



## **KENYATAAN MEDIA PENEMUAN UTAMA BANCII PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA 2020: BANDAR DAN LUAR BANDAR**

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**Perbandaran Malaysia meningkat tiga kali ganda dalam tempoh lima dekad daripada 28.4 peratus pada 1970 kepada 75.1 peratus pada 2020**

**PUTRAJAYA, 23 DISEMBER 2022** – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan Penemuan Utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020: Bandar dan Luar Bandar. Penerbitan ini membentangkan statistik bandar dan luar bandar terdiri daripada penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah, etnik, jantina, umur, agama, status perkahwinan dan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian. Statistik terpilih turut diterbitkan di peringkat daerah pentadbiran dan wilayah pembangunan ekonomi. Penerangan lanjut mengenai penemuan dipaparkan dalam format spatial bagi menganalisis hubungan antara tempat dan ciri-ciri demografi.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata “Kadar perbandaran di Malaysia telah meningkat tiga kali ganda daripada 28.4 peratus pada 1970 kepada 75.1 peratus pada 2020. Kadar penduduk bandar yang tinggi ini dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan penduduk semula jadi, migrasi dan persempadanan semula”. Kadar perbandaran 50.7 peratus mula melepasi kadar luar bandar 49.3 peratus pada tahun 1991. Dalam tempoh lima dekad, penduduk bandar berkembang sebanyak 21.4 juta daripada 3.0 juta kepada 24.4 juta. Manakala penduduk luar bandar pula ialah 8.1 juta orang (1970: 7.5 juta) pada tahun 2020.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai kadar perbandaran, enam negeri telah melebihi 85 peratus pada 2020 berbanding hanya lima negeri pada 2010. Dari segi daerah pentadbiran, 31 telah melebihi sasaran pada 2020 daripada 22 daerah pentadbiran pada 2010. Sasaran

85 peratus merujuk kadar perbandaran negara yang ditetapkan di bawah Rancangan Fizikal Negara Keempat menjelang 2040.

Terdapat enam daerah pentadbiran (2010: 5) yang telah mencapai 100 peratus penduduk bandar, manakala 45 daerah pentadbiran (2010: 35) dengan 100 peratus penduduk luar bandar. W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan 100 peratus penduduk yang tinggal di kawasan bandar, diikuti Selangor (95.8%), Pulau Pinang (92.5%) dan Melaka (90.9%). Manakala Kelantan (44.1%), Pahang (52.8%) dan Perlis (53.8%) mempunyai kadar perbandaran yang paling rendah pada tahun 2020. Dari segi peningkatan kadar perbandaran, W.P. Labuan mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu meningkat daripada 81.9 peratus pada 2010 kepada 88.9 peratus pada 2020. Sementara itu, Sabah hanya mencatatkan peningkatan 1.5 peratus daripada 53.2 peratus pada 2010 kepada 54.7 peratus pada 2020. Selangor mempunyai penduduk bandar terbesar iaitu 6.7 juta (2010: 4.9 juta), diikuti Johor 3.1 juta (2010: 2.3 juta) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur 2.0 juta (2010: 1.6 juta), manakal Sabah mempunyai penduduk luar bandar tertinggi iaitu 1.5 juta.

Jumlah tempat tinggal pada 2020 direkodkan pada 9.6 juta dengan 7.4 juta (76.6%) di kawasan bandar dan 2.2 juta (23.3%) di luar bandar. Tempat tinggal di bandar menunjukkan Selangor mempunyai jumlah tertinggi (2.1 juta), diikuti Johor (992.2 ribu) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (634.6 ribu).

W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan 100 peratus isi rumah bandar. Peratusan isi rumah bandar yang telah melebihi paras 90 peratus ialah Selangor (95.9%), diikuti Pulau Pinang (93.2%), Melaka (90.8%) dan W.P. Labuan (90.3%). Saiz purata isi rumah persendirian di Malaysia menurun daripada 4.3 orang bagi setiap isi rumah pada tahun 2010 kepada 3.9 orang pada 2020. Di peringkat Malaysia, purata saiz isi rumah persendirian di kawasan luar bandar ialah 4.2 orang setiap isi rumah, iaitu lebih tinggi daripada 3.9 orang di bandar. Majoriti negeri menunjukkan purata saiz isi rumah luar bandar persendirian adalah lebih tinggi daripada bandar kecuali di Sarawak.

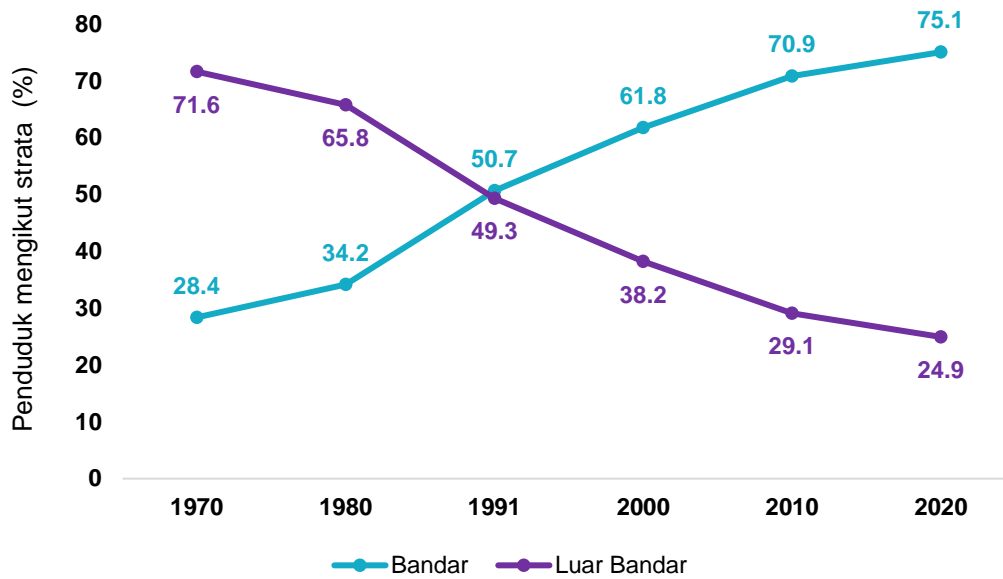
Malaysia masih belum mencapai negara menua pada tahun 2020 apabila penduduk semakin meningkat 65 dan lebih ialah 6.8 peratus, iaitu di bawah paras 7.0 peratus yang

