INTRODUCTION

The Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (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 objective of the implementation MyCensus 2020 is to obtain stock and profile population and housing where comprehensive and detailed to the smallest geographical level at a time as a benchmark for the socio-economic demographic characteristics of 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 MyCensus 2020 with full co-operation and participation of several State Governments and Federal Government Agencies.

This publication featured findings from the MyCensus 2020 data. It presents statistics on Malaysians (aged 15 and over) who are involved in social relationships. It contains respondents' reporting on whether Malaysian citizens aged 15 and over have social media accounts, where they have access to the internet, how often they eat together with household members in a week and interact face-to-face with neighbours in a month in the MyCensus 2020.

These statistics are four questions included in the special module of MyCensus 2020 questionnaire. For the first time ever DOSM has introduced four special module of questions that include Health and Fitness; Social Relations; Housing and Senior Citizen. This publication is the second series of special module which the next findings will be published in stages from year 2023 until 2024.

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.

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 administrative districts.

In Kelantan, the administrative district is known as "Jajahan". Each Administrative district is broken down into mukims.

This type of administrative structure applies to all states except Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya. In this regard, the state of Kelantan has three administrative levels, namely the Jajahan, districts and mukims. For the state of Sabah, there is no mukim level, while for the state of Sarawak some DP are divided into sub-districts. W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya do not have any other sub-divisions as an administrative unit. The list of mukims for each state is based on the list provided by the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

During the MyCensus 2020, an Enumerator is entrusted to complete on average 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 assist 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, which is training program namely the Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL).

The census organisation at the state and geographical divisions for the census purpose is as follows :

Position	Area of Responsibility
Assistant Commissioner	Headquarters and State
Assistant Commissioner (Technical)	State
District Superintendent	Census District
Supervisor	Census Circle
Enumerator	Enumeration Block

DATA SOURCE

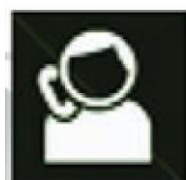*The data reported are based on findings MyCensus 2020 and according to population that has responded to questions.*

CENSUS APPROACH

In MyCensus 2020, various 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 respondents' 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 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, while the questionnaire Document 3a and 3b were used for the collective living quarters such as colleges/ universities, hostels 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 enumerated according to their usual place of residence on Census Day on 7 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 July 2020);*

b. *Those who passed away on or after before Census Day (7 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 July 2020);

b) Those who passed away before Census Day (7 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 are a place that is structurally separated and independent which are meant for living. The terms, 'separated' and 'independent', is defined as the following:

- ***Separated***

  A structure is considered as separated if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by a roof.

- ***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.

Head of Household

Head of household refers 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 not present 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*:

Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Malaysian Citizens	*Malaysian Citizens*	*Malaysian Citizens*
Bumiputera	*Bumiputera*	*Bumiputera*
Malay	*Malay*	*Malay*
Other Bumiputera	*Kadazan / Dusun*	*Iban*
	Bajau	*Bidayuh*
	Murut	*Melanau*
	Other Bumiputera	*Other Bumiputera*
Chinese	*Chinese*	*Chinese*
Indians	*Indians*	*Indians*
Others	*Others*	*Others*
Non-Malaysian Citizens	*Non-Malaysian Citizens*	*Non-Malaysian Citizens*

Apart from the classification of these ethnics 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/ declaration 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 census.

For the purpose of this publication, several terms are used and have been defined as follows:

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males}}{\text{Number of females}} \times 100$$

Average of private household size

The average of private household size is the number of persons per household and is calculated as:

$$\text{Average of private household size} = \frac{\text{Number of population}}{\text{Number of households}}$$

Social media

Social media refers to an online communication network that may connect users from all over the world. Social media that covered in MyCensus 2020 are Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, X (formerly known as Twitter), LinkedIn, Telegram, and Others. Examples of Others are WeChat, Kakaotalk, and other services not in listed.

Access to internet

Internet access refers to ability of individuals to connect to the internet through various modes. Mode of Internet access covered in MyCensus 2020 are home, workplace, another person's home, facilities with free internet access, community facilities with internet, education centre and mobile data.

Mobile data refers to individuals who use internet facilities through broadband, prepaid or postpaid internet plans provided by telecommunications companies.

Eating together

Eating together refers to eating with other household members at least two or more people in the past 7 days for each of the following meals; breakfast, coffee break, lunch, hi-tea, dinner and supper.

Neighbour

Neighbours refer to individuals who live nearby (neighbourhood), whether on the left or right, front or rear end, above or below of a flat or condominium.

AREA/ BOUNDARY CHANGES

After the year 2010, there were several new areas created or boundary changes that were gazetted by the relevant authorities. The new administrative districts are shown:

- *Appendix 1: Establishment of new administrative district in the 2020 Census*

- *Appendix 2: Map showing boundaries of states and administrative district, Malaysia, 2020*

MAP OF MALAYSIA

Included in this publication is a map of Malaysia (Appendix 2) 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 156 administrative districts as well as Perlis and three federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0.0	*Less than half of the smallest units shown*
..	*Not obtained*
-	*Nil/ No Data*
P.B.T.	*Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (Local Authorities)*
W.P.	*Wilayah Persekutuan*
DP	*Daerah Pentadbiran*
BP	*Blok Perhitungan*
DB	*Daerah Banci*
RM	*Ringgit Malaysia*
DB	*Daerah Banci*
n.a	*Not applicable*

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The sum of the percentage may not equal to the total shown due to independent rounding to one decimal point.