



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

# STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH

*STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT  
IN SELECTED DOMAINS*



**MALAYSIA  
2024**

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA*





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**Pemakluman**

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**Announcement**

*The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.*

*The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on 20<sup>th</sup> October. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75<sup>th</sup> Diamond Jubilee in 2024.*

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# KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Pemerksaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 adalah penerbitan tahunan yang memaparkan statistik gender Malaysia untuk tahun 2021 hingga 2023. 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 serta 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 merupakan sumber rujukan yang berguna kepada semua pihak sama ada bagi tujuan penyelidikan, perancangan, penggubalan dan pelaksanaan dasar di Malaysia.

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

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak dan agensi yang telah menyumbang dalam penyediaan penerbitan ini. Segala 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 2024

# PREFACE

*The Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2024 is an annual publication which presents gender statistics in Malaysia for the year 2021 to 2023. 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 2024*

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# 1

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

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# **STATISTIK UTAMA PEMERKASAAN WANITA**

*KEY STATISTICS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT*

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA



JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA  
STATISTIK NADI KEHIDUPAN



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# STATISTIK PEMERKASAAN WANITA DALAM DOMAIN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA, 2024

## INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) 2023: 0.705

SUB-INDEKS:

**PELUANG DAN PENYERTAAN EKONOMI**

SKOR:

**0.698**

**Kadar Penyertaan  
Tenaga Buruh  
(KPTB)**



KPTB **wanita lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki

WANITA **56.2%**  
LELAKI **82.3%**

**Anggaran  
Pendapatan Diperoleh**



Bagi setiap RM100 gaji & upah diterima lelaki; **wanita menerima RM93.80**

WANITA **RM39,736**  
LELAKI **RM42,383**

**Penggubal  
Undang-Undang,  
Pegawai Kanan dan  
Pengurus**



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

WANITA **25.4%**  
LELAKI **74.6%**

**Profesional dan  
Pekerja Teknikal**



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

WANITA **40.2%**  
LELAKI **59.8%**

SUB-INDEKS:

**PENCAPAIAN PENDIDIKAN**

SKOR:

**1.071**

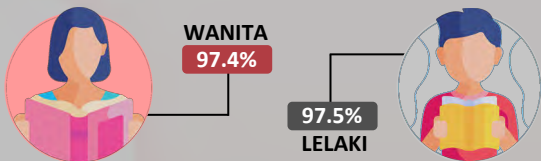
SUB-INDEKS:

**KESIHATAN DAN KEHIDUPAN**

SKOR:

**0.956**

**Kadar Literasi (15-64 tahun)**



Perbezaan kadar literasi lelaki dan wanita adalah **0.1 mata peratus**



**Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir**

PEREMPUAN **76.6 tahun**  
LELAKI **71.8 tahun**

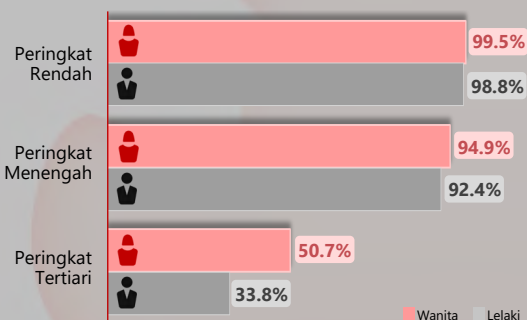
Perempuan dijangka boleh hidup **4.8 tahun lebih lama** berbanding lelaki

**Nisbah Jantina Ketika Lahir**  
**931 bayi perempuan**

dilahirkan bagi setiap **1,000 bayi lelaki**



**Kadar Enrolmen Kasar**



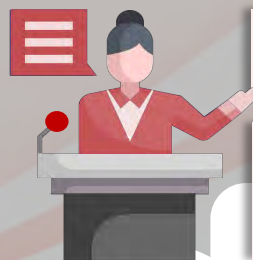
Kadar enrolmen kasar wanita dalam semua peringkat adalah **lebih tinggi** berbanding lelaki

SUB-INDEKS:

**PENGUASAAN POLITIK**

SKOR:

**0.096**



**Wanita di Parlimen**  
**13.5 peratus** ahli parlimen adalah wanita

**Wanita dalam Jawatan Menteri**  
**16.1 peratus** wanita dalam jawatan Menteri **lebih rendah** berbanding lelaki pada 2023

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

Sumber: Statistik Pemerksaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAH MALAYSIA

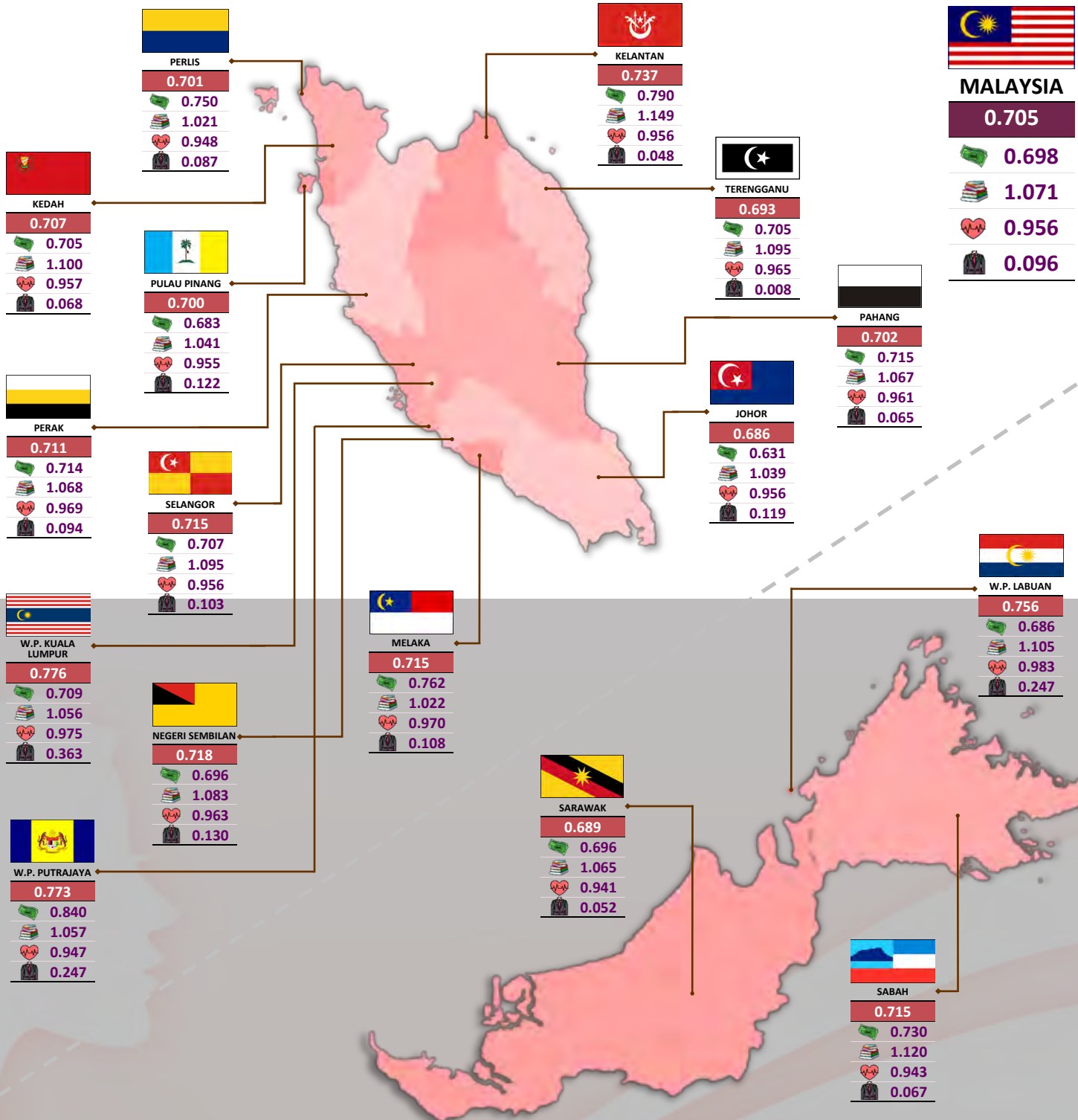
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# INDEKS JURANG GENDER MALAYSIA (MGGI) 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI



**Nota:**



Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi



Pencapaian pendidikan



Kesihatan dan kehidupan



Penguasaan politik

**Ringkasan:**

W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan





KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA



JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA  
STATISTIK NADI KEHIDUPAN



# WANITA SEPINTAS LALU 2023

**15.9 juta** daripada  
**33.4 juta** penduduk

## Penduduk Wanita Mengikut Kumpulan Umur

3.7 juta  
23.0%



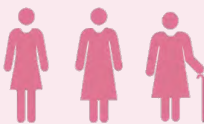
0-14 tahun

11.0 juta  
68.9%



15-64 tahun

1.3 juta  
8.1%



65+ tahun

## \*Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan

Purata:  
**RM3,311**

Jumlah:  
**RM3,441**



## Kelahiran Hidup



**219,780**

Bayi perempuan daripada  
**455,761** jumlah kelahiran hidup

## \*\*Nisbah Tanggungan Wanita

Nisbah tanggungan jumlah **45.1**



Nisbah tanggungan umur muda  
**33.4**



Nisbah tanggungan umur tua  
**11.7**

## Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

**1.7 anak**

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



## Kematian

**84,672** kematian wanita daripada

**196,965** jumlah kematian



## 5 sebab utama kematian

1	<b>Pneumonia</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
2	<b>Ischaemic heart diseases</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
3	<b>Cerebrovascular disease</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
4	<b>Malignant neoplasm of breast</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
5	<b>Diabetes mellitus</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

## Keganasan Terhadap Wanita



**46.3%** daripada **9,283**

kes keganasan terhadap wanita dilaporkan pada tahun 2023 adalah keganasan rumahtangga

Nota :

\*Merujuk kepada warganegara

\*\*Untuk setiap 100 wanita berumur 15-64 tahun



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

JARATAN PERANGKARAN MALAYSIA  
STATISTIK NADI KEHIDUPAN



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# STATISTICS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED DOMAINS, MALAYSIA, 2024

## MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) 2023: 0.705

SUB-INDEX:

**ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY**

SCORE:

**0.698**

### Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



LFPR for women was lower than men

WOMEN 56.2%  
MEN 82.3%

### Estimated Earned Income



For every RM100 salaries & wages received by men; women received RM93.80

WOMEN RM39,736  
MEN RM42,383

### Legislators, Senior Officials and Manager



A quarter of total Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers were women

WOMEN 25.4%  
MEN 74.6%

### Professional and Technical Workers



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

WOMEN 40.2%  
MEN 59.8%

SUB-INDEX:

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

SCORE:

**1.071**

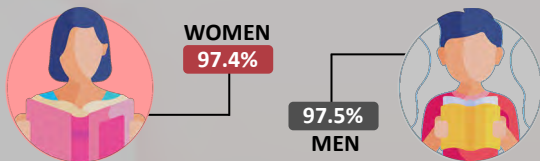
SUB-INDEX:

**HEALTH AND SURVIVAL**

SCORE:

**0.956**

### Literacy Rate (15-64 years)



The difference in literacy rate between men and women was 0.1 percentage point

### Life Expectancy at Birth



WOMEN 76.6 years  
MEN 71.8 years

Women are expected to live 4.8 years longer than men

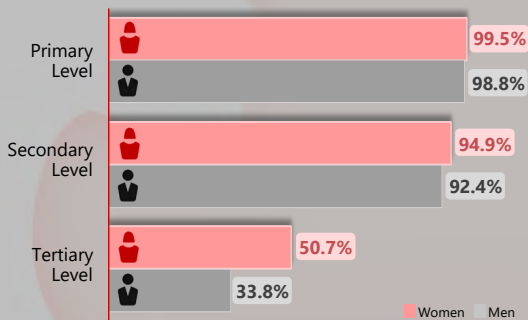
### Sex Ratio at Birth

931 female babies

were born for every 1,000 male babies



### Gross Enrolment Rate



Gross enrolment rate for women at all levels was higher than men

SUB-INDEX:

**POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT**

SCORE:

**0.096**

**Women in Parliament**  
13.5 per cent of Member of Parliament were women

### Women in Ministerial Position

16.1 per cent of women in ministerial position was lower as compared to men in 2023

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



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

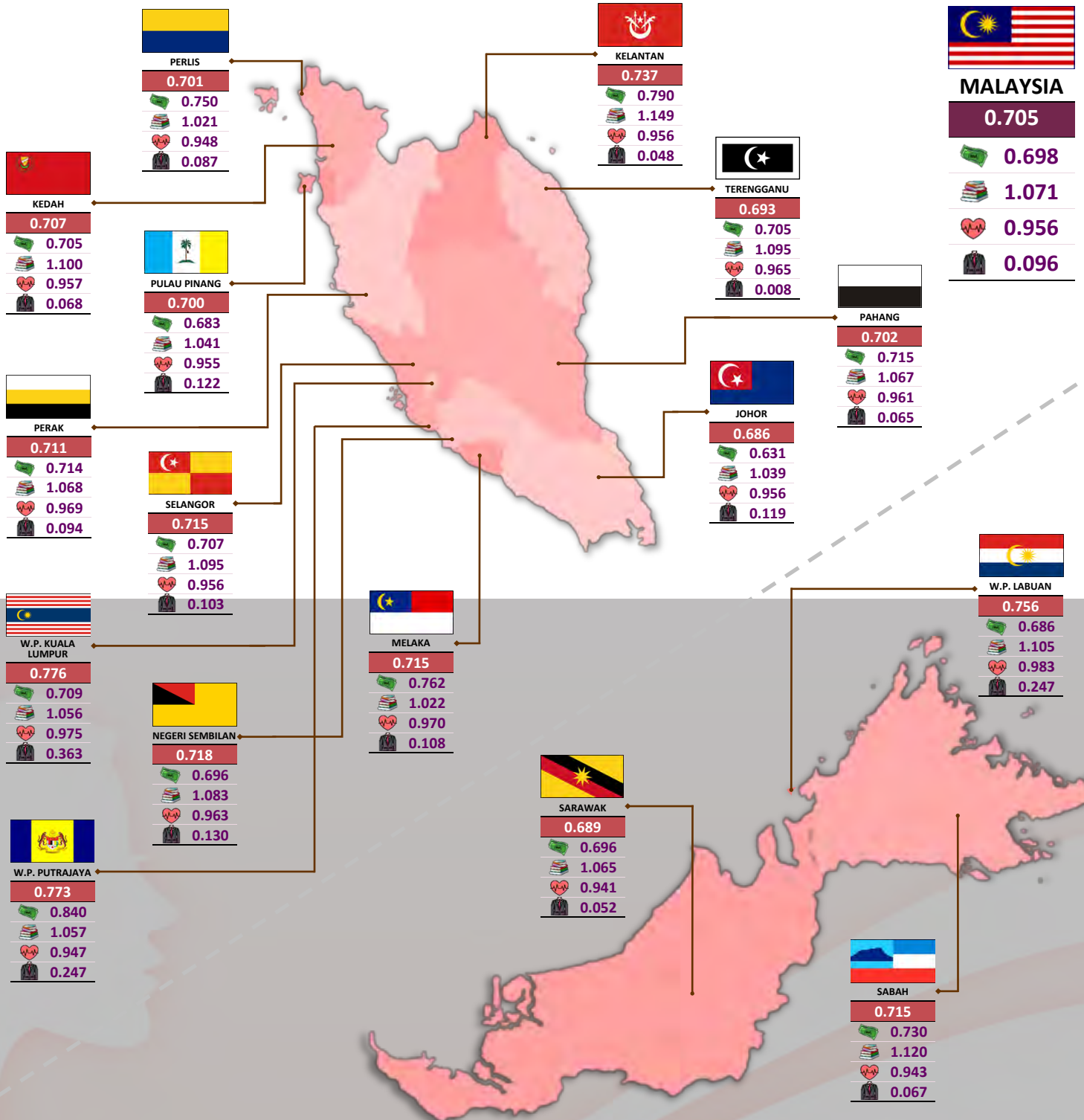
SARAJAN PERANGKAPAN MALAYSIA  
STATISTIK NADI KEHIDUPAN



@StatsMalaysia



# MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) 2023 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



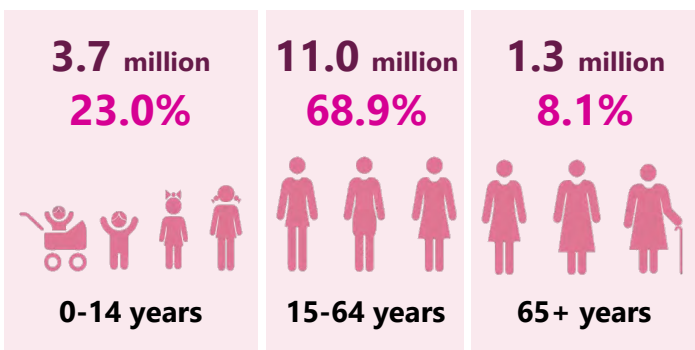
@StatsMalaysia



# WOMEN AT A GLANCE 2023

**15.9 million** out of  
**33.4 million** population

## Women's Population by Age Group



## \*Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages

Mean:  
**RM3,311**

Total:  
**RM3,441**



## Live Births



**219,780**

Female babies was born from  
**455,761** babies

## \*\*Women Dependency Ratio

Total dependency ratio **45.1**



Young dependency ratio

**33.4**



Old-age dependency ratio

**11.7**

## Total Fertility Rate

**1.7 children**

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



## Deaths

**84,672** female deaths out of

**196,965** total deaths



## Violence Against Women



**46.3%** from **9,283**

of violence against women cases reported in 2023 were domestic violence

## 5 principal causes of death

1	<b>Pneumonia</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
2	<b>Ischaemic heart diseases</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
3	<b>Cerebrovascular disease</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
4	<b>Malignant neoplasm of breast</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
5	<b>Diabetes mellitus</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Notes :

\*Refer to citizen

\*\*For every 100 women aged 15-64 years





# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

*OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX BY STATE 2023*

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# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MALAYSIA

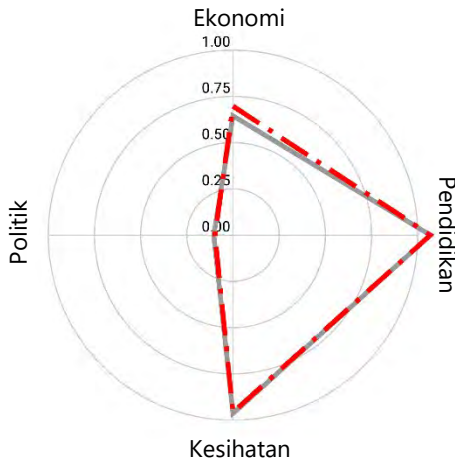
**SKOR : 0.705**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## MALAYSIA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>	2023
	SKOR	SKOR
EKONOMI	0.703	0.698
PENDIDIKAN	1.068	1.071
KESIHATAN	0.961	0.956
POLITIK	0.102	0.096
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>0.705</b>

— MALAYSIA 2022  
- - MALAYSIA 2023

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.698</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.683	56.2	82.3	0.683			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.938	3,311	3,532	0.938			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.340	193.4	569.2	0.340			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.671	1,626.2	2,422.2	0.671			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.071</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	0.999	97.4	97.5	0.999			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.007	99.5	98.8	1.007			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.028	94.9	92.4	1.028			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.502	50.7	33.8	1.502			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.956</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.931	219,780	235,981	0.931			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.067	76.6	71.8	1.067			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.096</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen	0.156	30	192	0.156			
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri	0.192	5	26	0.192			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

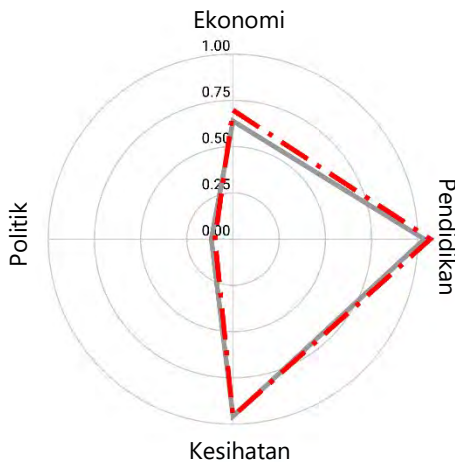
SKOR : 0.686

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## JOHOR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	14	0.778	16	0.631
PENDIDIKAN	15	1.030	14	1.039
KESIHATAN	4	0.967	11	0.956
POLITIK	2	0.155	6	0.119
<b>JOHOR</b>		<b>0.732</b>		<b>0.686</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— JOHOR  
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR JOHOR **0.686**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.631</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.575	50.8	88.4	0.575			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.904	3,010	3,328	0.904			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.212	15.1	71.1	0.212			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.513	153.0	298.2	0.513			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.039</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.008	98.7	97.9	1.008			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.004	101.1	100.8	1.004			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.031	97.8	94.8	1.031			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.228	25.3	20.6	1.228			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.956</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.931	27,081	29,075	0.931			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.064	76.3	71.7	1.064			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.119</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.323	20	62	0.323			
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.077	1	13	0.077			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

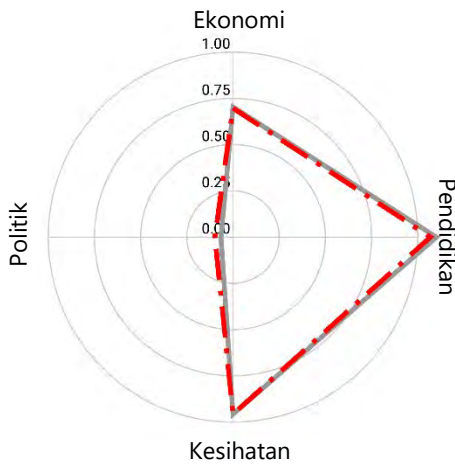
SKOR : 0.707

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## KEDAH



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	4	0.826	11	0.705
PENDIDIKAN	3	1.102	4	1.100
KESIHATAN	2	0.974	9	0.957
POLITIK	7	0.082	11	0.068
<b>KEDAH</b>		<b>0.746</b>		<b>0.707</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— KEDAH  
— MALAYSIA

SKOR KEDAH **0.707**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.705</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.623	49.8	79.9	0.623	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.051	2,948	2,806	1.051	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.195	5.1	26.1	0.195	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.801	89.2	111.4	0.801	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.100</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.013	98.1	96.8	1.013	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.000	98.5	98.5	1.000	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.044	95.5	91.5	1.044	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.718	39.2	22.8	1.718	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.957</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.924	16,237	17,574	0.924	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.083	74.7	69.0	1.083	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.068</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.085	4	47	0.085	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

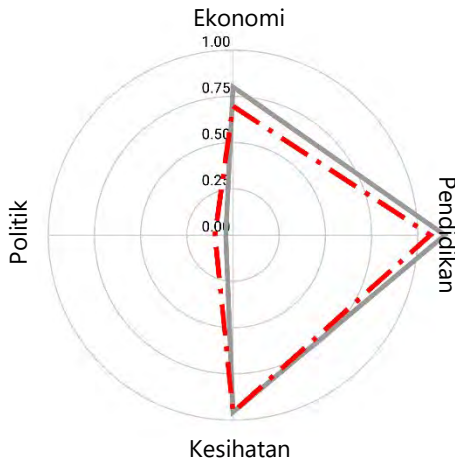
SKOR : 0.737

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## KELANTAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	3	0.826	2	0.790
PENDIDIKAN	1	1.141	1	1.149
KESIHATAN	9	0.961	8	0.959
POLITIK	13	0.036	15	0.048
<b>KELANTAN</b>		<b>0.741</b>		<b>0.737</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— KELANTAN  
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR KELANTAN **0.737**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.790</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.606	43.2	71.3	0.606	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.180	3,180	2,695	1.180	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.260	3.9	15.0	0.260	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.216	63.6	52.3	1.216	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.149</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.002	97.2	97.0	1.002	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.006	81.6	81.1	1.006	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.053	87.1	82.8	1.053	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	2.101	25.9	12.3	2.101	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.959</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.932	17,223	18,482	0.932	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.075	74.5	69.3	1.075	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.048</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.093	5	54	0.093	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.077	1	13	0.077	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

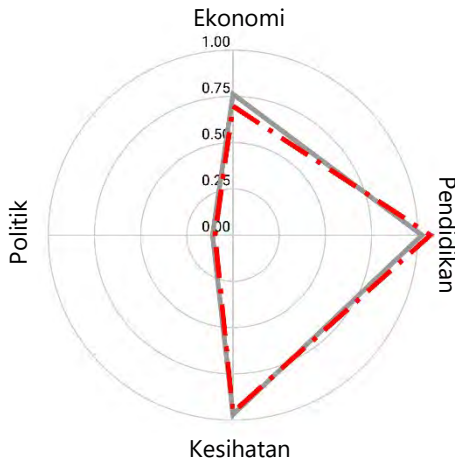
SKOR : 0.715

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## MELAKA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	5	0.825	3	0.762
PENDIDIKAN	14	1.033	15	1.022
KESIHATAN	5	0.965	3	0.970
POLITIK	6	0.091	7	0.108
<b>MELAKA</b>		<b>0.729</b>		<b>0.715</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— MELAKA  
— MALAYSIA

SKOR MELAKA **0.715**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.762</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.720	58.0	80.5	0.720			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.014	3,338	3,292	1.014			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.456	8.9	19.5	0.456			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.859	63.9	74.4	0.859			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.022</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.002	99.0	98.8	1.002			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.998	106.4	106.6	0.998			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	0.996	106.4	106.8	0.996			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.184	54.8	46.3	1.184			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.970</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.949	6,612	6,971	0.949			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.073	76.0	70.8	1.073			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.108</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.214	6	28	0.214			
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.167	2	12	0.167			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini



# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

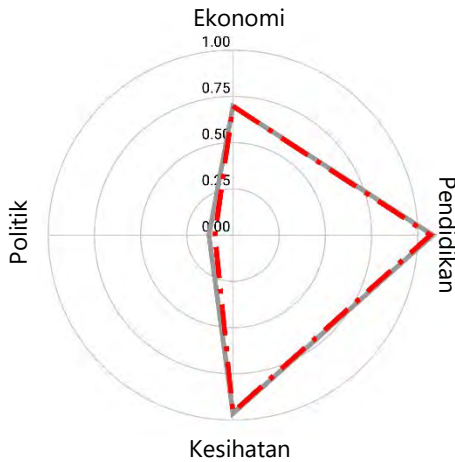
**SKOR : 0.718**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## NEGERI SEMBILAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	8	0.805	12	0.696
PENDIDIKAN	7	1.077	7	1.083
KESIHATAN	16	0.942	6	0.963
POLITIK	10	0.056	4	0.130
<b>NEGERI SEMBILAN</b>		<b>0.720</b>		<b>0.718</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— NEGERI SEMBILAN  
- - MALAYSIA

**SKOR NEGERI SEMBILAN 0.718**

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.696</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.647	51.4	79.5	0.647	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.005	3,386	3,368	1.005	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.182	5.0	27.5	0.182	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.789	67.2	85.2	0.789	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.083</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.999	98.8	98.9	0.999	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.997	107.7	108.0	0.997	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.006	111.1	110.4	1.006	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.682	59.4	35.3	1.682	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.963</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.935	8,006	8,564	0.935	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.079	76.1	70.5	1.079	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.130</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.100	4	40	0.100	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.400	4	10	0.400	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini



# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

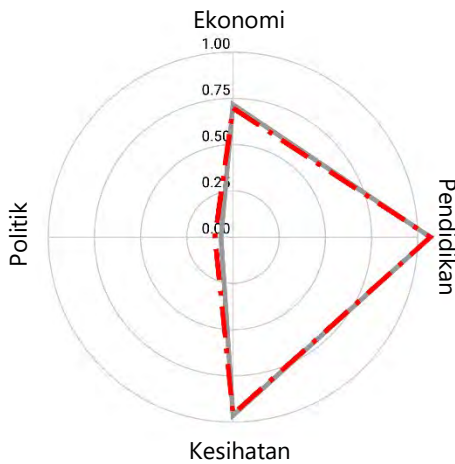
SKOR : 0.702

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## PAHANG



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	12	0.785	6	0.715
PENDIDIKAN	10	1.063	9	1.067
KESIHATAN	11	0.959	7	0.961
POLITIK	8	0.082	13	0.065
<b>PAHANG</b>		<b>0.722</b>		<b>0.702</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PAHANG  
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PAHANG **0.702**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.715</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.590	47.3	80.2	0.590	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.059	3,236	3,057	1.059	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.214	4.0	18.7	0.214	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.900	61.5	68.3	0.900	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.067</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.000	98.4	98.4	1.000	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.003	98.5	98.3	1.003	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.040	95.5	91.9	1.040	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.460	35.5	24.3	1.460	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.961</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.936	11,680	12,482	0.936	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.073	75.1	70.0	1.073	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.065</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.077	4	52	0.077	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

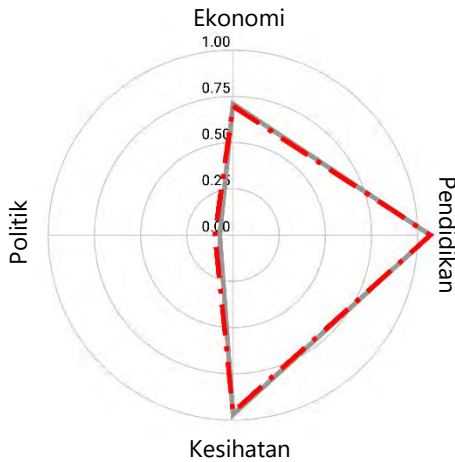
SKOR : 0.711

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## PERAK



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	13	0.779	7	0.714
PENDIDIKAN	8	1.070	8	1.068
KESIHATAN	3	0.971	4	0.969
POLITIK	9	0.075	9	0.094
<b>PERAK</b>		<b>0.724</b>		<b>0.711</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PERAK  
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PERAK **0.711**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.714</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.632	50.4	79.7	0.632			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.984	2,945	2,993	0.984			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.291	13.0	44.6	0.291			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.861	114.0	132.4	0.861			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.068</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.000	98.5	98.5	1.000			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.995	106.0	106.6	0.995			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.014	97.6	96.2	1.014			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.547	45.7	29.5	1.547			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.969</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.941	14,908	15,851	0.941			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.087	76.2	70.1	1.087			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.094</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.169	12	71	0.169			
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.167	2	12	0.167			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

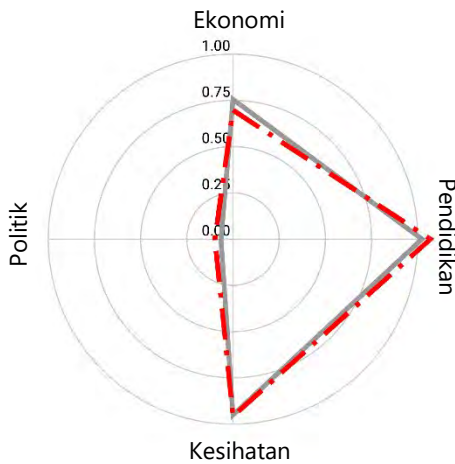
SKOR : 0.701

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## PERLIS



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	10	0.792	4	0.750
PENDIDIKAN	16	1.018	16	1.021
KESIHATAN	15	0.944	13	0.948
POLITIK	4	0.116	10	0.087
<b>PERLIS</b>		<b>0.718</b>		<b>0.701</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PERLIS  
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR PERLIS **0.701**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.750</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.622	47.3	76.1	0.622			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.062	3,069	2,891	1.062			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.333	1.3	3.9	0.333			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.985	13.2	13.4	0.985			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.021</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.001	98.5	98.4	1.001			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.999	104.1	104.3	0.999			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.001	108.5	108.3	1.001			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.170	71.2	60.9	1.170			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.948</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.908	1,846	2,032	0.908			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.086	75.5	69.5	1.086			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.087</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.200	3	15	0.200			
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.100	1	10	0.100			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

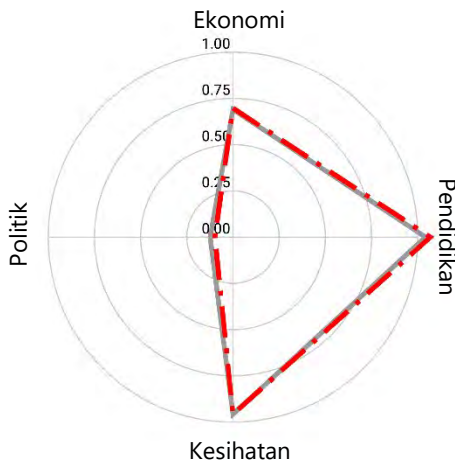
SKOR : 0.700

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## PULAU PINANG



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	15	0.775	15	0.683
PENDIDIKAN	13	1.047	13	1.041
KESIHATAN	1	0.974	12	0.955
POLITIK	5	0.110	5	0.122
<b>PULAU PINANG</b>		<b>0.727</b>		<b>0.700</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PULAU PINANG  
— MALAYSIA

SKOR PULAU PINANG **0.700**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

### SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.683</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.679	57.4	84.5	0.679			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.924	3,402	3,680	0.924			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.330	11.9	36.1	0.330			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.591	98.9	167.3	0.591			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.041</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	0.998	97.9	98.1	0.998			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.987	104.7	106.1	0.987			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.030	100.5	97.5	1.030			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.324	50.1	37.8	1.324			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.955</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.927	9,417	10,162	0.927			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.072	76.4	71.3	1.072			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.122</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.178	8	45	0.178			
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.273	3	11	0.273			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

#### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

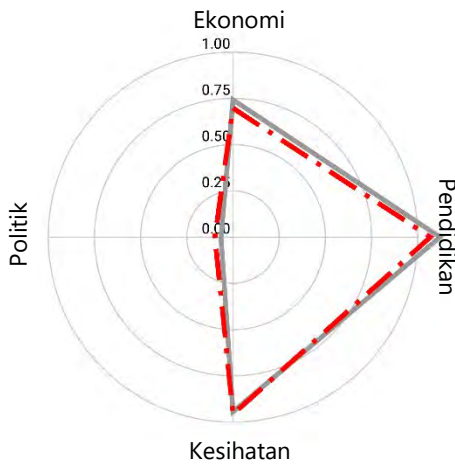
**SKOR : 0.715**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## SABAH



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	9	0.802	5	0.730
PENDIDIKAN	2	1.117	2	1.120
KESIHATAN	13	0.958	15	0.943
POLITIK	12	0.040	12	0.067
<b>SABAH</b>		<b>0.729</b>		<b>0.715</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— SABAH  
- - MALAYSIA

**SKOR SABAH 0.715**

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.730</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.673	55.9	83.0	0.673	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.995	3,118	3,133	0.995	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.407	12.4	30.5	0.407	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.762	121.1	158.9	0.762	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.120</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.989	88.6	89.6	0.989	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.010	91.1	90.2	1.010	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.041	89.7	86.1	1.041	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.889	14.1	7.5	1.889	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.943</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.917	22,206	24,206	0.917	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.054	75.9	72.0	1.054	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.067</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.101	9	89	0.101	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.143	2	14	0.143	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

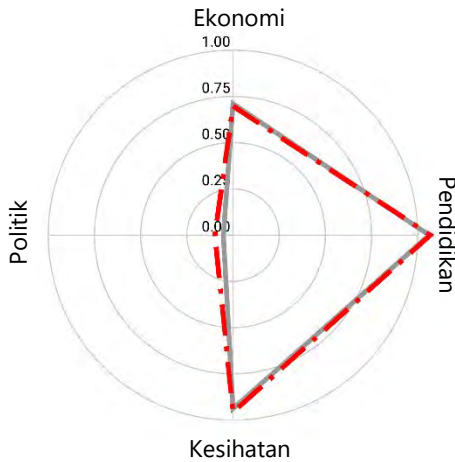
SKOR : 0.689

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## SARAWAK



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	7	0.806	13	0.696
PENDIDIKAN	9	1.070	10	1.065
KESIHATAN	6	0.963	16	0.941
POLITIK	11	0.055	14	0.052
<b>SARAWAK</b>		<b>0.723</b>		<b>0.689</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— SARAWAK  
- - MALAYSIA

SKOR SARAWAK **0.689**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.696</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.622	52.4	84.2	0.622	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.041	3,237	3,110	1.041	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.206	6.7	32.6	0.206	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.732	89.6	122.4	0.732	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.065</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	0.976	95.5	97.8	0.976	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.999	97.2	97.3	0.999	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.030	95.0	92.2	1.030	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.513	28.2	18.7	1.513	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.941</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.906	16,123	17,797	0.906	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.071	77.2	72.1	1.071	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.052</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.108	11	102	0.108	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.077	1	13	0.077	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

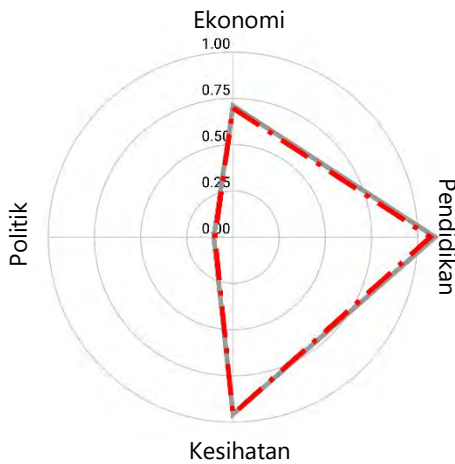
**SKOR : 0.715**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## SELANGOR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	1	0.866	9	0.707
PENDIDIKAN	6	1.081	6	1.095
KESIHATAN	14	0.954	10	0.956
POLITIK	3	0.127	8	0.103
<b>SELANGOR</b>		<b>0.757</b>		<b>0.715</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— SELANGOR  
— MALAYSIA

**SKOR SELANGOR 0.715**

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.707</b>				
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.830	69.7	84.0	0.830	
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.803	3,426	4,267	0.803	
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.502	81.3	161.9	0.502	
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.549	456.2	831.4	0.549	
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.095</b>				
Kadar literasi (%)	1.000	99.5	99.5	1.000	
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.026	105.0	102.3	1.026	
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.017	89.7	88.1	1.017	
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.646	95.8	58.2	1.646	
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.956</b>				
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.935	43,736	46,799	0.935	
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.059	78.9	74.5	1.059	
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.103</b>				
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.200	13	65	0.200	
Wanita dalam jawatan MMKN	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

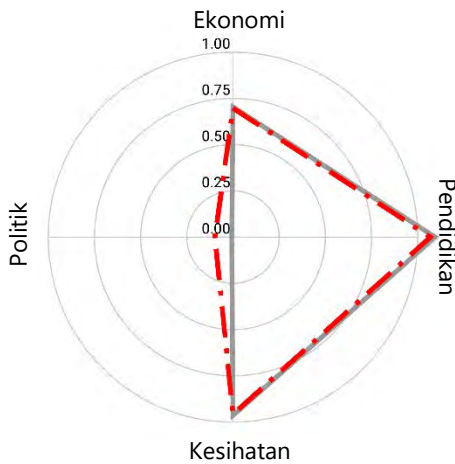
SKOR : 0.693

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## TERENGGANU



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	6	0.820	10	0.705
PENDIDIKAN	5	1.090	5	1.095
KESIHATAN	10	0.960	5	0.965
POLITIK	14	0.000	16	0.008
<b>TERENGGANU</b>		<b>0.717</b>		<b>0.693</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— TERENGGANU  
— MALAYSIA

SKOR TERENGGANU **0.693**

SKOR MALAYSIA **0.705**

### SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.705</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.548	42.0	76.6	0.548			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	1.043	2,980	2,857	1.043			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.324	3.4	10.5	0.324			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.780	40.5	51.9	0.780			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.095</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.018	98.5	96.8	1.018			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	0.997	96.3	96.5	0.997			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.032	96.7	93.7	1.032			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.701	49.0	28.8	1.701			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.965</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.943	12,680	13,447	0.943			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.070	73.6	68.8	1.070			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.008</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen dan DUN	0.026	1	39	0.026			
Wanita dalam jawatan Menteri dan MMKN	0.000	0	15	0.000			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

**Nota:**

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini



# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

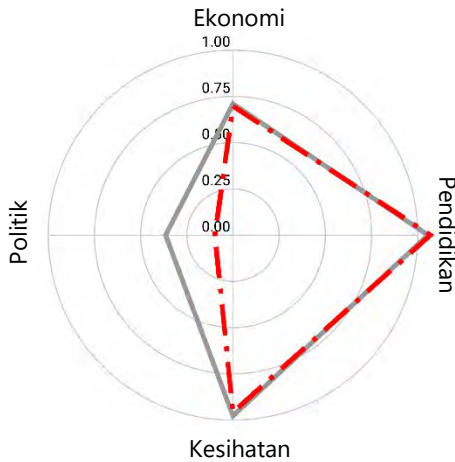
**SKOR : 0.776**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## W.P. KUALA LUMPUR



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	16	0.746	8	0.709
PENDIDIKAN	11	1.060	12	1.056
KESIHATAN	8	0.962	2	0.975
POLITIK	1	0.177	1	0.363
<b>W.P. KUALA LUMPUR</b>		<b>0.736</b>		<b>0.776</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— W.P. KUALA LUMPUR  
- - MALAYSIA

**SKOR W.P. KUALA LUMPUR 0.776**

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

### SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.709</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.825	66.5	80.6	0.825			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.845	4,126	4,883	0.845			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.294	20.3	69.1	0.294			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.753	176.9	234.9	0.753			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.056</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.005	99.7	99.2	1.005			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.022	113.2	110.8	1.022			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.019	99.8	97.9	1.019			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.333	143.2	107.5	1.333			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.975</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.961	10,507	10,935	0.961			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.066	77.9	73.1	1.066			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.363</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen	0.375	3	8	0.375			
Wanita dalam jawatan Menteri	1.000	1	0	1.000			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

**Nota:**

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>2</sup>Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

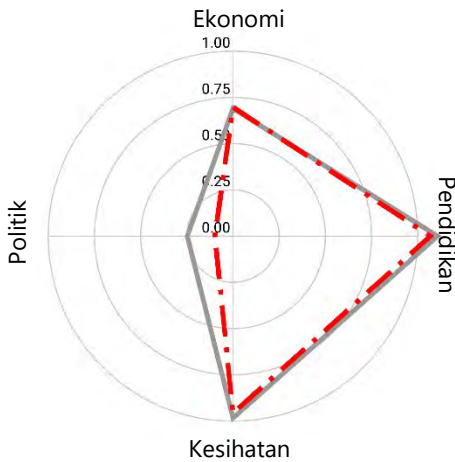
**SKOR : 0.756**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## W.P. LABUAN



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	2	0.827	14	0.686
PENDIDIKAN	4	1.093	3	1.105
KESIHATAN	7	0.962	1	0.983
POLITIK	15	0.000	2	0.247
<b>W.P. LABUAN</b>		<b>0.721</b>		<b>0.756</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— W.P. LABUAN  
- - MALAYSIA

**SKOR W.P. LABUAN 0.756**

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.686</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	0.586	50.0	85.3	0.586			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.921	3,442	3,738	0.921			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.500	0.6	1.2	0.500			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	0.569	4.1	7.2	0.569			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.105</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	0.994	97.0	97.6	0.994			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.005	99.1	98.6	1.005			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.035	91.1	88.1	1.035			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.786	26.9	15.1	1.786			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.983</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.985	699	710	0.985			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.043	77.9	74.7	1.043			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.247</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen	0.000	0	1	0.000			
Wanita dalam jawatan Menteri	1.000	1	0	1.000			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# SEPINTAS LALU INDEKS JURANG GENDER 2023 MENGIKUT NEGERI

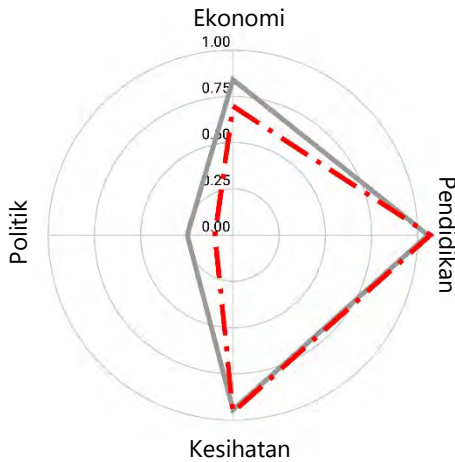
**SKOR : 0.773**

0.00 = Tidak saksama

1.00 = Saksama



## W.P. PUTRAJAYA



INDEKS JURANG GENDER	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR	KEDUDUKAN	SKOR
EKONOMI	11	0.787	1	0.840
PENDIDIKAN	12	1.055	11	1.057
KESIHATAN	12	0.959	14	0.947
POLITIK	16	0.000	3	0.247
<b>W.P. PUTRAJAYA</b>		<b>0.700</b>		<b>0.773</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— W.P. PUTRAJAYA  
- - MALAYSIA

**SKOR W.P. PUTRAJAYA 0.773**

**SKOR MALAYSIA 0.705**

## SKOR MENGIKUT SUB-INDEKS

	Skor	Perempuan	Lelaki	Nisbah Perempuan/Lelaki	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>0.840</b>						
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	1.014	79.2	78.1	1.014			
<sup>1</sup> Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh (RM)	0.940	4,738	5,041	0.940			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus ('000)	0.556	0.5	0.9	0.556			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal ('000)	1.032	13.0	12.6	1.032			
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b>	<b>1.057</b>						
Kadar literasi (%)	1.010	100.0	99.0	1.010			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah (%)	1.022	143.9	143.6	1.022			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah (%)	1.019	99.8	97.9	1.019			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar (%)	1.333	143.2	107.5	1.333			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>0.947</b>						
Nisbah Jantina ketika lahir	0.916	819	894	0.916			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (tahun)	1.069	76.4	71.5	1.069			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>0.247</b>						
Wanita di Parlimen	0.000	0	1	0.000			
Wanita dalam jawatan Menteri	1.000	1	0	1.000			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

### Nota:

<sup>1</sup>Sumber: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>2</sup>Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur

<sup>r</sup>Dikemaskini

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 MALAYSIA

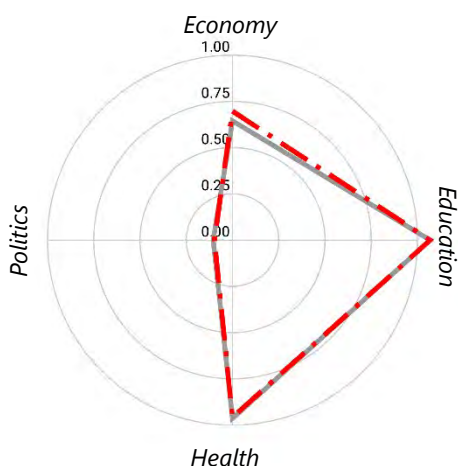
**SCORE : 0.705**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## MALAYSIA



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>	2023
	SCORE	SCORE
ECONOMY	0.703	0.698
EDUCATION	1.068	1.071
HEALTH	0.961	0.956
POLITICS	0.102	0.096
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>0.705</b>

— MALAYSIA 2022  
- - MALAYSIA 2023

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.698</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.683	56.2	82.3	0.683	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.938	3,311	3,532	0.938	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.340	193.4	569.2	0.340	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.671	1,626.2	2,422.2	0.671	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.071</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	0.999	97.4	97.5	0.999	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.007	99.5	98.8	1.007	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.028	94.9	92.4	1.028	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.502	50.7	33.8	1.502	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.956</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.931	219,780	235,981	0.931	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.067	76.6	71.8	1.067	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.096</b>				
Women in Parliament	0.156	30	192	0.156	
Women in ministerial positions	0.192	5	26	0.192	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

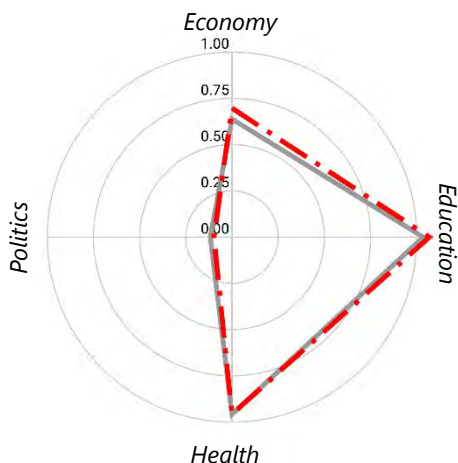
**SCORE : 0.686**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## JOHOR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	14	0.778	16	0.631
EDUCATION	15	1.030	14	1.039
HEALTH	4	0.967	11	0.956
POLITICS	2	0.155	6	0.119
<b>JOHOR</b>		<b>0.732</b>		<b>0.686</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— JOHOR  
- - MALAYSIA

**JOHOR SCORE 0.686**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.631</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.575	50.8	88.4	0.575	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.904	3,010	3,328	0.904	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.212	15.1	71.1	0.212	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.513	153.0	298.2	0.513	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.039</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.008	98.7	97.9	1.008	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.004	101.1	100.8	1.004	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.031	97.8	94.8	1.031	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.228	25.3	20.6	1.228	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.956</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.931	27,081	29,075	0.931	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.064	76.3	71.7	1.064	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.119</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.323	20	62	0.323	
Women in MMKN positions	0.077	1	13	0.077	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

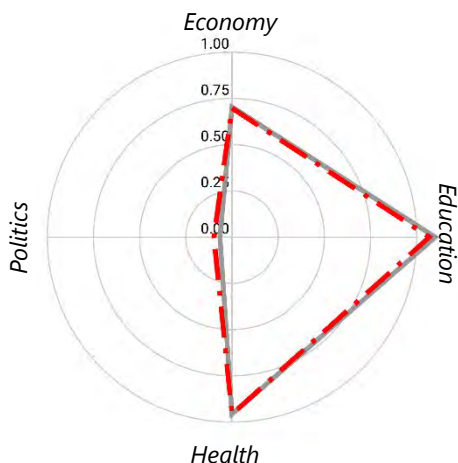
**SCORE : 0.707**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## KEDAH



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	4	0.826	11	0.705
EDUCATION	3	1.102	4	1.100
HEALTH	2	0.974	9	0.957
POLITICS	7	0.082	11	0.068
<b>KEDAH</b>		<b>0.746</b>		<b>0.707</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— KEDAH  
- - MALAYSIA

**KEDAH SCORE 0.707**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.705</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.623	49.8	79.9	0.623	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.051	2,948	2,806	1.051	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.195	5.1	26.1	0.195	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.801	89.2	111.4	0.801	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.100</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.013	98.1	96.8	1.013	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.000	98.5	98.5	1.000	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.044	95.5	91.5	1.044	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.718	39.2	22.8	1.718	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.957</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.924	16,237	17,574	0.924	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.083	74.7	69.0	1.083	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.068</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.085	4	47	0.085	
Women in MMKN positions	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

