premises</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>338</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>484</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>463</b>
Bentong	2018	2	32
	2019	2	66
	2020	2	63
Cameron Highlands	2018	1	49
	2019	1	69
	2020	1	69
Jerantut	2018	1	13
	2019	1	29
	2020	1	30
Kuantan	2018	3	123
	2019	3	164
	2020	3	154
Lipis	2018	1	16
	2019	1	17
	2020	1	15
Pekan	2018	1	6
	2019	1	10
	2020	1	10
Raub	2018	3	16
	2019	3	23
	2020	3	22
Temerloh	2018	3	30
	2019	3	36
	2020	3	35
Rompin	2018	1	47
	2019	1	61
	2020	1	57
Maran	2018	-	3
	2019	-	6
	2020	-	6
Bera	2018	-	3
	2019	-	3
	2020	-	2

**Sumber: Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya, Malaysia**  
Source: Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture, Malaysia

**Jadual 65: Bilangan kampung program Desa Lestari mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 65: Number of villages of Desa Lestari programme by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>	<b>Tahun</b> <i>Year</i>	<b>Nama kampung</b> <i>Name of villages</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	1
	<b>2019</b>	2
	<b>2020</b>	1
Bentong	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Jerantut	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kuantan	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Lipis	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Pekan	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Raub	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Temerloh	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Rompin	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Maran	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Bera	2018	1
	2019	-
	2020	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar**

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

**Jadual 66: Bilangan kumulatif kendaraan bermotor yang berdaftar mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 66: Cumulative number of registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicle	Lain-lain kenderaan <sup>a</sup> Other vehicle
<b>Pahang</b>	2018	912,158	320,489	520,543	16,814	41,375	12,937
	2019	928,462	322,178	533,821	16,950	42,234	13,279
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Pahang	2018	522,503	218,413	258,937	2,886	31,104	11,163
	2019	533,150	219,717	267,431	2,888	31,663	11,451
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Raub	2018	230,231	56,806	156,145	8,264	7,968	1,048
	2019	232,506	56,852	158,201	8,396	8,005	1,052
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Temerloh	2018	159,424	45,270	105,461	5,664	2,303	726
	2019	162,806	45,609	108,189	5,666	2,566	776
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan, Malaysia

Source: Road Transport Department, Malaysia

**Nota/Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Merangkumi kenderaan seperti karavan, kenderaan bomba kerajaan & swasta, kenderaan sekolah memandu, kenderaan mayat, kenderaan orang cacat, kenderaan kerajaan, kenderaan pihak berkuasa tempatan, ambulan dan kenderaan kedutaan

*Includes vehicles such as caravans, government & private fire vehicles, driving school vehicles, hearse, vehicle for disabled person, government vehicles, local authority vehicles, ambulance and embassy vehicles*

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 67: Bilangan pendaftaran kenderaan baharu mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 67: Number of newly registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Pahang, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicle	Lain-lain kenderaan <sup>a</sup> Other vehicle
Pahang	2018	16,210	2,012	12,854	1	932	411
	2019	16,170	1,689	13,278	2	859	342
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Pahang	2017	10,368	1,619	7,834	1	563	351
	2018	10,647	1,304	8,494	2	559	288
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Raub	2017	2,242	42	2,145	-	44	11
	2018	2,143	46	2,056	-	37	4
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Temerloh	2017	3,600	351	2,875	-	325	49
	2018	3,380	339	2,728	-	263	50
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan, Malaysia  
 Source: Road Transport Department, Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Merangkumi kenderaan seperti karavan, kenderaan bomba kerajaan & swasta, kenderaan sekolah memandu, kenderaan mayat, kenderaan orang cacat, kenderaan kerajaan, kenderaan pihak berkuasa tempatan, ambulan dan kenderaan kedutaan

Includes vehicles such as caravans, government & private fire vehicles, driving school vehicles, hearse, vehicle for disabled person, government vehicles, local authority vehicles, ambulance and embassy vehicles

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

**Jadual 68: Bilangan Pusat Internet Komuniti, Pusat Internet Desa dan Pusat Maklumat Rakyat mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 68: Number of Community Internet Centres, Rural Internet Centres and Citizen Information Centres by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pusat Internet Komuniti Community Internet Centre	Pusat Internet Desa Rural Internet Centre	Pusat Maklumat Rakyat Citizen Information Centre
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
Bentong	2018	6	-	1
	2019	6	-	1
	2020	6	-	1
Cameron Highlands	2018	1	-	1
	2019	1	-	1
	2020	1	-	1
Jerantut	2018	11	-	1
	2019	11	-	1
	2020	11	-	1
Kuantan	2018	14	-	1
	2019	14	-	1
	2020	14	1	1
Lipis	2018	11	1	1
	2019	11	1	1
	2020	11	1	1
Pekan	2018	7	-	1
	2019	7	-	1
	2020	7	-	1
Raub	2018	8	-	1
	2019	8	-	1
	2020	8	-	1
Temerloh	2018	9	-	1
	2019	9	-	1
	2020	9	-	1
Rompin	2018	11	1	1
	2019	11	1	1
	2020	11	1	1
Maran	2018	22	-	1
	2019	22	-	1
	2020	22	-	1
Bera	2018	8	-	1
	2019	8	-	1
	2020	8	-	1

**Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia**

**Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia**

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

**Jadual 69: Peratusan isi rumah yang memiliki peralatan dan perkhidmatan telekomunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2014, 2016 dan 2019**

Table 69: Percentage of households owned telecommunication equipment and services by administrative district, Pahang, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Langganan internet di rumah Subscription of internet at home	Telefon bimbit Mobile phone	Siaran TV berbayar Pay TV channel	(%)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>75.5</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	
Bentong	2014	23.6	95.1	76.6	
	2016	87.3	97.6	89.2	
	2019	83.1	96.7	84.6	
Cameron Highlands	2014	45.0	97.5	94.9	
	2016	88.2	97.4	90.6	
	2019	90.5	96.9	81.0	
Jerantut	2014	25.2	96.1	76.4	
	2016	56.1	97.9	71.0	
	2019	78.2	96.8	75.3	
Kuantan	2014	51.4	98.6	69.3	
	2016	95.3	98.8	68.0	
	2019	88.0	98.3	89.4	
Lipis	2014	26.0	94.3	77.9	
	2016	55.5	92.2	79.5	
	2019	79.9	97.1	82.1	
Pekan	2014	43.6	97.8	72.9	
	2016	77.5	97.5	66.3	
	2019	65.4	97.6	75.3	
Raub	2014	28.0	94.1	78.2	
	2016	72.0	93.7	89.5	
	2019	83.0	97.0	71.4	
Temerloh	2014	36.9	97.3	80.8	
	2016	75.7	98.0	70.1	
	2019	85.1	98.3	80.6	
Rompin	2014	38.8	98.5	82.1	
	2016	71.2	98.2	72.9	
	2019	75.9	99.5	66.7	
Maran	2014	27.5	96.7	82.6	
	2016	66.4	97.7	79.0	
	2019	62.5	97.0	76.5	
Bera	2014	25.1	98.3	74.4	
	2016	46.1	96.4	66.5	
	2019	66.6	98.7	68.4	

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 70: Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan asas mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2014, 2016 dan 2019**  
 Table 70: Percentage of households received basics amenities by administrative district, Pahang, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis bekalan air Type of water supply					Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessible to electricity supply				Kemudahan kutipan sampah Garbage collection facility				
		Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Total	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessibility to electricity	Tiada bekalan elektrik No electricity	Jumlah Total	Tempat kediaman Living quarters	Kawasan <sup>a</sup> Area	Tiada None	Jumlah Total		
					Total				Total						
<b>PAHANG</b>	2014	97.7	1.0	1.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	69.3	12.9	17.8	100.0			
	2016	97.8	1.2	1.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	70.7	14.8	14.5	85.5			
	2019	97.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	68.2	20.5	11.3	100.0			
Bentong	2014	98.2	-	1.8	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.4	20.2	5.4	100.0			
	2016	94.9	5.1	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	76.3	18.0	5.7	94.3			
	2019	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	79.5	19.4	1.1	100.0			
Cameron Highlands	2014	93.9	-	6.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	30.2	67.5	2.3	100.0			
	2016	93.6	-	6.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	55.0	37.2	7.8	92.2			
	2019	96.1	1.9	2.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	76.4	21.6	2.0	100.0			
Jerantut	2014	94.3	1.9	3.8	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	61.6	7.0	31.4	100.0			
	2016	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	66.2	10.2	23.6	76.4			
	2019	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	51.9	21.3	26.8	100.0			
Kuantan	2014	97.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	81.0	8.0	11.0	100.0			
	2016	98.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	79.1	11.7	9.2	90.8			
	2019	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	78.4	18.5	3.1	100.0			
Lipis	2014	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	38.0	21.5	40.5	100.0			
	2016	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	39.8	23.2	37.0	100.0			
	2019	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.4	12.2	33.4	100.0			
Pekan	2014	97.4	1.5	1.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.4	17.1	28.5	100.0			
	2016	96.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	67.4	14.0	18.6	81.4			
	2019	92.5	2.5	5.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.1	23.7	22.2	100.0			
Raub	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	73.5	9.8	16.7	100.0			
	2016	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	74.9	11.6	13.5	100.0			
	2019	90.0	9.7	0.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	65.8	27.8	6.4	100.0			
Temerloh	2014	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	58.9	15.1	26.0	100.0			
	2016	99.6	-	0.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	69.7	13.9	16.4	83.6			
	2019	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	68.1	21.6	10.3	100.0			
Rompin	2014	96.3	0.7	3.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	66.7	11.9	21.4	100.0			
	2016	95.3	1.8	2.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	59.6	18.9	21.5	100.0			
	2019	96.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	56.9	27.2	15.9	100.0			
Maran	2014	97.3	0.7	2.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	66.2	10.6	23.2	100.0			
	2016	96.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.0	25.6	20.4	100.0			
	2019	97.3	1.7	1.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	54.0	23.9	22.1	100.0			
Bera	2014	96.2	1.7	2.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	81.7	6.3	12.0	100.0			
	2016	94.9	-	5.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	79.4	4.4	16.2	83.8			
	2019	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	65.3	15.0	19.7	100.0			

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Kutipan sampah di tempat pengumpulan yang jaraknya melebihi 100 meter dari tempat kediaman

Garbage collection in the collection area where the distance is more than 100 meters away from the living quarters

**Jadual 71: Bilangan Komuniti Harapan Malaysia dan Kelab Malaysiaku mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 71: Number of Harapan Malaysia Communities and Malaysiaku Club by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Komuniti Harapan Malaysia Harapan Malaysia Community	Kelab Malaysiaku Malaysiaku Club
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>81</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>81</b>
Bentong	2018	7	8
	2019	9	8
	2020	9	8
Cameron Highlands	2018	4	3
	2019	3	3
	2020	3	3
Jerantut	2018	11	7
	2019	7	7
	2020	7	8
Kuantan	2018	11	9
	2019	13	9
	2020	19	9
Lipis	2018	15	9
	2019	9	9
	2020	9	9
Pekan	2018	16	7
	2019	-	7
	2020	9	7
Raub	2018	12	8
	2019	7	8
	2020	7	7
Temerloh	2018	17	9
	2019	12	9
	2020	12	9
Rompin	2018	9	8
	2019	6	8
	2020	7	8
Maran	2018	8	6
	2019	9	6
	2020	9	6
Bera	2018	6	7
	2019	7	7
	2020	7	7

**Sumber: Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia**  
Source: Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, Malaysia

**Jadual 72: Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 72: Number of billboards belongs to JaPen by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen Number of billboards belongs to JaPen
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>26</b>
Bentong	2018	5
	2019	4
	2020	n.a
Cameron Highlands	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	n.a
Jerantut	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a
Kuantan	2018	12
	2019	12
	2020	n.a
Lipis	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a
Pekan	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Raub	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a
Temerloh	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Rompin	2018	1
	2019	-
	2020	n.a
Maran	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a
Bera	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a

**Sumber: Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia**  
 Source: Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

**Nota/Note :**

**JaPen merujuk kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia**

*JaPen refers to Department of Information Malaysia*

**Nota/ Note :**

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 73: Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 73: Number of Rural Community Centres by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

<b>Daerah Pentadbiran</b> Administrative district	<b>Tahun</b> Year	<b>Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa</b> Number Rural Community Centres
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	1
	<b>2019</b>	20
	<b>2020</b>	20
Bentong	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Cameron Highlands	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a
Jerantut	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Kuantan	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Lipis	2018	-
	2019	3
	2020	3
Pekan	2018	-
	2019	4
	2020	4
Raub	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Temerloh	2018	-
	2019	6
	2020	6
Rompin	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Maran	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a
Bera	2018	1
	2019	2
	2020	2

**Sumber: Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah**

Source: Ministry of Rural and Regional Development

**Nota/ Note :**

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 74: Hasil cukai taksiran mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Pahang, 2017-2019**

Table 74: Revenue of assessment tax by local authority, Pahang, 2017-2019

(RM juta/ RM million)

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Hasil cukai taksiran <i>Revenue of assessment tax</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>132.4</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>167.8</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>207.0</b>
Majlis Perbandaran Bentong	2017	21.4
	2018	41.7
	2019	57.3
Majlis Daerah Cameron Highlands	2017	6.7
	2018	7.8
	2019	8.3
Majlis Daerah Jerantut	2017	5.6
	2018	5.9
	2019	7.1
Majlis Perbandaran Kuantan	2017	65.6
	2018	68.4
	2019	81.0
Majlis Daerah Lipis	2017	3.4
	2018	3.6
	2019	4.3
Majlis Daerah Pekan	2017	6.3
	2018	7.1
	2019	8.5
Majlis Daerah Raub	2017	6.0
	2018	6.1
	2019	7.6
Majlis Perbandaran Temerloh	2017	15.8
	2018	15.7
	2019	19.1
Majlis Daerah Rompin	2017	4.0
	2018	4.3
	2019	5.0
Majlis Daerah Maran	2017	2.3
	2018	2.4
	2019	3.1
Majlis Daerah Bera	2017	4.3
	2018	4.8
	2019	5.7

**Sumber: Pihak berkuasa tempatan**

Source: Local authority

**Jadual 75: Statistik kamera litar tertutup di kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 75: Statistics on closed-circuit television in local authority area, Pahang, 2018-2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Tahun Year	Kamera litar tertutup Closed-circuit television
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>64</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>64</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>65</b>
Majlis Perbandaran Bentong	2018	16
	2019	16
	2020	16
Majlis Perbandaran Kuantan	2018	27
	2019	26
	2020	26
Majlis Daerah Lipis	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Majlis Perbandaran Temerloh	2018	21
	2019	21
	2020	21
Majlis Daerah Bera	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan Kerajaan Tempatan**

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

**Jadual 76: Statistik sisa perbandaran yang dirawat mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 76: Statistics of municipal waste treated by local authority , Pahang, 2018-2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Tahun Year	Tapak pelupusan Disposal site			Loji rawatan termal Thermal treatment plant		
		Bilangan tapak pelupusan Number of disposal site	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric Tonnes/day)	Bilangan tapak pelupusan Number of disposal site	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Jumlah berat sisa yang dilupuskan Total amount of residual waste (Tan metrik/hari) (Metric Tonnes/day)
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	12	237.0	1088.4	1	2.5	40.0
	2019	11	168.5	679.9	2	5.0	41.5
	2020	13	243.1	710.6	1	2.5	3.5
Majlis Daerah Bentong	2018	1	40.5	88.5	-	-	-
	2019	1	40.5	178.5	-	-	-
	2020	1	40.5	203.0	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Cameron Highlands	2018	1	1.0	40.0	1	2.5	40.0
	2019	1	1.0	40.0	1	2.5	40.0
	2020	1	5.6	24.1	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Jerantut	2018	2	4.0	4.0	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	4.0	-	-	-	-
Majlis Perbandaran Kuantan	2018	1	60.0	500.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	60.0	-	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Lipis	2018	1	10.2	34.9	-	-	-
	2019	1	10.2	51.5	-	-	-
	2020	1	11.2	39.1	1	2.5	3.5
Majlis Daerah Pekan	2018	1	28.1	49.2	-	-	-
	2019	1	23.6	45.5	-	-	-
	2020	2	28.1	48.4	-	-	-
Majlis Perbandaran Temerloh	2018	1	40.0	150.2	-	-	-
	2019	1	40.0	102.3	-	-	-
	2020	1	40.5	203.0	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Rompin	2018	2	11.0	47.9	-	-	-
	2019	2	11.0	59.3	1	2.5	1.5
	2020	2	11.0	60.9	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Maran	2018	1	16.2	77.9	-	-	-
	2019	1	16.2	111.8	-	-	-
	2020	1	16.2	86.7	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Bera	2018	1	26.0	95.8	-	-	-
	2019	1	26.0	91.0	-	-	-
	2020	1	26.0	45.3	-	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan Kerajaan Tempatan**  
 Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

**Nota/ note:**

**Ha Merujuk kepada Hektar**  
 Refers to Hectare

**Jadual 77: Statistik program pemerkasaan ekonomi komuniti bandar mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2020**

*Table 77: Statistics of urban community economic empowerment programmes by administrative district, Pahang, 2020*

<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>	<b>Bilangan program</b> <i>Number of programmes</i>
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>77</b>
Bentong	n.a
Cameron Highland	n.a
Jerantut	n.a
Kuantan	56
Lipis	n.a
Pekan	4
Raub	n.a
Temerloh	7
Rompin	n.a
Maran	7
Bera	3

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan**  
*Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government*

**Nota/ Note:**

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 78: Bilangan tempat ibadah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan agama, Pahang, 2020**

Table 78: Number of place of worships by administrative district and religious, Pahang, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Jumlah Total	Islam Muslim		bukan Islam non-Muslim			
		Masjid Mosque	Surau	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Lain-lain Others
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	-
Bentong	117	31	74	7	4	1	-
Cameron Highland	42	8	24	3	4	3	-
Jerantut	166	57	106	3	-	-	-
Kuantan	461	109	243	72	20	17	-
Lipis	219	80	123	6	7	3	-
Pekan	264	57	204	1	1	1	-
Raub	137	48	78	10	1	-	-
Temerloh	349	90	216	25	15	3	-
Rompin	180	66	113	1	-	-	-
Maran	330	84	241	1	3	1	-
Bera	164	35	102	19	5	3	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan**

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

**Jadual 79: KDNK mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, Pahang, 2018-2020 - RM juta**

Table 79: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Pahang, 2018-2020 - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti Kind of economic activity	change & percentage share to GDP,	2018	2019 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>		12,419	12,849	13,057
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>		705	820	656
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>		12,194	12,767	12,253
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>		2,399	1,727	1,352
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>		28,454	30,230	27,590
<b>Utiliti, pengangkutan &amp; penyimpanan dan maklumat &amp; komunikasi</b> <i>Utility, transport &amp; storage and information &amp; communication</i>		3,329	3,545	3,521
<b>Perdagangan borong &amp; runcit, makanan &amp; minuman dan penginapan</b> <i>Wholesale &amp; retail trade, food &amp; beverage and accommodation</i>		10,091	10,815	9,761
<b>Kewangan dan insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan</b> <i>Finance and insurance, real estate and business services</i>		2,709	2,868	2,811
<b>Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain</b> <i>Other services</i>		6,038	6,476	4,686
<b>Perkhidmatan kerajaan</b> <i>Government services</i>		6,287	6,256	6,811
<b>Tambah: Duti import</b> <i>Plus: Import duties</i>		119	55	75
<b>KDNK pada harga pembeli</b> <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>		<b>56,290</b>	<b>58,448</b>	<b>54,984</b>

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:**

<sup>e</sup> Anggaran  
*Estimate*

<sup>p</sup> Permulaan  
*Preliminary*

**Jadual 80: KDNK mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, Pahang, 2018-2020 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan & peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK**

Table 80: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Pahang, 2018-2020 - Annual percentage change & percentage share to GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Perubahan peratusan tahunan <i>Annual percentage change</i>			Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK <i>Percentage share to GDP</i>		
	2018	2019 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>p</sup>	2018	2019 <sup>e</sup>	2020 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>	1.3	3.5	1.6	22.1	22.0	23.7
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	-0.6	16.2	-19.9	1.3	1.4	1.2
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>	5.8	4.7	-4.0	21.7	21.8	22.3
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>	-25.7	-28.0	-21.7	4.3	3.0	2.5
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	6.5	6.2	-8.7	50.5	51.7	50.2
<b>Utiliti, pengangkutan &amp; penyimpanan dan maklumat &amp; komunikasi</b> <i>Utility, transport &amp; storage and information &amp; communication</i>	6.6	6.5	-0.7	5.9	6.1	6.4
<b>Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan &amp; minuman dan penginapan</b> <i>Wholesale and retail trade, food &amp; beverage and accommodation</i>	7.9	7.2	-9.7	17.9	18.5	17.8
<b>Kewangan dan insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan</b> <i>Finance and insurance, real estate and business services</i>	4.6	5.9	-2.0	4.8	4.9	5.1
<b>Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain</b> <i>Other services</i>	6.7	7.2	-27.6	10.7	11.1	8.5
<b>Perkhidmatan kerajaan</b> <i>Government services</i>	4.8	3.8	4.4	11.2	11.2	12.4
<b>Tambah: Duti import</b> <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	-19.2	-53.7	36.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>KDNK pada harga pembeli</b> <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	3.1	3.8	-5.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Nota: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes:**

<sup>e</sup> Anggaran

*Estimate*

<sup>p</sup> Permulaan

*Preliminary*

**Jadual 81: Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) dan perubahan peratus mengikut kumpulan utama, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 81: Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by main groups, Pahang, 2018-2020

Kumpulan utama Main group	Nombor Indeks Index Numbers			Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change	
	2018	2019	2020	2019/2018	2020/2019
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
01 <b>Makanan &amp; Minuman Bukan Alkohol</b> <i>Food &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	130.3	131.5	133.3	0.9	1.4
02 <b>Minuman Alkohol &amp; Tembakau</b> <i>Alcoholic Beverages &amp; Tobacco</i>	172.1	175.7	176.1	2.1	0.2
03 <b>Pakaian &amp; Kasut</b> <i>Clothing &amp; Footwear</i>	96.4	95.2	94.9	-1.2	-0.3
04 <b>Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas &amp; Bahan Api Lain</b> <i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas &amp; Other Fuels</i>	115.5	117.2	113.6	1.5	-3.1
05 <b>Hiasan, Perkakasan &amp; Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah</b> <i>Furnishings, Household Equipment &amp; Routine Household Maintenance</i>	116.1	116.4	117.2	0.3	0.7
06 <b>Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	118.4	119.6	121.3	1.0	1.4
07 <b>Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport</i>	114.8	110.5	97.1	-3.7	-12.1
08 <b>Komunikasi</b> <i>Communication</i>	96.4	98.7	104.3.	2.4	5.7
09 <b>Perkhidmatan Rekreasi &amp; Kebudayaan</b> <i>Recreation Services &amp; Culture</i>	105.8	106.7	107.5	0.9	0.7
10 <b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	116.7	118.0	120.4	1.1	2
11 <b>Restoran &amp; Hotel</b> <i>Restaurants &amp; Hotels</i>	120.6	120.7	120.7	0.1	0.0
12 <b>Pelbagai Barang &amp; Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Miscellaneous Goods &amp; Services</i>	111.8	111.6	113.8	-0.2	2

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 82: Nilai eksport dan import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk, Pahang, 2018-2020**

*Table 82: Exports and imports value by exit and entry points, Pahang, 2018-2020*

(RM juta/ RM million)

Pintu keluar dan masuk <i>Exit and entrance</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Eksport <i>Exports</i>	Import <i>Imports</i>
PAHANG	2018	9,080	12,558
	2019	21,850	12,259
	2020	25,667	11,507

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

**Jadual 83: Statistik utama sektor pertanian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 83: Principal statistics of agricultural sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1,143,778</b>	<b>601,901</b>	<b>541,877</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>158,915</b>	<b>2,026,090</b>
Bentong	50	169,855	68,159	101,696	1,418	22,493	390,404
Cameron Highlands	322	678,758	382,463	296,296	7,234	102,988	1,271,124
Jerantut	46	295,165	151,280	143,885	1,726	33,434	364,562
Kuantan	239	4,882,378	964,501	3,917,877	9,763	192,765	1,630,905
Lipis	57	315,322	123,198	192,124	4,185	74,595	429,604
Pekan	50	652,231	454,401	197,831	2,868	51,106	669,975
Raub	65	169,978	58,352	111,626	1,726	30,781	308,134
Temerloh	123	501,655	267,664	233,991	3,058	66,095	847,826
Rompin	96	1,035,936	386,803	649,133	5,188	94,313	1,028,393
Maran	42	207,378	74,693	132,685	1,836	36,213	222,753
Bera	88	871,351	243,641	627,709	2,804	43,688	382,025

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 84: Statistik utama subsektor tanaman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 84: Principal statistics of crops sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>8,900,801</b>	<b>2,580,827</b>	<b>6,319,974</b>	<b>37,393</b>	<b>639,820</b>	<b>7,132,268</b>
Bentong	45	165,327	65,514	99,812	1,371	21,450	389,667
Cameron Highlands	319	677,781	382,129	295,653	7,217	102,818	1,271,055
Jerantut	32	220,138	93,294	126,844	1,612	29,542	353,769
Kuantan	136	4,545,136	723,447	3,821,689	8,386	163,338	1,498,327
Lipis	49	234,512	89,885	144,627	3,506	55,332	395,945
Pekan	27	577,148	397,528	179,620	2,288	40,351	532,426
Raub	53	146,032	47,106	98,926	1,500	23,049	301,045
Temerloh	80	365,541	165,453	200,087	2,531	47,374	825,007
Rompin	67	945,441	330,237	615,204	4,607	81,455	992,304
Maran	29	187,571	62,475	125,096	1,771	35,267	196,927
Bera	59	836,175	223,758	612,417	2,604	39,844	375,796

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 85: Statistik utama subsektor ternakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 85: Principal statistics of livestock sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>267,865</b>	<b>220,757</b>	<b>47,108</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>18,222</b>	<b>103,080</b>
Bentong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	3	977	334	643	17	170	69
Jerantut	7	2,114	1,819	295	19	165	2,703
Kuantan	43	182,172	154,389	27,783	689	12,142	74,382
Lipis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	5	3,803	3,531	271	17	246	384
Raub	4	7,581	4,309	3,272	51	838	6,614
Temerloh	16	29,892	27,036	2,856	94	1,617	5,950
Rompin	14	16,852	13,156	3,696	76	1,468	6,893
Maran	9	3,077	2,532	544	24	185	437
Bera	24	21,397	13,650	7,747	125	1,390	5,648

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 86: Statistik utama subsektor perikanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 86: Principal statistics of fisheries sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>162,097</b>	<b>106,804</b>	<b>55,293</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>26,272</b>	<b>180,070</b>
Bentong	3	3,428	2,298	1,131	30	784	367
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	29	21,013	13,320	7,693	299	4,756	15,908
Lipis <sup>a</sup>	5	553	251	302	14	59	361
Pekan	17	70,024	52,605	17,420	557	10,329	136,286
Raub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh <sup>b</sup>	9	1,207	540	667	30	297	290
Rompin	10	65,872	37,791	28,080	437	10,046	26,858
Maran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

<sup>a</sup> Termasuk Jerantut

<sup>a</sup> includes Jerantut

<sup>b</sup> Termasuk Raub dan Maran

<sup>b</sup> Includes Raub and Maran

**Jadual 87: Statistik utama subsektor perhutanan dan pembalakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 87: Principal statistics of forestry and logging sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>449,244</b>	<b>266,767</b>	<b>182,477</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>64,156</b>	<b>130,288</b>
Bentong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	5	72,746	56,093	16,653	90	3,715	7,990
Kuantan	31	134,057	73,345	60,712	389	12,529	42,289
Lipis	5	80,425	33,136	47,289	670	19,216	33,397
Pekan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	7	15,842	6,679	9,162	168	6,759	312
Temerloh	23	106,764	75,274	31,490	433	17,228	17,133
Rompin <sup>a</sup>	6	9,028	6,355	2,673	74	1,523	3,217
Maran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera <sup>b</sup>	7	30,383	15,884	14,499	110	3,185	25,951

