



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH

*STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
IN SELECTED DOMAINS*

**MALAYSIA
2023**

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian."

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

Announcement

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DOSM will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life".

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 merupakan penerbitan tahunan yang memaparkan statistik gender Malaysia bagi tahun 2020 hingga 2022. Statistik ini memberi fokus kepada set teras indikator gender yang merangkumi sebelas domain utama iaitu struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber; pendidikan; kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan; kehidupan umum dan membuat keputusan; hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan; perlindungan sosial (fokus khas: penuaan penduduk); pengurangan risiko bencana; keamanan dan keselamatan; pelarian; persekitaran dan perubahan iklim dan migrasi antarabangsa.

Penyusunan statistik ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations Statistics Division (2016)*; *List of Core Set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* yang dikeluarkan oleh *United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)*; *Minimum Set of Gender Indicators* yang dikeluarkan oleh *United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)*; dan *The Global Gender Gap Report* yang diterbitkan oleh *World Economic Forum (WEF)*.

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

Statistik gender adalah maklumat penting yang digunakan dalam pembentukan, pelaksanaan dan pemantauan dasar di peringkat nasional dan antarabangsa. Penerbitan ini menjadi sumber rujukan berguna kepada semua pihak sama ada bagi tujuan penyelidikan, perancangan, penggubalan dan pelaksanaan dasar di Malaysia.

Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini membentangkan statistik utama pemerkasaan wanita, ringkasan penemuan serta gender dan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG). Bahagian kedua pula memuatkan jadual statistik utama indikator gender peringkat nasional dan negeri bagi membantu pengguna membuat analisis terperinci. Ini diikuti oleh bahagian ketiga yang mengandungi nota teknikal dan lampiran untuk menerangkan konsep dan definisi bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dan agensi yang telah menyumbang dalam penyediaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2023

PREFACE

The Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2023 is an annual publication which presents gender statistics in Malaysia for the year 2020 to 2022. These statistics focus on the core set of gender indicators covering eleven main domains namely economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources; education; health and related services, public life and decision making; human rights of women and girls, social protection (special focus: population ageing); disaster risk reduction; peace and security; refugees; environment and climate change; and international migration.

The compilation of these statistics is based on the concepts and guidelines from Gender Statistics Manual; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics published by United Nations Statistics Division (2016); List of Core Set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific published by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP); Minimum Set of Gender Indicators released by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); and The Global Gender Gap Report published by World Economic Forum (WEF).

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

Gender statistics are pertinent information used in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies at national and international levels. This publication is a useful source of reference for all parties whether for research, planning, policy formulation and implementation in Malaysia.

The first part of this publication focuses key statistics of women empowerment, summary of findings together with gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The second part displays detailed tables at the national and state levels to facilitate the analysis by users. This is followed by the third part which consists of the technical notes and appendix explaining the concepts and definition to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation rendered by all parties who have contributed to the preparation of this publication. Every feedback and suggestion from all parties towards improving the future publication is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

December 2023

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A hand is pointing at a tablet screen. The screen displays a bar chart with blue bars and a red line graph. The x-axis of the bar chart is labeled with months from June to February. The y-axis has values 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500. The red line graph has data points at each month: June (100), July (200), Aug. (300), Sep. (400), Nov. (500), Dec. (470), Jan. (300), Feb. (200). Below the bar chart is a pie chart with three segments labeled 'Subdivisions', 'Product of', and 'Subdivisions'. Below the pie chart is a paragraph of text.

STATISTIK UTAMA PEMERKASAAN WANITA

KEY STATISTICS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA 2023

INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) 2022:

0.694

PELUANG DAN PENYERTAAN EKONOMI

MGGI:
0.644

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)



KPTB **wanita lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki

WANITA **55.8%**
LELAKI **81.9%**

Anggaran Pendapatan Diperoleh



Bagi setiap RM100 gaji & upah diterima lelaki; **wanita menerima RM66.67**

WANITA **RM42,080**
LELAKI **RM63,117**

Penggubal Undang-Undang, Pegawai Kanan dan Pengurus



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

WANITA **24.6%**
LELAKI **75.4%**

Profesional dan Pekerja Teknikal



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

WANITA **40.7%**
LELAKI **59.3%**

PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN

MGGI:
1.067

Kadar Literasi (15-64 tahun)



WANITA
96.9%



97.5%
LELAKI

Perbezaan kadar literasi lelaki dan wanita adalah **0.6 mata peratus**

KESIHATAN DAN KEHIDUPAN

MGGI:
0.961

Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir



WANITA **76.4 tahun**
LELAKI **71.5 tahun**

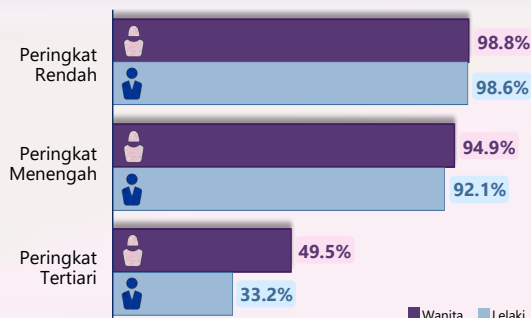
Wanita dijangka boleh hidup **4.9 tahun lebih lama** berbanding lelaki

Nisbah Jantina Ketika Lahir

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



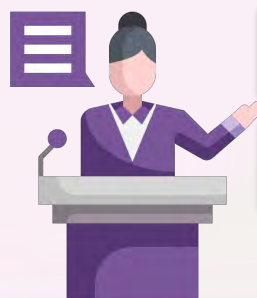
Kadar Enrolmen Kasar



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

PENGUASAAN POLITIK

MGGI:
0.102



Wanita di Parlimen
13.5 peratus ahli parlimen adalah wanita

Wanita dalam Jawatan Menteri
Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan menteri **lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki pada 2022

WANITA **17.9%** LELAKI **82.1%**

Nota: Data bagi Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir adalah data permulaan.



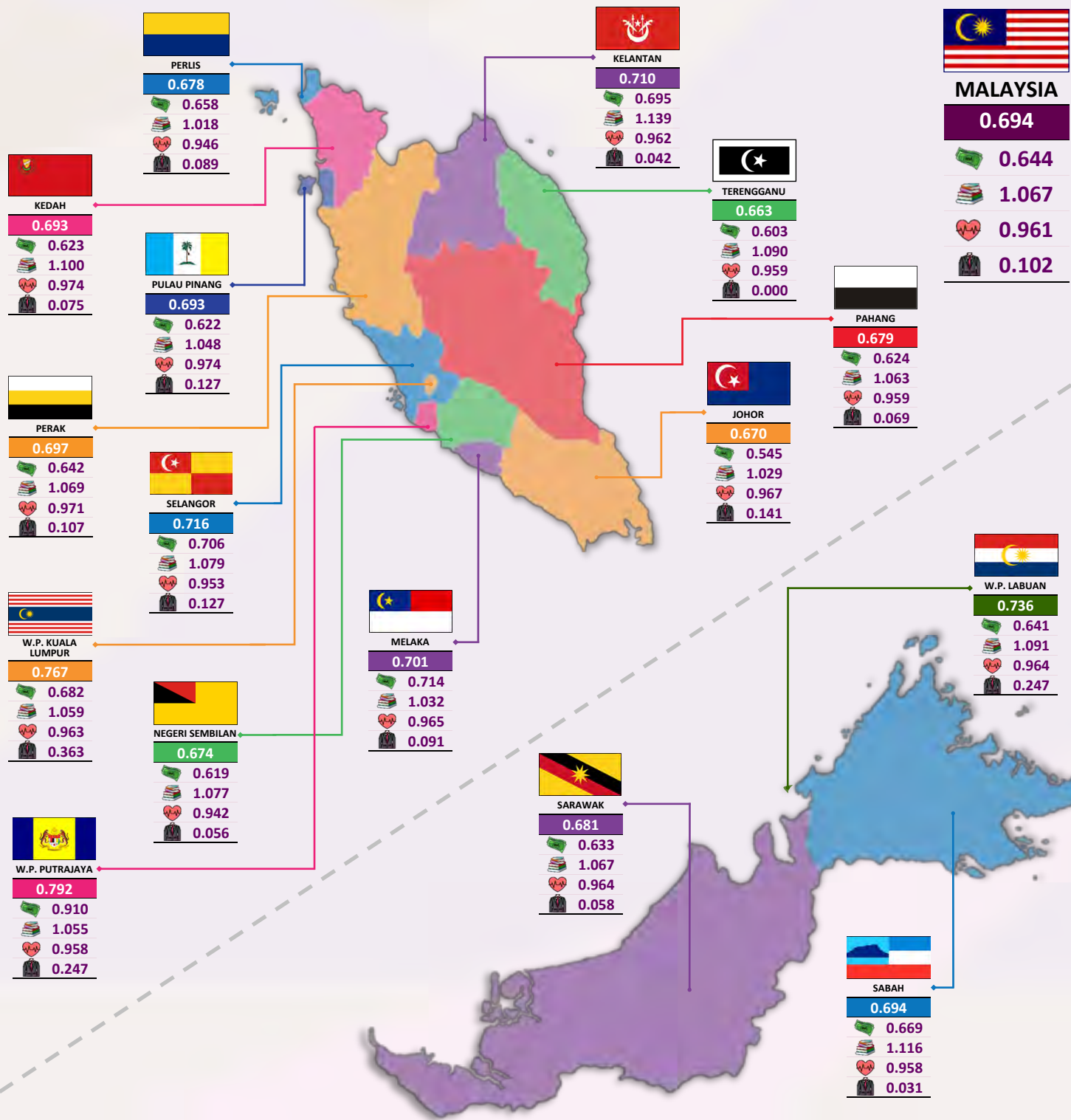
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



@StatsMalaysia



INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI



Nota:



Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi



Pencapaian pendidikan



Kesihatan dan kehidupan



Penguasaan politik

Ringkasan:

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA



WANITA SEPINTAS LALU 2022



15.7 juta daripada
32.7 juta penduduk

Penduduk Wanita Mengikut Kumpulan Umur

3.7 juta
23.5%



0-14 tahun

10.8 juta
68.7%



15-64 tahun

1.2 juta
7.8%



65+ tahun

*Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan, 2022

Purata:
RM3,140

Jumlah:
RM3,212



Kelahiran Hidup

204,779

Bayi perempuan daripada
423,124 jumlah kelahiran hidup



**Nisbah Tanggungan Wanita

Nisbah tanggungan jumlah **45.5**



Nisbah
tanggungan
umur muda

34.1



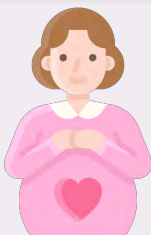
Nisbah
tanggungan
umur tua

11.3

Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

1.6 anak

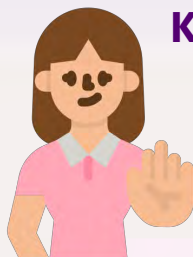
Dilahirkan bagi setiap wanita dalam
tempoh reproduktif (15-49 tahun)



Keganasan Terhadap Wanita

59.7% daripada **7,982**

kes keganasan terhadap wanita
dilaporkan pada tahun 2022
adalah keganasan rumahtangga



Kematian

88,735 kematian wanita
daripada

206,525 jumlah kematian



5 sebab utama kematian

1	Pneumonia	14.3%
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	12.9%
3	Cerebrovascular disease	7.9%
4	COVID-19 infection (due to)	4.5%
5	Malignant neoplasm of breast	3.8%

Nota :

*Merujuk kepada warganegara

**Untuk setiap 100 wanita berumur 15-64 tahun



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA 2023

MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) 2022:

0.694

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY

MGGI:
0.644

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



LFPR for
women was lower
than men

WOMEN **55.8%**
MEN **81.9%**

Estimate Earned Income



For every RM100 salaries &
wages received by men,
women received RM66.67

WOMEN **RM42,080**
MEN **RM63,117**

Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers



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

WOMEN **24.6%**
MEN **75.4%**

Professional and Technical Workers



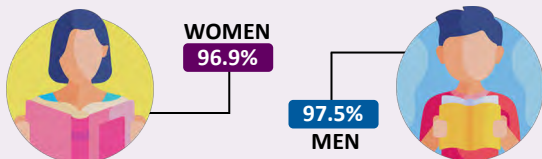
Percentage of women as
Professional and Technical
Workers were **less than** men

WOMEN **40.7%**
MEN **59.3%**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

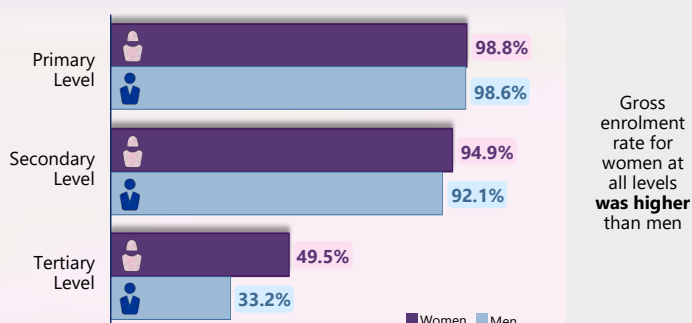
MGGI:
1.067

Literacy Rate (15-64 years)



The difference in literacy rate between men and women was
0.6 percentage point

Gross Enrolment Rate



HEALTH AND SURVIVAL

MGGI:
0.961



Life Expectancy at Birth

WOMEN **76.4 years**
MEN **71.5 years**

Women are expected to
live 4.9 years longer
than men

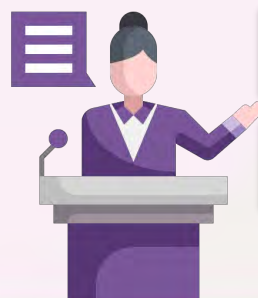
Sex Ratio at Birth

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



POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

MGGI:
0.102



Women in Parliament
13.5 per cent of elected Parliament
were women

Women in Ministerial Position
Percentage of women in ministerial position was
lower as compared to men in 2022

WOMEN **17.9%**
MEN **82.1%**

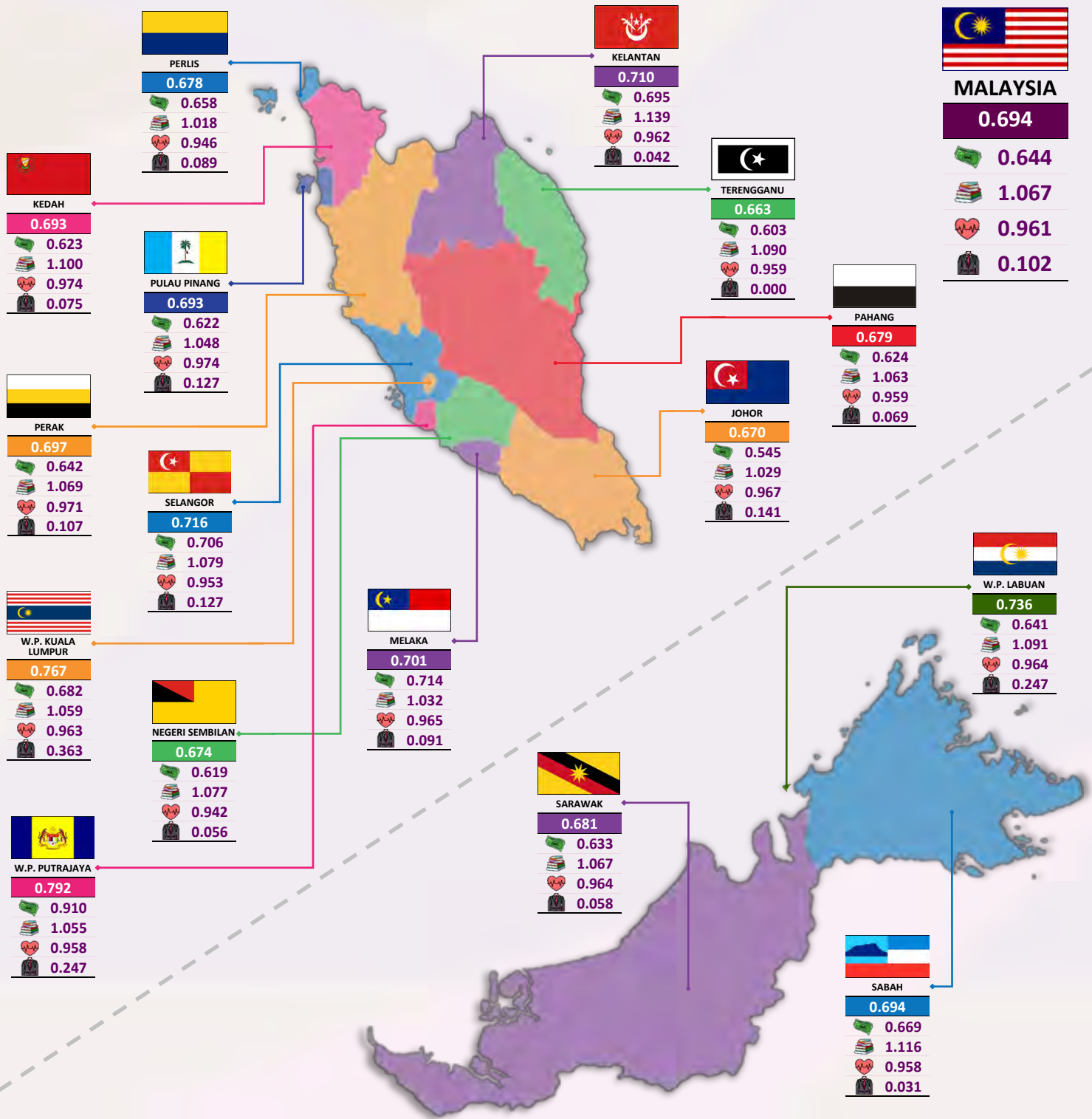
Notes: Data for Life Expectancy at Birth is preliminary data.



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) 2022 BY STATE



Notes:

- Economic participation and opportunity
- Education attainment

- Health and survival
- Political empowerment

Abbreviation:

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



WOMEN AT A GLANCE 2022



15.7 million out of
32.7 million population

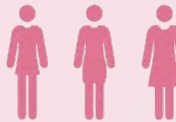
Women's Population by Age Group

3.7 million
23.5%



0-14 years

10.8 million
68.7%



15-64 years

1.2 million
7.8%



65+ years

*Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages, 2022

Mean:
RM3,140

Total:
RM3,212



Live Births

204,779

Female babies was born out of
423,124 babies



**Women Dependency Ratio

Total dependency ratio **45.5**



Dependency ratio of young age
34.1



Dependency ratio of old age
11.3

Total Fertility Rate

1.6 children

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



Violence Against Women

59.7% from **7,982**

of violence against women cases reported in 2022 were domestic violence



Deaths

88,735 female deaths out of
206,525 total deaths



5 Major Causes of Death

1	Pneumonia	14.3%
2	Ischaemic heart diseases	12.9%
3	Cerebrovascular disease	7.9%
4	COVID-19 infection (due to)	4.5%
5	Malignant neoplasm of breast	3.8%

Notes :

*Refer to citizen

**For every 100 women aged 15-64 years



SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX BY STATE 2022

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MALAYSIA

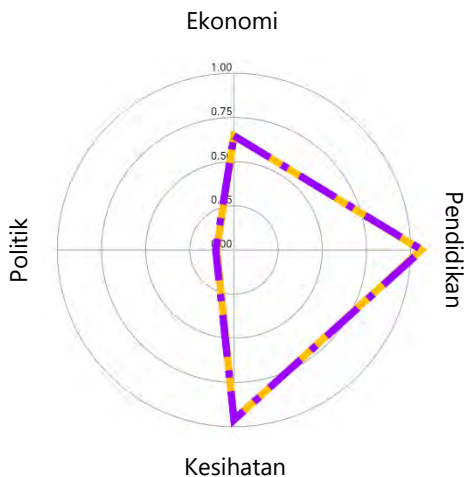
SKOR : 0.694

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



MALAYSIA



— MALAYSIA 2022
— MALAYSIA 2021

SKOR MALAYSIA 2022 0.694

SKOR MALAYSIA 2021 0.692

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.644				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.681	55.8	81.9	0.681	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.667	42.1	63.1	0.667	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.326	175.3	537.5	0.326	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.688	1,568.1	2,280.2	0.688	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.067				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.994	96.9	97.5	0.994	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.002	98.8	98.6	1.002	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.030	94.9	92.1	1.030	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.489	49.5	33.2	1.489	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.961				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.938	204,779	218,345	0.938	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.069	76.4	71.5	1.069	
Penguasaan politik	0.102				
Wanita di Parlimen	0.156	30	192	0.156	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.217	5	23	0.217	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

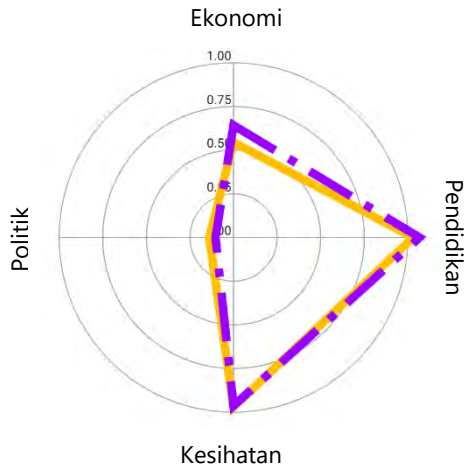
SKOR : 0.670

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



JOHOR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	16	0.564	16	0.545
PENDIDIKAN	15	1.020	15	1.029
KESIHATAN	7	0.965	4	0.967
POLITIK	6	0.133	4	0.141
JOHOR		0.671		0.670
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— JOHOR
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR JOHOR 0.670
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan / Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.545				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.566	50.4	89.1	0.566	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.529	27.8	52.6	0.529	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.159	10.4	65.4	0.159	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.519	140.9	271.4	0.519	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.029				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.992	98.2	99.0	0.992	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.001	101.1	101.0	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.025	97.6	95.2	1.025	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiary (%)	1.191	24.6	20.7	1.191	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.967				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.948	23,489	24,765	0.948	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.064	76.1	71.5	1.064	
Penguasaan politik	0.141				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.323	20	62	0.323	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.167	2	2	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

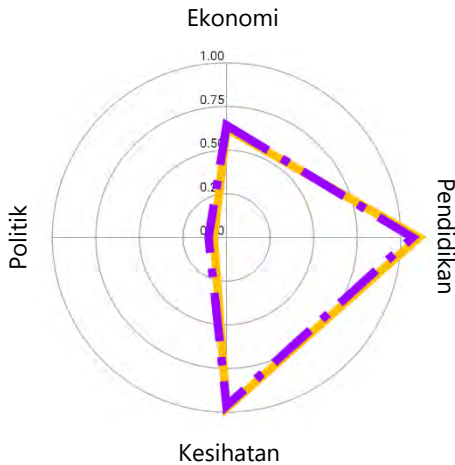
SKOR : 0.693

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



KEDAH



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	12	0.620	12	0.623
PENDIDIKAN	4	1.094	3	1.100
KESIHATAN	6	0.966	2	0.974
POLITIK	5	0.134	10	0.075
KEDAH		0.703		0.693
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— KEDAH
— MALAYSIA

SKOR KEDAH 0.693

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.623				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.607	48.0	79.1	0.607	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.620	19.9	32.0	0.620	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.248	7.0	28.2	0.248	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.816	98.4	120.6	0.816	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.100				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.998	97.9	98.1	0.998	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.008	98.9	98.2	1.008	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.040	96.2	92.5	1.040	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.717	38.7	22.6	1.717	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.974				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.951	15,012	15,784	0.951	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.080	74.6	69.1	1.080	
Penguasaan politik	0.075				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.109	5	46	0.109	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.167	0	1	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

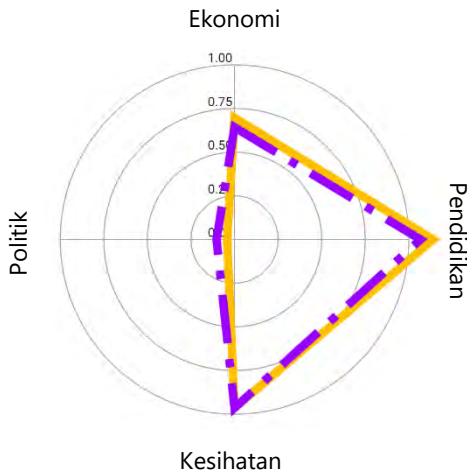
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



KELANTAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	11	0.628	4	0.695
PENDIDIKAN	1	1.165	1	1.139
KESIHATAN	4	0.969	9	0.962
POLITIK	15	0.036	14	0.042
KELANTAN	0.699		0.710	
MALAYSIA	0.692		0.694	

— KELANTAN
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR KELANTAN	0.710
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.695				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.601	43.4	72.2	0.601	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.723	13.9	19.2	0.723	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.256	3.0	11.7	0.256	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.227	68.0	55.4	1.227	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.139				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.997	96.4	96.7	0.997	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.001	82.2	82.1	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.053	88.0	83.6	1.053	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	2.048	23.9	11.7	2.048	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.962				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.936	16,344	17,464	0.936	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.074	73.9	68.8	1.074	
Penguasaan politik	0.042				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.073	4	55	0.073	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.077	0	1	0.077	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

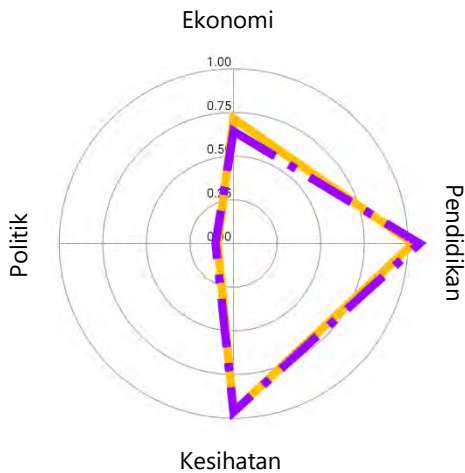
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



MELAKA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	3	0.698	2	0.714
PENDIDIKAN	12	1.030	14	1.032
KESIHATAN	10	0.960	5	0.965
POLITIK	10	0.085	8	0.091
MELAKA		0.693		0.701
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— MELAKA
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR MELAKA	0.701
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.714				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.722	58.1	80.5	0.722	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.806	44.7	55.5	0.806	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.281	5.6	19.9	0.281	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.000	63.3	63.3	1.000	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.032				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.001	98.9	98.8	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.999	106.9	107.0	0.999	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.006	105.6	105.0	1.006	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.245	52.6	42.3	1.245	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.965				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.943	6,360	6,745	0.943	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.071	75.5	70.5	1.071	
Penguasaan politik	0.091				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.214	6	28	0.214	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.100	0	0	0.100	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

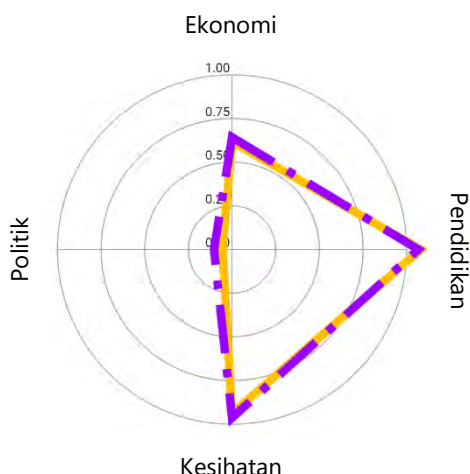
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



NEGERI SEMBILAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	14	0.604	14	0.619
PENDIDIKAN	3	1.096	7	1.077
KESIHATAN	13	0.953	16	0.942
POLITIK	14	0.039	13	0.056
NEGERI SEMBILAN		0.673		0.674
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— NEGERI SEMBILAN
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR NEGERI SEMBILAN 0.674
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.619				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.632	49.2	77.9	0.632	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.637	38.5	60.4	0.637	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.217	4.9	22.6	0.217	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.753	59.5	79.0	0.753	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.077				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.997	98.2	98.5	0.997	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.995	109.1	109.7	0.995	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.009	111.3	110.3	1.009	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.637	56.0	34.2	1.637	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.942				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.902	7,585	8,406	0.902	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.081	76.0	70.3	1.081	
Penguasaan politik	0.056				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.048	2	42	0.048	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.167	0	2	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

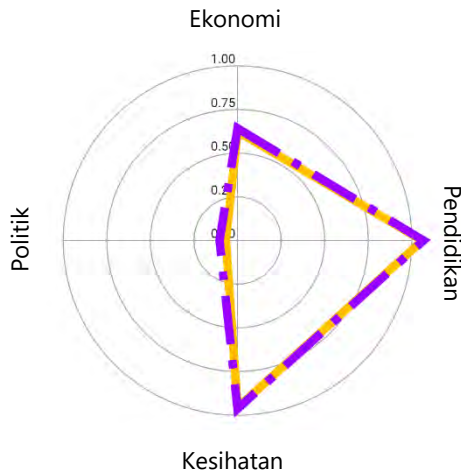
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PAHANG



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	9	0.632	11	0.624
PENDIDIKAN	7	1.081	10	1.063
KESIHATAN	8	0.964	11	0.959
POLITIK	11	0.056	11	0.069
PAHANG	0.683		0.679	
MALAYSIA	0.692		0.694	

PAHANG
MALAYSIA

SKOR PAHANG 0.679

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.624				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.607	48.2	79.4	0.607	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.623	35.7	57.3	0.623	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.194	3.9	20.1	0.194	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.885	61.8	69.8	0.885	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.063				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.004	98.5	98.1	1.004	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.005	99.5	99.0	1.005	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.025	96.0	93.7	1.025	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.438	37.0	25.7	1.438	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.959				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.930	11,359	12,209	0.930	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.076	75.4	70.1	1.076	
Penguasaan politik	0.069				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.077	4	52	0.077	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.182	0	0	0.182	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

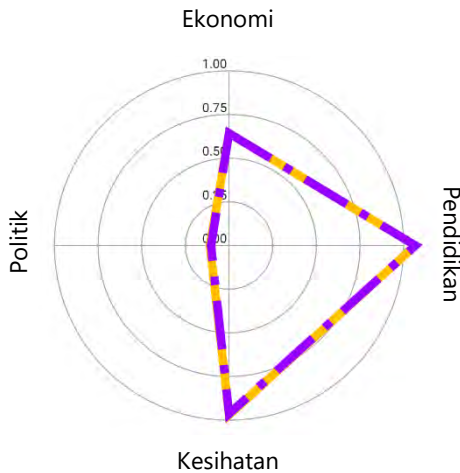
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PERAK



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	7	0.647	8	0.642
PENDIDIKAN	10	1.047	8	1.069
KESIHATAN	2	0.977	3	0.971
POLITIK	9	0.088	7	0.107
PERAK		0.690		0.697
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— PERAK
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PERAK	0.697
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/ Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.642				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.649	51.1	78.7	0.649	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.641	28.7	44.8	0.641	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.263	12.2	46.4	0.263	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.849	111.6	131.4	0.849	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.069				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.001	98.7	98.6	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.994	98.5	99.1	0.994	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.003	97.7	97.5	1.003	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.584	46.0	29.0	1.584	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.971				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.943	14,341	15,202	0.943	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.087	76.3	70.2	1.087	
Penguasaan politik	0.107				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.169	12	71	0.169	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.222	0	6	0.222	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

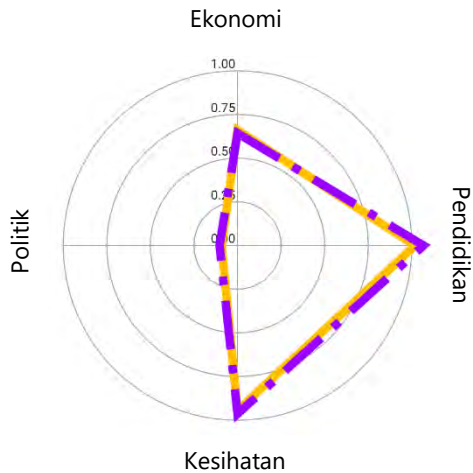
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PERLIS



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	5	0.667	7	0.658
PENDIDIKAN	16	1.007	16	1.018
KESIHATAN	16	0.940	15	0.946
POLITIK	4	0.171	9	0.089
PERLIS	0.696		0.678	
MALAYSIA	0.692		0.694	

— PERLIS
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR PERLIS	0.678
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.658				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.599	48.2	80.5	0.599	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.642	18.1	28.2	0.642	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.286	1.2	4.2	0.286	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.036	11.6	11.2	1.036	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.018				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.005	98.6	98.1	1.005	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.994	105.1	105.7	0.994	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.012	114.7	113.3	1.012	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.133	76.9	67.8	1.133	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.946				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.904	1,779	1,967	0.904	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.090	75.1	68.9	1.090	
Penguasaan politik	0.089				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.200	3	15	0.200	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.111	0	0	0.111	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

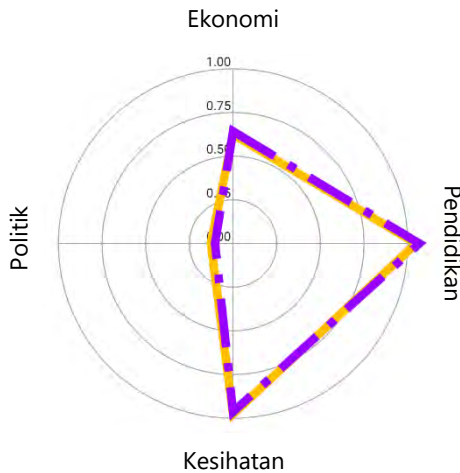
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



PULAU PINANG



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	6	0.655	13	0.622
PENDIDIKAN	11	1.044	13	1.048
KESIHATAN	3	0.972	1	0.974
POLITIK	8	0.110	6	0.127
PULAU PINANG		0.695		0.693
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— PULAU PINANG
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PULAU PINANG	0.693
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.622				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.677	56.7	83.7	0.677	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.680	56.1	82.5	0.680	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.264	9.7	36.8	0.264	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.566	94.5	166.9	0.566	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.048				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.994	97.8	98.4	0.994	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.006	105.2	104.6	1.006	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.028	101.2	98.4	1.028	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.321	50.5	38.3	1.321	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.974				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.955	8,662	9,069	0.955	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.073	76.3	71.1	1.073	
Penguasaan politik	0.127				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.233	10	43	0.233	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.222	1	0	0.222	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

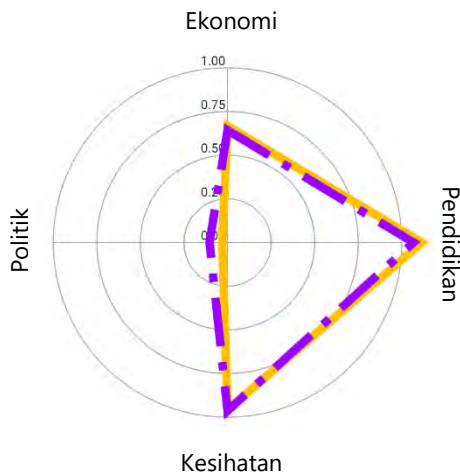
SKOR : 0.694

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



SABAH



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	8	0.641	6	0.669
PENDIDIKAN	2	1.107	2	1.116
KESIHATAN	14	0.952	12	0.958
POLITIK	13	0.040	15	0.031
SABAH	0.685		0.694	
MALAYSIA	0.692		0.694	

— SABAH
— MALAYSIA

SKOR SABAH 0.694
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.669				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.680	56.9	83.7	0.680	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.695	29.1	41.9	0.695	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.389	13.5	34.7	0.389	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.765	133.8	174.8	0.765	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.116				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.999	98.9	99.0	0.999	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.007	93.0	92.3	1.007	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.037	91.6	88.4	1.037	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.859	14.8	8.0	1.859	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.958				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.941	21,146	22,471	0.941	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.053	75.1	71.3	1.053	
Penguasaan politik	0.031				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.100	9	90	0.100	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	2	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

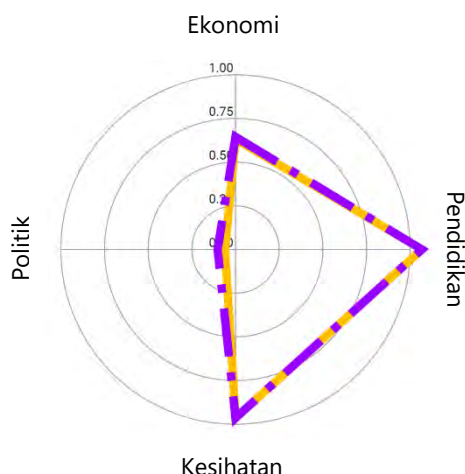
SKOR : 0.681

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



SARAWAK



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	10	0.630	10	0.633
PENDIDIKAN	8	1.071	9	1.067
KESIHATAN	5	0.968	6	0.964
POLITIK	12	0.055	12	0.058
SARAWAK		0.681		0.681
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— SARAWAK
— MALAYSIA

SKOR SARAWAK 0.681
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/ Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.633				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.630	52.0	82.5	0.630	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.675	64.7	95.8	0.675	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.265	9.4	35.5	0.265	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.742	97.5	131.4	0.742	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.067				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.003	97.8	97.5	1.003	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.998	97.4	97.6	0.998	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.026	96.5	94.1	1.026	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.501	27.4	18.3	1.501	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.964				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.940	14,988	15,949	0.940	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.072	77.0	71.8	1.072	
Penguasaan politik	0.058				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.109	11	101	0.109	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.100	1	4	0.100	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

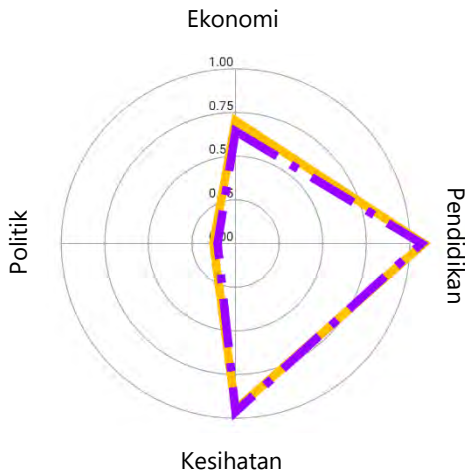
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



SELANGOR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	4	0.696	3	0.706
PENDIDIKAN	9	1.063	6	1.079
KESIHATAN	12	0.954	14	0.953
POLITIK	7	0.131	5	0.127
SELANGOR	0.711		0.716	
MALAYSIA	0.692		0.694	

— SELANGOR
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR SELANGOR 0.716
SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.706				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.837	69.9	83.5	0.837	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.733	50.1	68.4	0.733	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.522	74.7	143.2	0.522	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.579	434.3	750.7	0.579	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.079				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.962	88.3	91.8	0.962	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.999	102.8	102.9	0.999	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.043	86.4	82.8	1.043	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.625	90.5	55.7	1.625	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.953				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.930	40,312	43,346	0.930	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.058	78.7	74.4	1.058	
Penguasaan politik	0.127				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.279	17	61	0.279	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.167	0	2	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

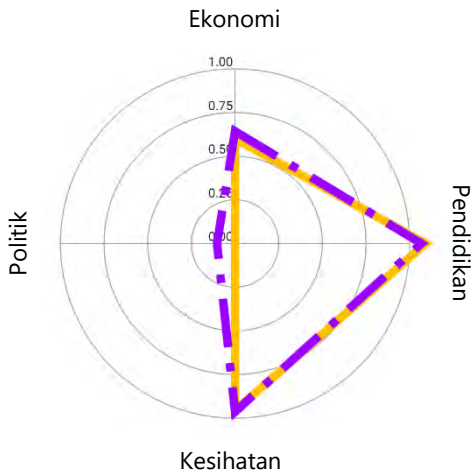
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



TERENGGANU



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	15	0.572	15	0.603
PENDIDIKAN	5	1.090	5	1.090
KESIHATAN	11	0.959	10	0.959
POLITIK	16	0.000	16	0.000
TERENGGANU	0.655		0.663	
MALAYSIA	0.692		0.694	

— TERENGGANU
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR TERENGGANU 0.663

SKOR MALAYSIA 0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.603				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.557	41.9	75.2	0.557	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.570	23.2	40.8	0.570	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.240	3.1	12.9	0.240	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.835	43.0	51.5	0.835	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.090				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.980	95.1	97.0	0.980	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.002	95.6	95.4	1.002	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.039	96.8	93.2	1.039	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.689	46.9	27.8	1.689	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.959				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.935	12,227	13,077	0.935	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.068	73.5	68.8	1.068	
Penguasaan politik	0.000				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.000	0	40	0.000	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.000	0	0	0.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

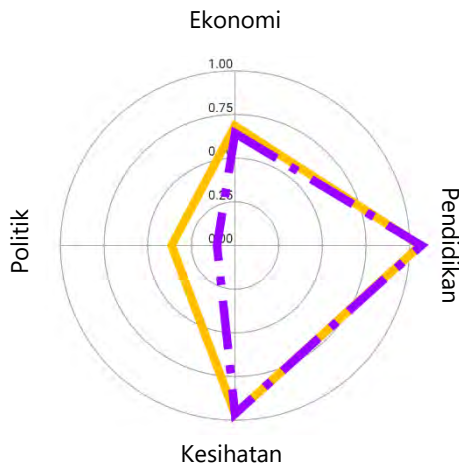
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



W.P. KUALA LUMPUR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	2	0.701	5	0.682
PENDIDIKAN	13	1.028	11	1.059
KESIHATAN	15	0.946	8	0.963
POLITIK	1	0.424	1	0.363
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		0.775		0.767
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
— MALAYSIA

SKOR W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	0.767
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.682				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.794	63.9	80.5	0.794	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.747	107.2	143.4	0.747	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.291	15.4	53.0	0.291	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.716	134.4	187.7	0.716	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.059				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.001	99.2	99.1	1.001	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.023	114.2	111.7	1.023	
² Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.025	101.1	98.6	1.025	
² Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.348	148.4	110.1	1.348	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.963				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.940	9,619	10,234	0.940	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.069	77.7	72.7	1.069	
Penguasaan politik	0.363				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.375	3	8	0.375	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	1	1	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

²Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

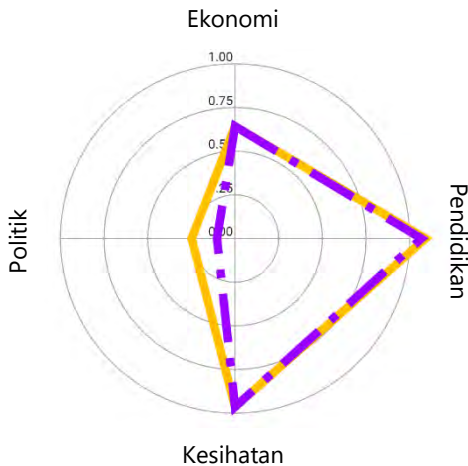
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0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



W.P. LABUAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	13	0.604	9	0.641
PENDIDIKAN	6	1.087	4	1.091
KESIHATAN	1	1.005	7	0.964
POLITIK	2	0.247	2	0.247
W.P. LABUAN		0.736		0.736
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— W.P. LABUAN
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR W.P. LABUAN	0.736
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.641				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.593	50.0	84.3	0.593	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	0.632	65.8	104.1	0.632	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.471	0.8	1.7	0.471	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.691	5.6	8.1	0.691	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.091				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.016	96.6	95.1	1.016	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.015	99.1	97.6	1.015	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.023	89.2	87.2	1.023	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.621	23.7	14.6	1.621	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.964				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.952	670	704	0.952	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.048	75.9	72.4	1.048	
Penguasaan politik	0.247				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rDikemaskini

SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2022 MENGIKUT NEGERI

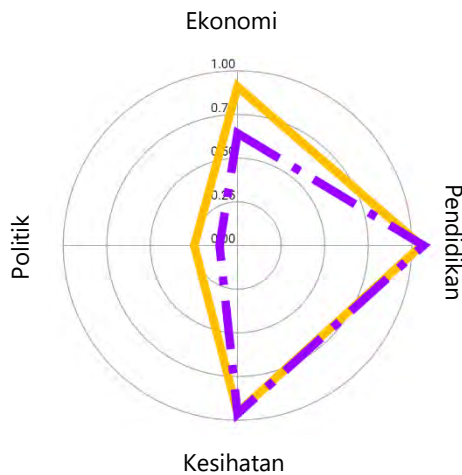
SKOR : 0.792

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



W.P. PUTRAJAYA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2021 ^r		2022	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	1	0.872	1	0.910
PENDIDIKAN	14	1.028	12	1.055
KESIHATAN	9	0.962	13	0.958
POLITIK	3	0.247	3	0.247
W.P. PUTRAJAYA		0.777		0.792
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— W.P. PUTRAJAYA
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR W.P. PUTRAJAYA	0.792
SKOR MALAYSIA	0.694

SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

Indikator	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.910				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	1.032	76.8	74.4	1.032	
¹ Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM'000)	1.126	133.8	118.8	1.126	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.375	0.3	0.8	0.375	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.406	9.7	6.9	1.406	
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.055				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.000	100.0	100.0	1.000	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.013	135.0	133.3	1.013	
² Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.025	101.1	98.6	1.025	
² Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.348	148.4	110.1	1.348	
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.958				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.930	886	953	0.930	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.075	77.2	71.8	1.075	
Penguasaan politik	0.247				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Nota:

¹Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

²Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur

^rDikemaskini

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 MALAYSIA

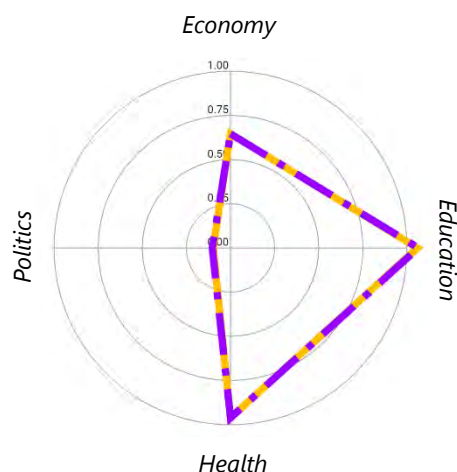
SCORE : 0.694

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



MALAYSIA



— MALAYSIA 2022
— MALAYSIA 2021

SKOR MALAYSIA 2022 0.694

SKOR MALAYSIA 2021 0.692

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.644				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.681	55.8	81.9	0.681	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.667	42.1	63.1	0.667	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.326	175.3	537.5	0.326	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.688	1,568.1	2,280.2	0.688	
Educational attainment	1.067				
Literacy rate (%)	0.994	96.9	97.5	0.994	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.002	98.8	98.6	1.002	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.030	94.9	92.1	1.030	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.489	49.5	33.2	1.489	
Health and survival	0.961				
Sex ratio at birth	0.938	204,779	218,345	0.938	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.069	76.4	71.5	1.069	
Political empowerment	0.102				
Women in Parliament	0.156	30	192	0.156	
Women in ministerial positions	0.217	5	23	0.217	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

¹Revised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

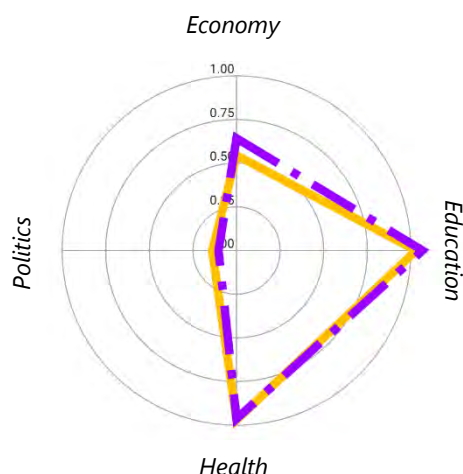
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



JOHOR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	16	0.564	16	0.545
EDUCATION	15	1.020	15	1.029
HEALTH	7	0.965	4	0.967
POLITICS	6	0.133	4	0.141
JOHOR		0.671		0.670
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— JOHOR
- - MALAYSIA

JOHOR SCORE	0.670
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.545				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.566	50.4	89.1	0.566	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.529	27.8	52.6	0.529	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.159	10.4	65.4	0.159	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.519	140.9	271.4	0.519	
Educational attainment	1.029				
Literacy rate (%)	0.992	98.2	99.0	0.992	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.001	101.1	101.0	1.001	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.025	97.6	95.2	1.025	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.191	24.6	20.7	1.191	
Health and survival	0.967				
Sex ratio at birth	0.948	23,489	24,765	0.948	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.064	76.1	71.5	1.064	
Political empowerment	0.141				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.323	20	62	0.323	
Women in ministerial positions	0.167	2	2	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

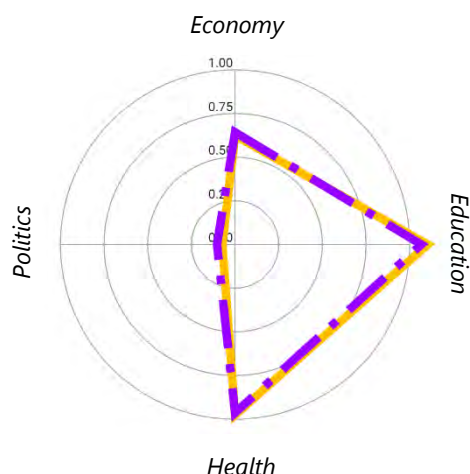
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



KEDAH



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	12	0.620	12	0.623
EDUCATION	4	1.094	3	1.100
HEALTH	6	0.966	2	0.974
POLITICS	5	0.134	10	0.075
KEDAH		0.703		0.693
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— KEDAH
- - MALAYSIA

KEDAH SCORE 0.693
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.623				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.607	48.0	79.1	0.607	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.620	19.9	32.0	0.620	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.248	7.0	28.2	0.248	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.816	98.4	120.6	0.816	
Educational attainment	1.100				
Literacy rate (%)	0.998	97.9	98.1	0.998	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.008	98.9	98.2	1.008	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.040	96.2	92.5	1.040	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.717	38.7	22.6	1.717	
Health and survival	0.974				
Sex ratio at birth	0.951	15,012	15,784	0.951	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.080	74.6	69.1	1.080	
Political empowerment	0.075				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.109	5	46	0.109	
Women in ministerial positions	0.167	0	1	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

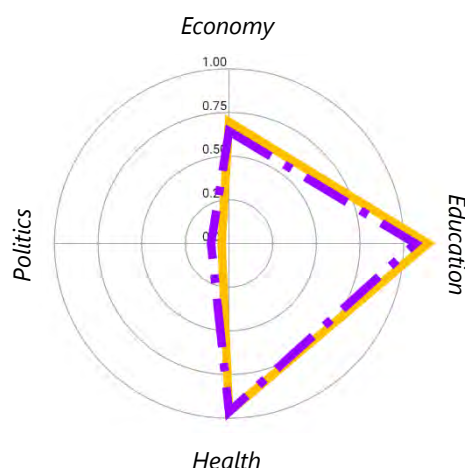
SCORE : 0.710

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



KELANTAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	11	0.628	4	0.695
EDUCATION	1	1.165	1	1.139
HEALTH	4	0.969	9	0.962
POLITICS	15	0.036	14	0.042
KELANTAN		0.699		0.710
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— KELANTAN
- - MALAYSIA