ditetapkan oleh garis panduan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu. Namun begitu, penduduk luar bandar telah mencapai ambang penuaan pada kadar 7.3 peratus (2010: 6.2%). Penduduk bandar merekodkan 6.6 peratus (2010: 4.6%) daripada penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih. Jumlah nisbah tanggungan bagi bandar dan luar bandar menurun kepada 44.3 pada 2020 (2010: 48.5). Di peringkat bandar, jumlah nisbah tanggungan menurun kepada 43.0 (2010: 43.9), manakala luar bandar menurun pada kadar yang lebih cepat kepada 48.4 daripada 58.2 pada 2010.

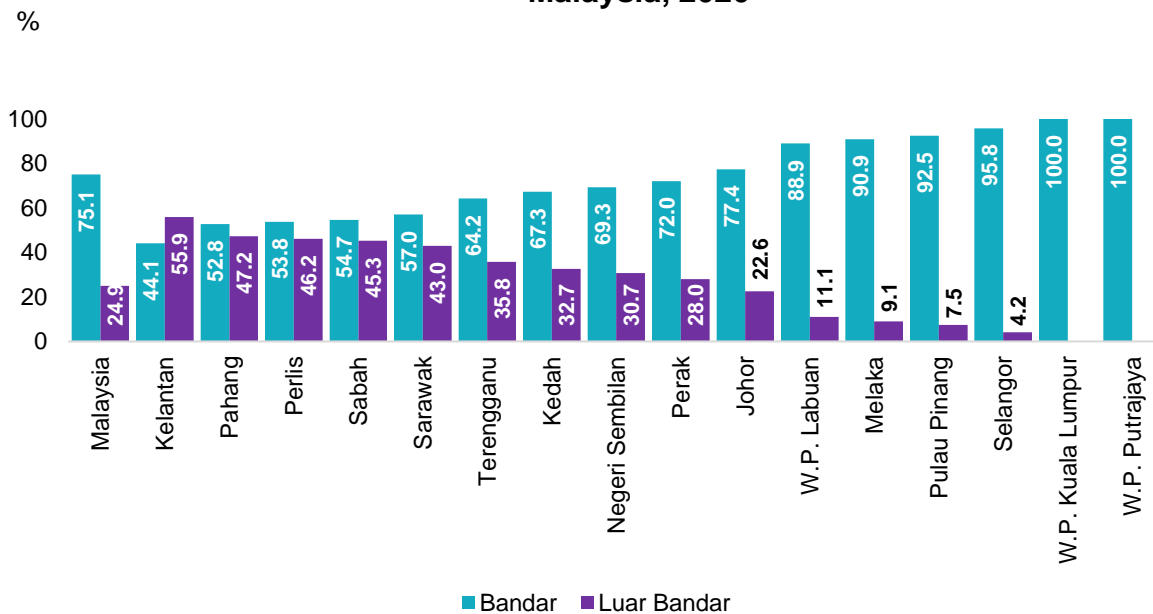
Penemuan Banci 2020 mengikut negeri menunjukkan paras perbandaran W.P. Kuala Lumpur (termasuk W.P. Putrajaya) pada 100 peratus adalah selari dengan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) per kapita yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM108,791. W.P. Labuan juga menunjukkan hubungan positif antara kadar perbandaran dan KDNK per kapita, masing-masing sebanyak 88.9 peratus dan RM80,393. Bagaimanapun, tahap perbandaran yang tinggi di negeri-negeri tertentu tidak selari dengan KDNK per kapita. Negeri Melaka mencatatkan kadar perbandaran 90.9 peratus tetapi KDNK per kapita berada di bawah RM50,000 iaitu RM42,861. Selangor juga mencatatkan KDNK per kapita yang lebih rendah (RM48,607) walaupun kadar perbandaran mencecah 95.8 peratus.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang terpilih untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) untuk maklumat lanjut. DOSM juga menerbitkan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan yang boleh diperolehi dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan [https://bit.ly/PocketStats\\_2022](https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022).