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

<sup>a</sup> **Termasuk Pekan**

<sup>a</sup> includes Pekan

<sup>b</sup> **Termasuk Maran**

<sup>b</sup> Includes Maran

**Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Bayam Year	Bendi Lady's finger	Cekur manis Sweet shoot	Cili merah Red chili	Cili padi Hot chili	Daun bawang Spring onion
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>13,099.3</b>	<b>2,747.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>4,293.7</b>	<b>511.1</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>15,948.7</b>	<b>2,917.8</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>2,846.0</b>	<b>411.7</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>10,774.3</b>	<b>2,367.5</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>3,879.2</b>	<b>451.9</b>
Bentong	2018	7,667.8	160.6	-	298.2	50.4
	2019	11,692.8	371.6	23.0	251.3	11.3
	2020	5,786.4	167.0	-	293.5	14.2
Cameron Highlands	2018	4,164.4	-	-	1,163.4	-
	2019	3,426.0	-	-	922.4	-
	2020	4,270.8	-	-	1,164.7	-
Jerantut	2018	0.3	123.6	-	19.6	11.5
	2019	0.1	54.7	-	65.1	25.6
	2020	1.1	35.0	-	49.3	21.4
Kuantan	2018	406.8	1,137.8	60.8	1,499.5	196.0
	2019	4.5	1,315.7	192.7	710.6	153.9
	2020	45.8	873.1	149.8	811.2	202.9
Lipis	2018	36.9	0.8	11.2	28.8	13.7
	2019	21.7	-	8.3	34.0	23.5
	2020	17.3	-	22.5	37.8	26.5
Pekan	2018	131.8	29.5	-	71.3	14.1
	2019	228.7	119.5	0.7	68.1	24.5
	2020	271.1	72.5	-	102.2	12.9
Raub	2018	-	37.0	-	212.4	47.4
	2019	-	8.3	-	0.1	21.5
	2020	-	-	-	11.0	5.9
Temerloh	2018	402.3	501.9	-	694.6	48.1
	2019	371.3	310.4	-	479.0	28.1
	2020	322.8	370.8	-	916.5	48.1
Rompin	2018	-	58.2	-	39.2	36.4
	2019	-	48.7	-	23.0	4.7
	2020	-	207.3	-	138.9	21.1
Maran	2018	42.3	209.1	0.4	79.9	16.5
	2019	72.6	240.9	0.5	49.6	35.3
	2020	27.5	113.0	0.1	33.6	12.1
Bera	2018	246.7	488.7	5.4	186.8	77.0
	2019	130.9	448.0	5.2	242.7	83.3
	2020	32.1	528.8	1.6	320.7	86.7

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Daun saderi Celery	Kacang botol Four-angled bean	Kacang buncis French bean	Kacang panjang Long bean	Kailan Chinese kale	Kangkung Vater spinach
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	2,558.3	3,107.6	7,352.9	3,568.2	2,022.9	8,263.4
	2019	1,640.4	3,208.2	5,582.6	3,800.6	1,174.7	9,704.2
	2020	2,089.3	2,707.0	6,933.6	2,880.2	1,621.9	5,260.5
Bentong	2018	-	3,056.3	3,251.8	408.4	403.4	6,827.8
	2019	-	3,190.0	2,466.4	495.7	149.1	8,420.8
	2020	-	2,679.4	3,047.2	506.3	216.5	3,753.6
Cameron Highlands	2018	2,558.3	-	4,062.3	-	1,527.0	-
	2019	1,640.0	-	3,058.7	-	1,007.4	-
	2020	2,089.3	-	3,860.0	-	1,395.2	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	266.3	-	0.9
	2019	-	-	-	215.2	-	0.3
	2020	-	-	-	215.4	-	2.8
Kuantan	2018	-	36.3	32.4	1,657.3	67.4	289.8
	2019	-	7.3	26.4	1,817.6	-	143.4
	2020	-	9.5	26.4	1,199.6	-	431.3
Lipis	2018	-	1.1	-	16.0	-	38.8
	2019	-	0.3	-	24.8	-	19.0
	2020	-	0.1	-	11.9	-	17.5
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	113.0	-	65.4
	2019	-	0.3	29.4	174.4	-	252.6
	2020	-	0.6	-	130.1	-	271.6
Raub	2018	-	-	-	9.3	-	23.6
	2019	-	-	-	2.6	-	11.2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	2.0	2.1	224.8	-	683.3
	2019	-	-	1.7	59.2	-	599.5
	2020	-	1.0	-	237.8	-	686.9
Rompin	2018	-	2.1	-	216.7	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	332.7	-	-
	2020	-	9.4	-	255.0	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	4.3	180.8	1.3	40.4
	2019	-	-	-	227.2	0.1	8.0
	2020	-	-	-	90.9	0.4	6.6
Bera	2018	-	9.9	-	475.6	23.8	293.5
	2019	-	10.4	-	451.4	18.2	249.5
	2020	-	7.1	-	233.2	8.7	90.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:****Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kobis bulat Round cabbage	Kobis cina Chinese cabbage	Kucai Chinese chives	Kundur Wax gourd	Labu air Bottle gourd	Labu manis Pumpkin	(Mt)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>72,104.2</b>	<b>7,040.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1,071.9</b>	<b>1,092.7</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>70,806.2</b>	<b>4,472.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>644.5</b>	<b>3,993.3</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>71,988.3</b>	<b>5,279.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	-	<b>970.1</b>	<b>4,499.3</b>	
Bentong	2018	52.7	-	-	-	41.6	64.0	
	2019	0.5	-	-	-	-	18.4	
	2020	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Cameron Highlands	2018	72,051.1	7,040.7	-	-	-	-	
	2019	70,805.7	4,472.3	-	-	-	-	
	2020	71,948.0	5,279.2	-	-	-	-	402.0
Jerantut	2018	-	-	0.1	-	44.4	7.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	76.7	1.3	
Kuantan	2018	0.2	-	-	-	620.6	372.7	
	2019	-	-	-	-	341.6	87.8	
	2020	-	-	-	-	645.6	141.9	
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	27.0	16.3	
	2019	-	-	-	-	78.7	18.4	
	2020	-	-	-	-	24.7	19.7	
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	30.0	51.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	3,251.5	
	2020	-	-	-	-	14.2	3,611.5	
Raub	2018	-	-	-	5.0	4.0	2.5	
	2019	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	69.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	9.2	100.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	46.0	
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	18.7	88.3	
	2019	-	-	-	-	129.4	170.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	134.3	113.7	
Maran	2018	-	-	-	13.2	1.6	73.9	
	2019	-	-	-	3.0	-	22.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	3.9	15.5	
Bera	2018	0.1	-	1.1	-	284.1	348.0	
	2019	-	-	1.1	-	62.9	324.7	
	2020	-	-	0.4	-	70.7	147.7	

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Johor, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lobak merah Carrot	Lobak putih Radish	Peria Bitter gourd	Peria katak Dwarf bitter gourd	Petola segi Angled loofah	Petola ular Snake gourd	(Mt)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,504.6</b>	<b>3,067.0</b>	<b>1,770.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3,002.2</b>		<b>0.9</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>1,158.2</b>	<b>2,349.6</b>	<b>3,552.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2,945.1</b>		<b>7.5</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>1,440.3</b>	<b>2,915.7</b>	<b>4,049.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>2,535.5</b>		<b>44.1</b>
Bentong	2018	-	-	106.1	-	87.3		-
	2019	-	-	180.6	-	259.5		-
	2020	-	-	156.4	-	136.2		-
Cameron Highlands	2018	1,504.6	3,067.0	-	-	-		-
	2019	1,158.2	2,349.6	-	-	-		-
	2020	1,440.3	2,915.7	-	-	-		-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	182.5	-	110.8		-
	2019	-	-	292.8	-	114.8		-
	2020	-	-	240.1	-	115.4		-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	880.0	-	1,079.5		-
	2019	-	-	2,459.3	-	1,665.0		-
	2020	-	-	3,153.7	-	1,216.2		1.6
Lipis	2018	-	-	50.1	1.6	31.1		-
	2019	-	-	148.6	-	79.0		-
	2020	-	-	129.3	5.0	108.7		-
Pekan	2018	-	-	30.0	-	183.7		-
	2019	-	-	80.9	6.0	62.6		-
	2020	-	-	37.5	21.2	155.2		-
Raub	2018	-	-	34.7	-	-		-
	2019	-	-	0.5	-	-		-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-		-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	53.0	-	100.6		-
	2019	-	-	99.9	15.9	30.0		-
	2020	-	-	48.6	-	57.0		-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	104.3		0.9
	2019	-	-	38.6	-	14.8		7.5
	2020	-	-	166.2	37.6	87.2		42.5
Maran	2018	-	-	198.0	-	27.8		-
	2019	-	-	152.8	1.0	27.9		-
	2020	-	-	53.0	-	28.9		-
Bera	2018	-	-	236.2	-	1,277.2		-
	2019	-	-	98.2	-	691.4		-
	2020	-	-	64.4	-	630.7		-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 88: Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 88: Production of main vegetables by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Salad Lettuce	Sawi Mustard	Terung Brinjal	Timun Cucumber	Tomato	Jumlah Total
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>34,086.1</b>	<b>17,982.8</b>	<b>11,871.6</b>	<b>18,494.7</b>	<b>123,870.3</b>	<b>346,917.8</b>
	2019	<b>36,432.7</b>	<b>18,120.6</b>	<b>7,816.0</b>	<b>24,388.3</b>	<b>97,064.5</b>	<b>323,086.9</b>
	2020	<b>43,797.9</b>	<b>19,468.7</b>	<b>9,157.5</b>	<b>20,803.1</b>	<b>120,326.9</b>	<b>348,687.4</b>
Bentong	2018	2,111.0	9,264.5	417.3	1,200.3	33.7	35,503.1
	2019	1,846.4	10,691.1	503.6	1,319.7	44.6	41,946.7
	2020	2,035.9	9,147.6	481.2	1,173.5	14.7	29,649.7
Cameron Highlands	2018	31,970.4	7,921.0	7,513.0	6,141.0	122,485.8	275,503.9
	2019	34,586.3	6,609.7	4,835.9	4,465.9	95,946.9	237,116.1
	2020	41,761.5	9,050.3	6,442.0	5,976.4	119,321.1	279,523.9
Jerantut	2018	-	0.2	5.4	418.1	-	1,190.6
	2019	-	0.5	70.0	1,037.5	-	1,899.3
	2020	-	0.5	40.8	703.3	-	1,503.1
Kuantan	2018	-	351.0	1,676.7	4,555.1	-	14,919.7
	2019	-	3.6	330.9	12,469.4	-	21,729.8
	2020	-	43.7	587.6	8,816.7	-	18,356.6
Lipis	2018	-	39.4	107.4	352.5	-	772.9
	2019	-	7.6	42.6	454.5	-	961.0
	2020	-	27.6	61.0	474.6	-	984.1
Pekan	2018	-	132.1	121.2	860.0	-	1,833.2
	2019	-	408.3	204.0	659.6	-	5,571.1
	2020	-	554.5	61.7	464.6	-	5,782.5
Raub	2018	-	12.0	29.0	50.1	1,350.0	1,817.0
	2019	-	1.8	23.9	51.0	1,073.0	1,196.1
	2020	-	-	10.8	78.1	991.1	1,096.9
Temerloh	2018	-	171.8	644.0	817.6	-	4,415.0
	2019	-	303.6	599.8	741.0	-	3,748.6
	2020	-	611.7	678.6	1,089.4	-	5,114.7
Rompin	2018	-	-	18.8	510.8	-	1,094.4
	2019	-	-	14.3	430.5	-	1,214.2
	2020	-	-	22.3	409.1	-	1,644.5
Maran	2018	-	46.7	268.2	687.6	-	1,892.1
	2019	-	50.0	345.2	677.8	-	1,914.4
	2020	-	18.2	181.8	251.8	-	837.8
Bera	2018	4.7	44.1	1,070.6	2,901.5	0.8	7,976.0
	2019	-	44.5	845.9	2,081.5	-	5,789.7
	2020	0.5	14.7	589.8	1,365.8	-	4,193.6

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia*

**Nota/ Note :**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

*Refers to Metric tonnes*

**Jadual 89: Pengeluaran tanaman industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 89: Production of industrial crops by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelapa Coconut	Kopi Coffee	Tebu gula Sugar cane	Teh Tea	Nipah Nipa palm	Pinang Areca nut	Roselle
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	<b>27,059.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	-	<b>9,853.0</b>	-	<b>2.4</b>	<b>54.0</b>
	2019	<b>24,263.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	-	<b>5,424.2</b>	-	-	<b>34.3</b>
	2020	<b>26,915.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	-	<b>8,666.1</b>	-	-	<b>31.0</b>
Bentong	2018	848.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	607.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	703.3	5.7	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	9,853.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	5,424.2	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	8,666.1	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	1,013.0	-	-	-	-	<b>2.4</b>	-
	2019	973.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	754.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	5,396.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3,796.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4,410.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	177.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	111.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	122.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	1,076.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,988.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	5,031.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	3,131.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,119.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,679.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	6,716.5	26.0	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5,286.1	7.5	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	6,904.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	3,506.4	-	-	-	-	<b>54.0</b>	-
	2019	3,006.3	-	-	-	-	<b>34.3</b>	-
	2020	4,582.9	-	-	-	-	<b>31.0</b>	-
Maran	2018	4,220.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3,839.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,057.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	971.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,535.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,669.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 89: Pengeluaran tanaman industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 89: Production of industrial crops by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumbia/ Sagu Sago	Cendawan Mushroom	Lebah kelulut Kelulut bee	Lebah madu Honey bee	Jagung bijian Grain corn	Jumlah Total	(Mt)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	<b>157.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37,202.0</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	-	<b>120.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	-	<b>29,858.7</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	-	<b>305.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>35,934.5</b>	
Bentong	2018	-	39.5	0.4	-	-	888.3	
	2019	-	51.3	0.5	-	-	659.0	
	2020	-	115.6	0.6	-	-	825.2	
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	2.3	-	-	-	9,855.3	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	5,424.2	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	8,666.1	
Jerantut	2018	-	21.7	5.4	-	-	1,042.5	
	2019	-	5.4	1.0	-	-	979.6	
	2020	-	0.8	0.2	-	-	755.5	
Kuantan	2018	-	4.1	1.8	-	-	5,402.8	
	2019	-	1.0	2.5	-	-	3,800.3	
	2020	-	0.9	2.4	-	-	4,413.6	
Lipis	2018	-	1.6	0.5	1.1	-	180.7	
	2019	-	1.6	1.3	0.6	-	115.1	
	2020	-	1.9	0.8	0.6	-	125.4	
Pekan	2018	-	36.7	1.6	-	-	1,115.2	
	2019	-	18.7	1.7	-	-	3,008.8	
	2020	-	22.5	2.0	-	2.0	5,057.7	
Raub	2018	-	-	0.4	-	-	3,131.9	
	2019	-	0.1	-	-	-	2,119.5	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1,679.7	
Temerloh	2018	-	29.8	-	-	37.0	6,809.4	
	2019	-	23.6	0.1	-	-	5,317.3	
	2020	-	84.2	0.3	-	-	6,988.9	
Rompin	2018	-	1.6	0.2	-	-	3,562.1	
	2019	-	2.2	0.1	-	-	3,042.8	
	2020	-	1.9	0.3	-	-	4,616.1	
Maran	2018	-	2.3	0.9	-	-	4,223.3	
	2019	-	1.8	0.6	-	-	3,841.7	
	2020	-	3.1	0.4	-	-	1,061.1	
Bera	2018	-	17.6	1.1	-	-	990.6	
	2019	-	15.0	0.6	-	-	1,550.6	
	2020	-	74.8	0.7	-	-	1,745.2	

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bonglai	Belalai gajah	Cekur	Dukung anak	Gelenggang Halia bara Ginger	Hempedu bumi Bile of the earth	(Mt)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>0.1</b>	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	-	-	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	<b>0.42</b>	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	<b>0.1</b>	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	<b>0.04</b>	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note :**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Inai Henna	Jarum tujuh bilah	Jering	Kacip fatimah	Kaduk	Kesum	Kunyit hitam Black turmeric
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-	<b>603.0</b>	-	-	<b>403.2</b>	-
	<b>2019</b>	-	-	<b>54.9</b>	-	-	<b>95.3</b>	-
	<b>2020</b>	-	-	<b>35.0</b>	-	-	<b>96.8</b>	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	10.3	-	-	1.6	-
	2019	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	8.4	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	3.5	-	-	4.1	-
	2019	-	-	2.9	-	-	2.1	-
	2020	-	-	1.9	-	-	2.2	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	448.1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	38.7	-	-	50.1	-
	2019	-	-	6.8	-	-	28.1	-
	2020	-	-	12.7	-	-	62.8	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	79.6	-	-	338.3	-
	2019	-	-	24.2	-	-	49.2	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-
Bera	2018	-	-	14.4	-	-	7.0	-
	2019	-	-	10.6	-	-	15.6	-
	2020	-	-	8.3	-	-	29.5	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**  
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note :**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lidah buaya Aloe vera	Mas cotek	Melada pahit	Mengkudu/ Noni Great morinda	Misai kucing	Mulberi	Nilam Sapphire
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.6</b>	-	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	-	-	-	<b>2.5</b>	-	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	-	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	<b>1.6</b>	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	<b>2.5</b>	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**  
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note :**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pandan	Pecah beling	Pegaga Pennywort	Petai	Petai belalang	Pokok teh Tea tree
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>340.8</b>	-	<b>4.2</b>	<b>844.2</b>	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	<b>67.0</b>	-	<b>0.8</b>	<b>289.6</b>	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>49.1</b>	-	<b>6.8</b>	<b>155.7</b>	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	7.2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	3.4	34.9	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	4.1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
Kuantan	2018	2.8	-	-	6.0	-	-
	2019	1.6	-	-	4.2	-	-
	2020	3.5	-	-	7.5	-	-
Lipis	2018	18.0	-	-	23.9	-	-
	2019	6.2	-	-	26.4	-	-
	2020	15.4	-	-	35.1	-	-
Pekan	2018	0.3	-	-	0.6	-	-
	2019	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	219.5	-	-	540.7	-	-
	2019	5.2	-	-	121.7	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	6.4	-	-	54.9	-	-
	2019	1.0	-	-	22.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	36.3	-	-
Rompin	2018	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	6.8	-	-	68.4	-	-
	2019	6.1	-	-	36.8	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Bera	2018	84.4	-	0.8	114.9	-	-
	2019	46.7	-	0.8	67.2	-	-
	2020	29.9	-	6.8	73.4	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pudina Mint	Selasih Basil	Serai wangi Fragrant lemon grass	Sirih Betel vine	Stevia	Temu lawak
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>241.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	-	<b>0.6</b>	-	-
	<b>2019</b>	<b>247.2</b>	-	-	<b>0.5</b>	-	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>288.6</b>	-	-	<b>0.5</b>	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	241.7	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	247.2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	288.6	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	0.5	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note :**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Terung pipit Turkey berry	Tongkat ali Long jack	Ulam raja The king's salad	Lemon myrtle	Tenggek burung <i>Euodia redleyi</i>	Jumlah Total	(Mt)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	<b>2,438.8</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	<b>757.5</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	<b>634.9</b>	
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0.4	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	7.2	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	-	
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	241.7	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	247.2	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	288.6	
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	50.1	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	6.1	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	4.5	
Kuantan	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	18.3	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	15.2	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	23.5	
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	49.4	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	37.6	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	54.6	
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	1.3	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0.9	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0.3	
Raub	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	1,208.3	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	127.6	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	-	
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	150.1	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	57.9	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	111.8	
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	3.9	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	-	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	-	
Maran	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	493.0	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	116.3	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	3.4	
Bera	2018	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	222.1	
	2019	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	141.5	
	2020	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	148.3	

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

Data is not available/ applicable

**Jadual 91: Pengeluaran tanaman ladang mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 91: Production of cash crops by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jagung manis Sweet corn	Kacang tanah Groundnuts	Ubi kayu Cassava	Ubi keladi Yam	Ubi keledek Sweet potato	Tebu kuning Sugar cane
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>3,388.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2,168.5</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>978.7</b>	<b>2,271.1</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2,550.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>945.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>1,159.4</b>	<b>1,589.5</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2,775.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>879.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>896.6</b>	<b>1,830.1</b>
Bentong	2018	162.4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	30.9	-	-	-	34.5	16.0
	2020	58.9	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	964.1	-	-	-	190.7	-
	2019	956.6	-	-	-	211.8	-
	2020	1,109.7	-	-	-	211.1	-
Jerantut	2018	499.2	0.7	45.2	19.2	17.1	14.6
	2019	153.6	0.7	27.1	25.2	15.8	-
	2020	173.4	-	33.5	19.4	16.8	16.4
Kuantan	2018	473.4	-	455.5	10.8	148.2	592.3
	2019	352.0	-	220.3	10.2	123.6	557.5
	2020	301.9	-	253.6	9.6	190.3	632.2
Lipis	2018	62.9	-	26.2	12.5	8.3	13.5
	2019	54.8	-	48.3	2.8	3.6	18.7
	2020	50.1	-	58.3	10.1	3.8	18.0
Pekan	2018	98.9	-	40.0	-	-	72.4
	2019	189.6	-	13.9	-	-	92.1
	2020	228.3	-	3.1	-	-	68.7
Raub	2018	96.8	-	37.2	2.5	2.0	103.4
	2019	-	-	4.1	-	-	20.8
	2020	1.0	-	2.5	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	232.4	-	574.1	-	3.0	1,064.1
	2019	184.0	-	55.4	-	14.6	698.7
	2020	244.1	-	67.5	-	1.8	853.2
Rompin	2018	381.6	3.0	-	-	168.3	40.0
	2019	139.3	34.7	-	-	289.3	-
	2020	261.7	19.2	6.1	-	278.6	27.3
Maran	2018	50.5	-	486.8	-	-	183.0
	2019	211.2	-	155.0	-	0.6	4.7
	2020	99.5	-	78.1	-	3.3	14.1
Bera	2018	366.1	-	503.6	69.4	441.1	187.9
	2019	278.7	0.9	421.5	57.0	465.5	181.1
	2020	246.9	3.9	377.1	1.0	190.9	200.3

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**  
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 91: Pengeluaran tanaman ladang mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 91: Production of cash crops by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sengkuang Yambean	Ubi badak	Ubi kemili	Ubi kentang Potato	Jumlah Total
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>31.6</b>	-	-	-	<b>8,956.2</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>70.0</b>	-	-	-	<b>6,446.6</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>7.0</b>	-	-	-	<b>6,452.3</b>
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	162.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	81.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	58.9
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	1,154.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,168.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,320.9
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	596.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	222.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	259.4
Kuantan	2018	31.6	-	-	-	1,711.9
	2019	70.0	-	-	-	1,333.6
	2020	7.0	-	-	-	1,394.6
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	123.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	128.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	140.3
Pekan	2018	-	-	-	-	211.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	295.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	300.2
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	241.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	24.9
	2020	-	-	-	-	3.5
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	1,873.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	952.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,166.6
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	592.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	463.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	592.9
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	720.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	371.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	195.0
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	1,568.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,404.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,020.0

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note :**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asam gelugor Tamarind	Asam jawa Tamarind	Bunga kantan Pink cone ginger	Cengklik Clove	Halia Ginger	Kari Curry
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>26.5</b>	-	<b>1,132.3</b>	-	<b>10,053.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>6.7</b>	-	<b>588.3</b>	-	<b>7,695.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>5.3</b>	-	<b>364.9</b>	-	<b>8,077.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Bentong	2018	-	-	81.7	-	10,024.7	-
	2019	-	-	97.0	-	7,639.3	-
	2020	-	-	92.8	-	8,023.9	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	0.2	-	37.7	-	3.0	-
	2019	-	-	38.9	-	39.2	-
	2020	-	-	44.3	-	28.5	-
Kuantan	2018	0.5	-	41.0	-	-	-
	2019	1.3	-	3.3	-	2.1	-
	2020	1.4	-	8.5	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	9.9	-	20.1	-
	2019	-	-	5.5	-	5.2	-
	2020	-	-	5.6	-	13.9	-
Pekan	2018	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	74.8	-	2.4	-
	2020	-	-	3.1	-	10.9	-
Raub	2018	18.4	-	590.7	-	2.4	-
	2019	-	-	8.5	-	4.8	-
	2020	-	-	43.4	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	0.8	-	20.9	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	11.0	-	-	-
	2020	0.4	-	25.1	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
	2019	-	-	231.5	-	0.4	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	0.3	-	177.6	-	1.6	-
	2019	-	-	75.0	-	2.4	-
	2020	-	-	32.7	-	-	-
Bera	2018	6.2	-	170.7	-	-	1.4
	2019	5.4	-	42.9	-	-	1.2
	2020	3.4	-	109.5	-	-	7.7

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kayu manis Cinnamon	Ketumbar Coriander	Kunyit Turmeric	Lada hitam Black pepper	Lengkuas Greater galangal	Limau kasturi Calamondin lime
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	-	-	714.5	-	495.2	1,297.6
	<b>2019</b>	-	-	302.9	-	147.5	547.3
	<b>2020</b>	-	-	322.5	-	134.8	380.0
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	6.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	-	9.1	-	12.2	-
	2019	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	-	36.6	-	66.1	99.0
	2019	-	-	2.1	-	4.2	59.8
	2020	-	-	4.9	-	8.9	122.3
Lipis	2018	-	-	7.8	-	0.5	-
	2019	-	-	2.8	-	-	1.3
	2020	-	-	3.1	-	-	5.5
Pekan	2018	-	-	4.8	-	1.8	2.6
	2019	-	-	50.6	-	43.1	46.7
	2020	-	-	11.7	-	7.1	10.3
Raub	2018	-	-	132.3	-	11.3	51.8
	2019	-	-	8.8	-	7.3	4.8
	2020	-	-	2.6	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	156.1	-	6.5	925.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	303.1
	2020	-	-	88.7	-	3.5	168.0
Rompin	2018	-	-	-	-	-	12.1
	2019	-	-	12.1	-	0.4	8.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Maran	2018	-	-	86.0	-	144.7	140.5
	2019	-	-	53.1	-	43.6	44.8
	2020	-	-	20.6	-	23.6	26.6
Bera	2018	-	-	281.9	-	252.1	66.2
	2019	-	-	171.4	-	48.9	71.9
	2020	-	-	190.6	-	91.7	42.4

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**  
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Limau nipis Lime	Limau purut Kaffir lime	Pala Nutmeg	Selom	Serai Lemon grass	Jumlah Total
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>1,836.5</b>	<b>408.0</b>	-	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2,142.5</b>	<b>18,109.9</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2,281.4</b>	<b>47.9</b>	-	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,607.7</b>	<b>13,226.8</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>1,296.1</b>	<b>43.4</b>	-	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,515.4</b>	<b>12,147.3</b>
Bentong	2018	110.5	-	-	-	46.5	10,263.4
	2019	222.8	-	-	-	408.2	8,373.9
	2020	129.5	-	-	-	411.8	8,657.9
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	394.8	9.2	-	1.5	3.9	471.6
	2019	533.7	-	-	-	4.0	617.7
	2020	276.0	-	-	-	6.8	355.7
Kuantan	2018	190.9	15.2	-	0.1	398.0	847.5
	2019	846.8	1.1	-	0.1	214.8	1,135.7
	2020	419.7	1.1	-	0.2	303.8	870.7
Lipis	2018	2.5	-	-	-	28.9	69.6
	2019	8.4	3.0	-	-	19.1	45.3
	2020	8.2	-	-	-	42.3	78.7
Pekan	2018	13.4	-	-	-	73.5	98.3
	2019	79.2	13.2	-	-	91.8	401.8
	2020	22.6	2.3	-	-	63.5	131.4
Raub	2018	170.9	339.1	-	-	808.6	2,125.5
	2019	5.1	1.1	-	-	41.6	82.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	1.4	47.4
Temerloh	2018	487.9	-	-	-	154.7	1,752.3
	2019	195.9	-	-	-	0.8	510.8
	2020	72.6	-	-	-	85.3	443.5
Rompin	2018	10.8	-	-	-	10.6	35.5
	2019	35.4	13.4	-	-	82.2	383.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	29.6	34.6
Maran	2018	186.4	42.9	-	-	153.3	933.4
	2019	66.7	10.6	-	-	79.9	376.2
	2020	27.4	14.2	-	-	25.8	170.9
Bera	2018	268.2	1.6	-	-	464.5	1,512.8
	2019	287.4	5.5	-	-	665.3	1,299.9
	2020	340.3	25.8	-	-	545.3	1,356.5