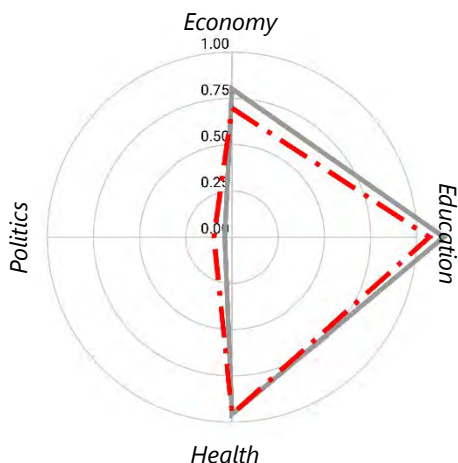
**SCORE : 0.737**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## KELANTAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	3	0.826	2	0.790
EDUCATION	1	1.141	1	1.149
HEALTH	9	0.961	8	0.959
POLITICS	13	0.036	15	0.048
<b>KELANTAN</b>		<b>0.741</b>		<b>0.737</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— KELANTAN  
- - MALAYSIA

**KELANTAN SCORE 0.737**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.790</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.606	43.2	71.3	0.606	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.180	3,180	2,695	1.180	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.260	3.9	15.0	0.260	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.216	63.6	52.3	1.216	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.149</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.002	97.2	97.0	1.002	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.006	81.6	81.1	1.006	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.053	87.1	82.8	1.053	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	2.101	25.9	12.3	2.101	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.959</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.932	17,223	18,482	0.932	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.075	74.5	69.3	1.075	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.048</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.093	5	54	0.093	
Women in MMKN positions	0.077	1	13	0.077	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised



# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

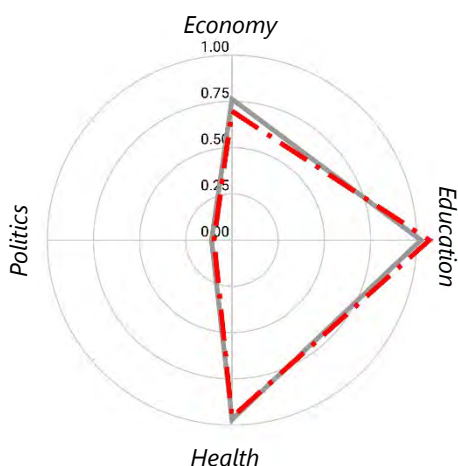
**SCORE : 0.715**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## MELAKA



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	5	0.825	3	0.762
EDUCATION	14	1.033	15	1.022
HEALTH	5	0.965	3	0.970
POLITICS	6	0.091	7	0.108
<b>MELAKA</b>		<b>0.729</b>		<b>0.715</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

**MELAKA SCORE 0.715**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.762</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.720	58.0	80.5	0.720	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.014	3,338	3,292	1.014	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.456	8.9	19.5	0.456	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.859	63.9	74.4	0.859	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.022</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.002	99.0	98.8	1.002	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.998	106.4	106.6	0.998	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	0.996	106.4	106.8	0.996	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.184	54.8	46.3	1.184	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.970</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.949	6,612	6,971	0.949	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.073	76.0	70.8	1.073	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.108</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.214	6	28	0.214	
Women in MMKN positions	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

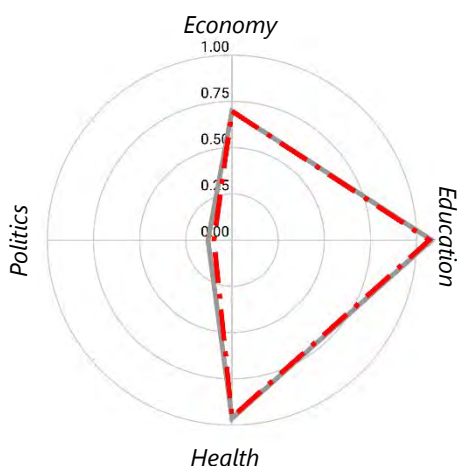
**SCORE : 0.718**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## NEGERI SEMBILAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>1</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	8	0.805	12	0.696
EDUCATION	7	1.077	7	1.083
HEALTH	16	0.942	6	0.963
POLITICS	10	0.056	4	0.130
<b>NEGERI SEMBILAN</b>		<b>0.720</b>		<b>0.718</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— NEGERI SEMBILAN  
- - MALAYSIA

**NEGERI SEMBILAN SCORE 0.718**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

### SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.696</b>						
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.647	51.4	79.5	0.647			
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.005	3,386	3,368	1.005			
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.182	5.0	27.5	0.182			
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.789	67.2	85.2	0.789			
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.083</b>						
Literacy rate (%)	0.999	98.8	98.9	0.999			
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.997	107.7	108.0	0.997			
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.006	111.1	110.4	1.006			
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.682	59.4	35.3	1.682			
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.963</b>						
Sex ratio at birth	0.935	8,006	8,564	0.935			
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.079	76.1	70.5	1.079			
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.130</b>						
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.100	4	40	0.100			
Women in MMKN positions	0.400	4	10	0.400			
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>1</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

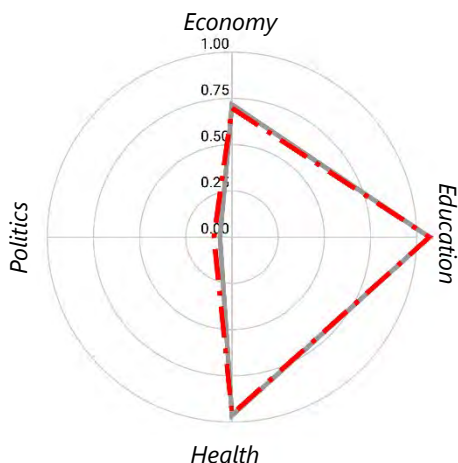
**SCORE : 0.702**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## PAHANG



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	12	0.785	6	0.715
EDUCATION	10	1.063	9	1.067
HEALTH	11	0.959	7	0.961
POLITICS	8	0.082	13	0.065
<b>PAHANG</b>		<b>0.722</b>		<b>0.702</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PAHANG  
— MALAYSIA

**PAHANG SCORE 0.702**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.715</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.590	47.3	80.2	0.590	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.059	3,236	3,057	1.059	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.214	4.0	18.7	0.214	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.900	61.5	68.3	0.900	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.067</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.000	98.4	98.4	1.000	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.003	98.5	98.3	1.003	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.040	95.5	91.9	1.040	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.460	35.5	24.3	1.460	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.961</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.936	11,680	12,482	0.936	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.073	75.1	70.0	1.073	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.065</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.077	4	52	0.077	
Women in MMKN positions	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

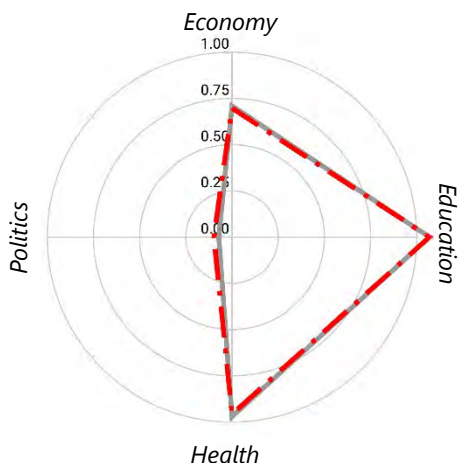
**SCORE : 0.711**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## PERAK



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	13	0.779	7	0.714
EDUCATION	8	1.070	8	1.068
HEALTH	3	0.971	4	0.969
POLITICS	9	0.075	9	0.094
<b>PERAK</b>		<b>0.724</b>		<b>0.711</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PERAK  
- - MALAYSIA

**PERAK SCORE 0.711**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.714</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.632	50.4	79.7	0.632	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.984	2,945	2,993	0.984	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.291	13.0	44.6	0.291	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.861	114.0	132.4	0.861	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.068</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.000	98.5	98.5	1.000	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.995	106.0	106.6	0.995	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.014	97.6	96.2	1.014	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.547	45.7	29.5	1.547	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.969</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.941	14,908	15,851	0.941	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.087	76.2	70.1	1.087	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.094</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.169	12	71	0.169	
Women in MMKN positions	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

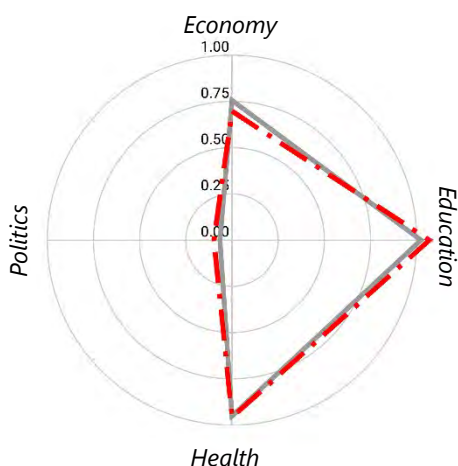
**SCORE : 0.701**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## PERLIS



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	10	0.792	4	0.750
EDUCATION	16	1.018	16	1.021
HEALTH	15	0.944	13	0.948
POLITICS	4	0.116	10	0.087
<b>PERLIS</b>		<b>0.718</b>		<b>0.701</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PERLIS  
- - MALAYSIA

**PERLIS SCORE 0.701**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.750</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.622	47.3	76.1	0.622	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.062	3,069	2,891	1.062	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.333	1.3	3.9	0.333	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.985	13.2	13.4	0.985	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.021</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.001	98.5	98.4	1.001	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.999	104.1	104.3	0.999	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.001	108.5	108.3	1.001	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.170	71.2	60.9	1.170	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.948</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.908	1,846	2,032	0.908	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.086	75.5	69.5	1.086	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.087</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.200	3	15	0.200	
Women in MMKN positions	0.100	1	10	0.100	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

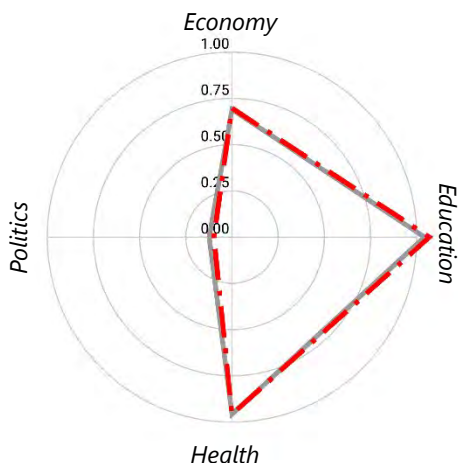
**SCORE : 0.700**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## PULAU PINANG



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	15	0.775	15	0.683
EDUCATION	13	1.047	13	1.041
HEALTH	1	0.974	12	0.955
POLITICS	5	0.110	5	0.122
<b>PULAU PINANG</b>		<b>0.727</b>		<b>0.700</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— PULAU PINANG  
- - MALAYSIA

**PULAU PINANG SCORE 0.700**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

### SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.683</b>						
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.679	57.4	84.5	0.679			
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719			
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.924	3,402	3,680	0.924			
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.330	11.9	36.1	0.330			
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.591	98.9	167.3	0.591			
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.041</b>						
Literacy rate (%)	0.998	97.9	98.1	0.998			
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.987	104.7	106.1	0.987			
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.030	100.5	97.5	1.030			
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.324	50.1	37.8	1.324			
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.955</b>						
Sex ratio at birth	0.927	9,417	10,162	0.927			
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.072	76.4	71.3	1.072			
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.122</b>						
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.178	8	45	0.178			
Women in MMKN positions	0.273	3	11	0.273			
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000			

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

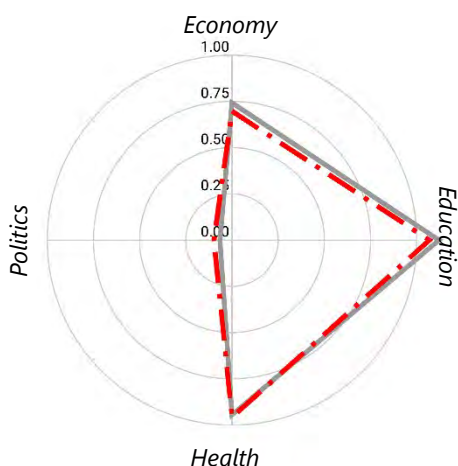
**SCORE : 0.715**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## SABAH



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	9	0.802	5	0.730
EDUCATION	2	1.117	2	1.120
HEALTH	13	0.958	15	0.943
POLITICS	12	0.040	12	0.067
<b>SABAH</b>		<b>0.729</b>		<b>0.715</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— SABAH  
- - MALAYSIA

**SABAH SCORE 0.715**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.730</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.673	55.9	83.0	0.673	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.995	3,118	3,133	0.995	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.407	12.4	30.5	0.407	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.762	121.1	158.9	0.762	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.120</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	0.989	88.6	89.6	0.989	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.010	91.1	90.2	1.010	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.041	89.7	86.1	1.041	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.889	14.1	7.5	1.889	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.943</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.917	22,206	24,206	0.917	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.054	75.9	72.0	1.054	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.067</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.101	9	89	0.101	
Women in MMKN positions	0.143	2	14	0.143	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised



# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

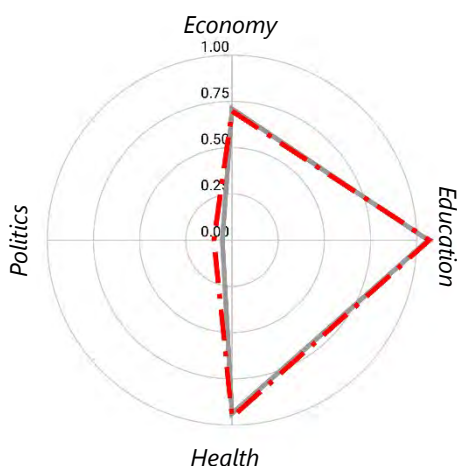
**SCORE : 0.689**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## SARAWAK



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	7	0.806	13	0.696
EDUCATION	9	1.070	10	1.065
HEALTH	6	0.963	16	0.941
POLITICS	11	0.055	14	0.052
<b>SARAWAK</b>		<b>0.723</b>		<b>0.689</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— SARAWAK  
- - MALAYSIA

**SARAWAK SCORE 0.689**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.696</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.622	52.4	84.2	0.622	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.041	3,237	3,110	1.041	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.206	6.7	32.6	0.206	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.732	89.6	122.4	0.732	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.065</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	0.976	95.5	97.8	0.976	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.999	97.2	97.3	0.999	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.030	95.0	92.2	1.030	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.513	28.2	18.7	1.513	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.941</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.906	16,123	17,797	0.906	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.071	77.2	72.1	1.071	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.052</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.108	11	102	0.108	
Women in MMKN positions	0.077	1	13	0.077	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

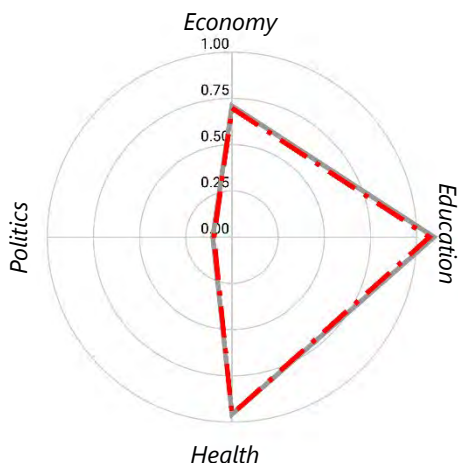
**SCORE : 0.715**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## SELANGOR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	1	0.866	9	0.707
EDUCATION	6	1.081	6	1.095
HEALTH	14	0.954	10	0.956
POLITICS	3	0.127	8	0.103
<b>SELANGOR</b>		<b>0.757</b>		<b>0.715</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— SELANGOR  
- - MALAYSIA

**SELANGOR SCORE 0.715**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.707</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.830	69.7	84.0	0.830	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.803	3,426	4,267	0.803	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.502	81.3	161.9	0.502	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.549	456.2	831.4	0.549	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.095</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.000	99.5	99.5	1.000	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.026	105.0	102.3	1.026	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.017	89.7	88.1	1.017	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.646	95.8	58.2	1.646	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.956</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.935	43,736	46,799	0.935	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.059	78.9	74.5	1.059	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.103</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.200	13	65	0.200	
Women in MMKN positions	0.167	2	12	0.167	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

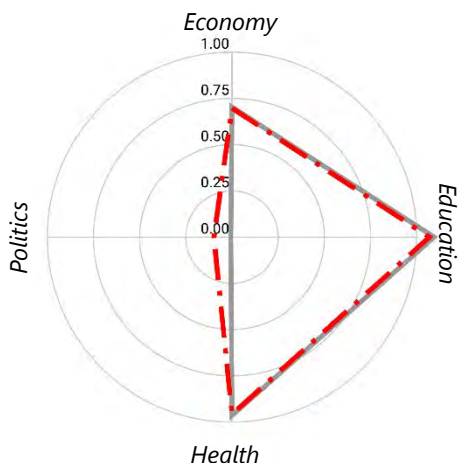
**SCORE : 0.693**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## TERENGGANU



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	6	0.820	10	0.705
EDUCATION	5	1.090	5	1.095
HEALTH	10	0.960	5	0.965
POLITICS	14	0.000	16	0.008
<b>TERENGGANU</b>		<b>0.717</b>		<b>0.693</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— TERENGGANU  
- - MALAYSIA

**TERENGGANU SCORE 0.693**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

### SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.705</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.548	42.0	76.6	0.548	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	1.043	2,980	2,857	1.043	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.324	3.4	10.5	0.324	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.780	40.5	51.9	0.780	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.095</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.018	98.5	96.8	1.018	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	0.997	96.3	96.5	0.997	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.032	96.7	93.7	1.032	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.701	49.0	28.8	1.701	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.965</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.943	12,680	13,447	0.943	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.070	73.6	68.8	1.070	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.008</b>				
Women in Parliament and DUN	0.026	1	39	0.026	
Women in MMKN positions	0.000	0	15	0.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

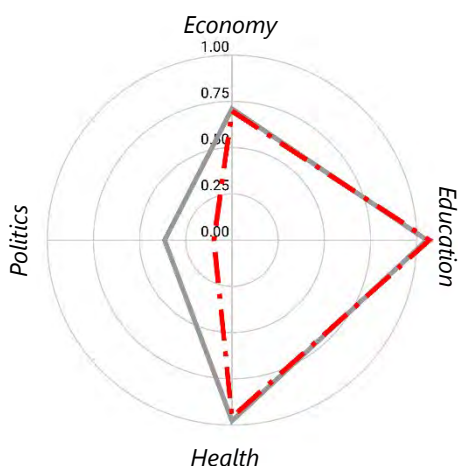
**SCORE : 0.776**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## W.P. KUALA LUMPUR



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	16	0.746	8	0.709
EDUCATION	11	1.060	12	1.056
HEALTH	8	0.962	2	0.975
POLITICS	1	0.177	1	0.363
<b>W.P. KUALA LUMPUR</b>		<b>0.736</b>		<b>0.776</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

**W.P. KUALA LUMPUR SCORE 0.776**

**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

### SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.709</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.825	66.5	80.6	0.825	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.845	4,126	4,883	0.845	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.294	20.3	69.1	0.294	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.753	176.9	234.9	0.753	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.056</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.005	99.7	99.2	1.005	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.022	113.2	110.8	1.022	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.019	99.8	97.9	1.019	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.333	143.2	107.5	1.333	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.975</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.961	10,507	10,935	0.961	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.066	77.9	73.1	1.066	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.363</b>				
Women in Parliament	0.375	3	8	0.375	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	1	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>2</sup>Includes W.P. Putrajaya

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

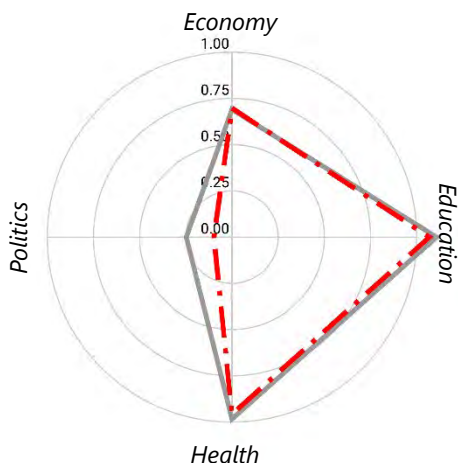
**SCORE : 0.756**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## W.P. LABUAN



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	2	0.827	14	0.686
EDUCATION	4	1.093	3	1.105
HEALTH	7	0.962	1	0.983
POLITICS	15	0.000	2	0.247
<b>W.P. LABUAN</b>		<b>0.721</b>		<b>0.756</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— W.P. LABUAN  
- - MALAYSIA

**W.P. LABUAN SCORE 0.756**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.686</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0.586	50.0	85.3	0.586	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.921	3,442	3,738	0.921	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.500	0.6	1.2	0.500	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	0.569	4.1	7.2	0.569	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.105</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	0.994	97.0	97.6	0.994	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.005	99.1	98.6	1.005	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.035	91.1	88.1	1.035	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.786	26.9	15.0	1.786	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.983</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.985	699	710	0.985	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.043	77.9	74.7	1.043	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.247</b>				
Women in Parliament	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	1	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>r</sup>Revised

# OVERVIEW OF GENDER GAP INDEX 2023 BY STATE

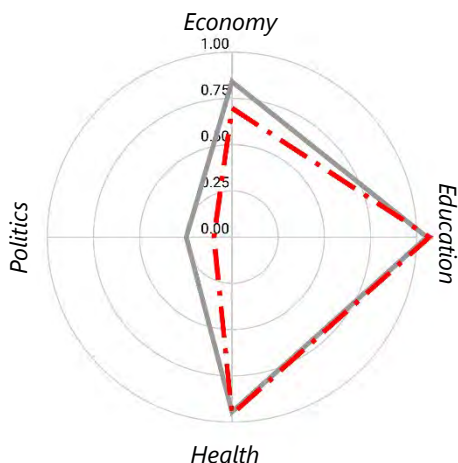
**SCORE : 0.773**

0.00 = Imparity

1.00 = Parity



## W.P. PUTRAJAYA



GENDER GAP INDEX	2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE
ECONOMY	11	0.787	1	0.840
EDUCATION	12	1.055	11	1.057
HEALTH	12	0.959	14	0.947
POLITICS	16	0.000	3	0.247
<b>W.P. PUTRAJAYA</b>		<b>0.700</b>		<b>0.773</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		<b>0.709</b>		<b>0.705</b>

— W.P. PUTRAJAYA  
- - MALAYSIA

**W.P. PUTRAJAYA SCORE 0.773**  
**MALAYSIA SCORE 0.705**

## SCORE BY SUB-INDICES

	Score	Female	Male	Ratio Female/ Male	
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>0.840</b>				
Labour force participation rate (%)	1.014	79.2	78.1	1.014	
<sup>1</sup> Wage equality for similar work	0.719	-	-	0.719	
Estimated income earned (RM)	0.940	4,738	5,041	0.940	
Legislators, senior officials and managers ('000)	0.556	0.5	0.9	0.556	
Professional and technical workers ('000)	1.032	13.0	12.6	1.032	
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1.057</b>				
Literacy rate (%)	1.010	100.0	99.0	1.010	
Enrolment in primary education (%)	1.022	143.9	143.6	1.022	
Enrolment in secondary education (%)	1.019	99.8	97.9	1.019	
Enrolment tertiary education (%)	1.333	143.2	107.5	1.333	
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>0.947</b>				
Sex ratio at birth	0.916	819	894	0.916	
Life expectancy at birth (year)	1.069	76.4	71.5	1.069	
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>0.247</b>				
Women in Parliament	0.000	0	1	0.000	
Women in ministerial positions	1.000	1	0	1.000	
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50)	0.000	0	50	0.000	

### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2023

<sup>2</sup>Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur

<sup>r</sup>Revised





## RINGKASAN PENEMUAN



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## 1 | PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerksaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 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.

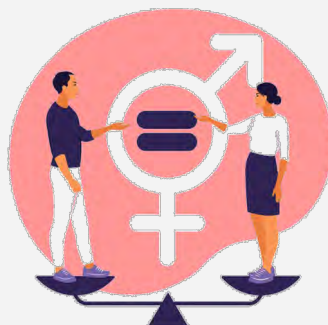
### Paparan 2 : Kandungan Statistik Pemerksaan Wanita dalam Domain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024



## 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**

Secara keseluruhan, terdapat 14 indikator yang menyumbang kepada pengiraan Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI). Senarai indikator bagi setiap sub-indeks adalah seperti di Jadual 1.