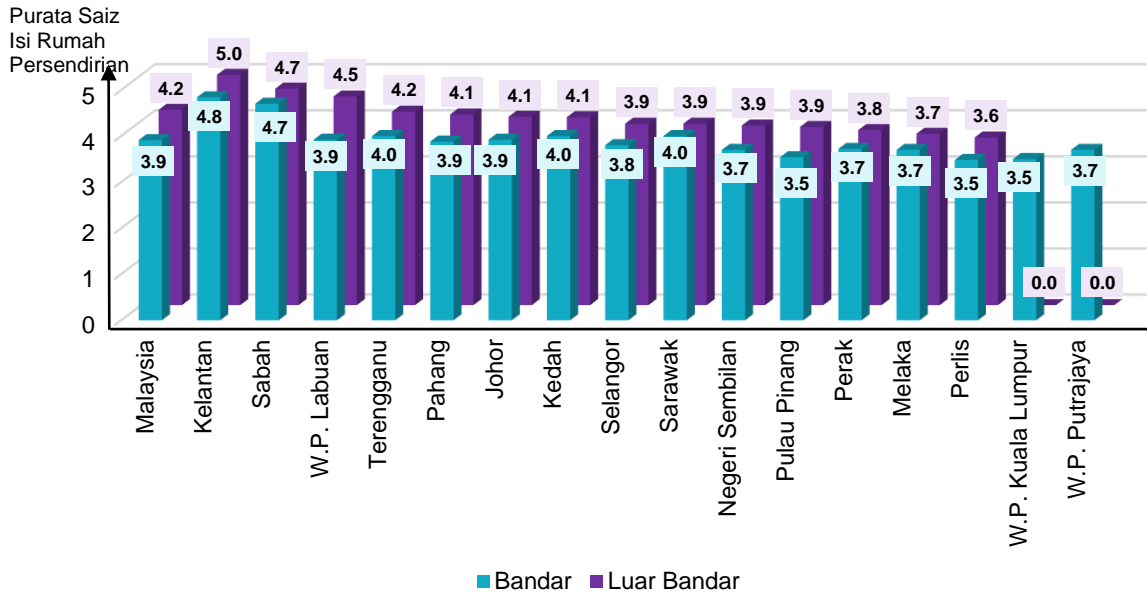
**Carta 1: Peratus penduduk mengikut bandar dan luar bandar pada tahun banci, Malaysia**



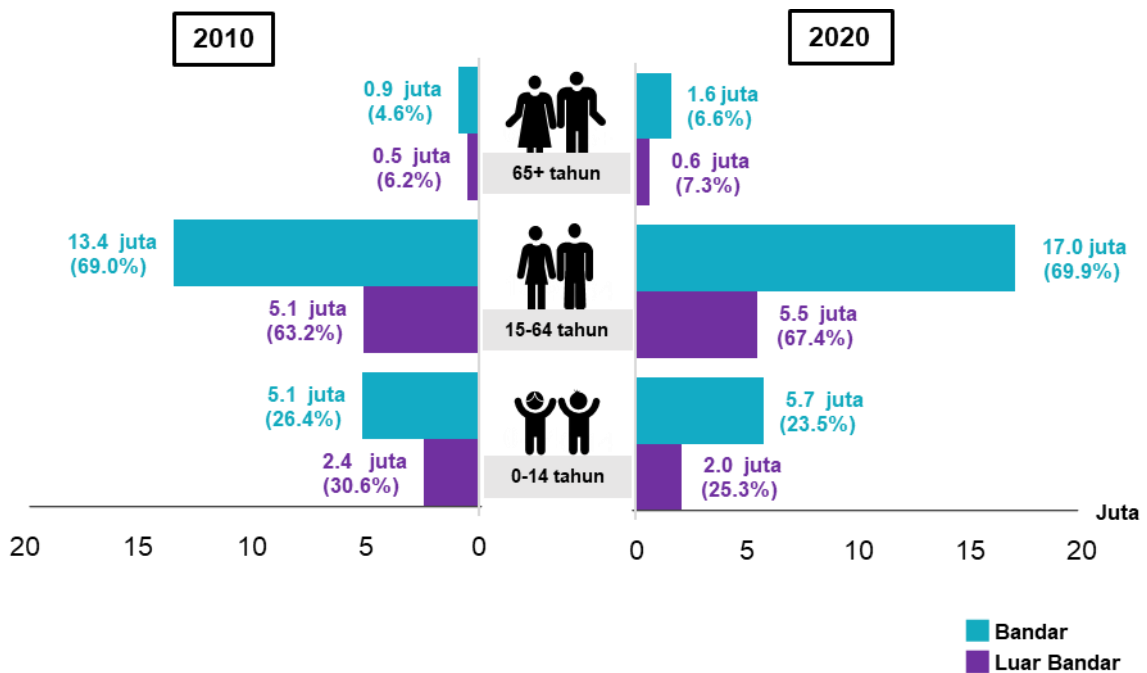
**Carta 2: Peratus penduduk bandar dan luar bandar mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020**



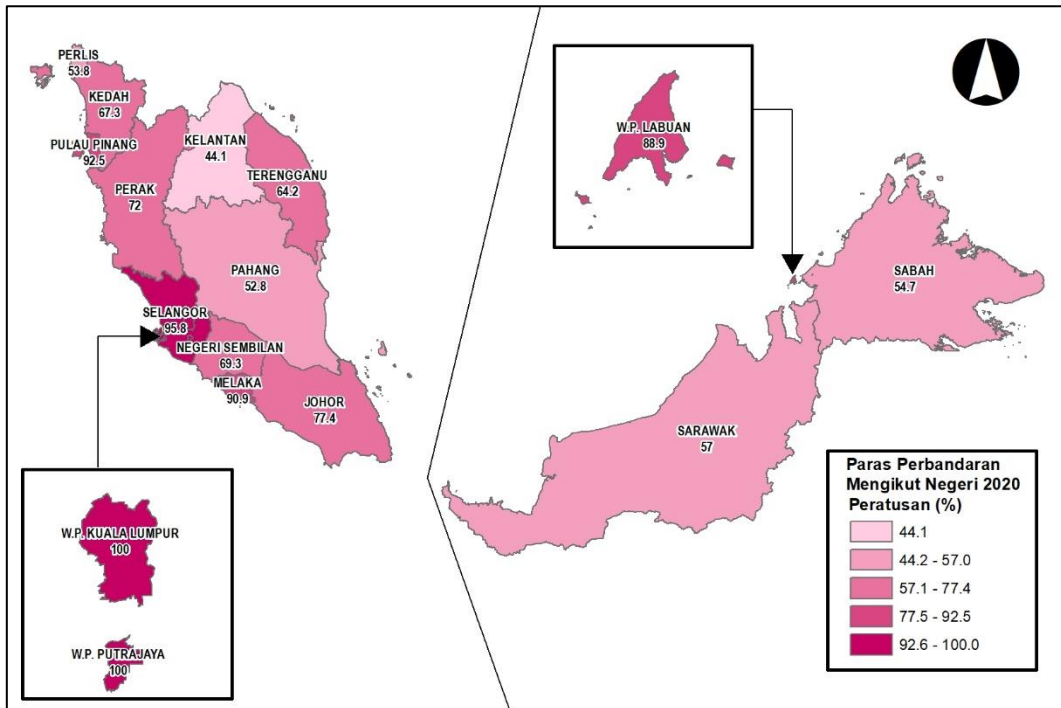
**Carta 3: Purata saiz isi rumah persendirian bandar dan luar bandar mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020**