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Belimbing Starfruit	Betik Papaya	Cempedak	Ciku Sapodilla	Dokong	Duku
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	376.5	6,482.5	2,589.3	130.6	1,669.7	132.8
	2019	301.6	7,580.4	1,672.4	132.4	1,459.8	256.1
	2020	467.0	7,310.0	1,336.4	123.3	371.3	161.7
Bentong	2018	-	1,736.4	914.3	-	235.5	-
	2019	-	1,698.5	656.0	-	94.7	-
	2020	-	1,985.5	575.7	-	13.1	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	3.5	36.4	-	94.3	2.0
	2019	-	43.6	13.5	1.1	325.9	-
	2020	0.4	162.5	3.9	-	21.0	-
Kuantan	2018	105.2	344.8	58.2	75.1	153.9	56.7
	2019	102.8	779.8	78.3	74.8	108.0	100.3
	2020	108.2	887.0	91.5	77.7	180.9	114.0
Lipis	2018	3.0	46.1	0.7	0.2	157.7	-
	2019	0.2	53.9	0.1	-	107.1	-
	2020	4.5	75.4	1.3	0.2	14.7	-
Pekan	2018	-	25.5	3.8	2.2	33.0	25.2
	2019	1.9	57.0	5.7	4.6	10.9	66.6
	2020	9.4	26.7	0.7	-	-	19.8
Raub	2018	104.4	2,016.2	164.3	5.9	66.7	3.6
	2019	131.2	2,257.3	253.8	3.3	103.1	40.6
	2020	217.2	2,390.2	233.4	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	162.8	1,020.7	569.9	1.5	432.4	-
	2019	65.5	1,704.6	240.8	8.3	167.2	-
	2020	127.3	994.8	233.2	10.0	128.5	-
Rompin	2018	-	3.3	115.7	-	-	-
	2019	-	310.3	69.7	-	-	4.8
	2020	-	76.4	100.3	-	12.2	27.9
Maran	2018	1.0	12.1	426.7	11.7	428.7	35.9
	2019	0.1	41.1	245.7	0.3	284.8	43.6
	2020	-	142.9	2.6	0.0	1.0	-
Bera	2018	-	1,274.0	299.2	34.0	67.5	0.1
	2019	-	634.3	108.7	40.1	258.1	0.3
	2020	-	568.5	93.8	35.3	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Pahang, 201-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Duku langsat	Durian	Jambu Batu Guava	Langsat	Limau Besar Pomelo	Limau Manis Sweet Orange
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	-	89,915.7	1,546.2	345.6	102.3	211.9
	2019	-	93,059.8	1,132.7	268.7	73.4	162.2
	2020	-	96,692.2	1,439.6	57.4	87.1	114.1
Bentong	2018	-	9,498.9	-	4.9	-	-
	2019	-	12,257.0	-	5.8	-	-
	2020	-	9,179.3	-	1.8	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	-	1,304.6	25.0	16.7	-	3.4
	2019	-	2,188.7	22.3	33.8	-	-
	2020	-	870.3	0.5	2.5	-	-
Kuantan	2018	-	624.6	303.5	0.4	6.1	29.9
	2019	-	1,325.6	188.9	2.5	14.3	4.8
	2020	-	1,971.8	493.6	2.5	18.5	5.0
Lipis	2018	-	921.8	1.3	-	-	9.4
	2019	-	962.3	1.3	1.4	-	0.9
	2020	-	994.9	1.0	1.4	-	5.5
Pekan	2018	-	417.2	6.9	0.8	-	1.9
	2019	-	344.0	17.5	8.4	-	-
	2020	-	203.0	13.2	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	70,649.5	553.2	39.7	-	40.0
	2019	-	71,120.7	478.3	6.3	-	58.1
	2020	-	78,835.2	405.8	-	-	6.4
Temerloh	2018	-	3,252.5	127.5	132.2	83.6	105.3
	2019	-	1,467.2	150.9	87.3	46.5	73.4
	2020	-	2,339.0	104.4	49.2	41.5	67.5
Rompin	2018	-	80.6	124.9	-	-	-
	2019	-	82.3	112.1	-	-	-
	2020	-	82.2	73.7	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	2,235.1	-	140.0	-	22.0
	2019	-	2,236.3	-	105.8	-	25.0
	2020	-	1,570.3	-	-	-	24.0
Bera	2018	-	930.9	403.8	10.9	12.6	-
	2019	-	1,075.6	161.5	17.4	12.6	-
	2020	-	646.2	347.4	-	27.2	5.7

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Mangga Mango	Manggis Mangosteen	Mata Naga Dragon Fruit	Nanas Pineapple	Nangka Jackfruit	Pisang Banana
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>893.9</b>	<b>3,577.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>3,687.2</b>	<b>7,748.0</b>	<b>62,421.3</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>789.9</b>	<b>2,938.9</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>4,239.0</b>	<b>7,569.9</b>	<b>48,549.3</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>906.9</b>	<b>1,815.1</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>6,696.6</b>	<b>8,399.4</b>	<b>52,536.6</b>
Bentong	2018	-	1,452.1	-	-	392.7	6,628.5
	2019	-	912.3	-	48.8	324.1	7,336.8
	2020	-	832.1	-	54.3	301.6	7,418.6
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	199.8	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	1.2	180.7	-	0.1	47.1	3,877.2
	2019	19.3	472.8	-	-	115.2	3,336.8
	2020	4.0	25.5	-	169.0	137.3	2,041.5
Kuantan	2018	202.0	142.7	-	7.7	417.3	1,068.1
	2019	141.0	144.4	0.1	132.4	467.9	545.6
	2020	172.5	180.8	0.1	336.3	601.9	519.9
Lipis	2018	1.5	87.3	-	20.2	186.5	1,458.2
	2019	-	35.0	-	63.2	247.9	1,559.3
	2020	2.3	2.4	-	323.9	362.3	1,478.9
Pekan	2018	20.1	14.5	-	1,273.4	269.2	1,004.6
	2019	38.8	66.7	-	1,219.7	488.9	1,014.6
	2020	57.7	8.4	-	1,274.7	515.4	1,093.4
Raub	2018	7.0	148.5	-	273.6	812.4	34,846.4
	2019	20.4	280.9	-	141.3	426.6	24,771.1
	2020	6.0	5.6	-	141.1	406.2	28,823.3
Temerloh	2018	409.5	1,055.7	-	316.6	3,702.1	9,210.3
	2019	318.0	652.6	-	98.0	3,947.3	6,248.9
	2020	264.4	700.8	25.0	703.6	4,353.3	9,518.7
Rompin	2018	5.5	-	-	1,769.1	97.2	86.8
	2019	-	-	-	2,152.1	93.0	104.4
	2020	-	59.6	-	3,633.7	314.0	162.1
Maran	2018	45.4	194.6	-	17.0	439.9	1,921.5
	2019	27.5	216.3	-	181.6	455.1	2,238.8
	2020	6.2	-	-	44.1	312.7	510.2
Bera	2018	201.6	301.8	106.8	9.4	1,383.6	2,319.7
	2019	224.8	157.9	111.2	2.2	1,003.9	1,392.9
	2020	393.9	-	91.1	16.0	1,094.7	970.0

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pulasan	Rambutan	Salak	Tembikai Watermelon	Jumlah Total
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	9.5	6,050.5	319.0	17,182.2	205,499.2
	2019	3.2	4,477.1	265.5	22,212.1	197,255.7
	2020	2.0	3,252.5	203.7	17,247.2	199,336.1
Bentong	2018	4.0	1,190.7	-	27.0	22,094.3
	2019	-	827.0	-	34.0	24,195.1
	2020	-	921.7	-	-	21,283.7
Cameron Highlands	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	199.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	2018	0.2	382.2	23.8	-	5,998.3
	2019	0.6	355.6	72.5	2.0	7,003.8
	2020	-	12.6	39.9	5.7	3,496.6
Kuantan	2018	2.2	286.7	39.9	827.4	4,752.6
	2019	1.8	414.1	44.4	819.7	5,491.6
	2020	2.0	436.8	54.0	249.0	6,504.0
Lipis	2018	-	371.2	73.7	2.5	3,341.3
	2019	-	368.6	41.2	24.9	3,467.4
	2020	-	68.6	18.9	3.0	3,359.1
Pekan	2018	2.1	176.5	-	1,145.0	4,421.9
	2019	0.8	168.1	-	2,615.0	6,129.2
	2020	-	59.9	-	4,739.5	8,021.9
Raub	2018	1.1	654.1	13.2	411.2	110,811.0
	2019	-	82.3	24.7	-	100,199.8
	2020	-	1.8	1.5	-	111,473.7
Temerloh	2018	-	1,696.1	93.6	8,727.0	31,099.4
	2019	-	1,051.6	39.2	6,797.6	23,164.8
	2020	-	1,146.7	62.0	240.0	21,109.8
Rompin	2018	-	122.9	-	5,276.9	7,682.9
	2019	-	48.1	-	8,371.8	11,348.6
	2020	-	266.0	-	11,893.9	16,701.8
Maran	2018	-	481.4	53.7	765.3	7,232.1
	2019	-	746.6	40.5	403.2	7,292.0
	2020	-	37.4	24.7	116.0	2,792.3
Bera	2018	-	688.5	21.0	-	8,065.4
	2019	-	415.1	2.9	3,144.0	8,763.5
	2020	-	301.1	2.6	-	4,593.3

**Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

**Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik**

Refers to Metric tonnes

**Jadual 94: Pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 94: Freshwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Bekas lombong Ex-mining pools	Sangkar Cages	Tangki simen Cement tanks	Tangki kanvas Canvas tanks	Kandang ikan Pen culture	Estet ikan Fish estate
<b>PAHANG</b>	2018	8,153.7	2,422.7	-	5,624.0	60.1	11.4	-	35.4
	2019	8,971.5	2,279.4	-	6,601.5	57.9	7.6	-	25.2
	2020	10,966.7	2,267.3	-	8,451.4	165.4	54.4	-	28.3
Bentong	2018	417.1	391.1	-	20.9	5.2	-	-	-
	2019	261.4	204.8	-	54.7	1.8	-	-	-
	2020	326.7	294.3	-	30.8	1.7	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	2018	1,453.9	249.3	-	1,200.8	3.8	-	-	-
	2019	1,984.6	185.6	-	1,798.3	0.8	-	-	-
	2020	1,915.1	96.2	-	1,817.7	1.2	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	92.8	49.0	-	5.8	38.0	-	-	-
	2019	59.8	15.2	-	4.6	40.0	-	-	-
	2020	91.2	23.2	-	10.0	58.0	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	236.2	36.4	-	197.2	-	2.6	-	-
	2019	289.3	31.2	-	255.1	-	3.0	-	-
	2020	349.6	34.8	-	312.0	-	2.8	-	-
Pekan	2018	3,106.8	168.2	-	2,931.8	6.8	-	-	-
	2019	2,921.4	104.1	-	2,809.2	8.0	-	-	-
	2020	3,680.0	126.6	-	3,553.4	-	-	-	-
Raub	2018	995.0	979.1	-	15.9	-	-	-	-
	2019	968.7	955.4	-	13.3	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,197.5	1,163.0	-	34.5	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	1,088.9	142.8	-	902.0	3.2	5.5	-	35.4
	2019	1,263.2	65.1	-	1,169.2	3.1	0.7	-	25.2
	2020	2,288.3	54.8	-	2,123.1	82.1	-	-	28.3
Rompin	2018	68.8	65.3	-	3.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	80.8	76.3	-	4.5	-	-	-	-
	2020	71.3	65.4	-	5.9	-	-	-	-
Maran	2018	300.0	43.1	-	253.6	-	3.3	-	-
	2019	408.4	62.5	-	342.0	-	3.9	-	-
	2020	413.3	49.6	-	342.6	19.0	2.3	-	-
Bera	2018	394.3	298.5	-	92.7	3.1	-	-	-
	2019	734.0	579.2	-	150.6	4.2	-	-	-
	2020	633.6	359.5	-	221.3	3.4	49.4	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

**Jadual 95: Pengeluaran akuakultur air payau mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 95: Brackishwater Aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Sangkar Cages	Tangki air payau Brackishwater tanks	Kandang air payau Brackishwater pen culture	Sistem kerang- kerangan Shellfish system	Rumpai Laut Sea weeds
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>4,415.3</b>	<b>4,393.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	-	-	<b>4.0</b>	-
	<b>2019</b>	<b>5,030.6</b>	<b>4,990.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	-	<b>0.5</b>	-
	<b>2020</b>	<b>4,243.1</b>	<b>4,196.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	-	-	-
Bentong	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	2018	49.7	44.1	5.6	-	-	-	-
	2019	75.3	69.3	6.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	128.6	118.4	10.2	-	-	-	-
Lipis	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	2018	4,358.6	4,349.2	9.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	4,922.9	4,915.1	7.8	-	-	-	-
	2020	4,080.5	4,061.2	5.5	13.8	-	-	-
Raub	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	2018	7.0	-	2.9	-	-	4.0	-
	2019	32.3	6.5	5.5	19.9	-	0.5	-
	2020	34.0	17.2	6.5	10.3	-	-	-
Maran	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia**

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

**Jadual 96: Statistik utama sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 96: Principal statistics of mining and quarrying sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishment	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3,411,415</b>	<b>2,076,435</b>	<b>1,334,980</b>	<b>10,915</b>	<b>360,998</b>	<b>1,059,040</b>
Bentong	4	34,067	20,232	13,835	113	4,572	10,203
Cameron Highlands	3	2,794	1,681	1,112	14	387	204
Jerantut	5	48,076	31,973	16,103	174	4,883	63,476
Kuantan	90	1,842,096	1,207,298	634,798	6,415	206,808	436,564
Lipis	15	1,362,200	749,950	612,250	3,480	122,569	491,470
Pekan <sup>a</sup>	3	3,723	2,167	1,556	20	495	3,627
Raub	10	22,330	12,724	9,606	126	3,334	7,472
Temerloh	9	63,148	30,372	32,776	369	11,946	26,494
Rompin	6	17,575	11,837	5,737	92	1,988	14,612
Maran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	5	15,406	8,199	7,206	112	4,016	4,919

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Termasuk Maran  
 Includes Maran

**Jadual 97: Statistik utama sektor pembuatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 97: Principal statistics of manufacturing sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>42,936,685</b>	<b>34,854,004</b>	<b>8,082,681</b>	<b>1,354,454</b>	<b>44,489</b>	<b>12,287,319</b>
Bentong	128	3,145,608	2,557,346	588,262	133,397	4,825	660,977
Cameron Highlands	29	99,615	68,279	31,336	5,995	329	22,034
Jerantut	92	1,334,508	1,126,035	208,473	36,177	1,668	130,292
Kuantan	780	23,767,178	18,623,112	5,144,066	756,918	19,538	9,271,760
Lipis	72	879,675	731,713	147,962	42,101	1,837	475,424
Pekan	97	4,367,443	3,547,761	819,682	122,145	4,488	625,806
Raub	101	273,308	224,940	48,368	20,236	1,016	36,547
Temerloh	220	2,159,776	1,728,916	430,860	140,113	6,221	544,204
Rompin	97	2,035,791	1,851,469	184,322	45,092	1,936	235,567
Maran	112	3,962,840	3,549,936	412,904	37,282	1,850	153,840
Bera	56	910,942	844,497	66,446	15,000	781	130,868

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 98: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 98: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by administrative district, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>7,572</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,939</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>3,745</b>	
Bentong	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	581	576	5	34
	2020	95	61		
Cameron Highlands	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Jerantut	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	62	62		
Kuantan	2018	7,976	423	7,553	
	2019	3,803	199	3,604	
	2020	4,543	854	3,689	
Lipis	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Pekan	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	137	95	42	
	2020	32	20	12	
Raub	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Temerloh	2018	33	31	1	
	2019	390	103	287	
	2020	26	16	10	
Rompin	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	4	4	n.a	
	2020	23	23	n.a	
Maran	2018	20	2	18	
	2019	20	19	0	
	2020	5	5	-	
Bera	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	10	10	0	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	

**Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia**  
 Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**

*The added total may differs due to rounding*

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 99: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut industri, Pahang, 2018-2020**

Table 99: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by industry, Pahang, 2018-2020

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
<b>JUMLAH</b>	2018	<b>8,028,422</b>	<b>456,484</b>	<b>7,571,938</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	2019	<b>4,943,025</b>	<b>452,311</b>	<b>4,490,714</b>	
	2020	<b>4,784,505</b>	<b>1,034,640</b>	<b>3,749,865</b>	
<b>Pembuatan Makanan</b>	2018	-	-	-	
<i>Food Manufacturing</i>	2019	78,550	29,003	49,547	
	2020	121,398	120,944	454	
<b>Minuman dan Tembakau</b>	2018	-	-	-	
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	59,780	15,318	44,462	
<b>Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil</b>	2018	962	962	-	
<i>Textiles and Textile Products</i>	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
<b>Kulit dan Produk Kulit</b>	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	
<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
<b>Kayu dan Produk Kayu</b>	2018	24,220	6,598	17,622	
<i>Wood and Wood Products</i>	2019	326,783	103,515	223,268	
	2020	52,205	47,705	4,500	
<b>Perabot dan Peralatan</b>	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	
<i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
<b>Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan</b>	2018	-	-	-	
<i>Paper, Printing and Publishing</i>	2019	3,911,935	76,903	3,835,032	
	2020	40,290	28,544	11,746	
<b>Kimia dan Produk Kimia</b>	2018	-	-	-	
<i>Chemical and Chemical Products</i>	2019	91,850	650	91,200	
	2020	2,666,918	84,054	2,582,864	
<b>Produk Petroleum (termasuk Petrokimia)</b>	2018	5,574,931	181,107	5,393,824	
<i>Petroleum Products (including Petrochemicals)</i>	2019	108,460	-	108,460	
	2020	1,634,061	654,726	979,335	
<b>Produk Getah</b>	2018	2,159,323	-	2,159,323	
<i>Rubber Products</i>	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**

*The added total may differs due to rounding*

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 99: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut industri, Pahang, 2018-2020 (samb.)**

Table 99: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by industry, Pahang, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
<b>Produk Plastik</b> <i>Plastic Products</i>	2018	61	-	61	
	2019	78,907	73,799	5,108	
	2020	-	-	-	
<b>Produk Mineral dan Bukan Logam</b> <i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	2018	92,000	92,000	-	
	2019	109,289	84,826	24,463	
	2020	23,400	-	23,400	
<b>Produk Logam Asas</b> <i>Basic Metal Products</i>	2018	145,000	145,000	-	
	2019	188,000	72,000	116,000	
	2020	-	-	-	
<b>Produk Logam Fabrik</b> <i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>	2018	31,925	30,817	1,108	
	2019	971	971	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
<b>Jentera dan Peralatan</b> <i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
<b>Produk Elektrikal dan Elektronik</b> <i>Electronics and Electrical Products</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	5,048	-	5,048	
	2020	13,559	13,250	309	
<b>Peralatan Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport Equipment</i>	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	43,232	10,644	32,588	
	2020	172,894	70,099	102,795	
<b>Peralatan Saintifik dan Mengukur</b> <i>Scientific and Measuring Equipment</i>	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
<b>Gas Asli</b> <i>Natural Gas</i>	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	
<b>Pelbagai</b> <i>Miscellaneous</i>	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	

**Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia**  
Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

**Nota/ Notes:**

**Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**

*The added total may differs due to rounding*

**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

*Data is not available/ applicable*

**Jadual 100: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan oleh penyertaan asing mengikut negara, Pahang, 2018-2020**

*Table 100: Investment value of manufacturing projects approved by foreign participation by country, Pahang, 2018-2020*

Negara Country	2018	2019	2020	(RM'000)
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>7,571,938</b>	<b>4,490,714</b>	<b>3,715,617</b>	
<i>Netherlands</i>	-	18,400	-	
<i>Hong Kong</i>	-	300,422	3	
<i>Indonesia</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Japan</i>	228,407	323,253	11,020	
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	17,622	-	4,500	
<i>Singapore</i>	-	64,163	2,628,117	
<i>Taiwan</i>	-	-	10,654	
<i>United Kingdom</i>	-	5,048	-	
<i>United States</i>	-	50,000	102,638	
<i>Germany</i>	-	-	923,798	
<i>China</i>	7,307,217	3,147,110	33,453	
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-	1,248	-	
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>	-	552,200	-	
<b>Lain-lain Others</b>	<b>18,692</b>	<b>28,869</b>	<b>1,434</b>	

**Nota/ Note :**

**Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran**

*The added total may differs due to rounding*

**Jadual 101: Bilangan usahawan Satu Daerah Satu Industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan bidang kraf, Pahang, 2018-2020**  
 Table 101: Number of Satu Daerah Satu Industri entrepreneurs by administrative district and craft fields, Pahang, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Aneka Variety	Aneka kraf Craft various	Hasil rimba Jungle products	Hasil tanah Crops	Logam Metals	Tekstil Textiles
Pahang	2018	43	n.a	n.a	19	1	5	18
	2019	43	n.a	n.a	19	1	5	18
	2020	43	n.a	n.a	19	1	5	18
Bentong	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cameron Highlands	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	2018	1	n.a	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	n.a
	2019	1	n.a	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	n.a
	2020	1	n.a	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	2018	16	n.a	n.a	7	n.a	4	5
	2019	16	n.a	n.a	7	n.a	4	5
	2020	16	n.a	n.a	7	n.a	4	5
Lipis	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	2018	14	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	1	12
	2019	14	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	1	12
	2020	14	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	1	12
Raub	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	2018	8	n.a	n.a	8	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	8	n.a	n.a	8	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	8	n.a	n.a	8	n.a	n.a	n.a
Rompin	2018	4	n.a	n.a	3	n.a	n.a	1
	2019	4	n.a	n.a	3	n.a	n.a	1
	2020	4	n.a	n.a	3	n.a	n.a	1
Maran	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia  
 Source: Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation

**Nota/ Note:**

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

**Jadual 102: Statistik utama sektor pembinaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 102: Principal statistics of construction sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>7,836,115</b>	<b>5,098,102</b>	<b>2,738,013</b>	<b>59,471</b>	<b>1,593,161</b>	<b>1,190,565</b>
Bentong	166	1,169,359	820,678	348,681	7,587	198,294	68,480
Cameron Highlands	45	282,484	177,792	104,691	2,092	61,423	37,226
Jerantut	123	302,878	187,808	115,070	2,412	69,048	46,151
Kuantan	1,035	3,351,750	2,107,624	1,244,126	26,886	747,767	505,845
Lipis	87	94,519	60,095	34,425	985	19,243	13,944
Pekan	168	653,650	401,477	252,173	4,607	120,869	316,912
Raub	107	290,114	197,099	93,016	2,406	60,297	20,641
Temerloh	212	335,207	223,848	111,358	2,854	63,457	43,769
Rompin	152	634,394	440,558	193,836	4,178	109,617	92,669
Maran	118	323,680	206,139	117,541	2,651	65,226	7,580
Bera	92	398,079	274,985	123,095	2,813	77,921	37,348

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 103: Statistik utama sektor perkhidmatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 103: Principal statistics of services sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>32,672</b>	<b>20,439,051</b>	<b>9,721,282</b>	<b>10,717,769</b>	<b>145,971</b>	<b>2,463,319</b>	<b>8,493,271</b>
Bentong	2,659	7,731,612	4,442,206	3,289,406	17,534	349,127	1,919,270
Cameron Highlands	1,485	450,095	194,603	255,492	6,059	81,641	277,356
Jerantut	1,812	395,394	170,605	224,788	6,188	79,518	183,581
Kuantan	11,558	7,923,682	3,251,814	4,671,868	63,285	1,288,895	4,444,717
Lipis	1,606	358,784	172,139	186,645	5,334	58,867	227,917
Pekan	1,667	338,782	143,910	194,873	5,701	64,300	210,768
Raub	2,250	536,083	220,474	315,609	7,505	98,252	189,541
Temerloh	4,214	1,416,791	585,342	831,449	16,651	254,299	490,359
Rompin	1,881	427,878	195,075	232,804	6,711	68,919	211,775
Maran	1,804	298,798	127,775	171,023	5,419	49,290	158,674
Bera	1,736	561,152	217,341	343,811	5,584	70,211	179,314

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 104: Statistik utama industri bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 104: Principal statistics of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>114,461</b>	<b>35,005</b>	<b>79,456</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>12,295</b>	<b>135,332</b>
Bentong <sup>a</sup>	4	74,888	15,227	59,661	187	4,931	38,294
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	11	39,573	19,778	19,795	283	7,364	97,039
Lipis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Termasuk Temerloh  
 Includes Temerloh

**Jadual 105: Statistik utama industri bekalan air, pembetungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 105: Principal statistics of water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>230,898</b>	<b>151,114</b>	<b>79,784</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>69,890</b>	<b>29,032</b>
Bentong <sup>a</sup>	3	11,471	8,547	2,924	72	1,256	1,876
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	14	219,427	142,566	76,860	1,838	68,635	27,156
Lipis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

<sup>a</sup>Termasuk Temerloh  
 Includes Temerloh

**Jadual 106: Statistik utama industri perdagangan borong & runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 106: Principal statistics of wholesale & retail trade industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>18,943</b>	<b>7,541,663</b>	<b>2,540,469</b>	<b>5,001,194</b>	<b>67,416</b>	<b>1,403,843</b>	<b>2,987,506</b>
Bentong	1,369	366,515	148,877	217,638	4,950	102,282	143,959
Cameron Highlands	943	320,207	100,670	219,537	3,680	66,602	78,563
Jerantut	1,105	255,546	102,337	153,209	3,548	53,689	112,880
Kuantan	7,198	3,310,287	1,213,463	2,096,825	27,883	686,787	1,668,375
Lipis	780	212,285	103,691	108,594	2,220	29,866	64,560
Pekan	897	229,312	84,269	145,044	2,261	32,062	83,332
Raub	1,098	312,527	116,647	195,880	3,229	56,946	70,168
Temerloh	2,532	919,933	304,902	615,031	9,544	200,477	388,479
Rompin	895	753,597	145,913	607,684	3,219	56,049	92,656
Maran	1,025	198,361	86,125	112,236	3,184	43,692	97,279
Bera	1,101	663,093	133,576	529,517	3,698	75,390	187,256

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 107: Statistik utama sektor perdagangan borong dan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018**  
 Table 107: Principal statistics of wholesale and retail trade sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>18,943</b>	<b>7,541,663</b>	<b>2,540,469</b>	<b>5,001,194</b>	<b>67,416</b>	<b>1,403,843</b>	<b>2,987,506</b>
Bentong	1,369	366,515	148,877	217,638	4,950	102,282	143,959
Cameron Highlands	943	320,207	100,670	219,537	3,680	66,602	78,563
Jerantut	1,105	255,546	102,337	153,209	3,548	53,689	112,880
Kuantan	7,198	3,310,287	1,213,463	2,096,825	27,883	686,787	1,668,375
Lipis	780	212,285	103,691	108,594	2,220	29,866	64,560
Pekan	897	229,312	84,269	145,044	2,261	32,062	83,332
Raub	1,098	312,527	116,647	195,880	3,229	56,946	70,168
Temerloh	2,532	919,933	304,902	615,031	9,544	200,477	388,479
Rompin	895	753,597	145,913	607,684	3,219	56,049	92,656
Maran	1,025	198,361	86,125	112,236	3,184	43,692	97,279
Bera	1,101	663,093	133,576	529,517	3,698	75,390	187,256