KELANTAN SCORE	0.710
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.695				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.601	43.4	72.2	0.601	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.723	13.9	19.2	0.723	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.256	3.0	11.7	0.256	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.227	68.0	55.4	1.227	
Educational attainment	1.139				
Literacy rate (%)	0.997	96.4	96.7	0.997	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.001	82.2	82.1	1.001	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.053	88.0	83.6	1.053	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	2.048	23.9	11.7	2.048	
Health and survival	0.962				
Sex ratio at birth	0.936	16,344	17,464	0.936	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.074	73.9	68.8	1.074	
Political empowerment	0.042				
Women in Parliament and Dun	0.073	4	55	0.073	
Women in ministerial positions	0.077	0	1	0.077	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

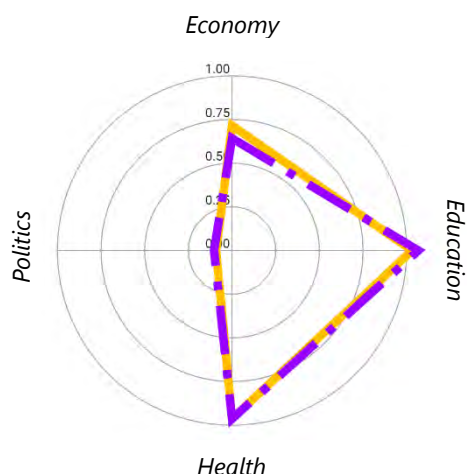
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



MELAKA



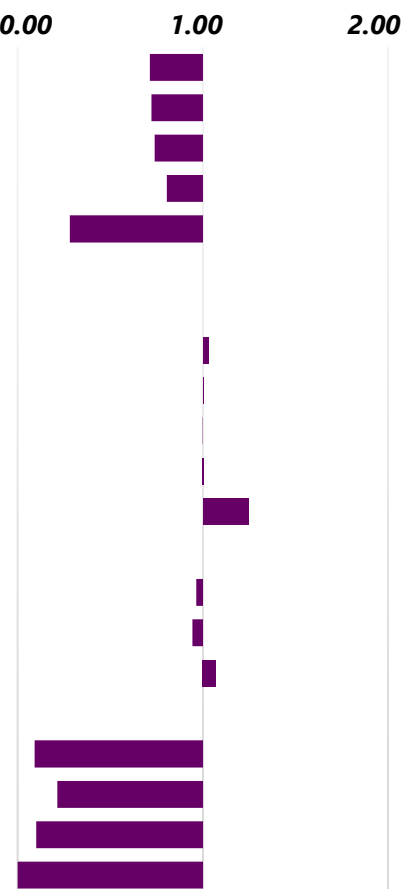
GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	3	0.698	2	0.714
EDUCATION	12	1.030	14	1.032
HEALTH	10	0.960	5	0.965
POLITICS	10	0.085	8	0.091
MELAKA		0.693		0.701
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— MELAKA
- - MALAYSIA

MELAKA SCORE 0.701
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.714				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.722	58.1	80.5	0.722	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.806	44.7	55.5	0.806	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.281	5.6	19.9	0.281	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.000	63.3	63.3	1.000	
Educational attainment	1.032				
Literacy rate (%)	1.001	98.9	98.8	1.001	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.999	106.9	107.0	0.999	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.006	105.6	105.0	1.006	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.245	52.6	42.3	1.245	
Health and survival	0.965				
Sex ratio at birth	0.943	6,360	6,745	0.943	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.071	75.5	70.5	1.071	
Political empowerment	0.091				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.214	6	28	0.214	
Women in ministerial positions	0.100	0	0	0.100	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

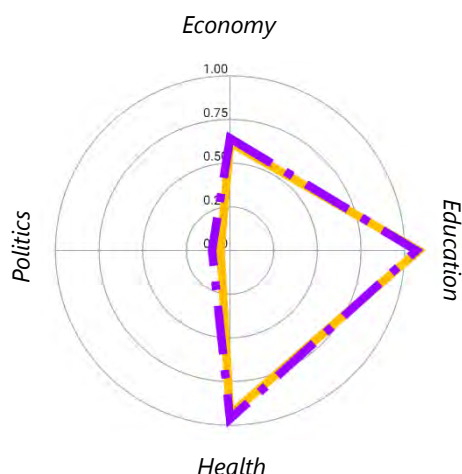
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



NEGERI SEMBILAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	14	0.604	14	0.619
EDUCATION	3	1.096	7	1.077
HEALTH	13	0.953	16	0.942
POLITICS	14	0.039	13	0.056
NEGERI SEMBILAN		0.673		0.674
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— NEGERI SEMBILAN
- - MALAYSIA

NEGERI SEMBILAN SCORE	0.674
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.619				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.632	49.2	77.9	0.632	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.637	38.5	60.4	0.637	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.217	4.9	22.6	0.217	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.753	59.5	79.0	0.753	
Educational attainment	1.077				
Literacy rate (%)	0.997	98.2	98.5	0.997	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.995	109.1	109.7	0.995	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.009	111.3	110.3	1.009	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.637	56.0	34.2	1.637	
Health and survival	0.942				
Sex ratio at birth	0.902	7,585	8,406	0.902	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.081	76.0	70.3	1.081	
Political empowerment	0.056				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.048	2	42	0.048	
Women in ministerial positions	0.167	0	2	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

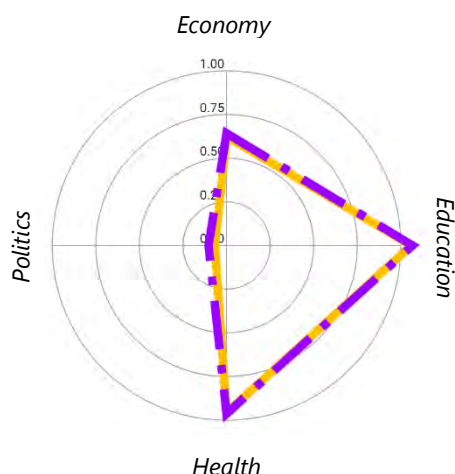
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PAHANG



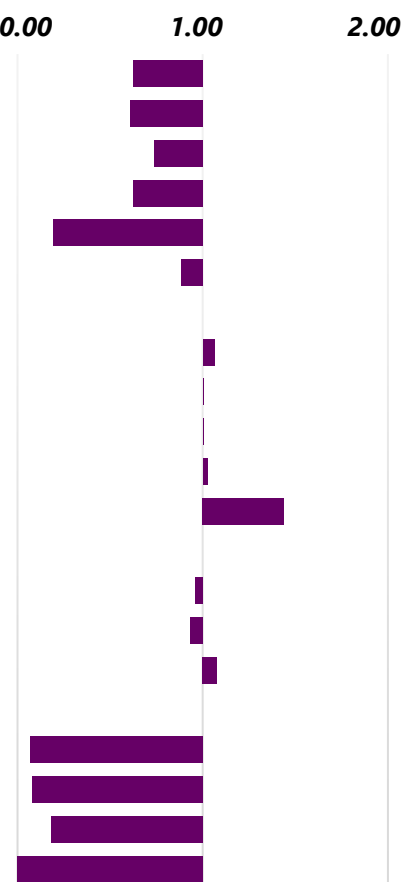
GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	9	0.632	11	0.624
EDUCATION	7	1.081	10	1.063
HEALTH	8	0.964	11	0.959
POLITICS	11	0.056	11	0.069
PAHANG		0.683		0.679
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— PAHANG
- - MALAYSIA

PAHANG SCORE 0.679
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.624				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.607	48.2	79.4	0.607	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.623	35.7	57.3	0.623	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.194	3.9	20.1	0.194	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.885	61.8	69.8	0.885	
Educational attainment	1.063				
Literacy rate (%)	1.004	98.5	98.1	1.004	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.005	99.5	99.0	1.005	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.025	96.0	93.7	1.025	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.438	37.0	25.7	1.438	
Health and survival	0.959				
Sex ratio at birth	0.930	11,359	12,209	0.930	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.076	75.4	70.1	1.076	
Political empowerment	0.069				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.077	4	52	0.077	
Women in ministerial positions	0.182	0	0	0.182	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

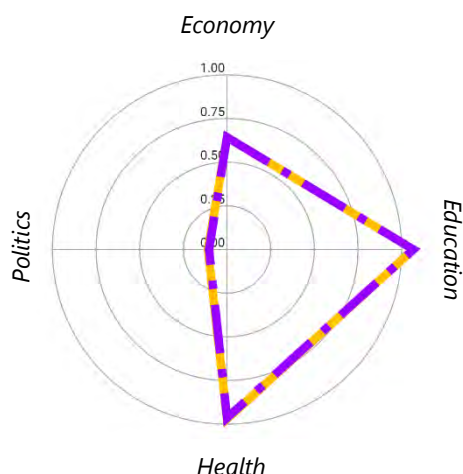
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PERAK



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	7	0.647	8	0.642
EDUCATION	10	1.047	8	1.069
HEALTH	2	0.977	3	0.971
POLITICS	9	0.088	7	0.107
PERAK		0.690		0.697
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— PERAK
- - MALAYSIA

PERAK SCORE 0.697
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.642				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.649	51.1	78.7	0.649	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.641	28.7	44.8	0.641	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.263	12.2	46.4	0.263	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.849	111.6	131.4	0.849	
Educational attainment	1.069				
Literacy rate (%)	1.001	98.7	98.6	1.001	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.994	98.5	99.1	0.994	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.003	97.7	97.5	1.003	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.584	46.0	29.0	1.584	
Health and survival	0.971				
Sex ratio at birth	0.943	14,341	15,202	0.943	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.087	76.3	70.2	1.087	
Political empowerment	0.107				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.169	12	71	0.169	
Women in ministerial positions	0.222	0	6	0.222	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

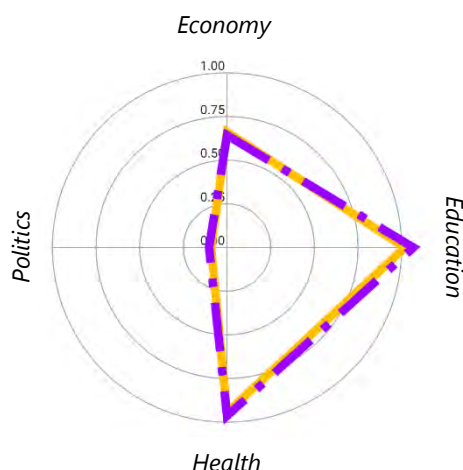
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PERLIS



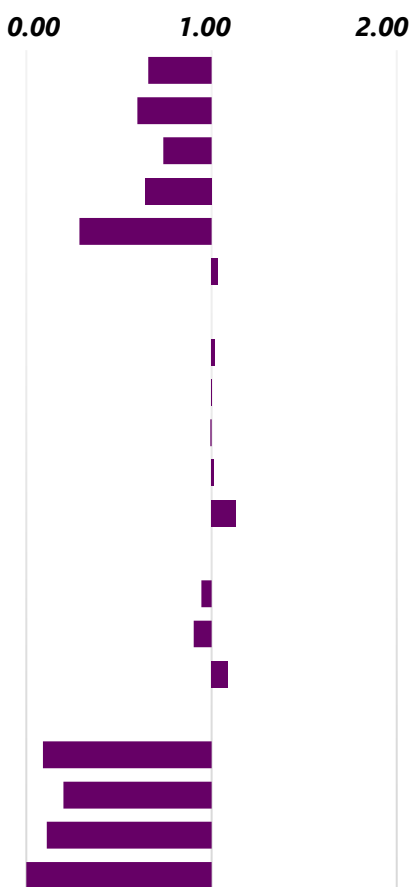
GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	5	0.667	7	0.658
EDUCATION	16	1.007	16	1.018
HEALTH	16	0.940	15	0.946
POLITICS	4	0.171	9	0.089
PERLIS		0.696		0.678
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— PERLIS
- - MALAYSIA

PERLIS SCORE 0.678
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.658				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.599	48.2	80.5	0.599	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.642	18.1	28.2	0.642	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.286	1.2	4.2	0.286	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.036	11.6	11.2	1.036	
Educational attainment	1.018				
Literacy rate (%)	1.005	98.6	98.1	1.005	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.994	105.1	105.7	0.994	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.012	114.7	113.3	1.012	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.133	76.9	67.8	1.133	
Health and survival	0.946				
Sex ratio at birth	0.904	1,779	1,967	0.904	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.090	75.1	68.9	1.090	
Political empowerment	0.089				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.200	3	15	0.200	
Women in ministerial positions	0.111	0	0	0.111	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

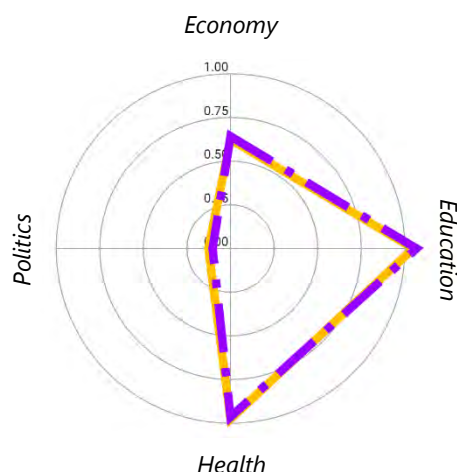
SCORE : 0.693

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



PULAU PINANG



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	6	0.655	13	0.622
EDUCATION	11	1.044	13	1.048
HEALTH	3	0.972	1	0.974
POLITICS	8	0.110	6	0.127
PULAU PINANG		0.695		0.693
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— PULAU PINANG
- - MALAYSIA

PULAU PINANG SCORE	0.693
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.622				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.677	56.7	83.7	0.677	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.680	56.1	82.5	0.680	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.264	9.7	36.8	0.264	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.566	94.5	166.9	0.566	
Educational attainment	1.048				
Literacy rate (%)	0.994	97.8	98.4	0.994	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.006	105.2	104.6	1.006	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.028	101.2	98.4	1.028	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.321	50.5	38.3	1.321	
Health and survival	0.974				
Sex ratio at birth	0.955	8,662	9,069	0.955	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.073	76.3	71.1	1.073	
Political empowerment	0.127				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.233	10	43	0.233	
Women in ministerial positions	0.222	1	0	0.222	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

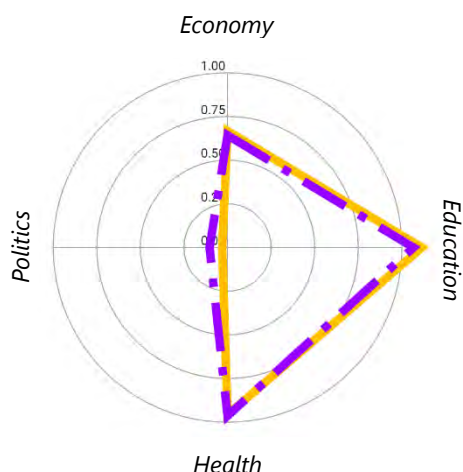
SCORE : 0.694

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



SABAH



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	8	0.641	6	0.669
EDUCATION	2	1.107	2	1.116
HEALTH	14	0.952	12	0.958
POLITICS	13	0.040	15	0.031
SABAH		0.685		0.694
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— SABAH
- - MALAYSIA

SABAH SCORE 0.694
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.669				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.680	56.9	83.7	0.680	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.695	29.1	41.9	0.695	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.389	13.5	34.7	0.389	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.765	133.8	174.8	0.765	
Educational attainment	1.116				
Literacy rate (%)	0.999	98.9	99.0	0.999	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.007	93.0	92.3	1.007	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.037	91.6	88.4	1.037	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.859	14.8	8.0	1.859	
Health and survival	0.958				
Sex ratio at birth	0.941	21,146	22,471	0.941	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.053	75.1	71.3	1.053	
Political empowerment	0.031				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.100	9	90	0.100	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	2	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

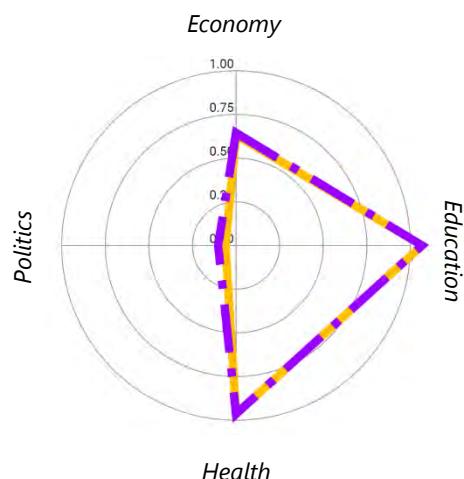
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



SARAWAK



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	10	0.630	10	0.633
EDUCATION	8	1.071	9	1.067
HEALTH	5	0.968	6	0.964
POLITICS	12	0.055	12	0.058
SARAWAK		0.681		0.681
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— SARAWAK
— MALAYSIA

SARAWAK SCORE 0.681
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.633				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.630	52.0	82.5	0.630	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.675	64.7	95.8	0.675	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.265	9.4	35.5	0.265	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.742	97.5	131.4	0.742	
Educational attainment	1.067				
Literacy rate (%)	1.003	97.8	97.5	1.003	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.998	97.4	97.6	0.998	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.026	96.5	94.1	1.026	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.501	27.4	18.3	1.501	
Health and survival	0.964				
Sex ratio at birth	0.940	14,988	15,949	0.940	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.072	77.0	71.8	1.072	
Political empowerment	0.058				
Women in Parliament and Dun	0.109	11	101	0.109	
Women in ministerial positions	0.100	1	4	0.100	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

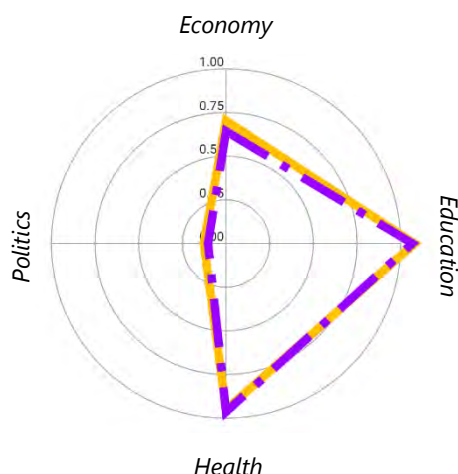
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



SELANGOR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	4	0.696	3	0.706
EDUCATION	9	1.063	6	1.079
HEALTH	12	0.954	14	0.953
POLITICS	7	0.131	5	0.127
SELANGOR		0.711		0.716
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— SELANGOR
- - MALAYSIA

SELANGOR SCORE 0.716
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.706				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.837	69.9	83.5	0.837	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.733	50.1	68.4	0.733	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.522	74.7	143.2	0.522	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.579	434.3	750.7	0.579	
Educational attainment	1.079				
Literacy rate (%)	0.962	88.3	91.8	0.962	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.999	102.8	102.9	0.999	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.043	86.4	82.8	1.043	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.625	90.5	55.7	1.625	
Health and survival	0.953				
Sex ratio at birth	0.930	40,312	43,346	0.930	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.058	78.7	74.4	1.058	
Political empowerment	0.127				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.279	17	61	0.279	
Women in ministerial positions	0.167	0	2	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

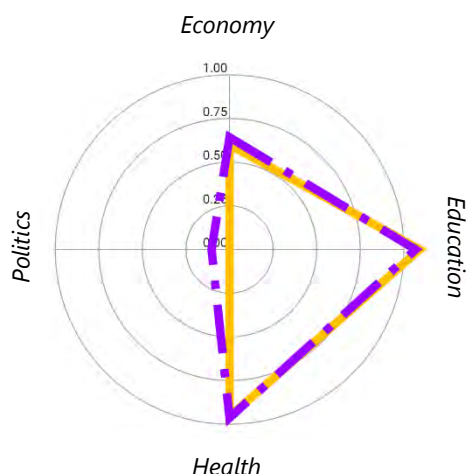
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0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



TERENGGANU



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	15	0.572	15	0.603
EDUCATION	5	1.090	5	1.090
HEALTH	11	0.959	10	0.959
POLITICS	16	0.000	16	0.000
TERENGGANU		0.655		0.663
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— TERENGGANU
- - MALAYSIA

TERENGGANU SCORE 0.663
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.603				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.557	41.9	75.2	0.557	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.570	23.2	40.8	0.570	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.240	3.1	12.9	0.240	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.835	43.0	51.5	0.835	
Educational attainment	1.090				
Literacy rate (%)	0.980	95.1	97.0	0.980	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.002	95.6	95.4	1.002	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.039	96.8	93.2	1.039	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.689	46.9	27.8	1.689	
Health and survival	0.959				
Sex ratio at birth	0.935	12,227	13,077	0.935	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.068	73.5	68.8	1.068	
Political empowerment	0.000				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.000	0	40	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	0.000	0	0	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

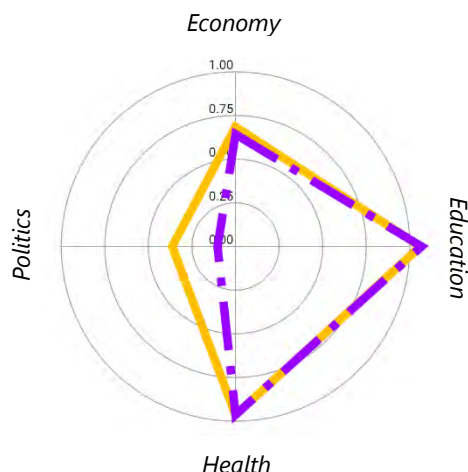
SCORE : 0.767

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



W.P. KUALA LUMPUR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	2	0.701	5	0.682
EDUCATION	13	1.028	11	1.059
HEALTH	15	0.946	8	0.963
POLITICS	1	0.424	1	0.363
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR		0.775		0.767
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— W.P. KUALA LUMPUR
— MALAYSIA

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR SCORE	0.767
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.682				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.794	63.9	80.5	0.794	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.747	107.2	143.4	0.747	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.291	15.4	53.0	0.291	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.716	134.4	187.7	0.716	
Educational attainment	1.059				
Literacy rate (%)	1.001	99.2	99.1	1.001	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.023	114.2	111.7	1.023	
² Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.025	101.1	98.6	1.025	
² Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.348	148.4	110.1	1.348	
Health and survival	0.963				
Sex ratio at birth	0.940	9,619	10,234	0.940	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.069	77.7	72.7	1.069	
Political empowerment	0.363				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.375	3	8	0.375	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	1	1	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

²Includes W.P. Putrajaya

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

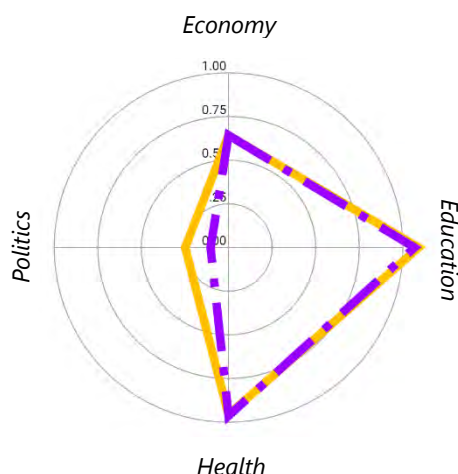
SCORE : 0.736

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



W.P. LABUAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	13	0.604	9	0.641
EDUCATION	6	1.087	4	1.091
HEALTH	1	1.005	7	0.964
POLITICS	2	0.247	2	0.247
W.P. LABUAN		0.736		0.736
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— W.P. LABUAN
- - MALAYSIA

W.P. LABUAN SCORE 0.736
MALAYSIA SCORE 0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.641				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.593	50.0	84.3	0.593	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	0.632	65.8	104.1	0.632	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.471	0.8	1.7	0.471	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.691	5.6	8.1	0.691	
Educational attainment	1.091				
Literacy rate (%)	1.016	96.6	95.1	1.016	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.015	99.1	97.6	1.015	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.023	89.2	87.2	1.023	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.621	23.7	14.6	1.621	
Health and survival	0.964				
Sex ratio at birth	0.952	670	704	0.952	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.048	75.9	72.4	1.048	
Political empowerment	0.247				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	



Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

^rRevised

OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2022 BY STATE

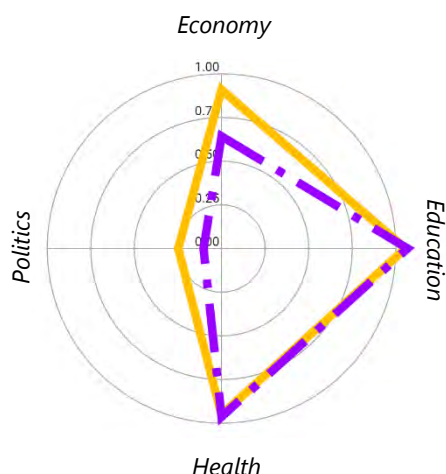
SCORE : 0.792

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



W.P. PUTRAJAYA



GENDER GAP INDEX	2021 ^r		2022	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	1	0.872	1	0.910
EDUCATION	14	1.028	12	1.055
HEALTH	9	0.962	13	0.958
POLITICS	3	0.247	3	0.247
W.P. PUTRAJAYA		0.777		0.792
MALAYSIA		0.692		0.694

— W.P. PUTRAJAYA
- - MALAYSIA

W.P. PUTRAJAYA SCORE	0.792
MALAYSIA SCORE	0.694

SCORE BY SUB-INDEX

Indicator	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
Economic participation and opportunity	0.910				
Labour force participation rate (%)	1.032	76.8	74.4	1.032	
¹ Wage equality for similar work	0.740	-	-	0.740	
Estimated income earned (RM'000)	1.126	133.8	118.8	1.126	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.375	0.3	0.8	0.375	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.406	9.7	6.9	1.406	
Educational attainment	1.055				
Literacy rate (%)	1.000	100.0	100.0	1.000	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.013	135.0	133.3	1.013	
² Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.025	101.1	98.6	1.025	
² Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.348	148.4	110.1	1.348	
Health and survival	0.958				
Sex ratio at birth	0.930	886	953	0.930	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.075	77.2	71.8	1.075	
Political empowerment	0.247				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	0	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

Notes:

¹Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2022

²Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur

^rRevised



The image shows a hand interacting with a tablet. The tablet screen displays a complex business dashboard. At the top, there is a bar chart with blue bars and a red line graph overlaid. Below this, there is a smaller bar chart labeled 'Detailed information of changing business activity of subdivisions of main company'. Further down, there is a pie chart with segments in purple and pink, labeled 'Value of all subdivisions' and 'Best subdivision value'. To the right of the pie chart, there is another bar chart labeled 'Subdivision 2'. At the bottom of the screen, there is a block of text that reads: 'The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company and...'. The overall theme is business analysis and data visualization.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 menunjukkan indikator berkaitan gender bagi mengukur kesaksamaan gender.

Paparan 1 : Domain terpilih



Konsep dan garis panduan yang digunakan bagi penyusunan statistik dalam penerbitan ini berpandukan *Gender Statistics Manual: Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (United Nations Statistics Division, 2016).

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

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 2 : Kandungan Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023

11 DOMAIN

Core Set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations ESCAP

101 INDIKATOR

Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, United Nations Statistical Division

2

INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI)

World Economic Forum (WEF) memperkenalkan *Global Gender Gap Index* (GGGI) pada 2006. Indeks ini mengenal pasti jurang antara wanita dan lelaki dalam empat sub-indeks: Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi; Pencapaian pendidikan; Kesihatan dan kehidupan; dan Penguasaan politik.

Skor 1.0 (100%) bermaksud kesaksamaan penuh antara wanita dan lelaki manakala skor 0 (0%) bermaksud jurang yang sangat ketara antara kedua-dua jantina.



SKOR 1.0 (100 %)

**kesaksamaan
penuh antara
wanita dan lelaki**

Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh merupakan satu daripada lima indikator dalam sub-indeks Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi. Pemberat bagi indikator ini adalah 0.221 iaitu kedua terbesar selepas indikator kesaksamaan gaji antara lelaki dan perempuan (0.310). Bermula dengan penerbitan ini, metodologi bagi indikator anggaran pendapatan diperoleh telah ditambah baik seperti di Jadual 1.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Jadual 1 : Metodologi bagi indikator anggaran pendapatan diperoleh

Metodologi sebelum	Metodologi semasa ¹
Dikira berdasarkan nisbah gaji & upah wanita kepada lelaki.	Metodologi yang digunakan untuk mengira penunjuk ini mengguna pakai metodologi yang dibangunkan oleh <i>United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report Office for computing the Gender Development Index (UNDP, 2021-2022, muka surat 6-7).</i>

Nota:

¹ Maklumat lanjut berkenaan penambahbaikan metodologi ini boleh diperoleh daripada nota teknikal.

Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) telah disediakan berdasarkan metodologi daripada *Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)* yang diterbitkan oleh WEF menggunakan data yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan juga beberapa agensi lain di Malaysia. MGGI 2022 terdiri daripada empat sub-indeks dan 14 pembolehubah (Jadual 2).

Jadual 2 : Sub-indeks dan pembolehubah

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

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

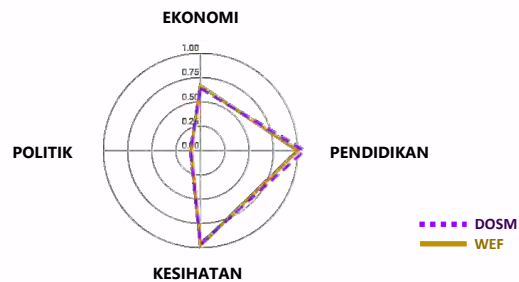
Paparan 3 : Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI), 2022

Sub-indeks	DOSM	WEF
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.644	0.664
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.067	1.000
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.961	0.969
Penguasaan politik	0.102	0.098
Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI)	0.694	0.682

Skor MGGI
kiraan DOSM
0.694

Skor MGGI
kiraan WEF
0.682

(0.0 = tidak saksama)
(1.0 = saksama)



Skor mengikut sub-indeks

Indikator	Kedudukan (DOSM)	Skor	0.00	1.00	2.00
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	96	0.644			
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh		0.681			
*Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara		0.740			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh		0.667			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus		0.326			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal		0.688			
Pencapaian Pendidikan	1	1.067			
Kadar literasi		0.994			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah		1.002			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah		1.030			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar		1.489			
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	133	0.961			
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir		0.938			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir		1.069			
Penguasaan politik	120	0.102			
Wanita di Parlimen		0.156			
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri		0.217			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)		0.000			

Nota:

* Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report 2023

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Jurang gender pada 2022 meningkat berbanding 2021 dengan skor MGGI daripada 0.692 kepada 0.694. Sub-indeks pendidikan menunjukkan pencapaian wanita telah melebihi lelaki dengan skor 1.067 pada 2022. Sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan merekodkan skor 0.961 pada 2022 dengan jurang 0.039 bagi mencapai kesaksamaan gender. Bagi sub-indeks peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, skor yang dicatatkan pada 2022 menurun kepada 0.644. Jurang terbesar adalah bagi sub-indeks penguasaan politik dengan skor 0.102 pada 2022.

Jadual 3 : Siri Masa Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2020-2022

Sub-indeks	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.673	0.645	0.644
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.060	1.061	1.067
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.956	0.960	0.961
Penguasaan politik	0.100	0.100	0.102
Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI)	0.698	0.692	0.694

Nota:

^r Dikemaskini

Berdasarkan *Global Gender Gap Report 2023* yang dikeluarkan oleh WEF, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-102 daripada 146 negara dengan skor 0.682, dan kedudukan ke-13 daripada 19 negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik. Mengambil kira skor MGGI 0.694, Malaysia berada pada kedudukan ke-93 daripada 146 negara. Manakala, dalam senarai negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-11 (Jadual 4).

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

**Jadual 4 : Kedudukan Negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik
mengikut Indeks Jurang Gender, 2022**

Negara	Kedudukan		Skor
	Zon	Global	
New Zealand	1	4	0.856
Philippines	2	16	0.791
Australia	3	26	0.778
Singapore	4	49	0.739
Lao PDR	5	54	0.733
Viet Nam	6	72	0.711
Thailand	7	74	0.711
Mongolia	8	80	0.704
Indonesia	9	87	0.697
Cambodia	10	92	0.695
Timor-Leste	11	95	0.693
Brunei Darussalam	12	96	0.693
Malaysia	13	102	0.682
Korea, Republic of	14	105	0.680
China	15	107	0.678
Vanuatu	16	108	0.678
Fiji	17	121	0.650
Myanmar	18	123	0.650
Japan	19	125	0.647

**MGGI :
0.694**

Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report, 2023

3

INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH ANTARA MALAYSIA DAN NEGARA TERPILIH

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) wanita di Malaysia (2022) lebih rendah secara relatif berbanding negara lain dengan 55.8 peratus seperti di Jadual 5. Singapore mencatatkan KPTB wanita tertinggi dengan 63.9 peratus, diikuti Australia dengan 61.2 peratus dan United Kingdom (UK) dengan 58.5 peratus.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di Malaysia pada 2022 adalah 99.8 peratus, setara dengan negara-negara terpilih lain. Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen bagi Malaysia juga rendah iaitu 13.5 peratus berbanding Australia (38.4%), UK (34.5%) dan Singapore (29.1%).

Jadual 5 : Perbandingan Malaysia dengan negara terpilih bagi indikator gender terpilih, 2022

Indikator terpilih	 *Malaysia	 Singapore	 Indonesia	 Philippines
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	32.7	6.0	275.5	115.6
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	0.92	0.91	0.99	0.97
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	55.8	63.9	52.5	44.1
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.8	99.6	94.7	84.4
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	13.5	29.1	21.6	27.3

Indikator terpilih	 USA	 UK	 Japan	 Australia
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	338.3	67.5	124.0	26.2
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.01
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	56.8	58.5	54.2	61.2
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.0	n.a.	99.9	98.8
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	28.6	34.5	10.0	38.4

Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report, 2023

Nota:

* Berdasarkan pengiraan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

n.a.: Tidak tersedia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

4

PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA

Penduduk Malaysia pada 2022 dianggarkan 32.7 juta, di mana penduduk wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan meliputi 15.7 juta orang atau 47.9 peratus sementara penduduk lelaki terdiri daripada 17.0 juta atau 52.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan penduduk.

Jadual 6 : Penduduk Malaysia mengikut Jantina, 2020 - 2022

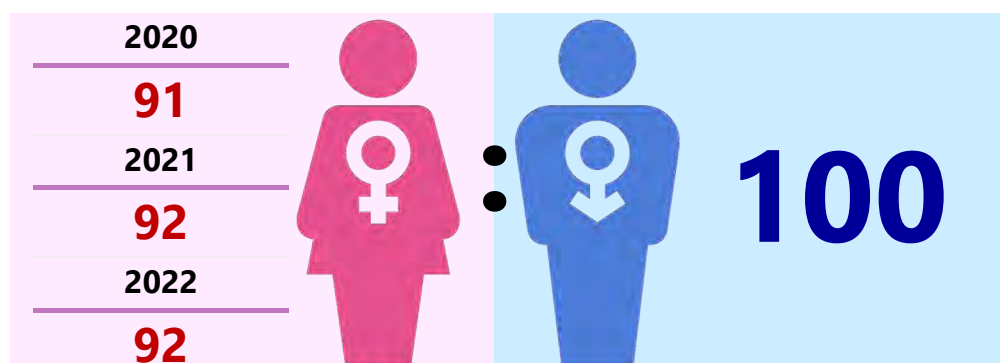
('000)			
Tahun	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
2020	32,447.4	15,481.2	16,966.2
2021	32,576.3	15,575.8	17,000.5
2022	32,698.1	15,658.3	17,039.8

Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

NISBAH JANTINA

Nisbah jantina merujuk kepada bilangan perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki; nilai lebih besar dari 100 menunjukkan terdapat lebih banyak perempuan daripada lelaki. Pada 2022, nisbah jantina untuk Malaysia ialah 92 perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki.

Paparan 4 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Malaysia, 2020 - 2022



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

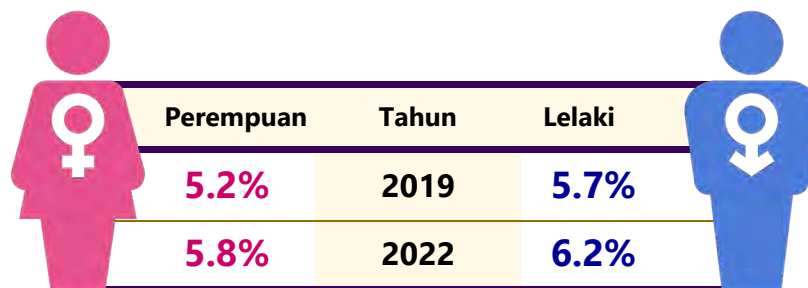
DOMAIN 1 STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI

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

a) Kemiskinan

Insiden kemiskinan untuk ketua isi rumah perempuan dan lelaki meningkat pada 2022 berbanding 2019. Statistik menunjukkan ketua isi rumah perempuan meningkat daripada 5.2 peratus kepada 5.8 peratus manakala lelaki pula meningkat daripada 5.7 peratus kepada 6.2 peratus berbanding 2019.

Paparan 5 : Insiden kemiskinan mengikut jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



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

b) Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)

KPTB bagi kedua-dua perempuan dan lelaki meningkat pada 2022 berbanding 2021. KPTB bagi perempuan meningkat daripada 55.5 peratus (2021) kepada 55.8 peratus (2022). Sementara itu, KPTB bagi lelaki juga turut meningkat daripada 80.9 peratus (2021) kepada 81.9 peratus pada 2022.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Jadual 7 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

Tahun	Perempuan		Lelaki	
	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	KPTB (%)	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	KPTB (%)
2021	5,873.5	55.5	9,190.6	80.9
2022	5,986.2	55.8	9,405.5	81.9

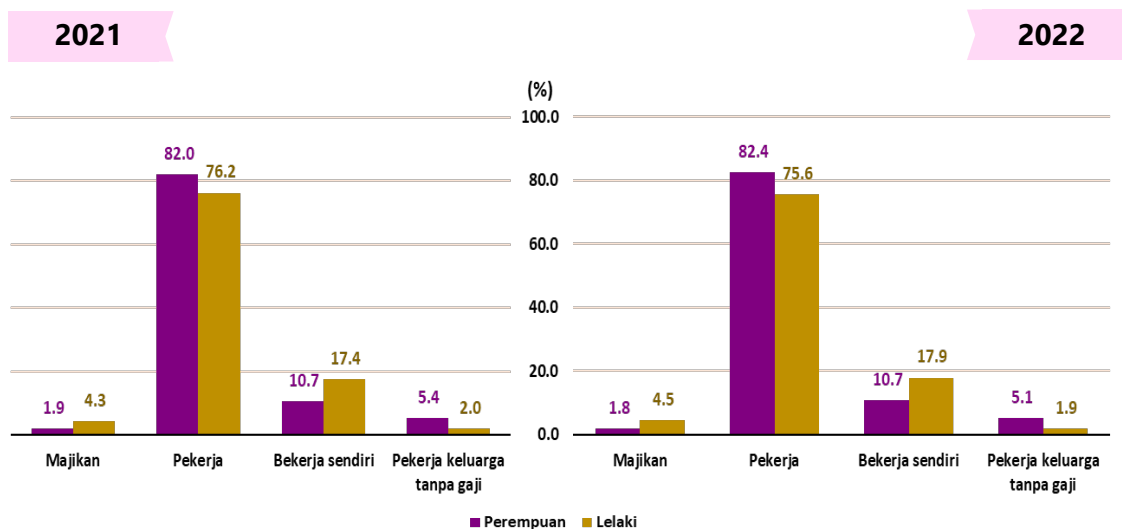
Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2022, DOSM

c) Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan

Dari segi taraf pekerjaan, kadar tertinggi bagi kedua-dua perempuan dan lelaki adalah dalam kategori pekerja. Peratusan pekerja perempuan meningkat daripada 82.0 peratus (2021) kepada 82.4 peratus (2022) manakala lelaki menurun daripada 76.2 peratus kepada 75.6 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Perempuan yang bekerja sendiri tiada perubahan iaitu kekal pada 10.7 peratus. Sementara itu, lelaki yang bekerja sendiri meningkat kepada 17.9 peratus pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya (Carta 1).

Carta 1 : Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



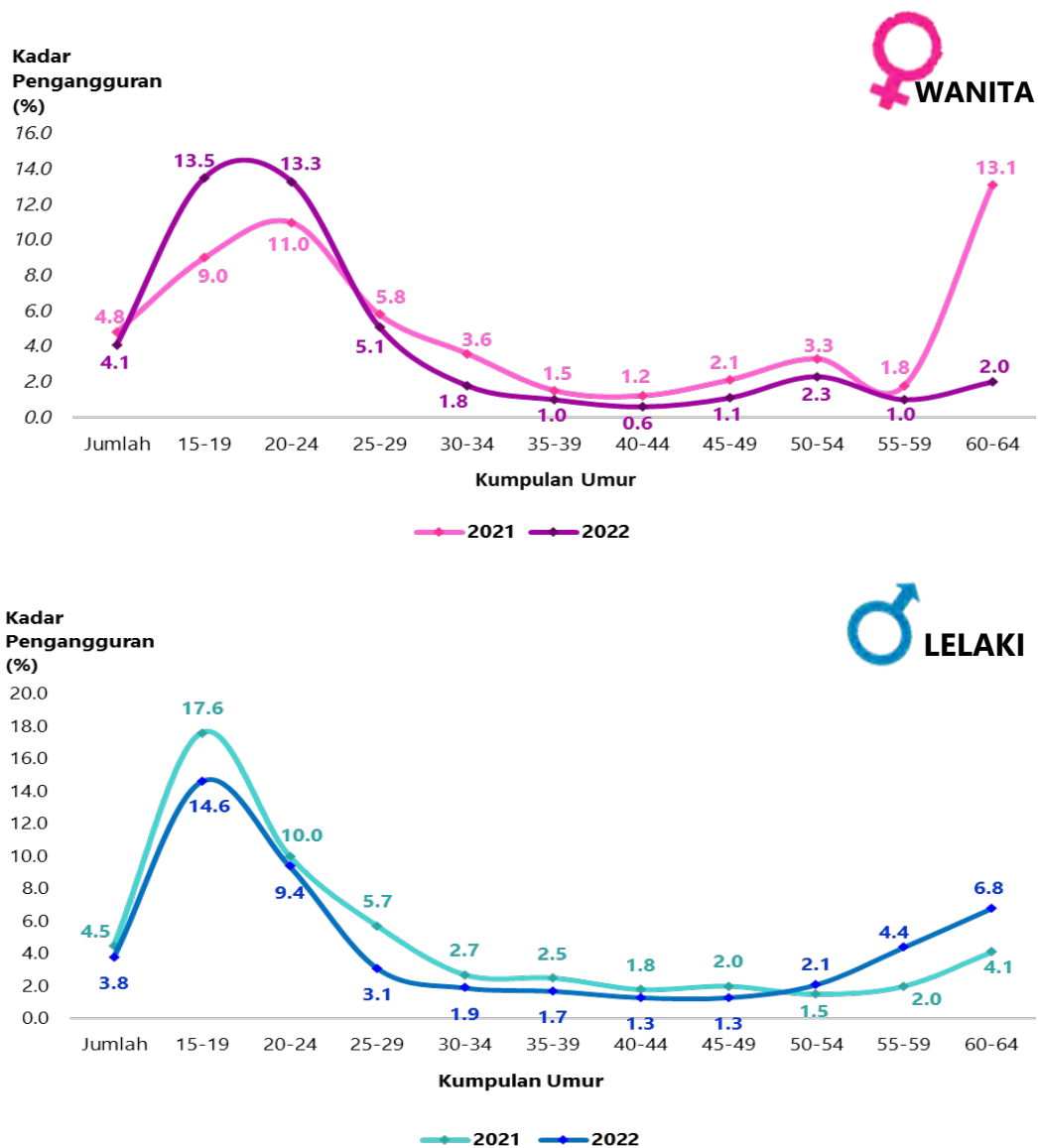
Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2022, DOSM

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

d) Kadar pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran bagi wanita pada 2022 menurun 0.7 mata peratus berbanding 2021 daripada 4.8 peratus (2021) kepada 4.1 peratus. Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki juga menurun 0.7 mata peratus daripada 4.5 peratus (2021) kepada 3.8 peratus (2022). Ini menunjukkan lebih ramai wanita yang menganggur berbanding lelaki. Jurang kadar pengangguran tertinggi antara wanita dan lelaki ialah pada kumpulan umur 60-64 tahun dengan perbezaan 4.8 mata peratus pada tahun 2022.

Carta 2 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

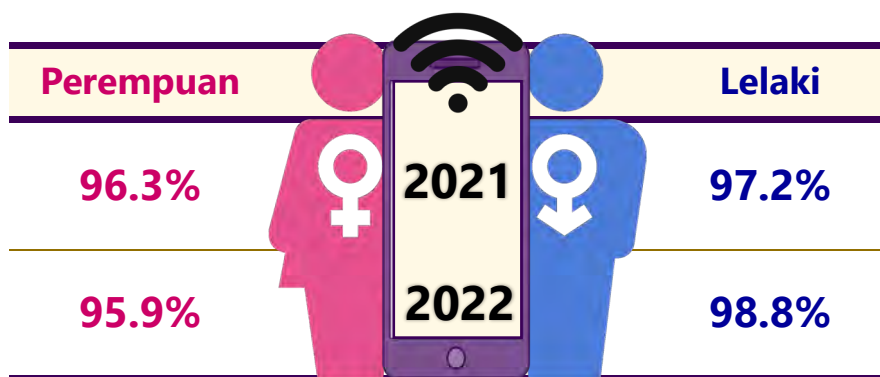


Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2022, DOSM

e) Penggunaan internet

Penggunaan internet bagi lelaki menunjukkan kadar yang lebih tinggi, iaitu 98.8 peratus berbanding perempuan (95.9%) pada 2022. Jurang jantina dalam penggunaan internet merujuk kepada perbezaan peratusan penggunaan internet antara pengguna lelaki dan perempuan. Jurang gender dalam penggunaan internet semakin melebar kepada 2.9 mata peratus pada 2022 (2021: 0.9 mata peratus).

Paparan 6 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber : Laporan Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, 2022, DOSM

DOMAIN 2 PENDIDIKAN

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

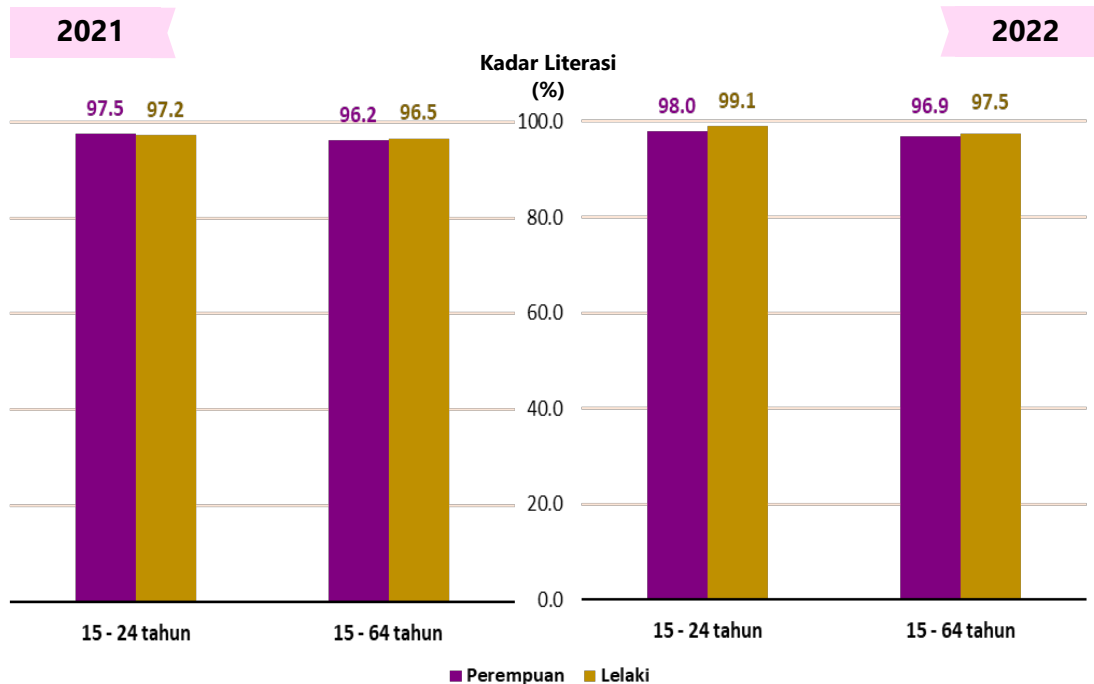
a) Kadar literasi

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) mendefinisikan literasi sebagai kebolehan mengenal pasti, memahami, mentafsir reka bentuk, berkomunikasi serta belajar menggunakan bahan bercetak dan bertulis yang berkaitan dengan pelbagai konteks.

Kadar literasi perempuan berusia 15 hingga 24 tahun adalah lebih rendah iaitu 98.0 peratus berbanding lelaki 99.1 peratus pada 2022. Kadar literasi perempuan berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun juga menunjukkan perempuan lebih rendah berbanding lelaki, masing-masing pada 96.9 peratus dan 97.5 peratus (Carta 3).

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Carta 3 : Kadar literasi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2022, DOSM

b) Enrolmen

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

Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi perempuan di semua peringkat pendidikan meningkat pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Peningkatan tertinggi adalah di peringkat tertiar (2.0%). Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi lelaki hanya meningkat dalam peringkat rendah dan menengah sahaja (Paparan 7).

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut peringkat pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

2021		Peringkat pendidikan	2022	
47.5%	33.8%	 Peringkat tertiar	49.5%	33.2%
94.5%	90.6%	 Peringkat menengah	94.9%	92.1%
98.4%	98.1%	 Peringkat rendah	98.8%	98.6%
Perempuan	Lelaki		Perempuan	Lelaki

Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

c) Indeks Pariti Gender

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

Indeks Pariti Gender mengukur kesaksamaan antara perempuan dan lelaki. Pariti gender dicapai apabila kadar enrolmen kasar perempuan dan lelaki adalah bersamaan dengan satu (1). Perempuan didapati sudah menjangkau lelaki pada peringkat rendah, menengah dan pengajian tinggi pada 2022, dengan nisbah yang paling tinggi adalah pada peringkat tertiar seperti yang ditunjukkan di Paparan 8.