**Jadual 1 Sub-indeks dan indikator**

<b>Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi</b>	<b>Pencapaian Pendidikan</b>	<b>Kesihatan dan Kehidupan</b>	<b>Penguasaan Politik</b>
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			

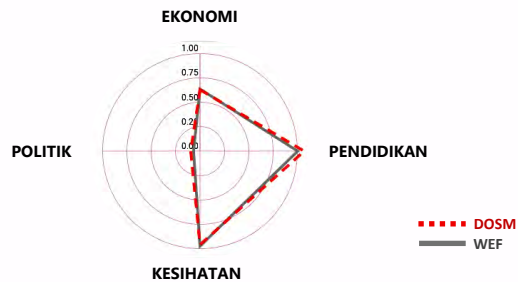
### Paparan 3 : Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI), 2023

Sub-indeks	DOSM	WEF
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.698	0.634
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.071	1.000
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.956	0.969
Penguasaan politik	0.096	0.068
<b>Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI)</b>	<b>0.705</b>	<b>0.668</b>

**Skor MGGI**  
kiraan DOSM  
**0.705**

**Skor MGGI**  
kiraan WEF  
**0.668**

(0.0 = tidak saksama)  
(1.0 = saksama)



#### Skor mengikut sub-indeks

Indikator	Kedudukan Malaysia	Skor	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.698</b>			
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh		0.683			
*Kesaksamaan gaji dan upah dalam pekerjaan setara		0.719			
Anggaran pendapatan diperoleh		0.938			
Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan & pengurus		0.340			
Profesional dan pekerja teknikal		0.671			
<b>Pencapaian Pendidikan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.071</b>			
Kadar literasi		0.999			
Enrolmen peringkat rendah		1.007			
Enrolmen peringkat menengah		1.028			
Enrolmen peringkat tertiar		1.502			
<b>Kesihatan dan kehidupan</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0.956</b>			
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir		0.931			
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir		1.067			
<b>Penguasaan politik</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.096</b>			
Wanita di Parlimen		0.156			
Wanita dalam jawatan menteri		0.192			
Wanita/ lelaki sebagai ketua Negara (50 tahun lalu)		0.000			

**Nota:**

\* Sumber : Global Gender Gap Report 2024

Jurang gender yang diukur melalui MGGI menurun kepada 0.705 pada 2023 berbanding 0.709 pada 2022. Sub-indeks pencapaian pendidikan menunjukkan pencapaian wanita telah melebihi lelaki dengan skor 1.071 pada 2023. Sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan merekodkan skor 0.956 pada 2023 dengan jurang 0.044 bagi mencapai kesaksamaan gender. Bagi sub-indeks peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, skor yang dicatatkan pada 2023 menurun kepada 0.698. Jurang terbesar adalah bagi sub-indeks penguasaan politik dengan skor 0.096 pada 2023.

**Jadual 2 : Siri Masa Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2021-2023**

<b>Sub-indeks</b>	<b>2021<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2022<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2023</b>
Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi	0.703	0.703	0.698
Pencapaian pendidikan	1.063	1.068	1.071
Kesihatan dan kehidupan	0.960	0.961	0.956
Penguasaan politik	0.100	0.102	0.096
<b>Skor Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI)</b>	<b>0.707</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>0.705</b>

**Nota:**  
<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini

Berdasarkan kepada *Global Gender Gap Report 2024* yang dikeluarkan oleh WEF, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-114 daripada 146 negara dengan skor 0.668, dan kedudukan ke-16 daripada 18 negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik. Mengambil kira skor MGGI 0.705, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-86 daripada 146 negara. Manakala, dalam senarai negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik, Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-8 (Jadual 3).

**Jadual 3 : Kedudukan Negara Asia Timur dan Pasifik mengikut Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia, 2023**

Negara	Kedudukan		Skor
	Zon	Global	
New Zealand	1	4	0.835
Australia	2	24	0.780
Philippines	3	25	0.779
Singapore	4	48	0.744
Thailand	5	65	0.720
Viet Nam	6	72	0.715
Mongolia	7	85	0.705
Timor-Leste	8	86	0.704
Lao PDR	9	89	0.700
Republic of Korea	10	94	0.696
Indonesia	11	100	0.686
Cambodia	12	102	0.685
Brunei Darussalam	13	105	0.684
People's Rep. of China	14	106	0.684
Vanuatu	15	111	0.673
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.668</b>
Japan	17	118	0.663
Fiji	18	128	0.642

**MGGI :  
0.705**

Sumber : *Global Gender Gap Report, 2024*





**3**





**INDIKATOR GENDER TERPILIH ANTARA MALAYSIA DAN NEGARA TERPILIH**

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) wanita di Malaysia (2023) lebih rendah secara relatif berbanding negara lain dengan 56.2 peratus seperti di Jadual 4. Singapore mencatatkan KPTB wanita tertinggi dengan 63.4 peratus, diikuti Australia dengan 62.6 peratus dan United Kingdom (UK) dengan 58.5 peratus.

Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih di Malaysia pada 2023 adalah 99.6 peratus, setara dengan negara-negara terpilih lain. Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen Malaysia masih rendah iaitu 13.5 peratus berbanding Australia (38.0%), UK (34.8%) dan Singapore (29.3%).

**Jadual 4 : Perbandingan Malaysia dengan negara terpilih bagi indikator gender terpilih, 2023**

Indikator terpilih	 *Malaysia	 Singapore	 Indonesia	 Philippines
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	<b>33.4</b>	5.6	275.5	115.6
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	<b>0.91</b>	0.91	0.99	0.97
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	<b>56.2</b>	63.4	52.5	50.2
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	<b>99.6</b>	99.6	94.7	84.4
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	<b>13.5</b>	29.3	n.a.	27.3

Indikator terpilih	 USA	 UK	 Japan	 Australia
Jumlah penduduk (juta)	333.3	67.0	125.1	26.0
Nisbah jantina (perempuan/lelaki)	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.01
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita (%)	57.3	58.5	54.8	62.6
Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (%)	99.0	n.a.	99.9	98.8
Perwakilan wanita di Parlimen (%)	29.2	34.8	10.3	38.0

Sumber : *Global Gender Gap Report, 2024*

**Nota:**

\* Berdasarkan pengiraan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
n.a.: Tidak tersedia

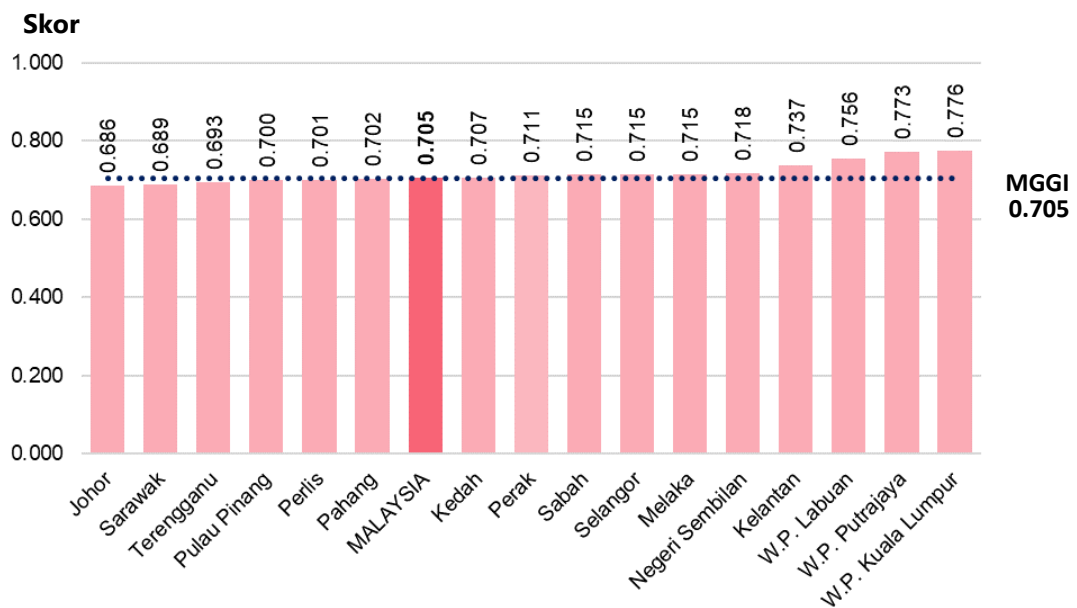


### W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia tertinggi pada 2023

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.

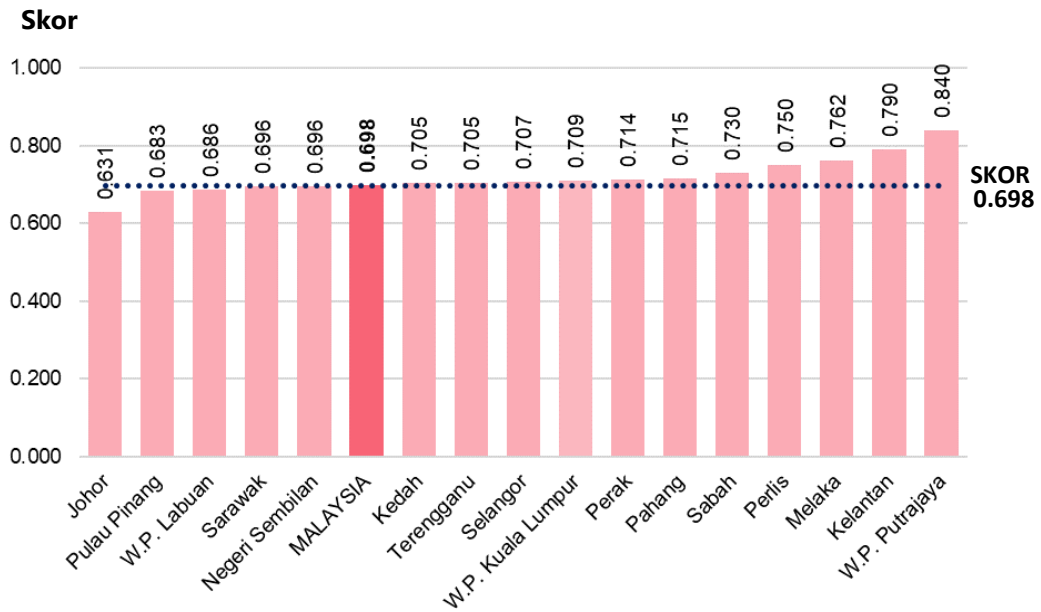
W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor MGGI yang tertinggi pada 2023 dengan skor 0.776, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (0.773) dan W.P. Labuan (0.756) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Carta 1.

**Carta 1: Indeks Jurang Gender Malaysia (MGGI) mengikut negeri, 2023**



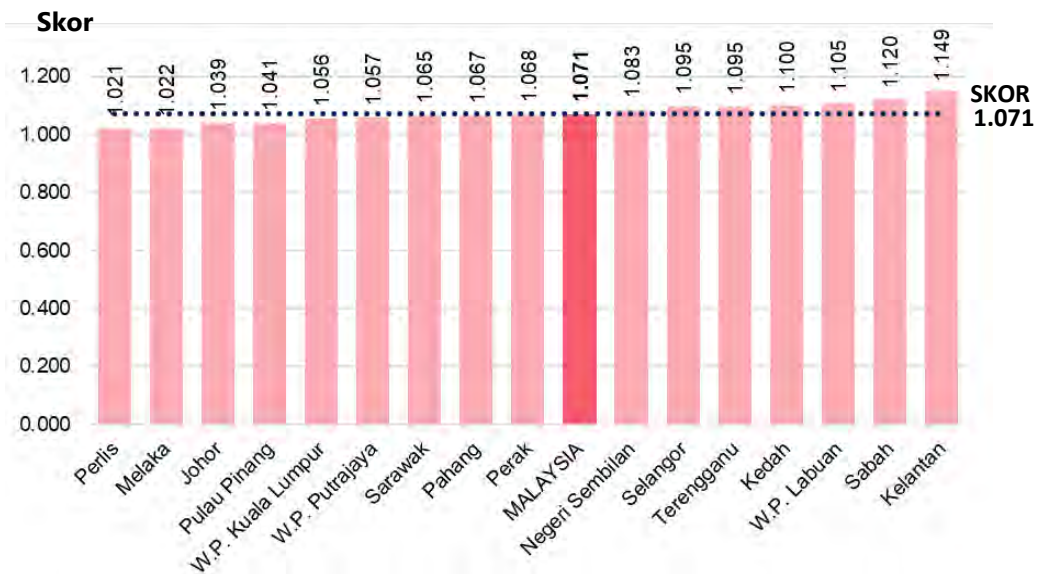
Berdasarkan sub-indeks Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi pada 2023, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.840, diikuti oleh Kelantan (0.790) dan Melaka (0.762). Ini menunjukkan wanita memainkan peranan utama dalam sektor ekonomi yang dapat menambah baik kedudukan kewangan mereka seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Carta 2.

**Carta 2 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Peluang dan penyertaan ekonomi, 2023**



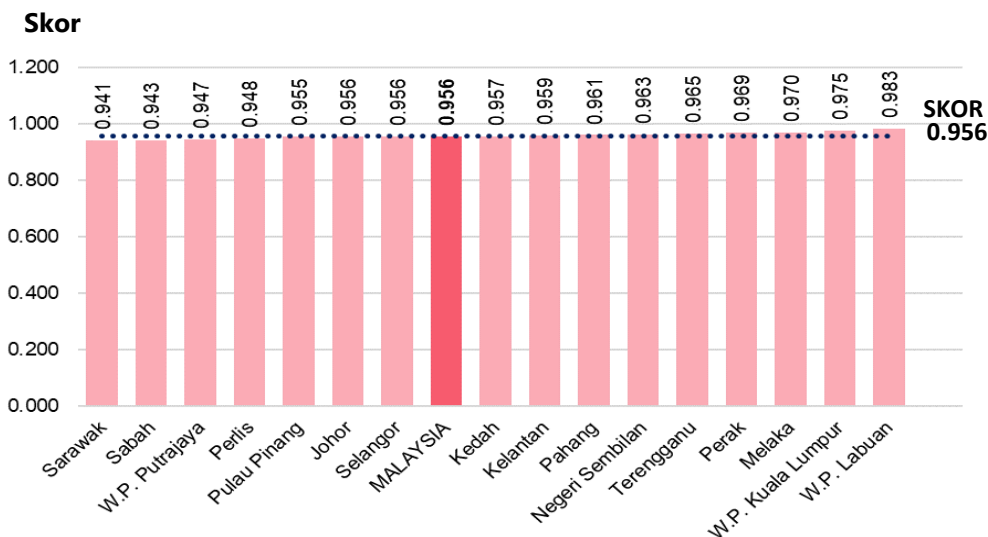
Pendidikan menjamin wanita dalam meningkatkan kebolehan diri dan membantu dalam membuat keputusan yang lebih baik dalam hidup. Dari segi pencapaian pendidikan, Kelantan merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 1.149, diikuti Sabah (1.120) dan W.P Labuan (1.105).

**Carta 3 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Pencapaian pendidikan, 2023**



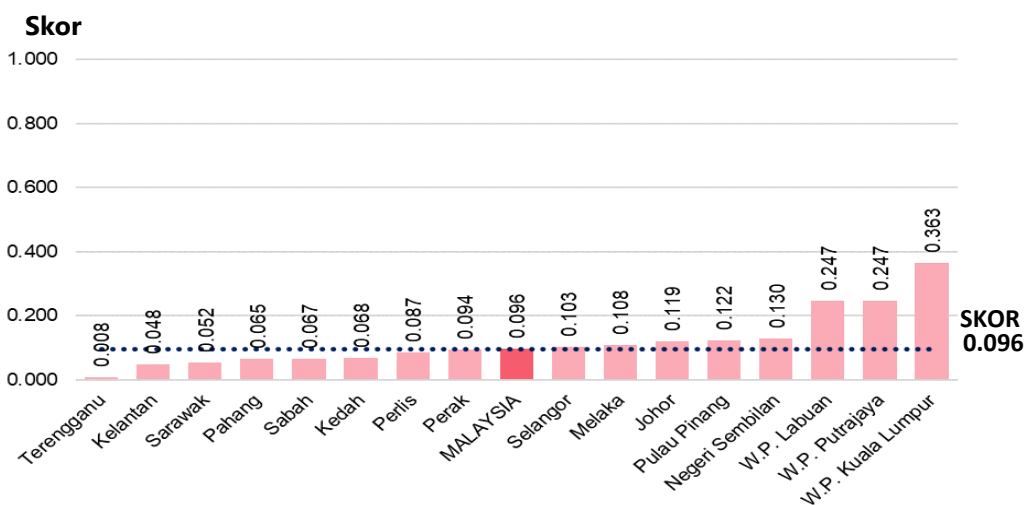
Secara keseluruhan bagi sub-indeks kesihatan dan kehidupan, W.P Labuan mencatatkan skor yang paling tinggi iaitu 0.983, diikuti W.P Kuala Lumpur (0.975) dan Melaka (0.970) pada 2023.

**Carta 4 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Kesihatan dan kehidupan, 2023**



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. Putrajaya dan W.P. Labuan masing-masing 0.247.

**Carta 5 : Skor MGGI mengikut negeri bagi indikator Penguasaan politik, 2023**



## 5 | PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

### PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA

Penduduk Malaysia pada 2023 dianggarkan 33.4 juta, di mana penduduk wanita mencatatkan 15.9 juta orang atau 47.7 peratus sementara penduduk lelaki terdiri daripada 17.5 juta atau 52.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan penduduk.

Jadual 5 : Penduduk Malaysia mengikut Jantina, 2021 - 2023

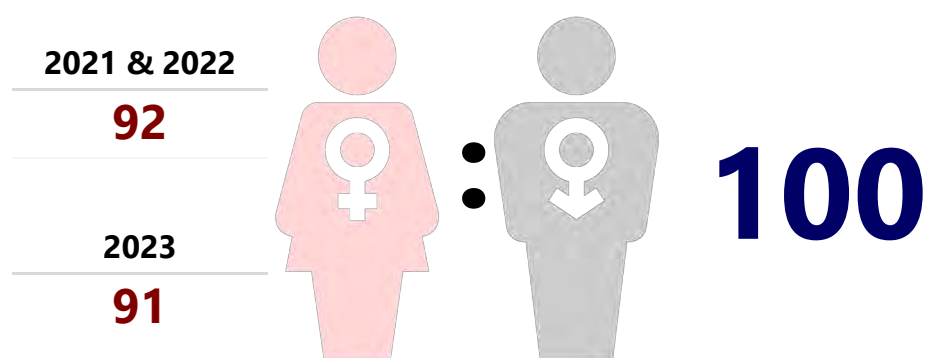
Tahun	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
2021	32,576.3	15,576.0	17,000.3
2022	32,698.1	15,658.5	17,039.7
2023	33,401.8	15,929.5	17,472.3

Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2024, 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 2023, nisbah jantina di Malaysia adalah 91 perempuan bagi setiap 100 lelaki.

Paparan 4 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Malaysia, 2021 - 2023



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2024, DOSM

## 6 | INDIKATOR GENDER TEPIH MENGIKUT DOMAIN

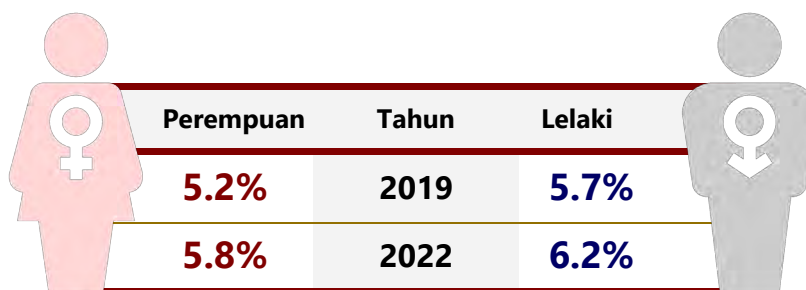
### DOMAIN 1 STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF DAN AKSES KEPADA SUMBER

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 2023 berbanding 2022. KPTB bagi perempuan meningkat daripada 55.6 peratus (2022) kepada 56.2 peratus (2023). Sementara itu, KPTB bagi lelaki juga turut meningkat daripada 81.5 peratus (2022) kepada 82.3 peratus pada 2023.

**Jadual 6 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022<sup>r</sup> dan 2023**

Tahun	Perempuan		Lelaki	
	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	KPTB (%)	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	KPTB (%)
2022	5,753.1	55.6	9,402.1	81.5
2023	5,963.8	56.2	9,849.6	82.3

Nota:  
<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini

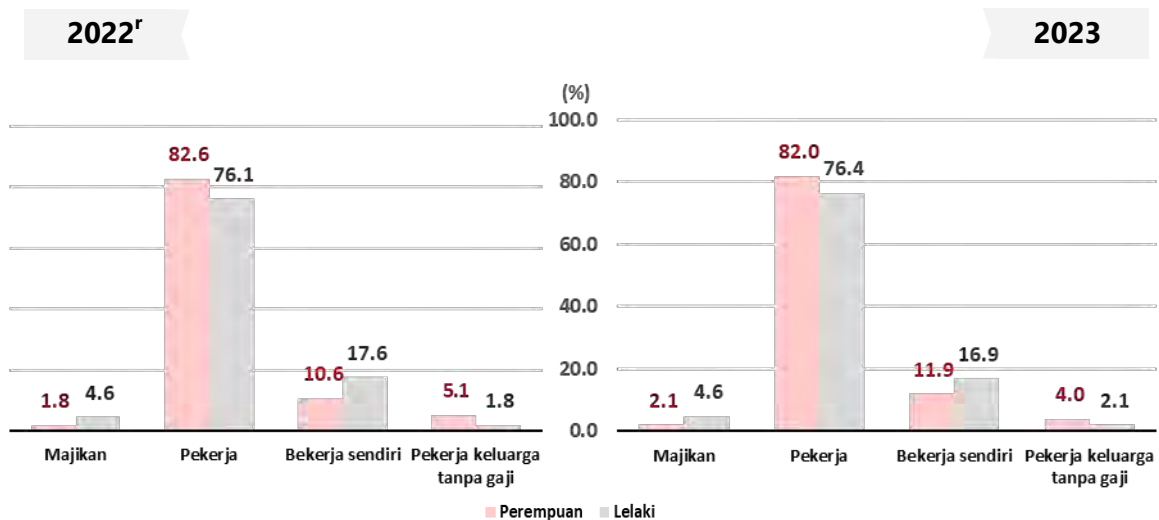
Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2023, DOSM

**c) Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan**

Dari segi taraf pekerjaan, kategori pekerja mencatatkan kadar tertinggi bagi kedua-dua perempuan dan lelaki. Peratusan pekerja perempuan menurun daripada 82.6 peratus (2022) kepada 82.0 peratus (2023) manakala lelaki meningkat daripada 76.1 peratus kepada 76.4 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

Kenaikan tertinggi bagi perempuan adalah dalam kategori bekerja sendiri dengan 1.3 mata peratus. Sementara itu, lelaki yang bekerja sendiri pula menurun kepada 16.9 peratus pada 2023 berbanding tahun sebelumnya 17.6

**Carta 6 : Peratusan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022<sup>r</sup> dan 2023**



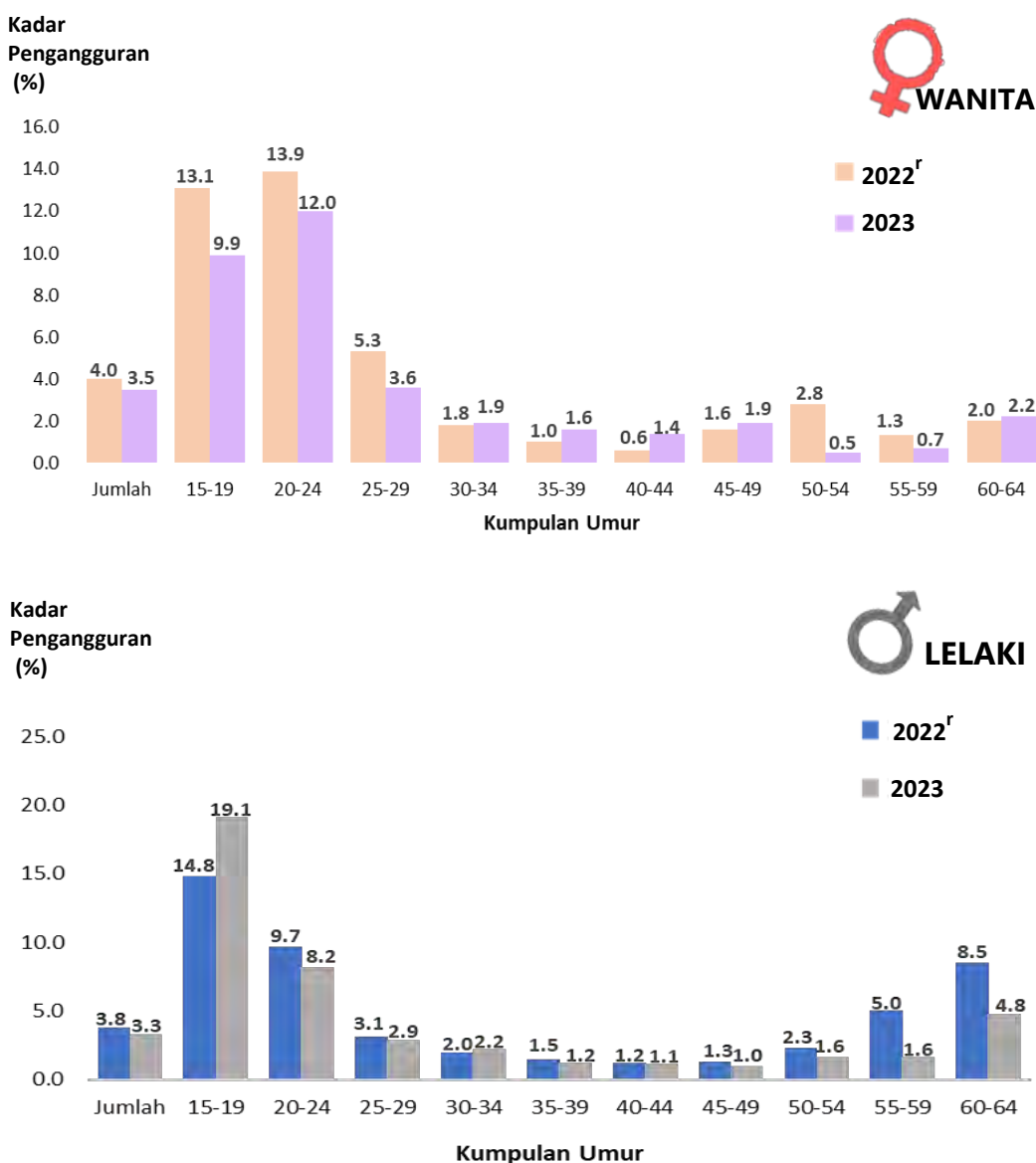
Nota:  
<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini

Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2023, DOSM

#### d) Kadar pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran bagi wanita pada 2023 menurun 0.5 mata peratus kepada 3.5 peratus berbanding 2022 (4.0%). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki juga menurun 0.5 mata peratus daripada 3.8 peratus (2022) kepada 3.3 peratus (2023). Jurang kadar pengangguran tertinggi antara wanita dan lelaki berlaku dalam kumpulan umur 15-19 tahun dengan perbezaan 9.2 mata peratus pada tahun 2023.