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 108: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan borong mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018**

Table 108: Principal statistics of wholesale trade sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,972,205</b>	<b>948,163</b>	<b>2,024,042</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>324,728</b>	<b>590,272</b>
Bentong	126	99,375	34,730	64,645	679	14,093	21,599
Cameron Highlands	287	210,398	62,558	147,841	1,774	36,305	33,266
Jerantut	132	73,114	22,638	50,475	584	8,132	9,736
Kuantan	928	1,608,080	514,502	1,093,578	5,785	172,589	355,715
Lipis	90	39,867	14,002	25,865	440	5,531	6,863
Pekan	63	63,863	26,285	37,578	183	3,468	10,981
Raub	158	127,922	45,155	82,768	671	13,238	20,183
Temerloh	385	429,729	120,268	309,460	1,870	44,628	76,934
Rompin	59	81,580	30,635	50,944	367	8,034	13,129
Maran	63	39,664	16,805	22,859	279	2,751	3,744
Bera	154	198,614	60,585	138,029	643	15,960	38,121

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 109: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018**

Table 109: Principal statistics of retail trade sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>13,209</b>	<b>3,335,750</b>	<b>1,157,940</b>	<b>2,177,810</b>	<b>41,214</b>	<b>789,188</b>	<b>1,988,119</b>
Bentong	925	183,806	68,006	115,799	3,217	60,857	97,848
Cameron Highlands	579	94,037	26,655	67,382	1,615	25,344	42,536
Jerantut	783	137,219	58,780	78,438	2,147	30,474	88,101
Kuantan	4,988	1,279,789	512,386	767,402	16,259	371,122	1,089,510
Lipis	542	141,900	71,568	70,332	1,397	18,036	51,362
Pekan	732	147,911	49,177	98,734	1,856	25,062	68,406
Raub	757	139,866	49,133	90,733	1,915	31,577	37,684
Temerloh	1,656	340,138	125,991	214,147	5,334	102,905	227,312
Rompin	698	631,339	95,528	535,811	2,513	40,814	68,904
Maran	795	113,739	49,518	64,221	2,494	34,724	87,500
Bera	754	126,006	51,195	74,810	2,467	48,274	128,955

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 110: Statistik utama subsektor kenderaan bermotor mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2018**

Table 110: Principal statistics of motor vehicles sub-sector by administrative district, Pahang, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>1,233,708</b>	<b>434,367</b>	<b>799,341</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>289,927</b>	<b>409,116</b>
Bentong	318	83,334	46,140	37,194	1,054	27,333	24,511
Cameron Highlands	77	15,771	11,457	4,314	291	4,953	2,762
Jerantut	190	45,213	20,918	24,295	817	15,084	15,043
Kuantan	1,282	422,419	186,574	235,845	5,839	143,076	223,151
Lipis	148	30,518	18,121	12,397	383	6,300	6,334
Pekan	102	17,538	8,806	8,732	222	3,533	3,945
Raub	183	44,739	22,358	22,380	643	12,132	12,302
Temerloh	491	150,066	58,642	91,424	2,340	52,944	84,233
Rompin	138	40,678	19,750	20,929	339	7,201	10,622
Maran	167	44,958	19,802	25,156	411	6,217	6,035
Bera	193	338,473	21,796	316,677	588	11,156	20,179

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 111: Statistik utama industri pengangkutan & penyimpanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 111: Principal statistics of transportation & storage industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,505,725</b>	<b>771,395</b>	<b>734,330</b>	<b>7,748</b>	<b>192,642</b>	<b>809,994</b>
Bentong	150	114,541	63,148	51,393	647	14,342	44,953
Cameron Highlands	91	20,472	10,829	9,644	211	3,842	8,563
Jerantut	59	13,453	6,508	6,945	199	3,009	12,994
Kuantan	705	1,140,939	578,804	562,135	4,330	128,292	627,992
Lipis	37	9,859	4,096	5,763	159	2,852	2,718
Pekan	67	20,701	13,082	7,619	257	3,689	6,550
Raub	93	38,011	19,599	18,411	348	7,286	26,657
Temerloh	205	45,823	22,554	23,269	572	10,320	16,495
Rompin	79	9,094	3,842	5,252	181	1,948	3,002
Maran	108	24,750	13,761	10,990	364	5,225	17,157
Bera	78	68,082	35,172	32,910	480	11,838	42,912

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 112: Statistik utama industri penginapan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 112: Principal statistics of accommodation industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>1,302,381</b>	<b>611,256</b>	<b>691,124</b>	<b>13,469</b>	<b>316,697</b>	<b>2,726,472</b>
Bentong	28	718,648	324,333	394,315	6,609	178,313	1,367,474
Cameron Highlands	52	99,610	43,285	56,325	1,193	23,389	156,746
Jerantut	18	18,363	11,232	7,131	421	7,175	28,262
Kuantan	131	287,114	137,612	149,502	3,368	71,441	840,330
Lipis	9	99,671	59,548	40,123	598	15,865	148,427
Pekan	11	14,247	6,389	7,857	176	3,263	49,430
Raub	19	14,350	6,239	8,111	236	4,180	38,061
Temerloh	20	8,813	3,548	5,265	176	2,402	16,769
Rompin	51	39,497	18,297	21,200	641	10,000	76,807
Maran	9	1,520	622	898	36	492	3,622
Bera	4	548	152	396	15	178	543

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 113: Statistik utama industri makanan & minuman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 113: Principal statistics of food & beverage industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>1,302,381</b>	<b>611,256</b>	<b>691,124</b>	<b>13,469</b>	<b>316,697</b>	<b>2,726,472</b>
Bentong	52	99,610	43,285	56,325	1,193	23,389	156,746
Cameron Highlands	52	99,610	43,285	56,325	1,193	23,389	156,746
Jerantut	18	18,363	11,232	7,131	421	7,175	28,262
Kuantan	131	287,114	137,612	149,502	3,368	71,441	840,330
Lipis	9	99,671	59,548	40,123	598	15,865	148,427
Pekan	11	14,247	6,389	7,857	176	3,263	49,430
Raub	19	14,350	6,239	8,111	236	4,180	38,061
Temerloh	20	8,813	3,548	5,265	176	2,402	16,769
Rompin	51	39,497	18,297	21,200	641	10,000	76,807
Maran	9	1,520	622	898	36	492	3,622
Bera	4	548	152	396	15	178	543

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 114: Statistik utama industri maklumat & komunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 114: Principal statistics of information & communication industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>110,167</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>73,767</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>302,338</b>
Bentong <sup>a</sup>	6	8,115	4,091	4,023	51	1,009	4,710
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerantut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuantan	21	102,053	32,309	69,744	192	5,932	297,628
Lipis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temerloh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rompin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Nota/ Note:**

<sup>a</sup> Termasuk Bera dan Temerloh  
Includes Bera and Temerloh

**Jadual 115: Statistik utama industri kewangan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 115: Principal statistics of finance industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar	Nilai input perantaraan	Nilai ditambah	Bilangan pekerja	Gaji & upah yang dibayar	Nilai harta tetap
		Value of gross output	Value of intermediate input	Value added	Number of persons engaged	Salaries & wages paid	Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,102,866</b>	<b>313,995</b>	<b>788,871</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>174,035</b>	<b>294,449</b>
Bentong	19	65,353	16,778	48,576	202	13,368	12,269
Cameron Highlands	8	18,022	4,114	13,908	54	3,323	2,490
Jerantut	10	47,472	11,603	35,869	149	7,384	8,432
Kuantan	73	669,895	204,168	465,727	1,728	96,985	210,372
Lipis	6	23,973	6,007	17,966	78	4,423	3,283
Pekan	4	21,056	6,188	14,868	70	4,508	4,508
Raub	14	63,923	15,449	48,473	166	10,805	9,718
Temerloh	35	119,080	29,967	89,113	379	20,886	32,992
Rompin	6	13,014	3,814	9,199	55	2,725	2,151
Maran	5	26,777	6,980	19,797	80	4,864	4,554
Bera	6	34,302	8,928	25,374	94	4,764	3,680

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 116: Statistik utama industri harta tanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 116: Principal statistics of real estate industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
						(RM'000)	
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>103,853</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>68,953</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>32,865</b>	<b>184,115</b>
Bentong	18	2,036	455	1,581	56	1,276	3,492
Cameron Highlands	8	2,349	459	1,890	14	408	15,579
Jerantut	20	3,634	2,155	1,479	78	2,063	4,548
Kuantan	174	54,885	17,450	37,435	631	18,727	112,999
Lipis	5	381	193	188	9	407	277
Pekan	8	440	214	226	16	309	221
Raub	10	578	202	376	22	469	838
Temerloh	65	15,846	3,534	12,313	191	5,130	27,627
Rompin	18	1,185	470	716	32	983	859
Maran	21	808	402	406	45	1,048	844
Bera	24	21,710	9,366	12,345	109	2,045	16,833

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 117: Statistik utama industri profesional, saintifik & teknikal mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 117: Principal statistics of professional, scientific & technical industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>263,281</b>	<b>84,254</b>	<b>179,027</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>82,857</b>	<b>71,853</b>
Bentong	18	10,040	2,133	7,907	110	1,789	877
Cameron Highlands	3	627	158	469	14	170	32
Jerantut	14	5,123	1,283	3,841	70	1,364	1,396
Kuantan	321	191,506	62,747	128,759	2,742	63,015	57,782
Lipis	3	499	149	349	14	114	90
Pekan	14	2,372	893	1,479	60	816	600
Raub	11	3,710	716	2,994	77	1,889	288
Temerloh	85	44,013	14,203	29,810	547	12,192	9,156
Rompin	11	1,577	635	942	40	368	489
Maran	7	903	337	566	28	286	391
Bera	8	2,911	998	1,912	52	855	752

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 118: Statistik utama industri pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 118: Principal statistics of administrative & support industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>224,668</b>	<b>98,743</b>	<b>125,926</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>58,561</b>	<b>106,780</b>
Bentong	23	7,878	3,633	4,245	124	1,713	1,947
Cameron Highlands	16	6,267	3,583	2,684	88	1,400	1,306
Jerantut	22	9,752	5,489	4,263	120	1,706	7,087
Kuantan	235	165,326	71,556	93,770	2,682	44,945	86,329
Lipis	8	1,771	796	975	43	364	996
Pekan	16	3,375	1,202	2,173	104	1,201	1,247
Raub	19	7,942	3,815	4,127	76	854	1,306
Temerloh	40	12,973	4,993	7,980	237	3,552	4,963
Rompin	13	2,487	1,239	1,249	56	580	548
Maran	15	4,260	956	3,304	191	1,758	432
Bera	11	2,638	1,481	1,157	40	488	620

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 119: Statistik utama industri pendidikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**

Table 119: Principal statistics of education industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>248,963</b>	<b>102,949</b>	<b>146,014</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>90,027</b>	<b>212,504</b>
Bentong	28	12,779	4,835	7,944	229	4,887	13,209
Cameron Highlands	12	7,642	2,194	5,448	120	2,092	8,652
Jerantut	9	26,445	12,893	13,552	230	8,087	2,104
Kuantan	169	153,269	62,782	90,486	2,113	57,208	156,730
Lipis	4	425	160	265	18	164	10
Pekan	11	27,682	12,217	15,465	222	9,518	14,425
Raub	16	5,599	2,020	3,580	95	1,817	7,152
Temerloh	38	6,080	1,985	4,095	271	3,119	2,885
Rompin	7	5,143	2,390	2,753	79	1,643	4,182
Maran	5	1,874	769	1,105	56	812	2,531
Bera	15	2,023	703	1,320	76	680	622

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 120: Statistik utama industri kesihatan & kerja sosial mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 120: Principal statistics of health & social work industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>384,386</b>	<b>216,895</b>	<b>167,491</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>75,956</b>	<b>246,881</b>
Bentong	27	8,710	5,032	3,678	114	1,839	2,501
Cameron Highlands	9	3,503	2,059	1,444	37	666	440
Jerantut	20	2,936	1,527	1,410	63	744	1,176
Kuantan	223	308,965	179,436	129,529	2,171	60,722	218,068
Lipis	7	2,721	1,096	1,625	38	835	124
Pekan	16	9,754	4,586	5,167	109	2,640	4,760
Raub	18	7,911	4,506	3,405	70	1,294	1,904
Temerloh	66	29,307	12,242	17,064	303	4,918	14,676
Rompin	12	3,537	2,316	1,220	47	617	603
Maran	12	3,569	1,914	1,655	58	879	973
Bera	14	3,473	2,180	1,293	56	802	1,655

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 121: Statistik utama industri kesenian, hiburan & rekreatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 121: Principal statistics of arts, entertainment & recreation industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>6,126,324</b>	<b>3,727,794</b>	<b>2,398,530</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>50,263</b>	<b>352,528</b>
Bentong	21	6,067,429	3,703,567	2,363,862	964	33,777	279,625
Cameron Highlands	18	10,285	3,380	6,905	81	1,137	1,463
Jerantut	14	1,248	367	881	46	276	210
Kuantan	115	31,949	14,894	17,055	792	11,055	58,255
Lipis	13	1,652	465	1,187	51	548	233
Pekan	10	1,343	602	741	35	420	2,705
Raub	9	1,093	303	790	29	307	464
Temerloh	42	7,009	2,504	4,505	170	1,779	1,294
Rompin	14	1,862	770	1,092	52	480	7,558
Maran	10	906	304	602	28	164	533
Bera	14	1,549	638	911	45	322	188

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 122: Statistik utama industri persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Pahang, 2015**  
 Table 122: Principal statistics of personal & other activities industry by administrative district, Pahang, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
<b>PAHANG</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>144,036</b>	<b>75,543</b>	<b>68,494</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>23,694</b>	<b>243,082</b>
Bentong	214	12,837	6,520	6,318	331	2,041	19,384
Cameron Highlands	60	4,752	2,398	2,353	116	746	8,711
Jerantut	119	6,486	3,611	2,875	100	545	15,656
Kuantan	519	64,164	32,578	31,586	1,403	13,682	59,010
Lipis	158	9,299	5,179	4,121	118	561	16,064
Pekan	113	3,972	2,228	1,745	101	604	17,071
Raub	163	8,163	4,355	3,808	167	912	19,348
Temerloh	256	17,697	8,939	8,757	413	3,098	24,252
Rompin	111	4,845	2,885	1,961	77	365	20,344
Maran	147	6,405	4,038	2,367	96	406	28,543
Bera	117	5,416	2,813	2,603	150	734	14,698

**Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**  
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020**

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
<b>Matlamat 1</b> <b>Tiada Kemiskinan</b> Goal 1 No Poverty 	1. <b>Pekali Gini / Gini Coefficient</b>	0.324 (2016)	0.330	n.a
	2. <b>Insiden kemiskinan/ Incidence of poverty (%)</b>	9.2 (2016)	4.3	n.a
	3. <b>Ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar dengan sistem eKasih/ Registered head of poor households with eKasih</b>	4,963	5,120	5,555
<b>Matlamat 2</b> <b>Kelaparan Sifar</b> Goal 2 Zero Hunger 	1. <b>Pengeluaran tanaman sayur-sayuran utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main vegetables (Metric tonnes)</b>	346,917.8	323,086.9	348,687.4
	2. <b>Pengeluaran tanaman ladang (Tan metrik)/ Production of cash crops (Metric tonnes)</b>	8,956.2	6,446.6	6,452.3
	3. <b>Pengeluaran herba utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main herbs (Metric tonnes)</b>	2,438.8	757.5	634.9
	4. <b>Pengeluaran rempah ratus (Tan metrik)/ Production of spices (Metric tonnes)</b>	18,109.9	13,226.8	12,147.3
	5. <b>Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main fruits (Metric tonnes)</b>	205,499.2	197,255.7	23,838.8
	6. <b>Pengeluaran tanaman industri (Tan metrik)/ Production of industrial crops (Metric tonnes)</b>	37,202.0	29,858.7	199,336.1
<b>Matlamat 3</b> <b>Kesihatan yang baik dan Kesejahteraan</b> Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 	1. <b>Bilangan kelahiran hidup/ Number of live births</b>	27,006	25,776	25,279
	2. <b>Bilangan kematian/ Number of deaths</b>	9,246	9,165	8,673
	3. <b>Sebab-sebab utama kematian (disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main Causes of deaths (medically certified)</b>	Ischaemic heart disease (979)	Pneumonia (796)	n.a
	4. <b>Sebab-sebab utama kematian (tidak disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main causes of deaths (non-medically certified)</b>	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (1,106)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (1,706)	n.a
	5. <b>Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of road accidents</b>	20,641	21,196	17,000
	6. <b>Bilangan kecederaan disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of injuries due to road accidents</b>	330	417	449
	7. <b>Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of deaths due to road accidents</b>	485	454	356
<b>Matlamat 5</b> <b>Kesaksamaan Gender</b> Goal 5 Gender Equality 	1. <b>Bilangan perkahwinan Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims marriages</b>	10,282	9,961	n.a
	2. <b>Bilangan perceraian Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims divorces</b>	2,767	3,064	n.a
	3. <b>Bilangan perkahwinan Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims marriages</b>	2,008	1,975	n.a
	4. <b>Bilangan perceraian Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non- Muslims divorces</b>	376	397	n.a
<b>Matlamat 6</b> <b>Air Bersih dan Sanitasi</b> Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	1. <b>Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan air paip di rumah/ Percentage households received piped water in the house</b>	97.8 (2016)	97.9	n.a

**Nota/ Notes:**

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

**Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (samb.:)**

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Pahang, 2020 (cont'd)

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
<b>Matlamat 7</b> <b>Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih</b> Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	1.Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan bekalan elektrik/ Percentage households received accessible to electricity	100.0 (2016)	100.0	n.a
<b>Matlamat 8</b> <b>Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi</b> Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 	1.Tenaga buruh/ Labour force ('000) 2.Bilangan pertubuhan/ Number of establishments • Pertanian/ Agriculture • Perlombongan & Pengkuarian/ Mining & Quarrying • Pembuatan/ Manufacturing • Pembinaan/ Construction • Perkhidmatan/ Services 3.KDNK (pada harga malar) – RM Juta/ GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million	735.6  44,852  1,674  340,  1,986  3,341  37,511  56,290	741.1  44,743  1,957  470  2,114  3,589  36,613  58,448	739.1  44,984  2,016  452  2,143  3,657  36,716  54,984
<b>Matlamat 9</b> <b>Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur</b> Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 	1.Panjang jalan/ Road length (KM)	19,315.7	25,741.7	31,346.2
<b>Matlamat 10</b> <b>Mengurangkan Ketidaksamaan</b> Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities 	1.Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah/ Median of monthly household gross income (RM) 2.Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata/ Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)	3,979 (2016)  5,012 (2016)	4,440  5,667	Anggaran/ Estimated 4,033  Anggaran/ Estimated 5,144
<b>Matlamat 11</b> <b>Bandar dan Komuniti yang Mampan</b> Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 	1.Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) siap dibina/ People's housing project completed	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil	100
<b>Matlamat 12</b> <b>Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab</b> Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production 	1.Sisa perbandaran yang dirawat/ Municipal waste treated  Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari (Ton metrik/hari) Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day)	1,088.4	679.9	710.6
<b>Matlamat 16</b> <b>Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh</b> Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 	1.Jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM/ Violent crime reported to PDRM (Bilangan/ Number)  2.CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan/ CCTV in Local Authority area (Bilangan/ Number)	572  64	595  64	405  65

**Nota/ Notes:**

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable



# **BAHAGIAN 4**

## **PART 4**

# **NOTA TEKNIKAL**

## ***TECHNICAL NOTES***



## PENDAHULUAN

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) adalah banci keenam yang dilaksanakan semenjak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Banci terdahulu telah dijalankan pada tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010. Objektif pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020 adalah untuk mendapatkan stok dan profil penduduk dan perumahan yang komprehensif dan terperinci sehingga ke peringkat geografi terkecil pada suatu masa sebagai penanda aras bagi ciri-ciri demografi dan sosio-ekonomi penduduk. Data banci menjadi asas dalam pemantauan arah aliran penduduk dan perumahan untuk perancangan pembangunan negara.

Kerajaan Persekutuan bertanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan banci dan dijalankan mengikut peruntukan yang terkandung dalam Akta Banci 1960 (Disemak-1969). Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menjalankan Banci Malaysia 2020 dengan kerjasama dan penyertaan sepenuhnya beberapa Kerajaan Negeri dan agensi Kerajaan Persekutuan. Tujuan laporan ini ialah untuk membekalkan maklumat utama berkaitan bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran, parlimen dan dewan undangan negeri di Malaysia.

Data dalam penerbitan ini merupakan banci Banci Malaysia 2020. Data bagi tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010 pula merujuk kepada angka muktamad.

Banci Malaysia 2020 merupakan satu projek pengumpulan data yang kompleks. Oleh itu, kemungkinan berlakunya ralat liputan dan ralat kandungan tidak dapat dielakkan. Dari segi ralat liputan, sebilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah atau penduduk mungkin tertinggal, tersalah hitung atau berlaku duplikasi penghitungan. Ralat kandungan pula berasaskan salah lapor jantina, umur, warganegara, taraf perkahwinan, agama dan kumpulan etnik. Bagi menganggarkan kedua-dua ralat tersebut, Survei Penilaian Liputan Banci (SPLB) dilaksanakan selepas selesai pembancian, sebagaimana disarankan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu

(PBB) dalam manual bertajuk *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3*, (UNSD, 2015). Kadar kurang penghitungan bagi Banci Malaysia 2020 hanya dapat diketahui setelah selesai prosesan data SPLB. Penerbitan ini menyediakan data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman daripada Banci Malaysia 2020 mengikut ciri-ciri asas demografi seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, agama, taraf perkahwinan dan kewarganegaraan di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran (DP) dan mukim.

## KAWASAN GEOGRAFI

Banci Malaysia 2020 meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia. Setiap negeri dibahagikan mengikut DP masing-masing. Bagi tujuan operasi banci, unit pembancian kecil iaitu blok penghitungan (BP) telah dibentuk yang mengandungi secara puratanya 80 hingga 120 tempat kediaman dengan anggaran penduduk seramai 500 hingga 600 orang. Lebih kurang 80 hingga 120 BP membentuk satu daerah banci (DB).

Malaysia terdiri daripada tiga belas buah negeri dan tiga wilayah persekutuan. Setiap negeri dibahagikan kepada beberapa DP. Bagi Kelantan, peringkat DP dikenali sebagai 'Jajahan'. Setiap DP dipecahkan kepada mukim. Jenis struktur pentadbiran ini terpakai untuk semua negeri kecuali Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. Dalam hal ini, negeri Kelantan terdapat tiga peringkat pentadbiran iaitu jajahan, daerah dan mukim. Bagi negeri Sabah, tidak wujud peringkat mukim, manakala bagi negeri Sarawak beberapa DP dipecahkan kepada daerah kecil. W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak mempunyai mukim atau sub bahagian lain sebagai satu unit pentadbiran. Senarai Mukim bagi setiap negeri adalah berdasarkan senarai yang telah dibekalkan oleh Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia (JUPEM).

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, seorang pembanci dipertanggungjawab untuk menyelesaikan satu BP secara purata. Seorang penyelia akan memantau pembanci bagi tiga lingkungan banci (LB) yang setiap satunya mengandungi lebih kurang tujuh BP. Seorang Penguasa Daerah akan bertanggungjawab untuk satu DB yang mengandungi lebih kurang 15 LB. Semua Penguasa Daerah dalam setiap DP adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Penolong

Pesuruhjaya Banci. Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Banci di peringkat negeri pula bertanggungjawab ke atas semua Penolong Pesuruhjaya Banci di negeri masing-masing dan beliau bertanggungjawab terus kepada Pesuruhjaya Banci. Bagi melancarkan operasi banci, di setiap daerah juga mempunyai pegawai yang dilantik sebagai pegawai MyAD dan MyCD yang bertanggungjawab dalam aspek teknikal dan membantu memantau perjalanan operasi di lapangan. Sementara itu, daripada aspek latihan setiap pembanci dan penyelia diberikan latihan yang secukupnya sama ada melalui bengkel latihan mahupun melalui atas talian, iaitu program latihan *Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL)*.

Organisasi banci di peringkat negeri dan kawasan geografi untuk tujuan banci adalah seperti berikut:

Jawatan	Kawasan Dipertanggungjawabkan
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya	Ibu Pejabat dan Negeri
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya (Teknikal)	Negeri
Penguasa Daerah	Daerah Banci
Penyelia	Lingkungan Banci
Pembanci	Blok Penghitungan

Maklumat dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan mukim. Jadual 1 memaparkan data penduduk dan demografi kawasan Daerah Pentadbiran di peringkat negeri berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan (Malaysia) 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 dan 2020.

## PUNCA DATA

Data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman merupakan penemuan utama yang berasaskan kepada data awalan yang dibuat selepas kerja luar dan sebelum prosesan data berkomputer.

## PENDEKATAN BANCI

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, pelbagai kaedah pengumpulan data telah digunakan:

### 1. **e-Census**



Pengisian soal selidik secara atas talian oleh responden melalui pautan Portal Banci (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).

### 2. **Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)**



Pembanci akan membuat temu ramah melalui telefon dan semua maklumat responden akan dimasukkan dalam sistem CATI.

### 3. **Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)**



Pembanci akan melawat TK dan melakukan proses temu ramah bersama responden dengan merekodkan maklumat responden secara online dan offline menggunakan tablet atau telefon pintar.

### 4. **Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)**



Pembanci akan melawat TK untuk melakukan proses temu ramah secara bersemuka kepada responden dan mencatatkan maklumat yang diperoleh di dalam borang soal selidik.

### 5. **Drop-off & Pick-up (DOPU)**



Pembanci meninggalkan borang soal selidik (drop-off) di TK responden dan mengambil semula borang soal selidik (pick-up) yang telah diisi dengan lengkap oleh responden.

**De Jure**

Banci Malaysia 2020 menggunakan pendekatan 'de jure' bermaksud di mana semua orang dihitung pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020) mengikut tempat tinggal biasa mereka.

Soal selidik (Dokumen 2) telah digunakan untuk mengisi maklumat bagi orang yang berada di tempat tinggal persendirian manakala soal selidik (Dokumen 3a dan 3b) telah digunakan untuk tempat kediaman beramai-ramai seperti asrama kolej/ universiti, asrama perubatan, rumah kebajikan/ institusi sosial, berek polis/ tentera, penjara dan orang yang tiada tempat tinggal.

Pendekatan **de jure** telah diguna pakai untuk Banci Malaysia 2020. Pembancian dijalankan ke atas semua orang di tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada 7 Julai 2020 iaitu merujuk kepada mereka yang telah atau akan tinggal sebagai ahli biasa isi rumah ini bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun 2020 yang meliputi:

- a. Bayi yang lahir pada atau sebelum Hari Banci dan masih hidup pada Hari Banci (7Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia pada atau selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penyewa, penumpang, pelawat, pembantu rumah, orang tua dan saudara mara yang biasa tinggal bersama IR ini;
- d. Pelajar (sekolah rendah dan menengah) yang tinggal di asrama (di Malaysia) dalam tahun 2020;
- e. Ahli biasa yang tiada di TK ini **untuk tempoh kurang dari 6 bulan** kerana bekerja, berkursus, bercuti, melancong ke tempat lain (dalam dan luar negara), mengunjungi tempat ibadat dan lain-lain; dan
- f. Sesiapa yang berada/ akan berada di hospital untuk tempoh kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

Berikutan penularan COVID-19 di seluruh negara, operasi banci telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 dan ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021. Pengiraan penduduk diselaraskan semula dengan tempoh rujukan banci.

## LIPUTAN BANCI

Kategori berikut **tidak termasuk** dalam kiraan binci memandangkan mereka tinggal di negara ini kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020:

- a. Bayi yang lahir selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia sebelum Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penuntut Malaysia yang telah berada di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih 6 bulan dalam tahun 2020; dan
- d. Rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

## KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Bagi tujuan binci ini, beberapa konsep digunakan iaitu:

### **Tempat Kediaman (TK)**

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan 'berasingan' dan 'bebas' adalah seperti berikut:

#### **a. Berasingan**

Struktur adalah dianggap berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar dan sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

#### **b. Bebas**

Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari tangga umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan sesiapa pun).