Paparan 8 : Indeks Pariti Gender, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

2021	Peringkat pendidikan	2022
1.407	 Peringkat tertiar	1.489
1.042	 Peringkat menengah	1.030
1.003	 Peringkat rendah	1.002

Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

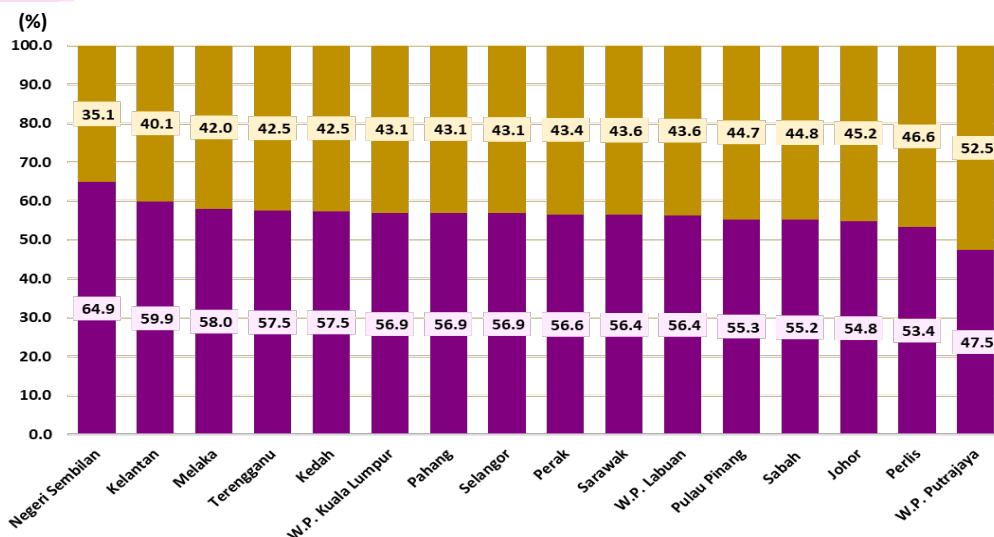
d) Bilangan staf akademik di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi

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

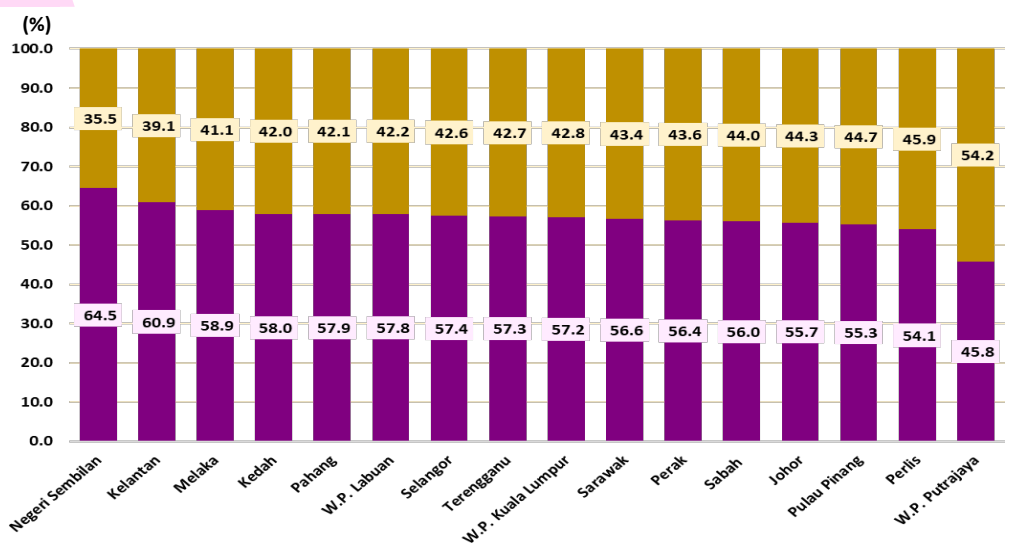
Manakala, pada 2022 negeri yang sama mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi staf akademik perempuan di Institut Pengajian Tinggi (Negeri Sembilan: 64.5%; Kelantan: 60.9%; dan Melaka: 58.9%).

Carta 4 : Peratusan staf akademik di Institut Pengajian Tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

2021



2022



Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

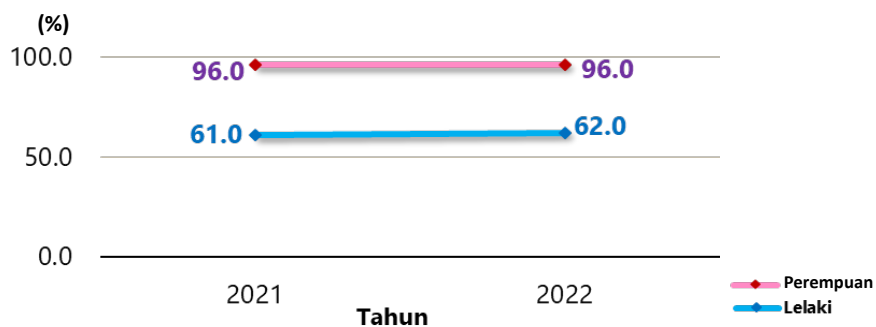
DOMAIN 3 KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

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

a) Individu yang mendapat akses kepada ubat antiretroviral

Peratusan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan adalah lebih tinggi dalam kalangan perempuan dengan 96.0 peratus berbanding lelaki dengan hanya 62.0 peratus pada 2022.

Carta 5 : Peratusan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan pada tahun 2021 dan 2022

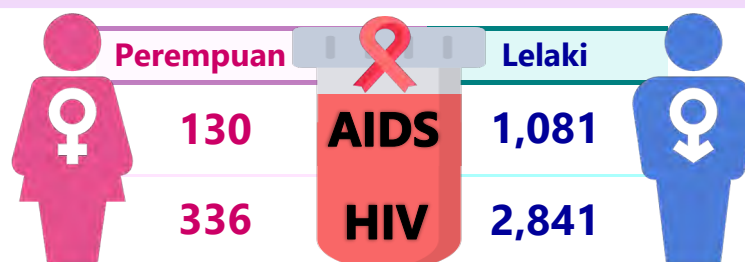


Sumber : Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

b) Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV

Terdapat 103 kes AIDS dan 336 kes HIV dilaporkan oleh perempuan manakala 1,081 kes AIDS dan 2,841 kes HIV oleh lelaki pada 2022. Ini menunjukkan kes AIDS dan HIV bagi perempuan jauh lebih rendah berbanding lelaki.

Paparan 9 : Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV yang dilaporkan mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022



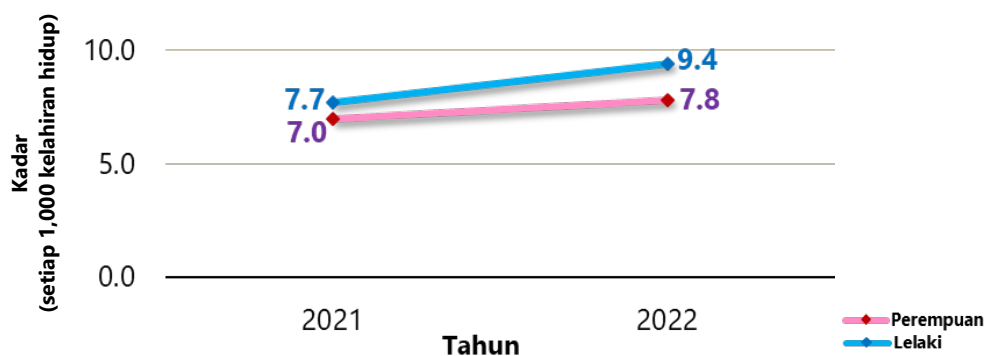
Sumber : Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

c) Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak kurang daripada 5 tahun

Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun pada 2021 adalah lebih rendah iaitu 7.0 bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup berbanding 7.7 kanak-kanak lelaki. Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan dan lelaki kurang daripada 5 tahun masing-masing meningkat kepada 7.8 dan 9.4 pada 2022.

Carta 6 : Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak berumur kurang 5 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

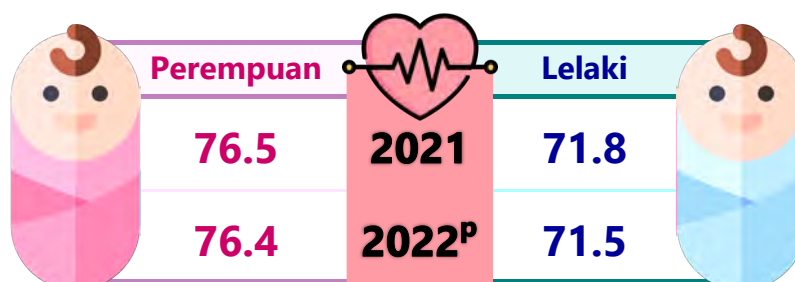


Sumber : Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

d) Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir

Seorang bayi perempuan yang baru lahir pada 2022 dijangka akan hidup selama 76.4 tahun manakala lelaki selama 71.5 tahun. Jangkaan hayat untuk perempuan dan lelaki masing-masing menurun 0.1 tahun dan 0.3 tahun pada 2022 berbanding 2021.

Paparan 10 : Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022^P



Nota: ^P Permulaan

Sumber : Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, DOSM

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

DOMAIN 4 KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

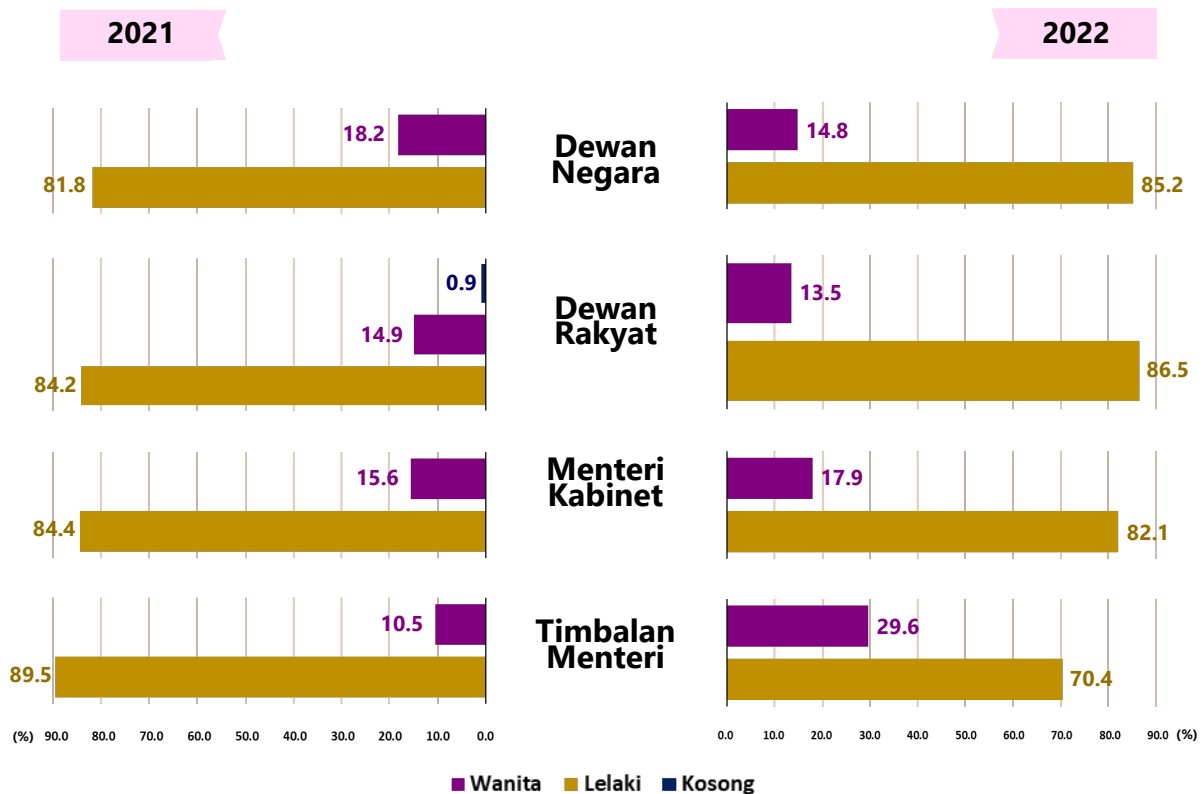
Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penguasaan wanita di parlimen, kehakiman dan unit beruniform (polis).

a) Parlimen

Peratusan wanita sebagai ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran masih lebih rendah berbanding lelaki. Wanita yang dipilih sebagai Senator di Dewan Negara dan ahli Dewan Rakyat masing-masing menurun daripada 18.2 peratus dan 14.9 peratus pada 2021 kepada 14.8 peratus dan 13.5 peratus pada 2022.

Sebaliknya, penglibatan wanita dalam jawatan Menteri Kabinet dan Timbalan Menteri pula masing-masing meningkat kepada 17.9 peratus dan 29.6 peratus.

Carta 7 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber : Parlimen, Malaysia

Nota:

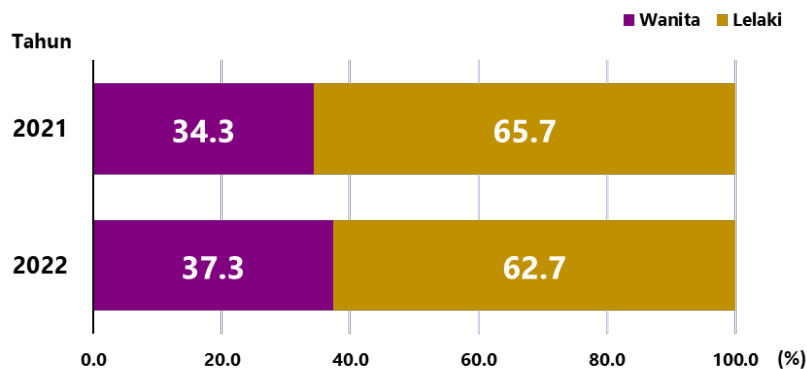
Timbalan Menteri tidak termasuk dalam sub-indeks Penguasaan politik untuk pengiraan MGGI.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

b) Kehakiman

Peratusan hakim wanita di badan kehakiman Malaysia pada 2022 menunjukkan kenaikan sebanyak 3.0 mata peratus daripada 34.3 peratus kepada 37.3 peratus berbanding 2021. Sebaliknya, peratusan hakim lelaki mengalami penurunan 3.0 mata peratus iaitu daripada 65.7 peratus (2021) kepada 62.7 peratus (2022).

Carta 8 : Peratusan hakim mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

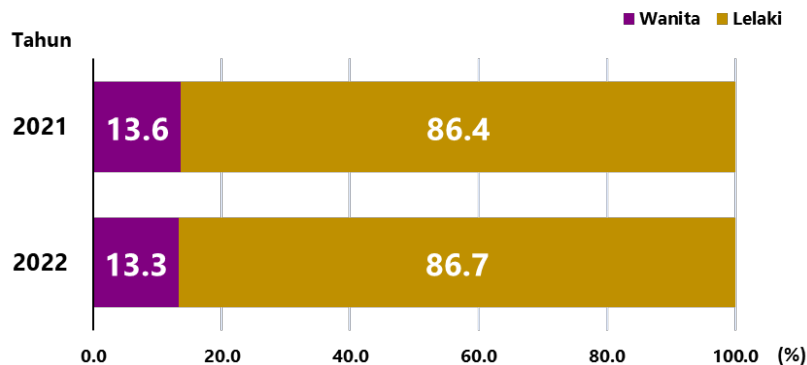


Sumber : Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

c) Unit beruniform (Polis)

Bilangan pegawai polis wanita menurun 0.3 mata peratus daripada 13.6 peratus (2021) kepada 13.3 peratus (2022). Sebaliknya, jumlah pegawai polis lelaki meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus daripada 86.4 peratus kepada 86.7 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Carta 9 : Anggota polis mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber : Polis Diraja Malaysia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

DOMAIN 5 HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

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

a) Kes keganasan

Terdapat lebih banyak kes keganasan terhadap wanita (VAW) berbanding lelaki. Kes keganasan rumah tangga terhadap wanita merekodkan penurunan daripada 5,131 kes kepada 4,762 kes (2022) manakala kes keganasan rumah tangga terhadap lelaki juga menunjukkan penurunan daripada 2,337 kes kepada 1,933 kes dalam tempoh yang sama (Jadual 8).

Jadual 8 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut jenis kes dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

Jenis kes	2021		2022	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
Keganasan rumah tangga	5,131	2,337	4,762	1,933
Rogol	1,360	0	1,491	0
Sumbang mahram	245	0	264	0
Cabul	860	22	864	12
Luar tabii	157	73	132	66
Gangguan seksual	446	60	416	61
Mengedar / menunjukkan bahan lucah	53	9	53	16
Jumlah	8,252	2,501	7,982	1,933

Sumber : Polis Diraja Malaysia

b) Perkahwinan bawah umur 18 tahun

Peratusan wanita berusia 20 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun kekal 0.6 peratus pada 2021 dan 2022.

Paparan 11 : Peratusan wanita berumur 20 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

DOMAIN 6 PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS : PENUAAN PENDUDUK)

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

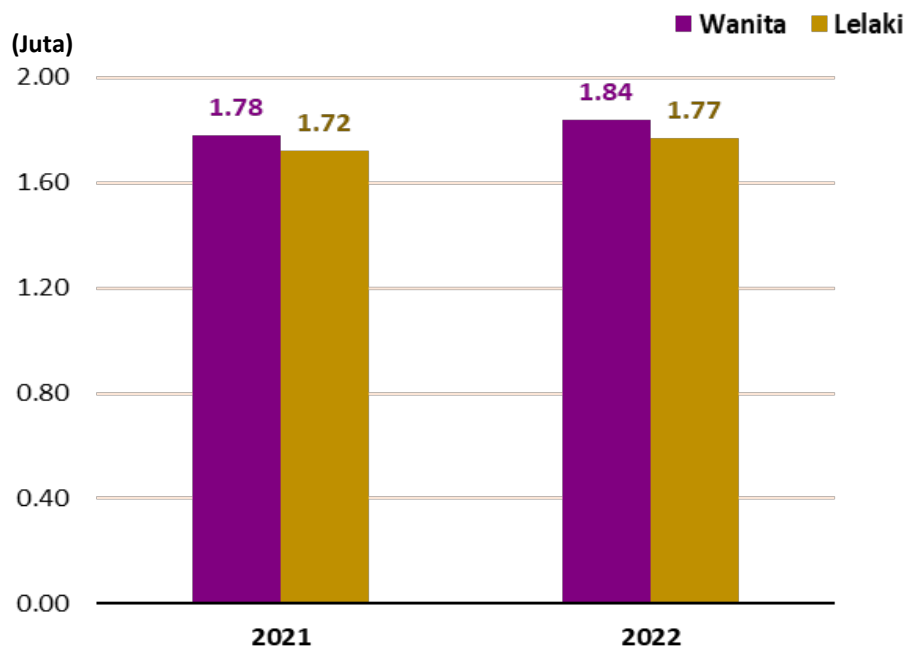
a) Penduduk warga tua

Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih dikategorikan sebagai penduduk warga tua di Malaysia. Penduduk lelaki dalam kumpulan ini telah meningkat daripada 1.72 juta (2021) kepada 1.77 juta (2022). Penduduk wanita berumur 60 tahun dan lebih juga meningkat kepada 1.84 juta berbanding 1.78 juta pada tempoh yang sama.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Menurut unjuran penduduk 2010-2040¹, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk pada tahun 2030 dengan populasi berusia 60 tahun dan lebih melebihi 15 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan penduduk.

Carta 10 : Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

b) Bantuan orang tua

Sejumlah 141,114 penerima bantuan orang tua berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada tahun 2022, meningkat 1.2 mata peratus atau sebanyak 1,689 penerima bantuan. Sabah kekal sebagai negeri yang paling tinggi menerima bantuan orang tua iaitu 28,569 penerima diikuti Sarawak (19,364 penerima) dan Johor (14,974 penerima).

Nota:

¹ Unjuran penduduk akan dikemaskini berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Jadual 9 : Bilangan penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

Negeri	2021		2022	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Malaysia	139,425	100.0	141,114	100.0
Johor	14,285	10.2	14,974	10.6
Kedah	7,017	5.0	7,133	5.1
Kelantan	9,471	6.8	8,969	6.4
Melaka	7,379	5.3	7,324	5.2
Negeri Sembilan	8,943	6.4	8,851	6.3
Pahang	9,021	6.5	8,971	6.4
Perak	10,078	7.2	10,697	7.6
Perlis	1,342	1.0	1,376	1.0
Pulau Pinang	6,224	4.5	6,535	4.6
Sabah	28,775	20.6	28,569	20.2
Sarawak	19,203	13.8	19,364	13.7
Selangor	10,380	7.4	11,013	7.8
Terengganu	4,101	2.9	3,887	2.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,967	2.1	3,204	2.3
W.P. Labuan	239	0.2	247	0.2

Sumber : Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Nota:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

DOMAIN 7 PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA

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

Penerima bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana

Pengeluaran bantuan kewangan untuk mangsa bencana meningkat kepada RM270.7 juta pada 2022 berbanding RM113.6 juta pada 2021. Selangor dan Pahang adalah dua negeri yang menerima bantuan kewangan tertinggi berjumlah lebih daripada RM184.0 juta pada 2022.

Jadual 10 : Jumlah bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

	(RM '000)	
Negeri	2021	2022
Malaysia	113,627.1	270,713.5
Johor	1,636.5	3,324.0
Kedah	3,430.1	5,281.5
Kelantan	4,501.0	33,150.0
Melaka	3,334.0	6,500.0
Negeri Sembilan	4,557.0	6,061.0
Pahang	63,051.0	54,000.0
Perak	1,001.5	2,260.0
Perlis	-	-
Pulau Pinang	21.5	2.5
Sabah	1,533.5	2,399.0
Sarawak	6,422.5	8,906.5
Selangor	15,088.0	130,063.0
Terengganu	7,248.5	16,624.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,802.0	2,142.0
W.P. Labuan	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-

Sumber : Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)

Nota:

Tiada bencana direkodkan di Perlis, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

DOMAIN 8 KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN

Domain ini memaparkan maklumat berkaitan penglibatan wanita dalam badan beruniform.

Anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara

Penyertaan wanita dalam Angkatan Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara masih ketinggalan jauh pada 2022 dengan 7.9 peratus berbanding lelaki (92.1%). Penyertaan wanita adalah yang tertinggi di Angkatan Tentera Laut (11.0%) diikuti oleh Angkatan Tentera Darat (7.6%) dan Angkatan Tentera Udara (6.2%) pada 2022.

Jadual 11 : Peratusan anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022

Badan beruniform	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	9,644	7.9	111,815	92.1
Tentera Darat	6,822	7.6	82,631	92.4
Tentera Laut	1,907	11.0	15,368	89.0
Tentera Udara	915	6.2	13,816	93.8

Sumber : Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

DOMAIN 9 PELARIAN

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

a) Kanak-kanak

Sejumlah 48,504 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak pada 2022, terdiri daripada 48.2 peratus perempuan dan 51.8 peratus lelaki. Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 20,182 perempuan dan 21,653 lelaki.

Jadual 12 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, 2022

Negara asal	Jumlah	Kanak-kanak perempuan		Kanak-kanak lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	48,504	23,386	48.2	25,118	51.8
Myanmar	41,835	20,182	48.2	21,653	51.8
Pakistan	2,246	1,069	47.6	1,177	52.4
Sri Lanka	273	134	49.1	139	50.9
Yemen	702	334	47.6	368	52.4
Somalia	936	466	49.8	470	50.2
Syria	686	323	47.1	363	52.9
Iraq	202	99	49.0	103	51.0
Afghanistan	1,113	524	47.1	589	52.9
Palestin	172	89	51.7	83	48.3
Iran	56	28	50.0	28	50.0
Lain-lain	283	138	48.8	145	51.2

Sumber : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

b) Orang dewasa

Sejumlah 134,486 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang terdiri daripada 28.2 peratus wanita dan 71.8 peratus bagi lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 30,293 wanita dan 86,037 lelaki.

Jadual 13 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, 2022

Negara asal	Jumlah	Wanita		Lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
Jumlah	134,486	37,908	28.2	96,578	71.8
Myanmar	116,330	30,293	26.0	86,037	74.0
Pakistan	4,630	1,910	41.3	2,720	58.7
Sri Lanka	1,234	433	35.1	801	64.9
Yemen	2,644	645	24.4	1,999	75.6
Somalia	2,097	1,278	60.9	819	39.1
Syria	2,123	623	29.3	1,500	70.7
Iraq	548	222	40.5	326	59.5
Afghanistan	2,278	966	42.4	1,312	57.6
Palestin	467	110	23.6	357	76.4
Iran	337	137	40.7	200	59.3
Lain-lain	1,798	1,291	71.8	507	28.2

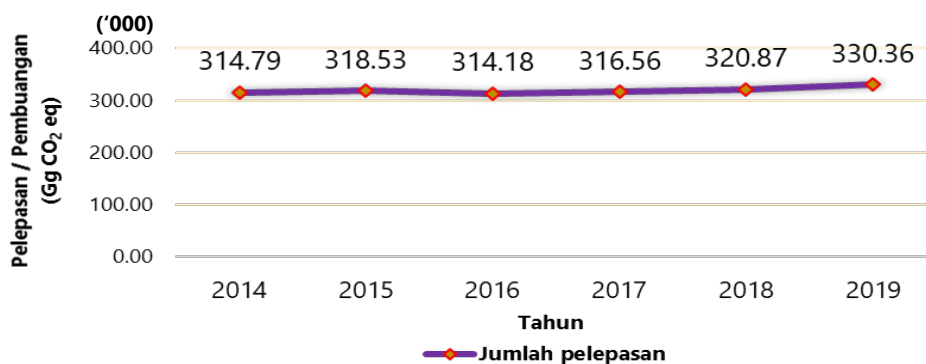
Sumber : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

DOMAIN 10 ALAM SEKITAR DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

Siri Masa Pelepasan Gas Rumah Kaca

Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca pada 2019 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 2.96 peratus kepada 330.36 ribu Gg CO₂ eq berbanding 320.87 ribu Gg CO₂ eq pada 2018.

Carta 11 : Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca, 2014 – 2019



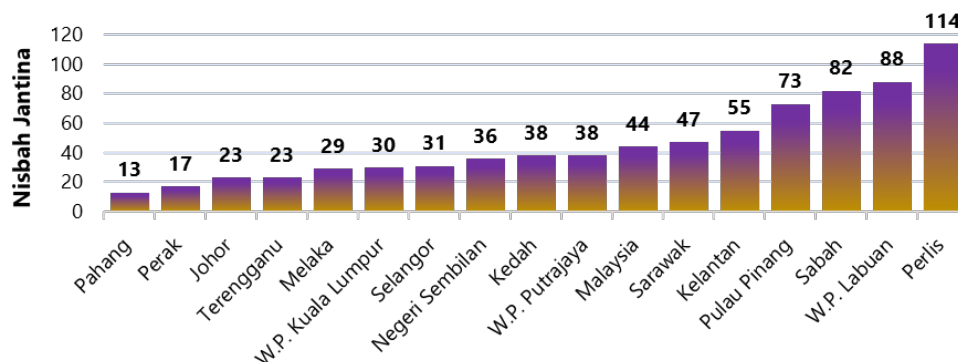
Sumber : Kementerian Sumber Asli, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim

DOMAIN 11 MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA

Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, 2022

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

Carta 12 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022



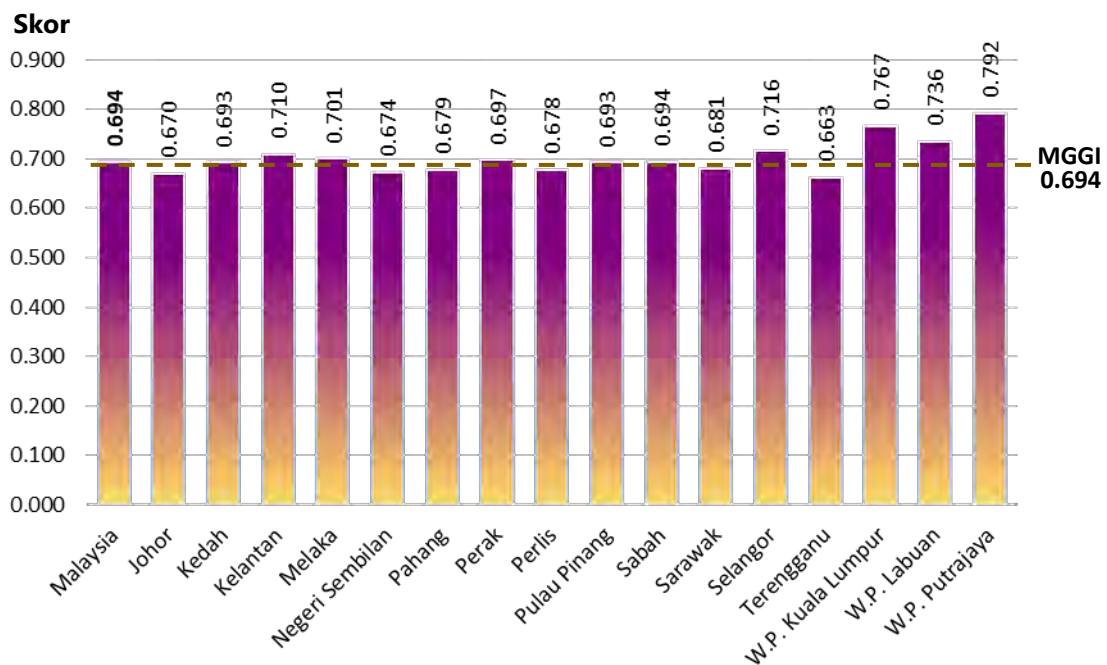
Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia tertinggi pada 2022

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

W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan skor MGGI yang tertinggi pada 2022 dengan skor 0.792, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (0.767) dan W.P. Labuan (0.736) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Carta 13.

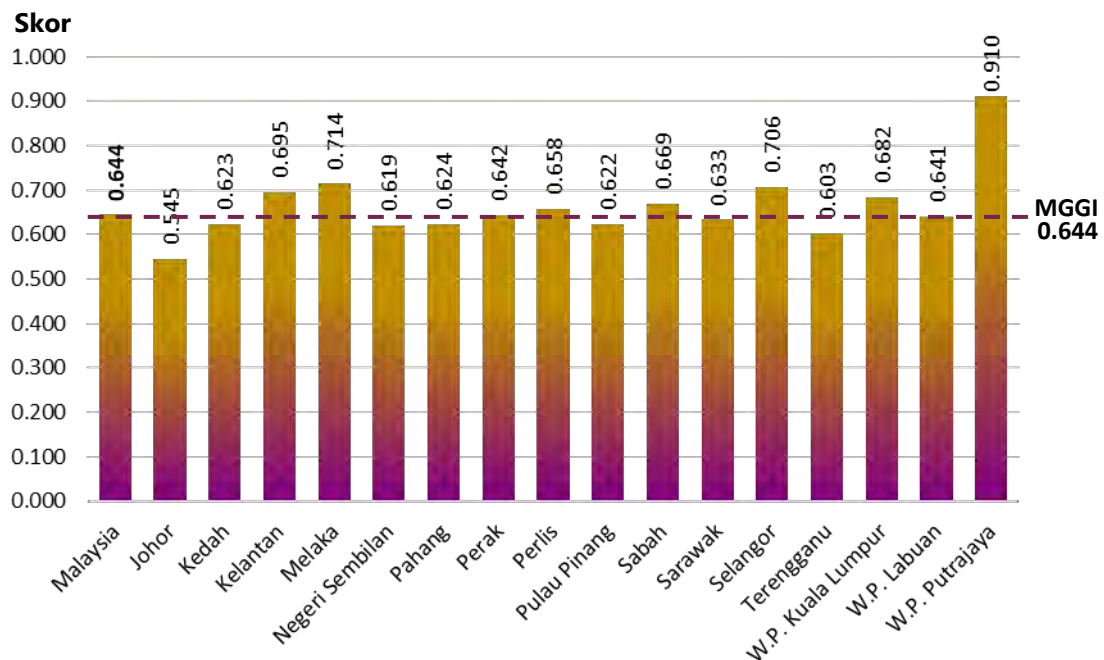
Carta 13 : Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) mengikut negeri, 2022



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Berdasarkan sub-indeks Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi pada 2022, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.910, diikuti oleh Melaka (0.714) dan Selangor (0.706). Ini menunjukkan wanita memainkan peranan utama dalam sektor ekonomi yang dapat menambah baik kedudukan kewangan mereka seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Carta 14.

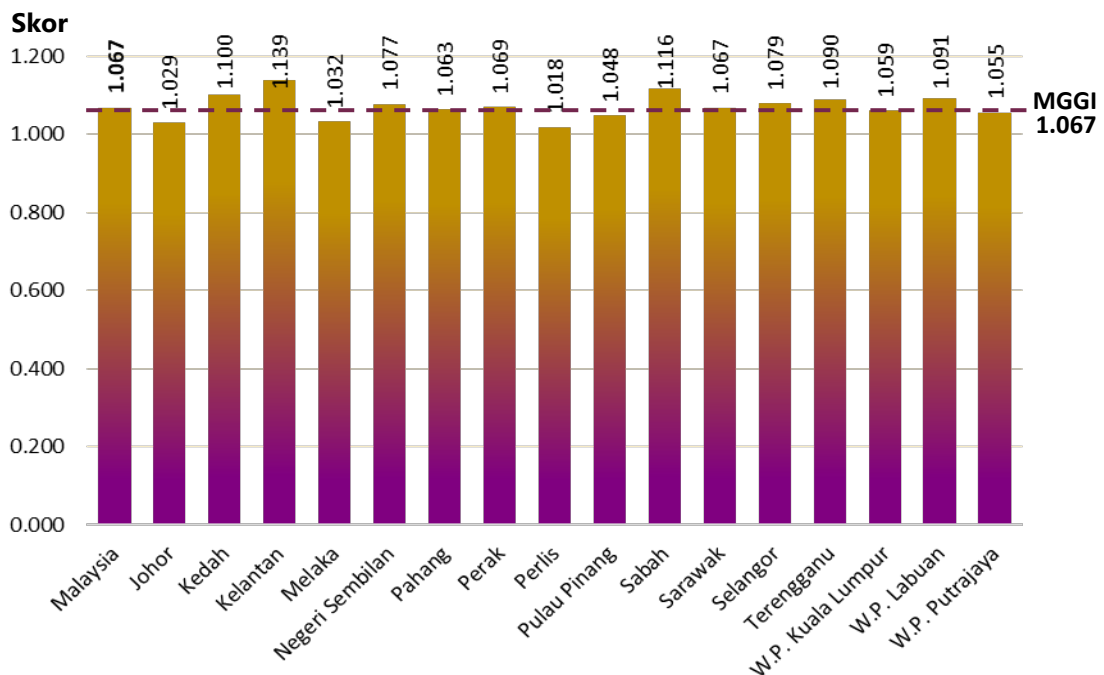
Carta 14 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, 2022



Pendidikan menjamin wanita dalam meningkatkan kebolehan diri dan membantu dalam membuat keputusan yang lebih baik dalam hidup. Dari segi pencapaian pendidikan, Kelantan merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 1.139, diikuti Sabah (1.116) dan Kedah (1.100).

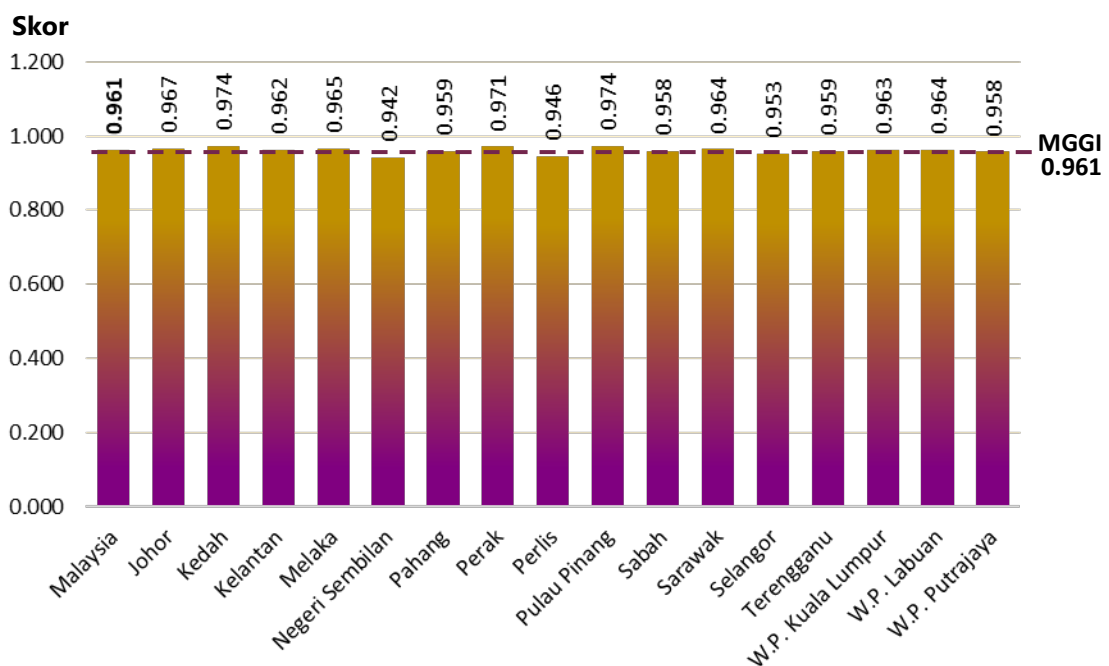
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Carta 15 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Pencapaian pendidikan, 2022



Secara keseluruhan bagi sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan, Kedah dan Pulau Pinang mencatatkan skor yang paling tinggi iaitu 0.974, diikuti Perak (0.971) dan Johor (0.967) pada 2022.

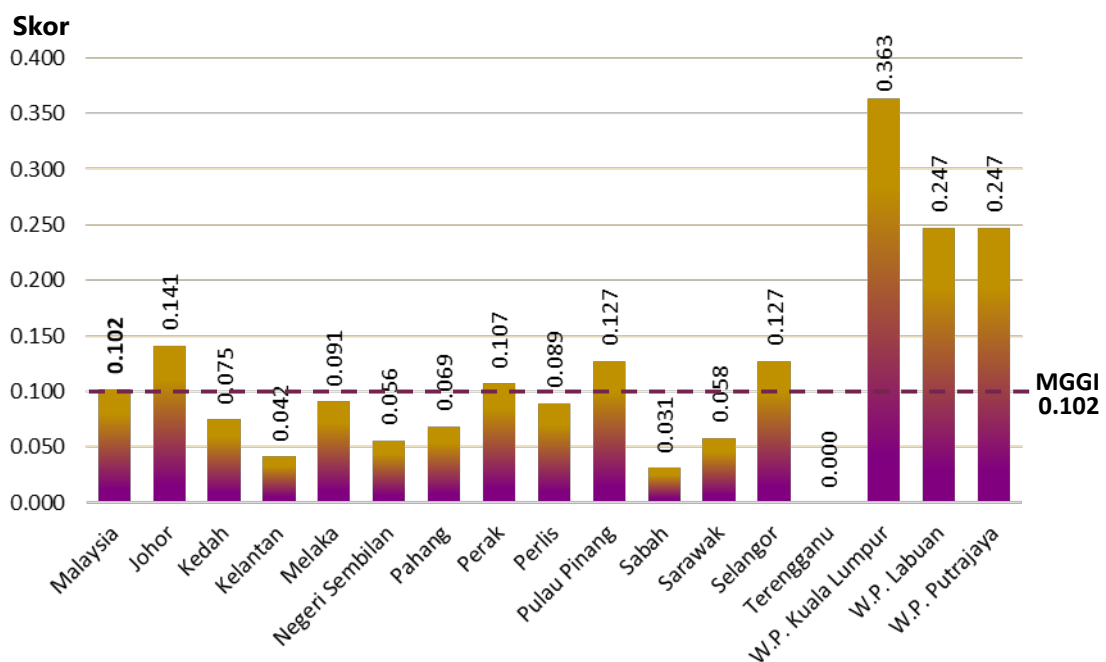
Carta 16 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Kesihatan dan kehidupan, 2022



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Di peringkat Malaysia, Dewan Rakyat dan menteri kabinet dimasukkan dalam pengiraan sub-indeks penguasaan politik. Manakala di peringkat negeri, komponen ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN) ditambah dalam pengiraan sub-indeks penguasaan politik. W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.363, diikuti oleh W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya (masing-masing 0.247).

Carta 17 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Penguasaan politik, 2022





The image shows a hand interacting with a tablet. The tablet screen displays a complex dashboard with several data visualizations. At the top, there is a bar chart with blue bars and a red line graph overlaid. Below this, there is a smaller bar chart and a pie chart. The text 'SUMMARY OF FINDINGS' is overlaid in the center of the image.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

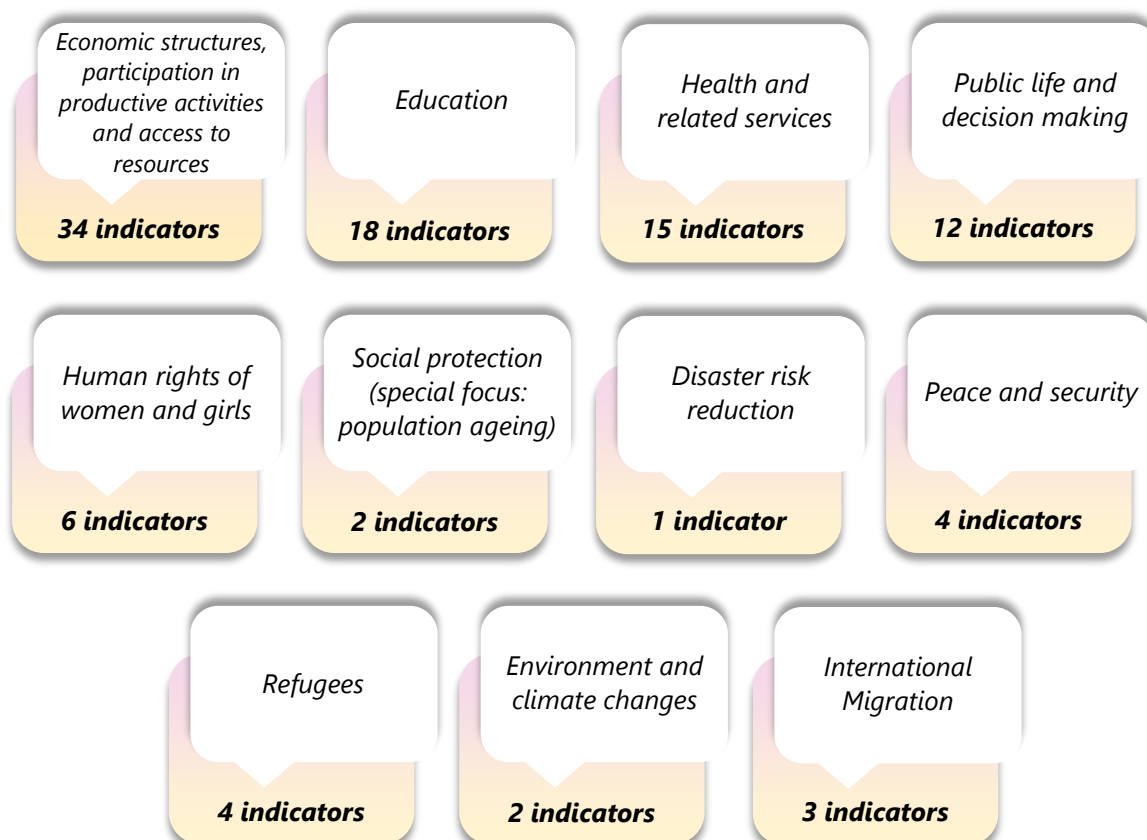
The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company and rapidly. It will allow to predict more precisely of development of the company and preservation of positive dynamics of growth. As a result of investigation of period break-even sales level, increase incomes, costs to transportation, strengthening personnel training.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1 INTRODUCTION

Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2023 shows the gender-related indicators as a measurement of gender equality.

Exhibit 1 : Selected domain

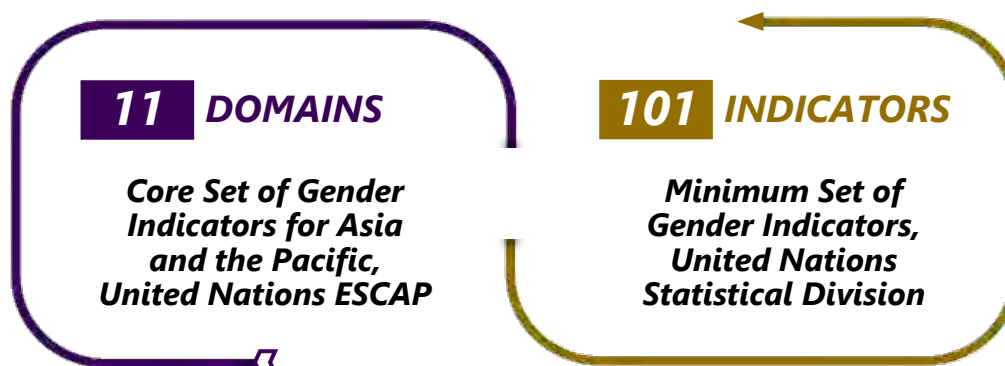


The concepts and guidelines used in the compilation of the statistics in this publication are based on Gender Statistics Manual: Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics (United Nations Statistics Division, 2016).

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 2: Content of Statistics of Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2023



2

MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI)

World Economic Forum (WEF) has introduced the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) in 2006. This index identifies gaps between women and men in four sub-indices: Economic participation and opportunity; Educational attainment; Health and survival; and Political empowerment.

A score of 1.0 (100%) means there is no gap between women and men while a score of 0 (0%) means there is a very wide gender gap.



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

Estimated earned income is one of the five indicators in the sub-index of Economic Opportunity and Participation. The weight for this indicator is 0.221 which is the second largest after the indicator of wage equality between men and women (0.310). Starting with this publication, the methodology for the estimated earned income indicator has been improved as in Table 1.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 1 : Methodology for the estimated earned income indicator

Previous methodology	Current methodology¹
Calculated on the basis of female to male wage ratio.	The methodology used to compute this indicator is adopted from the methodology developed by the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report Office for computing the Gender Development Index (UNDP, 2021-2022, pages 6-7).

Nota:

¹ Further details regarding this methodology improvement can be obtained from technical note.

The Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) is prepared based on the methodology from the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) published by WEF using data released by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and other agencies in Malaysia. MGGI 2022 comprises four sub-indices and 14 variables. (Table 2).

Table 2 : Sub-indices and variables

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 3 : Gender Gap Index, Malaysia, 2022

Sub-index	DOSM	WEF
Economic participation and opportunity	0.644	0.664
Educational attainment	1.067	1.000
Health and survival	0.961	0.969
Political empowerment	0.102	0.098
Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) Score	0.694	0.682

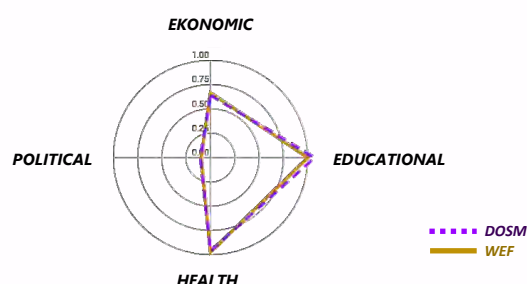
**MGGI score
calculated
by DOSM**

0.694

**MGGI score
calculated
by WEF**

0.682

(0.0 = imparity)
(1.0 = parity)



Score by sub-index

Indicator	Ranking (DOSM)	Score	0.00	1.00	2.00
Economic participation and opportunity	96	0.644			
Labour force participation rate		0.681			
*Wage equality for similar work		0.740			
Estimated earned income		0.667			
Legislators, senior officials and managers		0.326			
Professional and technical workers		0.688			
Educational attainment	1	1.067			
Literacy rate		0.994			
Enrolment in primary education		1.002			
Enrolment in secondary education		1.030			
Enrolment in tertiary education		1.489			
Health and survival	133	0.961			
Sex ratio at birth		0.938			
Life expectancy at birth		1.069			
Political empowerment	120	0.102			
Women in Parliament		0.156			
Women in ministerial positions		0.217			
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)		0.000			

Note:

* Source : Global Gender Gap Report 2023

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The gender gap measured by MGGI increased to 0.694 in 2022 as compared to 0.692 in 2021. The education attainment sub-index shows that women's achievement has surpassed men with a score of 1.067 in 2022. The health and survival sub-index recorded the score of 0.961 in 2022 with 0.039 gap to achieve gender equality. For sub-index of economic participation and opportunity decreased to a score of 0.644 in 2022. The largest gap was for the political empowerment sub-index with a score of 0.102 in 2022.

Table 3 : Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score, 2020-2022

Sub-index	2020^r	2021^r	2022
<i>Economic participation and opportunity</i>	0.673	0.645	0.644
<i>Educational attainment</i>	1.060	1.061	1.067
<i>Health and survival</i>	0.956	0.960	0.961
<i>Political empowerment</i>	0.100	0.100	0.102
Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score	0.698	0.692	0.694

Note:
^r Revised

Based on the Global Gender Gap Report 2023 released by the WEF, Malaysia ranked 102nd out of 146 countries with a score of 0.682, and 13th out of 19 East Asia and Pacific countries. Based on the MGGI score of 0.694, Malaysia's ranked 93rd out of 146 countries. Meanwhile, in the East Asia and Pacific countries, Malaysia ranked 11th (Table 4).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 4 : Ranking of East Asia and the Pacific countries based on Gender Gap Index score, 2022

Country	Ranking		Score
	Zone	Global	
New Zealand	1	4	0.856
Philippines	2	16	0.791
Australia	3	26	0.778
Singapore	4	49	0.739
Lao PDR	5	54	0.733
Viet Nam	6	72	0.711
Thailand	7	74	0.711
Mongolia	8	80	0.704
Indonesia	9	87	0.697
Cambodia	10	92	0.695
Timor-Leste	11	95	0.693
Brunei Darussalam	12	96	0.693
Malaysia	13	102	0.682
Korea, Republic of	14	105	0.680
China	15	107	0.678
Vanuatu	16	108	0.678
Fiji	17	121	0.650
Myanmar	18	123	0.650
Japan	19	125	0.647

**MGGI :
0.694**

Source : Global Gender Gap Report, 2023

3

SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of women in Malaysia in 2022 was relatively lower than other countries with 55.8 per cent as shown in Table 5. Singapore recorded the highest female LFPR with 63.9 per cent, followed by Australia with 61.2 per cent and United Kingdom (UK) 58.5 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Births attended by skilled personnel staff in Malaysia in 2022 was 99.8 per cent, at par with other selected countries. The representation of women in Parliament was lower at 13.5 per cent as compared to Australia (38.4%), UK (34.5%) and Singapore (29.1%).

Table 5 : Comparison of Malaysia with selected countries for selected gender indicators, 2022

Selected indicator	 *Malaysia	 Singapore	 Indonesia	 Philippines
Total population (million)	32.7	6.0	275.5	115.6
Sex ratio (female/male)	0.92	0.91	0.99	0.97
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	55.8	63.9	52.5	44.1
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.8	99.6	94.7	84.4
Women in Parliament (%)	13.5	29.1	21.6	27.3

Selected indicator	 USA	 UK	 Japan	 Australia
Total population (million)	338.3	67.5	124.0	26.2
Sex ratio (female/male)	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.01
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	56.8	58.5	54.2	61.2
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.0	n.a.	99.9	98.8
Women in Parliament (%)	28.6	34.5	10.0	38.4

Source : Global Gender Gap Report, 2023

Notes:

* Based on calculation by the Department of Statistics Malaysia

n.a.: Not available

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4

POPULATION OF MALAYSIA

POPULATION BY SEX

Malaysia population in 2022 was estimated at 32.7 million persons, where women and girls population covering 15.7 million or 47.9 per cent. Meanwhile, men comprised 17.0 million or 52.1 per cent from the total population.