**Carta 7 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022<sup>f</sup> dan 2023**



**Nota:**  
<sup>f</sup> Dikemaskini

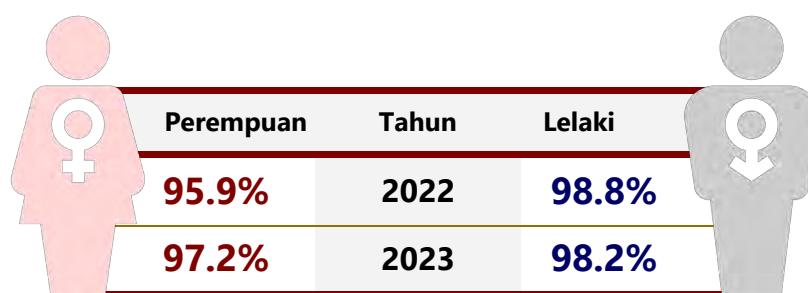
Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2023, DOSM



### e) Penggunaan internet

Penggunaan internet bagi lelaki menunjukkan kadar yang lebih tinggi, iaitu 98.2 peratus berbanding perempuan (97.2%) pada 2023. Jurang jantina dalam penggunaan internet merujuk kepada perbezaan peratusan penggunaan internet antara pengguna lelaki dan perempuan. Jurang gender dalam penggunaan internet adalah semakin rapat pada 1.0 mata peratus pada 2023 (2022: 2.9 mata peratus).

#### Paparan 6 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023



Sumber : Laporan Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, 2023, DOSM

## DOMAIN 2 PENDIDIKAN

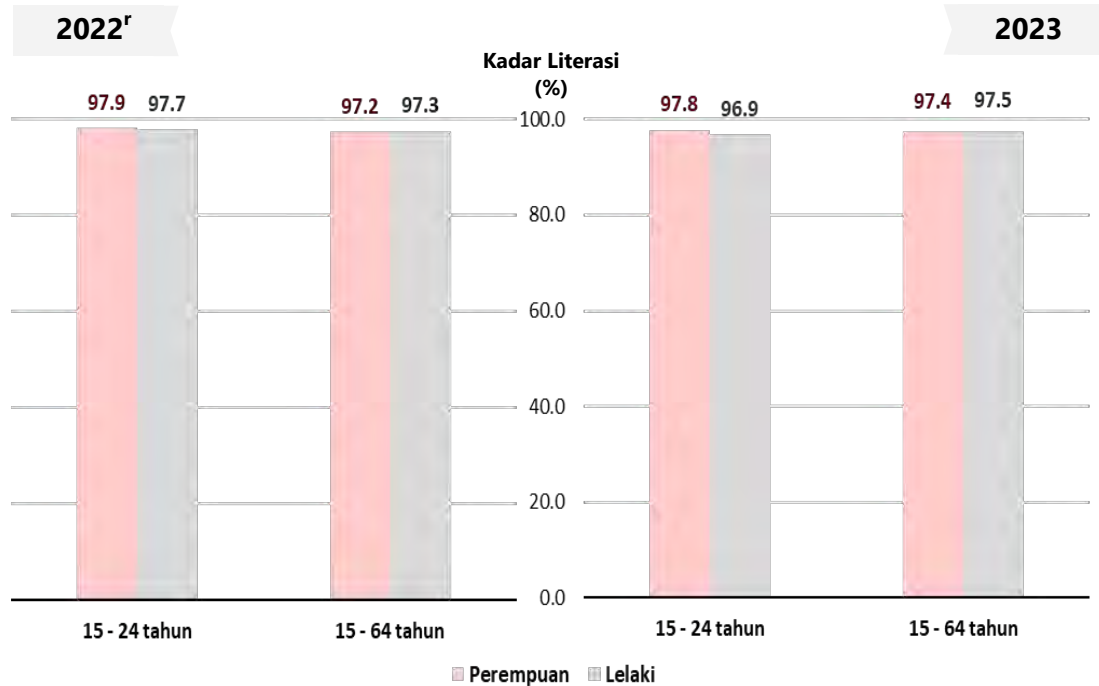
Domain ini merangkumi indikator berkaitan kadar literasi, enrolmen, indeks pariti gender dan bilangan staf akademik di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi.

### a) Kadar literasi

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

Kadar literasi bagi perempuan berusia 15 hingga 24 tahun adalah lebih tinggi iaitu 97.8 peratus berbanding lelaki 96.9 peratus pada 2023. Manakala, kadar literasi perempuan berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun pula menunjukkan perempuan lebih rendah berbanding lelaki, masing-masing mencatatkan 97.4 peratus dan 97.5 peratus (Carta 8).

**Carta 8 : Kadar literasi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022<sup>r</sup> dan 2023**



**Nota:**  
<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini




Sumber : Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2023, DOSM

## b) Enrolmen

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

Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi perempuan meningkat di peringkat rendah dan tertiar pada tahun 2023 berbanding tahun 2022. Peningkatan tertinggi adalah di peringkat tertiar (1.2%). Kadar enrolmen kasar bagi lelaki meningkat di semua peringkat pendidikan dengan peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan di peringkat tertiar (0.6%) (Paparan 7).

**Paparan 7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar mengikut peringkat pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

2022		Peringkat Pendidikan	2023	
Perempuan	Lelaki		Perempuan	Lelaki
49.5%	33.2%	 Peringkat tertiar	50.7%	33.8%
94.9%	92.1%	 Peringkat menengah	94.9%	92.4%
98.8%	98.6%	 Peringkat rendah	99.5%	98.8%




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) merujuk kepada nisbah bilangan pelajar perempuan berbanding pelajar lelaki yang mendaftar di setiap peringkat pendidikan tersebut.

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 2023, dengan nisbah yang paling tinggi adalah pada peringkat tertiar seperti yang ditunjukkan di Paparan 8.

**Paparan 8 : Indeks Pariti Gender, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

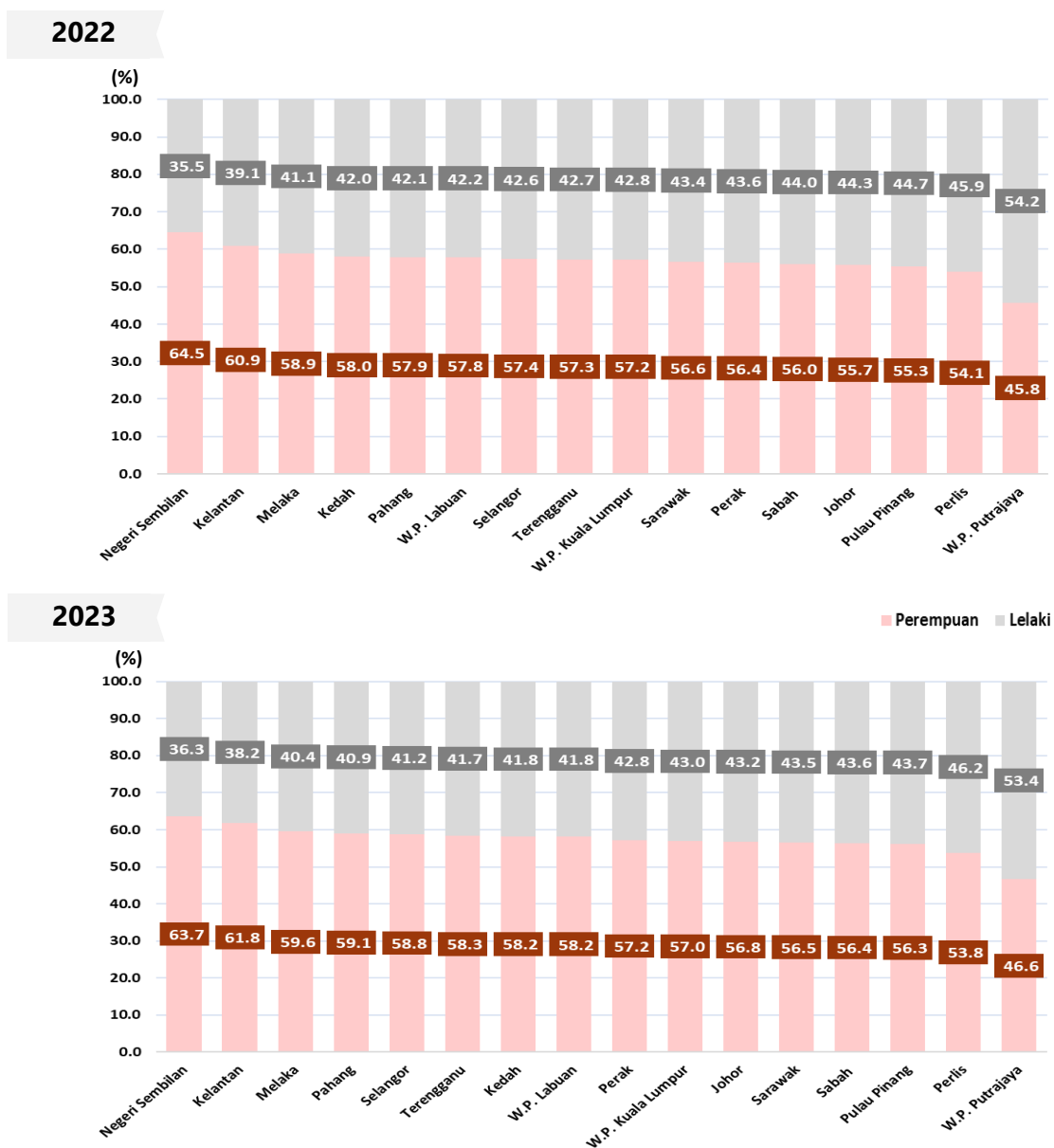
2022	Peringkat Pendidikan	2023
1.489	 Peringkat tertiar	1.502
1.030	 Peringkat menengah	1.028
1.002	 Peringkat rendah	1.007

Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

#### d) Bilangan staf akademik di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi

Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi staf akademik perempuan di Institut Pengajian Tinggi kekal sama pada 2023 dan 2022. Negeri tersebut adalah Negeri Sembilan, 63.7 peratus; Kelantan, 61.8 peratus dan Melaka, 59.6 peratus.

**Carta 9 : Peratusan staf akademik di Institut Pengajian Tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**



Sumber : Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

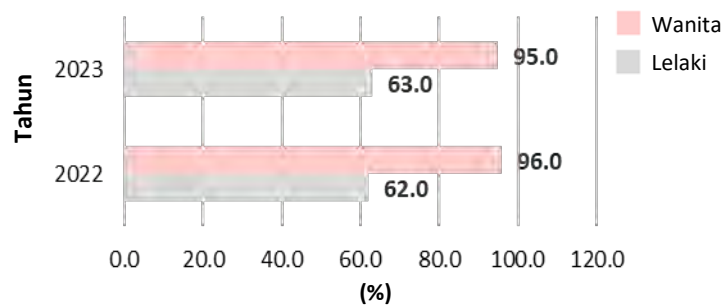
### DOMAIN 3 KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN

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 menerima rawatan adalah lebih tinggi dalam kalangan perempuan dengan 95.0 peratus berbanding lelaki dengan hanya 63.0 peratus pada 2023.

**Carta 10 : Peratusan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan pada tahun 2022 dan 2023**

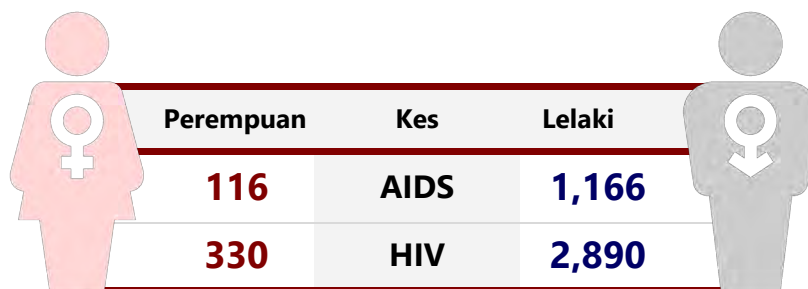


Sumber : Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

#### b) Bilangan kes AIDS dan HIV

Terdapat 116 kes AIDS dan 330 kes HIV dilaporkan dalam kalangan perempuan manakala 1,166 kes AIDS dan 2,890 kes HIV oleh lelaki pada 2023. 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, 2023**

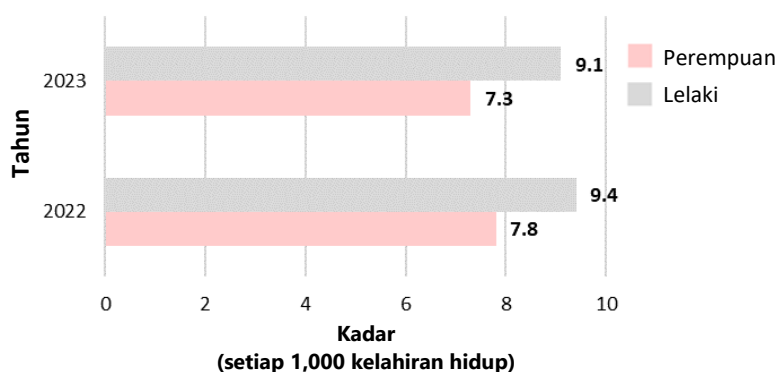


Sumber : Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit, KKM

**c) Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak kurang daripada 5 tahun**

Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun pada 2022 adalah lebih rendah iaitu 7.8 bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup berbanding kanak-kanak lelaki (9.4). Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak perempuan dan lelaki kurang daripada 5 tahun masing-masing menurun kepada 7.3 dan 9.1 pada 2023.

**Carta 11 : Kadar mortaliti kanak-kanak berumur kurang 5 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

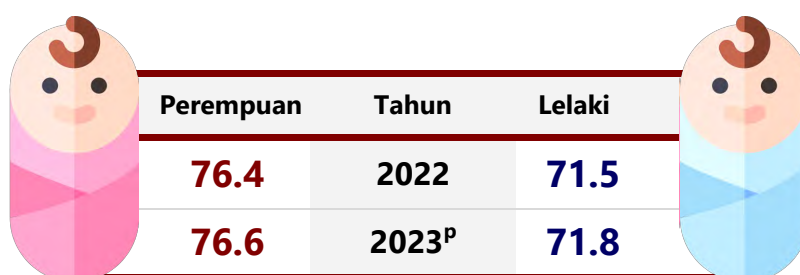


Sumber : Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

**d) Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir**

Seorang bayi perempuan yang lahir pada 2023 secara purata dijangka mempunyai jangka hayat selama 76.6 tahun manakala lelaki selama 71.8 tahun. Jangkaan hayat untuk perempuan dan lelaki masing-masing meningkat 0.2 tahun dan 0.3 tahun pada 2023 berbanding 2022.

**Paparan 10 : Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023<sup>P</sup>**



Perempuan	Tahun	Lelaki
76.4	2022	71.5
76.6	2023 <sup>P</sup>	71.8

Nota: <sup>P</sup> Permulaan

Sumber : Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, DOSM

## DOMAIN 4 KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN

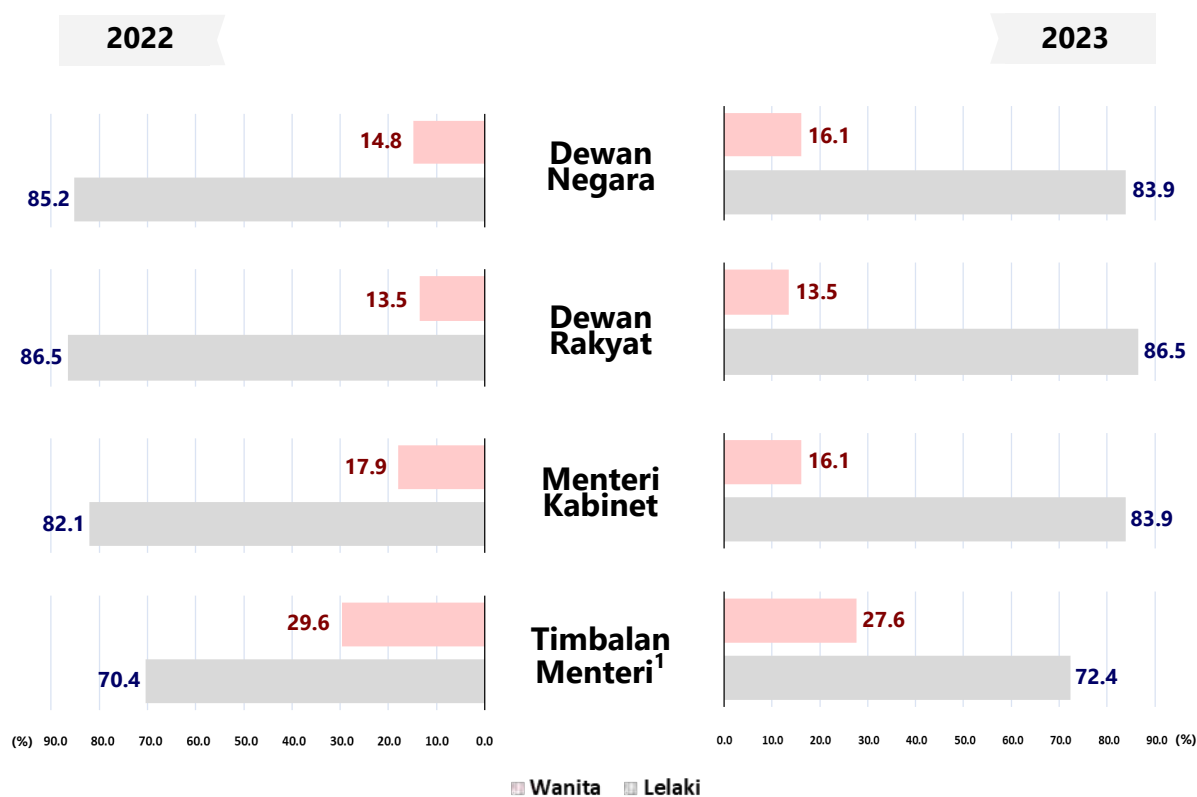
Domain ini meliputi indikator berkaitan penguasaan wanita di parlimen, kehakiman dan unit beruniform (polis).

### a) Parlimen

Peratusan wanita sebagai ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran masih lebih rendah berbanding lelaki. Wanita yang dipilih sebagai Senator di Dewan Negara meningkat daripada 14.8 peratus kepada 16.1 peratus pada tahun 2023 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Manakala, wanita sebagai ahli Dewan Rakyat kekal sama pada tahun 2022 dan 2023 iaitu 13.5 peratus.

Penglibatan wanita dalam jawatan Menteri Kabinet dan Timbalan Menteri pula masing-masing menurun kepada 16.1 peratus dan 27.6 peratus.

**Carta 12 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**



Sumber : Parlimen, Malaysia

Nota:

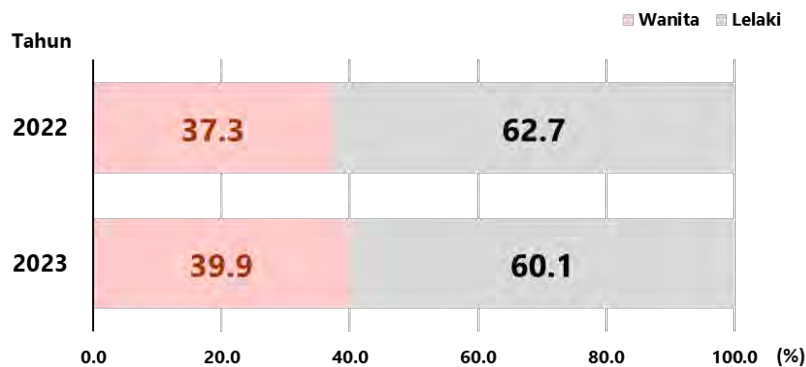
<sup>1</sup> Timbalan Menteri tidak termasuk dalam sub-indeks Penguasaan politik untuk pengiraan MGGI.



## b) Kehakiman

Peratusan hakim wanita di badan kehakiman Malaysia pada 2023 menunjukkan kenaikan sebanyak 2.6 mata peratus daripada 37.3 peratus kepada 39.9 peratus berbanding 2022. Sebaliknya, peratusan hakim lelaki mengalami penurunan 2.6 mata peratus iaitu daripada 62.7 peratus (2022) kepada 60.1 peratus (2023).

**Carta 13 : Peratusan hakim mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

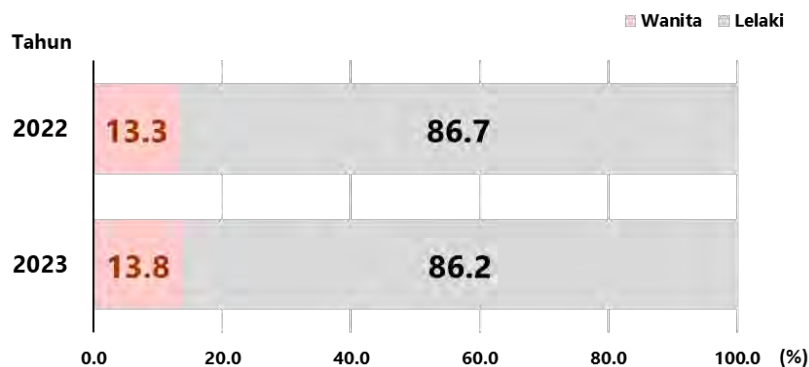


Sumber : Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

## c) Unit beruniform (Polis)

Bilangan pegawai polis wanita meningkat 0.5 mata peratus daripada 13.3 peratus (2022) kepada 13.8 peratus (2023). Sebaliknya, jumlah pegawai polis lelaki menurun sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus daripada 86.7 peratus kepada 86.2 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama.

**Carta 14 : Anggota polis mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**



Sumber : Polis Diraja Malaysia

## 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 4,762 kes kepada 4,294 kes (2023). Kes keganasan rumah tangga terhadap lelaki juga menunjukkan penurunan daripada 1,778 kes kepada 1,213 kes dalam tempoh yang sama (Jadual 7).

**Jadual 7 : Bilangan kes jenayah seksual, wanita dan kanak-kanak mengikut jenis kes dan jantina mangsa, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

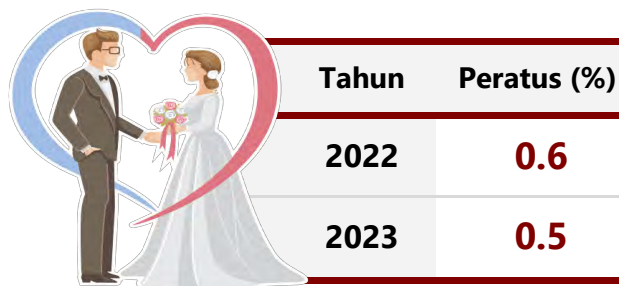
Jenis kes	2022		2023	
	Wanita	Lelaki	Wanita	Lelaki
Keganasan rumah tangga	4,762	1,778	4,294	1,213
Rogol	1,520	-	1,705	-
Sumbang mahram	278	-	282	-
Cabul	864	12	938	20
Luar tabii	136	70	135	75
Gangguan seksual	427	61	464	65
Sebar bahan lucah	54	15	45	32
Menghendap	-	-	20	2
Pornografi	6	1	26	1
Komunikasi seksual dengan kanak-kanak	12	3	17	2
Pengantunan kanak-kanak	1	1	4	-
Perjumpaan selepas pengantunan	1	-	-	-
Amang seksual fizikal	924	225	1,273	217
Amang seksual bukan fizikal	46	2	80	15
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>1,642</b>

Sumber : Polis Diraja Malaysia

## b) Perkahwinan bawah umur 18 tahun

Peratusan wanita berusia 20 tahun (2023) yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun menunjukkan penurunan kepada 0.5 peratus pada 2023 berbanding 0.6 peratus pada 2022.

### Paparan 11 : Peratusan wanita berumur 20 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023



Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

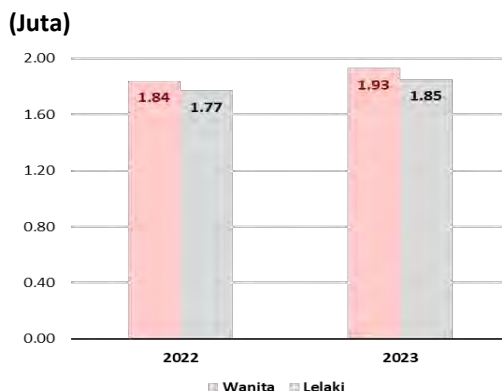
## DOMAIN 6 PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS : PENUAAN PENDUDUK)

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 berdasarkan Dasar Warga Emas Negara (DWEN). Penduduk wanita dalam kumpulan ini telah meningkat daripada 1.84 juta (2022) kepada 1.93 juta (2023). Penduduk lelaki berumur 60 tahun dan lebih juga meningkat kepada 1.77 juta berbanding 1.85 juta pada tempoh yang sama.