### **Isi Rumah (IR)**

Isi rumah terdiri daripada orang yang bersaudara dan/ atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

### **Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR)**

Ahli isi rumah yang biasa tinggal di tempat kediaman ini dan dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli-ahli isi rumah yang lain.

### Ahli Biasa

Ahli isi rumah (AIR) yang telah atau akan tinggal bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun banci, walaupun tiada semasa banci dijalankan.

Untuk tujuan penjadualan dan analisis, klasifikasi kumpulan etnik adalah berdasarkan klasifikasi yang telah disahkan oleh *Inter Agency Technical Committee* (IATC). Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Semenanjung Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
<b>Warganegara Malaysia</b>	<b>Warganegara Malaysia</b>	<b>Warganegara Malaysia</b>
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Melayu	Melayu	Melayu
Bumiputera lain	Kadazan/Dusun Bajau Murut Bumiputera lain	Iban Bidayuh Melanau Bumiputera lain
Cina	Cina	Cina
India	India	India
Lain-lain	Lain-lain	Lain-lain
<b>Bukan Warganegara</b>	<b>Bukan Warganegara</b>	<b>Bukan Warganegara</b>

Selain daripada klasifikasi kumpulan etnik ini, etnik terperinci berdasarkan data yang diperoleh akan diterbitkan dari semasa ke semasa. Semua maklumat yang dikutip semasa banci termasuk kumpulan etnik dan kewarganegaraan adalah berdasarkan kepada jawapan responden dan tidak merujuk kepada sebarang dokumen rasmi.

Maklumat kewarganegaraan harus digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ianya tertakluk kepada ralat kandungan dan liputan terutamanya bagi bukan warganegara seperti banci.

Bagi tujuan penerbitan ini, beberapa istilah telah digunakan dan didefinisikan seperti berikut:

### **Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan**

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan telah dikira sebagai:

$$r = \left( \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Di mana,

$r$  = purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

$n$  = bilangan tahun yang tepat di antara  $P_0$  dan  $P_n$

$P_0$  = penduduk pada tahun asal

$P_n$  = penduduk pada tahun kemudiannya

$\ln$  = logaritma asli

### **Nisbah jantina**

Nisbah jantina ialah bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

$$\text{Nisbah jantina} = \frac{\text{Bilangan lelaki dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan perempuan dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

### **Purata saiz isi rumah**

Purata saiz isi rumah ialah bilangan orang bagi setiap isi rumah, dan dikira seperti berikut:

$$\text{Purata saiz isi rumah} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk}}{\text{Bilangan isi rumah}}$$

### **Kepadatan penduduk**

Kepadatan penduduk bagi satu kilometer persegi ialah nisbah penduduk sesebuah kawasan geografi yang tertentu pada keluasan kilometer persegi untuk kawasan yang sama.

## PERUBAHAN KAWASAN/ SEMPADAN

Selepas tahun 2010, terdapat beberapa penubuhan kawasan baru atau perubahan sempadan yang telah diwartakan oleh pihak berkuasa berkenaan untuk wilayah persekutuan dan daerah pentadbiran. Senarai lampiran berkaitan penubuhan kawasan baru dan perubahan sempadan adalah seperti berikut:

- Lampiran 1 : Penubuhan Daerah Pentadbiran Baru Pada Banci 2020
- Lampiran 2 : Senarai Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Yang Termasuk Di Dalam Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Lain
- Lampiran 3 : Senarai Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Yang Terlibat Dengan Penubuhan atau Perubahan Sempadan Dan Nama, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 4 : Bilangan Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 5 : Peta menunjukkan sempadan Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia 2020

Data DP yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini bagi tahun 1991, 2000 dan 2010 disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira daerah pentadbiran baru yang diwujudkan dan perubahan sempadan yang berlaku.

## PETA MALAYSIA

Dalam penerbitan ini turut dimasukkan peta Malaysia (Lampiran 5) yang menunjukkan dua entiti geografi iaitu Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah/ Sarawak. Setiap satunya dilukis mengikut skala masing-masing. Walaupun dipisahkan oleh Laut China Selatan sejauh 500 kilometer, peta berkenaan dilukiskan berhampiran untuk mencapai maksud yang lebih jelas. Unit geografi yang ditunjukkan dalam peta meliputi 156 daerah pentadbiran serta tiga wilayah persekutuan iaitu Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya.

## INDIKATOR DEMOGRAFI

Semua indikator demografi di dalam laporan ini dikira menggunakan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun. Walaubagaimanapun, indicator di peringkat daerah dikira menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun adalah berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang telah disesuaikan untuk kurang penghitungan.

Rekod kelahiran hidup, kelahiran mati dan kematian yang diperoleh dari Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) adalah meliputi seluruh Malaysia. Bilangan kematian perinatal meliputi kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada tujuh hari. Bilangan kematian ibu bersalin adalah meliputi kematian yang disebabkan gangguan mental. Data kematian di Sabah telah disesuaikan dengan angka kurang liputan pendaftaran yang diperoleh daripada hasil Kajian Kurang Liputan Pendaftaran Kematian di Sabah yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

## KONSEP

### **Statistik Kematian dan Kelahiran:**

#### **i. Pertambahan semula jadi**

Merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara kelahiran dan kematian.

#### **ii. Kelahiran hidup**

Merujuk kepada kelahiran yang bernyawa semasa dilahirkan walaupun hanya seketika.

#### **iii. Kelahiran mati**

Merujuk kepada kelahiran selepas kehamilan 28 minggu atau lebih yang tiada tanda bernyawa semasa dilahirkan.

#### **iv. Kematian perinatal**

Merujuk kepada kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu minggu.

#### **v. Kematian neonatal**

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada 28 hari.

**vi. Kematian bayi**

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu tahun.

**vii. Kematian kanak-kanak**

Merujuk kepada kematian kanak-kanak yang berumur 1-4 tahun.

**viii. Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun**

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi dan kanak-kanak yang berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun.

**ix. Kematian ibu bersalin**

Kematian seorang wanita semasa hamil atau dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin atau keguguran atau pengguguran tanpa mengira tempoh dan lokasi kehamilan; akibat dari sebarang penyebab yang berkaitan atau diterukkan lagi oleh kehamilan atau pengendaliannya; tetapi bukan disebabkan oleh kemalangan atau penyakit sampingan lain.

**x. Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu**

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran oleh ibu bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam sesuatu tahun, bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

**xi. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah**

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan anak yang akan dilahirkan sekiranya seseorang perempuan terus hidup sehingga akhir tempoh reproduktifnya dan di sepanjang tempoh itu tertakluk kepada kadar kesuburan umur tertentu bagi sesuatu tahun. [Kadar ini diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan kadar kesuburan umur tertentu perempuan yang berumur 15-49 tahun (mengikut kumpulan umur lima tahun) dan didarabkan dengan 5].

**xii. Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu**

Merujuk kepada purata kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk mengikut umur tertentu.

## PENGESAHAN SEBAB KEMATIAN

### Pengesahan sebab kematian

- i. Maklumat sebab kematian terbahagi kepada dua iaitu sebab kematian yang disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan. Sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan 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. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh pengesah yang tidak mempunyai kelayakan perubatan seperti polis atau orang perseorangan.
- ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah melaksanakan verifikasi data penyebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan peratusan sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan. Sistem ini dikenali sebagai 'Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan'.
- iii. Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan ini adalah bertujuan untuk menambah baik pelaporan dan penulisan sebab kematian yang berlaku di luar premis kesihatan (hospital) dan tidak bertujuan untuk mengubah mana-mana Akta sedia ada, tidak boleh digunakan untuk mengubah sebab kematian sedia ada dalam pendaftaran di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) dan tidak boleh digunakan untuk kes-kes mahkamah.

### Pengkodan sebab kematian

Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikod berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD-10)*. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan dikod berdasarkan Buku Kod Sebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Versi 3 yang telah dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berdasarkan persetujuan dengan pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, Polis Diraja Malaysia dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur.

## LIPUTAN DAN KEKANGAN

### Liputan

- i. Perangkaan Perkahwinan dan Perceraian, Malaysia, 2021 mengandungi statistik perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam dan Orang Bukan Islam bagi tahun rujukan 2019 dan 2020 mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran, jantina, kumpulan umur dan etnik.
- ii. Data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri (JAIN), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) dan Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia (JKSM). Sementara itu, data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Bukan Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN).
- iii. Data perceraian Orang Islam yang diperoleh daripada JKSM adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Syariah. Sementara itu, data perceraian Orang Bukan Islam diperoleh daripada JPN adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Sivil.
- iv. Statistik perceraian tidak boleh dibuat perbandingan dengan statistik perkahwinan tahun semasa.

### Kekangan

- i. Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan. Data perkahwinan Orang Islam bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak dibekalkan dalam bentuk jadual berformat.
- ii. Pengguna dinasihatkan supaya berhati-hati dalam menginterpretasikan data.

## TARIKH PERISTIWA

Statistik yang dipersembahkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut tarikh kejadian perkahwinan dan perceraian bagi tahun rujukan.

## MY LOCAL STATS

### Maklumat asas

#### Jalan Persekutuan

Salah satu tugas utama Kementerian Kerja Raya (KKR) adalah membina dan menyelenggara jalan-jalan persekutuan yang diwartakan di bawah Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia. Sehingga kini terdapat lebih daripada 19,000 km jalan persekutuan di seluruh negara termasuk di Sabah dan Sarawak. Jalan-jalan ini telah diberi nama laluan masing-masing dan diselenggara oleh KKR melalui konsep penswastaan. Jalan-jalan persekutuan dikategorikan kepada empat (4) kategori utama, iaitu:-

- i. Jalan Persekutuan Utama;
- ii. Jalan Persekutuan Felda;
- iii. Jalan Persekutuan ke Institusi; dan
- iv. Jalan Persekutuan ke kawasan industri.

Kesemua kategori jalan ini mempunyai sistem penomboran masing-masing yang boleh dilihat pada papan tanda yang tertera di setiap jalan berkenaan.

Jalan Persekutuan adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara negeri ke satu negeri dan dilabelkan dengan kod F atau FT. Jalan negeri dan bandaran adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara bandar ke bandar dan dilabelkan dengan kod negeri-negeri berkenaan.

## PERUMAHAN

Bab ini membentangkan perangkaan bagi sektor perumahan meliputi bilangan unit rumah kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut jenis perumahan. Siap dibina adalah terma yang digunakan bagi bangunan yang mana kerja pembinaan bangunan telah siap dan Sijil Layak Menduduki (CF)/ Sijil Layak Menduduki Sementara (TCF) telah diperoleh dalam tempoh kajian.

### Sektor Kediaman

Sektor kediaman adalah harta yang digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal untuk jangka masa panjang tidak seperti rumah tumpangan atau hotel. Sektor ini dilengkapi dengan kemudahan asas. Ada sebahagiannya mendapat kelulusan sementara daripada Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan untuk tujuan lain seperti tadika. Harta ini boleh disewakan atau dihuni sendiri.

Struktur harta kediaman boleh dibina sama ada:

- i. Kekal;
- ii. Separa kekal; dan
- iii. Sementara;

Sektor kediaman termasuk

- i. Harta bertanah dan strata.

Sektor kediaman tidak termasuk:

- i. Rumah setinggan;
- ii. Kuarters institusi;
- iii. Rumah panjang; dan
- iv. Unit kediaman di rumah kedai.

### Jenis-jenis tempat kediaman

#### Teres

Merujuk kepada unit teres satu tingkat atau lebih, termasuk tingkat mezanin dan loteng. Setiap unit individu berkongsi dinding dengan unit bersebelahan di dalam deret yang sama. Deretan mengandungi tiga unit atau lebih. Di pasaran unit-unit teres ini juga dikenali sebagai berangkai, link, super link dan sebagainya.

#### Berkembar

Unit berkembar (*semi-detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih, bermaksud dua unit yang bersambung antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi atau dinding belakang atau porch.

### Sesebuah

Unit sesebuah (*detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih adalah unit individu yang terdiri bebas (*free-standing building*) dan tidak bersambung kepada mana-mana unit lain. Semua unit bertanah dengan hak milik berasingan termasuk dalam jenis ini. (Contoh: banglo, villa, *country home* dan *orchard bungalow*).

### Rumah Bandar

Unit rumah bandar (*town house*) satu tingkat atau lebih merupakan unit kediaman individu yang bercantum secara menegak dan mendatar antara satu sama lain dalam satu blok. Setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata dengan pintu akses berasingan.

### Berkelompok

Unit rumah kelompok (*cluster*) merupakan sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih yang bercantum secara membekang dan sisi dengan unit bersebelahan dan mempunyai hak milik berasingan serta tiada lorong belakang. Setiap kelompok mengandungi minimum empat unit rumah.

Unit berkelompok (*cluster*) adalah:

- i. Sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Bersambung di antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi dan dinding belakang; dan
- iii. Tidak mempunyai lorong belakang.

### Pangsa (*Flat*)

Rumah pangsa (*flat*) adalah bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya melebihi satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata.

Jenis pembangunan:

- i. Bertingkat rendah;
- ii. Bertingkat sederhana; dan
- iii. Bertingkat tinggi.

Antara kemudahan awam yang disediakan:

- i. Ruang niaga;
- ii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iii. Tempat pembuangan sampah; dan
- iv. Lif.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Terdapat juga rumah pangsa bertingkat rendah tanpa lif.

### **Pangsapuri (Apartment)**

Pangsapuri merupakan bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Kemudahan awam adalah lebih baik daripada yang terdapat di rumah pangsa.

Antara kemudahan tambahan yang disediakan meliputi:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian; dan
- iv. Sistem keselamatan.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Nilai pasaran pangsapuri lebih tinggi daripada rumah pangsa.

### **Kondominium**

Kondominium adalah bangunan kediaman mewah berbilang tingkat di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Lazimnya kepadatan setiap tingkat adalah lebih rendah dari rumah pangsa dan pangsapuri.

Kemudahan yang disediakan adalah lebih baik daripada pangaspuri. Antara perkhidmatan yang disediakan adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian;
- iv. Sistem keselamatan; dan
- v. Rumah kelab.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Amnya kondominium bernilai lebih tinggi daripada pangaspuri.

## **Klasifikasi Kediaman**

### **Kos Rendah**

- i. Rumah kos rendah meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan pembeli dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan persekutuan dan kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Rumah ini juga dikenali sebagai:
  - a. Rumah mesra rakyat;
  - b. Rumah mampu milik;
  - c. Projek perumahan rakyat;
  - d. Rumah murah; dan
  - e. Perumahan awam kos rendah.

### **Kos Sederhana Rendah**

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan senarai pembelinya dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Harga jualan lebih tinggi dari rumah kos rendah mengikut garis panduan kerajaan.

### Kos Sederhana

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana rendah atau kos rendah (bagi negeri yang tiada kos sederhana rendah); dan
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT).

### Kos Tinggi

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia boleh terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana;
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan KPCT; dan
- v. Kemasan lebih baik.

### Tempat kediaman kosong

Tempat kediaman dikelaskan sebagai kosong jika biasanya ia tidak diduduki dan tidak digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal biasa pada Hari Banci. Kekosongan tempat kediaman ini mungkin disebabkan oleh:

- i. Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual;
- ii. Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai;
- iii. Rumah peranginan;
- iv. Rumah pekerja bermusim;
- v. Hampir roboh; dan
- vi. Lain-lain.

## GUNA TENAGA

### Tenaga Buruh

Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

### 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:

- i. 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;
- ii. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula; dan
- iii. 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.

### Penganggur

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

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

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- i. Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- ii. Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan
- iii. Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

### 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.

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

### Kadar Pengangguran

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

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

### Luar Tenaga Buruh

Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

### 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:

- i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

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

- ii. Rendah

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

- iii. 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 dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

- iv. Tertiari

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

## Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO-08) seperti berikut:

- i. Pengurus;
- ii. Profesional;
- iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;
- iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian;
- v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan;
- vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan;
- vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan;
- viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang; dan
- ix. Pekerjaan asas.

## Industri

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Revision 4.

Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya. Klasifikasi MSIC 2008 Versi 1.0 bagi industri aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

## Pusat Perkhidmatan Pekerjaan Awam

Perkhidmatan ini dikendalikan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia melalui JobsMalaysia, Jabatan Tenaga Kerja. Perkhidmatan ini disediakan di semua Pusat JobsMalaysia yang berperanan menjalankan padanan kerja antara pencari kerja dan majikan dalam pasaran buruh melalui kaedah secara dalam talian yang dikenali sebagai Portal JobsMalaysia dan pendekatan *human touch* dengan cara membantu pencari kerja dan majikan mendapatkan pekerjaan dan pekerja yang sesuai. Data yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar di Portal JobsMalaysia.

### Kekosongan dan Pemberhentian Pekerja

Kekosongan dan pemberhentian pekerja yang dilaporkan oleh majikan dalam bulan semasa di dalam Portal JobsMalaysia.

## PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN

### Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam penyiasatan ini adalah merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)* yang diterbitkan oleh United Nations.

### Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah adalah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barang yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (Jangka masa setahun atau lebih kumpulan).

### Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah nilai daripada barang dan perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barang dan perkhidmatan atau pendapatan dalam bentuk mata benda untuk memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak ahli isi rumah.

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 kumpulan utama mengikut *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations*:

- 01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol;
- 02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau;
- 03 Pakaian & kasut;
- 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain;
- 05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah;
- 06 Kesihatan;

- 07 Pengangkutan;
- 08 Komunikasi;
- 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan;
- 10 Pendidikan;
- 11 Restoran & hotel;
- 12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan; dan
- 13 Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan.

Walau bagaimanapun, dalam penerbitan ini, item-item perbelanjaan penggunaan merangkumi 12 kumpulan utama (01 - 12) sahaja.

### **Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (CAGR)**

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$\text{CAGR} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Di mana;

- CAGR    kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
- $Y_t$       pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
- $Y_0$       pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
- $t$           tempoh masa

## PENDIDIKAN

### Sekolah

Sekolah terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu sekolah rendah dan menengah, meliputi sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan serta sekolah swasta.

Sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan di bawah seliaan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) meliputi sekolah kebangsaan, sekolah jenis kebangsaan (Tamil dan Cina), sekolah agama bantuan kerajaan (SABK) serta sekolah khas. Manakala sekolah agensi kerajaan selain KPM merujuk kepada Maktab Rendah Sains MARA (MRSRM) dan sekolah tentera. Selain itu, terdapat sekolah di bawah seliaan Kerajaan Negeri iaitu sekolah agama negeri dan sekolah agama rakyat.

Sekolah menengah dibahagikan kepada tiga peringkat iaitu menengah rendah, menengah atas dan lepasan menengah mengikut jurusan akademik, teknik dan vokasional. Sekolah Khas merujuk kepada sekolah yang menyediakan pendidikan kepada kanak-kanak kurang upaya yang tidak berupaya mengikuti sistem pendidikan sekolah biasa.

### Guru

Bilangan guru termasuk guru terlatih dan tidak terlatih serta guru tetap dan sementara. Guru terbahagi kepada guru sekolah rendah dan menengah.

### Murid

Murid sekolah terbahagi kepada empat peringkat iaitu prasekolah, rendah, menengah dan lepasan menengah. Pelajaran peringkat rendah biasanya bermula pada peringkat umur sekurang-kurangnya tujuh tahun dan mengambil masa selama enam tahun bagi menamatkan pelajaran pada peringkat tersebut.

Pada peringkat pelajaran menengah, kumpulan umur adalah 13 hingga 17 tahun. Manakala murid tingkatan enam termasuk dalam peringkat lepasan menengah. Bagi Kolej Vokasional pula, peringkat pengajian terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu peringkat pra-diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 1 dan Tahun 2 serta peringkat Diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 3 dan Tahun 4.

### **Keputusan Peperiksaan**

Terdapat dua peperiksaan utama pada peringkat menengah iaitu Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia dan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun belajar di peringkat menengah atas. Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai tahun 2000. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun berada di kelas pasca menengah. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai 1982.

Kolej Vokasional menawarkan Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) setelah murid berjaya menamatkan 2 tahun pengajian peringkat pra-diploma. Murid yang memperolehi SVM akan menyambung pengajian di peringkat Diploma selama 2 tahun dan akan dianugerahkan Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) setelah menamatkan pengajian.

### **Pendidikan Tinggi**

Kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kemasukan ke institusi pengajian tinggi ialah lulus Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia atau kelulusan yang setaraf dengannya. Pendidikan pada peringkat ini menyediakan kursus tertentu dalam pelbagai bidang pengajian.

### **Kolej Komuniti**

Kolej Komuniti menjadi institusi yang menyediakan keperluan latihan dan kemahiran pada semua peringkat dan memberi peluang pendidikan kepada lepasan menengah sebelum ke pasaran tenaga kerja atau melanjutkan pendidikan ke peringkat lebih tinggi. Pada pertengahan Jun 2001, sebanyak 10 buah kolej komuniti rintis mula beroperasi.

## KESIHATAN

### Hospital Kerajaan

Hospital Kerajaan ialah semua hospital yang dianggotai oleh sekurang-kurangnya seorang doktor dan menyediakan wad bagi menempatkan pesakit, memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan yang aktif. Pertubuhan yang hanya memberi rawatan penjagaan tidak diambil kira.

### Institusi Perubatan Khas

Institusi Perubatan Khas merupakan hospital yang memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan hanya untuk satu disiplin sahaja. Kategori ini tidak termasuk jabatan khas yang terletak di bawah pentadbiran hospital besar yang kadangkala diletakkan di tempat berasingan. Ini memandangkan bilangan katil yang disediakan telah dikira dalam jumlah katil hospital besar.

### Katil

Bilangan katil merangkumi katil yang diselenggara secara berterusan bagi menempat dan mengadakan rawatan sepenuh masa kepada pesakit dalaman yang silih berganti. Katil tersebut diletakkan di wad atau di kawasan hospital di mana rawatan perubatan boleh diberi secara berterusan kepada pesakit dalaman. Bilangan katil meliputi jumlah katil yang biasanya terdapat di hospital, termasuk katil berkandang atau buaian yang disediakan bagi bayi yang memerlukan rawatan khas (seperti yang terdapat di Nurseri Rawatan Khas). Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan ini tidak termasuk katil di bilik bersalin, katil yang digunakan selepas pembiusan atau pembedahan, di mana ia tidak diselenggarakan untuk kegunaan pesakit secara berterusan. Katil untuk rawatan pemerhatian atau pemulihan di jabatan pesakit luar dan katil berkandang yang digunakan untuk bayi yang baru lahir di wad obstetrik juga tidak diambil kira. Bilangan katil merujuk kepada katil rasmi.

### Doktor Gigi

Doktor gigi terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu Bahagian I dan Bahagian II. Doktor gigi Bahagian I merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar dan mempunyai kelayakan profesional manakala doktor gigi Bahagian II pula merujuk kepada mereka yang juga berdaftar tetapi tidak mempunyai kelayakan profesional.

### Jururawat Masyarakat

Jururawat masyarakat terdiri daripada jururawat yang telah diberi latihan tentang perkhidmatan berkaitan kelahiran anak dan kejururawatan am di kawasan luar bandar.

Bidan dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori, iaitu Bidan Bahagian I, Bidan Bahagian II dan Jururawat Desa. Bidan Bahagian I terdiri daripada jururawat yang terlatih yang diberi latihan perbidanan dalam perkhidmatan. Bidan Bahagian II ialah bidan yang dilantik ke jawatan tersebut melalui proses pengambilan biasa dan diberi latihan khusus dalam perbidanan.

### Sebab kematian disahkan

Secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikelaskan berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)* yang diterbitkan oleh World Health Organization (2010).

## PERKHIDMATAN KEBAJIKAN

Kebajikan sosial meliputi aktiviti dan perkhidmatan bertujuan untuk membantu orang perseorangan, kumpulan dan masyarakat mengatasi masalah sosial yang timbul daripada perubahan persekitaran serta mereka yang memerlukan perhatian dan penjagaan yang khusus. Ini termasuklah program yang dirangka untuk memberi bantuan sosial dan perlindungan kepada mereka yang daif dan memerlukan.

## PERHUBUNGAN DAN REKREASI

### Pelancong dan Pelawat

Pelawat domestik ditakrifkan sebagai residen atau mereka yang tinggal di Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya setahun termasuk ekspatriat dan bukan warganegara, yang melakukan perjalanan di luar persekitaran biasanya dalam tempoh kurang daripada setahun untuk tujuan perniagaan, mengisi masa lapang atau urusan peribadi selain untuk diambil bekerja di tempat yang dilawati.

Pelawat domestik dikategorikan sebagai:

- i. Pelancong domestik merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya satu malam (24 jam).
- ii. Pelawat harian merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia kurang daripada 24 jam.

### **Premis Penginapan**

Premis penginapan pelancongan meliputi hotel, rumah inapan, rumah tumpangan, hotel apartment, kondotel, rumah rehat, rumah pemalaman atau mana-mana tempat yang disediakan sebagai tempat penginapan pemalaman atau tempat tidur kepada pelancong.

### **Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM)**

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM) adalah satu inisiatif untuk membawa impak ekonomi dan sosial yang positif kepada komuniti luar bandar. Dilengkapi dengan 20 unit komputer bagi setiap premis PIM, pusat ini menyediakan akses internet dan juga latihan teknologi komunikasi dan maklumat (ICT) yang dikendalikan oleh penyelia pusat yang berkhidmat sepenuh masa. Premis-premis PIM juga dibina dengan kelengkapan yang mesra Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) dan kanak-kanak untuk kemudahan pengunjung premis.

### **Pusat Internet Desa (PID)**

Pusat Internet Desa (PID) merupakan satu program telecentre yang mula beroperasi pada tahun 2003 dan menyediakan perkhidmatan mengakses komputer dan internet terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Program ini bertujuan untuk merapatkan jurang digital di antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi memudahkan capaian maklumat tanpa sempadan dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kemahiran menggunakan teknologi digital.

### **Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR)**

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR) beroperasi sebagai hub maklumat kepada masyarakat di setiap Pejabat Penerangan Daerah. Pangkalan data ini mengandungi pelbagai maklumat merangkumi semua bidang dan dikemaskini mengikut keperluan dan perubahan semasa. Kini dikenali sebagai Portal 1KLICK.

### **Penembusan Jalur lebar**

Pay-per-use adalah salah satu komponen di dalam langganan mudah alih jalur lebar. Caj pay-per-use boleh dikenakan jika pelanggan melebihi had penggunaan pelan data atau add-on pelan data atau jika mereka memilih untuk menggunakan perkhidmatan sekali-sekala semasa diperlukan di luar pelan data atau add-on pelan data. Langganan data pay-per-use hanya boleh dikira jika pelanggan telah menggunakan untuk mengakses internet dalam tempoh tiga bulan lepas.

### **Desa Lestari**

Program Desa Lestari merupakan salah satu inisiatif Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah (KKLW), dalam usaha mentransformasikan desa menjadi sebuah kawasan yang maju dengan penduduk berpendapatan tinggi.

### **Perpustakaan**

Statistik perpustakaan yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah berkaitan dengan Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia dan Perpustakaan Awam Negeri sahaja. Ia tidak termasuk perpustakaan awam yang dikendalikan oleh Majlis Kerajaan Tempatan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain seperti KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA dan sebagainya.

Perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kedua-dua perpustakaan ini ialah tetap dan bergerak. Data bagi bilangan perpustakaan tetap termasuk perpustakaan pusat, cawangan dan desa. Bilangan keahliannya termasuk keahlian pusat, cawangan, desa, pinjaman kelompok dan keahlian pos. Perkhidmatan bergerak merujuk kepada perpustakaan bergerak yang memberi khidmat secara terus kepada pengguna dari satu hentian ke satu hentian yang lain. Hentian di mana perpustakaan tersebut berhenti tidak diambil kira sebagai pusat perkhidmatan perpustakaan. Keahlian perpustakaan dikategorikan kepada dua iaitu kanak-kanak (berumur bawah 13 tahun) dan dewasa (13 tahun dan lebih).