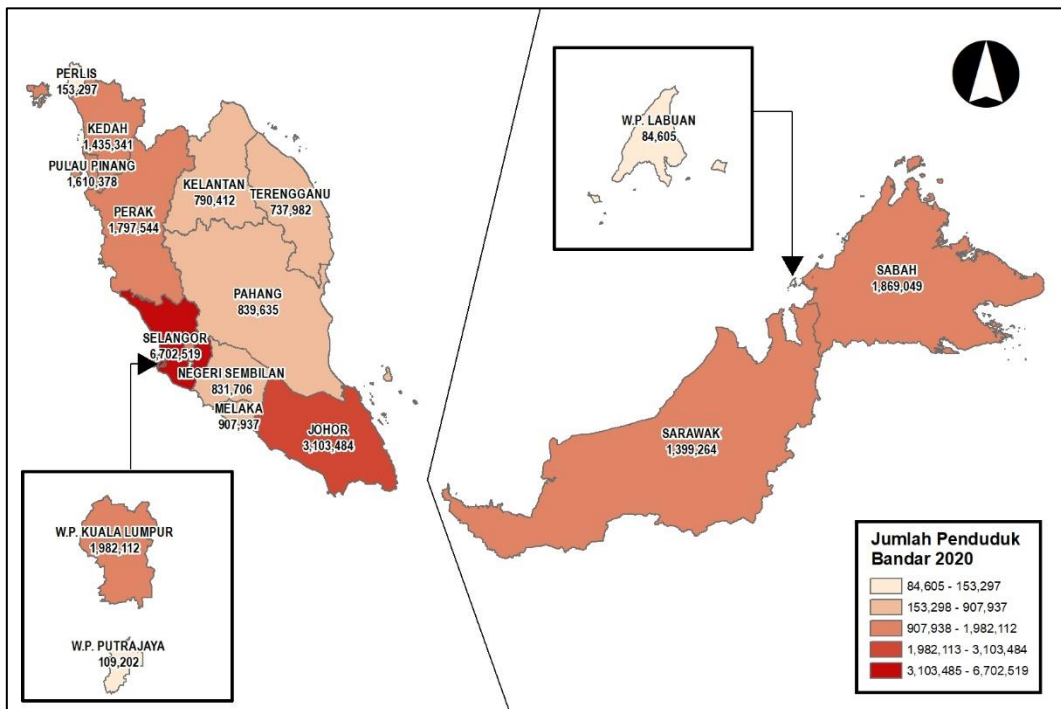
**Carta 4: Penduduk bandar dan luar bandar mengikut kumpulan umur utama, Malaysia, 2020**



### Paparan 1: Taburan Paras Perbandaran, Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020

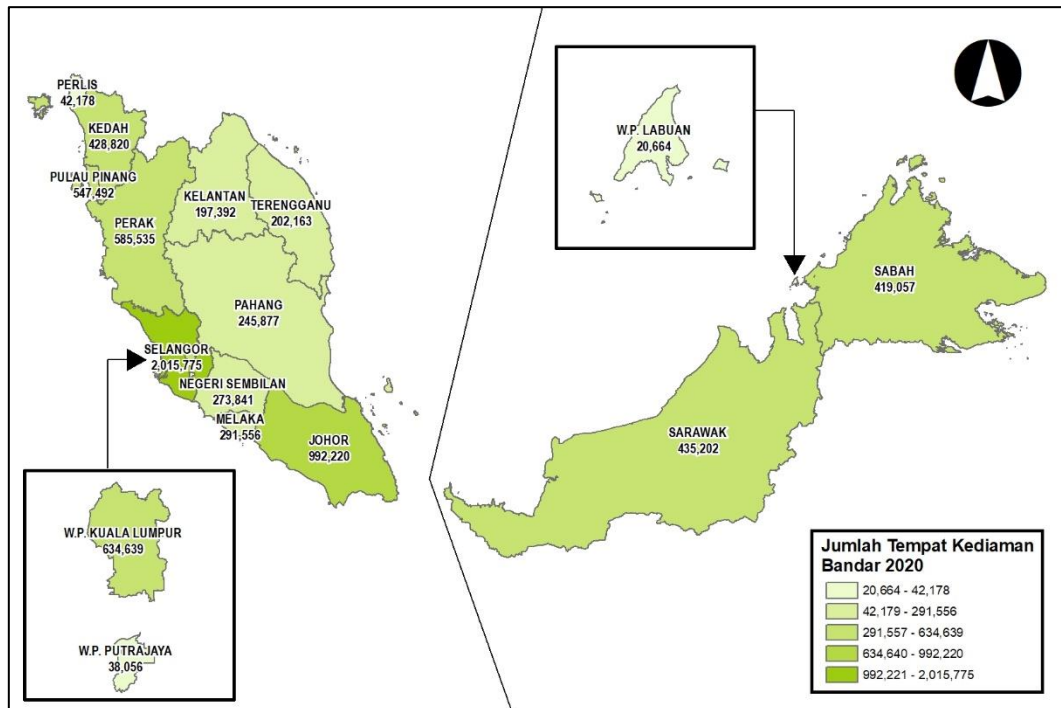


### Paparan 2: Taburan Penduduk Bandar Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020



Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan dan disebarikan mulai pada jam 1200, Jumaat, 23 Disember 2022