Table 6 : Population of Malaysia by sex, 2020 - 2022

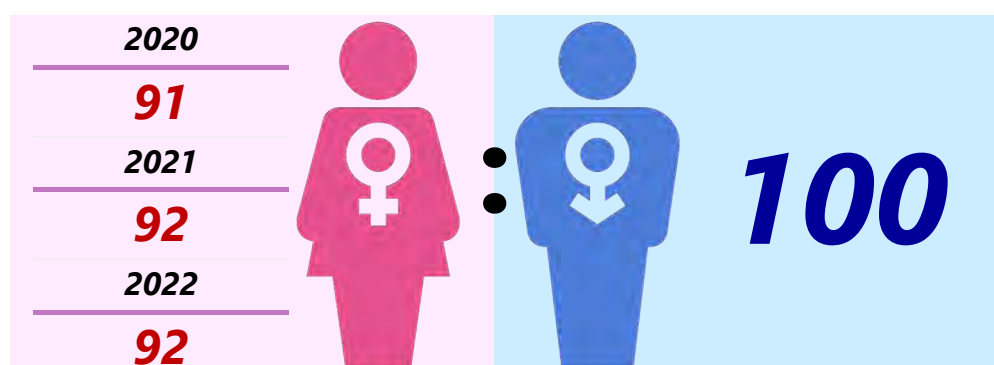
('000)			
Year	Total	Female	Male
2020	32,447.4	15,481.2	16,966.2
2021	32,576.3	15,575.8	17,000.5
2022	32,698.1	15,658.3	17,039.8

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio refers to the number of females per 100 males; a value greater than 100 indicates there are more females than males. In 2022, the sex ratio for Malaysia was 92 females per 100 males.

Exhibit 4 : Female to male ratio, Malaysia, 2020 - 2022



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

5

SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

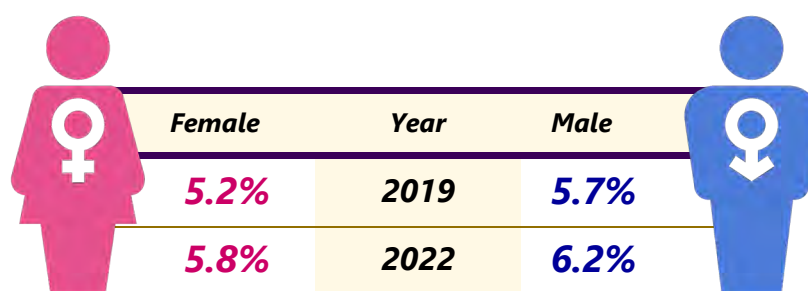
DOMAIN 1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

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

a) Poverty

The incidence of poverty for both male and female head of households increased in 2022 as compared 2019. The statistics showed that female head of households increased from 5.2 per cent to 5.8 per cent while male from 5.7 per cent to 6.2 per cent as compared to 2019.

Exhibit 5: Incidence of poverty by sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



	Female	Year	Male
2019	5.2%	2019	5.7%
2022	5.8%	2022	6.2%

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

b) Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

LFPR of both female and male increased in 2022 as compared to 2021. LFPR for female increased from 55.5 per cent (2021) to 55.8 per cent (2022). Meanwhile, LFPR for male also increased from 80.9 per cent (2021) to 81.9 per cent in 2022.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 7 : Employed persons by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Year	Female		Male	
	Employed persons ('000)	LFPR (%)	Employed persons ('000)	LFPR (%)
2021	5,873.5	55.5	9,190.6	80.9
2022	5,986.2	55.8	9,405.5	81.9

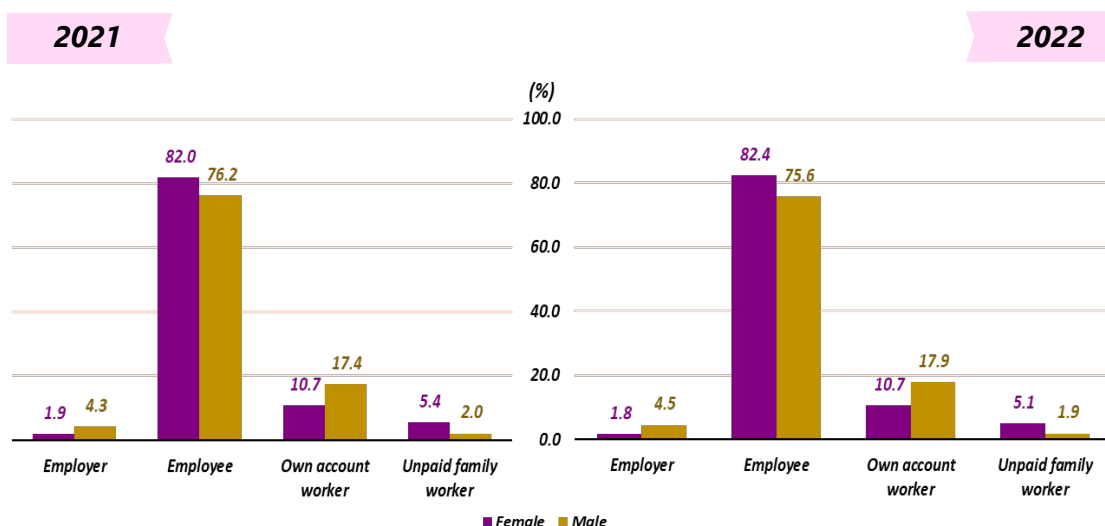
Source : Labour Force Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

c) **Percentage of employed persons by status in employment**

In terms of status in employment, the highest proportion of both female and male is in the employee category. The proportion for female employee increased from 82.0 per cent (2021) to 82.4 per cent (2022) while male declined from 76.2 per cent to 75.6 per cent during the same period.

Female as own account worker remain unchanged with 10.7 per cent. Meanwhile, male as own account worker increased to 17.9 per cent in 2022 as compared to the previous year (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Percentage of employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



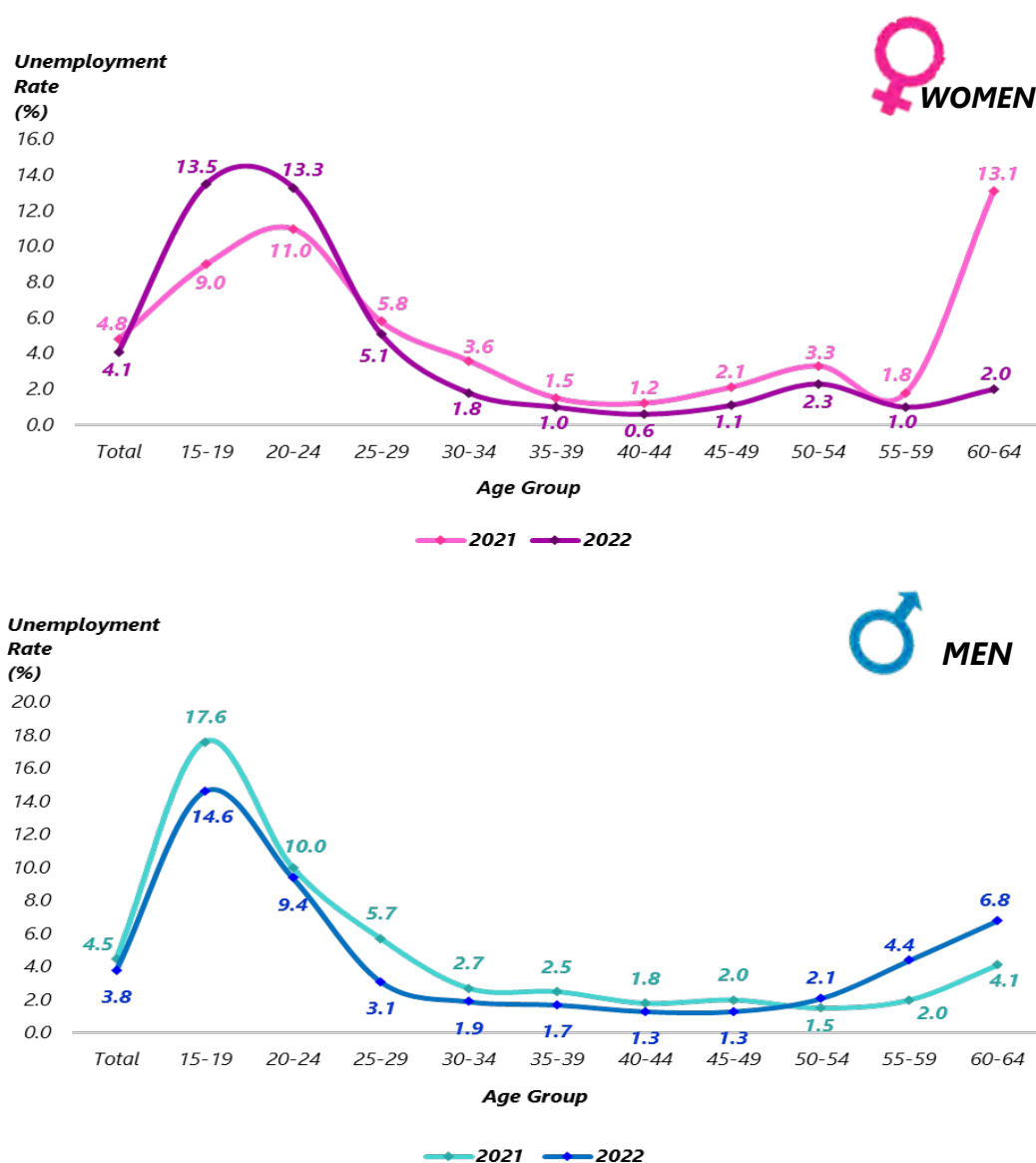
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

d) Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate for women in 2022 decreased by 0.7 percentage points as compared to 2021 from 4.8 per cent (2021) to 4.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for men also decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 4.5 per cent (2021) to 3.8 per cent (2022). This indicates more women were unemployed as compared to men. The highest unemployment rate gap between women and men was at the age group of 60-64 years, with a difference of 4.8 percentage points in 2022.

Chart 2: Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

e) **Internet usage**

Internet usage for male displayed a higher rate at 98.8 per cent as compared to female (95.9%) in 2022. The gender gap in internet usage refers to the disparity in the percentage of internet usage between male and female users. The gender gap in internet usage widened by 2.9 percentage points in 2022 (2021: 0.9 percentage point).

Exhibit 6 : Percentage of internet users by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source : ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

DOMAIN 2 EDUCATION

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

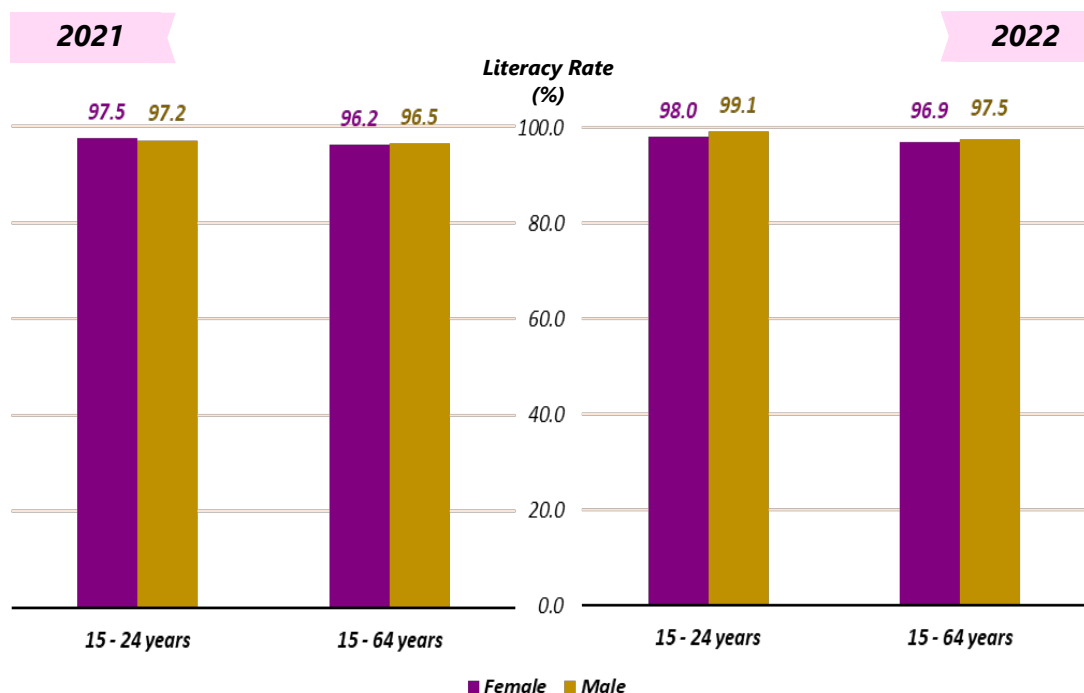
a) **Literacy rate**

The definition of literacy from United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) refers to the ability to identify, understand, interpret design, communicate as well as learn to use printed and written materials relating to a variety of contexts.

The literacy rate of female aged 15 to 24 years was lower at 98.0 per cent as compared to men 99.1 per cent in 2022. The literacy rate for female aged 15 to 64 years old was also lower than male at 96.9 per cent and 97.5 per cent respectively (Chart 3).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 3 : Literacy rate by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

b) Enrolment

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

The gross enrolment rate for female increased in all level of education in 2022 as compared to 2021. The highest increment was in tertiary level (2.0%). The gross enrolment rate for male only increased in primary and secondary levels (Exhibit 7).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 7 : Gross enrolment rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

2021		Level of education	2022	
47.5%	33.8%	 Tertiary level	49.5%	33.2%
94.5%	90.6%	 Secondary level	94.9%	92.1%
98.4%	98.1%	 Primary level	98.8%	98.6%
Female	Male		Female	Male

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

c) Gender Parity Index

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

The Gender Parity Index measures equality between female and male. Gender parity is achieved when gross enrolment rate for female and male equals to one (1). Female already surpassed male at the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels in 2022, with the highest ratio at the tertiary level as shown in Exhibit 8.

Exhibit 8 : Gender parity Index, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

2021	Level of education	2022
1.407	 Tertiary level	1.489
1.042	 Secondary level	1.030
1.003	 Primary level	1.002

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

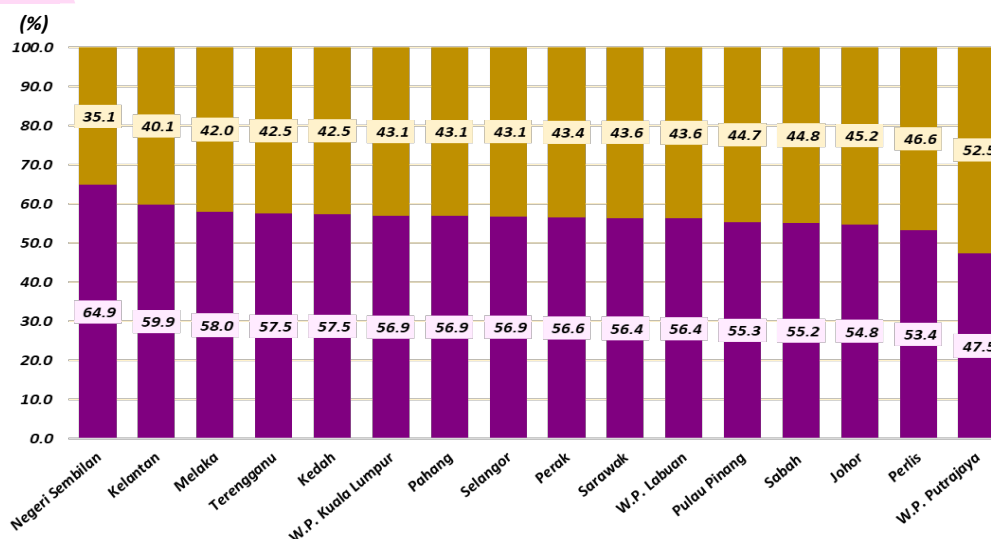
d) Number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institution

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

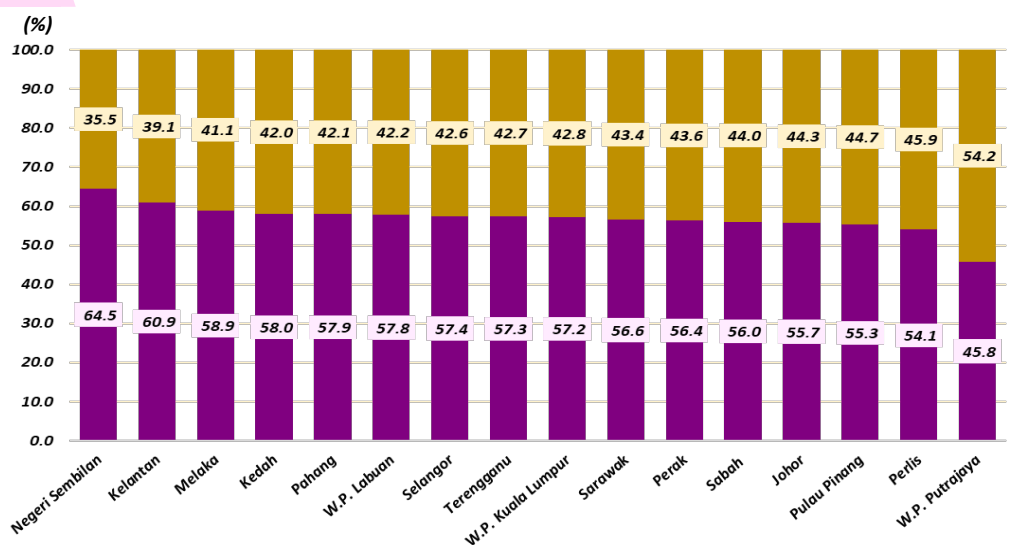
Meanwhile, in 2022 the same states recorded the highest percentage of female academic staff in Higher Education Institutions (Negeri Sembilan: 64.5%; Kelantan: 60.9%; and Melaka 58.9%).

Chart 4 : Percentage of academic staff in Higher Education Institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

2021



2022



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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

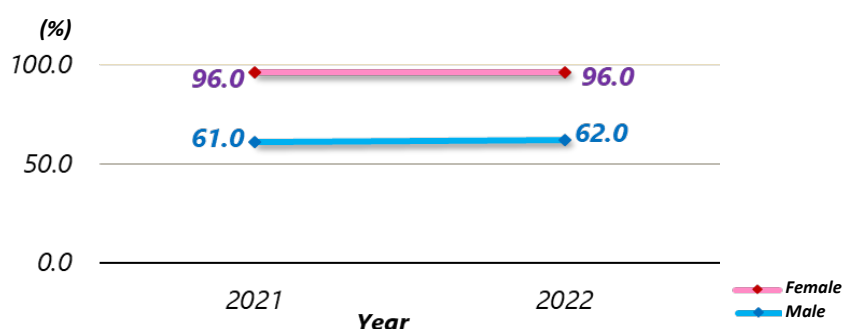
DOMAIN 3 HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

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

a) Individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex

Percentage of individuals living with HIV who received treatment were higher among female with 96.0 per cent as compared to male with only 62.0 per cent in 2022.

Chart 5 : Percentage of people living with HIV whom received treatment in 2021 and 2022



Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

b) Number of AIDS and HIV cases

There were 103 AIDS and 336 HIV cases were reported for female, while 1,081 AIDS and 2,841 HIV cases for male in 2022. This indicates that AIDS and HIV cases among female were significantly lower than men.

Exhibit 9 : Number of AIDS and HIV cases reported by sex, Malaysia, 2022



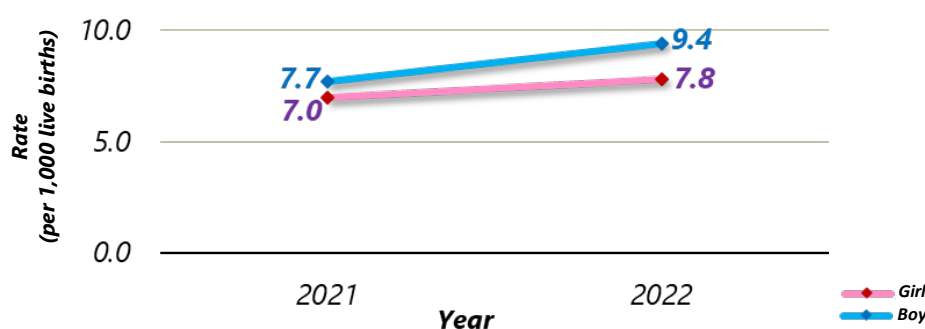
Source: Health Information Centre, MOH

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

c) Under-5 mortality rate

The under-5 mortality rate for girls in 2021 was lower at 7.0 per 1,000 live births as compared to 7.7 for boys. Under-5 mortality rate for girls and boys increased to 7.8 and 9.4 in 2022 respectively.

Chart 6 : Under-5 mortality rate by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

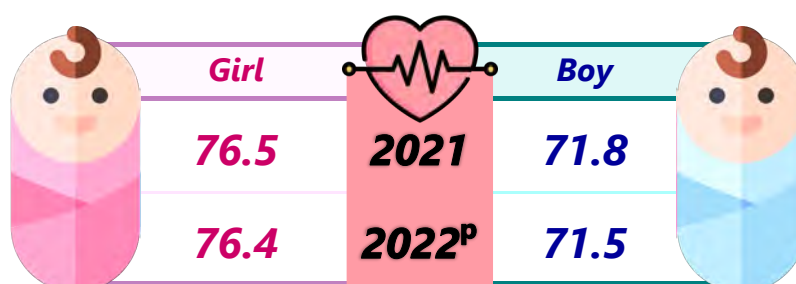


Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

d) Life expectancy at birth

A newborn girl in 2022 is expected to live for 76.4 years while boys 71.5 years. Life expectancy for girls and boys decreased by 0.1 years and 0.3 years respectively in 2022 as compared to 2021.

Exhibit 10 : Life expectancy at birth by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022^P



Notes: ^P Preliminary

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, DOSM

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DOMAIN 4 PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

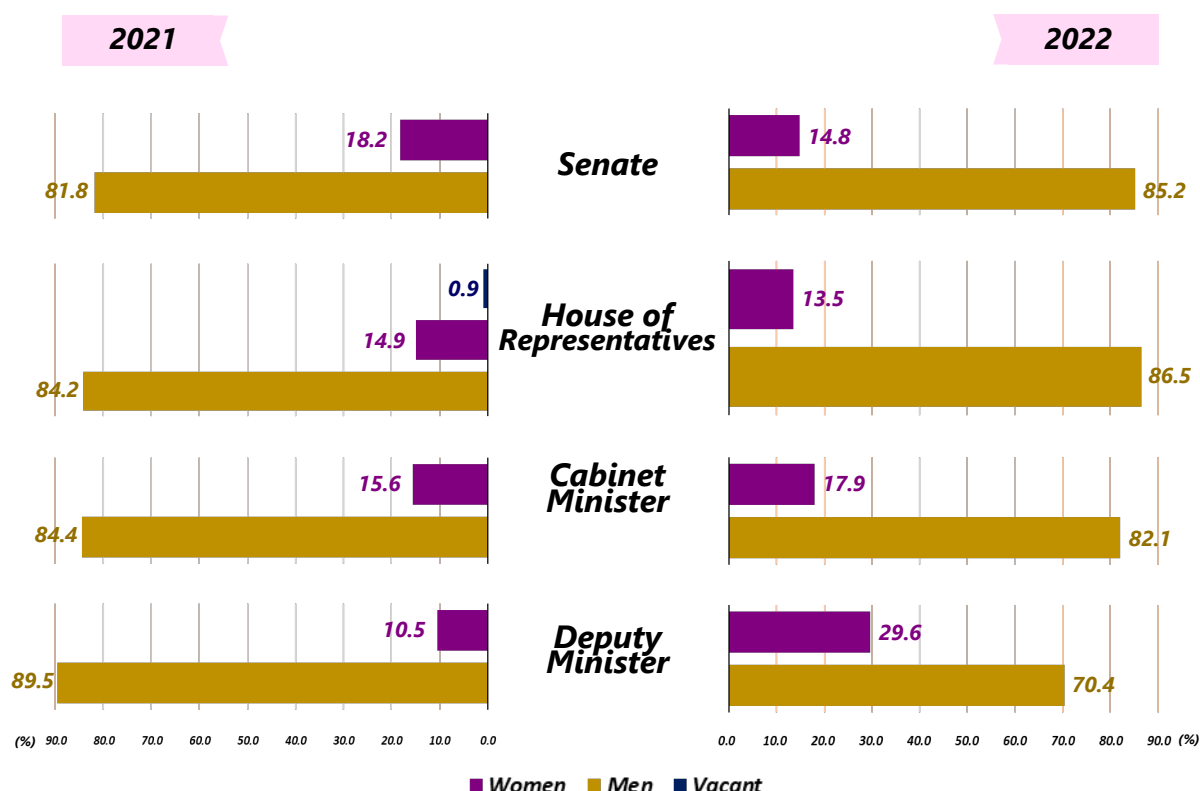
This domain includes indicators related to women in parliament, judicial and uniformed units (police).

a) Parliament

The percentage of women as parliamentarians and members of the administration was still lower than men. Women elected as Senator and member of House of Representatives decreased from 18.2 per cent and 14.9 per cent in 2021 to 14.8 per cent and 13.5 per cent in 2022 respectively.

Meanwhile, the involvement of women as Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers increased to 17.9 per cent and 29.6 per cent respectively.

Chart 7 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source : Parliament, Malaysia

Notes:

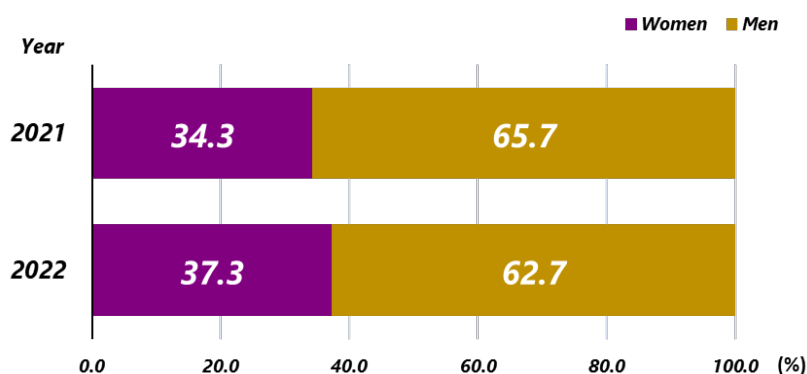
Deputy Minister is not included in the sub-index of Political empowerment for calculation of MGGI.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

b) Judicial

The percentage of female judges in the Malaysian judiciary in 2022 increased by 3.0 percentage points from 34.3 per cent to 37.3 per cent as compared to 2021. Conversely, the percentage of male judges dropped by 3.0 percentage points from 65.7 per cent (2021) to 62.7 per cent (2022).

Chart 8 : Percentage of judges by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

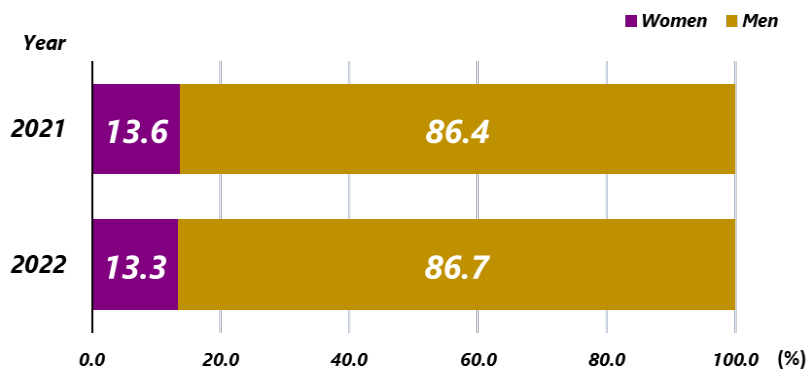


Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

c) Uniformed units (Police)

The number of female police officers dropped by 0.3 percentage points from 13.6 per cent (2021) to 13.3 per cent (2022). In contrast, the number of male police officers increased by 0.3 percentage points from 86.4 per cent to 86.7 per cent in the same period.

Chart 9 : Police personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Royal Malaysia Police

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DOMAIN 5 HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

This domain includes indicators of violence cases and marriage between male and female under the age of 18 years old.

a) Violence cases

There were more violence against women (VAW) cases as compared to men. Cases of domestic violence against women recorded a decrease from 5,131 cases to 4,762 cases (2022). Furthermore, cases of domestic violence against men also showed a decrease from 2,377 cases to 1,933 cases in the same period (Table 8).

Table 8 : Number of violence cases by type of cases and sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Type of cases	2021		2022	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Domestic violence	5,131	2,337	4,762	1,933
Rape	1,360	0	1,491	0
Incest	245	0	264	0
Molest	860	22	864	12
Unnatural	157	73	132	66
Sexual disorder	446	60	416	61
Distribute/display pornographic material	53	9	53	16
Total	8,252	2,501	7,982	1,933

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

b) **Marriages under the age of 18 years old**

The percentage of women aged 20 years who were married before aged 18 years old remained 0.6 per cent in 2021 and 2022.

Exhibit 11 : Proportion of women aged 20 years old who were married before age 18, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

DOMAIN 6 SOCIAL PROTECTION (SPECIAL FOCUS: POPULATION AGEING)

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

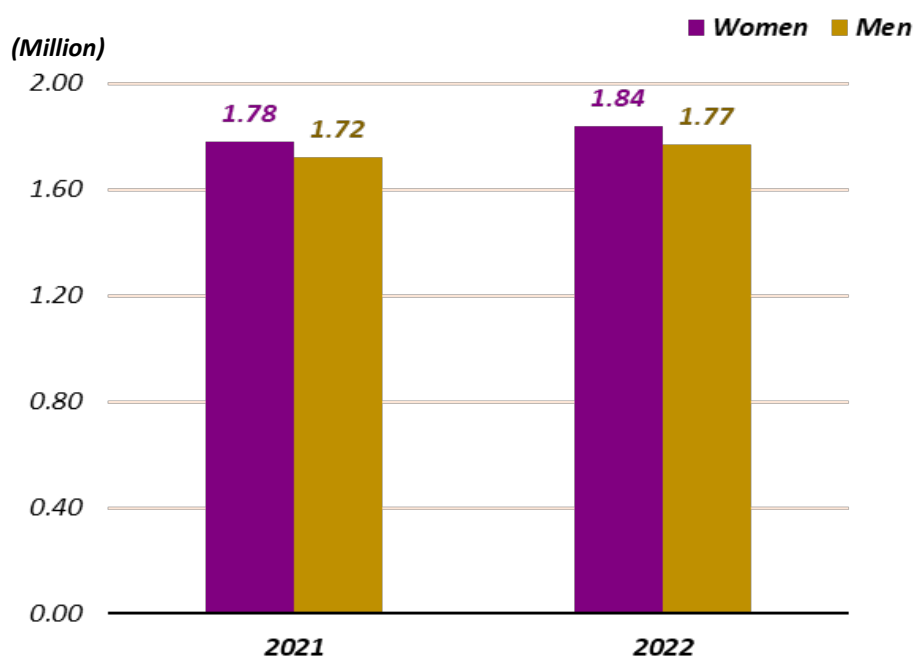
a) **Old-age population**

The population of 60 years and over is categorised as the old-age population in Malaysia. Men in this age group grew from 1.72 million (2021) to 1.77 million (2022). Similarly, the number of females aged 60 years and over increased to 1.84 million as compared to 1.78 million during the same period.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

According to the population projection 2010-2040¹, Malaysia is expected to become an ageing nation by 2030 with the population aged 60 years and over surpassing 15 per cent of the total population.

Chart 10 : Population aged 60 years and over by sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

b) Elderly Beneficiaries

There were 141,114 elderly beneficiaries registered with the Department of Social Welfare in 2022, increased 1.2 percentage points or 1,689 recipients. Sabah remained with the highest number of elderly beneficiaries with 28,569 recipients, followed by Sarawak (19,364 recipients) and Johor (14,974 recipients).

Notes:

¹ The population projection will be revised based on Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 9 : Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

State	2021		2022	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Malaysia	139,425	100.0	141,114	100.0
Johor	14,285	10.2	14,974	10.6
Kedah	7,017	5.0	7,133	5.1
Kelantan	9,471	6.8	8,969	6.4
Melaka	7,379	5.3	7,324	5.2
Negeri Sembilan	8,943	6.4	8,851	6.3
Pahang	9,021	6.5	8,971	6.4
Perak	10,078	7.2	10,697	7.6
Perlis	1,342	1.0	1,376	1.0
Pulau Pinang	6,224	4.5	6,535	4.6
Sabah	28,775	20.6	28,569	20.2
Sarawak	19,203	13.8	19,364	13.7
Selangor	10,380	7.4	11,013	7.8
Terengganu	4,101	2.9	3,887	2.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,967	2.1	3,204	2.3
W.P. Labuan	239	0.2	247	0.2

Source: Department of Sosial Welfare

Note:

¹ Include W.P. Putrajaya

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DOMAIN 7 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This domain provides information on the number of financial assistance recipients for disaster victims.

The recipient of financial assistance for disaster victims

Disbursement of financial assistance for disaster victims increased to RM270.7 million in 2022 as compared to RM113.6 million in 2021. Selangor and Pahang were the two states that received high financial assistance amounting to more than RM184.0 million in 2022.

Table 10 : Amount of financial assistance for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

	(RM '000)	
State	2021	2022
Malaysia	113,627.1	270,713.5
Johor	1,636.5	3,324.0
Kedah	3,430.1	5,281.5
Kelantan	4,501.0	33,150.0
Melaka	3,334.0	6,500.0
Negeri Sembilan	4,557.0	6,061.0
Pahang	63,051.0	54,000.0
Perak	1,001.5	2,260.0
Perlis	-	-
Pulau Pinang	21.5	2.5
Sabah	1,533.5	2,399.0
Sarawak	6,422.5	8,906.5
Selangor	15,088.0	130,063.0
Terengganu	7,248.5	16,624.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,802.0	2,142.0
W.P. Labuan	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-

Source : National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)

Notes:

There were no disaster recorded in Perlis, W.P. Labuan and W.P Putrajaya.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DOMAIN 8 PEACE AND SECURITY

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

Army, Navy and Air Force Personnel

The participation of women in the Army, Navy and Air Force is still far behind men in 2022 at 7.9 per cent as compared to men (92.1%). Women participation was the highest in the Navy (11.0%), followed by Army (7.6%) and Air Force (6.2%) in 2022.

Table 11 : Percentage of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2022

Uniform units	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	9,644	7.9	111,815	92.1
Army	6,822	7.6	82,631	92.4
Navy	1,907	11.0	15,368	89.0
Air Force	915	6.2	13,816	93.8

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DOMAIN 9 REFUGEES

This domain displays information on the number of asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex.

a) Children

There were a total of 48,504 children asylum-seekers and refugees in 2022, which comprised 48.2 per cent girls and 51.8 per cent boys. The highest number of children asylum-seekers and refugees were from Myanmar with 20,182 girls and 21,653 boys.

Table 12 : Number of children asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, 2022

Country of origin	Total	Girls		Boys	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	48,504	23,386	48.2	25,118	51.8
Myanmar	41,835	20,182	48.2	21,653	51.8
Pakistan	2,246	1,069	47.6	1,177	52.4
Sri Lanka	273	134	49.1	139	50.9
Yemen	702	334	47.6	368	52.4
Somalia	936	466	49.8	470	50.2
Syria	686	323	47.1	363	52.9
Iraq	202	99	49.0	103	51.0
Afghanistan	1,113	524	47.1	589	52.9
Palestine	172	89	51.7	83	48.3
Iran	56	28	50.0	28	50.0
Others	283	138	48.8	145	51.2

Source : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

b) Adult

There were a total of 134,486 adult asylum-seekers and refugees, which comprised 28.2 per cent women and 71.8 per cent men. The highest adult asylum-seekers and refugees for adult were from Myanmar with 30,293 women and 86,037 men.

Table 13 : Number of adult asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, 2022

Country of origin	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	134,486	37,908	28.2	96,578	71.8
Myanmar	116,330	30,293	26.0	86,037	74.0
Pakistan	4,630	1,910	41.3	2,720	58.7
Sri Lanka	1,234	433	35.1	801	64.9
Yemen	2,644	645	24.4	1,999	75.6
Somalia	2,097	1,278	60.9	819	39.1
Syria	2,123	623	29.3	1,500	70.7
Iraq	548	222	40.5	326	59.5
Afghanistan	2,278	966	42.4	1,312	57.6
Palestine	467	110	23.6	357	76.4
Iran	337	137	40.7	200	59.3
Others	1,798	1,291	71.8	507	28.2

Source : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

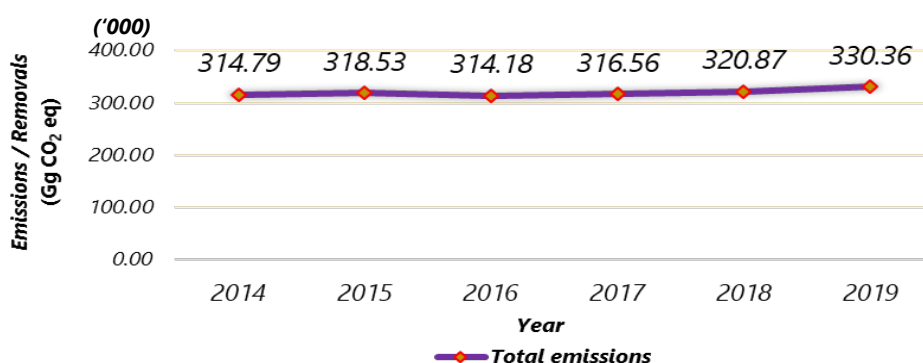
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DOMAIN 10 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Time Series of Greenhouse Gas Emission

Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2019 recorded an increment of 2.96 per cent to 330.36 thousand Gg CO₂ eq as compared to 320.87 thousand Gg CO₂ eq in 2018.

Chart 11 : Total Greenhouse gas emission 2014 – 2019



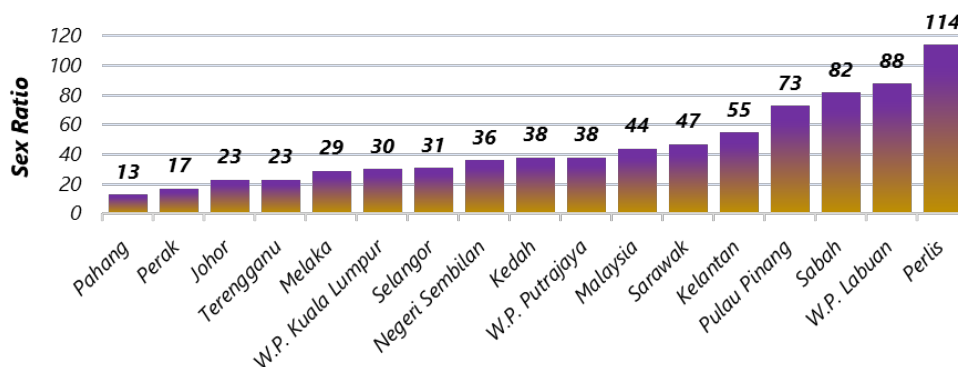
Source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

DOMAIN 11 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Ratio of females to males Non-citizens, by state, 2022

Perlis recorded the highest females to males Non-citizens with a ratio of 114 females per 100 males in 2022. This was followed by W.P. Labuan with 88 females per 100 males.

Chart 12 : Ratio of females to males Non-citizens, by state, Malaysia, 2022



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6

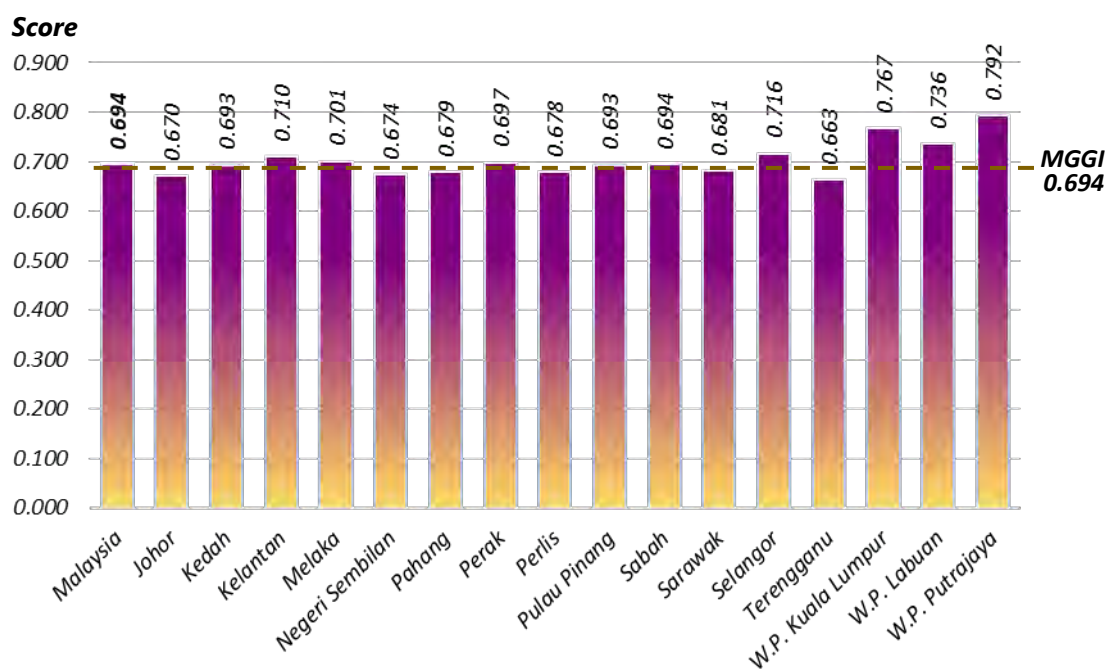
MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) BY STATE 2022

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest Malaysia Gender Gap Index in 2022

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

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest MGGI score in 2022 with a score of 0.792, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (0.767) and W.P. Labuan (0.736) as shown in Chart 13.

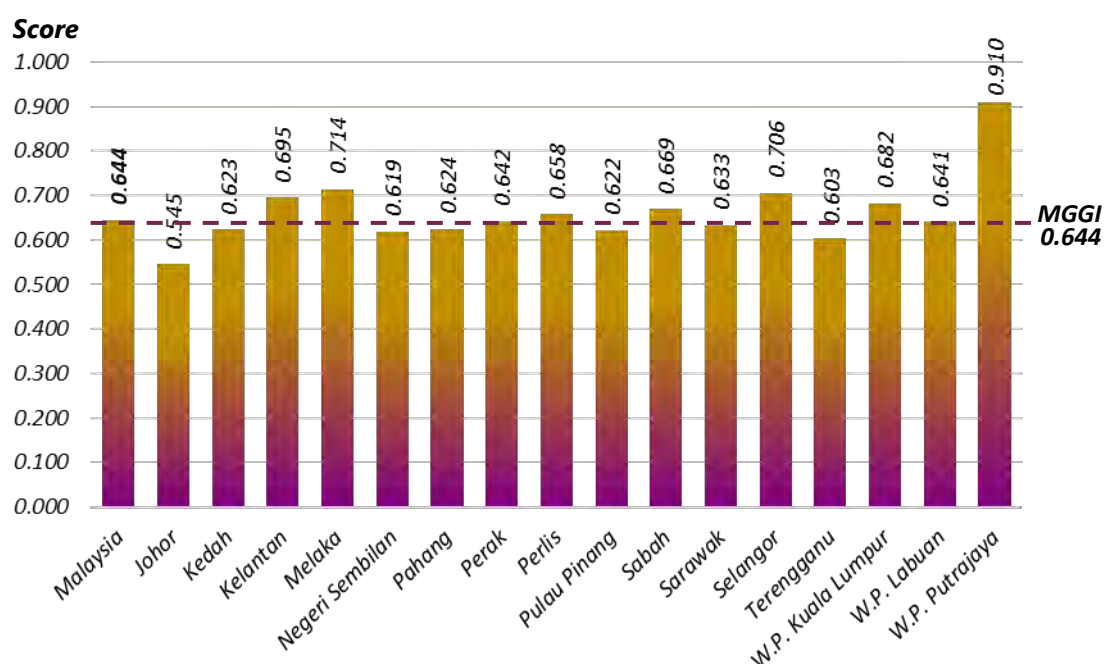
Chart 13 : Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) by state, 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In terms of economic participation and opportunity sub-index in 2022, W.P. Putrajaya scored the highest at 0.910, followed by Melaka (0.714) and Selangor (0.706). This shows women played a major role in economic sectors that can enhance their financial position as depicted in Chart 14.

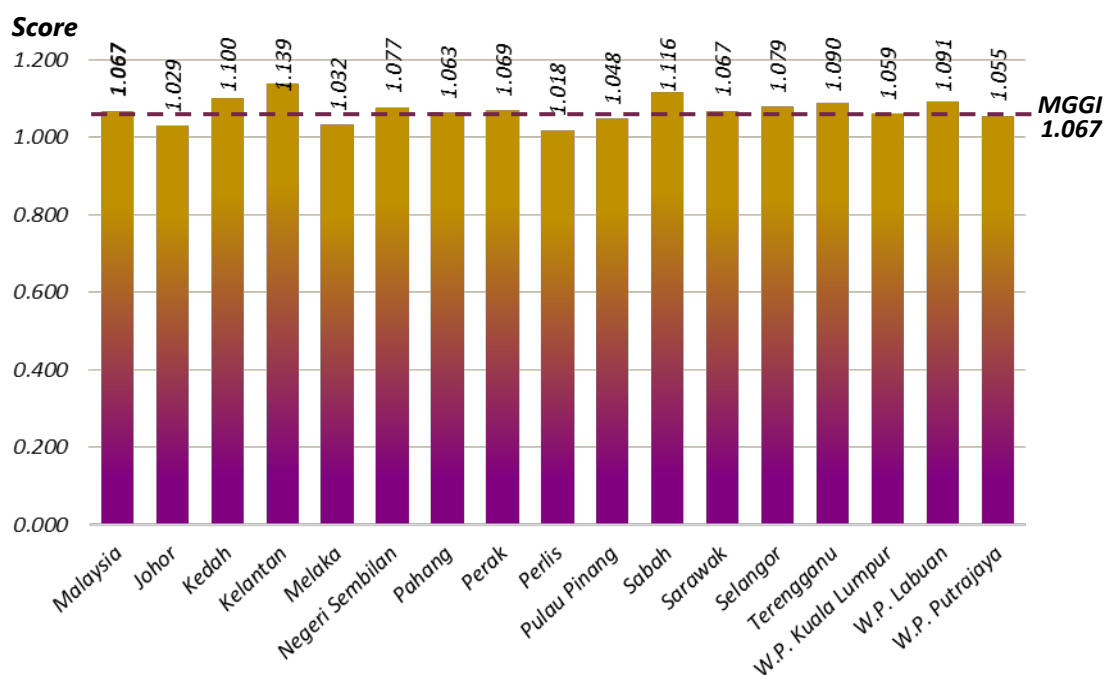
Chart 14 : MGGI score by state for Economic participation and opportunity, 2022



Education grants women the ability to improve themselves and making a better choice in life. In terms of educational attainment, Kelantan scored the highest with 1.139, followed by Sabah (1.116) and Kedah (1.100).

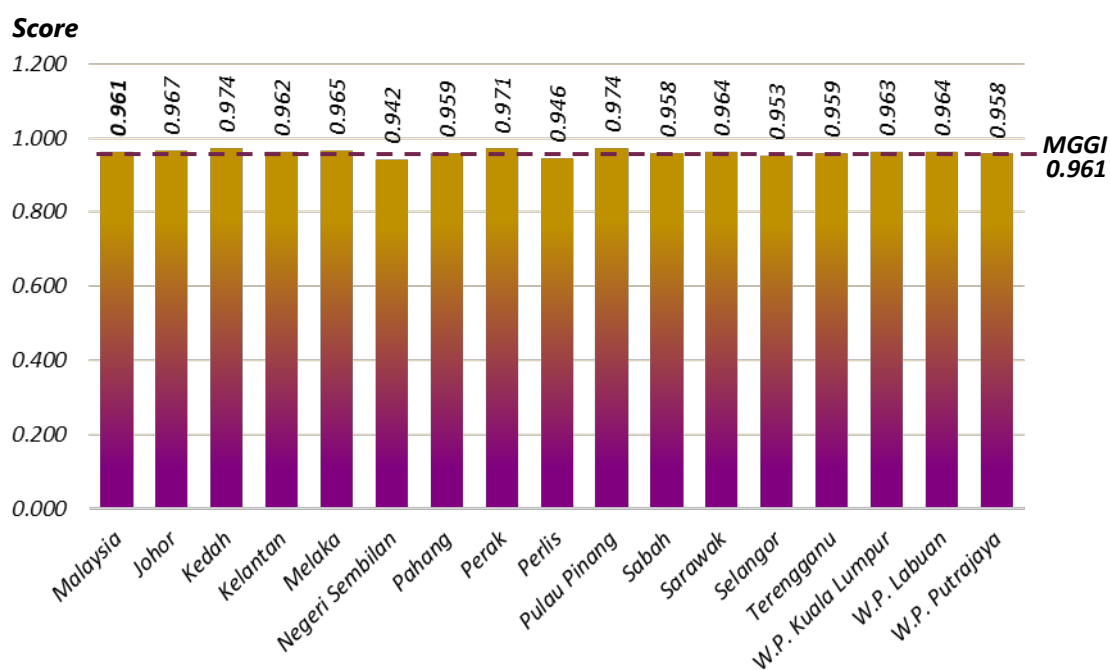
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 15 : MGGI score by state for Educational attainment, 2022



As for Health and survival sub-index, Kedah and Pulau Pinang ranked first with a score of 0.974, followed by Perak (0.971) and Johor (0.967) in 2022.