## KEMUDAHAN ASAS

### **Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC)**

Merupakan satu tempat yang melaksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif RTC secara bersepadu yang diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan di bawah *National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4)*. Kesemua inisiatif ini akan dilaksanakan di RTC dan kawasan 100km radius daripada RTC. Di bawah pelaksanaan program-program di RTC, sebanyak 8 inisiatif telah dikenalpasti, iaitu:

Inisiatif 1 - Latihan Kemahiran Kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Inisiatif 2 - Penubuhan Kios Informasi 1Malaysia

Inisiatif 3 - Pertanian Bernilai Tinggi

Inisiatif 4 - Pemprosesan Produk Agro-Makanan

Inisiatif 5 - Pengurusan Rantaian Bekalan Hasil Pertanian

Inisiatif 6 - Kerjasama Universiti

Inisiatif 7 - Perkhidmatan Keselamatan Makanan dan Farmaseutikal

Inisiatif 8 - Kemudahan Pembiayaan Kewangan kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Pelaksanaan kelapan-lapan inisiatif ini diterajui oleh pelbagai Kementerian di samping kerjasama dan sokongan daripada lain-lain Kementerian berkaitan. Sebagai contoh, dalam pelaksanaan Inisiatif 4, iaitu pemprosesan produk agro-makanan, pengusaha-pengusaha produk industri asas tani dibantu dalam pembangunan produk mereka melalui penjenamaan, pelabelan, pembungkusan dan persijilan dengan bantuan pelbagai agensi, antaranya Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA), Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI) dan Jabatan Kesihatan.

### **Komuniti Harapan Malaysia**

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia adalah penjenamaan semula Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M ditubuhkan berdasarkan '1Mukim 1Komuniti' yang memberi penekanan kepada kepelbagaian kaum di sesuatu penempatan sama ada di kampung, estet, kampung orang asli, tanah rancangan atau taman perumahan.

K1M merupakan satu gerakan rakyat secara sukarela, dinamik dan berwawasan berdasarkan semangat Gagasan 1Malaysia untuk memperkasakan semangat perpaduan antara rakyat pelbagai kaum, memupuk semangat sukarelawan, menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan dan menjadi agen perubahan dalam sesuatu komuniti. K1M adalah rakan strategik yang mempunyai rangkaian akar umbi merentasi sempadan agama, budaya, kaum dan geografi yang memainkan peranan sebagai perantara yang berpengaruh antara kerajaan dan rakyat.

### **Kelab Malaysiaku**

Kelab Malaysiaku adalah penjenamaan semula Kelab 1Malaysia. Ia merupakan inisiatif Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dalam merancang dan melaksanakan satu program khas untuk golongan pelajar dan remaja sebagai usaha untuk membanteras gejala negatif dengan memperkenalkan Kelab 1Malaysia sebagai satu aktiviti dan platform remaja ke arah kehidupan sihat, cergas dan sebagai saluran untuk menyemai semangat patriotik. Kelab 1Malaysia ditubuhkan di sekolah-sekolah menengah terpilih seluruh negara sebagai salah satu kegiatan kokurikulum pelajar.

### **Iklan/ Billboard**

Paparan iklan/billboard Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia (JAPEN) diselaraskan oleh Unit Publisiti Luar, Bahagian Komunikasi Visual dan Senireka JAPEN sejak tahun 1970-an di seluruh negara. Paparan iklan ini berfungsi untuk memberi kesedaran kepada orang ramai tentang agenda-agenda utama yang dijalankan oleh kerajaan kepada pengguna jalan raya. Antara kempen berkala yang disiarkan pada paparan iklan ini ialah Perayaan Hari Kebangsaan, Pembentangan Bajet Tahunan, Hari Keputeraan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di Pertuan Agong dan Rukun Negara serta memaparkan kempen-kempen di bawah pelbagai agensi lain seperti Kempen Perangi Rasuah Kejohanan Sukan Asia Tenggara (SEA) dan kempen-kempen utama yang lain.

### **Sisa**

Aliran bahan pepejal, cecair dan gas, serta tenaga, yang dibuang, dilepaskan atau dikeluarkan oleh pertubuhan dan isi rumah melalui proses pengeluaran, penggunaan atau pengumpulan.

### **Tapak Pelupusan**

Mana-mana tapak, selain tambak tanah kebersihan dan tambak tanah lengai, di mana sisu pepejal ditempatkan secara kekal.

### **Loji Rawatan**

Loji tetap atau bergerak dan sistem yang menggabungkan struktur, kelengkapan yang digunakan atau dimaksudkan untuk digunakan bagi merawat dan mengolah sisu pepejal terkawal.

### **CCTV**

Pemasangan CCTV ini dilaksanakan bagi membantu Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dalam meningkatkan tahap keselamatan awam di bandar berdasarkan 15 Langkah Bandar Selamat pada tahun 2010 iaitu melalui Strategi 2 (Memperkasakan Kawasan Sasaran). CCTV ini dipasang di lokasi *Hotspot* iaitu lokasi yang menyumbang kepada kadar indeks jenayah tinggi seperti jenayah jalanan serta jenayah harta benda dan lokasi ini ditentukan oleh pihak Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) dengan kerjasama PBT. Tujuan pemasangan CCTV ini adalah seperti mana berikut:

- a) Membantu pihak PDRM dalam melaksanakan pemantauan di lokasi yang mempunyai kadar indeks jenayah yang tinggi dan;
- b) Membantu pihak PBT dalam melaksanakan penguatkuasaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perbandaran seperti kawalan trafik dan pembuangan sampah haram.

### **Prasarana Belia dan Sukan**

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) dan Kompleks Sukan adalah merupakan prasarana kemudahan belia dan sukan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan bagi tujuan aktiviti rakyat Malaysia terutamanya golongan belia.

## KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

### Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu, Kaedah Pengeluaran (penjumlahan nilai ditambah), Perbelanjaan (penjumlahan perbelanjaan akhir) dan Pendapatan (penjumlahan pendapatan yang diagihkan oleh unit pengeluar residen). Walau bagaimanapun, penyusunan KDNK Negeri di Malaysia hanya menumpu kepada Kaedah Pengeluaran sahaja.

Pada asasnya KDNK ialah konsep nilai ditambah. Ia adalah jumlah nilai ditambah bagi semua pengeluar residen ditambah dengan cukai dan ditolak subsidi atas produk yang tidak termasuk dalam pengiraan output. KDNK berdasarkan pendekatan pengeluaran (output) boleh didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barang dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan barang dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran (penggunaan perantaraan) sebelum ditolak penggunaan modal tetap.

Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah kerana ia bersamaan dengan penjumlahan nilai ditambah iaitu jumlah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar unit pengeluaran residen (yang diukur dalam harga pengeluar) dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan (yang diukur dalam nilai pembeli) dan ditambah dengan duti import. Perbezaan di antara output kasar dengan penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai ditambah. Kaedah ini akan dapat menunjukkan sumbangan setiap aktiviti ekonomi terhadap keseluruhan KDNK.

Unit pengeluaran dianggap sebagai residen yang mana; individu atau isi rumah yang tinggal atau menetap di sesebuah negeri bagi tempoh tidak kurang dari satu tahun, manakala bagi pertubuhan pula ialah apabila ia mengekalkan pusat kepentingan ekonominya di wilayah ekonomi negeri tersebut sepanjang tempoh rujukan berkenaan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah terdiri daripada mana-mana kawasan geografi yang ditadbir oleh kerajaan negeri, di mana orang, barang, perkhidmatan, dan modal adalah bergerak secara bebas. KDNK pada harga pasaran/ pembeli mewakili keputusan akhir daripada aktiviti pengeluaran oleh unit pengeluar residen.

### **Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama**

Sesuatu unit institusi dianggap residen bagi sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya perkaitan yang kuat antara unit institusi tersebut di wilayah ekonomi tertentu, dengan kata lain, Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama (*System of National Accounts, SNA 2008*).

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama merangkumi kawalan efektif sesebuah kerajaan negeri terhadap aktiviti ekonomi yang dilakukan khususnya ke atas hak pemilikan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah termasuk tanah, ruang udara, pengairan, hak ke atas perikanan, minyak atau mineral. Biasanya, kawalan efektif kerajaan negeri boleh dilihat melalui pemberian lesen, kawalan operasi dan sebagainya.

Sesuatu unit institusi mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi yang dominan dalam sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya lokasi, tempat kediaman, tempat pengeluaran atau lain-lain premis. Setiap unit tersebut terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan transaksi berskala besar bagi satu tempoh masa yang panjang.

### **KDNK Mengikut Negeri**

KDNK mengikut Negeri adalah penyusunan KDNK yang merangkumi 13 buah negeri, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (termasuk W.P. Putrajaya) dan W.P. Labuan. Penyusunan ini hanya dikeluarkan secara tahunan dengan menggunakan kaedah pengeluaran pada harga malar 2010 mengikut kaedah pengeluaran. Konsep dan kaedah yang digariskan adalah berasaskan SNA 2008 yang ditakrifkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

### **KDNK Pada Harga Malar**

KDNK pada harga malar adalah nilai KDNK tanpa kesan harga. KDNK pada harga malar ini penting bagi membolehkan perbandingan sebenar perubahan tingkat pengeluaran/ kuantiti barang dan perkhidmatan yang berlaku dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

### **Supra State**

Berdasarkan System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakannya aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*). *Supra State* pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, *Supra State* merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

## **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA**

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi 'bakul' tetap barang dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. 'Bakul' ini merujuk kepada barang dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barang yang berlaku dalam bakul ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barang dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Indeks Harga dikira mengikut negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah memandangkan sumbangan relatif yang kecil bagi negeri-negeri tersebut. Semasa Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dijalankan, saiz sampel yang mewakili ketiga-tiga negeri ini tidak mencukupi bagi pengiraan indeks negeri.

## EKSPORT DAN IMPORT

### Pintu keluar dan masuk

Pintu keluar dan masuk merujuk kepada laluan untuk keluar atau masuk dari negara ini sama ada melalui laut, udara atau tanah (termasuk saluran paip dan kabel). Nilai eksport atau import mengikut negeri berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk tidak menggambarkan eksport atau import oleh negeri berkenaan sebaliknya hanya melalui pintu keluar dan masuk di negeri tersebut sahaja. Sebagai contoh, sesuatu barang mungkin dikeluarkan oleh syarikat di negeri A dan dieksport melalui pintu keluar di negeri B. Berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk, nilai eksport tersebut akan dilaporkan oleh negeri B.

Nilai eksport atau import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk tidak dilaporkan bagi negeri yang mempunyai kurang daripada tiga (3) pintu keluar dan masuk.

## PERTANIAN

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Industri ini dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0.

### Perhutanan dan Pembalakan

Perhutanan dan pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengekstrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, reja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk belum diproses (kayu cerucuk, kayu pulpa dan lain-lain).

### **Perikanan dan Akuakultur**

Perikanan ialah penangkapan, pemungutan dan pembibitan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pingir pantai, perairan pendalaman dan kuala atas dasar komersil dan untuk kegunaan sendiri, tetapi bukan untuk bersukan.

Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisme akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisme tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

### **Ternakan**

Ternakan ialah binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersial dan pembibitan kecuali haiwan akuatik.

### **Pengeluaran Ternakan**

Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembibitan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasilan ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya.

### **Jelapang Padi**

Jelapang Padi ialah skim pengairan yang besar (keluasan melebihi 4,000 hektar) dan diiktiraf oleh kerajaan dalam Dasar Pertanian Negara sebagai kawasan utama pengeluaran padi. Terdapat lapan jelapang padi di Malaysia, iaitu, Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda (MADA), Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Kemubu (KADA), Kawasan Pembangunan Pertanian Bersepadu (IADA) Kerian, IADA Barat Laut Selangor (BLS), IADA Pulau Pinang, IADA Seberang Perak, IADA KETARA dan IADA Kemasin Semerak.

### **Padi Musim Utama**

Musim Utama ialah tempoh bertanam padi yang tidak memerlukan sistem pengairan secara menyeluruh. Dari segi pentadbiran, Musim Utama ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Ogos hingga 28/ 29 Februari tahun berikutnya. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

### Luar Musim

Luar Musim ialah musim kering dan tanaman padi biasanya bergantung kepada sistem pengairan. Dari segi pentadbiran, Luar Musim ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Mac hingga 31 Julai dalam tahun berkenaan. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

## PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain;

- a. Perlombongan adalah ditakrif sebagai pengestrakan, pembersihan dan pemanfaatan mineral-mineral semulajadi, berbentuk pepejal seperti arang batu dan bijih, cecair seperti minyak mentah dan berbentuk gas seperti gas asli. Perlombongan termasuk lombong bawah tanah dan lombong permukaan, kuari dan telaga-telaga dan semua kegiatan tambahan untuk pembersihan dan pemanfaatan bijih dan mineral mentah lain seperti pemecahan, penapisan, pembasuhan, pembersihan, penggredan, pengilangan, pengapungan, peleburan, penggentelan, pengkacipan dan persiapan-persiapan lain yang diperlukan bagi menyediakan bahan-bahan ini untuk membolehkannya dipasarkan. Aktiviti perlombongan juga dikelaskan kepada kumpulan-kumpulan berdasarkan mineral utama yang dikeluarkan.
- b. Pengkuarian merujuk kepada aktiviti pengekstrakan dari lombong atau kuari dan pengorekan mendapan lanar (aluvium), pemecahan batu dan penggunaan garam paya. Produk ini digunakan dengan meluas dalam sektor pembinaan (contoh pasir, batu dan lain-lain), pembuatan bahan mentah (contoh tanah liat, gypsum, kalsium, dan lain-lain). Ia termasuk pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit, batu pasir, dan lain-lain, pengkuarian, pemecahan dan pemotongan batu kapur, perlombongan gypsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan pengorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancur batu dan kerikil, pengkuarian pasir dan perlombongan tanah liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin. Ia juga termasuk perlombongan mineral kimia dan baja, pengekstrakan tanah gambut, pengekstrakan garam dan lain-lain.

- c. Petroleum dan gas asli merujuk kepada pengeluaran petroleum mentah, perlombongan dan pengekstrakan minyak daripada minyak batu syal dan pasir minyak dan pengeluaran gas asli dan perolehan semula cecair hidrokarbon. Ia termasuk keseluruhan aktiviti pengoperasian dan/atau pembangunan kelengkapan lapangan minyak dan gas, termasuklah aktiviti seperti penggerudian, penyiapan dan melengkapkan telaga, operasi pengasingan, pemisahan emulsi, peralatan penyahkelodak dan penyambungan aktiviti lapangan untuk petroleum mentah dan semua aktiviti dalam penyediaan minyak dan gas sehingga ke tempat penghantaran daripada pusat pengeluaran. Ia juga termasuk aktiviti sokongan bagi pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas seperti perkhidmatan lapangan minyak dan gas, yang dibuat berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran, eksplorasi telaga minyak dan gas dan penggerudian ujian dan aktiviti penggerekan (*boring*) yang baru diliputi dalam Banci Ekonomi 2016.

## PEMBUATAN

Pembuatan adalah ditakrifkan sebagai perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit. Sebanyak 259 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen C – Pembuatan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

## PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pemberian dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya. Sebanyak 72 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen F – Pembinaan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

## PERKHIDMATAN

### **Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Elektrik, Gas, Wap dan Pendingin Udara)**

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dengan aktiviti bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara sebagai kegiatan utama. Sebanyak lapan industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen D, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara elektrik.

### **Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Air dan Pembentungan, Pengurusan Sisa & Aktiviti Pemulihan)**

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan. Sebanyak 18 kod industri di peringkat 5-digit diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen E mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Takrif yang digunakan adalah selaras dengan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0 iaitu aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa (termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan) seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini.

### **Perdagangan Edaran**

Perdagangan edaran merangkumi perdagangan borong, perdagangan runcit dan kenderaan bermotor.

### **Perdagangan Borong**

Perdagangan Borong meliputi tujuh kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan borong berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran;
- ii. Jualan borong bahan mentah pertanian dan haiwan hidup;
- iii. Jualan borong makanan, minuman dan tembakau;
- iv. Jual borong barang isi rumah;
- v. Jualan borong jentera, peralatan dan bekalan;
- vi. Lain-lain pengkhususan jual borong; dan
- vii. Perdagangan borong tanpa pengkhususan.

### **Perdagangan Runcit**

Perdagangan Runcit meliputi sembilan kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan runcit di kedai bukan pengkhususan;
- ii. Jualan runcit makanan, minuman dan tembakau di kedai pengkhususan;
- iii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual bahan api kendaraan;
- iv. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan komunikasi dan maklumat;
- v. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan lain isi rumah;
- vi. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang kesenian dan rekreasi;
- vii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang lain;
- viii. Jualan runcit di gerai dan pasar; dan
- ix. Jualan runcit bukan di kedai, gerai atau pasar.

### **Kenderaan Bermotor**

Kenderaan Bermotor meliputi empat kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan kenderaan bermotor;
- ii. Penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor;
- iii. Jualan komponen dan aksesori kenderaan bermotor; dan
- iv. Jualan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan motosikal dan komponen dan aksesori berkaitan.

## **Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan**

Aktiviti perkhidmatan pengangkutan & penyimpanan adalah seperti berikut:

### **Pengangkutan darat**

- i. Kereta api/ Transit Aliran Ringan;
- ii. Perkhidmatan bas;
- iii. Perkhidmatan teksi & kereta sewa;
- iv. Pengangkutan muatan jalan raya; dan
- v. Pengangkutan darat lain.

### **Pengangkutan air**

- i. Pengangkutan laut; dan
- ii. Pengangkutan air pedalaman.

### **Pengangkutan udara**

- i. Pengangkutan udara.

### **Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan**

- i. Penyimpanan & gudang;
- ii. Pengoperasian terminal;
- iii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iv. Pengoperasian lebuhraya;
- v. Pengoperasian pelabuhan;
- vi. Pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan;
- vii. Agensi perkapalan & penghantaran; dan
- viii. Lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan.

### **Perkhidmatan pos & kurier**

- i. Perkhidmatan pos & kurier.

### **Perkhidmatan Kewangan**

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan kewangan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti perantaraan kewangan;
- ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan;

- iii. Aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans/ takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan
- iv. Aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen.

### **Perkhidmatan Hartanah**

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan harta tanah yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti harta tanah bagi harta milikan sendiri atau pajakan; dan
- ii. Aktiviti harta tanah atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak.

### **Perkhidmatan Penginapan**

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan penginapan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama seperti berikut:

- i. Hotel dan hotel resort;
- ii. Hotel bajet;
- iii. Hotel apartmen;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu;
- vi. *Bed and breakfast unit*;
- vii. Asrama;
- viii. Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain; dan
- ix. Tapak perkhembahan/ taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler.

### **Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi**

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan maklumat dan komunikasi yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Penerbitan;
- ii. Penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik;
- iii. Pemprograman dan penyiaran;
- iv. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi;
- v. Pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan; dan
- vi. Perkhidmatan maklumat.

## **Pertubuhan**

Sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai 'satu unit ekonomi yang bergiatan di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis aktiviti ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal'. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya. Bagi pertubuhan yang menjalankan pelbagai aktiviti, unit yang bergiatan dalam aktiviti yang berasingan dalam satu lokasi yang sama terdiri daripada entiti pertubuhan yang berbeza.

## **Nilai Ditambah**

Nilai ditambah ialah tambahan kepada nilai komoditi dan perkhidmatan yang disumbangkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan dan ia diperoleh daripada perbezaan nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

## **Bilangan Pekerja**

Bilangan pekerja dalam sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah bilangan orang yang diambil bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja termasuk semua pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif, pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji dan pekerja bergaji. Termasuk dalam golongan ini ialah pekerja sambilan yang terdapat di dalam daftar gaji dan pekerja yang mogok, berpiket dan bercuti jangka pendek (cuti sakit, cuti rehat atau cuti kecemasan). Tidak termasuk pekerja yang cuti berpanjangan.

## **Nilai Harta Tetap**

Harta tetap meliputi semua barang, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara dan aset tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun (seperti tanah, bangunan, jentera dan alat kelengkapan, termasuk kelengkapan pengangkutan). Nilai yang dilaporkan adalah nilai seperti pada penghujung tahun rujukan dan ia mengikut buku akaun unit yang melaporkan. Ia termasuk perolehan baru sepanjang tahun berkenaan tetapi tidak termasuk harta yang dilupuskan pada tahun tersebut. Lainya adalah nilai bersih setelah ditolak susut nilai.

## FORMULA

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Pertambahan} \\ \text{Semula Jadi} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{(Bilangan kelahiran hidup - bilangan kematian)} \\ \text{dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kelahiran} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan} \\ \text{umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun} \\ \text{bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Jumlah} \end{array} = 5 \sum_i \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} \right]$$

di mana:  $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kematian} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kelahiran} \\ \text{Mati} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran mati dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup + bilangan kelahiran mati}) \\ \text{dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

<b>Kadar Mortaliti Perinatal</b>	=	$\frac{(\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 minggu} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
<b>Kadar Mortaliti Neonatal</b>	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 28 hari dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
<b>Kadar Mortaliti Bayi</b>	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
<b>Kadar Mortaliti Kanak-Kanak</b>	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur 1 – 4 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi umur 1-4 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
<b>Kadar Mortaliti Kurang 5 Tahun</b>	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang 5 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
<b>Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin</b>	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa dalam melahirkan tempoh anak atau kematian 42 hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100,000$
<b>Kadar Kematiian Umur Tertentu</b>	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$

## SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
..	Tidak diperoleh
-	Kosong/ Tiada Data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
P.B.T.	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
D.B.	Dewan Bandaraya
M.B.	Majlis Bandaraya
M.P.	Majlis Perbandaran
M.D.	Majlis Daerah
M.D.L.B.	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar
L.B.	Lembaga Bandaran
L.K.	Lembaga Kemajuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan

## PEMBUNDARAN ANGKA

Hasil tambah bagi peratusan mungkin tidak sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan.

## SENARAI DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MUKIM DAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)



## INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census that was conducted since the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Previous censuses were carried out in 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010. The Census 2020 provides information on the characteristics of living quarters, households and population in Malaysia as a benchmark for the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Census data form the basis for monitoring population and housing trends to national development planning.

The Federal Government is responsible for the undertaking of the census and it is conducted under the provision of the Census Act, 1960 (Revised-1969). The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) was entrusted to conduct the MyCensus 2020 with full co-operation and participation of several State Governments and Federal Government Agencies. The purpose of this report is to provide information on living quarters, households and population by state, administrative district, parliament and state legislative assembly in Malaysia.

*The data in this publication is the census data of the Census of Malaysia 2020. Data for the years 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 refer to the final figures.*

MyCensus 2020 is a complex data collection project. Therefore, the possibility of coverage and content errors is inevitable. In terms of coverage errors, part of living quarters, households or population may be left out, erroneously included or duplicated. Content errors in particular were based on erroneous responses on sex, age, citizenship, marital status, religion and ethnic group. To estimate the two errors, the Census Coverage Evaluation was completed, as recommended by the United Nations in the manual entitled Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 (UNSD, 2015). The rate for MyCensus 2020 will only be known after the CCES is completed.

This publication provides population and household data from MyCensus 2020 according to basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age group, ethnic group, religion, marital status and citizenship by state, administrative district and mukim.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

MyCensus 2020 covers all states in Malaysia. Each state is divided into its respective administrative district (AD). For the purpose of census operations, a small enumeration unit which is an enumeration block (EB) has been created and contained an average of 80 to 120 living quarters with an estimated population of 500 to 600 persons. Approximately 80 to 120 EBs form a census district (CD).

Malaysia consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. Each state is divided into several AD. In Kelantan, the AD is known as 'Jajahan'. Each AD is also stratified into mukim. This type of administrative structure is applicable to all states except Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. In this matter, the state of Kelantan has three levels of administration that is 'jajahan, daerah and mukim'. For the state of Sabah, the mukim level does not exist whereas for Sarawak some AD are further sub-divided into sub-districts. W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya do not have mukims or other subdivisions as a unit of administration. List of Mukims for each state based on the list provided by the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

During the MyCensus 2020, an enumerator is entrusted with one EB. A supervisor will monitor the enumerators for the three census circles (CC), each consists approximately seven EBs. A District Superintendent will be responsible for a census district comprising approximately 15 CCs. All District Superintendents in every AD are under the responsibility of the Assistant Commissioner of Census. All Assistant Commissioners of each state are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Census for that state. The Deputy Commissioner of Census of each state is responsible directly to the Commissioner of Census.

To launch the census operation, each district also has officers appointed as MyAD and MyCD officers who are responsible for technical aspects and help monitor the progress of operations in the field. Meanwhile, from the aspect of training each enumerator and supervisor is given adequate training either through training workshops or online, namely the Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL) training program.

The census organization at the state and geographical divisions is as follows :

<b>Position</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>
Assistant Commissioner	Headquarters and State
Assistant Commissioner (Technical)	State
District Superintendent	Census District
Supervisor	Census Circle
Enumerator	Enumerator Block

Information in this publication refers to urban and rural areas by state and administrative districts. Table 1 shows data and administrative district by state based on the Population and Housing Censuses Malaysia of 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2020.

## DATA SOURCE

The data on population, households and living quarters are preliminary figures based on summary counts made after the field operations prior to computer processing.

## CENSUS APPROACH

In MyCensus 2020, a multi-modal data collection method was used:



### 1. e-Census

The completion of online census form by respondents through the Census Portal (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).



### 2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Data collection through telephone and all respondent's information recorded into the CATI system.



### 3. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using smart device either online or offline.



#### 4. Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using questionnaire.



#### 5. Drop-off & pick-up (DOPU)

Census enumerator drop off a set of questionnaire at respondent's living quarter and pick up the questionnaire that has been filled by the respondent.

#### **De Jure**

MyCensus 2020 uses a 'de jure' approach meaning that everyone is counted on Census Day (7<sup>th</sup> July 2020) according to their usual place of residence.

The questionnaire (Document 2) was used to fill in the information of persons found at private living quarters whilst the Documents 3a and 3b were used for the collective living quarters such as colleges/ universities, medical hostels, charitable/ social welfare institutions, military/ police barracks, prisons as well as homeless persons.

The **de jure** approach was adopted for MyCensus 2020. All persons were according to their usual place of residence on Census Day on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2020. A usual member is one who had stayed or intended to stay as usual member of the household for six months or more in the year 2020:

- a. Babies born on or before Census Day and still living on Census Day (7<sup>th</sup> July 2020);
- b. Those who passed away before Census Day (7<sup>th</sup> July 2020);
- c. Lodgers, boarders, visitors, housemaid, elderly persons and relatives who usually live together with this household;
- d. Students (primary and secondary schools) who stays in hostels (in Malaysia) in the year 2020;
- e. Usual members who are away from living quarters for less than six months because of work, attending course, on leave, on vacation (in and outside Malaysia), visiting place of worship and etc; and
- f. Any person staying/ will be staying in hospital for less than six months in the year 2020.

Following the outbreak COVID-19 nationwide, the census operation was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 and officially closed on 31 October 2021. In terms of population count, it is realigned to the reference period.

## CENSUS COVERAGE

The following categories were **excluded** from the census count on the basis that they were staying in the country for less than six months in the year 2020:

- a) Babies born after Census Day (7<sup>th</sup> July 2020);
- b) Those who passed away before Census Day (7<sup>th</sup> July 2020);
- c) Malaysian students who have been living overseas for more than six months in the year 2020; and
- d) Malaysians who work overseas for more than six months in the year 2020.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

For the purpose of this census, several concepts were used such as:

### **Living Quarters (LQ)**

Living quarters is a place which is structurally separated and independent and is meant for living. The terms 'separate' and 'independent', mean the following:

#### **a. Separate**

A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by a roof.

#### **b. Independent**

A structure is said to be independent if it has a direct access via a public staircase, communal passageway or landing (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through someone else's premises).

## **Household**

A household consists of related and/ or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living. The household may contain one or several members.