### Paparan 3: Taburan Tempat Kediaman Bandar Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020



Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA**

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

**23 DISEMBER 2022**



## **MEDIA STATEMENT**

### **KEY FINDINGS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA 2020: URBAN AND RURAL**

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#### ***Malaysia's urbanisation has tripled over five decades from 28.4 per cent in 1970 to 75.1 per cent in 2020***

**PUTRAJAYA, 23 DECEMBER 2022** – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) published the Key Findings of Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020: Urban and Rural. This publication presents statistics urban and rural comprises population, living quarters, households, ethnic, gender, age, religion, marital status and average private households size. Selected statistics are also published at administrative districts and economic development region levels. Further explanation on the findings are presented in spatial format to analyse relationship between places and demographic characteristics.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said “The urbanisation rate in Malaysia has tripled from 28.4 per cent in 1970 to 75.1 per cent in 2020. This significant urban population rate is influenced by natural population increase, migration and demarcation”. The urbanisation rate of 50.7 per cent began to surpass the rural rate 49.3 per cent in 1991. Over the five decades, the urban population expanded by 21.4 million from 3.0 million to 24.4 million. Meanwhile, the rural population was 8.1 million persons (1970: 7.5 million) in 2020.

Commenting further on the urbanisation rate, six states have reached above 85 per cent in 2020 as compared to only five states in 2010. In terms of administrative districts, 31 have exceeded the target in 2020 from 22 administrative districts in 2010. The target of 85 per cent refers to national urbanisation rate stipulated under the Fourth National Physical Plan by 2040.



There were six administrative districts (2010: 5) that have reached 100 per cent of urban population, while 45 administrative districts (2010: 35) with 100 per cent of rural population. W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya recorded 100 per cent of the population living in urban areas, followed by Selangor (95.8%), Pulau Pinang (92.5%) and Melaka (90.9%). Meanwhile, Kelantan (44.1%), Pahang (52.8%) and Perlis (53.8%) have the lowest rates of urbanisation in 2020. In terms of increase in urbanisation rate, W.P. Labuan had the highest increase that rose from 81.9 per cent in 2010 to 88.9 per cent in 2020. Meanwhile, Sabah recorded only 1.5 per cent increase from 53.2 per cent in 2010 to 54.7 per cent in 2020. Selangor has the largest urban population of 6.7 million (2010: 4.9 million), followed by Johor 3.1 million (2010: 2.3 million) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur 2.0 million (2010: 1.6 million), while Sabah has the highest rural population of 1.5 million.

The number of living quarters in 2020 was recorded at 9.6 million with 7.4 million (76.6%) in urban areas and 2.2 million (23.3%) in rural areas. Living quarters in urban showed that Selangor has the highest number (2.1 million), followed by Johor (992.2 thousand) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (634.6 thousand).

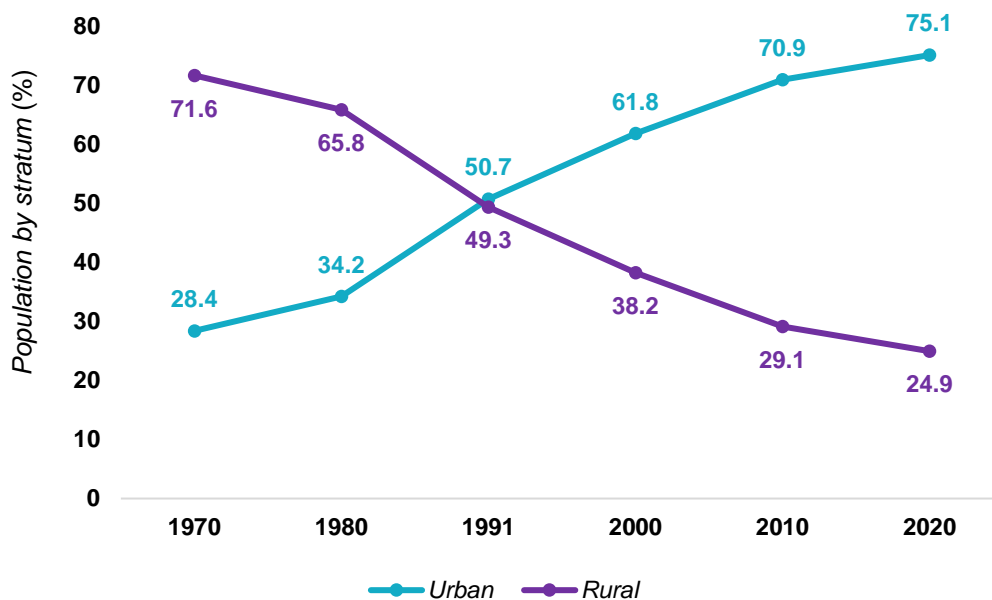
W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya recorded 100 per cent of urban households. The percentage of urban households that has exceeded the 90 per cent level was Selangor (95.9%), followed by Pulau Pinang (93.2%), Melaka (90.8%) and W.P. Labuan (90.3%). The average private households size in Malaysia decreased from 4.3 persons for each households in 2010 to 3.9 persons in 2020. At the Malaysia level, the average private households size in rural areas was 4.2 persons per household, which was higher than urban 3.9 persons. The majority of states showed that the average private rural households size was higher than urban except in Sarawak.