### Carta 15 : Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2024, DOSM

## b) Bantuan orang tua

Sejumlah 147,815 penerima bantuan orang tua berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat pada tahun 2023, meningkat 4.7 mata peratus atau sebanyak 6,701 penerima bantuan. Sabah kekal sebagai negeri yang paling tinggi menerima bantuan orang tua iaitu 29,462 penerima diikuti Sarawak

**Jadual 8 : Bilangan penerima bantuan orang tua mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

Negeri	2022		2023	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>141,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Johor	14,974	10.6	15,495	10.5
Kedah	7,133	5.1	7,284	4.9
Kelantan	8,969	6.4	8,869	6.0
Melaka	7,324	5.2	7,916	5.4
Negeri Sembilan	8,851	6.3	9,747	6.6
Pahang	8,971	6.4	8,907	6.0
Perak	10,697	7.6	12,120	8.2
Perlis	1,376	1.0	1,411	1.0
Pulau Pinang	6,535	4.6	6,950	4.7
Sabah	28,569	20.2	29,462	19.9
Sarawak	19,364	13.7	20,290	13.7
Selangor	11,013	7.8	11,592	7.8
Terengganu	3,887	2.8	4,141	2.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	3,204	2.3	3,373	2.3
W.P. Labuan	247	0.2	258	0.2

Sumber : Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

**Nota:**

<sup>1</sup> Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

## 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 menurun kepada RM169.5 juta pada 2023 berbanding RM270.7 juta pada 2022. Kelantan dan Terengganu adalah dua negeri yang menerima bantuan kewangan tertinggi berjumlah lebih daripada RM113.2 juta pada 2023.

**Jadual 9 : Jumlah bantuan kewangan bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023**

	(RM '000)	
<b>Negeri</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>270,713.5</b>	<b>169,518.7</b>
Johor	3,324.0	34,875.0
Kedah	5,281.5	1,024.0
Kelantan	33,150.0	73,092.0
Melaka	6,500.0	1,292.0
Negeri Sembilan	6,061.0	389.0
Pahang	54,000.0	5,789.0
Perak	2,260.0	2,164.0
Perlis	-	28.0
Pulau Pinang	2.5	-
Sabah	2,399.0	3,781.0
Sarawak	8,906.5	4,910.0
Selangor	130,063.0	1,977.7
Terengganu	16,624.0	40,197.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,142.0	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-

Sumber : Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)

Nota:

Tiada bencana direkodkan di Pulau Pinang, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya pada 2023.

## 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 2023 dengan 8.0 peratus. Penyertaan wanita adalah yang tertinggi di Angkatan Tentera Laut (11.4%) diikuti oleh Angkatan Tentera Darat (7.6%) dan Angkatan Tentera Udara (6.5%) pada 2023.

**Jadual 10 : Peratusan anggota Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2023**

Badan beruniform	Wanita		Lelaki	
	Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>9,801</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>112,768</b>	<b>92.0</b>
Tentera Darat	6,886	7.6	83,752	92.4
Tentera Laut	1,955	11.4	15,230	88.6
Tentera Udara	960	6.5	13,786	93.5

Sumber : Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia

## DOMAIN 9 PELARIAN

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

### a) Kanak-kanak

Sejumlah 51,635 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak pada 2023, terdiri daripada 48.5 peratus perempuan dan 51.5 peratus lelaki. Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak yang paling tinggi ialah dari

**Jadual 11 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, 2023**

Negara asal	Jumlah	Kanak-kanak perempuan		Kanak-kanak lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>51,635</b>	<b>25,047</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>26,588</b>	<b>51.5</b>
Myanmar	45,445	22,050	48.5	23,395	51.5
Pakistan	2,064	997	48.3	1,067	51.7
Sri Lanka	260	126	48.5	134	51.5
Yemen	713	342	48.0	371	52.0
Somalia	877	436	49.7	441	50.3
Syria	682	325	47.7	357	52.3
Iraq	178	87	48.9	91	51.1
Afghanistan	891	422	47.4	469	52.6
Palestin	159	83	52.2	76	47.8
Iran	47	22	46.8	25	53.2
Lain-lain	319	157	49.2	162	50.8

Sumber : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



## b) Orang dewasa

Sejumlah 133,673 pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang terdiri daripada 29.3 peratus wanita dan 70.7 peratus bagi lelaki. Pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa yang paling tinggi ialah dari Myanmar dengan 32,216 wanita dan 84,782 lelaki.

**Jadual 12 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, 2023**

Negara asal	Jumlah	Wanita		Lelaki	
		Bilangan	Peratus (%)	Bilangan	Peratus (%)
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>133,673</b>	<b>39,118</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>94,555</b>	<b>70.7</b>
Myanmar	116,998	32,216	27.5	84,782	72.5
Pakistan	4,293	1,788	41.6	2,505	58.4
Sri Lanka	1,007	384	38.1	623	61.9
Yemen	2,516	648	25.8	1,868	74.2
Somalia	1,890	1,116	59.0	774	41.0
Syria	2,077	600	28.9	1,477	71.1
Iraq	496	204	41.1	292	58.9
Afghanistan	2,015	786	39.0	1,229	61.0
Palestin	455	114	25.1	341	74.9
Iran	311	132	42.4	179	57.6
Lain-lain	1,615	1,130	70.0	485	30.0

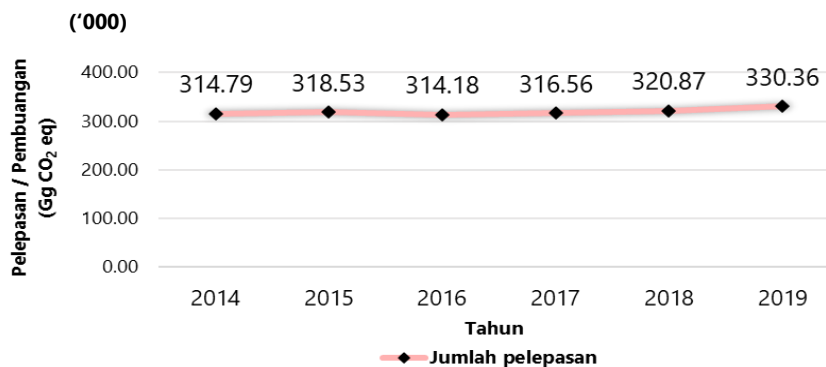
Sumber : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## 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 CO<sub>2</sub> eq berbanding 320.87 ribu Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq pada 2018.

**Carta 16 : Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca, 2014 – 2019**



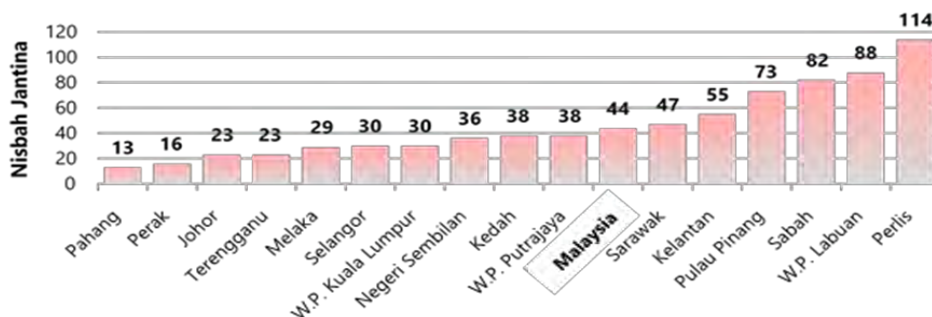
Sumber : Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam

## DOMAIN 11 MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA

### Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, 2023

Di peringkat Malaysia, terdapat 44 perempuan untuk setiap 100 lelaki Bukan warganegara pada 2023. 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 17 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki Bukan Warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2023**



Sumber : Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2024, DOSM

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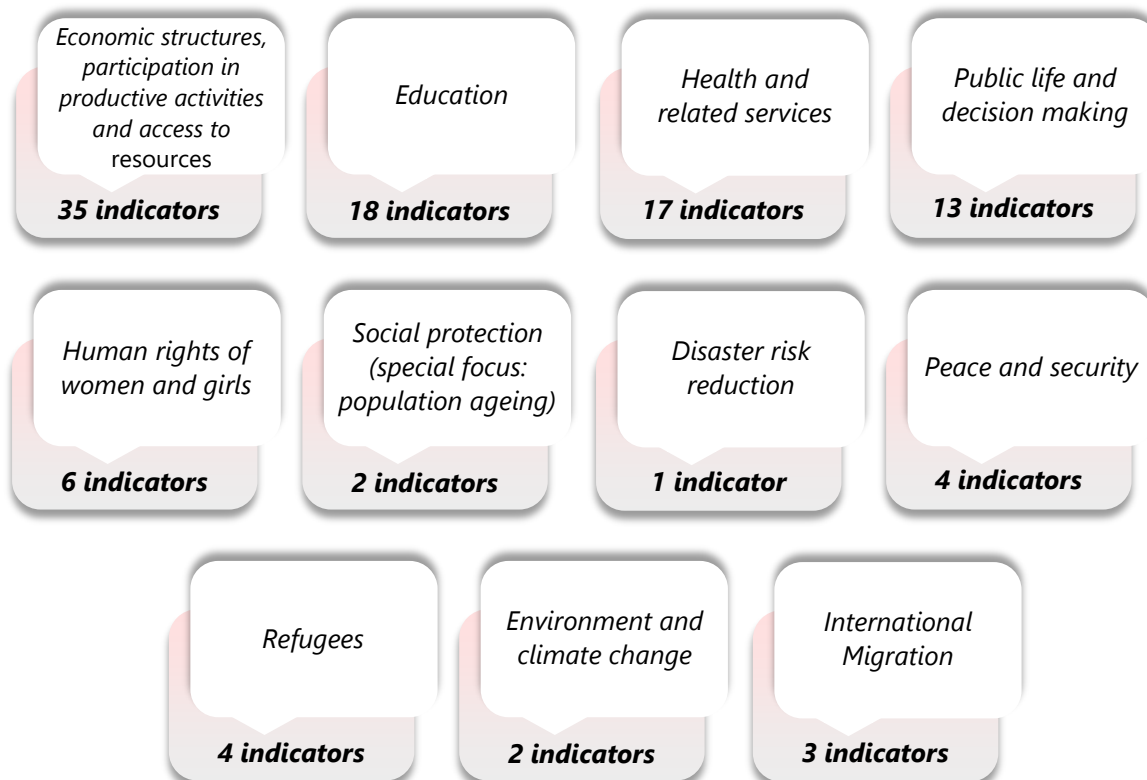
## ***SUMMARY OF FINDINGS***

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## 1 | INTRODUCTION

*Statistics on Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2024* 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.

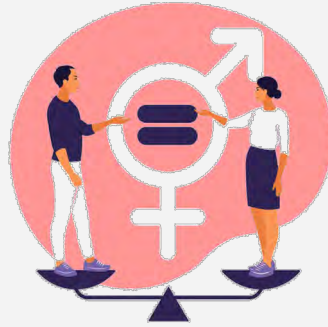
### Exhibit 2: Content of Statistics of Women Empowerment in Selected Domains, Malaysia, 2024



## 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**

Overall, there are 14 indicators that contribute to the calculation of the Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI). The list of indicators for each sub-indices are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 : Sub-indices and indicators**

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



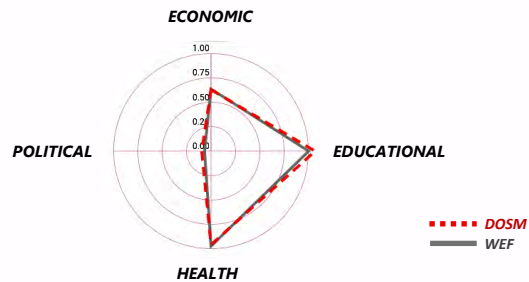
### Exhibit 3 : Gender Gap Index, Malaysia, 2023

Sub-index	DOSM	WEF
Economic participation and opportunity	0.698	0.634
Educational attainment	1.071	1.000
Health and survival	0.956	0.969
Political empowerment	0.096	0.068
<b>Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) Score</b>	<b>0.705</b>	<b>0.668</b>

**MGGI score calculated by DOSM**  
**0.705**

**MGGI score calculated by WEF**  
**0.668**

(0.0 = imparity)  
(1.0 = parity)



#### Score by sub-index

Indicator	Ranking Malaysia	Score	0.00	1.00	2.00
<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.698</b>			
Labour force participation rate		0.683			
*Wage equality for similar work		0.719			
Estimated earned income		0.938			
Legislators, senior officials and managers		0.340			
Professional and technical workers		0.671			
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.071</b>			
Literacy rate		0.999			
Enrolment in primary education		1.007			
Enrolment in secondary education		1.028			
Enrolment in tertiary education		1.502			
<b>Health and survival</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>0.956</b>			
Sex ratio at birth		0.931			
Life expectancy at birth		1.067			
<b>Political empowerment</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0.096</b>			
Women in Parliament		0.156			
Women in ministerial positions		0.192			
Years with female/ male head of state (last 50 years)		0.000			

**Note:**

\* Source : Global Gender Gap Report 2024

The gender gap measured by MGGI decreased to 0.705 in 2023 as compared to 0.709 in 2022. The education attainment sub-index shows that women's achievement has surpassed men with a score of 1.071 in 2023. The health and survival sub-index recorded the score of 0.956 in 2023 with 0.044 gap to achieve gender equality. For sub-index of economic participation and opportunity, the recorded score in 2023 decreased to 0.698. The largest gap was for the political empowerment sub-index with a score of 0.096 in 2023.

**Table 2 : Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score, 2021-2023**

<b>Sub-index</b>	<b>2021<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2022<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>2023</b>
<i>Economic participation and opportunity</i>	0.703	0.703	0.698
<i>Educational attainment</i>	1.063	1.068	1.071
<i>Health and survival</i>	0.960	0.961	0.956
<i>Political empowerment</i>	0.100	0.102	0.096
<b>Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) score</b>	<b>0.707</b>	<b>0.709</b>	<b>0.705</b>

**Note:**  
<sup>r</sup> Revised

Based on the Global Gender Gap Report 2024 released by the WEF, Malaysia ranked 114<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries with a score of 0.668 and 16<sup>th</sup> out of 18 East Asia and Pacific countries. Based on the MGGI score of 0.705, Malaysia ranked 86<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries. Meanwhile, in the East Asia and Pacific countries, Malaysia ranked 8<sup>th</sup> (Table 3).

**Table 3 : Ranking of East Asia and the Pacific countries based on Malaysia Gender Gap Index score, 2023**

Country	Ranking		Score
	Zone	Global	
New Zealand	1	4	0.835
Australia	2	24	0.780
Philippines	3	25	0.779
Singapore	4	48	0.744
Thailand	5	65	0.720
Viet Nam	6	72	0.715
Mongolia	7	85	0.705
Timor-Leste	8	86	0.704
Lao PDR	9	89	0.700
Republic of Korea	10	94	0.696
Indonesia	11	100	0.686
Cambodia	12	102	0.685
Brunei Darussalam	13	105	0.684
People's Rep. of China	14	106	0.684
Vanuatu	15	111	0.673
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.668</b>
Japan	17	118	0.663
Fiji	18	128	0.642

**MGGI :  
0.705**

Source : Global Gender Gap Report, 2024





### 3





## **SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES**

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) of women in Malaysia in 2023 was relatively lower than other countries with 56.2 per cent as shown in Table 4. Singapore recorded the highest female LFPR with 63.4 per cent, followed by Australia with 62.6 per cent and United Kingdom (UK) 58.5 per cent.

Births attended by skilled personnel staff in Malaysia in 2023 was 99.6 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 (38.0%), UK (34.8%) and Singapore (29.3%).

**Table 4 : Comparison of Malaysia with selected countries for selected gender indicators, 2023**

<b>Selected indicator</b>	 <b>*Malaysia</b>	 <b>Singapore</b>	 <b>Indonesia</b>	 <b>Philippines</b>
Total population (million)	<b>33.4</b>	5.6	275.5	115.6
Sex ratio (female/male)	<b>0.91</b>	0.91	0.99	0.97
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	<b>56.2</b>	63.4	52.5	50.2
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	<b>99.6</b>	99.6	94.7	84.4
Women in Parliament (%)	<b>13.5</b>	29.3	n.a.	27.3

<b>Selected indicator</b>	 <b>USA</b>	 <b>UK</b>	 <b>Japan</b>	 <b>Australia</b>
Total population (million)	333.3	67.0	125.1	26.0
Sex ratio (female/male)	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.01
Labour force participation rate for women (%)	57.3	58.5	54.8	62.6
Birth attended by skilled personnel (%)	99.0	n.a.	99.9	98.8
Women in Parliament (%)	29.2	34.8	10.3	38.0

Source : Global Gender Gap Report, 2024

**Notes:**

\* Based on calculation by the Department of Statistics Malaysia

n.a.: Not available

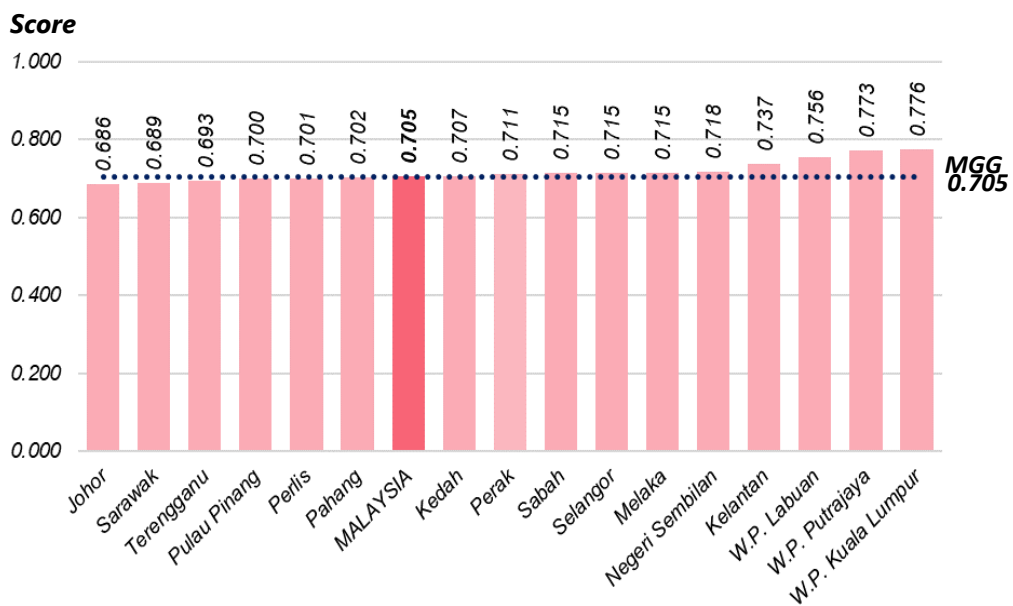
## 4 MALAYSIA GENDER GAP INDEX (MGGI) BY STATE 2023

### **W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest Malaysia Gender Gap Index in 2023**

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.

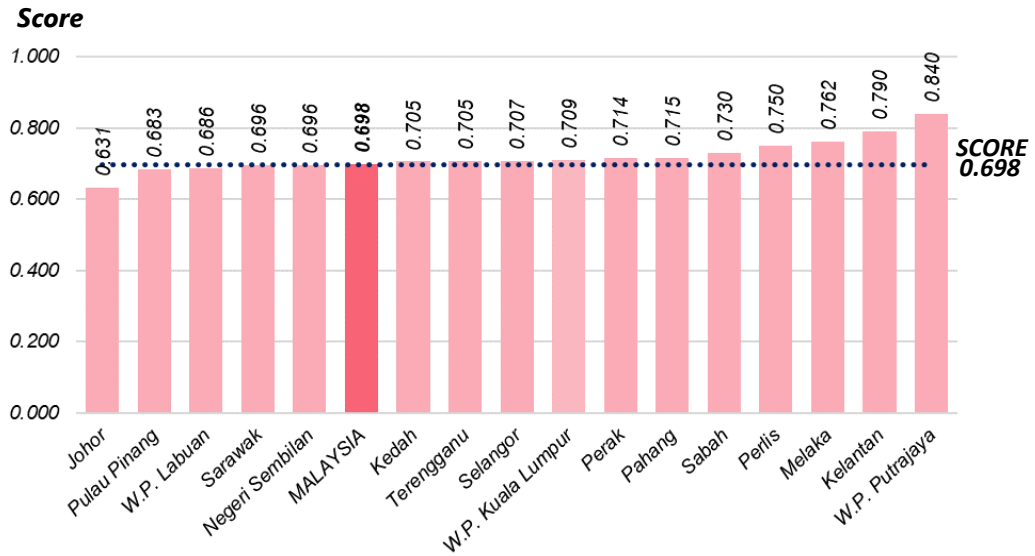
W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest MGGI score in 2023 with a score of 0.776, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (0.773) and W.P. Labuan (0.756) as shown in Chart 1.

**Chart 1 : Malaysia Gender Gap Index (MGGI) by state, 2023**



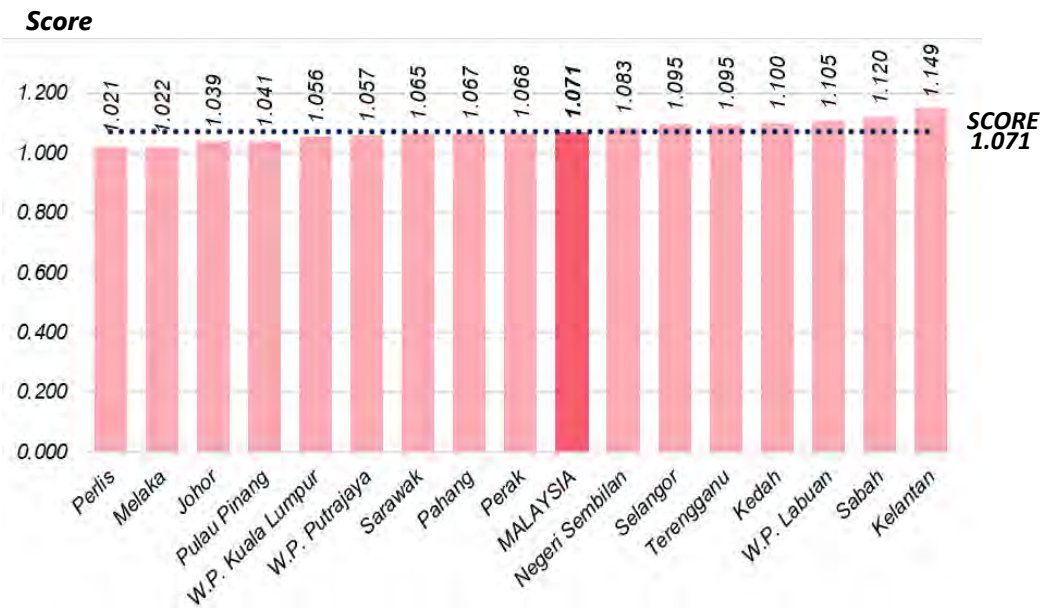
In terms of economic participation and opportunity sub-index in 2023, W.P. Putrajaya scored the highest at 0.840, followed by Kelantan (0.790) and Melaka (0.762). This showed women played a major role in economic sectors that can enhance their financial position as depicted in Chart 2.

**Chart 2 : MGGI score by state for Economic participation and opportunity, 2023**



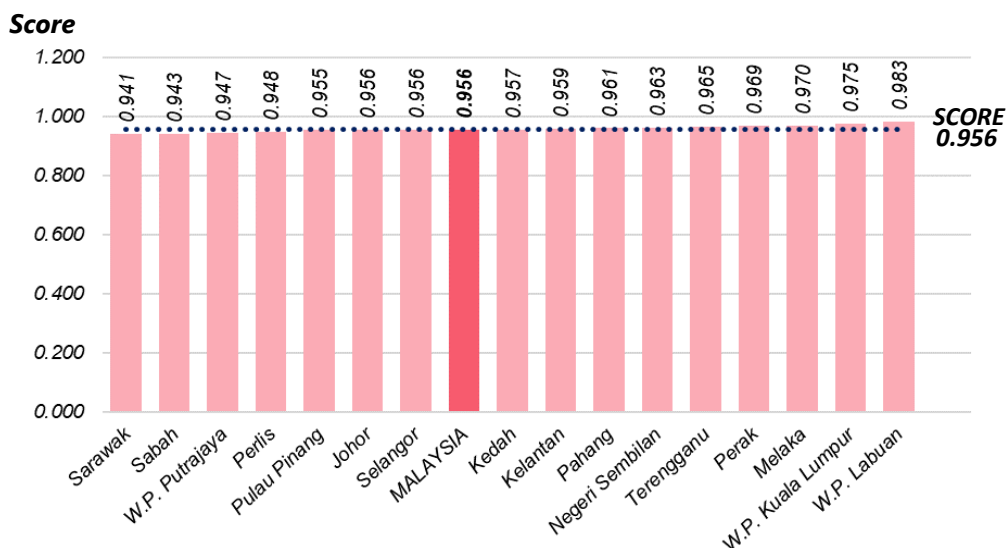
Education grants women the ability to improve themselves and making a better choice in life. In terms of educational attainment, Kelantan scored the highest with 1.149, followed by Sabah (1.120) and W.P. Labuan (1.105).