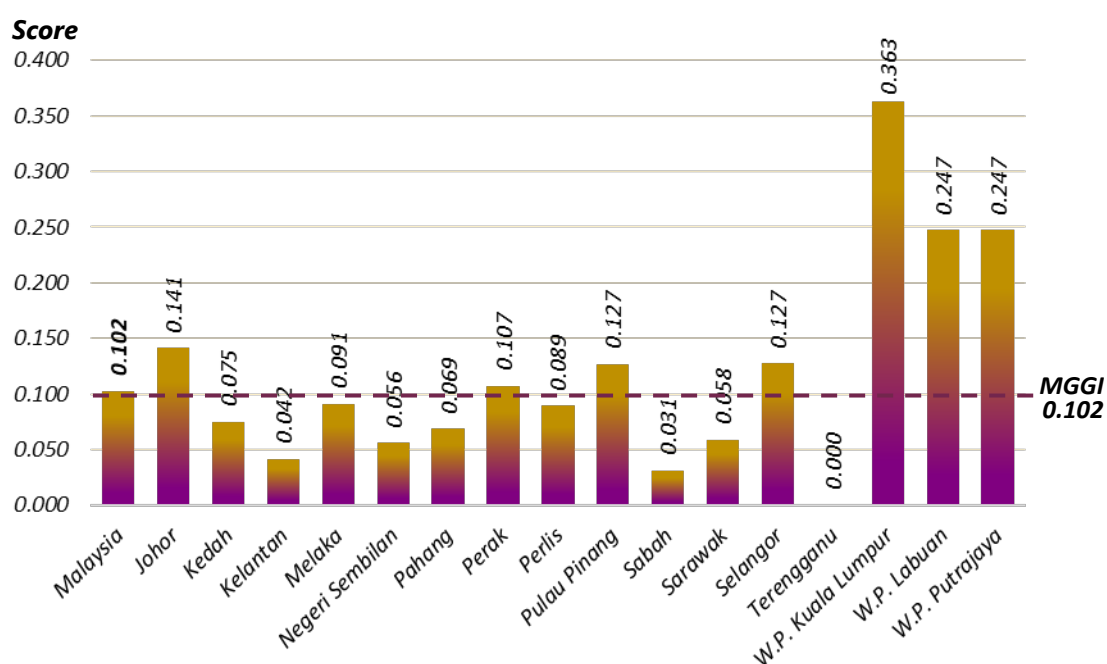
Chart 16 : MGGI score by state for Health and survival, 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

At Malaysia level, House of Representatives and cabinet minister were taken into account in calculating the sub-index of political empowerment. Meanwhile, at state level, State Elected Representatives were added in calculating the sub-index of political empowerment. W.P. Kuala Lumpur scored the highest with 0.363, followed by W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya (0.247 respectively).

Chart 17: MGGI score by state for Political empowerment, 2022



A hand is pointing at a tablet screen. The screen displays a business dashboard with various charts. At the top, there is a bar chart with blue bars and a red line graph overlaid. Below it, there is a pie chart with purple and blue segments. At the bottom, there is a text block. The background is a blurred office setting.

GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN

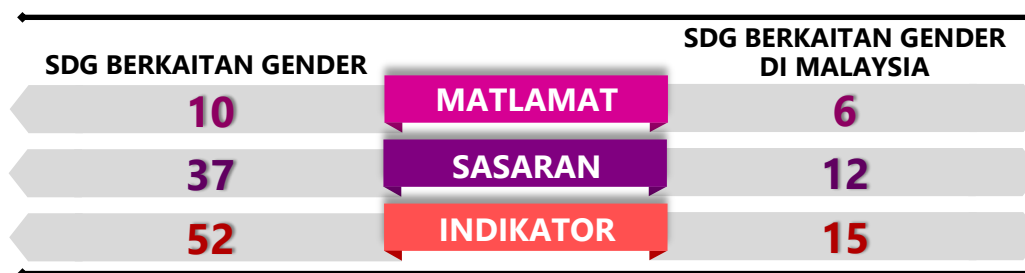
The given analytical report allows
current situation both in all company at
rately. It will allow to predict more pre-
pects of development of the company at
ervation of positive dynamics of growth.
As a result of investigation of period
break-even sales level, increase incomes
costs to transportation, strengthen
personnel training.

GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN (SDG)

Agenda 2030 untuk Matlamat Pembangunan Mampaan (SDG) telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2015 oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) memfokuskan kepada pembangunan bagi mencapai masa depan yang lebih baik dan lestari untuk semua berdasarkan pengumpulan maklumat, sasaran dan indikator global. Malaysia telah menyatakan komitmen bersama dengan 192 Negara Anggota PBB yang lain untuk menyokong dan melaksanakan SDG dan dengan demikian memenuhi janji untuk tidak meninggalkan sesiapa pun.

Malaysia juga menyatakan pendiriannya dalam mencapai kesamarataan gender dan mempromosikan hak-hak wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan. Susun atur Matlamat Pembangunan Mampaan terdiri daripada 17 matlamat, 169 sasaran dan 248 indikator. Secara khususnya, terdapat 10 matlamat, 37 sasaran dan 52 indikator yang berkaitan dengan gender. Daripada jumlah ini, data yang tersedia mempunyai enam (6) matlamat, 12 sasaran dan 15 indikator.

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



MATLAMAT	SASARAN	INDIKATOR
1 : Tiada Kemiskinan	1	1
2 : Kelaparan Sifar	1	1
3 : Kesihatan yang Baik dan Kesejahteraan	3	4
4 : Pendidikan Berkualiti	3	3
5 : Kesaksamaan Gender	2	3
8 : Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	2	3

SDG BERKAITAN GENDER DI MALAYSIA



Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional bagi wanita adalah **5.8%** dan lelaki **6.2%** pada tahun 2022



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

• **26.0** nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada tahun 2022

• Pada tahun 2022, **99.8%** kelahiran disambut oleh kakitangan yang terlatih

• **336** kes HIV melibatkan wanita dilaporkan manakala lelaki **2,841** kes pada tahun 2022



• **90.8%** kanak-kanak perempuan menghadiri pendidikan prasekolah pada tahun 2022

• Pada tahun 2022, kadar literasi bagi wanita berumur 15-24 tahun adalah **98.0%**, lebih rendah berbanding lelaki **99.1%**

• Indeks pariti gender bagi peringkat tertiar pada tahun 2022 adalah **1.489**

• **13.5%** wanita menduduki kerusi parlimen pada tahun 2022

• Wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan pada tahun 2022 adalah sebanyak **24.6%**

• **97.2%** wanita memiliki telefon bimbit pada tahun 2022 manakala lelaki **99.1%**



• Wanita yang bekerja dalam sektor informal bukan pertanian pada tahun 2021 adalah **10.4%**, lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki **9.1%**

• Kadar pengangguran wanita pada tahun 2022 adalah **4.1%** manakala lelaki **3.8%**

• Purata gaji bagi wanita adalah **RM3,140** manakala lelaki **RM3,262** pada tahun 2022

A hand is pointing at a tablet screen. The screen displays a bar chart with blue bars and a red line graph. The x-axis of the bar chart is labeled with months from June to February. The y-axis has values 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500. The red line graph has data points at each month: June (100), July (200), August (300), September (400), October (500), November (470), December (380), January (300), and February (200). Below the bar chart is a 3D pie chart with three segments in blue, purple, and pink. The text 'Detailed information of changing business activity of subdivisions of main company' is visible. At the bottom of the screen, there is a paragraph of text: 'The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company and rapidly. It will allow to predict more precisely of development of the company and preservation of positive dynamics of growth. As a result of investigation of period break-even sales level, increase incomes, costs to transportation, strengthening personnel training.'

GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) has been launched in 2015 by United Nations focusing on development to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all based on the collection of the global goals, targets and indicators. In addition, Malaysia has expressed its commitment along with other 192 United Nations Member States to support and implement the SDG and thus, fulfilled the pledge of leaving no one behind.

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

**Exhibit 12 : Goals, targets and indicators
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related to gender**



GOALS	TARGETS	INDICATORS
1 : No Poverty	1	1
2 : Zero Hunger	1	1
3 : Good Health and Well-being	3	4
4 : Quality Education	3	3
5 : Gender Equality	2	3
8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth	2	3

GENDER ASSOCIATED WITH SDG IN MALAYSIA



The percentage of population living below the national poverty line for women is **5.8%** and men **6.2%** in 2022



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

26.0 maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births in 2022

By 2022, **99.8%** of births attended by trained staff

336 HIV cases reported involves women meanwhile men **2,841** cases in 2022



90.8% girls who attended preschool education in 2022

In 2022, the literacy rate for women aged 15-24 was **98.0%** lower than men **99.1%**

The gender parity index for the tertiary level in 2022 is **1.489**

13.5% of parliamentary seats in 2022 held by women

Women in managerial positions in 2022 was **24.6%**

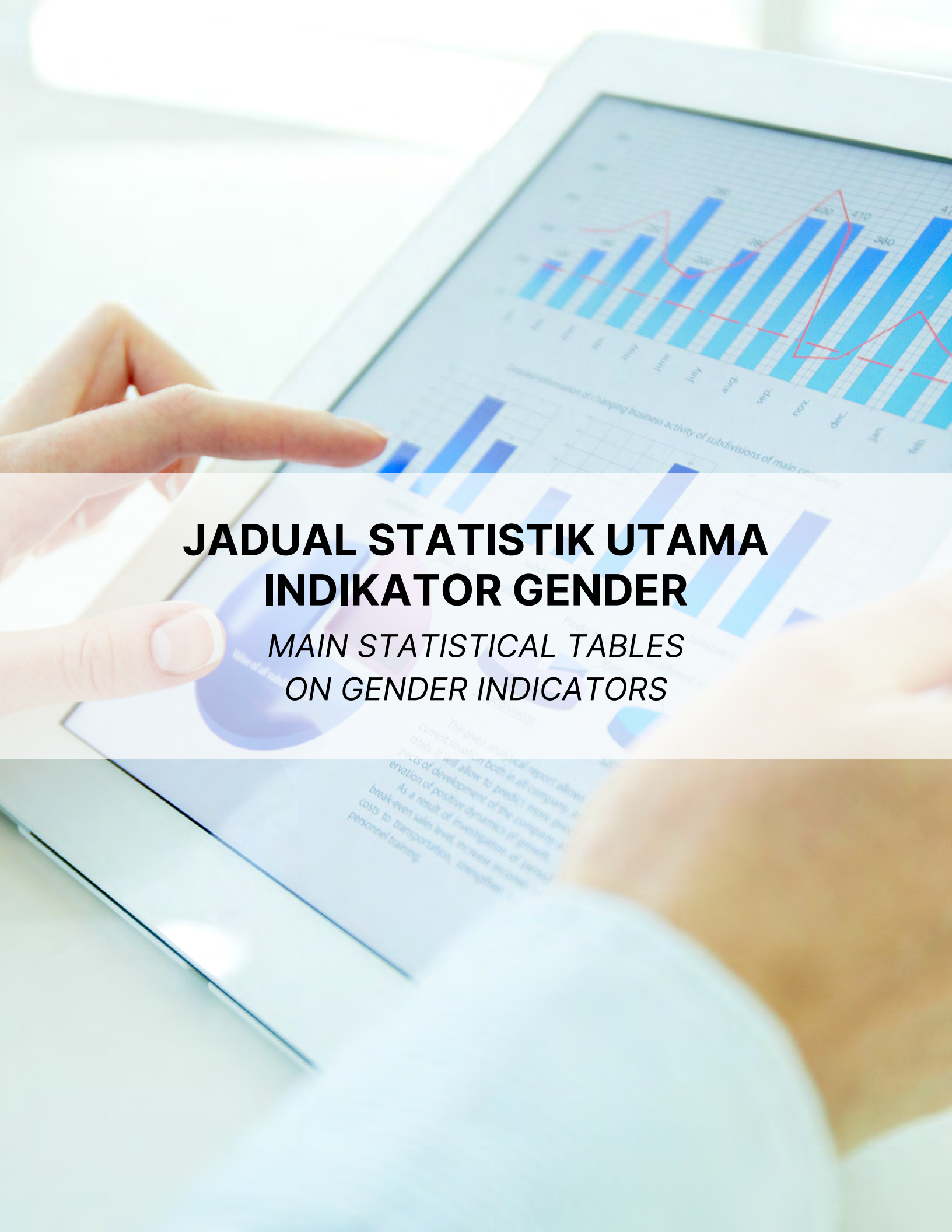
97.2% of women owned mobile phone in 2022 meanwhile men **99.1%**



Women who were working in the informal sector in non-agriculture in 2021 were **10.4%** higher than men **9.1%**

The unemployment rate for women in 2022 was **4.1%** meanwhile men **3.8%**

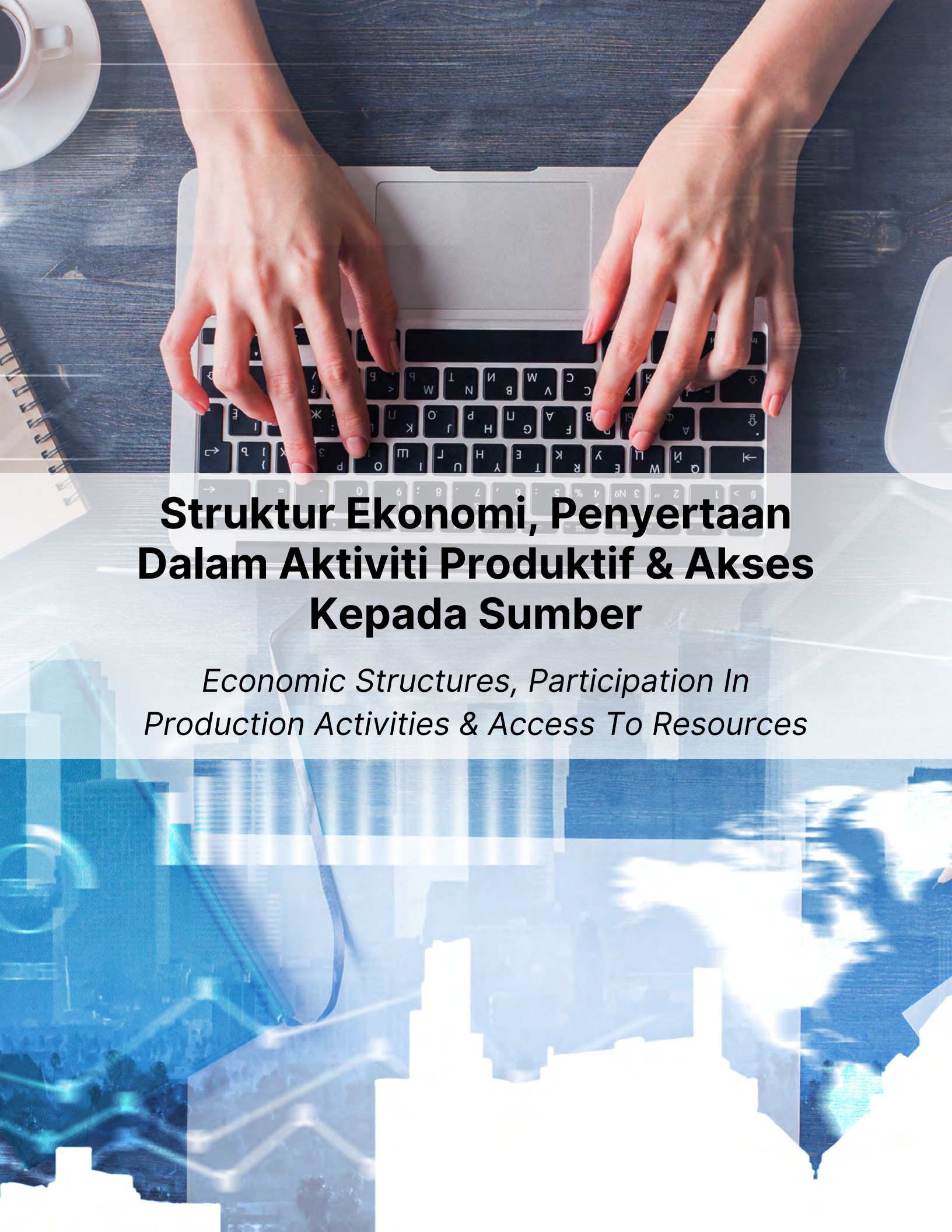
The average salary for women was **RM3,140** meanwhile men **RM3,262** in 2022



JADUAL STATISTIK UTAMA INDIKATOR GENDER

MAIN STATISTICAL TABLES ON GENDER INDICATORS

The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company, at present. It will allow to predict more precisely of development of the company and generation of positive dynamics of growth. As a result of investigation of period break-even sales level, increase income costs to transportation, strengthening personnel training.



Struktur Ekonomi, Penyertaan Dalam Aktiviti Produktif & Akses Kepada Sumber

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

Jadual 1.1 : Pekali Gini mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.1 : Gini coefficient by state and strata, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
MALAYSIA	0.399	0.389	0.364	0.407	0.398	0.367	0.404	0.393	0.351
Johor	0.354	0.350	0.339	0.366	0.365	0.356	0.366	0.364	0.339
Kedah	0.393	0.387	0.386	0.354	0.359	0.318	0.359	0.369	0.317
Kelantan	0.389	0.380	0.379	0.379	0.377	0.368	0.385	0.381	0.381
Melaka	0.337	0.334	0.372	0.383	0.382	0.371	0.370	0.370	0.330
Negeri Sembilan	0.380	0.382	0.348	0.391	0.388	0.365	0.369	0.355	0.342
Pahang	0.324	0.327	0.291	0.330	0.335	0.288	0.308	0.313	0.283
Perak	0.362	0.359	0.345	0.377	0.381	0.332	0.368	0.367	0.344
Perlis	0.327	0.335	0.310	0.334	0.343	0.303	0.336	0.342	0.319
Pulau Pinang	0.356	0.356	0.324	0.359	0.360	0.328	0.371	0.371	0.323
Sabah	0.402	0.392	0.383	0.397	0.382	0.386	0.395	0.389	0.364
Sarawak	0.386	0.361	0.353	0.387	0.360	0.362	0.382	0.360	0.353
Selangor	0.372	0.369	0.354	0.393	0.391	0.386	0.361	0.361	0.325
Terengganu	0.328	0.330	0.301	0.335	0.333	0.319	0.326	0.334	0.287
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.378	0.378	n.a	0.350	0.350	n.a	0.380	0.380	n.a
W.P. Labuan	0.398	0.401	0.363	0.333	0.333	0.328	0.300	0.297	0.336
W.P. Putrajaya	0.369	0.369	n.a	0.361	0.361	n.a	0.368	0.368	n.a

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

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

Refers to Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty 2020

n.a.: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Jadual 1.2 : Insiden kemiskinan mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.2 : Incidence of poverty by state and sex of head of household, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
MALAYSIA	7.6	8.5	7.4	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.2
Johor	6.2	7.5	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.8	4.8
Kedah	14.3	14.4	14.3	8.8	6.4	9.3	9.0	8.1	9.2
Kelantan	19.5	13.8	20.9	12.4	9.1	13.1	13.2	10.0	14.1
Melaka	2.6	4.5	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	8.3	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.9	4.8
Pahang	9.2	9.5	9.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	6.3	3.5	6.8
Perak	8.2	9.7	7.8	7.3	4.9	7.9	7.5	5.9	7.9
Perlis	7.2	9.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	2.7	4.3
Pulau Pinang	2.2	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.1
Sabah	23.9	22.8	24.1	19.5	16.2	20.2	19.7	17.1	20.4
Sarawak	11.9	11.1	12.1	9.0	7.4	9.4	10.8	9.4	11.2
Selangor	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
Terengganu	6.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	6.3	6.2	5.2	6.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	2.7	1.2
W.P. Labuan	6.8	7.7	6.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.5	0.0	3.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.3 : Employed persons by occupations and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Pekerjaan Occupation		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah Total	(‘000) (%)	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,064.2 100.0	5,873.5 100.0	9,190.6 100.0	15,391.7 100.0	5,986.2 100.0	9,405.5 100.0
Pengurus Managers		808.4 5.4	200.9 3.4	607.5 6.7	687.0 4.6	165.2 2.8	521.8 5.7	712.2 4.6	175.2 2.9	537.0 5.7
Profesional Professionals		1,867.7 12.5	1,085.8 18.6	781.9 8.6	1,961.4 13.0	1,016.5 17.3	944.8 10.3	1,993.2 13.0	1,026.8 17.2	966.4 10.3
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals		1,547.2 10.3	484.0 8.3	1,063.2 11.6	1,806.7 12.0	513.4 8.7	1,293.2 14.1	1,855.1 12.1	541.3 9.0	1,313.8 14.0
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers		1,242.1 8.3	858.1 14.7	384.0 4.2	1,507.3 10.0	1,032.8 17.6	474.5 5.2	1,534.7 10.0	1,049.5 17.5	485.3 5.2
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers		3,623.3 24.3	1,770.4 30.4	1,861.8 20.4	3,611.5 24.0	1,901.1 32.4	1,710.5 18.6	3,763.2 24.4	1,995.6 33.3	1,767.6 18.8
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers		916.3 6.1	196.4 3.4	719.9 7.9	720.3 4.8	121.8 2.1	598.5 6.5	723.8 4.7	124.8 2.1	598.9 6.4
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers		1,472.5 9.8	297.6 5.1	1,174.9 12.9	1,301.0 8.6	253.2 4.3	1,047.8 11.4	1,380.7 9.0	289.0 4.8	1,091.7 11.6
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers		1,689.9 11.3	412.2 7.1	1,277.8 14.0	1,553.7 10.3	319.5 5.4	1,234.2 13.4	1,584.4 10.3	330.8 5.5	1,253.6 13.3
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations		1,780.3 11.9	522.5 9.0	1,257.8 13.8	1,915.2 12.7	549.9 9.4	1,365.3 14.9	1,844.4 12.0	453.2 7.6	1,391.2 14.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.1 : Pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.3.1 : Managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	('000)								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	808.4	200.9	607.5	687.0	165.2	521.8	712.2	175.2	537.0
Johor	73.4	14.2	59.2	87.8	13.1	74.6	75.8	10.4	65.4
Kedah	26.6	4.8	21.8	30.0	4.4	25.6	35.2	7.0	28.2
Kelantan	11.6	1.6	10.1	14.6	2.1	12.6	14.7	3.0	11.7
Melaka	20.6	5.0	15.6	15.7	3.8	11.9	25.4	5.6	19.9
Negeri Sembilan	27.0	7.8	19.2	14.5	1.7	12.8	27.5	4.9	22.6
Pahang	26.3	6.5	19.8	19.5	4.1	15.5	24.0	3.9	20.1
Perak	49.5	11.0	38.5	43.4	8.7	34.6	58.6	12.2	46.4
Perlis	5.1	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.7	2.1	5.4	1.2	4.2
Pulau Pinang	57.8	13.5	44.3	71.2	18.5	52.7	46.5	9.7	36.8
Sabah	68.7	21.5	47.2	44.4	8.5	35.9	48.2	13.5	34.7
Sarawak	43.0	7.4	35.6	39.2	6.7	32.4	45.0	9.4	35.5
Selangor	293.7	76.0	217.7	227.8	74.4	153.4	218.0	74.7	143.2
Terengganu	13.7	2.8	10.8	7.9	0.7	7.2	16.0	3.1	12.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	87.8	25.5	62.3	66.2	17.5	48.7	68.4	15.4	53.0
W.P. Labuan	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.8	1.7
W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.2 : Profesional mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.3.2 : Professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	1,867.7	1,085.8	781.9	1,961.4	1,016.5	944.8	1,993.2	1,026.8	966.4
Johor	160.0	87.4	72.5	190.6	102.7	87.9	187.1	87.3	99.9
Kedah	97.0	56.7	40.4	120.4	68.2	52.2	113.8	66.0	47.7
Kelantan	70.1	43.7	26.4	88.2	49.0	39.3	76.2	47.0	29.2
Melaka	61.8	37.6	24.2	71.4	42.0	29.4	60.3	36.3	24.0
Negeri Sembilan	61.2	36.6	24.7	67.1	37.2	29.9	74.6	41.2	33.4
Pahang	77.1	44.9	32.2	88.5	48.8	39.7	68.1	38.2	29.9
Perak	103.7	61.9	41.8	125.8	70.1	55.6	130.7	72.0	58.7
Perlis	12.7	7.7	5.0	15.6	9.0	6.7	12.5	7.1	5.4
Pulau Pinang	133.1	75.6	57.5	109.5	64.0	45.6	143.4	64.1	79.3
Sabah	135.4	77.8	57.6	170.4	81.0	89.4	147.6	75.3	72.3
Sarawak	112.7	66.7	46.0	141.4	74.3	67.1	117.4	61.4	55.9
Selangor	620.4	364.7	255.7	468.3	211.6	256.7	583.2	296.2	287.0
Terengganu	47.5	27.7	19.8	57.6	32.0	25.6	47.0	28.8	18.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	159.9	88.2	71.8	226.5	116.1	110.4	217.5	98.1	119.4
W.P. Labuan	4.1	2.2	1.9	8.3	4.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	2.6
W.P. Putrajaya	10.8	6.5	4.3	11.6	6.3	5.3	8.1	4.7	3.4

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

Jadual 1.3.3 : Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.3.3 : Technicians and associate professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	1,547.2	484.0	1,063.2	1,806.7	513.4	1,293.2	1,855.1	541.3	1,313.8
Johor	187.6	44.9	142.7	235.0	56.7	178.3	225.1	53.6	171.5
Kedah	75.7	22.3	53.4	98.8	30.6	68.1	105.2	32.4	72.9
Kelantan	45.0	17.7	27.3	57.3	16.8	40.5	47.2	21.0	26.2
Melaka	56.2	16.9	39.3	69.0	22.8	46.2	66.3	27.0	39.3
Negeri Sembilan	60.7	16.9	43.9	68.0	19.7	48.3	63.9	18.3	45.6
Pahang	57.4	21.6	35.8	76.7	29.4	47.3	63.5	23.6	39.9
Perak	92.5	32.3	60.1	100.4	33.3	67.2	112.3	39.6	72.7
Perlis	11.1	4.4	6.7	8.4	3.1	5.3	10.2	4.5	5.8
Pulau Pinang	110.2	30.8	79.4	129.7	34.0	95.7	118.1	30.4	87.6
Sabah	113.3	35.4	77.8	113.9	36.7	77.2	161.1	58.5	102.5
Sarawak	95.7	30.8	64.9	115.3	38.3	77.0	111.6	36.1	75.5
Selangor	485.5	153.9	331.6	549.1	136.6	412.5	601.8	138.1	463.7
Terengganu	36.4	11.1	25.3	39.3	10.8	28.5	47.5	14.2	33.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	109.1	41.0	68.1	134.0	40.5	93.5	104.6	36.3	68.3
W.P. Labuan	6.5	1.9	4.6	7.4	2.3	5.1	8.2	2.6	5.5
W.P. Putrajaya	4.3	2.0	2.3	4.4	1.9	2.5	8.5	5.0	3.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.4 : Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.3.4 : Service and sales workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	3,632.3	1,770.4	1,861.8	3,611.5	1,901.1	1,710.5	3,763.2	1,995.6	1,767.6
Johor	442.4	206.8	235.6	411.5	159.8	251.7	453.4	211.6	241.8
Kedah	252.4	112.0	140.5	218.6	103.4	115.2	243.8	115.2	128.6
Kelantan	209.6	101.3	108.3	204.5	102.5	102.0	233.5	103.8	129.6
Melaka	108.6	52.2	56.4	100.8	50.0	50.7	111.6	54.4	57.3
Negeri Sembilan	119.3	60.3	59.0	113.0	54.5	58.5	106.7	49.2	57.5
Pahang	178.9	78.9	100.0	150.8	69.5	81.3	196.1	99.0	97.2
Perak	269.7	137.1	132.6	265.3	124.6	140.6	276.8	132.4	144.4
Perlis	28.3	14.4	14.0	28.2	14.3	13.9	32.4	16.4	15.9
Pulau Pinang	161.9	72.9	89.0	167.4	81.8	85.7	197.6	104.1	93.5
Sabah	506.6	254.1	252.5	431.8	241.0	190.8	483.4	272.2	211.2
Sarawak	298.8	143.7	155.1	268.6	128.4	140.2	306.8	163.3	143.5
Selangor	691.3	371.1	320.2	944.9	622.7	322.2	754.7	490.7	264.0
Terengganu	137.1	66.2	70.9	129.7	63.5	66.2	135.7	66.2	69.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	209.7	91.5	118.1	163.4	79.1	84.4	217.5	110.9	106.6
W.P. Labuan	13.0	6.6	6.4	8.9	4.0	4.9	8.2	4.3	3.9
W.P. Putrajaya	4.7	1.3	3.5	4.2	1.9	2.3	5.0	1.9	3.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.3.5 : Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.3.5 : Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	916.3	196.4	719.9	720.3	121.8	598.5	723.8	124.8	598.9
Johor	62.5	6.2	56.3	47.8	4.5	43.3	51.6	5.3	46.3
Kedah	103.9	20.5	83.4	74.4	6.4	68.0	70.9	5.3	65.6
Kelantan	75.2	15.9	59.3	46.5	6.5	39.9	29.2	6.4	22.8
Melaka	9.1	2.1	7.0	4.5	0.8	3.7	6.0	1.1	4.9
Negeri Sembilan	17.4	2.7	14.7	12.2	0.8	11.4	12.9	1.4	11.5
Pahang	86.7	16.0	70.7	75.1	8.1	67.0	66.2	8.5	57.8
Perak	71.8	11.0	60.8	50.2	5.3	45.0	43.5	3.9	39.6
Perlis	9.9	1.0	8.9	11.4	0.9	10.4	8.4	0.4	8.1
Pulau Pinang	11.4	0.6	10.8	5.3	0.4	4.9	7.9	0.6	7.4
Sabah	205.2	39.8	165.4	198.4	37.3	161.0	173.5	32.8	140.7
Sarawak	163.5	54.7	108.7	137.6	43.3	94.2	167.3	53.2	114.1
Selangor	62.5	19.0	43.5	28.8	4.0	24.8	56.8	2.2	54.6
Terengganu	34.9	6.1	28.8	27.0	3.4	23.6	27.0	3.2	23.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	-	0.9
W.P. Labuan	1.1	-	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.0
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

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

Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022

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

STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER
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Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

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

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Jadual 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2022									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	15,391.7	596.0	1,820.1	2,646.0	2,478.8	2,190.1	1,743.4	1,408.7	1,185.6	873.5	449.6
Perempuan/ Female	5,986.2	235.3	690.8	1,115.6	1,042.3	888.4	697.5	530.0	430.5	256.5	99.2
Johor	602.3	20.0	73.2	128.1	100.2	83.7	77.3	47.9	41.1	21.2	9.6
Kedah	351.5	13.0	49.1	69.7	54.1	36.9	44.6	37.4	27.3	17.1	2.4
Kelantan	261.7	5.0	21.0	56.1	43.2	29.4	31.0	26.0	21.4	13.4	15.1
Melaka	189.2	1.2	20.6	43.6	30.5	31.5	24.6	13.6	15.9	4.9	2.8
Negeri Sembilan	176.9	6.3	21.7	36.7	29.0	22.7	16.8	17.2	13.9	8.7	3.9
Pahang	246.9	7.8	35.9	47.0	39.2	37.6	24.2	21.7	18.2	11.4	3.8
Perak	405.4	11.2	52.8	95.1	62.1	50.3	46.5	30.8	30.2	19.3	7.0
Perlis	40.6	1.0	5.6	6.8	7.3	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.4
Pulau Pinang	352.4	3.1	45.8	71.7	54.9	49.1	45.4	34.0	24.5	18.0	5.9
Sabah	705.9	59.9	89.7	170.8	120.7	98.8	59.7	43.7	34.8	20.1	7.7
Sarawak	481.7	16.5	49.9	87.2	91.0	70.0	53.3	41.2	32.8	27.1	12.6
Selangor	1,596.2	80.4	148.4	206.5	321.7	277.2	197.6	154.1	128.7	71.0	10.5
Terengganu	166.7	3.7	22.9	34.8	25.0	20.4	16.1	17.5	14.9	7.8	3.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	371.0	3.2	49.1	57.5	58.0	66.9	50.8	39.2	20.8	13.0	12.6
W.P. Labuan	17.5	0.2	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	20.6	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.5	5.4	3.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.2
Lelaki/ Male	9,405.5	360.7	1,129.3	1,530.3	1,436.4	1,301.7	1,045.8	878.7	755.1	617.0	350.4
Johor	1,217.2	46.8	172.5	177.5	165.1	153.5	131.1	112.4	99.3	90.8	68.3
Kedah	613.4	16.5	87.8	111.9	82.1	71.3	63.4	55.1	52.1	48.2	24.9
Kelantan	452.1	19.3	54.0	84.2	73.3	54.8	44.9	38.1	37.1	30.0	16.5
Melaka	258.5	16.3	33.8	49.5	35.9	31.7	25.3	20.3	20.3	16.4	9.1
Negeri Sembilan	296.8	9.7	46.5	48.8	46.7	38.1	29.5	27.0	22.9	17.5	9.9
Pahang	469.0	18.4	51.7	74.8	73.8	70.6	51.2	39.8	37.3	34.4	17.0
Perak	661.4	15.5	93.6	107.1	103.8	78.8	64.0	59.2	54.4	48.8	36.1
Perlis	68.9	2.3	5.4	14.6	13.2	8.9	5.7	4.9	5.9	5.4	2.5
Pulau Pinang	521.6	10.2	63.9	80.7	71.3	72.7	61.1	55.6	50.0	38.4	17.7
Sabah	1,169.9	80.0	164.8	220.4	183.1	158.3	115.4	89.8	72.0	55.7	30.4
Sarawak	830.9	28.1	95.5	132.8	117.0	104.7	83.5	77.8	76.7	70.4	44.3
Selangor	2,001.4	71.3	180.4	290.0	337.1	327.8	261.5	217.4	157.0	108.7	50.2
Terengganu	313.6	11.6	32.7	56.8	54.3	43.6	31.7	27.0	24.4	22.4	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	486.5	13.3	40.5	76.0	74.3	78.3	71.1	50.2	42.3	27.0	13.5
W.P. Labuan	27.5	1.3	3.2	2.8	4.1	4.7	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.9
W.P. Putrajaya	16.9	0.2	2.7	2.4	1.2	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

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Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2020			2021			2022			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	
Jumlah ¹ <i>Total</i>	(‘000) (%)	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,064.2 100.0	5,873.5 100.0	9,190.6 100.0	15,391.7 100.0	5,986.2 100.0	9,405.5 100.0
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>		1,566.0 10.5	353.3 6.1	1,212.8 13.3	1,550.0 10.3	318.6 5.4	1,231.4 13.4	1,540.8 10.0	317.5 5.3	1,223.4 13.0
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>		82.2 0.5	22.4 0.4	59.8 0.7	81.9 0.5	31.2 0.5	50.7 0.6	84.3 0.5	31.7 0.5	52.6 0.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		2,498.0 16.7	994.3 17.1	1,503.7 16.5	2,501.4 16.6	888.0 15.1	1,613.4 17.6	2,590.7 16.8	899.2 15.0	1,691.5 18.0
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>		76.4 0.5	13.2 0.2	63.1 0.7	77.7 0.5	5.3 0.1	72.3 0.8	79.1 0.5	5.7 0.1	73.3 0.8
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>		83.7 0.6	17.3 0.3	66.3 0.7	85.5 0.6	19.1 0.3	66.4 0.7	88.3 0.6	19.8 0.3	68.5 0.7
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>		1,173.4 7.8	149.7 2.6	1,023.7 11.2	1,159.6 7.7	136.4 2.3	1,023.2 11.1	1,170.5 7.6	141.8 2.4	1,028.6 10.9
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>		2,765.6 18.5	1,144.7 19.6	1,620.9 17.8	2,826.5 18.8	1,271.3 21.6	1,555.2 16.9	2,932.6 19.0	1,312.3 21.9	1,620.4 17.2
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>		689.2 4.6	117.0 2.0	572.2 6.3	704.5 4.7	148.8 2.5	555.7 6.0	711.4 4.6	153.0 2.6	558.4 5.9
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>		1,540.0 10.3	708.7 12.2	831.3 9.1	1,535.5 10.2	867.4 14.8	668.1 7.3	1,547.7 10.1	799.6 13.4	748.2 8.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>		223.4 1.5	90.2 1.5	133.2 1.5	235.1 1.6	79.7 1.4	155.4 1.7	236.4 1.5	80.0 1.3	156.4 1.7

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Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful	372.1	198.1	174.0	386.5	204.3	182.1	397.2	206.9	190.3
<i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.0	2.6	3.5	2.0
Aktiviti hartanah	82.1	38.8	43.3	83.4	33.1	50.3	83.7	33.8	50.0
<i>Real estate activities</i>	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal	379.3	188.1	191.2	358.9	178.1	180.8	365.7	180.9	184.9
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.0
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	801.9	291.7	510.2	846.0	366.6	479.4	862.4	361.6	500.9
<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.3
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib	734.9	240.2	494.7	725.1	218.8	506.2	747.7	234.8	513.0
<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	4.9	4.1	5.4	4.8	3.7	5.5	4.9	3.9	5.5
Pendidikan	937.6	644.4	293.2	924.3	556.4	367.8	943.7	615.8	327.9
<i>Education</i>	6.3	11.1	3.2	6.1	9.5	4.0	6.1	10.3	3.5
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial	559.6	401.7	157.9	582.2	325.6	256.6	599.0	372.4	226.6
<i>Human health and social work activities</i>	3.7	6.9	1.7	3.9	5.5	2.8	3.9	6.2	2.4
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi	58.2	27.3	30.9	60.5	33.7	26.9	63.5	30.7	32.9
<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain	267.0	126.8	140.2	274.7	127.1	147.6	279.0	126.0	153.0
<i>Other service activities</i>	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan	66.1	59.9	6.2	64.6	63.5	1.1	67.8	62.9	4.9
<i>Activities of households as employers</i>	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

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

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

Jadual 1.6 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.6 : Employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000) (%)	14,956.7 100.0	5,827.9 100.0	9,128.8 100.0	15,064.2 100.0	5,873.5 100.0	9,190.6 100.0	15,391.7 100.0	5,986.3 100.0	9,405.5 100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		512.2 3.4	103.8 1.8	408.4 4.5	508.4 3.4	114.2 1.9	394.2 4.3	532.9 3.5	107.8 1.8	425.1 4.5
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		11,554.2 ^r 77.3	4,550.0 ^r 78.1	7004.2 ^r 76.7	11,821.4 78.5	4,813.6 82.0	7,007.8 76.2	12,046.8 78.3	4,933.0 82.4	7,113.9 75.6
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		2,383.0 ^r 15.9	859.6 ^r 14.7	1523.4 ^r 16.7	2,231.0 14.8	627.7 10.7	1,603.3 17.4	2,325.0 15.1	639.7 10.7	1,685.3 17.9
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		507.4 3.4	314.6 5.4	192.8 2.1	503.3 3.3	317.9 5.4	185.4 2.0	487.0 3.2	305.8 5.1	181.2 1.9

Nota/ Notes :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.1 : Majikan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.6.1 : Employers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	('000)								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	512.2	103.8	408.4	508.4	114.2	394.2	532.9	107.8	425.1
Johor	57.1	8.5	48.6	68.3	9.4	58.9	54.5	4.7	49.8
Kedah	20.0	2.1	18.0	20.5	2.3	18.2	10.7	2.9	7.8
Kelantan	9.9	1.4	8.4	11.5	1.1	10.4	9.9	1.4	8.5
Melaka	15.0	3.2	11.8	11.0	2.4	8.5	12.4	1.8	10.5
Negeri Sembilan	20.8	6.2	14.6	10.4	1.3	9.1	14.2	1.8	12.4
Pahang	26.4	6.9	19.5	15.3	3.1	12.3	15.6	2.9	12.7
Perak	42.4	10.5	31.8	34.3	6.7	27.5	42.8	6.2	36.7
Perlis	5.1	1.6	3.6	2.3	0.5	1.8	5.0	1.3	3.7
Pulau Pinang	26.4	3.1	23.3	52.6	13.1	39.5	29.5	2.9	26.6
Sabah	43.4	13.1	30.2	33.9	6.6	27.3	39.6	8.4	31.2
Sarawak	30.9	2.3	28.7	29.9	4.5	25.5	27.5	3.7	23.8
Selangor	153.1	24.4	128.7	168.1	53.0	115.1	225.7	65.5	160.2
Terengganu	15.5	2.5	13.0	6.2	0.3	5.9	9.3	1.8	7.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	44.6	17.7	27.0	43.0	9.9	33.1	35.1	2.3	32.8
W.P. Labuan	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6.2 : Pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.6.2 : Employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020 ^r			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	11,554.2	4,550.0	7,004.2	11,821.4	4,813.6	7,007.8	12,046.8	4,933.0	7,113.9
Johor	1,407.1	469.4	937.7	1,407.9	498.1	909.8	1,485.0	510.0	975.0
Kedah	626.2	229.5	396.6	696.4	291.7	404.7	715.6	283.8	431.8
Kelantan	438.5	169.0	269.6	524.3	200.4	323.9	478.5	188.4	290.1
Melaka	344.2	142.9	201.3	376.5	167.2	209.4	372.0	164.7	207.3
Negeri Sembilan	377.8	147.4	230.4	375.1	151.2	223.9	363.4	144.9	218.4
Pahang	522.5	179.8	342.7	535.1	206.0	329.1	524.1	184.7	339.4
Perak	778.5	296.0	482.5	805.6	337.8	467.8	826.4	340.7	485.7
Perlis	74.8	30.9	43.9	78.8	33.1	45.7	75.2	31.1	44.1
Pulau Pinang	710.0	298.3	411.8	693.9	299.5	394.5	749.8	312.5	437.2
Sabah	1,435.3	558.1	877.2	1,414.8	566.5	848.3	1,439.2	590.1	849.0
Sarawak	962.2	337.7	624.5	975.8	362.7	613.1	985.0	367.7	617.3
Selangor	2,738.6	1,234.7	1,503.9	2,774.0	1,205.3	1,568.8	2,869.8	1,319.5	1,550.3
Terengganu	338.1	119.0	219.2	347.6	128.3	219.3	347.1	116.4	230.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	728.9	304.3	424.6	739.9	329.7	410.2	743.8	344.7	399.1
W.P. Labuan	36.7	13.8	22.9	39.8	16.1	23.7	39.0	15.7	23.4
W.P. Putrajaya	34.7	19.1	15.5	35.8	20.2	15.6	32.9	18.0	15.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^r Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.6.3 : Bekerja sendiri mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.6.3 : Own account workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020 [†]			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	2,383.0	859.6	1,523.4	2,231.0	627.7	1,603.3	2,325.0	639.7	1,685.3
Johor	267.5	96.9	170.6	252.5	59.1	193.3	245.2	62.6	182.6
Kedah	220.8	70.8	150.0	185.9	30.8	155.1	207.3	44.1	163.2
Kelantan	199.7	55.9	143.8	129.1	35.8	93.3	197.6	54.0	143.6
Melaka	48.7	19.6	29.0	42.2	9.5	32.7	59.1	20.0	39.1
Negeri Sembilan	57.7	25.7	32.0	67.9	14.2	53.7	77.3	19.7	57.6
Pahang	131.3	38.3	93.0	133.9	19.9	113.9	151.1	42.6	108.5
Perak	182.1	67.9	114.2	171.7	34.9	136.8	163.1	35.1	128.0
Perlis	23.3	7.3	16.0	24.6	5.8	18.9	27.0	6.6	20.4
Pulau Pinang	81.9	32.1	49.8	97.6	30.5	67.1	81.3	27.3	53.9
Sabah	296.7	80.2	216.5	320.9	87.4	233.5	320.5	70.7	249.9
Sarawak	186.1	63.5	122.5	192.1	52.8	139.3	204.1	49.6	154.5
Selangor	498.1	230.5	267.6	446.7	196.7	250.1	405.4	147.9	257.6
Terengganu	91.1	30.6	60.5	98.8	23.3	75.6	107.7	37.5	70.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	92.1	37.8	54.3	62.7	25.5	37.2	69.2	18.0	51.2
W.P. Labuan	4.8	2.0	2.8	3.5	1.0	2.5	4.7	1.4	3.2
W.P. Putrajaya	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	4.4	2.5	1.9

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

[†] Dikemaskini/ Revised

Jadual 1.6.4 : Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.6.4 : Unpaid family workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	507.4	314.6	192.8	503.3	317.9	185.4	487.0	305.8	181.2
Johor	43.9	27.0	16.9	36.0	24.8	11.3	34.8	25.0	9.8
Kedah	47.7	29.0	18.6	31.5	19.4	12.1	31.3	20.7	10.5
Kelantan	32.7	20.6	12.1	24.8	14.3	10.5	27.8	17.9	9.9
Melaka	9.5	6.3	3.2	5.4	3.3	2.1	4.2	2.7	1.6
Negeri Sembilan	17.7	10.3	7.4	14.1	7.4	6.8	18.8	10.4	8.4
Pahang	35.6	19.0	16.6	21.1	11.7	9.4	25.1	16.6	8.4
Perak	39.8	28.5	11.3	31.0	18.4	12.6	34.5	23.3	11.1
Perlis	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.6	0.7
Pulau Pinang	14.6	9.3	5.3	13.2	8.0	5.2	13.4	9.6	3.7
Sabah	94.3	51.4	42.9	86.9	44.8	42.2	76.6	36.7	39.8
Sarawak	83.1	48.7	34.4	80.4	46.5	33.9	96.0	60.7	35.3
Selangor	56.7	44.8	11.9	129.7	102.3	27.3	96.6	63.4	33.3
Terengganu	20.4	11.6	8.8	16.1	10.1	6.0	16.1	11.0	5.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8.9	6.6	2.3	10.1	5.3	4.8	9.3	5.9	3.4
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022

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

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

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

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.7 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.7 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2022									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
Jumlah/ Total	69.3	24.6	65.5	85.5	86.8	84.4	84.2	78.6	72.6	59.7	35.8
Perempuan/ Female	55.8	20.0	53.8	77.5	75.9	69.8	69.1	59.9	52.1	34.4	15.9
Johor	50.4	16.0	47.5	86.3	70.2	61.4	65.8	45.4	47.9	24.8	13.0
Kedah	48.0	16.0	51.5	70.4	67.2	50.1	69.4	59.8	43.6	29.7	4.6
Kelantan	43.4	6.2	24.7	61.5	67.1	55.9	67.5	56.0	45.8	30.4	38.5
Melaka	58.1	3.4	49.7	86.8	75.0	89.0	93.4	57.6	59.8	20.1	13.6
Negeri Sembilan	49.2	14.7	46.5	77.5	69.7	61.4	55.1	58.3	48.3	30.3	14.5
Pahang	48.2	13.0	54.6	65.4	61.7	62.8	55.9	56.8	48.5	30.5	11.8
Perak	51.1	12.5	56.2	83.7	68.1	68.0	72.0	49.5	43.9	28.7	11.3
Perlis	48.2	10.6	55.8	49.2	67.1	61.3	57.8	70.2	52.1	32.3	24.1
Pulau Pinang	56.7	5.7	62.3	86.9	69.8	66.1	76.8	61.9	47.3	38.4	14.7
Sabah	56.9	39.9	58.0	79.4	72.0	63.4	52.6	49.4	46.3	31.7	16.0
Sarawak	52.0	15.0	43.9	69.2	80.5	71.3	65.9	52.2	44.2	40.8	23.2
Selangor	69.9	33.2	64.5	83.1	93.4	82.7	79.9	75.5	73.8	49.1	9.4
Terengganu	41.9	7.7	42.2	59.2	50.1	54.2	51.2	57.5	49.4	29.1	17.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	63.9	6.3	83.6	88.4	77.7	82.9	73.1	77.7	41.5	31.2	37.6
W.P. Labuan	50.0	17.8	59.8	65.7	60.4	58.3	63.4	43.8	36.5	39.3	19.8
W.P. Putrajaya	76.8	100.0	63.5	86.7	99.3	82.4	76.9	57.5	87.0	47.7	18.8
Lelaki/ Male	81.9	54.0	84.7	93.7	96.8	98.4	98.2	96.8	92.6	76.1	28.9
Johor	89.1	67.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	93.6	34.3
Kedah	79.1	48.4	88.6	92.4	91.7	98.5	98.1	96.9	97.6	72.3	21.1
Kelantan	72.2	50.4	78.7	94.5	97.1	98.2	93.6	96.4	77.0	56.6	23.9
Melaka	80.5	47.3	71.4	89.3	88.9	97.3	96.7	83.3	98.5	78.3	43.6
Negeri Sembilan	77.9	43.8	69.3	88.1	94.8	97.6	97.4	87.1	89.7	86.7	23.9
Pahang	79.4	53.1	96.0	98.3	97.8	98.8	99.2	98.5	79.8	68.2	25.8
Perak	78.7	51.1	75.2	88.0	95.7	97.5	99.0	94.7	92.4	82.1	19.1
Perlis	80.5	46.2	85.8	95.4	95.1	97.7	98.7	95.0	98.9	58.3	26.0
Pulau Pinang	83.7	43.2	84.5	95.6	99.3	100.0	99.7	97.5	92.5	84.8	21.9
Sabah	83.7	44.5	83.1	91.0	95.4	97.6	97.4	98.5	93.6	88.1	42.3
Sarawak	82.5	71.3	96.3	98.0	97.2	98.9	99.2	98.4	90.1	71.1	26.6
Selangor	83.5	59.8	84.1	90.5	99.6	98.0	97.6	97.2	95.3	66.4	28.9
Terengganu	75.2	42.3	86.4	91.7	96.7	97.7	98.4	96.5	89.7	59.3	19.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	80.5	36.4	60.3	98.8	89.8	98.8	100.0	97.2	99.3	68.2	24.0
W.P. Labuan	84.3	70.7	90.3	97.7	100.0	97.5	82.6	100.0	70.3	97.0	46.8
W.P. Putrajaya	74.4	16.5	77.8	91.1	97.2	80.9	97.4	98.1	62.3	96.3	7.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.8 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.8 : Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.8
15–19	15.2	16.2	14.7	13.5	9.0	17.6	14.1	13.5	14.6
20–24	11.1	12.3	10.4	10.4	11.0	10.0	10.9	13.3	9.4
25–29	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.0	5.1	3.1
30–34	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
35–39	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.7
40–44	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.3
45–49	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
50–54	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.1
55–59	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.5	1.0	4.4
60–64	3.5	3.7	3.5	6.5	13.1	4.1	5.8	2.0	6.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.9 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut jenis pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.9 : Mean hours worked by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Pekerjaan Occupation	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah Total	43.2	42.0	43.9	43.6	43.0	43.9	44.7	43.5	45.5
Pengurus Managers	44.9	43.7	45.4	44.3	43.6	44.6	45.2	43.5	45.8
Profesional Professionals	41.0	40.3	41.9	41.2	40.5	42.0	42.7	41.9	43.5
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals	44.2	43.3	44.6	44.2	43.7	44.4	45.1	44.2	45.4
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers	43.4	43.3	43.7	43.4	43.4	43.4	44.3	43.8	45.2
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers	43.6	42.2	44.9	44.1	43.4	44.9	44.9	43.6	46.3
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	36.6	34.4	37.2	36.7	34.7	37.2	39.1	36.6	39.7
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers	42.9	38.1	44.2	42.3	36.8	43.7	44.4	40.9	45.4
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators and assemblers	46.0	45.0	46.3	46.2	45.6	46.3	48.2	48.3	48.2
Pekerjaan asas Elementary occupations	44.1	44.3	44.0	45.6	48.2	44.5	45.8	45.5	46.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.10 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.10 : Mean hours worked by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	43.2	42.0	43.9	43.6	43.0	43.9	44.7	43.5	45.5
15–19	42.3	40.8	43.1	43.8	44.8	42.7	45.0	44.9	45.1
20–24	44.0	43.5	44.3	44.9	45.4	44.5	46.2	45.9	46.3
25–29	43.8	42.7	44.5	44.2	44.0	44.4	45.6	44.5	46.3
30–34	43.7	42.6	44.5	43.6	42.8	44.2	44.5	42.9	45.7
35–39	43.4	42.1	44.2	43.0	41.8	43.9	44.6	43.4	45.5
40–44	43.2	41.7	44.2	43.4	42.2	44.2	44.3	42.8	45.3
45–49	43.0	41.4	44.0	43.3	42.0	44.0	44.3	42.7	45.2
50–54	42.4	40.9	43.4	42.9	41.7	43.6	44.0	42.2	45.0
55–59	41.8	40.4	42.5	42.6	41.4	43.0	43.6	41.9	44.3
60–64	39.6	37.7	40.4	41.3	41.3	41.3	42.3	40.2	42.9