Malaysia has yet to reach an ageing nation in 2020 as the population aged 65 and over was 6.8 per cent, which was below the 7.0 per cent level set by the United Nations guidelines. Nonetheless, the rural population has reached the threshold of ageing at a rate of 7.3 per cent (2010: 6.2%). The urban population recorded 6.6 per cent (2010: 4.6%) of the population aged 65 and over. Total dependency ratio for both urban and rural decreased to 44.3 in 2020 (2010: 48.5). At the urban level, the total dependency ratio declined to 43.0 (2010: 43.9), while rural dropped at a faster rate to 48.4 from 58.2 in 2010.

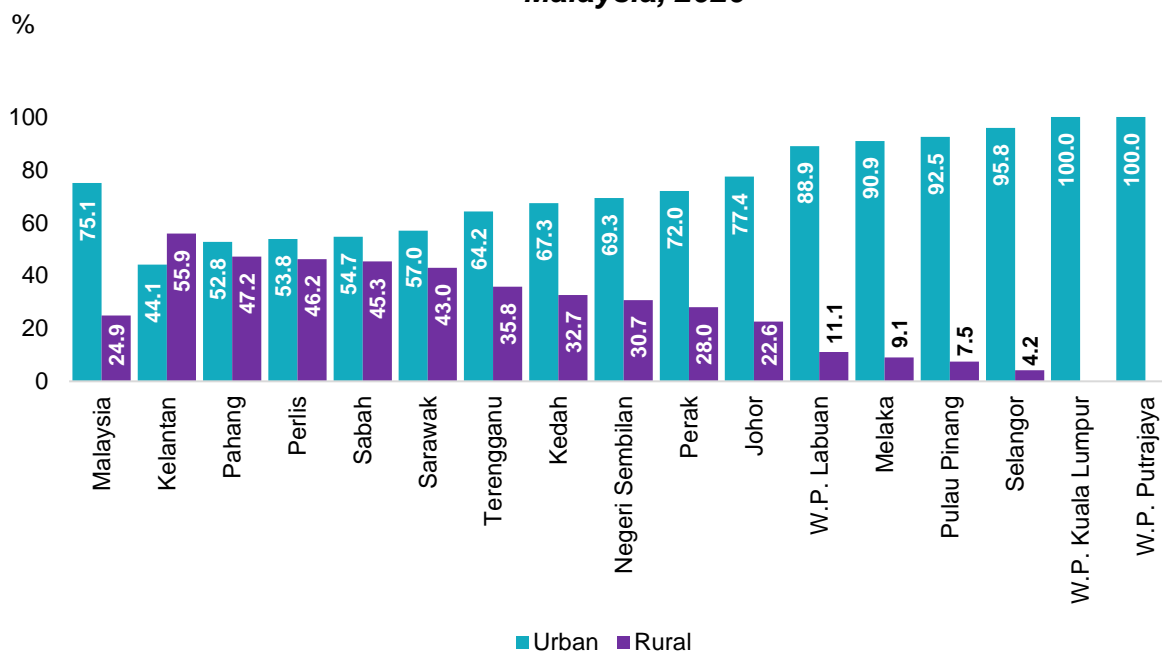
*Findings of the 2020 Census by state showed that the high urbanisation level of W.P. Kuala Lumpur (including W.P. Putrajaya) at 100 per cent was in line with a higher Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of RM108,791. W.P. Labuan also showed a positive relationship between the urbanisation rate and GDP per capita with 88.9 per cent and RM80,393 respectively. However, the high level of urbanisation in certain states was not in tandem with GDP per capita. The state of Melaka recorded 90.9 per cent urbanisation rate but the GDP per capita was below RM50,000 which was RM42,861. Selangor also recorded a lower GDP per capita (RM48,607) although the urbanisation rate has reached 95.8 per cent.*

*The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) for more information. DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics that can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link [https://bit.ly/PocketStats\\_2022](https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022).*

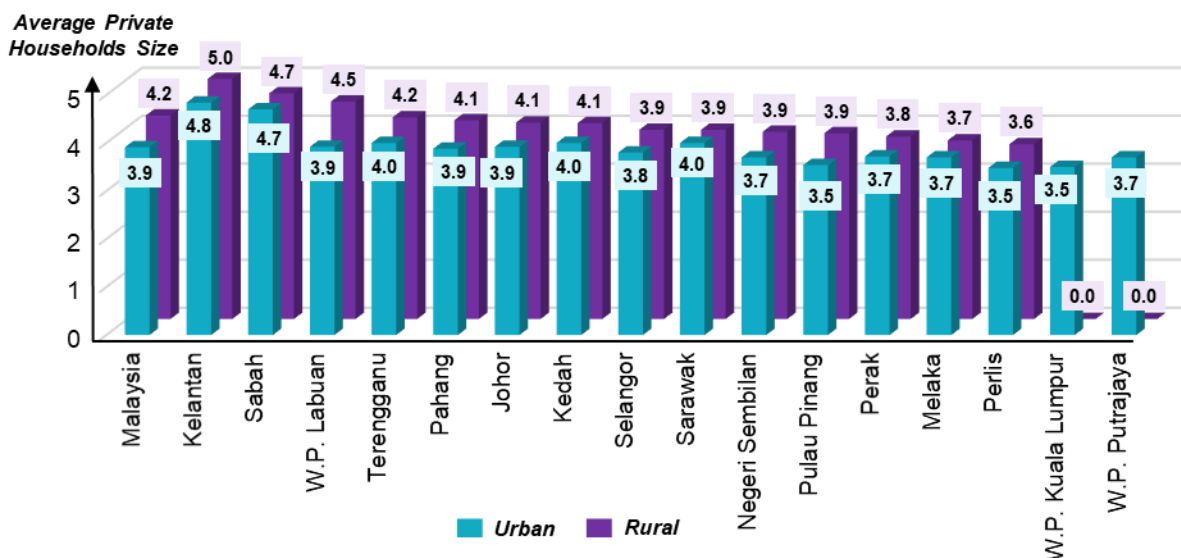
**Chart 1: Percentage of population by urban and rural areas in census year, Malaysia**