**Chart 3 : MGGI score by state for Educational attainment, 2023**



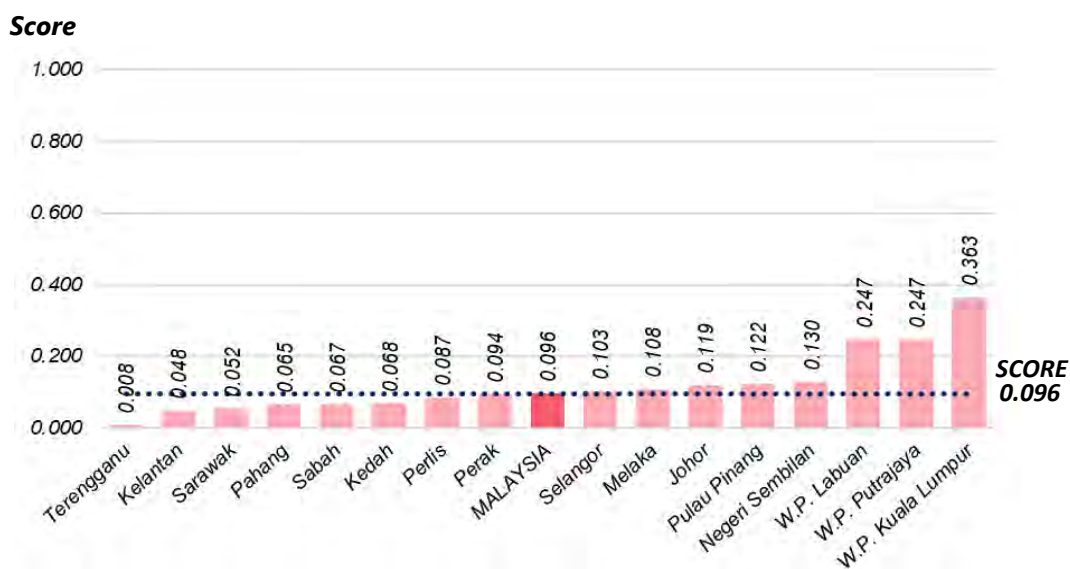
As for Health and survival sub-index, W.P. Labuan recorded the highest score of 0.983, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (0.975) and Melaka (0.970) in 2023.

**Chart 4 : MGGI score by state for Health and survival, 2023**



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. Putrajaya and W.P. Labuan 0.247 respectively.

**Chart 5: MGGI score by state for Political empowerment, 2023**



## 5 | POPULATION OF MALAYSIA

### POPULATION BY SEX

Malaysia population in 2023 was estimated at 33.4 million persons, where females represented 15.9 million or 47.7 per cent. Meanwhile, males comprised 17.5 million or 52.3 per cent from the total population.

**Table 5 : Population of Malaysia by sex, 2021 - 2023**

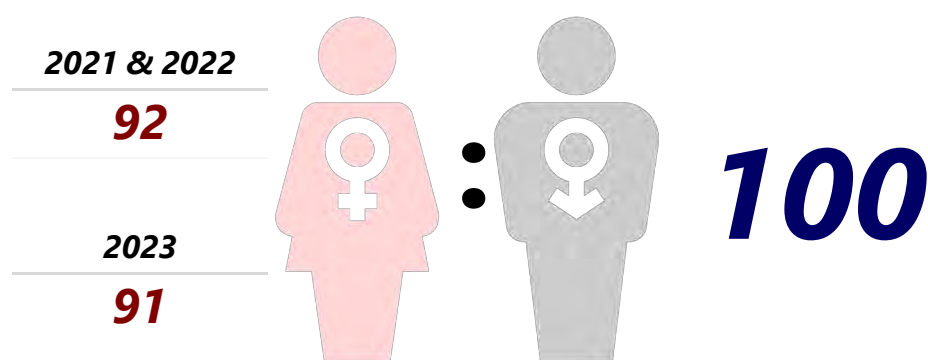
	('000)		
Year	Total	Female	Male
2021	32,576.3	15,576.0	17,000.3
2022	32,698.1	15,658.5	17,039.7
2023	33,401.8	15,929.5	17,472.3

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2024, 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 2023, the sex ratio for Malaysia was 91 females per 100 males.

**Exhibit 4 : Female to male ratio, Malaysia, 2021 - 2023**



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2024, DOSM



## 6 | SELECTED GENDER INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

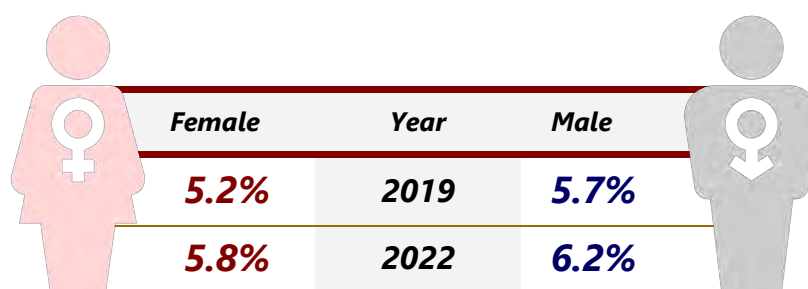
### DOMAIN 1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

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 to 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
	5.2%	2019	5.7%
	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 2023 as compared to 2022. LFPR for female increased from 55.6 per cent (2022) to 56.2 per cent (2023). Meanwhile, LFPR for male also increased from 81.5 per cent (2022) to 82.3 per cent in 2023.

**Table 6 : Employed persons by sex, Malaysia, 2022<sup>r</sup> and 2023**

Year	Female		Male	
	Employed persons ('000)	LFPR (%)	Employed persons ('000)	LFPR (%)
2022 <sup>r</sup>	5,753.1	55.6	9,402.1	81.5
2023	5,963.8	56.2	9,849.6	82.3

Note:  
<sup>r</sup> Revised

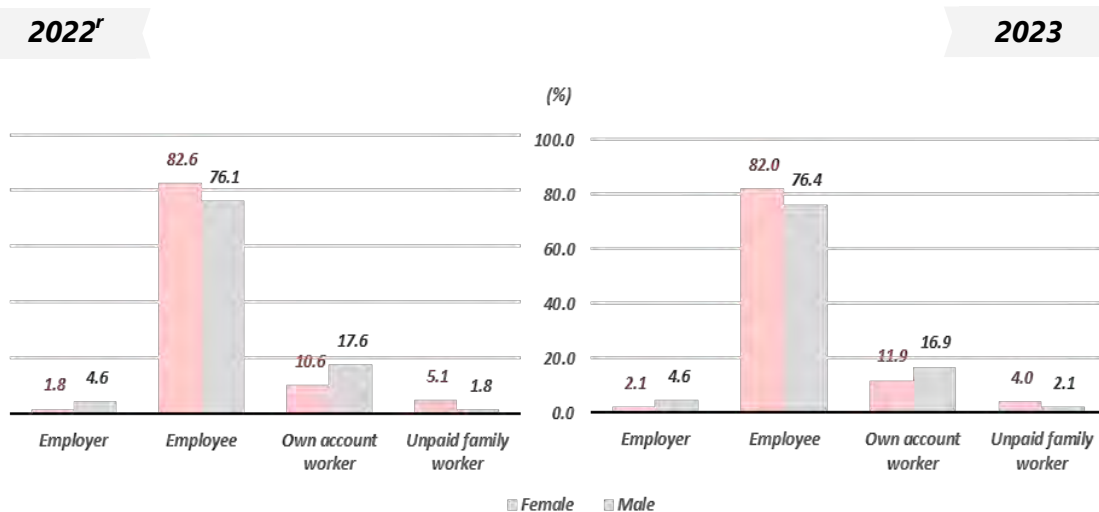
Source : Labour Force Survey Report, 2023, DOSM

**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 decreased from 82.6 per cent (2022) to 82.0 per cent (2023) while male increased from 76.1 per cent to 76.4 per cent during the same period.

The highest increment for female was in own account worker category with 1.3 percentage points. Meanwhile, male as own account worker decreased to 16.9 per cent in 2023 as compared to 17.6 per cent in the previous year (Chart 1).

**Chart 6: Percentage of employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2022<sup>r</sup> and 2023**



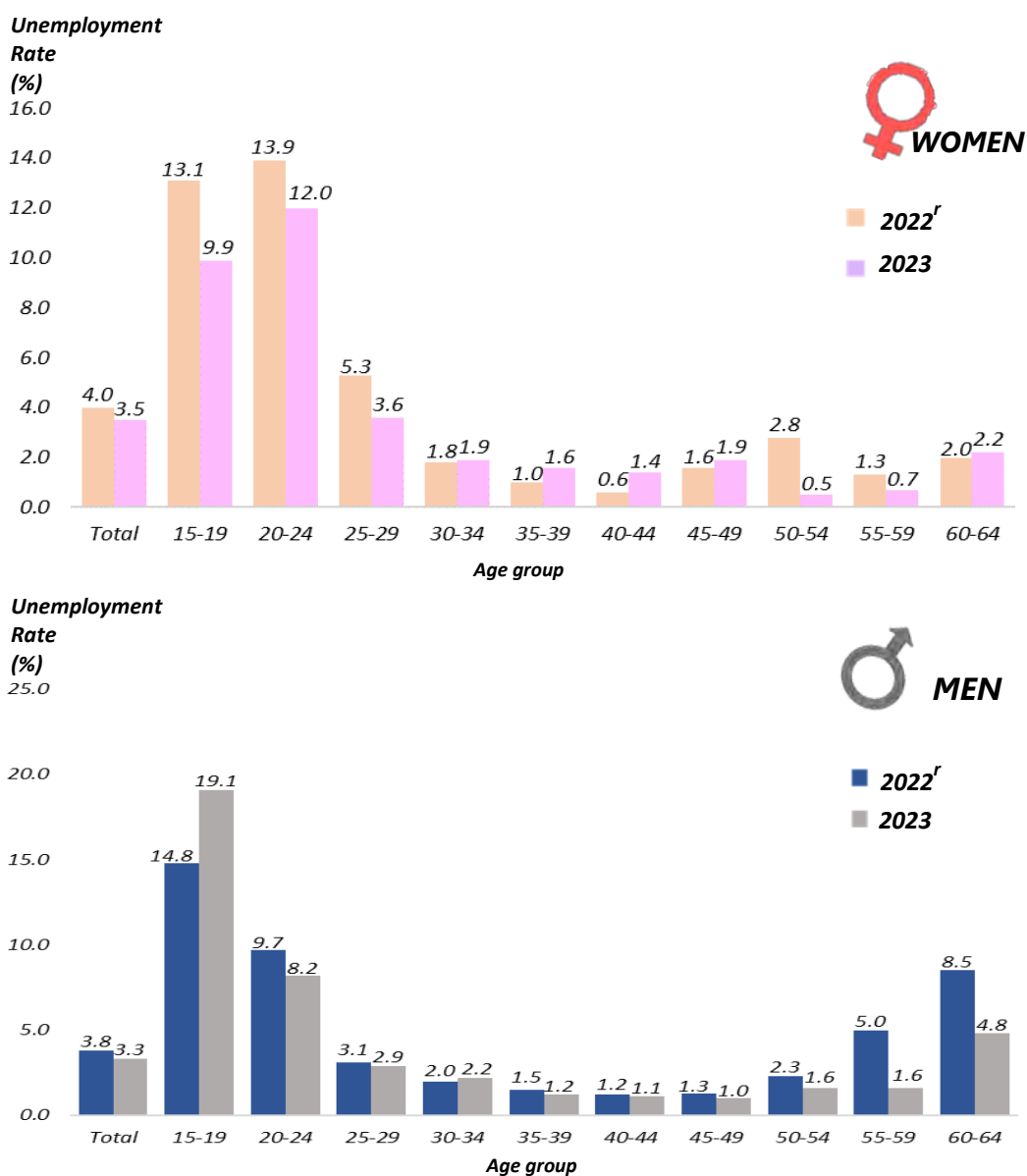
Note:  
<sup>r</sup> Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2023, DOSM

**d) Unemployment rate**

The unemployment rate for women in 2023 decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 3.5 per cent as compared to 2022 (4.0%). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for men also decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 3.8 per cent (2022) to 3.3 per cent (2023). This indicates that the unemployment rate for both women and men is equal. The highest unemployment rate gap between women and men was at the age group of 15-19 years, with a difference of 9.2 percentage points in 2023.

**Chart 7: Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



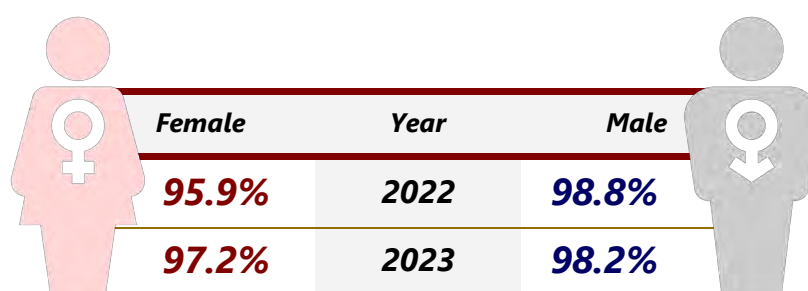
**Note:**  
<sup>r</sup> Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2023, DOSM

**e) Internet usage**

Internet usage for male displayed a higher rate at 98.2 per cent as compared to female (97.2%) in 2023. 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 was narrower at 1.0 percentage point in 2023 (2022: 2.9 percentage points).

**Exhibit 6 : Percentage of internet users by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



Female	Year	Male
95.9%	2022	98.8%
97.2%	2023	98.2%

Source : ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report, 2023, DOSM

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**DOMAIN 2 EDUCATION**

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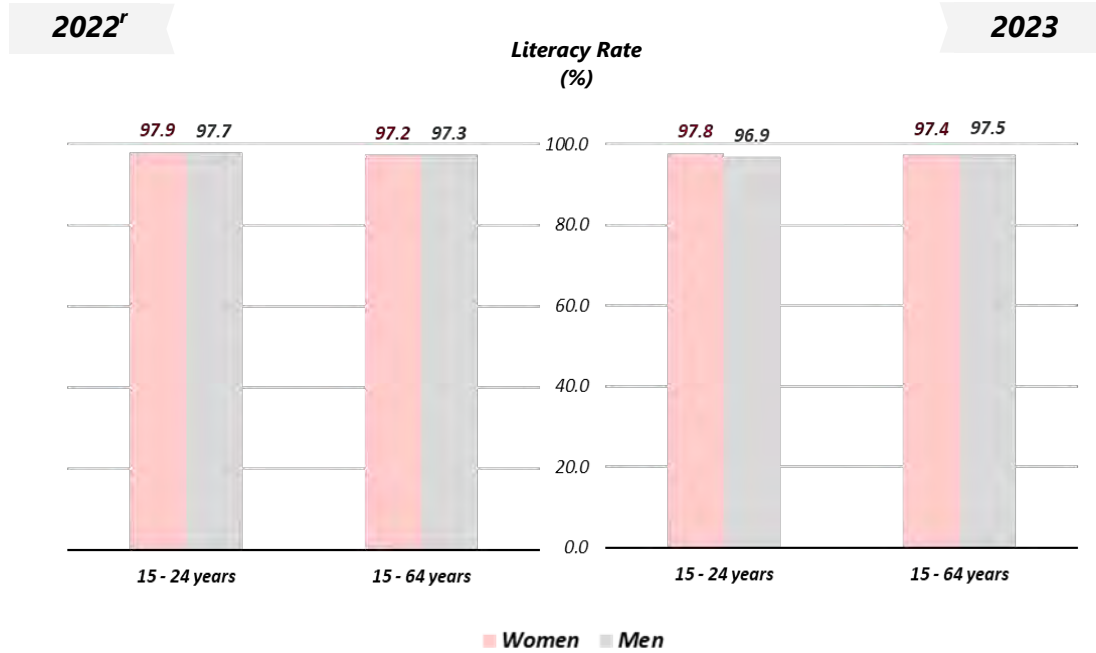
This domain includes indicators related to literacy rate, enrolment, gender parity index and number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institutions.

**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 higher at 97.8 per cent as compared to men 96.9 per cent in 2023. Meanwhile, the literacy rate for female aged 15 to 64 years old showed that women have slightly lower rate as compared to men at 97.4 per cent and 97.5 per cent respectively (Chart 8).

**Chart 8 : Literacy rate by sex, Malaysia, 2022<sup>r</sup> and 2023**



**Note:**  
<sup>r</sup> Revised




Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2023, 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 primary and tertiary level of education in 2023 as compared to 2022. The highest increment was in tertiary level (1.2%). The gross enrolment rate for male increased in all levels of education with the highest increment recorded in tertiary level (0.6%) (Exhibit 7).

**Exhibit 7 : Gross enrolment rate by level of education and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**

2022		Level of education	2023	
Female	Male		Female	Male
49.5%	33.2%	 Tertiary level	50.7%	33.8%
94.9%	92.1%	 Secondary level	94.9%	92.4%
98.8%	98.6%	 Primary level	99.5%	98.8%




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 2023, with the highest ratio at the tertiary level as shown in Exhibit 8.

**Exhibit 8 : Gender parity Index, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**

2022	Level of education	2023
1.489	 Tertiary level	1.502
1.030	 Secondary level	1.028
1.002	 Primary level	1.007

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

**d) Number of academic staffs at Higher Education Institution**

The top three states with the higher percentage of female academic staffs in Higher Education Institutions remained unchanged in 2023 and 2022 included Negeri Sembilan, 63.7 per cent; Kelantan, 61.8 per cent and Melaka, 59.6 per cent.

**Chart 9 : Percentage of academic staff in Higher Education Institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



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

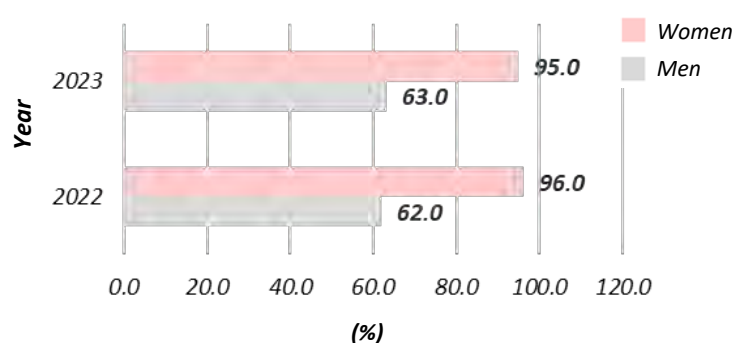
## DOMAIN 3 HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

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 95.0 per cent as compared to male with only 63.0 per cent in 2023.

**Chart 10 : Percentage of people living with HIV whom received treatment in 2022 and 2023**



Source: Disease Control Division, MOH

### b) Number of AIDS and HIV cases

There were 116 AIDS and 330 HIV cases reported for female, while 1,166 AIDS and 2,890 HIV cases for male in 2023. 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, 2023**

	Female	Case	Male
	<b>116</b>	<b>AIDS</b>	<b>1,166</b>
	<b>330</b>	<b>HIV</b>	<b>2,890</b>

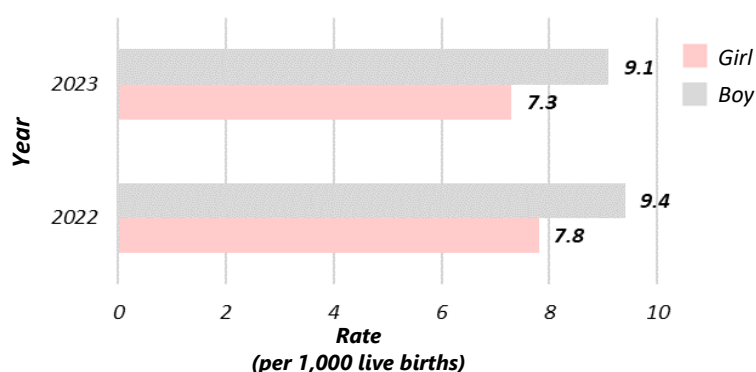
Source: Health Information Centre, MOH



**c) Under-5 mortality rate**

The under-5 mortality rate for girls in 2022 was lower at 7.8 per 1,000 live births as compared to boys (9.4). Under-5 mortality rate for girls and boys decreased to 7.3 and 9.1 respectively in 2023.

**Chart 11 : Under-5 mortality rate by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

**d) Life expectancy at birth**

A baby girl born in 2023 on average is expected to live for 76.6 years while boys 71.8 years. Life expectancy for girls and boys increased by 0.2 years and 0.3 years respectively in 2023 as compared to 2022.

**Exhibit 10 : Life expectancy at birth by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023<sup>P</sup>**

Female	Year	Male
76.4	2022	71.5
76.6	2023 <sup>P</sup>	71.8

Notes: <sup>P</sup> Preliminary

Source: Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, DOSM

## DOMAIN 4 PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING

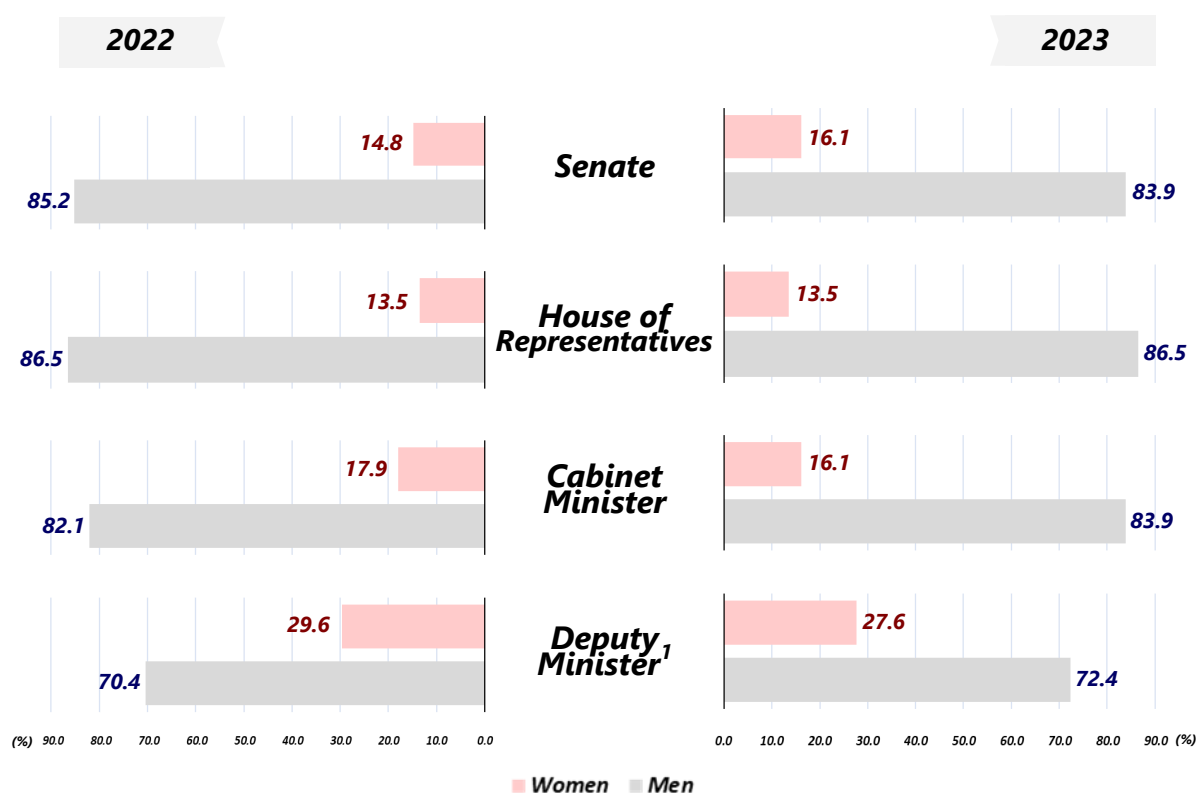
This domain includes indicators related to women in parliament, judicial and uniformed units (police).

### a) Parliament

The percentage of women as parliamentarians and members of the administration was still lower than men. Women elected as Senator increased from 14.8 per cent to 16.1 per cent in 2023 as compared with previous year. Meanwhile women as House of Representatives remained unchanged in 2022 and 2023 with 13.5 per cent.

The involvement of women as Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers decreased to 16.1 per cent and 27.6 per cent respectively.

**Chart 12 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



Source : Parliament, Malaysia

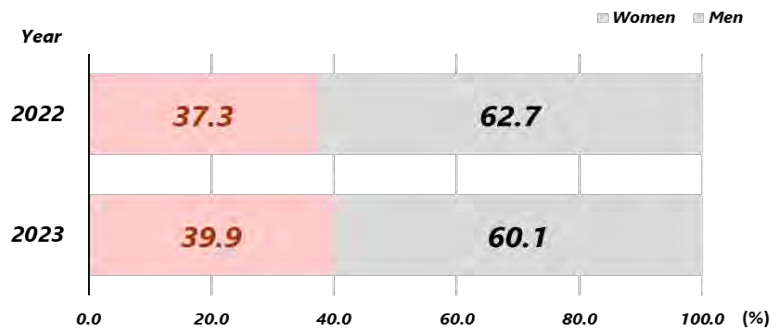
Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Deputy Minister is not included in the sub-index of Political empowerment for calculation of MGGI.

**b) Judicial**

The percentage of female judges in the Malaysia judiciary in 2023 increased by 2.6 percentage points from 37.3 per cent to 39.9 per cent as compared to 2022. Conversely, the percentage of male judges dropped by 2.6 percentage points from 62.7 per cent (2022) to 60.1 per cent (2023).

**Chart 13 : Percentage of judges by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**

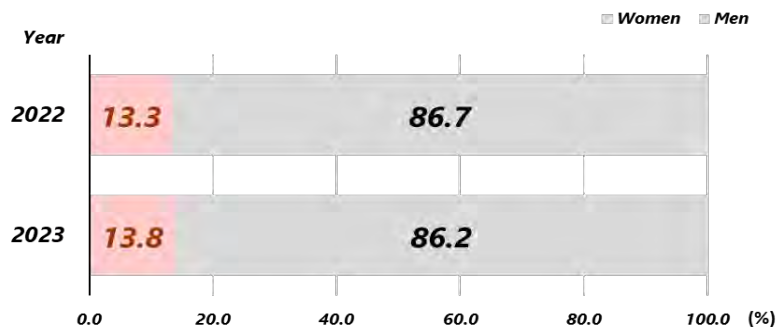


Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

**c) Uniformed units (Police)**

The number of female police officers grew by 0.5 percentage points from 13.3 per cent (2022) to 13.8 per cent (2023). In contrast, the number of male police officers decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 86.7 per cent to 86.2 per cent in the same period.