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age
MALAYSIA	44.3	34.6	9.7	44.1	34.0	10.1	43.7	33.3	10.4
Johor	42.9	34.2	8.7	43.0	33.8	9.2	42.5	32.9	9.5
Kedah	49.7	37.8	11.8	49.8	37.4	12.5	49.7	36.9	12.8
Kelantan	57.1	47.1	10.0	57.1	46.7	10.4	56.6	46.1	10.5
Melaka	42.4	33.4	9.0	42.4	33.2	9.2	42.7	33.2	9.5
Negeri Sembilan	46.9	37.0	10.0	47.3	36.8	10.5	47.3	36.5	10.8
Pahang	49.2	39.8	9.4	48.4	38.8	9.6	47.3	37.5	9.8
Perak	47.3	34.2	13.2	47.3	33.6	13.7	47.0	33.0	14.0
Perlis	39.5	28.5	11.0	38.7	27.6	11.1	38.7	27.6	11.2
Pulau Pinang	36.4	27.4	9.0	36.5	26.9	9.6	36.5	26.4	10.1
Sabah	47.4	39.1	8.3	46.2	37.8	8.4	44.8	36.3	8.5
Sarawak	41.9	31.2	10.7	41.7	30.6	11.1	41.0	29.7	11.3
Selangor	41.0	31.2	9.7	40.9	30.8	10.1	40.8	30.3	10.5
Terengganu	51.8	43.5	8.4	52.0	43.3	8.7	51.9	43.1	8.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	36.1	27.2	9.0	35.5	26.4	9.1	34.6	25.5	9.1
W.P. Labuan	46.1	40.0	6.1	46.5	40.1	6.4	46.7	39.9	6.8
W.P. Putrajaya	64.9	62.6	2.3	64.0	61.6	2.4	63.0	60.4	2.6

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age
Perempuan Female	46.2	35.6	10.6	45.9	34.9	11.0	45.5	34.1	11.3
Johor	46.4	36.9	9.6	46.4	36.3	10.1	45.8	35.2	10.5
Kedah	50.4	37.5	12.9	50.6	36.9	13.6	50.5	36.5	14.0
Kelantan	56.6	45.8	10.8	56.6	45.4	11.2	56.2	44.8	11.4
Melaka	44.7	34.4	10.3	44.7	34.1	10.5	45.0	34.1	10.8
Negeri Sembilan	48.4	37.7	10.7	48.7	37.4	11.3	48.7	37.1	11.7
Pahang	52.2	42.0	10.2	51.3	40.8	10.5	50.3	39.6	10.7
Perak	49.9	34.8	15.1	50.0	34.3	15.7	49.7	33.6	16.0
Perlis	39.6	27.4	12.2	39.0	26.6	12.3	38.9	26.4	12.5
Pulau Pinang	36.2	26.4	9.8	36.3	25.9	10.4	36.4	25.5	10.9
Sabah	48.4	39.8	8.6	47.3	38.6	8.7	45.9	37.0	8.9
Sarawak	42.8	31.4	11.5	42.5	30.7	11.9	41.9	29.8	12.1
Selangor	43.6	33.0	10.5	43.3	32.3	10.9	43.0	31.7	11.3
Terengganu	52.9	43.7	9.2	53.3	43.7	9.6	53.3	43.5	9.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.4	28.6	9.8	37.5	27.6	9.9	36.5	26.6	9.9
W.P. Labuan	43.2	37.1	6.0	43.8	37.4	6.4	44.2	37.5	6.7
W.P. Putrajaya	60.5	57.9	2.6	60.1	57.4	2.7	59.3	56.4	2.9

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Jadual 1.11 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.11 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age
Lelaki Male	42.7	33.7	9.0	42.5	33.2	9.3	42.1	32.6	9.5
Johor	40.0	32.0	8.0	40.1	31.7	8.4	39.7	31.0	8.7
Kedah	49.0	38.2	10.8	49.1	37.8	11.4	49.0	37.4	11.6
Kelantan	57.6	48.3	9.2	57.6	48.0	9.6	57.0	47.4	9.6
Melaka	40.4	32.5	7.9	40.5	32.4	8.1	40.7	32.4	8.3
Negeri Sembilan	45.6	36.4	9.3	46.0	36.3	9.8	45.9	36.0	9.9
Pahang	46.7	38.0	8.7	45.9	37.0	8.9	44.7	35.8	8.9
Perak	45.1	33.6	11.5	44.9	33.0	12.0	44.7	32.5	12.2
Perlis	39.4	29.6	9.8	38.5	28.7	9.8	38.6	28.7	9.9
Pulau Pinang	36.7	28.4	8.3	36.7	27.8	8.9	36.5	27.3	9.3
Sabah	46.4	38.4	8.0	45.2	37.1	8.1	43.9	35.7	8.3
Sarawak	41.1	31.1	10.0	40.9	30.5	10.4	40.2	29.7	10.6
Selangor	38.7	29.7	9.0	38.8	29.4	9.4	38.8	29.0	9.8
Terengganu	50.8	43.2	7.6	50.8	43.0	7.8	50.6	42.7	7.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	34.2	26.0	8.2	33.7	25.4	8.3	33.0	24.6	8.4
W.P. Labuan	49.0	42.7	6.2	49.2	42.6	6.5	49.2	42.3	6.9
W.P. Putrajaya	69.8	67.8	2.0	68.2	66.1	2.1	67.0	64.7	2.3

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Jadual 1.12 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.12 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

(RM)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
Perempuan/ Female	2,019	2,889	2,145	2,968	2,301	3,140
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	5,127	5,832	4,870	5,299	4,926	5,415
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	4,610	4,841	4,991	5,248	5,008	5,433
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	2,986	3,197	3,179	3,383	3,363	3,583
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,019	2,237	1,922	2,232	1,947	2,412
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,238	1,645	1,471	1,736	1,499	1,922
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,211	1,434	1,530	1,732	1,531	1,831
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,266	1,538	1,692	1,915	1,737	2,161
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,390	1,658	1,692	1,753	1,729	1,829
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,211	1,541	1,611	1,665	1,636	1,748

Jadual 1.12 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 1.12 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)
(RM)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
Lelaki/ Male	2,093	2,963	2,315	3,085	2,493	3,262
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	5,735	6,790	5,948	6,848	6,062	6,884
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	5,253	5,967	5,993	6,338	6,224	6,469
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,037	3,366	3,290	3,537	3,404	3,702
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,371	2,659	2,572	2,739	2,617	2,908
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,547	2,148	1,785	2,135	1,872	2,335
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,291	1,572	1,740	1,868	1,779	2,033
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,627	1,931	1,833	2,001	1,971	2,154
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,722	2,000	1,892	2,099	1,942	2,266
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,340	1,801	1,587	1,779	1,594	1,837

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

The data refer to citizens

Jadual 1.13 : Purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.13 : Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2,933	2,889	2,963	3,037	2,968	3,085	3,212	3,140	3,262
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	6,479	5,832	6,790	6,296	5,299	6,848	6,385	5,415	6,884
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	5,301	4,841	5,967	5,731	5,248	6,338	5,900	5,433	6,469
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,313	3,197	3,366	3,492	3,383	3,537	3,668	3,583	3,702
Pekerja sokongan <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,370	2,237	2,659	2,387	2,232	2,739	2,555	2,412	2,908
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan Jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,926	1,645	2,148	1,944	1,736	2,135	2,139	1,922	2,335
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,547	1,434	1,572	1,853	1,732	1,868	2,011	1,831	2,033
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,891	1,538	1,931	1,993	1,915	2,001	2,154	2,161	2,154
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,918	1,658	2,000	2,014	1,753	2,099	2,158	1,829	2,266
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,727	1,541	1,801	1,749	1,665	1,779	1,815	1,748	1,837

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM
Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Data merujuk kepada warganegara
The data refer to citizens

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

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

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

Sumber: Penerbitan Statistik Milikan Wanita, 2016, DOSM

Source: Women-owned Statistics Publication, 2016, DOSM

Jadual 1.15 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.15 : Percentage of internet users by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	89.6	87.7	91.3	96.8	96.3	97.2	97.4	95.9	98.8
Johor	93.9	91.5	96.0	98.1	97.6	98.6	98.3	97.9	98.8
Kedah	82.9	79.7	85.8	95.5	94.5	96.5	96.5	95.1	98.0
Kelantan	81.6	78.0	85.2	95.9	95.1	96.7	96.3	94.8	97.8
Melaka	92.2	89.8	94.4	96.4	95.8	97.1	97.7	96.8	98.6
Negeri Sembilan	88.9	87.8	90.0	95.5	95.3	95.6	98.0	97.8	98.2
Pahang	88.8	85.2	91.8	94.9	94.6	95.2	96.5	94.7	98.1
Perak	87.5	85.6	89.3	95.7	94.8	96.5	96.1	92.9	99.4
Perlis	90.2	89.7	90.9	95.0	94.5	95.6	95.5	91.3	100.0
Pulau Pinang	90.2	87.9	92.4	97.8	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	99.6
Sabah	85.8	84.8	86.6	97.3	97.0	97.7	96.8	95.1	98.4
Sarawak	81.3	80.3	82.2	93.6	92.9	94.1	93.9	90.7	96.9
Selangor	96.1	94.8	97.3	98.0	97.7	98.2	98.5	97.0	99.7
Terengganu	84.2	81.8	86.4	95.5	94.7	96.3	97.0	94.5	99.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	97.3	96.7	97.9	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8
W.P. Labuan	95.9	94.0	97.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	96.6	96.9	96.3
W.P. Putrajaya	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0

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

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

Jadual 1.16 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.16 : Percentage of individuals owning mobile phone by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	96.4	95.0	97.7	97.4	96.6	98.2	98.2	97.2	99.1
Johor	98.8	98.0	99.5	98.9	98.4	99.2	99.6	99.4	99.8
Kedah	93.7	91.2	96.1	96.6	95.9	97.4	98.0	97.4	98.6
Kelantan	93.2	90.5	95.9	94.7	93.9	95.6	96.6	95.5	97.6
Melaka	95.7	93.5	97.8	96.7	95.6	97.9	98.9	98.3	99.5
Negeri Sembilan	95.3	94.2	96.3	96.4	95.3	97.3	97.8	97.8	97.9
Pahang	96.0	94.1	97.5	97.0	96.3	97.6	98.7	98.0	99.4
Perak	94.5	92.5	96.4	95.0	92.6	97.3	97.1	94.9	99.2
Perlis	95.7	95.3	96.2	96.0	93.8	98.4	96.4	96.0	96.9
Pulau Pinang	96.8	94.9	98.6	98.4	97.9	99.0	98.7	98.1	99.3
Sabah	95.7	94.2	97.1	96.8	96.0	97.6	95.9	94.3	97.4
Sarawak	94.5	92.5	96.3	95.5	93.8	97.0	96.4	94.3	98.4
Selangor	98.1	97.6	98.6	99.3	99.1	99.5	99.3	98.6	99.9
Terengganu	95.9	94.8	97.0	97.2	96.3	98.1	97.5	95.6	99.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.2	99.0	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7
W.P. Labuan	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.1
W.P. Putrajaya	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.3	100.0

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

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

Jadual 1.17 : Bilangan kanak-kanak di bawah taska berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 1.17 : Number of children with registered child care centre with Department of Social Welfare by state and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020		2021		2022	
	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4
MALAYSIA	19,561	14,368	20,515	13,861	32,200	21,466
Johor	1,289	956	1,472	1,051	2,251	1,804
Kedah	1,261	817	1,117	803	1,561	958
Kelantan	1,190	803	1,224	778	1,886	1,029
Melaka	610	504	776	478	1,383	793
Negeri Sembilan	930	592	1,053	592	1,839	807
Pahang	1,116	684	1,185	648	708	478
Perak	1,130	1,155	1,163	1,002	1,853	1,832
Perlis	358	165	410	219	531	188
Pulau Pinang	720	731	744	578	1,243	1,125
Sabah	1,305	1,313	1,170	1,051	2,134	1,723
Sarawak	633	592	666	531	1,424	543
Selangor	5,902	3,672	6,382	3,797	8,855	5,511
Terengganu	963	648	1,045	691	1,805	1,018
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,021	1,642	1,985	1,557	4,572	3,535
W.P. Labuan	133	94	123	85	155	122

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nota/ Notes :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 1.18 : Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.18 : Median monthly household gross income by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
MALAYSIA	5,228	4,145	5,455	5,873	4,562	6,173	6,338	5,142	6,633
Johor	5,652	4,376	5,824	6,427	4,674	6,765	6,879	5,694	7,120
Kedah	3,811	2,758	3,955	4,325	3,405	4,527	4,402	3,448	4,568
Kelantan	3,079	2,571	3,191	3,563	3,103	3,683	3,614	3,186	3,701
Melaka	5,588	4,142	5,873	6,054	4,426	6,445	6,210	4,883	6,555
Negeri Sembilan	4,579	3,512	4,812	5,005	3,718	5,249	5,226	4,276	5,488
Pahang	3,979	3,612	4,040	4,440	3,669	4,563	4,753	4,287	4,837
Perak	4,006	3,172	4,194	4,273	3,631	4,472	4,494	3,614	4,718
Perlis	4,204	3,254	4,304	4,594	3,736	4,702	4,713	4,023	4,925
Pulau Pinang	5,409	4,111	5,767	6,169	5,084	6,533	6,502	5,478	6,817
Sabah	4,110	3,463	4,144	4,235	3,735	4,358	4,577	4,274	4,668
Sarawak	4,163	3,381	4,344	4,544	4,044	4,669	4,978	4,511	5,102
Selangor	7,225	6,231	7,421	8,210	6,623	8,474	9,983	7,955	10,287
Terengganu	4,694	4,006	4,782	5,545	5,206	5,593	5,878	5,517	5,932
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9,073	7,640	9,367	10,549	8,803	10,864	10,234	8,553	10,594
W.P. Labuan	5,928	5,496	6,005	6,726	6,280	6,858	6,904	6,851	6,904
W.P. Putrajaya	8,275	5,232	8,706	9,983	6,765	10,597	10,056	7,163	10,618

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah, DOSM
Source: Household Income Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.19 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.19 : Percentage of households by equipment owned and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Peralatan yang dimiliki <i>Item owned</i>	2016		2019		2022	
	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Radio/ Hi-fi <i>Radio/ Hi-fi</i>	83.5	90.3	95.8	98.7	76.8	78.9
Televisyen <i>Television</i>	96.9	98.3	96.5	97.9	95.4	96.6
Langganan Internet di rumah <i>Subscription of internet at home</i>	67.3	77.7	83.7	91.7	92.7	97.2

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.20 : Statistik utama guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017, 2019 dan 2021

Table 1.20 : Principal statistics of employment in the informal sector by sex, Malaysia, 2017, 2019 and 2021

('000)									
Perkara <i>Item</i>	2017			2019			2021		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	14,980.1	5,766.6	9,213.5	15,581.6	6,078.1	9,503.5	15,797.2	6,168.5	9,628.7
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%) 68.0	54.7	80.1	68.7	55.6	80.8	68.6	55.5	80.9
Guna tenaga <i>Employed</i>	14,476.8	5,563.3	8,913.4	15,073.4	5,871.0	9,202.4	15,064.2	5,873.5	9,190.6
Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal <i>Employment in the informal sector</i>	1,386.4	536.0	850.4	1,256.2	548.9	707.2	1,302.8	578.0	724.8
Sumbangan daripada jumlah guna tenaga <i>Share from the total employment</i>	(%) 9.6	9.6	9.5	8.3	9.4	7.7	8.6	9.8	7.9
Guna tenaga dalam sektor bukan pertanian <i>Employment in non-agricultural sector</i>	12,841.7	5,190.9	7,650.8	13,532.3	5,550.7	7,981.6	13,514.2	5,554.9	7,959.3
Sumbangan guna tenaga sektor informal dalam sektor bukan pertanian <i>Share of employment in informal sector in non-agricultural sector</i>	(%) 10.8	10.3	11.1	9.3	9.9	8.9	9.6	10.4	9.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Guna Tenaga Sektor Informal, DOSM

Source: Informal Sector Workforce Survey Report, DOSM

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

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

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

Nota/ Notes:

Rekod merujuk kepada tahun 2019–2021

Records have been filtered by year 2019–2021

Dikemaskini sehingga: 31/12/2021

Updated until: 31/12/2021

Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

Source: Central Bank of Malaysia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nota/ Notes :

Rekod telah ditapis mengikut tahun 2019–2021

Records have been filtered by year 2019–2021

Dikemaskini sehingga: 31/12/2021

Updated until: 31/12/2021

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia

Source: Companies Commission of Malaysia

Jadual 1.23 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.23 : Percentage of households living below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	(%)								
	2016 ^a			2019 ^b			2022 ^b		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Johor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kedah	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kelantan	0.11	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Melaka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negeri Sembilan	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pahang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perlis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pulau Pinang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sabah	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarawak	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Selangor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Terengganu	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Labuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Putrajaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^a Merujuk kepada paras kemiskinan antarabangsa \$1.90

Refers to the international poverty level of \$1.90

^b Merujuk kepada paras kemiskinan antarabangsa \$2.15

Refers to the international poverty level of \$2.15

Jadual 1.24 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.24 : Percentage of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Negeri State	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	7.6	8.5	7.4	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.2
Johor	6.2	7.5	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	3.8	4.8
Kedah	14.3	14.4	14.3	8.8	6.4	9.3	9.0	8.1	9.2
Kelantan	19.5	13.8	20.9	12.4	9.1	13.1	13.2	10.0	14.1
Melaka	2.6	4.5	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	8.3	6.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.9	4.8
Pahang	9.2	9.5	9.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	6.3	3.5	6.8
Perak	8.2	9.7	7.8	7.3	4.9	7.9	7.5	5.9	7.9
Perlis	7.2	9.6	6.9	9.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	2.7	4.3
Pulau Pinang	2.2	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.1
Sabah	23.9	22.8	24.1	19.5	16.2	20.2	19.7	17.1	20.4
Sarawak	11.9	11.1	12.1	9.0	7.4	9.4	10.8	9.4	11.2
Selangor	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
Terengganu	6.8	8.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	6.3	6.2	5.2	6.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	2.7	1.2
W.P. Labuan	6.8	7.7	6.7	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.5	0.0	3.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2

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

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

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

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

	(%)		
Jantina <i>Sex</i>	2018	2019	2020
Malaysia	95.5	96.0	95.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	95.2	96.7	96.5
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	95.8	95.3	95.3

Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

Source: Central Bank of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Golongan dewasa merujuk kepada penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih

Adults refers to population aged 15 years old and over

Pendidikan

Education



Jadual 2.1 : Statistik perbelanjaan pendidikan, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.1 : Statistics on education expenditure, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Indikator Indicator	2020	2021	2022
Perbelanjaan pendidikan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Total expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.23	4.16	3.97
Perbelanjaan pendidikan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan) <i>Total expenditure on public education (percentage of total expenditure on education)</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a
Peratus jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan sebenar berbanding jumlah perbelanjaan kerajaan <i>Percentage of actual total expenditure on education relative to total expenditure against total government expenditure</i>	31.72	30.26	29.98

Sumber/ Sources : Bahagian Perangkaan Akaun Negara, DOSM

National Accounts of Gross Domestic, DOSM

Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Perbelanjaan pendidikan merujuk kepada Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan dalam Pendidikan pada harga malar 2015=100

Education expenditure refers to the Government's Final Consumption Expenditure in Education at constant prices 2015 = 100

Jadual 2.2 : Kadar literasi mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.2 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	15–24	15–64	15+	15–24	15–64	15+	15–24	15–64	15+
Perempuan/ Female	97.5	96.8	94.3	97.5	96.2	93.7	98.0	96.9	94.6
Johor	99.1	98.3	96.1	99.7	98.4	95.4	98.9	98.2	96.3
Kedah	97.4	97.2	93.6	98.5	97.3	94.6	98.0	97.9	94.7
Kelantan	98.4	95.5	91.9	98.7	95.6	92.1	99.2	96.4	93.1
Melaka	98.6	98.3	95.2	100.0	99.1	96.6	98.8	98.9	96.6
Negeri Sembilan	99.3	98.4	96.2	99.5	97.6	95.6	99.4	98.2	95.9
Pahang	97.6	96.9	94.7	98.5	97.0	94.6	99.5	98.5	96.8
Perak	99.7	97.7	97.0	99.5	97.1	95.8	99.5	98.7	96.2
Perlis	100.0	98.8	94.2	100.0	97.7	93.7	99.9	98.6	95.4
Pulau Pinang	99.7	99.0	96.0	97.8	98.1	95.2	99.8	97.8	95.1
Sabah	90.0	90.4	97.7	87.7	86.2	97.3	99.5	98.9	97.8
Sarawak	99.3	94.8	94.3	99.4	94.9	95.2	98.8	97.8	95.6
Selangor	99.6	98.9	88.3	99.9	98.8	84.3	91.1	88.3	86.5
Terengganu	97.7	96.7	89.3	98.9	97.8	89.4	98.9	95.1	89.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	97.5	98.7	97.8	98.8	98.0	96.5	100.0	99.2	98.3
W.P. Labuan	90.0	92.9	91.7	94.5	93.0	91.1	99.1	96.6	94.9
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	97.3	97.5	96.6	97.2	96.5	95.6	99.1	97.5	96.8
Johor	96.9	98.2	97.3	97.8	97.6	96.4	99.6	99.0	98.4
Kedah	98.2	98.2	97.1	96.8	96.8	95.9	98.0	98.1	97.4
Kelantan	98.1	96.6	95.2	98.4	97.0	95.7	99.1	96.7	95.6
Melaka	99.9	99.0	98.5	99.3	98.4	97.7	99.6	98.8	98.1
Negeri Sembilan	96.6	98.1	97.8	99.6	97.4	96.9	99.5	98.5	98.1
Pahang	98.9	98.1	97.4	98.5	97.1	96.3	99.3	98.1	97.5
Perak	99.3	98.4	98.2	99.2	97.5	96.6	99.3	98.6	98.1
Perlis	98.7	99.2	97.2	99.6	98.9	96.2	99.3	98.1	97.1
Pulau Pinang	99.3	99.0	98.3	97.6	97.2	98.4	99.7	98.4	97.9
Sabah	90.3	91.9	98.9	88.5	87.4	98.9	100.0	99.0	98.7
Sarawak	98.9	96.9	96.4	99.5	96.8	95.6	99.4	97.5	96.7
Selangor	99.4	99.2	91.0	99.6	99.4	86.8	97.4	91.8	91.0
Terengganu	97.4	97.2	94.6	97.4	96.6	94.3	98.9	97.0	94.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.2	98.9	98.6	99.8	97.9	97.6	99.9	99.1	98.9
W.P. Labuan	99.5	97.5	97.2	94.8	94.4	94.1	98.8	95.1	94.8
W.P. Putrajaya	99.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Kadar celik huruf penduduk dikira berdasarkan proksi sampel yang terpilih dalam Survei Tenaga Buruh, berumur 15–24 tahun, 15–64 tahun dan 15 tahun ke atas yang bersekolah atau tamat persekolahan (pendidikan rasmi)

The literacy rate of the population is calculated based on the proxy of Labour Force Survey of the selected samples, aged 15–24 years, 15–64 years and 15 years and above who are schooling or has completed schooling (formal education)

PENDIDIKAN EDUCATION

Jadual 2.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.3 : Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah	('000)	14,956.7	5,827.9	9,128.8	15,797.2	6,168.5	9,628.7	15,391.7	5,986.2	9,405.5
<i>Total</i>	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi		358.0	147.1	210.8	550.9	199.1	351.8	378.5	113.6	264.9
<i>No formal education</i>		2.4	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.5	1.9	2.8
Rendah		1,506.3	479.9	1,026.4	1,352.8	391.0	961.8	1,289.6	392.5	897.0
<i>Primary</i>		10.1	8.2	11.2	8.6	6.3	10.0	8.4	6.6	9.5
Menengah		8,313.8	2,898.2	5,415.6	8,870.1	3,141.0	5,729.1	8,408.4	3,016.5	5,391.8
<i>Secondary</i>		55.6	49.7	59.3	56.2	50.9	59.5	54.6	50.4	57.3
Tertiari		4,778.7	2,302.8	2,475.9	5,023.4	2,437.4	2,585.9	5,315.3	2,463.6	2,851.7
<i>Tertiary</i>		32.0	39.5	27.1	31.8	39.5	26.9	34.5	41.2	30.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 2.4 : Indeks pariti gender, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.4 : Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Indeks pariti gender Gender parity index	2020	2021	2022
Peringkat rendah Primary level	1.001	1.003	1.002
Peringkat menengah Secondary level	1.051	1.042	1.030
Peringkat tertiar Tertiary level	1.404	1.409	1.489

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.5 : Bilangan enrolmen peringkat rendah dan menengah di sekolah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.5 : Number of enrolment at primary and secondary level in government & government-aided schools by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah ² <i>Secondary</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah ² <i>Secondary</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah ² <i>Secondary</i>
MALAYSIA	2,741,995	1,920,485	2,766,234	1,959,787	2,770,015	1,984,995
Perempuan/ <i>Female</i>	1,335,484	959,048	1,346,898	972,095	1,348,358	980,620
Johor	161,024	117,688	161,241	118,063	161,163	117,254
Kedah	92,895	70,704	92,702	71,380	92,340	72,060
Kelantan	83,601	55,518	83,996	55,989	84,365	56,799
Melaka	41,094	30,528	41,478	30,982	41,858	30,906
Negeri Sembilan	51,250	40,237	52,223	40,726	52,736	41,088
Pahang	72,013	48,071	73,551	48,922	74,146	49,982
Perak	97,444	77,945	97,663	78,245	97,401	78,952
Perlis	11,462	9,007	11,692	9,147	11,702	9,339
Pulau Pinang	63,767	48,542	63,760	48,628	63,249	48,416
Sabah	140,037	95,002	141,384	98,096	141,423	100,458
Sarawak	116,944	91,356	115,678	92,593	113,656	92,723
Selangor	261,057	178,581	265,662	181,289	267,361	182,542
Terengganu	63,554	46,743	64,922	47,810	65,539	48,852
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	74,628	46,245	76,182	47,172	76,646	47,891
W.P. Labuan	4,714	2,881	4,764	3,053	4,773	3,358
Lelaki/ <i>Male</i>	1,406,511	961,437	1,419,336	987,692	1,421,657	1,004,375
Johor	170,166	119,114	170,636	120,751	170,042	121,237
Kedah	96,275	68,488	96,543	69,836	96,184	71,531
Kelantan	87,073	53,968	87,567	55,084	87,780	56,530
Melaka	43,080	30,851	43,955	31,349	44,411	31,479
Negeri Sembilan	53,946	40,826	55,378	41,900	56,120	42,483
Pahang	75,751	48,937	77,120	50,437	77,478	51,841
Perak	103,170	78,969	103,371	80,497	103,142	81,435
Perlis	12,267	9,008	12,483	9,447	12,551	9,776
Pulau Pinang	66,946	49,178	66,687	49,980	66,349	50,162
Sabah	149,491	95,598	150,804	100,839	151,118	104,322
Sarawak	125,314	92,834	123,695	95,554	121,663	96,935
Selangor	274,429	177,443	279,424	182,415	281,261	185,122
Terengganu	66,654	45,227	67,917	47,168	69,018	48,317
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	76,960	47,904	78,656	49,171	79,388	49,742
W.P. Labuan	4,989	3,092	5,100	3,264	5,152	3,463

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun bagi setiap tahun

Data as at 30th June for each year

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

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

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

PENDIDIKAN EDUCATION

Jadual 2.6 : Bilangan enrolmen pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.6 : Number of enrolment at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	1,224,098	687,993	536,105	1,207,593	679,622	527,971	1,202,202	681,642	520,560
Johor	82,065	40,785	41,280	82,983	40,760	42,223	83,716	41,553	42,163
Kedah	61,642	36,996	24,646	62,479	36,972	25,507	59,750	35,887	23,863
Kelantan	34,863	23,588	11,275	36,150	24,305	11,845	36,730	24,747	11,983
Melaka	55,270	29,508	25,762	53,107	27,499	25,608	51,878	26,847	25,031
Negeri Sembilan	45,349	27,486	17,863	46,071	27,848	18,223	47,053	28,207	18,846
Pahang	49,279	27,764	21,515	43,022	24,395	18,627	46,044	25,870	20,174
Perak	87,587	50,251	37,336	92,481	53,333	39,148	87,287	50,999	36,288
Perlis	26,171	13,785	12,386	26,242	13,490	12,752	25,715	13,374	12,341
Pulau Pinang	75,144	40,545	34,599	63,289	35,183	28,106	62,734	35,072	27,662
Sabah	39,031	24,545	14,486	39,850	24,532	15,318	39,600	24,450	15,150
Sarawak	52,433	30,290	22,143	49,190	28,512	20,678	49,238	28,576	20,662
Selangor	356,208	199,439	156,769	395,302	222,816	172,486	397,366	227,035	170,331
Terengganu	41,633	25,341	16,292	42,391	25,635	16,756	43,366	26,470	16,896
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	213,570	115,595	97,975	171,281	92,318	78,963	168,195	90,587	77,608
W.P. Labuan	1,603	1,066	537	1,628	1,047	581	1,744	1,160	584
W.P. Putrajaya	2,250	1,009	1,241	2,127	977	1,150	1,786	808	978

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.7 : Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy
MALAYSIA	94.55	96.12	93.07	88.83	90.31	87.45	88.76	90.83	86.81
Johor	100.35	102.53	98.31	93.73	95.10	92.44	91.43	92.94	90.01
Kedah	98.93	100.08	97.84	93.24	94.49	92.06	91.21	93.51	89.03
Kelantan	83.51	85.08	82.01	77.61	79.46	75.86	78.09	80.63	75.68
Melaka	130.48	131.36	129.66	106.53	107.57	105.56	107.63	110.51	104.96
Negeri Sembilan	108.31	110.41	106.36	102.51	103.76	101.34	104.24	106.05	102.57
Pahang	102.71	104.33	101.18	98.96	101.18	96.87	101.93	104.95	99.10
Perak	101.66	102.85	100.54	97.11	99.20	95.18	94.34	97.17	91.70
Perlis	116.48	120.44	112.75	107.74	108.97	106.62	108.13	112.07	104.58
Pulau Pinang	95.43	97.71	93.29	89.92	90.74	89.15	88.10	89.98	86.33
Sabah	84.23	86.19	82.41	82.99	85.01	81.13	79.02	81.17	77.01
Sarawak	97.18	98.23	96.19	93.54	95.00	92.18	104.55	106.87	102.38
Selangor	86.19	87.19	85.24	79.24	80.20	78.34	79.91	81.55	78.38
Terengganu	105.68	108.02	103.53	98.73	100.99	96.62	100.22	102.14	98.39
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	81.48	83.42	79.67	77.03	78.41	75.77	65.23	66.67	63.87
W.P. Labuan	91.69	94.91	88.69	90.66	90.87	90.46	99.23	99.82	98.66
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	117.85	121.33	114.62

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya bagi tahun 2020 dan 2021**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya for 2020 and 2021

PENDIDIKAN EDUCATION

Jadual 2.8 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.8 : Gross enrolment rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	98.23	98.25	98.20	98.26	98.43	98.11	98.68	98.79	98.57
Johor	100.20	100.13	100.26	101.32	101.37	101.27	101.01	101.05	100.97
Kedah	99.20	99.28	99.13	98.03	98.31	97.77	98.51	98.89	98.15
Kelantan	82.03	82.25	81.82	82.50	82.68	82.32	82.13	82.16	82.10
Melaka	106.21	106.04	106.37	106.20	106.39	106.01	106.91	106.86	106.95
Negeri Sembilan	105.56	105.13	105.96	108.63	108.36	108.87	109.43	109.12	109.71
Pahang	99.50	99.22	99.78	99.46	99.81	99.14	99.22	99.48	98.99
Perak	97.04	96.41	97.64	97.26	96.86	97.63	98.81	98.48	99.12
Perlis	104.46	103.56	105.29	103.52	103.65	103.40	105.39	105.06	105.69
Pulau Pinang	104.41	104.24	104.56	103.28	103.57	103.01	104.89	105.21	104.59
Sabah	106.33	106.83	105.86	89.77	90.15	89.41	92.66	93.00	92.34
Sarawak	98.32	98.23	98.41	97.10	97.10	97.11	97.46	97.35	97.56
Selangor	95.49	95.64	95.36	102.67	102.74	102.60	102.81	102.76	102.86
Terengganu	95.63	95.05	96.18	94.84	95.10	94.59	95.49	95.58	95.41
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	95.96	96.95	95.03	103.20	104.13	102.33	112.90	114.23	111.65
W.P. Labuan	103.17	106.34	104.68	98.52	99.57	97.57	98.29	99.05	97.61
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	134.13	135.04	133.26

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya bagi tahun 2020 dan 2021

Includes W.P. Putrajaya for 2020 and 2021

Jadual 2.9 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.9 : Gross enrolment rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	92.37	94.74	90.14	92.47	94.45	90.61	93.48	94.91	92.14
Johor	95.42	97.45	93.52	95.82	97.44	94.30	96.38	97.62	95.22
Kedah	92.16	95.15	89.33	93.29	95.93	90.78	94.27	96.15	92.48
Kelantan	83.20	87.08	79.53	84.34	87.91	80.96	85.73	87.99	83.60
Melaka	103.68	103.90	103.47	102.97	103.62	102.35	105.25	105.56	104.95
Negeri Sembilan	107.56	109.43	105.80	109.14	110.32	108.03	110.79	111.29	110.32
Pahang	89.50	91.87	87.26	91.55	93.68	89.56	94.79	96.01	93.65
Perak	94.05	95.45	92.74	96.10	97.00	95.25	97.59	97.73	97.47
Perlis	104.30	105.77	102.89	106.44	107.42	105.50	113.99	114.70	113.32
Pulau Pinang	98.00	100.25	95.90	97.20	99.17	95.37	99.73	101.17	98.39
Sabah	90.94	94.07	88.03	89.05	91.38	86.87	89.93	91.63	88.35
Sarawak	92.55	94.87	90.40	92.64	94.46	90.94	95.25	96.53	94.07
Selangor	87.22	89.61	84.98	85.78	87.90	83.80	84.53	86.36	82.82
Terengganu	91.90	95.10	88.87	93.11	95.68	90.67	94.94	96.79	93.18
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	89.57	91.53	87.74	98.61	99.75	97.53	99.81	101.06	98.63
W.P. Labuan	82.27	83.12	81.50	86.16	86.80	85.55	88.14	89.15	87.18

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.10 : Kadar enrolmen kasar pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.10 : Gross enrolment rate at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
MALAYSIA	47.47	33.80	47.51	33.78	49.48	33.22
Johor	24.66	22.02	24.64	22.81	24.62	20.68
Kedah	36.27	21.34	37.38	22.88	38.71	22.55
Kelantan	25.56	11.46	26.86	12.22	23.86	11.65
Melaka	76.05	59.91	71.99	60.40	52.64	42.28
Negeri Sembilan	54.43	30.43	55.58	31.58	55.97	34.20
Pahang	38.67	25.52	34.65	22.39	36.96	25.70
Perak	41.98	30.45	45.31	32.79	45.95	29.01
Perlis	135.15	125.11	133.56	130.12	76.86	67.81
Pulau Pinang	53.92	46.32	47.93	38.45	50.54	38.26
Sabah	11.36	6.07	11.76	6.64	14.82	7.97
Sarawak	23.55	15.37	22.22	14.41	27.42	18.27
Selangor	81.20	57.68	90.47	63.32	90.45	55.65
Terengganu	42.09	26.19	42.58	26.81	46.93	27.79
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	168.99	139.74	130.30	116.78	148.37	110.06
W.P. Labuan	26.00	14.51	24.93	15.29	23.67	14.60

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Include W.P. Putrajaya

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

Data included enrolment of Foundation studies to Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Public Universities, Private Higher Education Institutions, Polytechnics and Community College

Jadual 2.11 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.11 : Gross intake rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
MALAYSIA	97.04	97.55	96.60	95.98	96.47	95.51	96.98	97.27	96.33
Johor	100.05	100.63	99.50	99.79	100.51	99.13	99.49	99.81	98.90
Kedah	98.54	99.38	97.76	95.68	95.82	95.55	95.86	95.56	95.03
Kelantan	77.35	77.33	77.37	77.16	77.54	76.80	74.72	74.35	74.55
Melaka	103.51	104.62	102.47	104.84	105.19	104.53	105.85	104.64	106.33
Negeri Sembilan	104.99	105.48	104.53	106.60	106.54	106.66	107.52	107.94	106.89
Pahang	97.32	98.33	96.40	96.44	96.98	95.93	96.12	95.91	96.23
Perak	97.26	96.45	98.02	95.94	96.14	95.75	96.65	97.36	95.86
Perlis	102.17	101.45	102.83	99.42	100.41	98.47	100.91	99.76	101.67
Pulau Pinang	104.37	104.86	103.91	101.99	103.05	101.00	103.49	104.19	102.34
Sabah	99.20	99.94	98.52	85.12	85.71	84.57	93.79	94.54	92.78
Sarawak	96.36	96.52	96.21	94.30	94.23	94.38	94.15	94.73	93.58
Selangor	95.61	96.30	94.97	101.69	102.01	101.38	102.09	102.15	101.81
Terengganu	92.91	92.90	92.93	91.97	92.88	91.14	91.97	91.80	90.74
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	102.83	104.80	100.95	102.45	103.99	101.00	98.82	101.59	96.09
W.P. Labuan	131.94	131.06	132.69	99.46	100.99	98.00	96.12	95.76	96.05
W.P. Putrajaya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	144.13	148.36	140.95

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya bagi tahun 2020 dan 2021**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya for 2020 and 2021

PENDIDIKAN

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Jadual 2.12 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.12 : Gross intake rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
MALAYSIA	92.55	94.53	90.69	92.93	94.57	91.39	92.38	94.23	90.64
Johor	96.39	98.06	94.82	95.48	96.79	94.26	96.23	97.78	94.80
Kedah	93.24	95.62	90.98	92.61	94.77	90.57	94.23	96.72	91.87
Kelantan	83.76	87.28	80.43	83.75	86.90	80.80	83.58	85.56	81.70
Melaka	99.23	101.42	97.19	99.55	101.25	97.90	102.99	104.37	101.69
Negeri Sembilan	107.31	108.69	106.02	109.71	110.48	108.97	108.82	109.13	108.53
Pahang	92.37	94.43	90.40	93.00	95.37	90.79	94.11	95.92	92.43
Perak	95.89	96.54	95.29	96.07	97.20	95.00	97.59	98.09	97.11
Perlis	102.92	104.15	101.75	105.84	107.11	104.67	102.53	106.12	99.22
Pulau Pinang	98.13	100.15	96.24	98.98	100.43	97.63	97.67	99.11	96.32
Sabah	89.81	91.82	87.91	89.76	91.25	88.40	90.18	91.89	88.57
Sarawak	94.49	95.62	93.43	96.37	96.49	96.25	92.97	94.97	91.10
Selangor	85.39	87.79	83.14	85.71	87.33	84.19	83.72	86.02	81.56
Terengganu	92.59	95.04	90.29	92.37	95.32	89.63	89.79	96.87	93.72
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	99.83	101.60	98.16	102.54	104.64	100.57	96.81	99.81	93.97
W.P. Labuan	82.13	84.77	79.73	90.00	91.49	88.53	88.57	93.98	83.43

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 2.13 : Kadar peralihan dan kadar tamat pendidikan di sekolah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.13 : Transition rate and education completion rate in government & government-aided schools, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Kadar Peralihan <i>Transition Rate</i>									
Rendah ke Menengah Rendah <i>Primary to Lower Secondary</i>	97.92	98.76	97.12	97.6	98.26	96.96	96.45	97.09	95.83
Menengah Rendah ke Menengah Atas <i>Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary</i>	97.67	98.06	97.28	99.22	99.06	99.39	99.28	99.24	99.32
Menengah Atas ke Lepas Menengah <i>Upper Secondary to Post Secondary</i>	26.68	35.49	17.30	24.9	32.62	16.79	18.89	24.92	12.62
Kadar Tamat Pendidikan¹ <i>Education Completion Rate</i>									
Peringkat Rendah <i>Primary Level</i>	98.44	99.28	97.64	98.97	100.52	97.51	99.34	100.08	98.65
Peringkat Menengah <i>Secondary Level</i>	86.55	90.74	82.55	92.17	94.51	89.88	96.16	97.09	95.24

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹Hanya mengambil kira sekolah kerajaan dan sekolah bantuan kerajaan

Covers government and government-aided schools only

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>
Perempuan/ Female	403,467	284,526	403,660	275,962	405,958	275,684
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	1,156	16,190	1,286	15,421	2,168	17,709
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	30,265	35,529	33,466	35,775	36,352	38,007
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	37,478	24,073	38,007	23,920	37,651	22,730
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	148,291	123,630	149,465	118,920	151,367	116,753
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	59,937	13,271	58,620	14,146	59,810	16,020
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	74,275	16,457	70,989	14,510	67,504	12,395
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	7,562	390	7,406	351	7,002	308
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	25,640	34,514	26,485	34,077	27,162	35,100
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	18,863	20,472	17,936	18,842	16,942	16,662

Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam <i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>
Lelaki/ Male	283,197	252,908	286,353	241,618	282,721	237,839
Program Asas <i>General Programmes</i>	711	15,966	781	14,873	1,082	16,735
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	11,804	5,585	12,876	6,025	13,771	6,728
Sastera dan Kemanusiaan <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	23,919	23,845	23,613	22,787	20,933	21,653
Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	70,281	91,701	71,095	88,142	71,143	85,979
Sains, Matematik dan Komputer <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	40,858	34,784	41,654	35,731	42,980	38,891
Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	108,576	46,186	108,924	39,821	104,752	34,473
Pertanian dan Veterinar <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	6,006	621	6,005	566	6,150	623
Kesihatan dan Kebajikan <i>Health and Welfare</i>	9,787	11,207	10,295	11,314	10,830	11,408
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	11,255	23,013	11,110	22,359	11,080	21,349

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Jadual 2.15 : Bilangan staf akademik dan pelajar di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.15 : Number of academic staffs and students at higher education institutions by sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jenis institusi pendidikan tinggi <i>Types of higher education institutios</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staffs</i>	Pelajar <i>Students</i>	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staffs</i>	Pelajar <i>Students</i>	Staf Akademik <i>Academic Staffs</i>	Pelajar <i>Students</i>
Perempuan/ Female	38,628	701,237	41,219	695,416	41,898	700,004
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	17,818	356,956	18,005	359,718	18,025	365,706
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	4,418	39,160	4,449	37,328	4,414	34,047
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,685	7,351	1,681	6,614	1,680	6,205
Institut Pendidikan Guru ¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,227	13,244	1,168	15,794	1,207	18,362
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	13,480	284,526	15,916	275,962	16,572	275,684
Lelaki/ Male	30,408	541,460	31,570	534,358	31,394	527,079
Universiti Awam <i>Public University</i>	13,690	227,620	13,563	230,161	13,367	229,918
Politeknik <i>Polytechnic</i>	2,955	46,776	2,953	47,228	2,888	43,769
Kolej Komuniti <i>Community College</i>	1,095	8,801	1,098	8,964	1,091	9,034
Institut Pendidikan Guru ¹ <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,421	5,355	1,302	6,387	1,207	6,519
Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	11,247	252,908	12,654	241,618	12,841	237,839

Sumber/ sources : **Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia**

Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ Termasuk Pusat Pengajian Bahasa Inggeris

Includes English Language Teaching Centres

Jadual 2.16 : Bilangan graduan wanita di institusi pendidikan tinggi dalam bidang sains, kejuruteraan, pembuatan dan pembinaan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.16 : Number of female graduates at higher education institutions in the field of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	27,232	35,059	31,748
Johor	3,265	3,616	3,616
Kedah	815	920	1,016
Kelantan	662	661	518
Melaka	1,417	1,461	1,324
Negeri Sembilan	1,182	1,480	1,535
Pahang	2,322	2,160	2,482
Perak	2,527	4,723	3,222
Perlis	1,658	2,091	1,854
Pulau Pinang	1,716	2,233	1,891
Sabah	1,059	996	1,077
Sarawak	1,711	1,959	1,893
Selangor	5,983	9,545	8,341
Terengganu	1,446	1,246	1,129
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	1,469	1,968	1,850
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Data adalah merangkumi bidang NEC 40-tidak ditakrifkan lagi c ,42-Sains Hayat, 44-Sains Fizikal, 52-Kejuruteraan & perdagangan kejuruteraan, 54-Pembuatan & pemprosesan dan 58-Seni bina & bangunan

Data includes NEC 40-not further defined c ,42-Life Sciences, 44-Physical Sciences, 52-Engineering & engineering trades, 54-Manufacturing & processing and 58-Architecture & building

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Jadual 2.17 : Bilangan staf akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 2.17 : Number of academic staffs at higher education institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
MALAYSIA	66,388	37,401	28,987	70,319	40,051	30,268	70,878	40,691	30,187
Johor	4,366	2,280	2,086	5,161	2,829	2,332	5,168	2,881	2,287
Kedah	2,752	1,541	1,211	3,265	1,876	1,389	3,266	1,893	1,373
Kelantan	1,968	1,139	829	2,449	1,467	982	2,432	1,481	951
Melaka	2,642	1,424	1,218	3,350	1,944	1,406	3,256	1,919	1,337
Negeri Sembilan	2,308	1,424	884	2,761	1,791	970	2,902	1,872	1,030
Pahang	3,148	1,774	1,374	3,308	1,883	1,425	3,713	2,151	1,562
Perak	3,594	1,986	1,608	5,040	2,852	2,188	4,548	2,563	1,985
Perlis	1,568	793	775	1,920	1,025	895	1,907	1,031	876
Pulau Pinang	3,487	1,903	1,584	4,294	2,376	1,918	4,085	2,260	1,825
Sabah	1,990	1,065	925	2,316	1,278	1,038	2,383	1,335	1,048
Sarawak	2,729	1,446	1,283	3,107	1,753	1,354	3,341	1,891	1,450
Selangor	25,271	14,680	10,591	21,382	12,158	9,224	22,289	12,798	9,491
Terengganu	2,214	1,248	966	2,824	1,625	1,199	2,850	1,634	1,216
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8,133	4,588	3,545	8,914	5,076	3,838	8,494	4,858	3,636
W.P. Labuan	107	60	47	110	62	48	102	59	43
W.P. Putrajaya	111	50	61	118	56	62	142	65	77

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

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Jadual 2.18 : Ahli Majlis Perwakilan Pelajar di Universiti Awam mengikut universiti dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 2.18 : Student Council Members in Public University by university and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Universiti <i>University</i>	2019			2020			2021			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	
Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	Bil./ <i>Num.</i> (%)	626 100.0	277 41.5	349 58.5	607 100.0	252 41.5	355 58.5	621 100.0	268 43.2	353 56.8
Universiti Malaya		40 100.0	11 27.5	29 72.5	52 100.0	6 11.5	46 88.5	52 100.0	7 13.5	45 86.5
Universiti Sains Malaysia		44 100.0	17 38.6	27 61.4	43 100.0	22 51.2	21 48.8	43 100.0	21 48.8	22 51.2
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia		40 100.0	22 55.0	18 45.0	41 100.0	16 39.0	25 61.0	41 100.0	25 61.0	16 39.0
Universiti Putra Malaysia		43 100.0	18 41.9	25 58.1	45 100.0	17 37.8	28 62.2	45 100.0	18 40.0	27 60.0
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia		48 100.0	18 37.5	30 62.5	27 100.0	9 33.3	18 66.7	27 100.0	9 33.3	18 66.7
Universiti Teknologi MARA		27 100.0	15 55.6	12 44.4	48 100.0	23 47.9	25 52.1	48 100.0	23 47.9	25 52.1
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia		24 100.0	8 33.3	16 66.7	26 100.0	7 26.9	19 73.1	27 100.0	9 33.3	18 66.7
Universiti Utara Malaysia		39 100.0	18 46.2	21 53.8	18 100.0	9 50.0	9 50.0	39 100.0	17 43.6	22 56.4
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak		15 100.0	6 40.0	9 60.0	16 100.0	7 43.8	9 56.3	16 100.0	7 43.8	9 56.3
Universiti Malaysia Sabah		32 100.0	18 56.3	14 43.8	32 100.0	18 56.3	14 43.8	31 100.0	15 48.4	16 51.6
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris		29 100.0	12 41.4	17 58.6	27 100.0	13 48.1	14 51.9	27 100.0	16 59.3	11 40.7
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia		27 100.0	12 44.4	15 55.6	26 100.0	11 42.3	15 57.7	26 100.0	17 65.4	9 34.6
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu		24 100.0	13 54.2	11 45.8	15 100.0	8 53.3	7 46.7	15 100.0	9 60.0	6 40.0
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia		33 100.0	12 36.4	21 63.6	33 100.0	12 36.4	21 63.6	33 100.0	12 36.4	21 63.6
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka		34 100.0	14 41.2	20 58.8	32 100.0	17 53.1	15 46.9	32 100.0	17 53.1	15 46.9
Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah		27 100.0	11 40.7	16 59.3	36 100.0	15 41.7	21 58.3	27 100.0	10 37.0	17 63.0
Universiti Malaysia Perlis		28 100.0	15 53.6	13 46.4	30 100.0	17 56.7	13 43.3	34 100.0	12 35.3	22 64.7
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin		30 100.0	18 60.0	12 40.0	18 100.0	6 33.3	12 66.7	16 100.0	4 25.0	12 75.0
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan		24 100.0	11 45.8	13 54.2	24 100.0	9 37.5	15 62.5	24 100.0	8 33.3	16 66.7
Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia		18 100.0	8 44.4	10 55.6	18 100.0	10 55.6	8 44.4	18 100.0	12 66.7	6 33.3