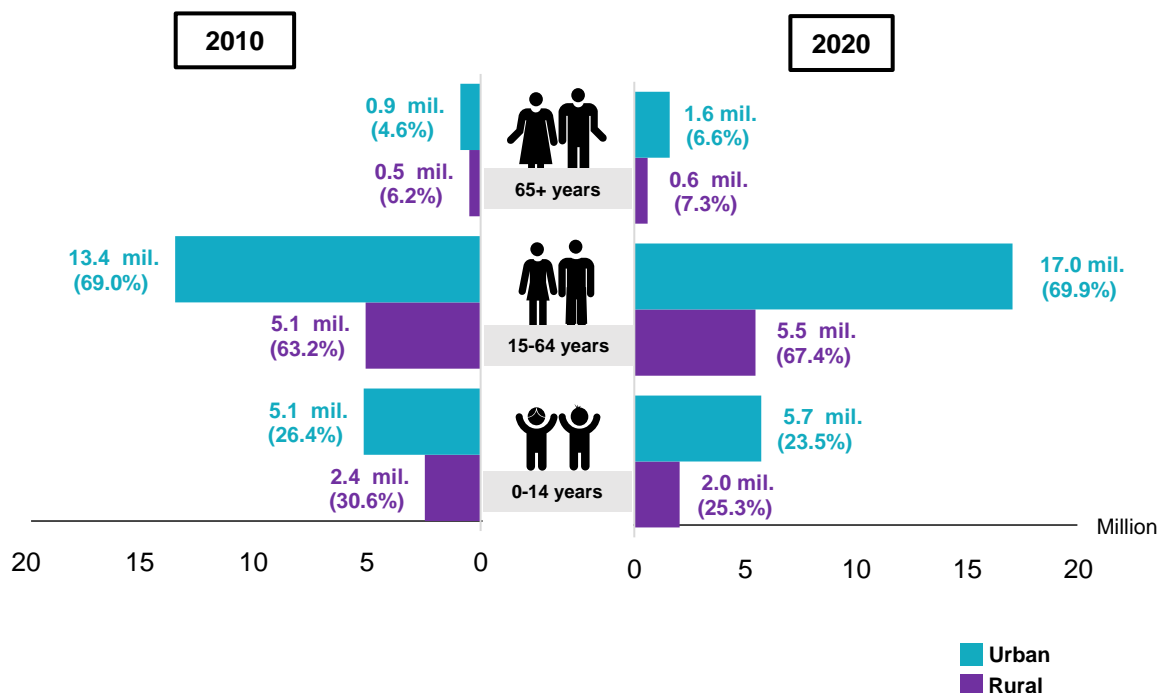
**Chart 2: Percentage of population by urban and rural areas by state, Malaysia, 2020**



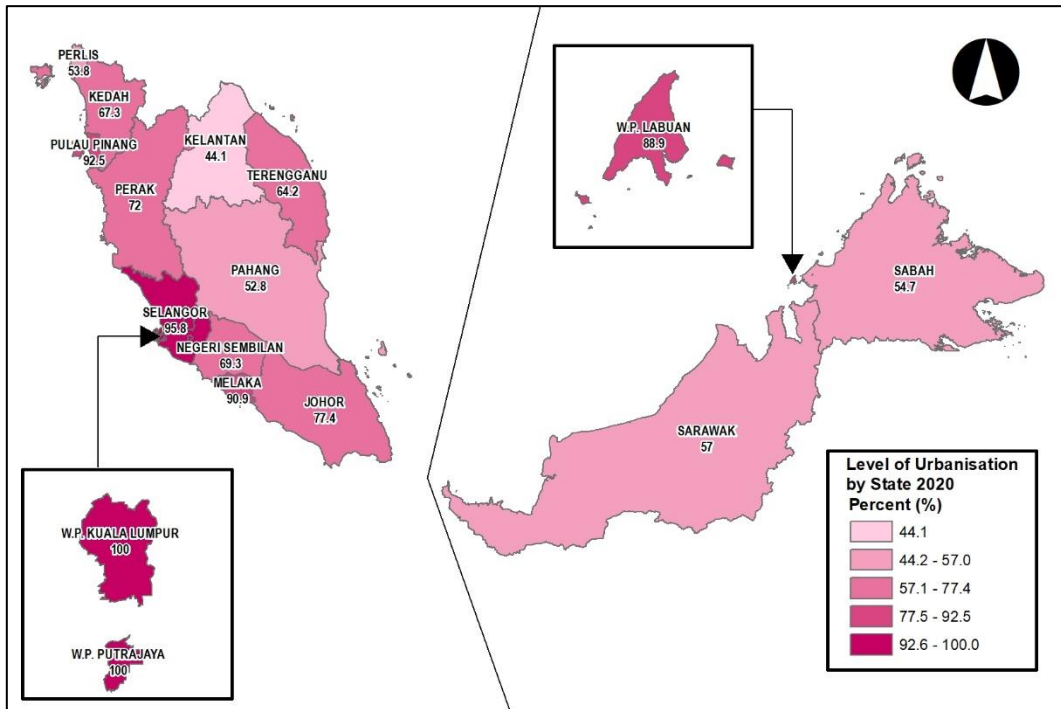
**Chart 3: Average private households size in urban and rural areas by state, Malaysia, 2020**