## **Head of Household**

Head of household refer to regular household members who live in the residence and is considered as the head by other members of household.

## **Member of Household**

Member of household refers to members who have or will stay with other household members for a period of six months or more in the census year, although none during the census is held.

For the purpose of tabulation and analysis, the classification on ethnic group is based on the classification that have been endorsed by Inter Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The classification is as follows:

<b>Peninsular Malaysia</b>	<b>Sabah &amp; W.P. Labuan</b>	<b>Sarawak</b>
<b>Malaysian Citizens</b>	<b>Malaysian Citizens</b>	<b>Malaysian Citizens</b>
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Malay	Malay	Malay
Other Bumiputera	Kadazan / Dusun Bajau Murut Other Bumiputera	Iban Bidayuh Melanau Other Bumiputera
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Indians	Indians	Indians
Others	Others	Others
<b>Non-Malaysian Citizens</b>	<b>Non-Malaysian Citizens</b>	<b>Non-Malaysian Citizens</b>

Apart from the classification of these ethnic groups, detailed ethnicities based on the data obtained will be published from time to time. All information collected during the census including ethnic group and nationality is based on respondents' answers and does not refer to any official documents.

Information on citizenship should be used with caution as it is subject to content and coverage errors especially for non-citizens as in censuses in most countries.

For the purpose of this publication, several terms are used and have been defined as follows:

## **Average annual population growth rate**

The average annual population growth rate has been calculated as:

$$r = \left( \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Where;

- r** = the average annual population growth rate;
- n** = the exact number of years between **P<sub>0</sub>** and **P<sub>n</sub>**
- P<sub>0</sub>** = the population at the initial year
- P<sub>n</sub>** = the population at the latter year
- ln** = the natural logarithm.

## **Sex ratio**

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males in year } t}{\text{Number of females in year } t} \times 100$$

## **Average household size**

The average household size is the number of persons per household, and is calculated as:

$$\text{Average household size} = \frac{\text{Number of persons}}{\text{Number of households}}$$

### **Population Density**

The density of persons per square kilometre is the ratio of the population of a given geographic area to the number of square kilometres in the same area.

### **Area/ Boundary Changes**

After the year 2010, there were several new areas created or boundary changes that were gazetted by the relevant authorities. List of appendices related to the establishment of new areas and boundary changes are as follows:

- Appendix 1: Establishment of New Administrative Districts in the 2020 Census
- Appendix 2: List of Mukims/ Towns/ Towns Included in Other Mukims/ Towns/ other Towns
- Appendix 3: List of Local Authority Areas Involved in the Establishment or Change of Boundaries and Names, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 4: Number of Local Authority Areas by State, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 5: Map showing the boundaries of the State and Administrative District, Malaysia 2020

DP data released in this report for 1991, 2000 and 2010 were adjusted taking into account the newly created administrative districts and the boundary changes.

### **Map of Malaysia**

Included in this publication is a map of Malaysia (Appendix 5) showing two geographic entities, namely Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/ Sarawak, each drawn with its own scale, although separated by over 500 kilometres of the South China Sea. They are plotted in closer proximity to achieve maximum clarity. The geographic units shown in this map consist of 144 administrative districts as well as the three federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

### **Demographic Indicator**

All demographic indicators in this publication are calculated based on the mid-year population estimates. Mid-year population estimates are based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census which had been adjusted for under-enumeration.

The records on live births, stillbirths and deaths received from the National Registration Department (NRD) cover the whole Malaysia. The number of perinatal deaths covers stillbirths and infant deaths aged less than one week. The number of maternal deaths includes deaths caused by mental disorders. The number of deaths in Sabah has been adjusted due to under reporting of death registration obtained from the Study of Under Reporting of Death Registration in Sabah<sup>1</sup> which was conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

## CONCEPTS

### **Births and Deaths Statistics:**

#### **i. Natural Increase**

Refers to the excess of births over deaths.

#### **ii. Live births**

Refers to births with signs of life during delivery although for a very short period.

#### **iii. Stillbirths**

Refers to births after 28 completed weeks or more of gestation without any sign of life during delivery.

#### **iv. Perinatal deaths**

Refers to stillbirths and deaths of infants aged less than one week.

#### **v. Neonatal deaths**

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than 28 days.

#### **vi. Toddler deaths**

Refers to deaths of toddlers aged 1-4 years.

#### **vii. Under-5 mortality**

Refers to deaths of infants and toddlers aged below 5 years.

#### **viii. Maternal deaths**

Definition of Maternal Death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of 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 or incidental causes.

#### **ix. Infant deaths**

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than one year.

#### **x. Age-specific Fertility Rate**

Refers to the number of births by mothers within a specific age group during a given year, per 1,000 females in that age group.

#### **xi. Total Fertility Rate**

Refers to the average number of children which would be born if women survived to the end of their reproductive period and throughout that period are subject to the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for the given year [This rate is derived by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years (by five-year age groups) and multiplying by 5].

#### **xii. Age-specific Death Rate**

Refers to the average number of deaths for every thousand population within a specific age group.

## VERIFICATION ON CAUSES OF DEATH

### Verification on causes of death

- i. Information on the causes of death is divided into two parts which are medically certified and non-medically certified. Medically certified causes of death refer to verification made by the Medical Officer and coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated sudden death cases where the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case. Non-medically certified causes of death refers to verification made by informants without medical qualifications such as the police or individuals.
- ii. Ministry of Health (MoH) has implemented the verification of non-medically certified causes of death in Malaysia to increase the percentage of medically certified causes of death. The system is known as 'Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System'.
- iii. Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System is intended to improve the reporting and writing for the causes of death that occurred outside the health facilities (hospitals) and are not intended to alter any of the existing act, cannot be used for changing the existing causes of death registered at the National Registration Department (NRD) and is not unfitting to be used for court cases.

### Coding On Causes Of Death

Medically certified causes of death are coded based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD-10). Not medically certified causes of death are coded based on Code Book for Uncertified Causes of Deaths Version 3 developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia as agreed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, National Registration Department, Royal Malaysia Police and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

## COVERAGE AND LIMITATION

### Coverage

- i. The Marriage and Divorce, Malaysia 2021 contains statistics of marriage and divorce for Muslim and Non-Muslim for the reference year 2019 and 2020 by state, administrative district, sex, age and ethnic group.
- ii. The data on marriage and divorce for Muslim are obtained from State Religious Department (JAIN), Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and Department of Syariah Judiciary Malaysia (JKSM). Meanwhile, the data on marriage and divorce for Non-Muslim in Malaysia are obtained from National Registration Department (NRD).
- iii. The Muslim divorce data obtained from JKSM is according to the date of order issued by Syariah Court. Meanwhile, the Non-Muslim data obtained from JPN is according to the date of order issued by Civil Court.
- iv. The divorce statistics cannot be compared with the current year marriage statistics.

### Limitation

- i. The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district. Muslim marriages data for Kelantan and Sarawak are provided in formatted table.
- ii. Users are advised to be careful in interpreting the data.

## DATE OF EVENT

Statistics presented in this publication are based on date of marriage and divorce.

## MY LOCAL STATS

### Basic Information

#### Federal roads

Among the main tasks of Ministry of Works are to build and to maintain federal roads which are gazetted under Minister of Works, Malaysia. Up to now, there are over 19,000 km federal roads throughout the country including in Sabah and Sarawak. These roads had been named according to respective routes and its maintenance is managed by the Ministry of Works through privatization. Federal roads are divided into four (4) main categories, namely:

- i. Main Federal Road;
- ii. Felda Federal Roads;
- iii. Institutional Federal Roads; and
- iv. Industrial Federal Roads.

All categories of federal roads have been assigned numbering system accordingly and can be seen from the signboard at every respective road.

Federal roads are connecting roads between states to one state and are labeled with code F or FT. State and city roads are connecting roads between cities and cities and are labeled with the state codes.

## **HOUSING**

This chapter presents statistics for the housing sector covering the number of units of residential houses that are completed according to the type of housing. Completion is the term used for the building where the construction work of the building has been completed and the Certificate of Occupancy (CF)/ Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (TCF) has been obtained during the study period.

### **Residential Sector**

The residential sector is property used as long-term accommodation unlike boarding houses or hotels. This sector is equipped with basic facilities. Some of it are getting temporary approval from Local Authorities for other purposes such as kindergarten. This property can be rented or self-contained.

Residential property structures can be built either:

- i. Permanent;
- ii. Semi-permanent; and
- iii. Temporary.

The residential sector includes:

- i. Land and strata property.

The residential sector does not include:

- i. Slum houses;
- ii. Institutional quarters;
- iii. Longhouse; and
- iv. Residential unit in the shop house.

### **Type of housing**

#### **Terrace**

Refers to one or more storey terrace units, including mezzanine and attic floors. Each individual unit shares a wall with adjacent units in the same series. Rows contain three or more units. In the market these terrace units are also known as linked, link, super link and so on.

**Twins**

Semi-detached units of one floor or more, meaning two units connected to each other by the side wall or back wall or porch.

**Detached**

A detached unit of one floor or more is an individual unit consisting of free-standing building and not connected to any other unit. All land units with separate ownership are included in this type. (Examples: bungalows, villas, country homes and orchard bungalows).

**Town house**

One-storey or more of town house unit are individual residential units that are vertically and horizontally joined to each other in one block. Each unit has strata ownership with separate access door.

**Cluster**

A cluster house unit is a group of individual units of one or more floors that are joined back and side with adjacent units and have separate ownership and no back alley. Each group contains a minimum of four housing units.

Cluster units are:

- i. A group of individuals units of one floor or more;
- ii. Connected to each other by the side wall and back wall; and
- iii. Has no back alley.

**Flat**

Flats are multi-storey buildings for residential where each floor usually exceeds one unit and each unit has strata ownership.

Type of development:

- i. Low-rise building;
- ii. Medium-rise building; and
- iii. High-rise building.

Among the public facilities provided:

- i. Business space;
- ii. Parking lot;
- iii. Garbage dump; and
- iv. Lifts.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. There are also low-rise flats without a lift.

### **Apartment**

An apartment is a multi-storey building for a residence where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Public facilities are better than those in flats.

Additional facilities provided include:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre; and
- iv. Safety system.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. The market value of apartments is higher than flats.

### **Condominium**

Condominiums are multi-storey luxury residential buildings where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Typically the density of each floor is lower than flats and apartments.

The facilities provided are better than the apartments. Among the services provided are as follows:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre;
- iv. Safety system; and
- v. Club house.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. Condominiums are generally worth more than apartments.

## **Home Classification**

### **Low cost**

- i. Low cost houses cover all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of developers and buyers is regulated in accordance with federal and state government policies;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iv. This house is also known as:
  - a. People-friendly house;
  - b. Affordable housing;
  - c. People's housing project;
  - d. Cheap house; and
  - e. Low cost public housing.

### **Low Medium Cost**

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of the developer and the list of buyers are controlled according to the state government policy;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units; and
- iv. The selling price is higher than low cost houses according to government guidelines.

### **Medium Cost**

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of a developer exceeds the selling price of a low medium cost or low cost house (for states that do not have low medium cost); and
- iv. House prices are set according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT).

### **High Cost**

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It can consist of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of the developer exceeds the selling price of the medium cost house;
- iv. House prices are set according to KPCT guidelines; and
- v. The finishing are better.

### **Vacant living quarters**

Living quarters were classified as vacant if they were **not usually occupied and not used as usual place of residence on Census Day**. The vacancy of these living quarters could be for any of the following reasons:

- i. newly completed/ for rent or sale;
- ii. for repair/ renovation;
- iii. holiday resort;
- iv. seasonal workers quarters;
- v. dilapidated; and
- vi. others.

## EMPLOYMENT

### **Labour force**

Labour force refers to population aged 15 to 64 years, who are either employed or unemployed.

### **Employed**

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered to be working if:

- i. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;
- ii. Temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work; and
- iii. Work less than 30 hours during the reference week due to work form or due to lack of work and ability and willing to accept additional number of working hours. This group is underemployed.

Those who work more than 30 hours during the reference week are fully employed.

### **Unemployed**

All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are 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:

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

### **Labour Force Participation Rate**

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics 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.

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

### **Unemployment Rate**

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

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

### **Outside Labour Force**

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

### **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 categorised as follows:

i. No formal education

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

ii. Primary

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

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. Tertiary

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

### **Occupation**

Occupation classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as follows:

- i. Managers;
- ii. Professionals;
- iii. Technicians and associate professionals;
- iv. Clerical support workers;
- v. Service and sales workers;
- vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers;
- vii. Craft and related trades workers;
- viii. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers; and
- ix. Elementary occupations.

### **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.

A person's industry classification refers to those related to his or her major occupation. MSIC Classification 2008 Version 1.0 for the household activity industry as an employer; the activity of producing goods and services that cannot be distinguished by the household for their own use only takes into account the activities of the household as an employee.

### **Public Employment Service Centre**

This service is operated by the Ministry of Human Resources through JobsMalaysia, Department of Manpower. This service is provided at all JobsMalaysia Centres whose role is to carry out job matching between job seekers and employers in the labour market through an online method known as JobsMalaysia Portal and human touch approach by helping job seekers and employers find suitable jobs and employees. The data shown in the table refers to those registered on the JobsMalaysia Portal.

### **Vacancies and Retrenchment**

Vacancies and retrenchment reported by employers in the current month in the JobsMalaysia Portal.

## **INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

### **Income**

Detailed information on income obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations.

### **Household Income**

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

### **Household Expenditure Expense**

Household expenditure expense is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by the household through direct purchase, self-production, through the exchange of goods and services or income in the form of objects to meet the needs and wants of household members.

Expenditure is classified to 13 main group based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 main groups (01 - 12) only.

### **Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)**

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Where:

- CAGR compounded annual growth rate  
 $Y_t$  current year household monthly expenditure  
 $Y_0$  previous year household monthly expenditure  
 $t$  period

## EDUCATION

### School

Schools are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary schools, covering government and government-aided schools as well as private schools.

Government and government-aided schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) include national schools, national type schools (Tamil and Chinese), government-aided religious schools (SABK) and special schools. Meanwhile, government agency schools other than KPM refer to MARA Science Junior College (MRSRM) and military schools. In addition, there are schools under the supervision of the State Government, namely state religious schools and people's religious schools.

Secondary schools are divided into three levels, namely lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary graduates according to academic, technical and vocational majors. Special Schools refers to schools that provide education to children with disabilities who are unable to follow the normal school education system.

### Teacher

Number of teachers including trained and untrained teachers as well as permanent and temporary teachers. Teachers are divided into primary and secondary school teachers.

### Students

School students are divided into four levels, namely preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary. Primary education usually begins at the age of at least seven years old and takes six years to complete at that level. At the secondary education level, the age group is 13 to 17 years. While form six students are included in the secondary level.

For vocational colleges, the level of study consists of two divisions namely pre-diploma level for first and second year pupils and the diploma level for third and fourth year pupils.

### Examination Result

There are two main examinations at the secondary level, i.e. Malaysian Certificate of Education and Malaysian Higher School Certificate.

The Malaysian Certificate of Education examination is taken after two years at the upper secondary level. The Malaysian Certificate of Education refers to the open certificate system that was introduced in 2000. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate is taken after two years at the post secondary level. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate refers to the open certificate system that was introduced beginning 1982.

Vocational college offers *Sijil Vokasional Malaysia* (SVM) after students have completed 2 years of pre-diploma level. Students who have SVM will continue their studies at Diploma level for 2 years and will be awarded *Diploma Vokasional Malaysia* (DVM) after graduation.

### **Higher Education**

The minimum qualification required for admission to institutions of higher learning is to pass the *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia* or *Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia* or equivalent qualification. Education at this level provides specific courses in various fields of study.

### **Community College**

Community Colleges are institutions that provide training and skills needs at all levels and provide educational opportunities to secondary school graduates before entering the labour market or furthering their education to higher levels. In mid-June 2001, a total of 10 pilot community colleges began operations.

## **HEALTH**

### **Government Hospital**

Government Hospitals are all hospitals that are staffed by at least one doctor and provide wards to accommodate patients, provide active medical treatment and care. Organizations that provide care only are not considered.

### **Special Medical Institutions**

Special Medical Institutions are hospitals providing medical and nursing care primarily for only one discipline. This category does not include the specialized departments administratively attached to general hospital which sometimes are located in an annex or separate pavilion. This is because the number of their beds have been counted in the total beds of general hospital.

## Beds

The number of beds includes beds that are continuously maintained to accommodate and provide full-time treatment to alternating internal patients. The bed is placed in a ward or in a hospital area where medical treatment can be given continuously to the inpatient.

The number of beds covers the number of beds usually available in the hospital, including cages or hammocks provided for infants in need of special care (as found in Special Care Nurseries). However, this number does not include beds in the delivery room, beds used after anaesthesia or surgery, where they are not maintained for continuous patient use. Beds for observation or rehabilitation treatment in the outpatient department and cage beds used for newborns in the obstetric ward are also not considered. Number of beds refers to the official bed.

## Dentist

Dentists are divided into two categories, namely Part I and Part II. Part I dentists refer to those who are registered and have professional qualifications while Part II dentists refer to those who are also registered but do not have professional qualifications.

## Community Nurses

Community nurses consist of nurses who have been trained on services related to childbirth and general nursing in rural areas.

Midwives are classified into three categories, namely Part I Midwives, Part II Midwives and Rural Nurses. Part I Midwives consist of trained nurses who are given in-service midwifery training. Part II Midwives are midwives who are appointed to the position through the normal recruitment process and are given specialized training in midwifery.

## Medically Certified Causes of Death

Medically, refer to the verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The medically certified cause of death is classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization (2010).

## WELFARE SERVICES

Social welfare includes activities and services aimed at helping individuals, groups and communities to overcome social problems arising from environmental changes as well as those in need of special attention and care. This includes programs designed to provide social assistance and protection to those in need.

## COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION

### Tourists and Visitors

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those residing in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than a year for business purposes, free time or personal affairs other than to be employed in a place visited.

Domestic visitors are categorized as:

- i. Domestic tourists refer to those who travel within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours); and
- ii. Daily visitors refer to those who travel within Malaysia in less than 24 hours.

### Accommodation Premises

Tourist accommodation premises include hotels, inns, guest houses, hotel apartments, condos, rest houses, lodging houses or any place provided as lodging accommodation or bedding for tourists.

### Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM)

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM) is an initiative to bring a positive economic and social impact to the rural community. Equipped with 20 computer units for each PIM premises, the centre provides internet access as well as communication and information technology (ICT) training conducted by full-time centre supervisors. PIM premises are also built with facilities for people with disabilities (OKU) and children friendly for the convenience of visitors to the premises.

### Rural Internet Centre (PID)

Rural Internet Centre (PID) is a telecentre program that started operating in 2003 and provides computer and internet access services, especially in rural areas. This program aims to reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas to facilitate access to information without borders and at the same time improve skills in using digital technology.

### People Information Centre (PMR)

The People's Information Centre (PMR) operates as an information hub to the community in each District Information Office. This database contains various information covering all areas and is updated according to current needs and changes. Now known as Portal 1KLIK.

### Broadband Penetration

Pay-per-use is one of the components in a broadband mobile subscription. Pay-per-use charges may apply if the customer exceeds the data plan usage limit or data plan add-on or if they choose to use the occasional service when required outside the data plan or data plan add-on. Subscriber to pay-per-use data can only be counted if the customer has used to access the internet in the last three months.

### Sustainable Village

The Sustainable Rural Program is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), in an effort to transform the village into a developed area with high-income residents.

### Library

The statistics of libraries shown in the table relates to The National Library of Malaysia and State Public Libraries. It excludes libraries that are run by Municipal Councils and other government agencies such as KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA and others.

Types of services provided by the above libraries are fixed and mobile library services. The data on the number of fixed libraries include the central, branch and village libraries. The number of membership includes central, branch, village, bulk loan and membership by post. Mobile services refer to the mobile library units which directly serve the user from one service point to another. This service point is not considered as a library service centre. Membership of libraries are categorised into two, which are, children (below 13 years old) and adults (13 years old and over).

## BASIC AMENITIES

### RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (RTC)

Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) is a site to implement integrated initiatives, which has been introduced by the government under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4). These initiatives will be executed in RTC and within the 100km radius of RTC. Under the RTC implementation programmes, there is a total of eight identified initiatives, which are:

- Initiative 1 - Training of Rural Population
- Initiative 2 - Setting up of 1Malaysia Information Kiosks
- Initiative 3 - High-Value Agriculture
- Initiative 4 - Agro-Food Products Processing
- Initiative 5 - Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Management
- Initiative 6 - University Cooperation
- Initiative 7 - Food Safety and Pharmaceuticals Services
- Initiative 8 - Rural Population Financial Facilities

The implementation of the eight initiatives is led by various Ministries as well as the cooperation and support from other relevant Ministries. For instance, in the execution of the Initiative 4, the processing of agro-food products, the operators are supported in the development of their products through branding, labelling, packaging and certification with the help of various agencies, including the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARDI and Department of Health.

### **Komuniti Harapan Malaysia**

The Komuniti Harapan Malaysia is a rebranding of the Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M was established based on '1Mukim 1Komuniti' which emphasizes the diversity of races in a settlement whether in villages, estates, indigenous villages, land plans or residential area.

K1M is a voluntary people's movement, dynamic and visionary based on the spirit of the Gagasan 1Malaysia to strengthen the spirit of unity among people of various races, cultivate the spirit of volunteerism, spread knowledge and be an agent of change in a community. K1M is a strategic partner with grassroots networks across religious, cultural, racial and geographical boundaries that play a role as an influential intermediary between government and the people.

### **Kelab Malaysiaku**

The Kelab Malaysiaku is a rebranding of the Kelab 1Malaysia. It is an initiative of the Department of Information Malaysia and the Ministry of Education Malaysia in planning and implementing a special program for students and adolescents in an effort to eradicate negative symptoms by introducing the Kelab 1Malaysia as an activity and platform for teenagers towards a healthy, active life and as a channel to instill spirit patriotic. The Kelab 1Malaysia was established in selected secondary schools nationwide as one of the co-curricular activities of the students.

### **Advertisements/ Billboard**

The display of advertisements/ billboards of the Department of Information Malaysia (JAPEN) has been coordinated by the External Publicity Unit, Visual Communication and Art Division JAPEN since the 1970s nationwide. The display of these advertisements serves to make the public aware of the major agendas carried out by the government to road users. Among the periodic campaigns published on this advertisement are the National Day Celebration, Annual Budget Presentation, His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday and Rukun Negara as well as displaying campaigns under various other agencies such as the Anti-Corruption Campaign of the Southeast Asian Games (SEA) and other major campaigns.

### **Residuals**

The flow of pepejal, liquids and gases, as well as energy, which is disposed of, released or released by the body and the contents of the house through the process of excreting, using or collecting. Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.

### **Disposal site**

Any site, other than sanitary landfills and inert landfills, where controlled solid waste is placed to remain.

### **Treatment plant**

Fixed or mobile plant and systems incorporating structures, equipment used or intended to be used for treatment of controlled solid waste.

## CCTV

The installation of CCTV was implemented to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in improving the level of public safety in the city based on 15 Safe City Measures in 2010 through Second Strategy (Empowering Target Areas). This CCTV is installed at the Hotspot location which is the location that contributes to the high crime index rate such as street crime as well as property crime and this location is determined by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) in collaboration with local authorities. The purpose of this CCTV installation is as follows:

- a) Assist the RMP in carrying out monitoring in locations with high crime index rates; and
- b) Assist local authorities in implementing enforcement for municipal activities such as traffic control and illegal dumping.

## Youth and infrastructure sport

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) and sport complex are the infrastructure of youth and sport facilities provided by the Government for the activities of Malaysian, especially youth.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production Approach (the sum of value added), Expenditure Approach (the sum of final expenditure) and Income Approach (the sum of incomes distributed by resident producer unit). However, the compilation of GDP by State in Malaysia focuses on using the Production Approach only.

Basically GDP is the concept of value added. It is the total value added for all resident producers plus tax and minus subsidies on products which not included in the valuation of output.

GDP based on the production approach (output) can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting the goods and services used in the production process (intermediate use) before deducting the use of fixed capital.

This method is also known as value added approach because it is the summation of value added, that is total differences between gross output value of resident producing unit (measured at producer price) and value of intermediate consumption (measured at purchaser's price) plus import duties. The difference between gross output and intermediate consumption is value added. This approach shows the contribution of individual economic activities on overall GDP.

A producing unit is considered as resident which; individuals or households living or residing in a state for a period of not less than one year, while for an organization it is when it maintains the centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that state during the reference period. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP at market price/ buyer represents the final result of production activity by the resident producer unit.

### **Centre for Key Economic Interest**

An institutional unit is considered a resident of an economic territory when there is a strong relationship between the institutional unit in a particular economic territory of a country, in other words, the centre for key economic interests (System of National Accounts, SNA 2008).

The Centre for Key Economic Interest includes the effective control of a state government over economic activities carried out, especially on ownership rights. Economic territory includes land, airspace, irrigation, rights to fisheries, oil or mineral. Usually, effective control of the state government can be seen through licensing, operational control and so on.

An institutional unit has a dominant centre of economic interest in an economic territory when there is a location, place of residence, place of production or other premises. Each of these units is involved in large-scale economic activities and transactions for a long period of time.

### **GDP by State**

GDP by State is a compilation of GDP which covers 13 states, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (include W.P. Putrajaya) and W.P. Labuan. The compilation is only produced at annual

basis by using the production approach at constant price 2010 according to the production approach. The concepts and approach's outlined are based on the 2008 SNA defined by the United Nations.

### **GDP at Constant Prices**

GDP at constant price is GDP value without price effect. GDP at this constant price is important to enable a true comparison of changes in the level of production/ quantity of goods and services that occur in economic activity.

### **Supra State**

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a centre of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centres of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its centre of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organization at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that beyond the centre for key economic interest of any state.

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant 'basket' of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The 'basket' is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time. Changes in the costs of items in the basket are therefore due only to 'pure' price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and/ or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.

The Consumer Price Index is calculated according to states in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. However, the index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah, W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah considering the relative contribution for these states are very small. During the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, the sample size for these states are not representative enough to calculate the state index.

## EXPORT AND IMPORT

### **Exit and entry points**

Exits and entrances refer to routes to and from the country either by sea, air or land (including pipelines and cables). The value of exports or imports by state based on exit and entry does not reflect exports or imports by the state but only through exits and entrances in that state only. For example, an item may be produced by a company in state A and exported through an exit in state B. Based on the exit and entry, the value of the export will be reported by state B.

The value of exports or imports by exit and entry is not reported for states with less than three (3) exits and entrances.

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilization of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Version 1.0.

### **Forestry and logging**

Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form (pile wood, pulp wood and others).

### **Fisheries and Aquaculture**

Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports.

Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

### **Livestock**

Livestock refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes except aquatic animals.

### **Livestock Production**

Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc.

### **Granary Areas**

Granary Areas refer to major irrigation schemes (areas greater than 4,000 hectares) and recognized by the Government in the National Agricultural Policy as the main paddy producing areas. There are eight Granary Areas in Malaysia, namely Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA), Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA), Kerian-Sungai Manik Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Barat Laut Selangor Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Seberang Perak Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Penang Integrated Agriculture Development Area, North Terengganu Integrated Agriculture Development (KETARA) and Integrated Agriculture Development Kemasin Semerak.

### **Main Season**

The Main Season is the period when paddy is grown without depending wholly on any irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Main Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1<sup>st</sup> August to 28/29 February of the following year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

### **Off Season**

Off Season is the dry period and paddy planting normally depends on an irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Off Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> July of the year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

## MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying includes extraction of minerals that occur directly such as solids (coal and ore), liquids (petroleum) or gas (natural gas). Extraction can be carried out through various methods such as underground or excavation mining, operating wells, submarine mining and others;

- a. Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelletizing, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.
- b. Quarrying refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc. It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin. Activities of it also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.
- c. Petroleum and natural gas refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil & gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in the 2016 Economic Census.

## MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. A total of 259 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section C – Manufacturing, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

## CONSTRUCTION

Construction is defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install. A total of 72 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section F – Construction, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

## SERVICES

### **Services (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)**

Covers all organizations involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning activities as the main activities. A total of eight industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section D, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

### **Services (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)**

Covers all organizations involved in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sectors. A total of 18 industries codes at the 5-digit level covered based on the classification identified in Section E according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The definition used is consistent with Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 that comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector.

### **Distributive Trade**

The distributive trade encompasses wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles.

#### **Wholesale Trade**

Wholesale trade covers seven groups as below:

- i. Wholesale on a fee or contact basis;
- ii. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- iii. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
- iv. Wholesale of household goods;
- v. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
- vi. Other specialised wholesale; and
- vii. Non-specialized wholesale trade.

#### **Retail Trade**

Retails trade covers nine groups as below:

- i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- ii. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- iii. Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores;
- iv. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialised stores;
- v. Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores;
- vi. Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores;
- vii. Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores;
- viii. Retail sales via stalls and markets; and
- ix. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets.

## **Motor Vehicles**

Motor vehicle covers four groups as below:

- i. Sales of motor vehicles;
- ii. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles;
- iii. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and
- iv. Sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles.

## **Transportation and Storage Services**

The selected transport and storage services activities are as listed below:

### **Land transport**

- i. Train/ Light Rail Transit;
- ii. Bus transport;
- iii. Taxi & rental of car services;
- iv. Freight transport by road; and
- v. Other land transport.

### **Water transport**

- i. Sea transport; and
- ii. Inland water transport.

### **Air transport**

- i. Air transport.

### **Warehousing & support activities**

- i. Storage & warehousing;
- ii. Terminal operations;
- iii. Car parking services;
- iv. Highway operations;
- v. Port operations;
- vi. Cargo handling/ stevedoring;
- vii. Shipping agencies & forwarding of freight; and
- viii. Other support activities for transportation.

### **Post & courier services**

- i. Post & courier services.

### **Financial Services**

Registered establishments engaged in financial services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Monetary intermediation activities;
- ii. Other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services;
- iii. Insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and
- iv. Activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding.

### **Real Estate Services**

Registered establishments engaged in real estate services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Real estate activities with own or leased property; and
- ii. Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

### **Accommodation Services**

Registered establishments engaged in accommodation services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;
- ii. Budget hotels;
- iii. Apartment hotels;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;
- vii. Hostels;
- viii. Other short term accommodation activities; and
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.

### **Information and Communication Services**

Registered establishments engaged in information and communication services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Publishing;
- ii. Motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing;

- iii. Programming & broadcasting;
- iv. Telecommunication services;
- v. Computer programming, consultancy & related activities; and
- vi. Information services.

### **Establishment**

An establishment is defined as 'an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location'. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment.

### **Value Added**

Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment and derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.

### **Number of Persons Engaged**

The number of persons engaged in an establishment is defined as the total number of persons engaged in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged including all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and paid employees. Included in this group are part-time workers who are in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vocational or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave.

### **Value of Fixed Assets**

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building, machinery and equipment, including transport equipment). The value reported is as at the end of the reference year and is according to the books of accounts of the reporting unit. It includes additions during the year and excludes assets disposed off during the year. It is net of depreciation.

## FORMULA

<b>Crude Rate of Natural Increase (CRNI)</b>	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ live\ births - number\ of\ deaths)\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Crude Birth Rate (CBR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ by\ specific\ age\ group\ of\ mother\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ female\ population\ of\ the\ specific\ age\ group\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Total Fertility Rate (TFR)</b>	=	$5 \sum_i \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Age-specific} \\ \text{fertility} \\ \text{rate} \end{array} \right)$ where: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$
<b>Crude Death Rate (CDR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Stillbirth Rate (SBR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ stillbirths\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

<b>Perinatal Mortality Rate (PMR)</b>	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week + number\ of\\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (LNMR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 7\ to\ less\ 28\ days\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 28\ days\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ year\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Toddler Mortality Rate (TMR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)</b>	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 5\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

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

**Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)** =  $\frac{\text{Number of deaths by specific age in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population by specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0.0	<i>Less than half of the smallest units shown</i>
..	<i>Not obtained</i>
-	<i>Nill/ No Data</i>
W.P.	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>
P.B.T.	<i>Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan</i>
D.B.	<i>Dewan Bandaraya</i>
M.B.	<i>Majlis Bandaraya</i>
M.P.	<i>Majlis Perbandaran</i>
M.D.	<i>Majlis Daerah</i>
M.D.L.B.	<i>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar</i>
L.B.	<i>Lembaga Bandaran</i>
L.K.	<i>Lembaga Kemajuan</i>
RM	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
n.a	<i>Not applicable</i>

## ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The sum of the percentage may not equal to the total shown due to independent rounding to one decimal point.

**LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MUKIM  
AND LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)**







# **BAHAGIAN 5**

## *PART 5*

# **LAMPIRAN**

## *APPENDICES*



**PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020**

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

**Kelantan**

**Kecil Lojing**

Sebahagian dari Mukim Bertam dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang.

*Mukim Bertam was formerly part of Gua Musang administrative district.*

**Perak**

**Muallim**

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat dan Mukim Slim yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang.

*Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat and Mukim Slim were formerly part of Batang Padang administrative district.*

**Bagan Datuk**

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang dan sebahagian dari Teluk Baru yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak.

*Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang and part of from Teluk Baru were formerly part of Hilir Perak administrative district.*

**Selama**

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok dan sebahagian Beriah dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Larut dan Matang.

*Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok and part of Beriah were formerly part of Larut and Matang administrative district.*

**Terengganu**

**Kuala Nerus**

Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh dan Kuala Nerus yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu.  
*Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh and Kuala Nerus were formerly part of Kuala Terengganu administrative district.*

**Sabah**

**Telupid**

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Beluran.

*This area was formerly part of Beluran administrative district*

**PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020**

**CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020**

**Sabah**

**Kalabakan**

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Tawau.

*This area was formerly part of Tawau administrative district.*

**Sarawak**

**Tebedu**

Daerah kecil Tebedu, sebahagian dari daerah kecil Padawan dan Serian yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuching dan Serian.

*The sub-district of Tebedu, part of sub-district Padawan and Serian were formerly part of Kuching and Serian administrative district.*

**Pusa**

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Pusa dan Maludam yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Betong.

*This area were part of Pusa and Maludam sub-district which was formerly part of Betong administrative district.*

**Kabong**

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Kabong dan Roban yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Saratok.

*This area were part of Kabong and Roban sub-district which was formerly part of Saratok administrative district.*

**Tanjung Manis**

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Belawai yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Daro.

*This area was Belawai sub-district which was formerly part of Daro administrative district.*

**Sebauh**

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Sebauh yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Bintulu.

*This area was Sebauh sub-district which was formerly part of Bintulu administrative district.*

**PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020**

**CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020**

**Sarawak**

**(samb./ cont'd)**

**Bukit Mabong**

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Belaga yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Belaga; dan daerah kecil Kapit yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Kapit.

*This area was part of Belaga sub-district which was formerly part of Belaga administrative district; and Kapit sub-districts which were formerly a part of Kapit administrative district.*

**Subis**

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Niah-suai dan Sibuti yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Miri.

*This area were Niah-suai dan Sibuti sub-district which was Miri administrative district.*

**Beluru**

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Beluru dan sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

*This area were Beluru sub-district and part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.*

**Telang Usan**

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

*This area was part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.*

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/  
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**  
**LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN**

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
1.	<b>Johor</b> Mersing Mukim Mersing <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Bandar Jemaluang <i>Includes Bandar Jemaluang</i>
2.	<b>Kedah</b> Kulim Bandar Kulim <sup>1</sup>  Langkawi Bandar Padang Mat Sirat <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Mukim Sungai Ular <i>Includes Mukim Sungai Ular</i>  Termasuk Mukim Padang Mat Sirat <i>Includes Mukim Padang Mat Sirat</i>
3.	<b>Negeri Sembilan</b> Jelebu Mukim Kuala Klawang <sup>1</sup>  Mukim Pertang <sup>2</sup>  Kuala Pilah Mukim Sri Menanti <sup>1</sup>  Mukim Parit Tinggi <sup>2</sup>  Mukim Johol <sup>3</sup>  Port Dickson Mukim Linggi <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Klawang <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Klawang</i>  Termasuk Pekan Pertang <i>Includes Pekan Pertang</i>  Termasuk Pekan Gunung Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Gunung Pasir</i>  Termasuk Pekan Parit Tinggi <i>Includes Pekan Parit Tinggi</i>  Termasuk Pekan Dangi Baru <i>Includes Pekan Dangi Baru</i>  Termasuk Pekan Pengkalan Kempas <i>Includes Pekan Pengkalan Kempas</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/  
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**  
**LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN**

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	<p>Seremban</p> <p>Mukim Labu<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Tampin</p> <p>Mukim Ayer Kuning<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Mukim Repah<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Jempol</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ilir<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Mukim Serting Ulu<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Termasuk Pekan Tiroi <i>Includes Pekan Tiroi</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Air Kuning <i>Includes Pekan Air Kuning</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Repah <i>Includes Pekan Repah</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Sri Jempol <i>Includes Bandar Sri Jempol</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Serting Tengah <i>Includes Pekan Serting Tengah</i></p>
4.	<p><b>Pahang</b></p> <p>Bentong</p> <p>Mukim Sabai<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Cameron Highlands</p> <p>Mukim Ringlet<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Jerantut</p> <p>Mukim Kuala Tembeling<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Mukim Tebing Tinggi<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Lipis</p> <p>Pekan Padang Tengku<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Termasuk Bandar Karak <i>Includes Bandar Karak</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Lubok Tamang <i>Includes Pekan Lubok Tamang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Kuala Tembeling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Tembeling</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Jeransang <i>Includes Pekan Jeransang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Padang Tengku <i>Includes Bandar Padang Tengku</i></p>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/  
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**  
**LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN**

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Cheka <sup>2</sup>  Mukim Penjom <sup>3</sup>  Raub  Mukim Teras <sup>1</sup>  Rompin  Mukim Rompin <sup>1</sup>  Mukim Bebar <sup>2</sup>  Bera  Mukim Triang <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Kerambit <i>Includes Pekan Kerambit</i>  Termasuk Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar <i>Includes Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar</i>  Termasuk Bandar Teras dan Pekan Tranum <i>Includes Bandar Teras and Pekan Tranum</i>  Termasuk Bandar Rompin II <i>Includes Bandar Rompin II</i>  Termasuk Bandar Muadzam Shah II <i>Includes Bandar Muadzam Shah II</i>  Termasuk Pekan Durian Tawar <i>Includes Pekan Durian Tawar</i>
5.	<b>Perak</b>  Bagan Datuk  Mukim Sungai Sumun <sup>1</sup>  Muallim  Mukim Slim <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sumun <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sumun</i>  Termasuk Pekan Slim <i>Includes Pekan Slim</i>
6.	<b>Selangor</b>  Gombak  Mukim Setapak <sup>1</sup>  Kuala Langat  Mukim Kelanang <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Mimaland <i>Includes Pekan Mimaland</i>  Termasuk Pekan Kanchong Darat dan Pekan Kelanang Batu Enam <i>Includes Pekan Kanchong Darat and Kelanang Batu Enam</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/  
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**  
**LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN**

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Jugra <sup>2</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Permatang Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Permatang Pasir</i>
	Kuala Selangor	
	Mukim Jeram <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Simpang Tiga <i>Includes Pekan Simpang Tiga</i>
	Petaling	
	Mukim Sungai Buloh <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Merbau Sempak <i>Includes Pekan Merbau Sempak</i>
	Pekan Puchong Perdana <sup>2</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Puchong <i>Includes Pekan Puchong</i>
	Sabak Bernam	
	Mukim Panchang Bedena <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan dan Pekan Air Manis <i>Includes Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan and Pekan Air Manis</i>
	Mukim Sungai Panjang <sup>2</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sepintas <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sepintas</i>
	Sepang	
	Mukim Sepang <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Batu 1 Sepang dan Pekan Tanjung Mas <i>Includes Pekan Batu 1 Sepang and Pekan Tanjung Mas</i>
	Ulu Langat	
	Mukim Beranang <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Beranang</i>
	Mukim Ulu Semenyih <sup>2</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Kachau <i>Includes Pekan Kachau</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/  
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**  
**LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN**

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Ulu Langat <sup>3</sup>  Mukim Beranang <sup>4</sup>  Mukim Peretak <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui dan Pekan Sungai Lui <i>Includes Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui and Pekan Sungai Lui</i>  Termasuk Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang</i>  Termasuk Pekan Peretak <i>Includes Pekan Peretak</i>
7.	<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	
	Mukim Batu <sup>1</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Kepong <i>Includes Pekan Kepong</i>
	Mukim Petaling <sup>2</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Pauh dan Pekan Petaling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Pauh and Pekan Petaling</i>
	Mukim Kuala Lumpur <sup>3</sup>	Termasuk Pekan Salak South <i>Includes Pekan Salak South</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**  
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN BORDERS  
AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
<b>Johor</b>	M.B. Iskandar Puteri	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kulai	M.P. Kulai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>M.P. Kulai covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Pontian	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D.Pontian. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Pontian.</i>
<b>Kedah</b>	M.B. Alor Setar	M.B. Alor Setar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kota Setar dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pokok Sena. <i>M.B. Alor Setar covers part of Kota Setar and Pokok Sena administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kubang Pasu	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali M.D. Kubang Pasu. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kubang Pasu.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN  
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
<b>Kelantan</b>	M.D. Gua Musang	M.D. Gua Musang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kecil Lojing. <i>M.D. Gua Musang covers part of Gua Musang and Kecil Lojing administrative district.</i>
<b>Melaka</b>	M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Alor Gajah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Jasin dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Melaka Tengah. <i>A new local authority area. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya covers part of Alor Gajah, Jasin and Melaka Tengah administrative district.</i>
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>	M.B. Pulau Pinang	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Timur Laut dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Barat Daya. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang covers part of Timur Laut and Barat Daya administrative district.</i>
	M.B. Seberang Perai	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Tengah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Utara dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Selatan. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai covers part of Seberang Perai Tengah, Seberang Perai Utara and Seberang Perai Selatan administrative district.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**  
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN  
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
<b>Perak</b>	M.P. Teluk Intan	M.P. Teluk Intan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bagan Datuk . <i>M.P. Teluk Intan covers part of Hilir Perak and Bagan Datuk administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Kampar	M.D. Kampar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kinta dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kampar. <i>M.D. Kampar covers part of Batang Padang, Kinta and Kampar administrative districts.</i>
<b>Selangor</b>	M.B. Shah Alam	M.B. Shah Alam meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Klang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Petaling. <i>M.B. Shah Alam covers part of Klang and Petaling administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Ampang Jaya	M.P. Ampang Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gombak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Ulu Langat. <i>M.P. Ampang Jaya covers part of Gombak and Ulu Langat administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Hulu Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Hulu Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Ulu Selangor.</i>
	M.P. Kuala Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Kuala Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kuala Selangor.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN  
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Nerus. <i>M.B. Kuala Terengganu covers part of Kuala Terengganu and Kuala Nerus administrative districts.</i>
Sabah	M.P. Tawau	M.P. Tawau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tawau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kalabakan. <i>M.P. Tawau covers part of Tawau and Kalabakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Putatan	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Putatan meliputi daerah pentadbiran Putatan. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Putatan covers Putatan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Pitas	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Pitas meliputi daerah pentadbiran Pitas. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Pitas covers Pitas administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Tongod	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Tongod meliputi daerah pentadbiran Tongod. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Tongod covers Tongod administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Telupid	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Telupid meliputi daerah pentadbiran Telupid. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Telupid covers Telupid administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**  
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN  
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak	M.P. Kota Samarahan	M.P. Kota Samarahan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Samarahan dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Asajaya. <i>M.P. Kota Samarahan covers part of Samarahan and Asajaya administrative districts.</i>
	L.K. Bintulu	L.K. Bintulu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bintulu, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tatau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sebauh. <i>L.K. Bintulu covers part of Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Betong	M.D. Betong meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Betong dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pusa. <i>M.D. Betong covers part of Betong and Pusa administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Dalat & Mukah	M.D. Dalat & Mukah meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Dalat dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Mukah. <i>M.D. Dalat &amp; Mukah covers part of Dalat and Mukah administrative districts</i>
	M.D. Kapit	M.D. Kapit meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kapit, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Song, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Belaga dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bukit Mabong. <i>M.D. Kapit covers part of Kapit, Song, Belaga and Bukit Mabong administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**  
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN  
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu  M.D. Maradong dan Julau  M.D. Marudi  M.D. Matu dan Daro	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sibu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Selangau. <i>M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu covers part of Sibu and Selangau administrative districts.</i>  M.D. Maradong dan Julau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Maradong, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Julau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pakan. <i>M.D. Maradong dan Julau covers part of Maradong, Julau and Pakan administrative districts.</i>  M.D. Marudi meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Marudi, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Beluru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Telang Usan. <i>M.D. Marudi covers part of Marudi, Beluru and Telang Usan administrative districts.</i>  M.D. Matu dan Daro meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Daro, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Matu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tanjung Manis. <i>M.D. Matu dan Daro covers part of Daro, Matu and Tanjung Manis administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU  
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

**LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN  
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020**

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
<b>Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)</b>	M.D. Saratok	M.D. Saratok meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Saratok dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kabong. <i>M.D. Saratok covers part of Saratok and Kabong administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Serian	M.D. Serian meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Serian dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tebedu. <i>M.D. Serian covers part of Serian and Tebedu administrative districts.</i>

**BILANGAN KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2020**  
NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS BY STATE, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	DEWAN/MAJLIS BANDARAYA/ CITY HALL/ CITY COUNCIL	MAJLIS PERBANDARAN/ MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAJLIS DAERAH/ DISTRICT COUNCIL	AGENSI DIBERI KUASA PBT/ MODIFIED PBT	JUMLAH/ TOTAL
JOHOR	3	7	6		16
KEDAH	1	4	6	1	12
KELANTAN		1	11		12
MELAKA	1	3			4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1	2	4		7
PAHANG	1	2	8	1	12
PULAU PINANG	2				2
PERAK	1	4	10		15
PERLIS		1			1
SELANGOR	3	8	1		12
TERENGGANU	1	2	4		7
SABAH	1	2	23		26
SARAWAK	3	4	19		26
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	1				1
W.P. LABUAN				1	1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA				1	1
<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>155</b>

Nota: Bilangan P.B.T. adalah berdasarkan senarai yang dikemaskini sehingga Ogos 2021

Note: Numbers of L.A.A. are based on list updated until August 2021

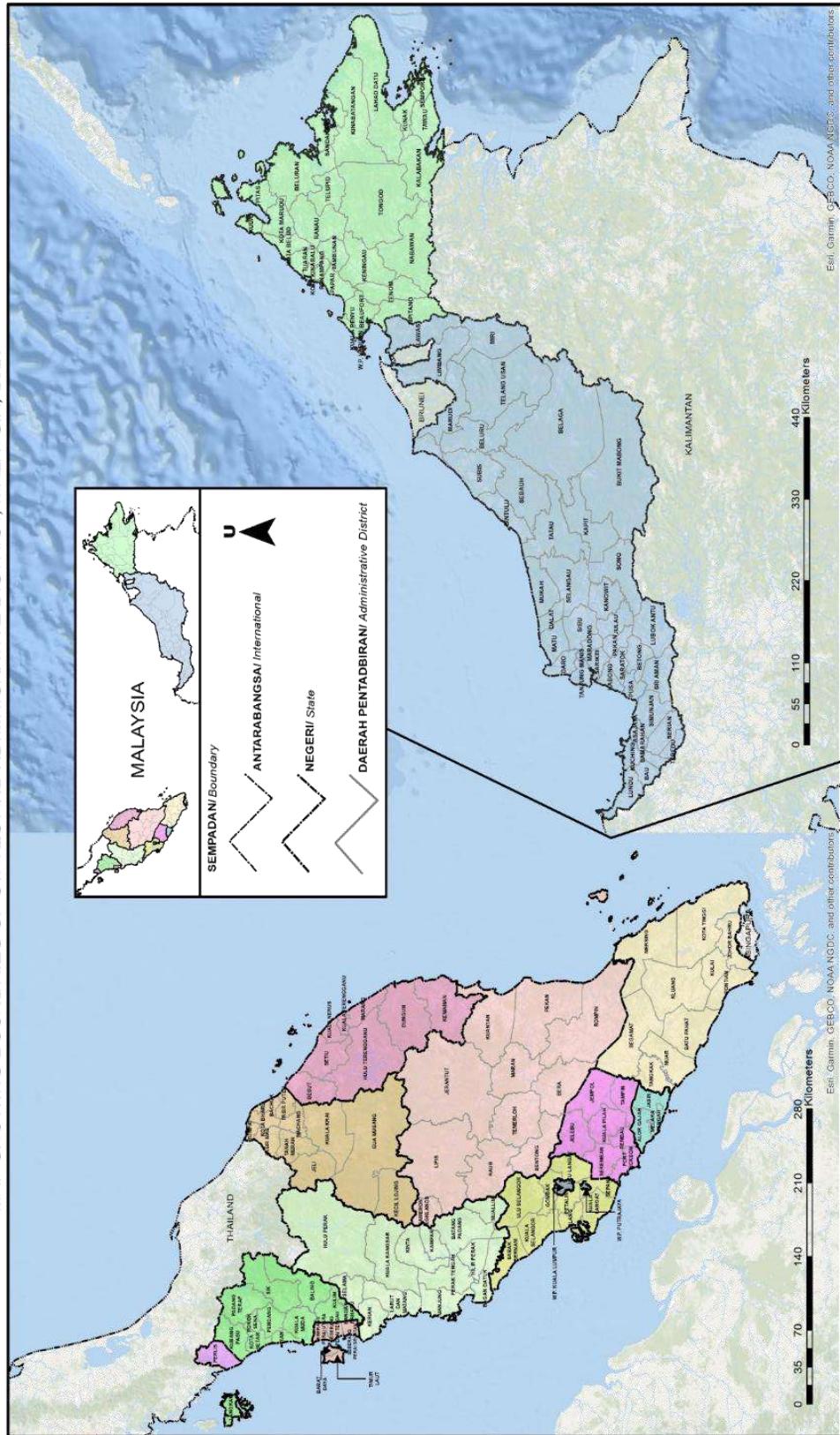
Sumber: Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan  
Source: Local Government Department

## BANGI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020

### POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020

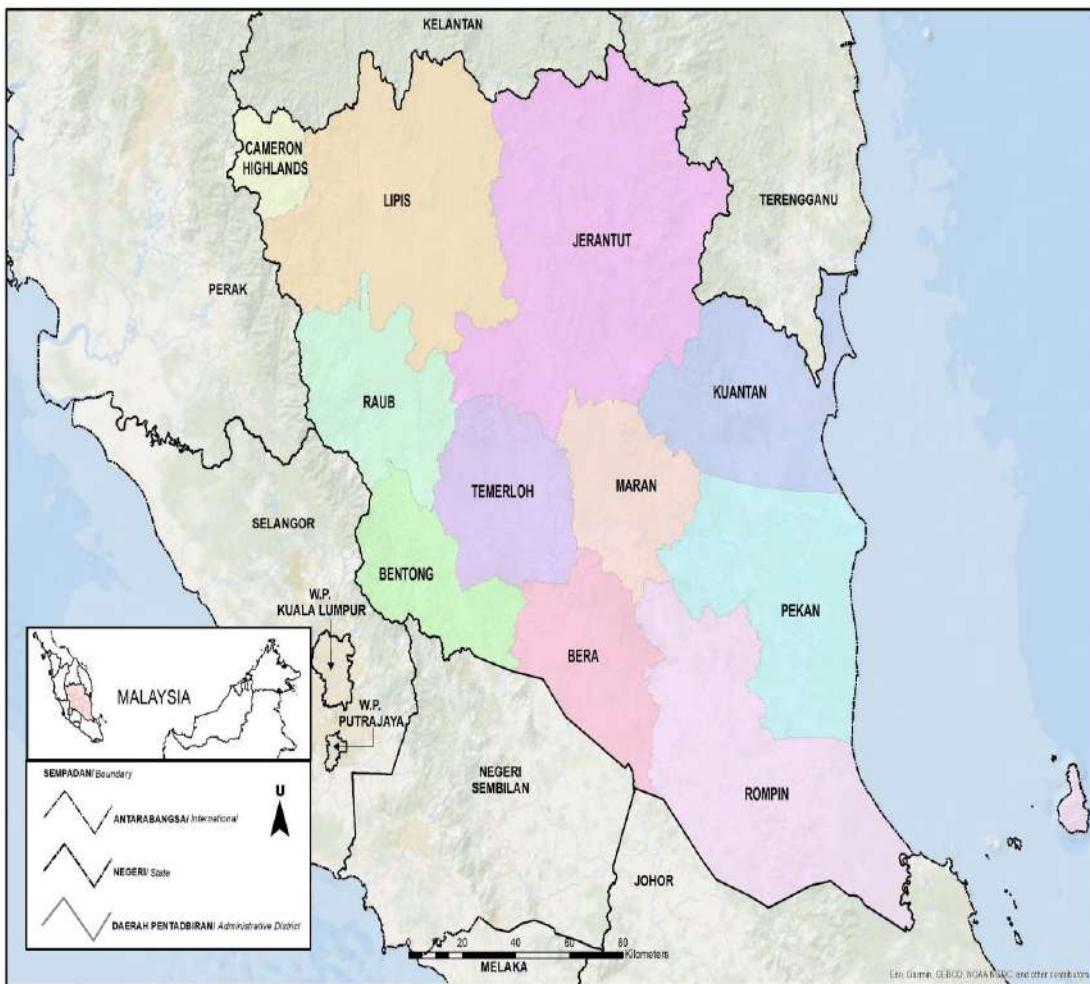
### MALAYSIA

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MALAYSIA, 2020  
MAP SHOWING BOUNDRIES OF STATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MALAYSIA, 2020



**BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020**  
**POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020**  
**PAHANG**

**PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN JAJAHAN DAN DAERAH**  
**MAP SHOWING JAJAHAN AND DISTRICT BOUNDARY**



**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITANINI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT DI PEJABAT  
PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:**

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri  
Johor, Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,  
Jalan Air Molek,  
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.  
Tel. : 07-225 3700  
Faks : 07-224 9972  
Emel : [jpjohor@dosm.gov.my](mailto:jpjohor@dosm.gov.my)

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,  
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,  
Bandar Muadzam Shah,  
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.  
Tel. : 04-700 1240  
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Pengarah,  
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Pengarah,  
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Melaka, Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Jalan MTC, Hang Tuah Jaya,  
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Pengarah,  
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Tel. : 06-765 5000  
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Pengarah,  
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Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,  
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,  
10400 Jalan Anson,  
Pulau Pinang.  
Tel. : 04-226 6244  
Faks : 04-229 9499  
Emel : [jp pulau pinang@dosm.gov.my](mailto:jp pulau pinang@dosm.gov.my)

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri  
Perak, Tingkat 3, Blok A,  
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,  
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30450 Ipoh, Perak.  
Tel. : 05-255 4963  
Faks : 05-255 1073  
Emel : [jp perak@dosm.gov.my](mailto:jp perak@dosm.gov.my)

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri  
Perlis, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,  
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak  
01000 Kangar, Perlis.  
Tel. : 04-977 1221  
Faks : 04-977 1223/04-976 8950  
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Pengarah,  
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Tel. : 03-5515 0200  
Faks : 03-5518 0408  
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Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri  
Terengganu, Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Jalan Sultan Ismail,  
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.  
Tel. : 09-622 3062  
Faks : 09-622 9659  
Emel : [admin\\_jptrg@dosm.gov.my](mailto:admin_jptrg@dosm.gov.my)

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,  
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C,  
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah  
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,  
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.  
Tel. : 088-484 602  
Faks : 088-484 659  
Emel : [jp sabah@dosm.gov.my](mailto:jp sabah@dosm.gov.my)

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,  
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi  
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,  
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.  
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