Sumber: Unit Ehwat Pelajar di Universiti Awam

Source: Student Affairs Unit of Public University



Rx

Patient Name _____

Adress _____

Kesihatan Dan Perkhidmatan Berkaitan

Prescription

Health And Related Services

Da _____
Doc _____

Signature _____

Jadual 3.1 : Statistik akaun kesihatan kebangsaan, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 3.1 : Statistics on national health account, Malaysia, 2019–2021

	(%)		
Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2019	2020	2021
Perbelanjaan kesihatan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK) <i>Total health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.3	4.7	5.1
Perbelanjaan sektor kesihatan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan kesihatan) <i>Total health expenditure on public sector (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	53.2	54.5	57.9
Perbelanjaan kesihatan kerajaan umum (GGHE) sebagai peratusan perbelanjaan kerajaan umum (GGE) <i>General government health expenditure (GGHE) as a percentage of general government expenditure (GGE)</i>	7.9	8.7	10.3

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Data adalah sehingga 31 Disember 2021

Data as at 31st December 2021

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Jadual 3.2 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.2 : Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020 ^r			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	7.3	6.7	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.7	8.6	7.8	9.4
Johor	7.2	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.7	9.2
Kedah	6.4	5.8	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.2
Kelantan	7.3	6.4	8.1	8.2	7.0	9.3	9.4	8.1	10.7
Melaka	7.9	6.8	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.8	7.9	9.6
Negeri Sembilan	7.5	7.0	7.9	7.5	8.1	6.9	7.9	7.5	8.3
Pahang	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.3	9.6	8.9	10.3
Perak	7.8	6.8	8.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	9.0	7.7	10.2
Perlis	10.5	9.5	11.4	9.6	11.4	7.9	11.7	9.6	13.7
Pulau Pinang	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	5.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	7.9
Sabah	12.3	11.6	12.9	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.3	12.6
Sarawak	7.2	6.2	8.2	6.2	6.0	6.5	7.9	7.2	8.5
Selangor	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	7.3	6.6	8.0
Terengganu	6.9	6.2	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.6	7.5	9.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.8	4.6	5.0	6.2	5.5	6.8	7.7	7.0	8.4
W.P. Labuan	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.9	3.9	15.9	11.6	11.9	11.4
W.P. Putrajaya	7.5	9.3	5.6	6.2	4.9	7.3	9.2	11.3	7.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

^r Dikemaskini/ Updated

Jadual 3.3 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.3 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020 ^r	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	24.8	68.2	26.0
Johor	19.3	64.0	22.8
Kedah	3.0	81.7	35.7
Kelantan	35.8	74.8	44.4
Melaka	21.7	75.8	15.3
Negeri Sembilan	40.9	83.4	6.3
Pahang	23.7	20.4	21.2
Perak	19.0	64.9	20.3
Perlis	24.4	-	26.7
Pulau Pinang	35.6	107.7	22.6
Sabah	36.3	67.3	29.8
Sarawak	19.7	38.4	19.4
Selangor	24.6	88.8	22.7
Terengganu	22.1	30.4	39.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	30.2	57.0	15.1
W.P. Labuan	58.3	328.5	145.6
W.P. Putrajaya	-	47.5	54.4

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

^r **Dikemaskini/ Updated**

Jadual 3.4 : Statistik kesihatan ibu bersalin, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.4 : Statistics on maternal health, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2020	2021	2022 ^P
Liputan ibu mengandung (Lawatan pertama) <i>Coverage of ante-natal (1st visit)</i>	Bil./ Num.		
	(%)		
Bilangan/ Number	501,220	477,674	492,340
Peratus/ Per cent	96.4	95.4	105.6
Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi Tetanus Toxoid <i>Coverage of ante-natal mothers received Tetanus Toxoid</i>			
Bilangan/ Number	437,716	418,761	418,158
Peratus/ Per cent	89.7	89.1	95.1
Jumlah kelahiran yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>The number of births registered with the Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	434,780	413,954	401,746
Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (Kerajaan dan swasta) <i>Total deliveries attended by trained personnel (Government and private)</i>	433,179	412,335	400,115
	99.6	99.6	99.6
(a) Kerajaan/ Government			
Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	382,081	353,238	347,177
	87.9	85.3	86.4
Kemudahan kesihatan awam <i>Public health facility</i>	2,484	2,178	1,912
	0.6	0.5	0.5
(b) Swasta/ Private			
Hospital swasta <i>Private hospital</i>	47,334	55,509	50,001
	10.9	13.4	12.5
Rumah bersalin swasta <i>Private maternity home</i>	1,280	1,410	1,025
	0.3	0.3	0.3

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

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Jadual 3.5 : Statistik individu yang menghidap AIDS dan HIV mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.5 : Statistics on individuals with AIDS and HIV by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	4,184	447	3,737	3,638	372	3,266	4,388	466	3,922
AIDS	1,038	116	922	878	93	785	1,211	130	1,081
Johor	210	27	183	190	18	172	271	26	245
Kedah	48	3	45	35	5	30	58	4	54
Kelantan	48	7	41	27	4	23	47	6	41
Melaka	66	6	60	59	4	55	73	13	60
Negeri Sembilan	21	3	18	22	2	20	23	2	21
Pahang	42	5	37	46	12	34	27	5	22
Perak	91	11	80	96	10	86	75	9	66
Perlis	9	0	9	9	2	7	12	2	10
Pulau Pinang	15	2	13	14	2	12	34	3	31
Sabah	87	7	80	55	3	52	70	8	62
Sarawak	125	20	105	96	11	85	235	22	213
Selangor	120	12	108	115	9	106	137	13	124
Terengganu	34	2	32	21	2	19	23	1	22
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	119	11	108	91	9	82	122	16	106
W.P. Labuan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.P. Putrajaya	2	0	2	2	2	0	4	0	4
HIV	3,146	331	2,815	2,760	279	2,481	3,177	336	2,841
Johor	223	9	214	165	11	154	219	25	194
Kedah	146	20	126	118	8	110	110	8	102
Kelantan	90	11	79	82	14	68	118	21	97
Melaka	70	7	63	87	12	75	74	12	62
Negeri Sembilan	113	13	100	94	14	80	95	9	86
Pahang	137	24	113	145	27	118	128	15	113
Perak	158	15	143	116	8	108	148	17	131
Perlis	12	0	12	15	1	14	18	2	16
Pulau Pinang	303	36	267	237	27	210	246	23	223
Sabah	187	23	164	200	22	178	314	28	286
Sarawak	244	28	216	236	22	214	226	21	205
Selangor	966	104	862	842	75	767	996	99	897
Terengganu	70	11	59	84	9	75	92	12	80
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	404	24	380	311	26	285	362	42	320
W.P. Labuan	8	4	4	15	2	13	13	1	12
W.P. Putrajaya	15	2	13	13	1	12	18	1	17

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

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Jadual 3.6 : Statistik individu yang mempunyai akses kepada ubat antiretroviral mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.6 : Statistics on individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2020				2021				2022			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Kanak-kanak <i>Children (<15)</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Kanak-kanak <i>Children (<15)</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Kanak-kanak <i>Children (<15)</i>
Bilangan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan <i>Number of people living with HIV received treatment</i>	46,931	10,873	35,798	260	44,916	10,084	34,569	263	47,067	10,208	36,661	198
Anggaran bilangan pengidap HIV layak untuk rawatan¹ <i>Estimated number of people living with HIV eligible for treatment</i>	80,428	11,457	68,656	315	67,822	10,496	57,008	318	69,589	10,680	58,682	227
Peratus yang mendapat rawatan (%) <i>Per cent of people received treatment</i>	58	95	52	83	66	96	61	83	68	96	62	87

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Anggaran bilangan penghidap HIV yang layak berdasarkan kumulatif semua penghidap yang masih hidup, termasuk yang didiagnosis sebelum tahun semasa

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

Jadual 3.7 : Jangkaan hayat mengikut umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.7 : Life expectancy by age and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Umur Age	2020		2021		2022 ^P	
	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
0	77.2	72.5	76.5	71.8	76.4	71.5
1	76.7	72.0	76.0	71.2	75.9	71.0
5	72.8	68.1	72.1	67.3	72.0	67.1
10	67.9	63.2	67.1	62.4	67.0	62.2
15	62.9	58.3	62.2	57.5	62.1	57.3
20	58.0	53.5	57.2	52.6	57.1	52.5
25	53.1	48.7	52.3	47.9	52.2	47.7
30	48.2	43.9	47.5	43.1	47.4	42.9
35	43.4	39.2	42.7	38.4	42.6	38.3
40	38.6	34.6	37.9	33.8	37.8	33.7
45	33.9	30.1	33.3	29.4	33.2	29.2
50	29.4	25.8	28.8	25.2	28.8	25.1
55	25.0	21.9	24.6	21.4	24.5	21.2
60	20.9	18.2	20.5	17.7	20.4	17.6
65	17.0	14.8	16.7	14.4	16.6	14.3
70	13.3	11.5	13.0	11.3	13.0	11.2
75	9.8	8.6	9.7	8.4	9.7	8.3
80+	7.0	6.1	6.9	5.9	6.9	5.9

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, 2021–2023, DOSM

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, 2021–2023, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^P **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

Jadual 3.8 : Prevalens merokok mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018, 2019 dan 2022

Table 3.8 : Smoking prevalence by sex, Malaysia, 2018, 2019 and 2022

Prevalens Prevalence	2018 ¹			2019 ²			2022 ³		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Perokok semasa dalam kalangan pra-warga tua dan warga tua Current smokers among pre-elderly and elderly	21.8	1.1	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perokok dalam kalangan responden berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas Smokers among respondents aged 15 years and above	-	-	-	21.3	1.2	40.5	-	-	-
Pengguna produk tembakau semasa Current any tobacco user	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	8.9	28.0
Perokok tembakau semasa Current tobacco smoker	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3.6	14.5
Penghisap rokok semasa Current cigarettes smoker	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	1.7	10.8
Pengguna e-cig/ vape E-cig/vape user	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	6.2	23.5

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ NHMS 2018 : Elderly Health (50–59 years)

² NHMS 2019 : Non-Communicable Diseases, Healthcare Demand And Health Literacy (Aged 15 years old and above)

³ NHMS 2022: Adolescent Health Survey

National Health And Morbidity Survey (NHMS)

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

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

Prevalens Prevalence	2015		2016		2019	
	Pertumbuhan terbantut Stunting	Kurang Berat Badan Underweight	Pertumbuhan terbantut Stunting	Kurang Berat Badan Underweight	Pertumbuhan terbantut Stunting	Kurang Berat Badan Underweight
MALAYSIA	17.7	12.4	20.7	13.7	21.8	14.1

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

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

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

Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Pertumbuhan terbantut, HAZ <-2SD

Stunted growth: HAZ <-2SD

Kurang berat badan, WAZ <-2SD

Underweight: WAZ <-2SD

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

(%)

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

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

(%)

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

Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2022
Perempuan/ Female		
0–14	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	4.5
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.8
	3. <i>Leukaemia</i>	2.2
	4. <i>COVID-19 infection (due to)</i>	1.9
	5. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	1.1
15–64	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	10.8
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	10.1
	3. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	7.2
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.6
	5. <i>COVID-19 infection (due to)</i>	3.2
65+	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	17.4
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	14.9
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9.1
	4. <i>COVID-19 infection (due to)</i>	5.4
	5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2.2
Lelaki/ Male		
0–14	1. <i>Transport accidents</i>	4.6
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.6
	3. <i>Leukaemia</i>	2.0
	4. <i>COVID-19 infection (due to)</i>	1.5
	5. <i>Diseases of the liver</i>	0.9
15–64	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	20.3
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	9.0
	3. <i>Transport accidents</i>	7.9
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.5
	5. <i>COVID-19 infection (due to)</i>	2.7
65+	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	17.3
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	16.9
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	7.5
	4. <i>COVID-19 infection (due to)</i>	5.6
	5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	3.1

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

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Jadual 3.11 : Bilangan penerima baharu perancang keluarga mengikut kaedah dan agensi, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.11 : Number of new family planning acceptors by method and agency, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Kaedah Method	2020			2021			2022 ^P		
	Jumlah Total	KKM ¹	LPPKN	Jumlah Total	KKM ¹	LPPKN	Jumlah Total	KKM ¹	LPPKN
Jumlah Total	123,194	120,437	2,757	118,813	116,435	2,378	121,639	118,877	2,762
Pil Pill	49,747	49,492	255	45,443	45,270	173	47,999	47,653	346
Alat Kontraseptif Intrauterin Intra-Uterine Contraceptive (IUCD)	4,857	4,530	327	5,435	5,055	380	5,559	5,132	427
Kondom Condom	8,238	8,066	172	7,218	7,129	89	8,456	8,290	166
Suntikan Injection	54,400	54,106	294	54,697	54,512	185	53,321	53,080	241
Lain-lain Others	5,952	4,243	1,709	6,020	4,469	1,551	6,304	4,722	1,582

Sumber/ Sources : **Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN), Malaysia**
National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM)
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

^P Permulaan/ Preliminary

¹ Termasuk data dari Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia/ Include data from MINDEF

KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

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

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

Negeri State	2011				2015				2019			
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	(%)											
MALAYSIA	10.6	16.2	17.8	9.9	12.0	19.1	20.6	12.8	12.6	22.7	21.2	13.4
Perempuan/ Female	10.7	18.6	22.3	13.1	12.3	22.3	24.5	17.3	14.9	27.6	28.3	17.1
Johor	11.2	18.3	23.4	11.3	15.2	21.9	23.5	18.0	12.5	22.2	35.4	22.5
Kedah	18.3	20.7	25.3	12.4	9.3	32.5	23.7	13.4	17.3	35.1	38.6	8.3
Kelantan	11.8	21.7	23.0	11.0	14.7	28.4	26.4	12.6	18.3	34.8	22.4	13.6
Melaka	5.4	17.6	24.9	20.6	21.9	25.8	34.0	12.3	17.6	36.0	34.7	31.1
Negeri Sembilan	9.5	15.8	28.6	8.5	14.4	29.3	29.8	21.8	20.2	26.0	35.2	30.0
Pahang	15.3	22.8	20.8	9.6	18.8	23.2	29.8	21.5	6.9	24.9	27.0	18.6
Perak	8.7	24.8	20.0	9.9	7.8	18.0	31.2	20.5	39.0	20.1	32.8	18.6
Perlis	18.7	32.7	31.9	8.3	32.1	27.7	23.9	12.3	20.8	38.8	29.4	5.5
Pulau Pinang	4.0	11.9	22.0	13.6	0.7	15.3	19.3	16.8	0.7	24.9	15.8	14.8
Sabah ¹	7.2	15.0	16.4	8.1	5.5	20.0	18.2	13.3	6.4	26.9	27.7	15.2
Sarawak	8.3	18.4	15.9	13.8	14.1	25.9	25.0	7.1	21.9	25.2	21.0	8.6
Selangor	13.8	18.9	26.0	19.2	16.5	22.5	20.6	23.9	9.8	31.7	27.1	14.7
Terengganu	14.8	17.6	23.6	8.0	11.9	26.7	28.3	23.1	17.1	17.0	34.7	27.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.5	18.8	18.4	18.3	9.5	13.5	26.3	19.0	15.5	26.9	20.7	20.5
W.P. Putrajaya	9.1	12.3	43.7	16.2	22.2	27.1	27.9	0.0	17.9	24.2	34.3	0.0
Lelaki/ Male	10.6	14.0	13.5	6.5	11.7	16.3	16.8	8.1	10.7	18.5	14.0	9.4
Johor	10.1	15.1	16.7	8.8	10.5	17.1	17.9	12.0	12.4	24.5	13.0	20.4
Kedah	2.8	14.5	8.5	5.1	17.0	19.2	16.6	13.8	15.2	16.2	15.5	2.0
Kelantan	12.0	13.4	15.5	3.4	6.8	10.3	12.9	3.8	24.8	19.0	20.6	4.5
Melaka	22.8	17.5	15.5	14.7	25.8	19.7	11.7	6.7	4.0	25.2	10.7	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	14.6	14.5	12.6	15.1	13.1	24.7	23.7	15.6	10.0	20.3	17.9	17.7
Pahang	9.8	11.8	15.0	0.0	13.6	12.6	23.6	12.3	14.9	16.5	7.8	5.6
Perak	15.1	16.5	11.7	1.9	9.7	17.9	16.3	7.9	17.6	21.3	11.1	6.4
Perlis	11.7	24.7	10.3	13.6	16.5	20.2	20.6	7.7	13.2	33.4	24.6	19.1
Pulau Pinang	13.9	12.9	11.1	3.9	8.1	17.4	11.3	8.3	3.0	31.0	18.4	6.0
Sabah ¹	7.4	7.8	12.4	5.5	8.1	11.3	14.4	5.0	2.9	12.2	13.3	0.1
Sarawak	14.4	9.4	18.7	4.8	15.6	16.9	17.0	4.6	20.4	17.8	15.1	13.2
Selangor	10.1	17.5	14.7	7.1	12.2	18.5	18.0	6.9	7.4	16.1	11.2	12.6
Terengganu	7.6	13.1	9.9	4.5	12.9	14.6	16.0	9.8	6.9	14.9	20.7	4.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.7	14.4	8.9	12.4	10.1	14.2	15.9	0.0	4.1	17.7	15.3	14.6
W.P. Putrajaya	6.1	13.1	20.4	0.0	18.5	23.3	33.3	33.3	31.7	25.9	24.5	20.0

Sumber: Institut Kesihatan Umum, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Institute for Public Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Labuan

Includes W.P. Labuan

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

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

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

Sumber: MyWanita Portal, Jabatan Pembangunan Wanita (JPW)

Source: MyWanita Portal, Department of Women's Development

Nota/ Notes :

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

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

KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

Jadual 3.14 : Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 3.14 : Number of live births by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020 ^r			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	471,504	227,190	244,314	439,744	212,848	226,896	423,124	204,779	218,345
Johor	56,908	27,529	29,379	49,990	24,282	25,708	48,254	23,489	24,765
Kedah	33,828	16,312	17,516	33,040	16,008	17,032	30,796	15,012	15,784
Kelantan	36,275	17,536	18,739	34,764	16,896	17,868	33,808	16,344	17,464
Melaka	13,855	6,716	7,139	13,192	6,380	6,812	13,105	6,360	6,745
Negeri Sembilan	17,120	8,240	8,880	16,777	8,054	8,723	15,991	7,585	8,406
Pahang	25,344	12,312	13,032	24,507	11,883	12,624	23,568	11,359	12,209
Perak	31,582	15,110	16,472	30,816	15,058	15,758	17,731	8,662	9,069
Perlis	4,101	1,997	2,104	4,076	1,928	2,148	29,543	14,341	15,202
Pulau Pinang	19,645	9,457	10,188	18,571	9,061	9,510	3,746	1,779	1,967
Sabah	49,587	23,635	25,952	41,608	20,064	21,544	83,658	40,312	43,346
Sarawak	35,449	17,009	18,440	31,274	15,212	16,062	25,304	12,227	13,077
Selangor	93,577	45,259	48,318	90,118	43,480	46,638	43,617	21,146	22,471
Terengganu	27,177	13,059	14,118	26,337	12,705	13,632	30,937	14,988	15,949
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	23,199	11,086	12,113	21,046	10,054	10,992	19,853	9,619	10,234
W.P. Labuan	1,714	863	851	1,522	767	755	1,374	670	704
W.P. Putrajaya	2,143	1,070	1,073	2,106	1,016	1,090	1,839	886	953

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

^r Dikemaskini/ Updated

Jadual 3.15 : Prevalens anemia dalam kalangan wanita usia reproduksi (berumur 15–49 tahun) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019

Table 3.15 : Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproduction age (aged 15–49 years) by state, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

Negeri <i>State</i>	2015	2019
MALAYSIA	34.8	29.9
Johor	36.7	28.8
Kedah	34.0	25.0
Kelantan	28.9	29.8
Melaka	38.0	32.9
Negeri Sembilan	40.2	37.8
Pahang	25.8	18.1
Perak	37.2	33.0
Perlis	32.3	28.1
Pulau Pinang	38.6	38.1
Sabah	35.1	36.6
Sarawak	25.3	30.8
Selangor	38.0	27.5
Terengganu	33.8	24.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.5	25.2
W.P. Labuan	22.5	36.5
W.P. Putrajaya	28.6	27.8

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015 & 2019

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

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

Ministry of Health Malaysia

A close-up photograph of a judge in a black robe, holding a wooden gavel with a gold band. The judge's hand is visible, holding the handle of the gavel. In the foreground, there is a desk with a white sheet of paper and a black folder. The background is slightly blurred, showing the judge's robe and the desk.

Kehidupan Umum Dan Membuat Keputusan

Public Life And Decision Making

Jadual 4.1 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.1 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Perkara <i>Item</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Perempuan	Lelaki	Perempuan	Lelaki	Perempuan	Lelaki
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Dewan Negara <i>Senate</i>	13.8	86.2	18.2	81.8	14.8	85.2
Dewan Rakyat <i>House of Representatives</i>	14.9	84.2	14.9	84.2	13.5	86.5
Menteri Kabinet <i>Cabinet Minister</i>	15.6	84.4	15.6	84.4	17.9	82.1
Timbalan Menteri <i>Deputy Minister</i>	10.5	89.5	10.5	89.5	29.6	70.4

Nota/ Notes :

Terdapat 0.9 peratus kekosongan di Dewan Rakyat pada 2020 dan 2021

There was 0.9 per cent vacancy in House of Representatives in 2020 and 2021

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.2 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Badan Kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.2 : Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	137 100.0	46 33.6	91 66.4	137 100.0	47 34.3	90 65.7	142 100.0	53 37.3	89 62.7
Ketua Hakim Negara <i>Chief Justice of Malaysia</i>	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0
Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>	1 0.8	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0
Hakim Besar Malaya <i>Chief Judge of Malaya</i>	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Besar Sabah dan Sarawak <i>Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak</i>	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia</i>	10 7.3	6 60.0	4 40.0	10 7.3	6 60.0	4 40.0	9 6.3	5 55.6	4 44.4
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>	26 19.0	8 30.8	18 69.2	28 20.4	9 32.1	19 67.9	24 16.9	8 33.3	16 66.7
Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judges of the High Courts</i>	58 42.3	18 31.0	40 69.0	50 36.5	14 28.0	36 72.0	63 44.4	17 27.0	46 73.0
Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts</i>	39 28.5	12 30.8	27 69.2	45 32.8	16 35.6	29 64.4	42 29.6	21 50.0	21 50.0

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.3 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.3 : Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	204 100.0	29 14.2	175 85.8	201 100.0	31 15.4	170 84.6	198 100.0	34 17.2	164 82.8
Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie <i>Director General/ Syarie Chief</i>	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syariah <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie</i>	6 2.9	0 0.0	6 100.0	5 2.5	0 0.0	5 100.0	4 100.0	0 0.0	4 100.0
Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri <i>State Syarie Chief Judge</i>	13 6.4	0 0.0	13 100.0	13 6.5	0 0.0	13 100.0	13 100.0	0 0.0	13 100.0
Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri <i>Chief Register of the State Syariah Court</i>	14 6.9	3 21.4	11 78.6	13 6.5	2 15.4	11 84.6	13 100.0	1 8.0	12 92.0
Hakim Syarie <i>Syarie Judge</i>	170 83.3	26 15.3	144 84.7	169 84.1	29 17.2	140 82.8	167 100.0	33 20.0	134 80.0

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

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.4 : Bilangan Ketua Setiausaha, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha dan Ketua Pengarah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.4 : Number of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Director General by position and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	245	42	203	265	42	223	269	45	224
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	100.0	17.1	82.9	100.0	15.8	84.2	100.0	16.7	83.3
Ketua Setiausaha Negara		1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
<i>Chief Secretary to the Government</i>		0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Ketua Setiausaha		26	6	20	24	5	19	26 ¹	6	20
<i>Secretary General</i>		10.6	23.1	76.9	9.1	20.8	79.2	9.7	23.1	76.9
Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha		60	15	45	60	16	44	58 ²	15	43
<i>Deputy Secretary General</i>		24.5	25.0	75.0	22.6	26.7	73.3	21.6	26.7	73.3
Ketua-ketua Pengarah, Pengarah dan Pengurus Besar Badan-badan Berkanun		59	5	54	73	5	68	75 ³	6	69
<i>Director General, Director and General Manager of Statutory Bodies</i>		24.1	8.5	91.5	27.5	6.8	93.2	27.9	8.0	92.0
Ketua-Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Persekutuan		99	16	83	111	16	95	109 ⁴	18	91
<i>Director General of Federal Departments</i>		40.4	16.2	83.8	41.9	14.4	85.6	40.5	16.5	83.5

Sumber: Bahagian Istiadat dan Urusetia Persidangan Antarabangsa, Jabatan Perdana Menteri

Source: The Ceremonial and International Conference Secretariat Division, Prime Minister's Department

Nota/ Notes :

¹Tidak termasuk jawatan kosong KSU (KSM)

Excludes KSU (KSM) vacancies

²Tidak termasuk jawatan kosong TKSU (KUSKOP), TKSU (MOD) dan TKSU (JPM)

Excludes TKSU (KUSKOP), TKSU (MOD) and TKSU (JPM) vacancies

³Tidak termasuk jawatan kosong KPE (MAIWP), KP (Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka) dan KP (Lembaga Perindustrian Kayu Malaysia)

Excludes KPE (MAIWP), KP (Institute of Language and Literature) and KP (Malaysian Timber Industry Board) vacancies

⁴Tidak termasuk jawatan kosong KPPA, Ketua Hakim Syarie, KP (Jabatan Warisan Negara), KP (GIACC), KP (Jabatan Protokol KLN), KP (NAHRIM), KP (ILKAP), KP (Lembaga Perlesenan Tenaga Atom), KP (Jabatan Kerja Raya), KP (Jabatan Kimia Malaysia) dan KP (RTM)

Excludes KPPA, Syarie Chief Justice, KP (Department of National Heritage), KP (GIACC), KP (Protocol and Consular Department KLN), KP (NAHRIM), KP (ILKAP), KP (Atomic Energy Licensing Board), KP (Public Works Department), KP (Department of Chemistry Malaysia) and KP (RTM) vacancies

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.5 : Bilangan pembuat keputusan di sektor pendidikan mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.5 : Number of decision makers in education sector by position and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah Total	Bil./ Num. (%)	10,007 100.0	3,908 39.1	6,099 60.9	10,001 100.0	3,940 39.4	6,061 60.6	9,929 100.0	3,930 39.6	5,999 60.4
Guru Besar Sekolah Rendah Primary School Head Master		7,693 76.9	3,117 40.5	4,576 59.5	7,693 76.9	3,124 40.6	4,569 59.4	7,628 76.8	3,094 40.6	4,534 59.4
Pengetua Sekolah Menengah Secondary School Principal		2,247 22.5	771 34.3	1,476 65.7	2,308 23.1	816 35.4	1,492 64.6	2,237 22.5	811 36.3	1,426 63.7
Pengetua Sekolah Berasrama Penuh Residential School Principal		67 0.7	20 29.9	47 70.1	68 0.7	22 32.4	46 67.6	64 0.6	25 39.1	39 60.9

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.6 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota polis mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.6 : Number and percentage of police personnel by position and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	118,106	15,821	102,285	121,357	16,454	104,903	122,796	16,301	106,495
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	100.0	13.4	86.6	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	13.3	86.7
Pegawai Kanan		13,987	2,990	10,997	14,315	3,152	11,163	13,965	3,083	10,882
<i>Senior Officers</i>		11.8	21.4	78.6	11.8	22.0	78.0	11.4	22.1	77.9
Pegawai Rendah Polis & Konstabel		95,371	11,850	83,521	98,148	12,323	85,825	99,605	12,277	87,328
<i>Subordinate Police Officers & Constables</i>		80.8	12.4	87.6	81.7	12.6	87.4	81.1	12.3	87.7
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan & Konstabel		8,748	981	7,767	8,894	979	7,915	9,226	941	8,285
Sokongan & Orang Asli		7.4	11.2	88.8	6.5	11.0	89.0	7.5	10.7	89.3
<i>Subordinate Police Officers & Constables & Natives</i>										

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	15,821	16,454	16,301
Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan Polis <i>Senior Officers</i>	2,990	3,152	3,083
Ketua Polis Negara (IGP) <i>Inspector General of Police</i>	0	0	0
Timbalan Ketua Polis Negara (DIGP) <i>Deputy Inspector General of Police</i>	0	0	0
Pesuruhjaya Polis (CP) <i>Commissioner of Police</i>	0	0	0
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Polis (DCP) <i>Deputy Commissioner of Police</i>	4	5	5
Penolong Kanan Pesuruhjaya Polis (SACP) <i>Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	9	6	6
Penolong Pesuruhjaya Polis (ACP) <i>Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	31	33	35
Penguasa Polis (SUPT) <i>Superintendent of Police</i>	68	61	68
Timbalan Penguasa Polis (DSP) <i>Deputy Superintendent of Police</i>	155	168	180
Penolong Penguasa Polis (ASP) <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>	789	817	809
Inspektor Polis (INSP) <i>Inspector of Police</i>	1,934	2,062	1,980
Inspektor Percubaan Polis (P/INSP) <i>Probationary Inspector of Police</i>	0	0	0

Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Pangkat <i>Rank</i>	2020	2021	2022
Pegawai Rendah Polis <i>Rank and File Officers</i>	11,850	12,323	12,345
Sub Inspektor Polis (S/INSP) <i>Sub Inspector of Police</i>	93	92	93
Sarjan Mejar (SJN/M) <i>Police Sergeant Major</i>	275	365	396
Sarjan (SJN) <i>Police Sergeant</i>	2,264	2,498	2,588
Koperal (KPL) <i>Police Corporal</i>	4,912	4,389	5,362
Lans Koperal (L/KPL)/ Konstabel (KONST) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable</i>	4,306	4,979	3,906
Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan <i>Rank and File Officers Support</i>	981	979	873
Sub-Inspektor Sokongan (SI/S) <i>Sub Inspector of Police Support</i>	0	0	0
Sarjan Mejar Sokongan (SM/S) <i>Police Sergeant Major Support</i>	1	2	2
Sarjan Sokongan (SJN/S) <i>Police Sergeant Support</i>	9	22	21
Koperal Sokongan (KPL/S) <i>Police Corporal Support</i>	310	294	365
Lans Koperal Sokongan (L/KPL/S)/ Konstabel Sokongan (KONST/S) <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable Support</i>	661	661	485

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 4.8 : Peratusan pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.8 : Percentage of managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	(%)								
	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johor	9.1	7.1	9.7	12.8	7.9	14.3	10.6	5.9	12.2
Kedah	3.3	2.4	3.6	4.4	2.7	4.9	4.9	4.0	5.3
Kelantan	1.4	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2
Melaka	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.2	3.7
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.1	1.0	2.5	3.9	2.8	4.2
Pahang	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.2	3.7
Perak	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.6	8.2	7.0	8.6
Perlis	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
Pulau Pinang	7.2	6.7	7.3	10.4	11.2	10.1	6.5	5.5	6.9
Sabah	8.5	10.7	7.8	6.5	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.7	6.5
Sarawak	5.3	3.7	5.9	5.7	4.1	6.2	6.3	5.4	6.6
Selangor	36.3	37.8	35.8	33.2	45.0	29.4	30.6	42.6	26.7
Terengganu	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10.9	12.7	10.3	9.6	10.6	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.9
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.9 : Bilangan penjawat awam mengikut kumpulan perkhidmatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 4.9 : Number of civil servants by group of services and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	1,257,404	736,072	521,332	1,258,082	740,590	517,492	1,274,126	753,952	520,174
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	59.2	40.8
Pengurusan Tertinggi										
(Gred Jusa C dan ke atas)		4,075	1,558	2,517	4,062	1,574	2,488	4,172	1,618	2,554
<i>Top Management</i>		0.3	38.2	61.8	0.3	38.7	61.3	0.3	38.8	61.2
<i>(Jusa C and above)</i>										
Pengurusan & Profesional										
<i>(Gred 41–54)</i>		532,020	354,947	177,073	543,691	364,270	179,421	558,943	376,684	182,259
Professional & Management		42.3	66.7	33.3	43.2	67.0	33.0	43.9	67.4	32.6
(Grade of 41–54)										
Pekerja Sokongan										
(Gred 1–40)		721,309	379,567	341,742	710,329	374,746	335,583	711,011	375,650	335,361
<i>Support workers</i>		57.4	52.6	47.4	56.5	52.8	47.2	55.8	52.8	47.2
<i>(Grade of 1–40)</i>										

Nota/ Notes :

Data ini tidak termasuk ATM dan PDRM

Data exclude ATM and PDRM

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

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

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

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

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.11 : Bilangan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022
Table 4.11 : Number of Members of State Legislative Assembly by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	705	77	628	599	70	529	653	81	572
Johor	56	9	47	55	9	46	64	16	48
Kedah	36	5	31	36	5	31	37	5	32
Kelantan	45	2	43	45	2	43	45	2	43
Melaka	28	2	26	28	5	23	38	6	32
Negeri Sembilan	36	2	34	36	2	34	36	2	34
Pahang	42	5	37	42	5	37	42	5	37
Perak	59	7	52	59	8	51	59	7	52
Perlis	15	4	11	16	4	12	27	6	21
Pulau Pinang	40	6	34	40	6	34	42	6	36
Sabah	102	11	91	72	6	66	85	8	77
Sarawak	158	11	147	82	5	77	84	5	79
Selangor	56	13	43	56	13	43	61	13	48
Terengganu	32	0	32	32	0	32	33	0	33
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia
Source: Parliament of Malaysia

KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

Jadual 4.12 : Bilangan ahli Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri (MMKN) mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022
Table 4.12 : Number of members of the State Government Meeting Council by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	159	17	142	161	18	143	162	18	144
Johor	14	1	13	14	1	13	14	2	12
Kedah	14	3	11	11	3	8	14	2	12
Kelantan	14	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13
Melaka	10	1	9	14	1	13	11	1	10
Negeri Sembilan	11	1	10	11	1	10	14	2	12
Pahang	11	1	10	14	1	13	13	2	11
Perak	11	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9
Perlis	12	2	10	12	3	9	10	1	9
Pulau Pinang	11	1	10	11	2	9	11	2	9
Sabah	11	1	10	11	0	11	11	0	11
Sarawak	11	1	10	11	1	10	11	1	10
Selangor	14	2	12	13	2	11	14	2	12
Terengganu	15	0	15	14	0	14	14	0	14
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.P. Putrajaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nota/ Notes :

Di Sabah dan Sarawak, dikenali sebagai Menteri
In Sabah and Sarawak, known as Minister

Sumber: Kerajaan Negeri bagi setiap negeri
Source: State Government for each state



Hak Asasi Wanita Dan Kanak-Kanak Perempuan

Human Rights Of Women And Girls

Jadual 5.1 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 5.1 : Number of intentional homicide cases by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020		2021		2022	
	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case
MALAYSIA	253	225	243	233	240	218
Johor	36	35	21	28	30	28
Kedah	13	13	11	10	15	14
Kelantan	13	11	8	7	6	6
Melaka	6	6	4	6	5	5
Negeri Sembilan	8	6	11	13	9	9
Pahang	8	8	11	9	11	11
Perak	22	21	27	24	27	26
Perlis	2	2	2	2	0	0
Pulau Pinang	16	15	13	13	10	9
Sabah	24	21	15	16	24	23
Sarawak	8	8	25	21	22	21
Selangor	69	58	80	70	60	49
Terengganu	3	3	4	4	4	4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	25	18	11	10	17	13

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut jenis kes dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by types of cases and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Jenis kes <i>Type of case</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	8,440	6,624	1,816	10,753	8,252	2,501	9,916	7,982	1,933
Keganasan rumah tangga <i>Domestic violence</i>	5,260	3,616	1,644	7,468	5,131	2,337	6,540	4,762	1,778
Rogol <i>Rape</i>	1,378	1,378	0	1,360	1,360	0	1,491	1,491	0
Sumbang mahram <i>Incest</i>	259	259	0	245	245	0	264	264	0
Cabul <i>Molest</i>	842	821	21	882	860	22	876	864	12
Luar tabii <i>Unnatural</i>	249	150	99	230	157	73	199	132	66
Gangguan seksual <i>Sexual harassment</i>	378	354	24	506	446	60	477	416	61
Mengedar/ menunjukkan bahan lucah <i>Distribute/ display pornographic material</i>	74	46	28	62	53	9	69	53	16

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Notes :

Jumlah kes berdasarkan mangsa

Number of cases based on victims

Jadual 5.3 : Peratusan wanita berumur 20–24 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 5.3 : Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Umur (tahun semasa) Age (current year)	2020	2021	2022
20	0.6	0.6	0.6
21	0.4	0.6	0.6
22	*	0.4	0.6
23	*	*	0.4
24	*	*	*

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Pengiraan adalah berdasarkan data perkahwinan yang disusun oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia mulai 2016 hingga 2022

The calculation is based on marriage data compiled by the Department of Statistics Malaysia from 2016 to 2022

***Data tidak tersedia bagi pengiraan indikator**

Data is not available for indicator calculations

Jadual 5.4 : Kadar kelahiran remaja berumur 15–19 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022
Table 5.4 : Birth rate of adolescent aged 15–19 years by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	7.8	6.1	5.8
Johor	6.7	5.1	4.4
Kedah	7.1	6.1	6.1
Kelantan	7.1	6.4	6.2
Melaka	3.7	2.8	2.6
Negeri Sembilan	5.9	4.9	4.7
Pahang	10.3	8.5	8.2
Perak	5.2	4.5	4.3
Perlis	4.7	5.0	5.1
Pulau Pinang	5.6	4.2	5.0
Sabah	11.9	8.5	8.6
Sarawak	17.7	14.2	12.7
Selangor	4.9	3.6	3.2
Terengganu	7.0	6.5	6.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.7	3.5	2.9
W.P. Labuan	13.0	11.0	6.4
W.P. Putrajaya	2.1	0.3	0.5

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

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

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

HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Jadual 5.5 : Kadar mortaliti disebabkan homisid mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 5.5 : Mortality rate caused by homicide by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
MALAYSIA	0.14	0.08	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.04
Johor	0.07	-	0.14	0.17	-	0.33	-	-	-
Kedah	0.09	-	0.18	0.14	-	0.27	-	-	-
Kelantan	0.11	-	0.22	0.06	-	0.11	-	-	-
Melaka	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.38	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	0.25	0.17	0.32	0.25	-	0.48	-	-	-
Pahang	0.13	-	0.24	0.19	0.13	0.24	-	-	-
Perak	0.28	0.08	0.46	0.40	0.25	0.53	-	-	-
Perlis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	0.17	-	0.34	0.23	0.12	0.34	-	-	-
Sabah	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.03	-	0.06	-	-	-
Sarawak	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.08	-	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.08
Selangor	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.35	0.04	-	0.08
Terengganu	0.26	0.36	0.17	-	-	-	0.17	-	0.33
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.55	0.32	0.76	0.20	-	0.38	-	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03	-	2.01
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Statistik berdasarkan pelaporan di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

Statistics based on reporting in the National Registration Department

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

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

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

**Sumber: Platform Data Indikator SDG Global
(Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat)**
*Source: Global SDG Indicators Data Platform
(Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development)*

A close-up photograph of two hands clasped together. The hand on the left is older, with wrinkled skin and a yellow medical device (likely a pulse oximeter) attached to the wrist. The hand on the right is younger, with smoother skin. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

Perlindungan Sosial (Fokus Khas : Penuaan Penduduk)

*Social Protection
(Special Focus : Population Ageing)*

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

Jadual 6.1 : Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 6.1 : Population aged 60 years and over by state and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
MALAYSIA	3,343.3	1,699.8	1,643.5	3,498.8	1,780.1	1,718.7	3,618.0	1,843.9	1,774.0
Johor	401.8	200.0	201.8	419.9	209.6	210.3	434.8	217.5	217.3
Kedah	257.3	136.4	120.9	270.4	143.5	126.9	277.1	147.3	129.8
Kelantan	180.4	96.2	84.1	189.7	101.1	88.6	195.1	104.4	90.7
Melaka	97.3	51.0	46.3	101.4	52.9	48.4	104.7	54.9	49.8
Negeri Sembilan	126.9	65.0	61.9	135.5	69.2	66.3	141.7	72.6	69.1
Pahang	149.9	75.1	74.8	157.9	79.2	78.7	163.5	82.7	80.9
Perak	335.0	178.1	156.9	351.6	186.6	165.0	362.3	192.7	169.6
Perlis	32.9	17.9	15.0	34.1	18.5	15.6	34.9	19.0	15.8
Pulau Pinang	194.8	100.9	93.9	203.6	105.4	98.1	210.1	109.0	101.2
Sabah	276.6	133.4	143.3	282.6	137.1	145.5	289.9	140.7	149.3
Sarawak	282.8	144.0	138.8	297.2	151.2	146.0	308.8	157.4	151.5
Selangor	714.4	351.7	362.6	747.4	368.0	379.4	777.5	382.8	394.7
Terengganu	102.3	53.9	48.4	108.0	57.1	50.9	111.2	58.7	52.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	181.2	91.3	90.0	189.3	95.4	94.0	195.0	98.7	96.3
W.P. Labuan	6.7	3.2	3.5	7.1	3.4	3.7	7.6	3.6	4.0
W.P. Putrajaya	3.0	1.7	1.3	3.3	1.9	1.5	3.6	2.0	1.6

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

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

Jadual 6.2 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan warga emas mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 6.2 : Number of recipient and amount of financial assistance for elderly by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Bilangan Penerima <i>Number of recipient</i>	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima <i>Number of recipient</i>	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima <i>Number of recipient</i>	RM '000
MALAYSIA	139,552	575,897	139,425	823,761	141,114	828,113
Johor	13,914	57,584	14,285	85,313	14,974	87,278
Kedah	6,972	28,795	7,017	41,902	7,133	42,481
Kelantan	9,614	39,864	9,471	55,453	8,969	53,235
Melaka	7,430	30,828	7,379	43,224	7,324	42,834
Negeri Sembilan	8,750	36,245	8,943	53,152	8,851	52,801
Pahang	8,893	37,036	9,021	53,561	8,971	53,365
Perak	9,848	39,934	10,078	59,855	10,697	62,061
Perlis	1,340	5,570	1,342	8,010	1,376	8,109
Pulau Pinang	5,875	23,457	6,224	36,491	6,535	37,717
Sabah	28,832	120,251	28,775	172,118	28,569	169,739
Sarawak	20,456	83,148	19,203	109,589	19,364	111,252
Selangor	10,413	43,324	10,380	62,046	11,013	63,925
Terengganu	4,122	17,122	4,101	24,030	3,887	23,241
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	2,857	11,771	2,967	17,600	3,204	18,616
W.P. Labuan	236	966	239	1,420	247	1,463

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nota/ Notes :

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya



Pengurangan Risiko Bencana

Disaster Risk Reduction

Jadual 7.0 : Amaun pengagihan bantuan wang ihsan daripada Kumpulan Wang Amanah Bantuan Bencana Negara bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 7.0 : Amount of distribution of charitable assistance from the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

(RM '000)			
Negeri <i>State</i>	2020	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	5,399.9	113,627.1	270,713.5
Johor	278.7	1,636.5	3,324.0
Kedah	629.4	3,430.1	5,281.5
Kelantan	0.0	4,501.0	33,150.0
Melaka	0.0	3,334.0	6,500.0
Negeri Sembilan	70.7	4,557.0	6,061.0
Pahang	419.0	63,051.0	54,000.0
Perak	177.0	1,001.5	2,260.0
Perlis	16.4	-	-
Pulau Pinang	36.0	21.5	2.5
Sabah	106.5	1,533.5	2,399.0
Sarawak	1,745.1	6,422.5	8,906.5
Selangor	0.0	15,088.0	130,063.0
Terengganu	1,883.1	7,248.5	16,624.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.0	1,802.0	2,142.0
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)

Source: National Disaster Management Agency

The background of the entire image shows two hands, palms up, cupped together in a gesture of offering or protection. A white dove, a symbol of peace, is superimposed on the right hand. The image is split horizontally by a white band containing text.

Keamanan Dan Keselamatan

Peace And Security

KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN

PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.1 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota badan beruniform terpilih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 8.1 : Number and percentage of selected uniformed units by sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Badan beruniform Uniformed units		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Jumlah	Bil./ Num.	122,671	9,639	113,032	122,878	9,502	113,376	121,459	9,644	111,815
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	7.9	92.1
Tentera Darat		90,777	6,980	83,797	91,048	6,776	84,272	89,453	6,822	82,631
<i>Army</i>		74.0	7.7	92.3	74.1	7.4	92.6	73.6	7.6	92.4
Tentera Laut		16,580	1,683	14,897	16,890	1,766	15,124	17,275	1,907	15,368
<i>Navy</i>		13.5	10.2	89.8	13.7	10.5	89.5	14.2	11.0	89.0
Tentera Udara		15,284	946	14,338	14,940	960	13,980	14,731	915	13,816
<i>Air Force</i>		12.5	6.2	93.8	12.2	6.4	93.6	12.1	6.2	93.8

Sumber: Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia

Jadual 8.2 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020		2021		2022	
	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement
Jumlah Total	10,969	18,742	10,036	18,711	11,050	19,063
Perempuan Female	5,500	7,435	5,324	7,558	6,050	8,045
Johor	581	667	494	657	624	751
Kedah	522	536	549	558	591	631
Kelantan	467	511	457	499	519	567
Melaka	237	273	218	284	249	267
Negeri Sembilan	292	347	337	366	314	409
Pahang	316	367	341	372	356	389
Perak	586	622	636	658	647	700
Perlis	84	72	88	78	103	86
Pulau Pinang	259	352	241	385	274	359
Sabah	254	726	228	701	264	753
Sarawak	239	682	249	743	296	776
Selangor	1,000	1,432	913	1,454	1,077	1,494
Terengganu	400	338	351	396	444	392
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	190	395	165	322	192	355
W.P. Labuan	13	21	12	19	11	27
W.P. Putrajaya	34	58	33	46	53	42
Tiada Maklumat ¹ / No Information	26	36	12	20	36	47
Luar Negara/ Oversea	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 8.2 : Bilangan penduduk di atas umur persaraan yang ditetapkan mendapat manfaat daripada pencen umur tua mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (samb.)

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefitting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2020–2022 (cont'd)

Negeri <i>State</i>	2020		2021		2022	
	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>	Persaraan Pilihan <i>Preferred Retirement</i>	Persaraan Wajib <i>Compulsory Retirement</i>
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	5,469	11,307	4,712	11,153	5,000	11,018
Johor	546	1,004	492	1,005	519	999
Kedah	675	939	526	949	581	888
Kelantan	497	975	446	1,011	470	894
Melaka	257	397	240	343	240	420
Negeri Sembilan	309	452	279	510	226	480
Pahang	372	586	347	603	361	617
Perak	712	1,162	620	1,179	626	1,067
Perlis	124	149	88	149	111	140
Pulau Pinang	204	486	164	416	166	429
Sabah	275	1,187	228	1,073	293	1,184
Sarawak	289	1,285	286	1,225	295	1,368
Selangor	664	1,569	562	1,548	641	1,449
Terengganu	374	627	323	687	311	604
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	121	357	83	333	100	321
W.P. Labuan	14	41	7	46	10	46
W.P. Putrajaya	18	57	13	53	22	57
Tiada Maklumat ¹ / <i>No Information</i>	18	34	8	23	28	55
Luar Negara/ Oversea	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia

Source: Public Service Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

¹ Merujuk kepada pesara yang tidak mempunyai maklumat alamat yang lengkap

Refers to retirees who have in complete address information

Bagi pesara yang memilih persaraan pilihan sendiri, mereka yang dilantik sebelum 12/4/1991 akan menerima pencen pada umur 45 tahun bagi perempuan dan 50 tahun bagi lelaki. Manakala pesara yang dilantik selepas atau pada 12/4/1991 hanya akan menerima bayaran pencen pada usia genap 55 tahun

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

KEAMANAN DAN KESELAMATAN

PEACE AND SECURITY

Jadual 8.3 : Peratusan perkhidmatan kerajaan mengikut jenis dalam KDNK pada harga semasa, Malaysia, 2016–2022

Table 8.3 : Percentage of government services by types in GDP at current prices, Malaysia, 2016–2022

	(%)						
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021^e	2022^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Perkhidmatan awam am <i>General public services</i>	15.99	14.48	12.82	11.99	9.74	10.43	15.85
Pertahanan <i>Defence</i>	8.36	8.23	6.88	6.57	6.53	6.23	6.04
Ketenteraman dan keselamatan awam <i>Public order and safety</i>	9.50	9.42	9.09	8.17	8.18	8.14	7.73
Perkhidmatan ekonomi <i>Economic affairs</i>	8.28	8.53	12.53	13.55	14.17	14.10	13.84
Perlindungan alam sekitar <i>Environmental protection</i>	0.35	0.36	0.28	0.28	0.34	0.33	0.32
Kemudahan perumahan dan kemasyarakatan <i>Housing and community amenities</i>	1.42	1.69	2.10	2.49	3.13	3.80	2.60
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	14.00	14.42	14.43	14.86	15.76	16.25	14.65
Rekreasi, kebudayaan dan keagamaan <i>Recreation, culture and religion</i>	1.73	1.88	1.49	1.85	1.81	1.85	2.03
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	39.27	39.77	38.55	38.82	38.16	36.89	35.46
Perlindungan sosial <i>Social protection</i>	1.09	1.22	1.83	1.44	2.18	1.97	1.48

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), DOSM

Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^e **Anggaran/ Estimate**

^p **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

Jadual 8.4 : Peratusan aktiviti pertahanan dalam KDNK pada harga semasa, Malaysia, 2016–2022

Table 8.4 : *Percentage of defence activities in GDP at current prices, Malaysia, 2016–2022*

	(%)						
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021^e	2022^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pertahanan <i>Defence</i>	0.71	0.68	0.56	0.53	0.59	0.54	0.48

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), DOSM

Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^e **Anggaran/ Estimate**

^p **Permulaan/ Preliminary**



Pelarian

Refugees

PELARIAN REFUGEES

Jadual 9.1 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 9.1 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for adults by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	132,856	35,323	97,533	134,271	36,335	97,936	134,486	37,908	96,578
Myanmar	115,324	28,783	86,541	116,122	29,487	86,635	116,330	30,293	86,037
Pakistan	4,446	1,798	2,648	4,582	1,857	2,725	4,630	1,910	2,720
Sri Lanka	2,907	682	2,225	1,385	468	917	1,234	433	801
Yemen	2,458	701	1,757	2,973	698	2,275	2,644	645	1,999
Somalia	2,171	1,296	875	2,200	1,311	889	2,097	1,278	819
Syria	1,611	728	883	2,511	727	1,784	2,123	623	1,500
Iraq	1,425	472	953	853	329	524	548	222	326
Afghanistan	840	323	517	1,812	808	1,004	2,278	966	1,312
Palestin	547	126	421	570	132	438	467	110	357
Iran	375	144	231	379	149	230	337	137	200
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	752	270	482	884	369	515	1,798	1,291	507

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Notes :

Negara-negara yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kepada 10 negara teratas pemohon suaka dan pelarian

The countries stated are ranked based on the top 10 countries of asylum-seekers and refugees

PELARIAN REFUGEES

Jadual 9.2 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 9.2 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for children by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negara asal <i>Country of origin</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Girl</i>	Lelaki <i>Boy</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Girl</i>	Lelaki <i>Boy</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Girl</i>	Lelaki <i>Boy</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	45,757	21,984	23,773	46,177	22,166	24,011	48,504	23,386	25,118
Myanmar	38,713	18,635	20,078	39,284	18,887	20,397	41,835	20,182	21,653
Pakistan	2,173	1,016	1,157	2,156	1,013	1,143	2,246	1,069	1,177
Sri Lanka	748	357	391	305	155	150	273	134	139
Yemen	799	381	418	748	354	394	702	334	368
Somalia	1,060	553	507	1,004	516	499	936	466	470
Syria	1,059	462	597	797	375	422	686	323	363
Iraq	316	160	156	356	172	184	202	99	103
Afghanistan	372	177	195	990	441	549	1,113	524	589
Palestin	208	97	111	206	99	107	172	89	83
Iran	66	30	36	64	29	35	56	28	28
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	243	116	127	267	125	131	283	138	145

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Notes:

Negara-negara yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kepada 10 negara teratas pemohon suaka dan pelarian

The countries stated are ranked based on the top 10 countries of asylum-seekers and refugees

Jadual 9.3 : Nisbah pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi wanita kepada lelaki mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 9.3 : Ratio of asylum-seekers and refugees for women to men by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negara asal Country of origin	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	36.2	37.1	39.3
Myanmar	33.3	34.0	35.2
Pakistan	67.9	68.1	70.2
Sri Lanka	30.7	51.0	54.1
Yemen	39.9	30.7	32.3
Somalia	148.1	147.5	156.0
Syria	82.4	40.8	41.5
Iraq	49.5	62.8	68.1
Afghanistan	62.5	80.5	73.6
Palestin	29.9	30.1	30.8
Iran	62.3	64.8	68.5
Lain-lain/ Others	56.0	71.7	254.6

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Notes :

Negara-negara yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kepada 10 negara teratas pemohon suaka dan pelarian

The countries stated are ranked based on the top 10 countries of asylum-seekers and refugees

Jadual 9.4 : Nisbah pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak perempuan kepada kanak-kanak lelaki mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 9.4 : Ratio of asylum-seekers and refugees for girls to boys by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negara asal Country of origin	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	92.5	92.3	93.1
Myanmar	92.8	92.6	93.2
Pakistan	87.8	88.6	90.8
Sri Lanka	91.3	103.3	96.4
Yemen	91.1	89.8	90.8
Somalia	109.1	103.4	99.1
Syria	77.4	88.9	89.0
Iraq	102.6	93.5	96.1
Afghanistan	90.8	80.3	89.0
Palestin	87.4	92.5	107.2
Iran	83.3	82.9	100.0
Lain-lain/ Others	91.3	95.4	95.4

Sumber: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Nota/ Notes :

Negara-negara yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kepada 10 negara teratas pemohon suaka dan pelarian

The countries stated are ranked based on the top 10 countries of asylum-seekers and refugees



Persekitaran Dan Perubahan Iklim

Environment And Climate Change

PERSEKITARAN DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Jadual 10.0 : Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 2014–2019

Table 10.0 : Greenhouse gas emission, Malaysia, 2014–2019

Emissions / Removals (Gg CO₂ equivalent)

Sektor Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Pelepasan Bersih* Nett Total Emissions (with LULUCF)	64,835.93	74,492.91	98,804.40	73,193.32	79,602.70	115,643.68
Jumlah Pelepasan** Total Emissions (without LULUCF)	314,788.47	318,525.03	314,179.45	316,563.05	320,866.78	330,358.21
Tenaga Energy	255,079.75	256,850.16	253,850.16	252,710.49	255,231.55	259,326.11
Industri Pemprosesan dan Guna Produk Industrial Processes and Product Use	20,235.40	22,243.93	23,746.04	24,203.62	26,697.07	32,853.80
Pertanian Agriculture	11,095.67	10,647.03	10,711.36	11,063.54	10,690.29	9,921.71
LULUCF	-249,952.54	-244,032.12	-215,375.05	-243,369.73	-241,264.08	-214,714.54
Sisa Waste	28,377.66	28,783.91	26,565.41	28,585.40	28,247.87	28,256.59

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Asli, Alam Sekitar dan Perubahan Iklim

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

Nota / Notes :

Laporan Kemas Kini Dwitahunan Keempat Malaysia kepada UNFCCC

Malaysia's Fourth Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC

*** Termasuk Guna Tanah, Pertukaran Guna Tanah dan Perhutanan**

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

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

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

A composite image featuring a world map with various countries in different colors (blue, green, yellow, red, orange). In the foreground, there are two closed passports: a red one on the left and a dark brown one on the right. The word "PASSPORT" is embossed in large, gold-colored letters on the cover of the brown passport. A magnifying glass is partially visible on the left side of the frame, focusing on the map. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid in the center, containing the text.