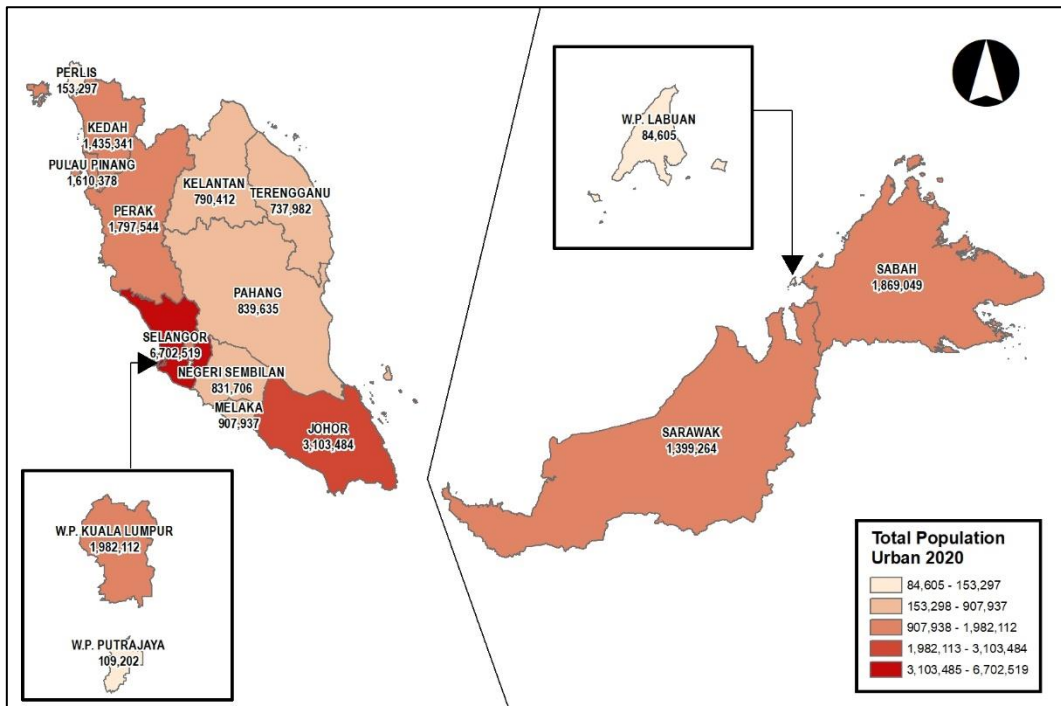
**Chart 4: Number of population in urban and rural areas by main age group, Malaysia, 2020**



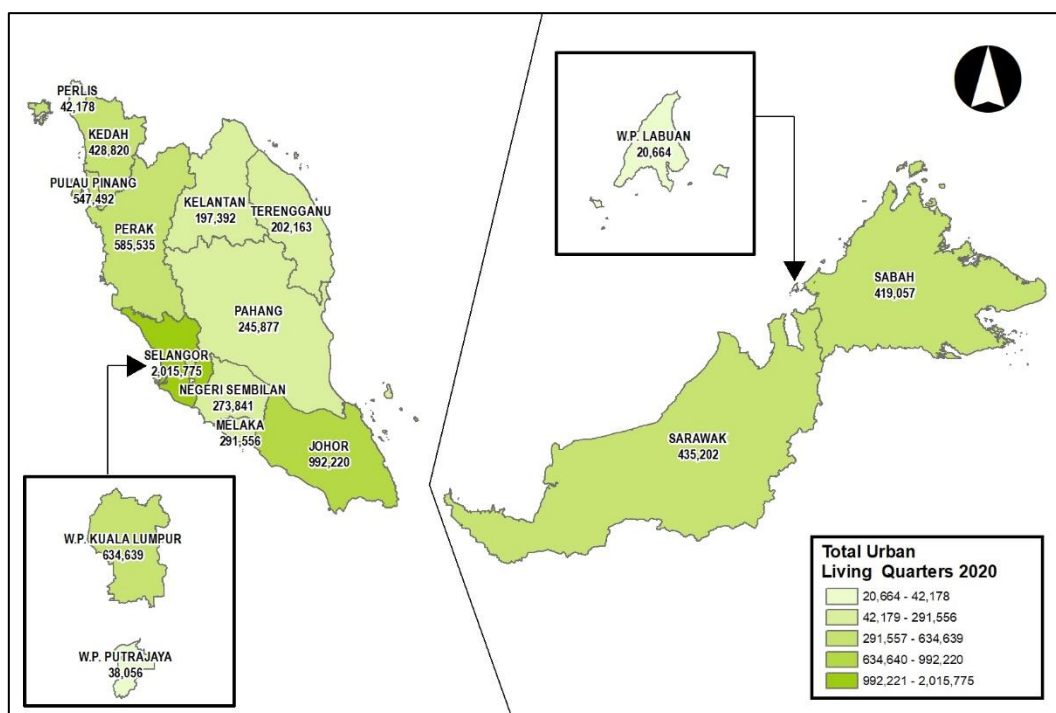
**Exhibit 1: Level of Urbanisation by State, Malaysia, 2020**



**Exhibit 2: Distribution of Urban Population by State, Malaysia, 2020**



**Exhibit 3: Distribution of Urban Living Quarters by State, Malaysia, 2020**



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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

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