Migrasi Antarabangsa

International Migration

Jadual 11.1 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Table 11.1 : Ratio of female to male Non-citizen by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	44	44	44
Johor	23	23	23
Kedah	38	38	38
Kelantan	55	55	55
Melaka	29	29	29
Negeri Sembilan	36	36	36
Pahang	13	13	13
Perak	17	17	17
Perlis	114	114	114
Pulau Pinang	73	73	73
Sabah	82	82	82
Sarawak	47	47	47
Selangor	31	31	31
Terengganu	23	23	23
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	30	30	30
W.P. Labuan	88	88	88
W.P. Putrajaya	38	38	38

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Jadual 11.2 : Kiriman wang peribadi pekerja (peratusan daripada KDNK), Malaysia, 2019–2021

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

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

Sumber: Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran, DOSM

Source: Balance of Payments Statistics Division, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

^e **Anggaran/ Estimate**

^p **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Jadual 11.3 : Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2018, 2020 dan 2022

Table 11.3 : Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2018, 2020 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2018			2020			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
1–14	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
15–24	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
25–34	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
35–44	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
45–64	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
65+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Migrasi, DOSM

Source: Migration Survey Report, DOSM



Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia

Malaysia Happiness Index

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

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

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

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

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021

Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

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

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

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

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

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

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

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

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

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

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

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

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX

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

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

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

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021
Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021

The background of the entire image is a close-up, slightly blurred shot of the Malaysian flag waving in the wind. The flag's blue canton with the yellow crescent and star is visible at the top, while the red and white stripes dominate the lower portion. The lighting is soft, suggesting a bright but slightly hazy day.

Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia

Malaysia Well-being Index

INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MALAYSIA WELL-BEING INDEX

Jadual 13.0 : Indeks kesejahteraan rakyat mengikut komponen, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Table 13.0 : Malaysia well-being index by component, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Komponen Component	2019	2020	2021
MALAYSIA	120.1	117.7	119.2
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi <i>Economic Well-being</i>	129.9	126.0	127.2
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	134.2	127.2	125.8
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	129.9	129.4	131.1
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	131.5	132.2	133.8
Pendapatan dan pengagihan <i>Income and distribution</i>	130.7	117.8	120.6
Persekitaran kerja <i>Working life</i>	123.1	123.4	124.7
Kesejahteraan Sosial <i>Social Well-being</i>	114.6	113.1	114.7
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	118.4	119.6	120.8
Hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Entertainment and recreation</i>	130.0	109.8	104.5
Keselamatan awam <i>Public safety</i>	123.1	134.1	138.7
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social participation</i>	131.7	132.8	130.9
Tadbir urus <i>Governance</i>	118.4	117.7	125.7
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	105.1	90.2	96.0
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	103.8	110.4	108.4
Alam sekitar <i>Environment</i>	102.8	105.6	108.5
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	98.4	97.7	98.9

A hand is pointing at a tablet screen. The screen displays a bar chart at the top with a red line graph overlaid, showing data from February to February. Below this is a pie chart with three segments labeled 'Value of all subdivisions', 'Red subdivision value', and 'Main company'. To the right of the pie chart is another bar chart labeled 'Subdivision 2'. At the bottom of the screen, there is a block of text.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company, at rate. It will allow to predict more precisely of development of the company aspects of positive dynamics of growth. As a result of investigation of period break-even sales level, increase income costs to transportation, strengthening personnel training.

1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerkasaan Wanita Dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 merangkumi sebelas domain utama iaitu:

- i. Struktur ekonomi, penyertaan dalam aktiviti produktif dan akses kepada sumber;
- ii. Pendidikan;
- iii. Kesihatan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan;
- iv. Kehidupan umum dan membuat keputusan;
- v. Hak asasi wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan;
- vi. Perlindungan sosial (fokus khas: penuaan penduduk);
- vii. Pengurangan risiko bencana;
- viii. Keamanan dan keselamatan;
- ix. Pelarian;
- x. Persekitaran dan perubahan iklim; dan
- xi. Migrasi antarabangsa.

1.1 Ketersediaan Data

Ketersediaan data adalah berdasarkan data yang dibekalkan oleh agensi berkaitan.

1.2 Indeks Jurang Gender

a) Definisi Indeks Jurang Gender

- Indeks Jurang Gender adalah suatu indeks yang dibentuk untuk mengukur kesaksamaan gender.
- Indeks ini diukur daripada empat kategori asas; Peluang & Penyertaan Ekonomi, Pencapaian Pendidikan, Kesihatan & Kehidupan dan Penguasaan Politik.
- Jurang tersebut diukur dengan skala 0 hingga 1. Secara amnya, kesaksamaan gender dicapai apabila indeks tersebut mencapai skala 1 manakala jurang ini menjadi semakin besar sekiranya skala tersebut menghampiri skala 0.

b) Pembangunan Indeks

Keseluruhan Indeks Jurang Gender Antarabangsa dikira dengan menggunakan empat proses seperti di bawah:

i. Menukar kepada nisbah

Langkah satu, semua data ditukar kepada nisbah wanita/ lelaki. Sebagai contoh, sebuah negara dengan 20 peratus wanita dalam jawatan menteri, akan dikira sebagai nisbah 20 wanita kepada 80 lelaki. Oleh yang demikian, nilainya adalah 0.25. Ini adalah bagi memastikan indeks ini menunjukkan jurang antara peringkat pencapaian lelaki dan wanita dan bukannya tahap diri mereka sendiri.

ii. Menghadkan data pada tanda aras kesaksamaan

Langkah kedua, nisbah ini dihadkan pada "tanda aras kesamaan". Bagi semua indikator, kecuali dua indikator kesihatan, penanda aras kesamaan ini dianggap sebagai 1, di mana bilangan wanita dan lelaki adalah sama. Dalam kes pembolehubah nisbah jantina ketika lahir, penanda aras kesamaan ditetapkan menjadi 0.944, dan penanda aras jangka hayat sihat ditetapkan menjadi 1.06.

Menghadkan data pada tanda aras kesamaan bagi setiap indikator akan memberikan markah yang sama kepada negara yang telah mencapai keseimbangan antara wanita dan lelaki dan nilai 1 di mana wanita melebihi lelaki.

Jenis skala yang dipilih menentukan sama ada indeks memberi manfaat kepada pemerksaan wanita atau kesaksamaan jantina. Untuk mendapatkan kesaksamaan gender, dua skala telah dipertimbangkan. Skala pertama adalah skala positif negatif yang menunjukkan saiz dan arah jurang gender. Skala ini menilai sama ada kelebihan lelaki terhadap wanita atau kelebihan wanita terhadap lelaki, dan memberikan mata tertinggi kepada kesaksamaan mutlak.

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

iii. Mengira skor sub-indeks

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

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

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

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

iv. Mengira skor akhir

Bagi semua sub–indeks, nilai berkemungkinan paling tinggi adalah skor 1 (sepadan/ pariti) dan nilai berkemungkinan paling rendah adalah skor 0 (ketidaksepadanan), oleh yang demikian, tanda aras skor antara ketidaksaksamaan dan kesaksamaan perlu digabungkan. Nilai purata tanpa pemberat bagi setiap indikator digunakan untuk mengira keseluruhan skor Indeks Jurang Gender Antarabangsa.

Sama seperti skor sub–indeks, nilai akhir ini berkisar antara 1 (sepadan/ pariti) dan 0 (ketidaksepadanan), dengan itu membolehkan perbandingan relatif dengan kesamaan piawai yang ideal di samping kedudukan relatif negara. Penanda aras sepadan/ pariti dan ketidaksepadanan tetap sama merentasi masa, membolehkan pembaca mengesan kemajuan negara masing-masing berhubung dengan kesaksamaan yang ideal. Selain itu, pilihan untuk menafsirkan skor indeks akhir sebagai nilai peratusan boleh mendedahkan bagaimana sebuah negara telah mengurangkan jurang jantainya akan membantu menjadikan indeks lebih menarik kepada pembaca.

Jadual A: Pengiraan pemberat antara setiap sub-indeks (berdasarkan kepada *Global Gender Gap Report 2006*)

Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh	0.160	0.063	0.199
Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam perkara setara*	0.103	0.097	0.310
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh	0.144	0.069	0.221
Penggubal undang-undang, Pegawai Kanan & Pengurus	0.214	0.047	0.149
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal	0.262	0.038	0.121
JUMLAH			1
Pencapaian Pendidikan	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Kadar literasi	0.145	0.069	0.191
Enrolmen peringkat rendah	0.060	0.167	0.450
Enrolmen peringkat menengah	0.120	0.083	0.230
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar	0.228	0.044	0.121
JUMLAH			1
Kesihatan dan Kehidupan	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir	0.010	0.998	0.693
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	0.023	0.441	0.307
JUMLAH			1
Penguasaan Politik	Sisihan piawai (SD)	SD per 1% perubahan	Pemberat
Wanita di Parlimen	0.166	0.060	0.310
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.208	0.048	0.247
Wanita sebagai ketua negara	0.116	0.086	0.443
JUMLAH			1

2. INDIKATOR YANG MEMBENTUK INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI)

2.1 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu penduduk. 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.

Sumber: Laporan Surveri Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia

2.2 Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara, 1–7 (terbaik)

Maklum balas kepada soalan *World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey*, "Di negara anda, untuk kerja yang sama, sejauh manakah gaji untuk wanita sama dengan lelaki?" (1 = tidak sama sekali, jauh di bawah lelaki; 7 = sepenuhnya, sama dengan lelaki).

Sumber: *World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)*

2.3 Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh

Anggaran pendapatan diperolehi oleh wanita adalah proksi bagi berapa banyak kuasa wanita ke atas sumber ekonomi negara. Indikator ini dikira menggunakan penduduk bekerja; nisbah gaji dan upah perempuan kepada lelaki; pendapatan negara kasar dan keluaran dalam negara kasar; dan penduduk perempuan dan lelaki.

Bermula tahun ini, metodologi bagi indikator ini dikemaskini seperti berikut:

Metodologi sebelum ini adalah menggunakan nisbah gaji wanita kepada lelaki manakala metodologi terkini adalah mengikut manual World Economic Forum berdasarkan United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report Office for computing the Gender Development Index (UNDP, 2021-2022, muka surat 6-7).

Sumber:

- i. Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, Malaysia
- ii. Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia
- iii. Laporan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), Malaysia

2.4. Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus (%)

Nisbah perempuan kepada lelaki dalam jawatan kanan. Indikator ini berdasarkan Kumpulan Utama 1 Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) iaitu menggubal, menganalisis, merumus, mengarah dan memberi nasihat tentang dasar kerajaan, atau menjalankan tugas yang seumpamanya bagi pihak pertubuhan berkepentingan khas; atau merancang, mengatur, memimpin, mengawal dan menyelaras dasar dan aktiviti perusahaan, organisasi, jabatan atau seksyen dalamannya.

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, DOSM

2.5 Profesional dan pekerja teknikal (%)

Nisbah perempuan kepada lelaki dalam jawatan profesional dan teknikal. Indikator ini berdasarkan hasil tambah Kumpulan Utama 2 dan 3 MASCO seperti berikut:

Kumpulan Utama 2 (Profesional):

Menjalankan analisis dan penyelidikan, dan membangunkan konsep, teori dan kaedah operasi. Meningkatkan ilmu pengetahuan sedia ada, mengaplikasikan konsep dan teori saintifik atau artistik, mengajar tentang perkara tersebut dengan cara bersistematik, atau terlibat dalam apa-apa gabungan tiga aktiviti di atas.

Kumpulan Utama 3 (Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu):

Melakukan tugas teknikal dan tugas yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan dan pengaplikasian konsep sains atau seni dan kaedah operasi, dan peraturan kerajaan atau perniagaan

Sumber: Laporan Surveri Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, DOSM

2.6 Kadar literasi (%)

Kadar literasi merujuk kepada penduduk yang mempunyai pendidikan formal (lelaki dan perempuan berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun). Kadar literasi diproksikan daripada variabel persekolahan yang sedang bersekolah dan telah tamat persekolahan daripada Surveri Tanaga Buruh.

Sumber: Laporan Surveri Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, DOSM

2.7 Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)

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

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

2.8 Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)

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

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

2.9 Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen pelajar peringkat tertiar diungkap sebagai peratus kepada penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat tertiar (18–22 tahun).

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia

2.10 Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir

Nisbah jantina ketika lahir merujuk kepada kelahiran bayi perempuan kepada bayi lelaki.

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia

2.11 Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)

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

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia

2.12 Wanita di Parlimen

Merujuk kepada perwakilan wanita dalam Dewan Rakyat. Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN) ditambah dan dimasukkan dalam indikator ini bagi pengiraan MGGI mengikut negeri.

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

2.13 Wanita dalam Jawatan Menteri

Merujuk kepada perwakilan wanita dalam portfolio menteri. Ahli Majlis Mesyuarat Negeri (MMKN) diambil kira bagi pengiraan MGGI mengikut negeri.

Sumber: Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan Kerajaan Negeri

2.14 Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)

Bilangan tahun dalam tempoh lima puluh tahun yang lalu di mana seorang wanita telah memegang jawatan perdana menteri.

Sumber: Pengiraan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

3.1 Kemiskinan

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

3.2 Ketua isi rumah

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

3.3 Isi rumah

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

3.4 Tenaga Buruh

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

3.5 Bekerja

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

Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

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

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

3.6 Menganggur

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

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

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- a) Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- b) Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca;
- c) Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

3.7 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai **kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh**. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15–64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan.

3.8 Kadar pengangguran

Perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

3.9 Taraf pekerjaan

Merujuk kepada kedudukan atau taraf seseorang yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja. Penduduk yang bekerja dikelaskan mengikut taraf guna tenaga.

a) Majikan

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

b) Pekerja

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

c) Bekerja sendiri

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

d) Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

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

3.10 Pekerjaan

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

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

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

3.11 Industri

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

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

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

3.12 Gaji dan upah

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

3.13 Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

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

3.14 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

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

3.15 Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

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

3.16 **Taska**

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

3.17 **Taska berdaftar**

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

4. **PENDIDIKAN**

4.1 **Kadar literasi**

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

4.2 **Enrolmen**

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

4.3 **Enrolmen peringkat rendah**

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

4.4 **Enrolmen peringkat menengah**

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

4.5 **Enrolmen peringkat tertiar**

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

4.6 **Gender pariti indeks**

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

4.7 Bidang pengajian

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

4.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar pra-sekolah

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

4.9 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

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

4.10 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

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

4.11 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiar

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen pelajar peringkat tertiar diungkap sebagai peratus kepada populasi kumpulan umur rasmi peringkat tertiar (18–22 tahun).

4.12 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat rendah (Tahun 1), diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi tahun pertama peringkat rendah (6 tahun).

4.13 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1), diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi tahun pertama peringkat menengah (12 tahun).

4.14 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat tertiar

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat tertiar (Tahun pertama), diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada populasi penduduk kumpulan umur rasmi tahun pertama peringkat pengajian tertiar (18 tahun).

4.15 Kadar peralihan rendah ke menengah rendah

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1) tahun tersebut, diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun akhir peringkat rendah (Tahun 6) pada tahun sebelumnya.

4.16 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 4) tahun tersebut, diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun akhir peringkat menengah rendah (Tingkatan 3) pada tahun sebelumnya.

4.17 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat lepasan menengah tahun tersebut, diungkapkan sebagai peratus kepada bilangan murid dalam tahun akhir peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 5) pada tahun sebelumnya.

4.18 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

Merujuk kepada peratusan kohort murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat rendah yang dijangka kekal sehingga tahun akhir persekolahan peringkat rendah.

4.19 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

Merujuk kepada peratusan kohort murid dalam tahun pertama peringkat rendah yang dijangka kekal sehingga tahun akhir persekolahan peringkat rendah.

4.20 Prasekolah

Pendidikan prasekolah adalah satu program yang menyediakan pengalaman pembelajaran kanak-kanak berumur empat hingga enam tahun dalam jangka masa satu tahun atau lebih sebelum memasuki ke tahun satu.

4.21 Pencapaian pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

a) Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

b) Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

c) Menengah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), *General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level* atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

d) Tertiori

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

5. KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

5.1 Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

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

5.2 Kematian ibu bersalin

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

5.3 Liputan ibu mengandung

Merujuk kepada lawatan antenatal pertama ibu mengandung.

5.4 Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

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

5.5 Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

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

5.6 Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir

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

5.7 Akses kepada ubat antiretroviral

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

5.8 Sebab kematian disahkan

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

5.9 Obesiti (didapati daripada *website WHO*)

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

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

5.10 Prevalens merokok

- a) **Perokok semasa dalam kalangan pra-warga tua (50-59 tahun) dan warga tua (60 tahun dan lebih):** perokok sedang menggunakan sebarang produk tembakau (rokok buatan, rokok gulung tangan, kretek, cerut, shisha, bidis atau paip tembakau).
- b) **Pengguna produk tembakau semasa:** penggunaan mana-mana produk tembakau berikut dalam tempoh 30 hari yang lalu: rokok buatan, rokok gulung tangan tradisional, gulung sendiri dengan kertas rokok, cerutu/cerutu, paip tembakau (paip), shisha/hookah, rokok elektronik/vape, produk tembakau yang dipanaskan, tembakau atau tembakau kunyah.
- c) **Perokok tembakau semasa atau perokok semasa:** penggunaan mana-mana produk tembakau berikut dalam tempoh 30 hari yang lalu: rokok yang dikilang, rokok gulung tangan tradisional, rokok gulung sendiri dengan kertas rokok, cerutu/cerutu, paip tembakau (merokok paip), atau shisha/hookah.

- d) **Penghisap rokok semasa:** penggunaan mana-mana produk tembakau berikut dalam tempoh 30 hari yang lalu: rokok keluaran, rokok gulung tangan tradisional, rokok gulung sendiri dengan kertas rokok atau cerutu/cerutu.
- e) **Pengguna e-cig/vape semasa:** penggunaan e-cig/vape dalam tempoh 30 hari yang lalu.

5.11 Perancang Keluarga

Sebarang kaedah yang diamalkan untuk mencegah kehamilan dengan tujuan:

- a) menjarakkan kehamilan;
- b) mengelakkan kehamilan tidak dirancang; dan
- c) mengelakkan kehamilan berisiko.

5.11 Penerima Baru

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

5.12 Alat Dalam Rahim (ADR)

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

6. KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

6.1 Dewan Negara

Merujuk kepada dua kategori seperti berikut yang terdiri daripada 70 orang ahli:

- a) 26 ahli yang dipilih oleh Dewan Undangan Negeri sebagai mewakili 13 negeri (setiap negeri diwakili oleh dua orang ahli); dan
- b) 44 ahli yang dilantik oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong atas nasihat Perdana Menteri, termasuk dua ahli dari W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan satu ahli masing-masing dari W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

6.2 Dewan Rakyat

Dewan Rakyat mempunyai seramai 222 ahli yang dipilih melalui pilihan raya dan setiap ahli mewakili satu kawasan pilihan raya. Setiap ahli Dewan Rakyat memegang jawatan selama lima tahun dan selepas itu pilihan raya yang baru akan diadakan.

6.3 Ahli Kabinet

Ahli Kabinet merupakan badan eksekutif yang dipegang oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Di bawah Perkara 43, Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Yang di-Pertuan Agong hendaklah melantik barisan Ahli Kabinet untuk menasihatkan baginda dalam hal ehwal menjalankan tugas-tugasnya.

7. HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN

7.1 Keganasan rumah tangga

Kelakuan ganas atau agresif di dalam rumah, biasanya melibatkan penyalahgunaan kekerasan pasangan atau pasangan.

Jenis-jenis keganasan rumah tangga adalah:

- a) Sengaja atau cuba meletakkan mangsa dalam ketakutan kecederaan fizikal;
- b) Menyebabkan kecederaan atau mencederakan mangsa secara fizikal;
- b) Memaksa atau mengancam melakukan perbuatan berbentuk seksual atau selainnya yang mana mangsa itu berhak untuk tidak melakukannya;
- d) Mengurung atau menahan mangsa tanpa kerelaan mangsa;
- e) Melakukan khianat atau memusnahkan merosakkan harta dengan niat untuk menyebabkan kesedihan atau kegusaran kepada mangsa; dan
- f) Melakukan penderaan secara psikologi dan emosi terhadap mangsa.

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

7.2 Rogol

Seorang lelaki dikatakan melakukan "rogol", kecuali dalam hal yang kemudian dikecualikan, melakukan hubungan seks dengan seorang wanita di bawah keadaan yang terkandung di bawah mana-mana keterangan berikut:

- a) Bertentangan dengan kemahuan perempuan itu;
- b) Tanpa kerelaan perempuan;
- c) Dengan kerelaan perempuan dengan meletakkan dia dalam ketakutan kematian atau mencederakan dirinya sendiri atau mana-mana orang lain, atau salah faham fakta atau mempunyai sebab untuk mempercayai bahawa persetujuan itu diberikan akibat daripada salah faham tersebut;
- d) Dengan kerelaan atas kepercayaan bahawa lelaki itu adalah suaminya;
- e) Tidak mengetahui/ memahami jenis dan akibat kerelaan yang diberikan;

- f) Dengan kerelaan, apabila diperolehi dengan menggunakan kedudukan berkuasanya terhadap perempuan itu atau kerana hubungan profesional atau hubungan amanah lain yang berhubungan dengannya; dan
- g) Dengan kerelaan perempuan itu atau tidak, apabila perempuan itu di bawah umur 16 tahun.

7.3 Sumbang Mahram

Perempuan yang perhubungan tidak dibenarkan dibawah undang-undang, hukum agama, adat atau kebiasaan untuk berkahwin.

7.4 Cabul

Menyerang atau menggunakan kekerasan jenayah ke atas seseorang dengan niat hendak mencabul kehormatan.

7.5 Kesalahan-kesalahan Luar Tabii

Persetubuhan luar tabii dengan haiwan atau melakukan persetubuhan yang bertentangan dengan aturan tabii tanpa atau dengan kerelaan atau menghasut kanak-kanak untuk melakukan perbuatan yang tidak sopan.

7.6 Gangguan Seksual

Perkataan atau isyarat yang dimaksud mengaibkan kehormatan seseorang.

7.7 Mengedar atau Menunjukkan Bahan Lucah

Menjual, menyewa, membahagi-bahagikan, menunjukkan secara awam atau membuat, mengeluarkan, atau ada dalam milikan apa-apa buku, risalah, objek, lukisan, gambaran atau dokumen lain yang lucah.

7.8 Homisid

Merujuk kepada pembunuhan seorang manusia oleh manusia lain. Pembunuhan adalah lebih luas skopnya daripada membunuh. Membunuh adalah satu bentuk pembunuhan jenayah; lain-lain bentuk pembunuhan mungkin bukan merupakan perbuatan jenayah. Kes pembunuhan ini dianggap sebagai wajar atau dimaafkan.

Sebagai contoh, individu boleh dalam tindakan yang perlu untuk pertahanan diri, membunuh seseorang yang mengancam mereka dengan kematian atau kecederaan serius.

7.9 Perkahwinan

Merujuk kepada perbuatan, upacara atau proses di mana hubungan yang sah dibina dari segi perundangan di antara pasangan suami dan isteri. Penyatuan yang sah yang telah ditetapkan oleh sivil, agama atau lain-lain upacara yang diiktiraf oleh undang-undang sesebuah negara (*United Nations*).

7.10 Kadar kelahiran remaja

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran bagi kumpulan umur 15 - 19 tahun dalam sesuatu tahun bagi setiap 1,000 wanita dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

8. MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA

8.1 Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki

Merujuk kepada bilangan perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki.

9. FORMULA

9.1 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15–64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

9.2 Kadar pengangguran

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan penganggur}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

9.3 Jumlah nisbah tanggungan

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

9.4 Nisbah tanggungan umur muda

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

9.5 Nisbah tanggungan umur tua

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

9.6 Kadar literasi

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

9.7 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah

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

9.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah

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

9.9 Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat tertiar

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen peringkat tertiar}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 18–22 tahun dalam tahun t}} \times 100$$

9.10 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat rendah

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

9.11 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

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

9.12 Kadar kemasukan kasar peringkat tertiar

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen pelajar tahun pertama peringkat tertiar}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 18 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

9.13 Kadar peralihan rendah ke menengah rendah

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

9.14 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

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

9.15 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

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

9.16 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

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

9.17 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

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

9.18 Kadar pariti gender

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

9.19 Kadar mortaliti kurang 5 tahun

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

9.20 Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin

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

9.21 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung (lawatan pertama)

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

9.22 Peratus liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi *Tetanus Toxoid*

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

9.23 Peratus kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih

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

9.24 Kadar kesuburan umur tertentu

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

9.25 Homisid

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

10. PEMBUNDARAN

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza disebabkan pembundaran.

11. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

e	Anggaran
p	Permulaan
r	Dikemaskini
n.a	Tidak berkenaan
n.s	Tidak signifikan
0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
..	Tidak diperoleh

A hand is pointing at a tablet screen. The screen displays a bar chart with a red line graph overlaid, showing data from January to February. Below this, there are two smaller bar charts labeled 'Subdivision 1' and 'Subdivision 2'. At the bottom, there is a 3D pie chart with segments labeled 'Value of all subdivisions', 'Red subdivision value', and 'Main company'. The text 'TECHNICAL NOTES' is overlaid in the center of the image.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company, and rapidly. It will allow to predict more precisely of development of the company aspects of positive dynamics of growth. As a result of investigation of period break-even sales level, increase income costs to transportation, strengthening personnel training.

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2022 covers eleven major domains, namely:

- i. *Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources;*
- ii. *Education;*
- iii. *Health and related services;*
- iv. *Public life and decision making;*
- v. *Human rights of women and girls;*
- vi. *Social protection (special focus: population ageing);*
- vii. *Disaster risk reduction;*
- viii. *Peace and security;*
- ix. *Refugees;*
- x. *Environment and climate change; and*
- xi. *International migration.*

1.1 Availability of data

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

1.2 Gender Gap Index

a) Definition of Gender Gap Index

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

b) Construction of The Index

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

i. Convert to ratios

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

ii. **Truncate Data at Equality Benchmark**

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

Truncating the data at the equality benchmarks for each indicators assigns the same score to a country that has reached parity between women and men and one where women have surpassed men.

The type of scale chosen determines whether the Index is rewarding women's empowerment or gender equality. To capture gender equality, two possible scales were considered. One was a negative-positive scale capturing the size and direction of the gender gap. This scale penalizes either men's advantage over women or women's advantage over men, and gives the highest points to absolute equality.

The second choice was a one-sided scale that measures how close women are to reaching parity with men, but does not reward or penalize countries for having a gender gap in the other direction. We find the one-sided scale more appropriate for our purposes, as it does not reward countries for having exceeded the parity benchmark.

iii. **Calculate Sub-index Scores**

The third step in the process involves calculating the weighted average of the indicators within each sub-index to create the sub-index scores. Averaging the different indicators would implicitly give more weight to the measure that exhibits the largest variability or standard deviation. Therefore the first step is to normalize the indicators by equalizing their standard deviations.

For example, within the educational attainment sub-index, standard deviations for each of the four indicators are calculated. Then determine what a 1 per cent point change of standard deviations by dividing 0.01 by the standard deviation for each indicator. These four values are then used as weights to calculate the weighted average of the four indicators.

This way of weighting indicators allows us to make sure that each indicator has the same relative impact on the sub-index. For example, an indicator with a small variability or standard deviation, such as primary enrolment rate, gets a larger weight within the educational attainment sub-index than an indicator with a larger variability, such as tertiary enrolment rate.

Therefore, a country with a large gender gap in primary education (an indicator where most countries have achieved near-parity between women and men) will be more heavily penalized. Similarly, in the case of the sex ratio indicator (within the Health and Survival sub-index), where most countries have a very high sex ratio and the spread of the data is small, the larger weight will penalize more heavily those countries that deviate from this value. Table 1 was obtained from the Global Gap Report (World Economic Forum) displays the values of the weights used.

iv. Calculation of final scores

For all sub-indexes, the highest possible score is 1 (parity) and the lowest possible score is 0 (imparity), thus binding the scores between inequality and equality benchmarks. An un-weighted average of each sub-index score is used to calculate the overall Global Gender Gap Index score.

Similar to sub-index scores, this final value ranges between 1 (parity) and 0 (imparity), thus allowing for comparisons relative to ideal standards of equality in addition to relative country rankings. The parity and imparity benchmarks remain fixed across time, allowing the reader to track individual country progress in relation to an ideal standard of equality. Furthermore, the option of roughly interpreting the final index scores as a percentage value that reveals how a country has reduced its gender gap should help make the index more intuitively appealing to readers.

Table A: Calculation of weight within each sub-index (based on the Global Gender Gap Report 2006)

Economic Participation and Opportunity	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: Female labour force participation over male value	0.160	0.063	0.199
Wage equality between women and men for similar work	0.103	0.097	0.310
Ratio: Female estimated earned income over male value	0.144	0.069	0.221
Ratio: Female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	0.214	0.047	0.149
Ratio: Female professional and technical over male	0.262	0.038	0.121
TOTAL			1
Educational Attainment	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: Female literacy rate over male value	0.145	0.069	0.191
Ratio: Female net primary enrolment rate over male value	0.060	0.167	0.450
Ratio: Female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.120	0.083	0.230
Ratio: Female gross tertiary enrolment rate over male value	0.228	0.044	0.121
TOTAL			1
Health and Survival	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-to-male ratio)	0.010	0.998	0.693
Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value	0.023	0.441	0.307
TOTAL			1
Political Empowerment	Standard deviation	SD per 1% point change	Weight
Ratio: Female with seats in parliament over male value	0.166	0.060	0.310
Ratio: Female net secondary enrolment rate over male value	0.208	0.048	0.247
Ratio: Female gross tertiary enrolment rate over male value	0.116	0.086	0.443
TOTAL			1

2. INDICATORS COMPOSING THE MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI)

2.1 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

2.2 Wage equality for similar work, 1–7 (best)

Response to the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey question, "In your country, for similar work, to what extent are wages for women equal to those of men?" (1 = not at all, significantly below those of men; 7 = fully, equal to those of men).

Sumber: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)

2.3 **Estimated earned income**

The estimated female earned income is a proxy for how much command women have over a country's economic resources. It is computed using female and male shares of the economically active population; the ratio of the female to male wages; gross national income and gross domestic product; and female and male shares of population.

Starting this year, the methodology for this indicator are revised as follows:

The previous methodology is using ratio of female to male wages while the latest methodology is adapted from the methodology developed by the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report Office for computing the Gender Development Index (UNDP, 2021-2022, pages 6-7).

Source:

- 1. Salaries & Wages Report, Malaysia*
- 2. Current Population Estimates, Malaysia*
- 3. Gross Domestic Product Report, Malaysia*

2.4 **Legislators, senior officials and managers, %**

Ratio of female to male employed in senior roles. It corresponds to Major Group 1 of the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) which plan, analyze, formulate, direct and advise on government policies, or carry out similar tasks on behalf of special interest organizations; or plan, organize, lead, control and coordinate the policies and activities of an enterprise, organization, department or internal section.

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

2.5 **Professional and technical workers, %**

Ratio of female to male employed in professional and technical roles. It corresponds to the sum of Major Group 2 and 3 of the MASCO which as follows:

Major Group 2 (Professionals):

Conducts analysis and research, and develops concepts, theories and methods of operation. Enhance existing knowledge, apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories, teach about the subject in a systematic way, or engage in any combination of the above three activities

Major Group 3 (Technicians and Associate Professionals):

Perform technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods, and government or business regulations

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

2.6 Literacy rate, %

Literacy rate is defined as the population who have formal education (female and male 15 to 64 years old). Literacy rate is proxy from the school attendance variable which is schooling and completed schooling from Labour Force Survey.

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

2.7 Enrolment in primary education, %

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

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

2.8 Enrolment in secondary education, %

Total enrolment in secondary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official secondary level age population (12–17 years old).

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

2.9 Enrolment in tertiary education, %

Total enrolment in tertiary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official tertiary level age population (18–22 years old).

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

2.10 Sex ratio at birth, %

Sex ratio at birth refers to ratio of female to male births

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia

2.11 Life expectancy, years

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

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia

2.12 Women in parliament, %

Refers to the women holding positions in House of representative. In computing MGGI by states, the State Legislative Assembly (SLA) added and included in this indicator.

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

2.13 Women in ministerial positions, %

Refers to the women holding positions in ministerial portfolios. State Executive Council (EXCO) was take into account in computing the MGGI by state.

Source: Prime Minister's Office and State Government

2.14 Years with female/male head of state (last 50)

The number of years in the past fifty-year period for which a woman has held a post equivalent to an elected head of state or head of government in the country. It takes into account prime ministers and/ or presidents. Royalties are not considered.

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia's calculations.

3. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

3.1 Poverty

The concept of poverty used takes into account food Poverty Line Income (PLI) and non-food PLI for each household. A household is considered poor if their income is below the PLI needed. This means that it lacks the resources to meet the basic needs of food and non-food for each of its members. A household is considered hard-core poor if its income is below the food PLI.

3.2 Head of household

Defined as any members whether male or female which is considered as head of household by other members.

3.3 Household

Defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other living essentials.

3.4 Labour force

All persons in the working age who are either employed or unemployed.

3.5 Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker.

They are also considered as employed if they:

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

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

3.6 Unemployed

The unemployed are those who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that is the actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- a) Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;*
- b) Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition;*
- c) Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.*

3.7 Labour force participation rate

The economy activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristic of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate. Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage.

3.8 Unemployment rate

The proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

3.9 Status in employment

Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked. Employed persons are classified according to the following employment status.

a) Employer

A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him.

b) Employee

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.

c) Own account worker

A person who operates his own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers in the conduct of his farm, trade or business.

d) Unpaid family worker

A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family.

3.10 Occupation

Occupation is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).

For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the longest number of hours during the reference week is treated as his principal occupation. If the number of hours worked for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation.

In cases where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was working for the longest period of time is considered as the principal occupation.

3.11 Industry

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4.

Industry classification refers to that of the principal occupation. Labour Force Survey (LFS) does not classify the subsistence goods-and services producing activities of households as persons who are economically active.

Therefore, the classification of industry by MSIC 2008 Version 1.0 for Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services producing activities of households for own use only accounted for Activities of households as employers.

3.12 Salaries and wages

Statistics on salaries and wages presented in this report refer to wage rate consisting of basic wages, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances in cash or in kind and overtime payment. However, it excludes bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and social security payments made by employers.

3.13 Total dependency ratio

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

3.14 Young age dependency ratio

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

3.15 Old age dependency ratio

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

3.16 Child Care Centre

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

3.17 Registered Child Care Centre

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

4. EDUCATION

4.1 Literacy rate

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

4.2 Enrolment

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

4.3 Enrolment at primary level

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

4.4 Enrolment at secondary level

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

4.5 Enrolment at tertiary level

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

4.6 Gender parity index

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

4.7 Field of study

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

4.8 Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level

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

4.9 Gross enrolment rate at primary level

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

4.10 Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

Total enrolment in secondary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official secondary level age population (12–17 years old).

4.11 Gross enrolment rate at tertiary level

Total enrolment in tertiary level expressed as a percentage to the eligible official tertiary level age population (18–22 years old).

4.12 Gross intake rate at primary level

Total number of new entrants in the first grade (Year 1) of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school entrance age (6 years).

4.13 Gross intake rate at secondary level

Total number of new entrants in the first grade (Form 1) of secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official secondary school entrance age (12 years).

4.14 Gross intake rate at tertiary level

Total number of new entrants in the first grade (First year) of tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official tertiary education (18 years).

4.15 Transition rate primary to lower secondary

Number of students attending the first grade of lower secondary school (Form 1), as a percentage of those attending the final grade of primary school (Year 6).

4.16 Transition rate lower secondary to upper secondary

Number of students attending the first grade of upper secondary school (Form 4) as a percentage of those attending the final grade of lower secondary (Form 3).

4.17 Transition rate upper secondary to post secondary

Number of students attending the first grade of post secondary school as a percentage of those attending the final grade of upper secondary (Form 5).

4.18 Completion rate primary level

Percentage of a cohort of students in the first grade of primary level of education who are expected to reach the last grade of primary level.

4.19 Completion rate secondary level

Percentage of a cohort of students in the first grade of secondary level of education who are expected to reach the last grade of secondary level.

4.20 Pre-school

Pre-school education is a programme that exposes children aged four to six years to the learning experience within a or more before entering year one.

4.21 Educational attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorized as follows:

a) No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

b) Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

c) Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programs in specific trades and technical skills institutions whereby the training period is at least six months.

d) Tertiary

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

5. HEALTH AND RELATE SERVICES

5.1 Under-5 mortality

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

5.2 Maternal deaths

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

5.3 Antenatal care coverage

Refers to first visit of antenatal care coverage.

5.4 Coverage of antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid

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

5.5 Deliveries attended by personnel skilled

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

5.6 Life expectancy at birth

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

5.7 Access to antiretroviral drugs

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

5.8 Medically certified cause of death

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

5.9 Obesity (definition from WHO)

Body mass index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of his height in meters (kg/m^2). The WHO definition is:

- a) a BMI greater than or equal to 25 is overweight
- b) a BMI greater than or equal to 30 is obesity

5.10 Smoking prevalence

- a) **Current smokers among pre-elderly (50-59 years old) and elderly (60 years and over):** currently using any smoked tobacco product (manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, kretek, cigars, shisha, bidis or tobacco pipes).
- b) **Current any tobacco product user:** the use of any of the following tobacco products during the last 30 days: manufactured cigarette, traditional hand-rolled cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes with cigarette papers, cigar/cigarillos, tobacco pipes (pipe smoking), shisha/hookah, electronic cigarette/vape, heated tobacco product, snuff, or chewed tobacco.
- c) **Current tobacco smoker or current smoker:** the use of any of the following tobacco products during the last 30 days: manufactured cigarettes, traditional hand-rolled cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes with cigarette papers, cigar/cigarillos, tobacco pipes (pipe smoking), or shisha/hookah.
- d) **Current cigarette smoker:** the use of any of the following tobacco products during the last 30 days: manufactured cigarettes, traditional hand-rolled cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes with cigarette papers or cigar/cigarillos.
- e) **Current e-cig/vape user:** the use of e-cig/vape during the last 30 days.

5.11 Family Planning

Any methods practiced to prevent pregnancy with the purpose of:

- a) spread the pregnancy;
- b) prevent unplanned pregnancies; and
- c) avoiding risky pregnancies.

5.12 New family planning

The new family planning is a husband and wife registered for the first time with one of the agencies participating in the National Family Planning Program (LPPKN, KKM, PPPKRM and the Army) to practice effective contraceptive methods such as Pills, Condoms, Injections, Sterilization or Implants.

5.13 Intra Uterine Device (IUD)

A small tool is made of plastic material that has threads inserted into the womb through the vagina. The latest IUD contains copper or hormone.

6. PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

6.1 Senate

Refers to two categories consists of 70 members:

- a) 26 members elected by the State Legislative Assembly to represent 13 states (each state represented by two members); and
- b) 44 members appointed by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, including two members from the W.P. Kuala Lumpur and one member each from the W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

6.2 House of Representatives

The House of Representatives consists of 222 members elected by people through a general election, where each member represents a constituency. Members of the House of Representatives hold a position for period of five years and after that new election will be held.

6.3 Cabinet Members

The Cabinet Members is the executive body practising powers held by Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Under the Article 43, the Federal Constitution Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall appoint the cabinet members to advise him in the affairs of his work.

7. HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

7.1 Domestic Violence

Violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner.

Types of domestic violence are:

- a) Intentionally or attempting to place the victim in fear of physical injury;
- b) Causing or inflicting physical injury to the victim;
- c) Compelling the victim by force or threat to engage in any conduct or act, sexual or otherwise, from which the victim has a right to abstain;
- d) Confining or detaining the victim against the victim's will;
- e) Causing treacherous or destruction or damage to property with intent to cause or knowing that it is likely to cause distress or annoyance to the victim; and
- f) Causing psychological abuse which includes emotional injury to the victim.

7.2 Rape

A man is said to commit "rape" who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the following descriptions:

- a) against her will;*
- b) without her consent;*
- c) with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or hurt to herself or any other person, or obtained under a misconception of fact and the man knows or has reason to believe that the consent was given in consequence of such misconception;*
- d) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and her consent is given because she believes Penal Code 205 that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married or to whom she would consent;*
- e) with her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent;*
- f) with her consent, when the consent is obtained by using his position of authority over her or because of professional relationship or other relationship of trust in relation to her; and*
- g) with or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.*

7.3 Incest

A person is said to commit incest if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person whose relationship to him or her is such that he or she is not permitted, under the law, religion, custom or usage applicable to him or her, to marry that other person.

7.4 Outrage Modesty

Assault or use of criminal force to a person with intent to outrage modesty.

7.5 Unnatural Offences

Buggery with an animal or carnal intercourse against the order of nature with or without or sexual connection or inciting a child to an act of gross indecency.

7.6 Sexual Harassment

Word or gesture intended to insult the modesty of a person.

7.7 Distribute/ Display Pornographic Material

Sell, share, publish, make, or include any open, risk, objective, purchase, publications or other documents.

7.8 Homicide

The killing of one human being by another human being. Homicide is broader in scope than murder. Murder is a form of criminal homicide; other forms of homicide might not constitute criminal acts. These homicides are regarded as justified or excusable.

For example, individuals may, in a necessary act of Self-Defense, kill a person who threatens them with death or serious injury.

7.9 Marriage

The act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means recognized by the law of each country.

7.10 Adolescent birth rate

Refers to the number of births within age group 15–19 years during a given year, per 1,000 women in that age group.

8. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

8.1 Population ratio of female to male

Population ratio of female to male Non-citizen refer to number of female for each 100 male.

9. FORMULAE

9.1 Labour force participation rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15–64 years)}} \times 100$$

9.2 Unemployment rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

9.3 Total dependency ratio

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

9.4 Young age dependency ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 15 years in year } t}{\text{Number of persons aged 15–64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

9.5 Old age dependency ratio *Nisbah tanggungan umur tua*

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged 65 years and over in year } t}{\text{Number of persons aged 15–64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

9.6 Literacy rate

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

9.7 Gross enrolment rate at primary level

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

9.8 Gross enrolment rate at secondary level

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

9.9 Gross enrolment rate at tertiary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment at tertiary level}}{\text{Total population in the age group 18–22 years old in year } t} \times 100$$

9.10 Gross intake rate at primary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of primary level (Year 1)}}{\text{Population at the official primary school–entrance age (6 years old) in year } t} \times 100$$

9.11 Gross intake rate at secondary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of secondary level (Form 1)}}{\text{Population at the official secondary school–entrance age (12 years old) in year } t} \times 100$$

9.12 Gross intake rate at tertiary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of tertiary level}}{\text{Population at the official tertiary college-entrance age (18 years old) in year } t} \times 100$$

9.13 Transition rate primary to lower secondary

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of lower secondary school (Form 1)}}{\text{Number of enrolment in the final grade of primary school in the previous year (Year 6)}} \times 100$$

9.14 Transition rate lower secondary to upper secondary

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of upper secondary school (Form 4) in year } t}{\text{Number of enrolment in the final grade of lower secondary in the previous year (Form 3)}} \times 100$$

9.15 Transition rate upper secondary to post secondary

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the first grade of post secondary school in year } t}{\text{Number of enrolment in the final grade of upper secondary in the previous year (Form 5)}} \times 100$$

9.16 Completion rate primary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the last grade of primary (Year 6) in year } t}{\text{Number of enrolment in the same cohort in the first grade of primary education (Year 1) in year } t-5} \times 100$$

9.17 Completion rate secondary level

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolment in the last grade of secondary (Form 5) in year } t}{\text{Number of enrolment in the same cohort in the first grade of secondary education (Form 1) in year } t-4} \times 100$$

9.18 Gender parity index

$$= \frac{\text{Gross enrolment ratio for women}}{\text{Gross enrolment ratio for men}} \times 100$$

9.19 Under-5 mortality rate

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

9.20 Maternal mortality ratio

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

9.21 Percentage of antenatal care coverage (first visit)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of antenatal attendances (first visit)}}{\text{Estimated number of pregnant mothers}} \times 100$$

9.22 Percentage of coverage for antenatal mothers for Tetanus Toxoid

$$= \frac{\text{Number of antenatal mother given second Tetanus Toxoid}}{\text{Estimated number of pregnant mothers}} \times 100$$

9.23 Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel skills

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deliveries attended by trained personnel}}{\text{Total deliveries}} \times 100$$

9.24 Age-specific fertility rate

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

9.25 Homicid

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

10. ROUNDING

The added total may differ due to rounding.

11. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

<i>e</i>	Estimate
<i>p</i>	Preliminary
<i>r</i>	Revised
<i>n.a</i>	Not applicable
<i>n.s</i>	Not significant
<i>0.0</i>	Less than half the smallest unit shown For example, less than 0.05 per cent
<i>RM</i>	Ringgit Malaysia
<i>W.P.</i>	Wilayah Persekutuan
<i>-</i>	Nil/blank/no case
<i>..</i>	Not available



Indikator Gender terpilih menerusi Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Matlamat 1. Menamatkan semua jenis kemiskinan di seluruh dunia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Matlamat 5. Mencapai kesaksamaan jantina dan memperkasa semua golongan wanita

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

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

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



APPENDIX

The given analytical report allows current situation both in all company, at present. It will allow to predict more precisely development of the company and generation of positive dynamics of growth. As a result of investigation of period break-even sales level, increase income costs to transportation, strengthening personnel training.

Selected Gender Indicators across Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.2 *By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions*
- 1.2.1 *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age*

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

- 2.2 *By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons*
- 2.2.3 *Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)*

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 *By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births*
- 3.1.1 *Maternal mortality ratio*
- 3.1.2 *Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel*
- 3.3 *By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases*
- 3.3.1 *Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations*

3.7 *By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes*

3.7.1 *Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods*

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.2 *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education*

4.2.2 *Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex*

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

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

4.6 *By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy*

4.6.1 *Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex*

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.5 *Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life*

5.5.1 *Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments*

5.5.2 *Proportion of women in managerial positions*

5.b *Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women*

5.b.1 *Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex*

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.3 *Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services*

8.3.1 *Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex*

8.5 *By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value*

8.5.1 *Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities*

8.5.2 *Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities*

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