**Chart 14 : Police personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



Source: Royal Malaysia Police

## 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 4,762 cases to 4,294 cases (2023). Cases of domestic violence against men also showed a decrease from 1,778 cases to 1,213 cases in the same period (Table 7).

**Table 7 : Number of sexual crime, women and children by type of case and sex of victim, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**

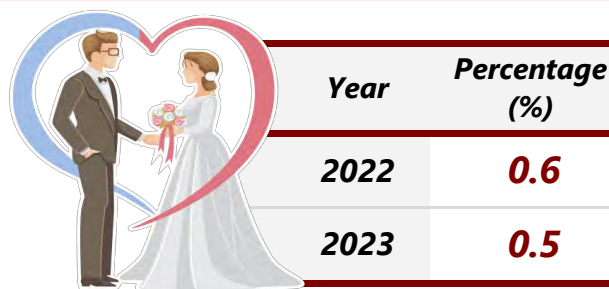
Type of cases	2022		2023	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Domestic violence	4,762	1,778	4,294	1,213
Rape	1,520	-	1,705	-
Incest	278	-	282	-
Molest	864	12	938	20
Unnatural	136	70	135	75
Sexual harrastment	427	61	464	65
Distribute pornographic material	54	15	45	32
Stalking	-	-	20	2
Pornography	6	1	26	1
Sexual communicating with a child	12	3	17	2
Child grooming	1	1	4	-
Meeting following child grooming	1	-	-	-
Physical sexual assault	924	225	1,273	217
Non-physical sexual assault	46	2	80	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>1,642</b>

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

The percentage of women aged 20 years old (2023) who were married before aged 18 years old decreased to 0.5 per cent in 2023 as compared to 0.6 per cent in 2022.

**Exhibit 11 : Proportion of women aged 20 years old who were married before age 18, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

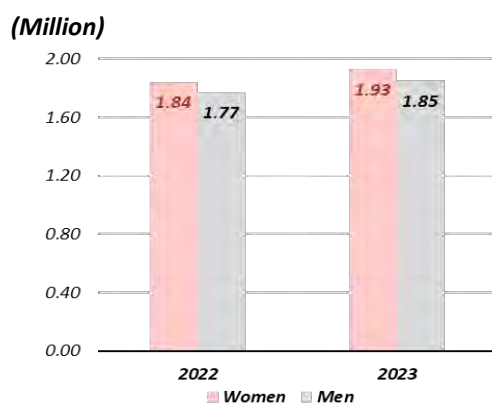
**DOMAIN 6 SOCIAL PROTECTION (SPECIAL FOCUS: POPULATION AGEING)**

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 based on The National Seniors Citizens Policy (DWEN). Women in this age group grew from 1.84 million (2022) to 1.93 million (2023). Similarly, the number of man aged 60 years and over increased to 1.77 million as compared to 1.85 million during the same period.

**Chart 15 : Population aged 60 years and over by sex, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2024, DOSM

**b) Elderly Beneficiaries**

There were 147,815 elderly beneficiaries registered with the Department of Social Welfare in 2023, increased 4.7 percentage points or 6,701 recipients. Sabah remained as the state with the highest number of elderly beneficiaries with 29,462 recipients, followed by Sarawak (20,290 recipients) and Johor (15,495 recipients).

**Table 8 : Number of elderly beneficiaries by state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**

State	2022		2023	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>141,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Johor	14,974	10.6	15,495	10.5
Kedah	7,133	5.1	7,284	4.9
Kelantan	8,969	6.4	8,869	6.0
Melaka	7,324	5.2	7,916	5.4
Negeri Sembilan	8,851	6.3	9,747	6.6
Pahang	8,971	6.4	8,907	6.0
Perak	10,697	7.6	12,120	8.2
Perlis	1,376	1.0	1,411	1.0
Pulau Pinang	6,535	4.6	6,950	4.7
Sabah	28,569	20.2	29,462	19.9
Sarawak	19,364	13.7	20,290	13.7
Selangor	11,013	7.8	11,592	7.8
Terengganu	3,887	2.8	4,141	2.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	3,204	2.3	3,373	2.3
W.P. Labuan	247	0.2	258	0.2

Source: Department of Social Welfare

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup> Include W.P. Putrajaya

## 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 RM169.5 million in 2023 as compared to RM270.7 million in 2022. Kelantan and Terengganu were the two states that received higher financial assistance amounting to more than RM113.2 million in 2023.

**Table 9 : Amount of financial assistance for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023**

	(RM '000)	
<b>State</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>270,713.5</b>	<b>169,518.7</b>
Johor	3,324.0	34,875.0
Kedah	5,281.5	1,024.0
Kelantan	33,150.0	73,092.0
Melaka	6,500.0	1,292.0
Negeri Sembilan	6,061.0	389.0
Pahang	54,000.0	5,789.0
Perak	2,260.0	2,164.0
Perlis	-	28.0
Pulau Pinang	2.5	-
Sabah	2,399.0	3,781.0
Sarawak	8,906.5	4,910.0
Selangor	130,063.0	1,977.7
Terengganu	16,624.0	40,197.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,142.0	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-

Source : National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)

Notes:

There were no disaster recorded in Pulau Pinang, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya in 2023

## 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 remained significantly lower than men in 2023 at 8.0 per cent. Women participation was the highest in the Navy (11.4%), followed by Army (7.6%) and Air Force (6.5%) in 2023.

**Table 10 : Percentage of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel by sex, Malaysia, 2023**

Uniform units	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,801</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>112,768</b>	<b>92.0</b>
Army	6,886	7.6	83,752	92.4
Navy	1,955	11.4	15,230	88.6
Air Force	960	6.5	13,786	93.5

Source: Ministry of Defence, Malaysia



## 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 51,635 children asylum-seekers and refugees in 2023, which comprised 48.5 per cent girls and 51.5 per cent boys. The highest number of children asylum-seekers and refugees were from Myanmar with 22,050 girls and 23,395 boys.

**Table 11 : Number of children asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, 2023**

Country of origin	Total	Girls		Boys	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,635</b>	<b>25,047</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>26,588</b>	<b>51.5</b>
Myanmar	45,445	22,050	48.5	23,395	51.5
Pakistan	2,064	997	48.3	1,067	51.7
Sri Lanka	260	126	48.5	134	51.5
Yemen	713	342	48.0	371	52.0
Somalia	877	436	49.7	441	50.3
Syria	682	325	47.7	357	52.3
Iraq	178	87	48.9	91	51.1
Afghanistan	891	422	47.4	469	52.6
Palestine	159	83	52.2	76	47.8
Iran	47	22	46.8	25	53.2
Others	319	157	49.2	162	50.8

Source : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

**b) Adult**

There were a total of 133,673 adult asylum-seekers and refugees, which comprised 29.3 per cent women and 70.7 per cent men. The highest adult asylum-seekers and refugees came from Myanmar comprising 32,216 women and 84,782 men.

**Table 12 : Number of adult asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin and sex, 2023**

<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>		<b>Men</b>	
		<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,673</b>	<b>39,118</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>94,555</b>	<b>70.7</b>
Myanmar	116,998	32,216	27.5	84,782	72.5
Pakistan	4,293	1,788	41.6	2,505	58.4
Sri Lanka	1,007	384	38.1	623	61.9
Yemen	2,516	648	25.8	1,868	74.2
Somalia	1,890	1,116	59.0	774	41.0
Syria	2,077	600	28.9	1,477	71.1
Iraq	496	204	41.1	292	58.9
Afghanistan	2,015	786	39.0	1,229	61.0
Palestine	455	114	25.1	341	74.9
Iran	311	132	42.4	179	57.6
Others	1,615	1,130	70.0	485	30.0

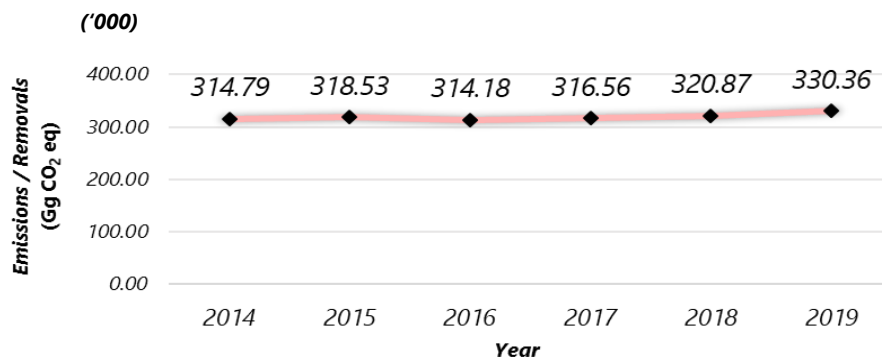
Source : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## 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 CO<sub>2</sub> eq as compared to 320.87 thousand Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018.

**Chart 16 : Total Greenhouse gas emission, 2014 – 2019**



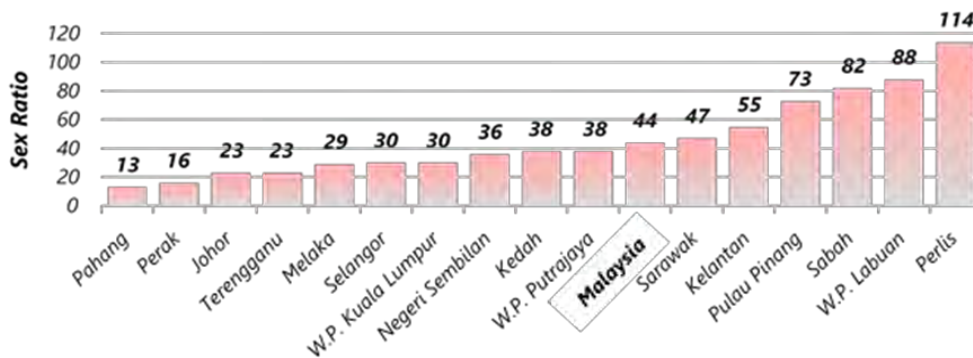
Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability

## DOMAIN 11 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### Ratio of females to males Non-citizens, 2023

At Malaysia level, there were 44 females for every 100 males Non-citizens in 2023. Perlis recorded the highest ratio of females to males among Non-citizens with 114 females for every 100 males in 2023. This was followed by W.P Labuan with 88 females per 100 males.

**Chart 17 : Ratio of females to males Non-citizens, by state, Malaysia, 2023**



Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2024, DOSM

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# **GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN**

*GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
(SDG)*

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## GENDER DAN MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN (SDG)

Agenda 2030 untuk Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (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 Mampan terdiri daripada 17 matlamat, 169 sasaran dan 248 indikator. Secara khususnya, terdapat matlamat khusus yang mengkhususkan kepada gender iaitu Matlamat 5: Kesaksamaan Gender



### Paparan 12 : Achievement of Goal 5 Gender Equality, Malaysia, 2023



## PENCAPAIAN TERPILIH, MATLAMAT 5 : KESAKSAMAAN GENDER

- **4.4%** wanita dan gadis yang pernah berpasangan berumur 15 tahun ke atas dan mengalami keganasan fizikal, seksual atau psikologi oleh pasangan intim atau bekas pasangan dalam tempoh 12 bulan terdahulu pada 2022
- Bilangan kes keganasan rumah tangga pada 2023 yang dialami oleh wanita adalah **4,294**
- Bilangan wanita dan kanak-kanak perempuan yang mengalami keganasan seksual pada 2023 adalah **4,976**
- **0.5%** wanita yang berumur 20 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun pada tahun 2023
- Perwakilan wanita sebagai ahli Dewan Rakyat adalah **13.5%** pada 2023
- Penglibatan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan adalah **25.4%** pada 2023
- **89.3%** wanita pada umur reproduktif yang membuat keputusan sendiri berkaitan penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan pada 2014
- **98.0%** wanita memiliki telefon bimbit pada 2023





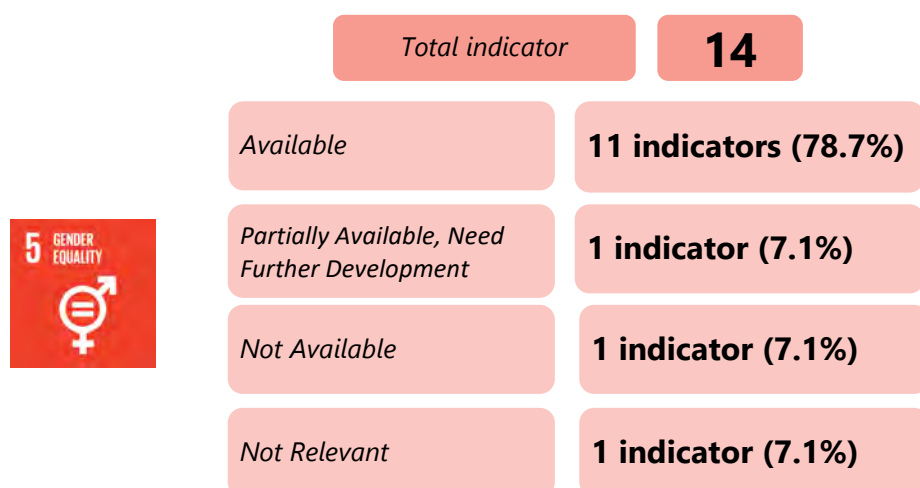
## GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

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. Particularly, there is a goal that is specific to gender, namely Goal 5: Gender Equality.



### Exhibit 12 : Achievement of Goal 5 Gender Equality, Malaysia, 2023



## SELECTED ACHIEVEMENT OF GOAL 5 : GENDER EQUALITY

4.4% ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months in 2022

Number of domestic violence cases faced by women in 2023 was **4,294**

Number of women and girls experienced sexual violence in 2023 was **4,976**

0.5% women aged 20 year who were married before 18 in 2023

13.5% women as House of Representative in 2023

Women involvement in managerial positions was **25.4%** pada 2023

89.3% women in the reproductive age who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use in 2014

98.0% women owned mobile telephone in 2023





**KEMAJUAN SDG DI MALAYSIA (MATLAMAT 5: KESAKSAMAAN GENDER)**  
**SDG PERFORMANCE IN MALAYSIA (GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY)**

Bil. No.	Indikator Tersedia/ Available indicators	Indikator SDG SDG Indicators	Penerangan Indikator Description of Indicators	Tahun Year	Pencapaian Achievement	Unit	Sumber Sources
		5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	<b>Wanita berumur 21 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun</b> Proportion of women aged 21 years who were married before age 18	2021: 0.6 2022: 0.6 2023: 0.6		Peratus Per cent	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Department of Statistics Malaysia
			<b>Wanita berumur 22 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun</b> Proportion of women aged 22 years who were married before age 18	2021: 0.4 2022: 0.6 2023: 0.6		Peratus Per cent	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Department of Statistics Malaysia
			<b>Wanita berumur 23 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun</b> Proportion of women aged 23 years who were married before age 18	2021: - 2022: 0.4 2023: 0.6		Peratus Per cent	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Department of Statistics Malaysia
			<b>Wanita berumur 24 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berusia 18 tahun</b> Proportion of women aged 24 years who were married before age 18	2021: - 2022: - 2023: 0.4		Peratus Per cent	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Department of Statistics Malaysia
5	5.5.1	<b>5.5.1 Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam (a) parlimen negara dan (b) kerajaan tempatan</b>  5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	<b>a. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam Dewan Negara</b> a. Seats held by women in Senate	2021: 18.2 2022: 14.8 2023: 16.1		Peratus Per cent	Parlimen Malaysia Parliament of Malaysia
			<b>b. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam Dewan Rakyat</b> b. Seats held by women in House of Representatives	2021: 14.9 2022: 13.5 2023: 13.5		Peratus Per cent	Parlimen Malaysia Parliament of Malaysia
			<b>c. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam Majlis Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan</b> c. Seats held by women in Local Authority Councilors	2021: 18.2 2022: 18.6 2023: 19.7		Peratus Per cent	i. Parlimen Malaysia ii. Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan i. Parliament of Malaysia ii. Local Government Department
6	5.5.2	<b>5.5.2 Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan</b>  5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	<b>Wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan</b> Women in managerial positions	2021 <sup>f</sup> : 23.2 2022 <sup>f</sup> : 23.8 2023: 25.4		Peratus Per cent	Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia
7	5.6.1	<b>5.6.1 Peratusan wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang membuat keputusan sendiri berkaitan hubungan seksual, penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan dan penjagaan kesihatan reproduktif</b>  5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	<b>Wanita pada umur reproduktif yang menggunakan alat pencegah kehamilan</b> Women a in the reproductive age who use contraceptive use	2014: 89.3		Peratus Per cent	Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara National Population and Family Development Board
8	5.6.2	<b>5.6.2 Bilangan negara dengan undang-undang dan peraturan yang menjamin akses penuh dan setara bagi wanita dan lelaki berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas mengenai penjagaan kesihatan, maklumat dan pendidikan terhadap seksual dan reproduktif</b>  5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			Malaysia mempunyai Dasar dan Pelan Tindakan Pendidikan Kesihatan Reproduksi dan Sosial Kebangsaan (PEKERTI) untuk memastikan akses remaja ke maklumat dan pendidikan kesihatan pembiakan. Malaysia has The National Reproductive Health and Social Education Policy and Action Plan (PEKERTI) to ensure adolescent access to reproductive health information and education.		Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara National Population and Family Development Board

**KEMAJUAN SDG DI MALAYSIA (MATLAMAT 5: KESAKSAMAAN GENDER)**  
**SDG PERFORMANCE IN MALAYSIA (GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY)**

Bil. No.	Indikator Tersedia/ Available indicators	Indikator SDG SDG Indicators	Penerangan Indikator Description of Indicators	Tahun Year	Pencapaian Achievement	Unit	Sumber Sources
9	5.a.2	5.a.2 Peratusan negara dengan rangka kerja undang-undang (termasuk undang-undang adat) yang menjamin hak sama rata wanita terhadap pemilikan dan/atau kawalan tanah  <i>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</i>			Malaysia mempunyai Perlembagaan Persekutuan melalui Perkara 8 dan Perkara 13 yang tidak mendiskriminasi hak pemilikan tanah terhadap gender dan kaum. Peruntukan seksyen 43 Kanun Tanah Negara [Akta 828] juga menyatakan semua orang yang bukan minor boleh memiliki tanah. <i>Malaysia has a Federal Constitution expressed through Articles 8 and 13, that does not discriminate land ownership rights against gender and race. This is further expressed via Section 43 of the National Land Code [Act 828] that all natural person other than a minor can own land.</i>		Jabatan Ketua Pengarah Tanah dan Galian Persekutuan <i>Department of Director General of Lands and Mines</i>
10	5.b.1	5.b.1 Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina  <i>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</i>	Individu memiliki telefon bimbit <i>Individuals who own a mobile telephone</i>	2021: 97.4 2022: 98.2 2023: 98.4		Peratus <i>Per cent</i>	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
11	5.c.1	5.c.1 Peratusan negara dengan sistem untuk mengesan dan menghebahkan kepada orang awam peruntukan untuk kesaksamaan gender dan pemerdayaan wanita  <i>5.c.2 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</i>			Malaysia diklasifikasikan sebagai kategori 1: menghampiri keperluan <i>Malaysia is currently classified as category 1: approaches requirement</i>		Pangkalan Data SDG Global (Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat) <i>SDG Global Database (Ministry of Women, Family &amp; Community Development)</i>

**Nota/ Notes:**

1. † Dikemaskini  
*Revised*
2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes  
*Nil/blank/no cases*

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## RENCANA (WANITA DI MALAYSIA)

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## **Meneroka Trend dalam Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Wanita di Malaysia**

### **Pengenalan**

Malaysia telah melalui transformasi dalam pendekatan pemerkasaan wanita. Tinjauan kuantitatif kemajuan Malaysia ke arah kesaksamaan gender boleh dilihat daripada trend statistik, termasuk perwakilan wanita dalam penglibatan tenaga buruh. Kesaksamaan gender mula untuk mendapat momentum seperti yang dapat diukur oleh indikator positif seperti peningkatan bilangan wanita yang mendapat pendidikan tinggi dan memasuki pekerjaan penting. Walau bagaimanapun, pemerkasaan wanita melangkaui angka dan peratusan kerana ia juga merangkumi kecekalan wanita dan memperjuangkan hak sama rata untuk lelaki dan wanita. Mendalami situasi ini secara terperinci adalah perlu untuk memahami pemerkasaan tenaga buruh wanita di Malaysia.

### **Penduduk di Malaysia**

Berdasarkan statistik yang diterbitkan dari Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, jumlah penduduk Malaysia termasuk Bukan Warganegara pada tahun 2023 dianggarkan 33.4 juta di mana 17.5 juta terdiri daripada lelaki dan 15.9 juta adalah perempuan. Sehingga 2023, komposisi demografi di Malaysia memaparkan peranan penting wanita merentasi julat umur yang berbeza. Penduduk perempuan berumur 15-64 tahun (umur bekerja) terdiri daripada 11.0 juta (68.9%) daripada jumlah penduduk perempuan. Penduduk lelaki dalam kumpulan umur yang sama pula terdiri daripada 12.4 juta (70.9%) daripada jumlah penduduk lelaki.

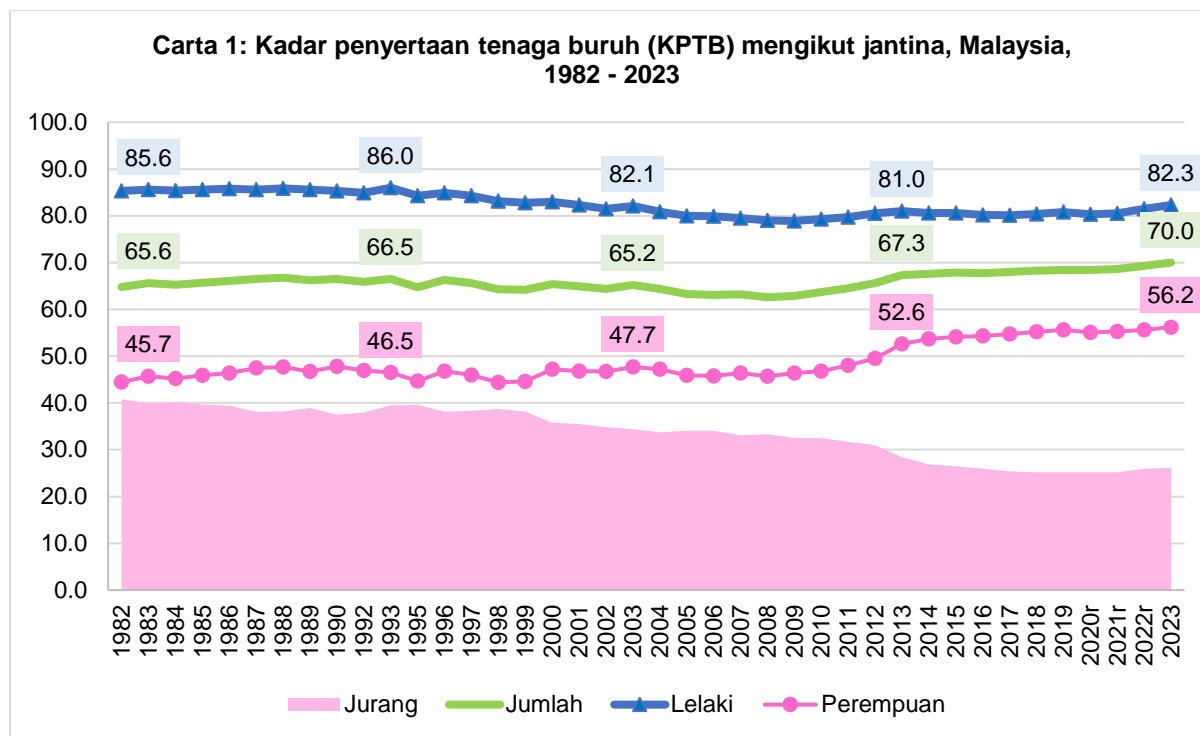
Dalam kategori 0-14 tahun, penduduk perempuan umur muda merekodkan 23.0 peratus daripada penduduk perempuan, dengan 3.7 juta individu menyumbang kepada generasi muda. Beralih kepada lingkungan umur 15-64 tahun yang lebih signifikan yang mewakili penduduk umur bekerja, perempuan terdiri daripada 69.0 peratus, dengan 11.0 juta perempuan. Akhir sekali, dalam kategori 65 tahun ke atas, perempuan menyumbang 8.1 peratus daripada penduduk yang berjumlah 1.3 juta perempuan. Kumpulan umur tua ini membawa banyak kebijaksanaan dan pengalaman yang menyumbang secara signifikan kepada struktur penduduk Malaysia yang dinamik.

### **Transformasi tenaga buruh perempuan**

#### **1. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat dari 1982**

Statistik dari Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menunjukkan perubahan dalam perwakilan perempuan yang bekerja di negara ini. Perempuan hanya membentuk 45.7 peratus daripada

tenaga buruh pada empat dekad lalu, tetapi pada 2023, peratusan itu telah meningkat kepada 56.2 peratus. Evolusi ini adalah gambaran bagi peralihan persepsi awam serta hasil pelbagai program negara yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan perwakilan golongan perempuan dalam ekonomi.



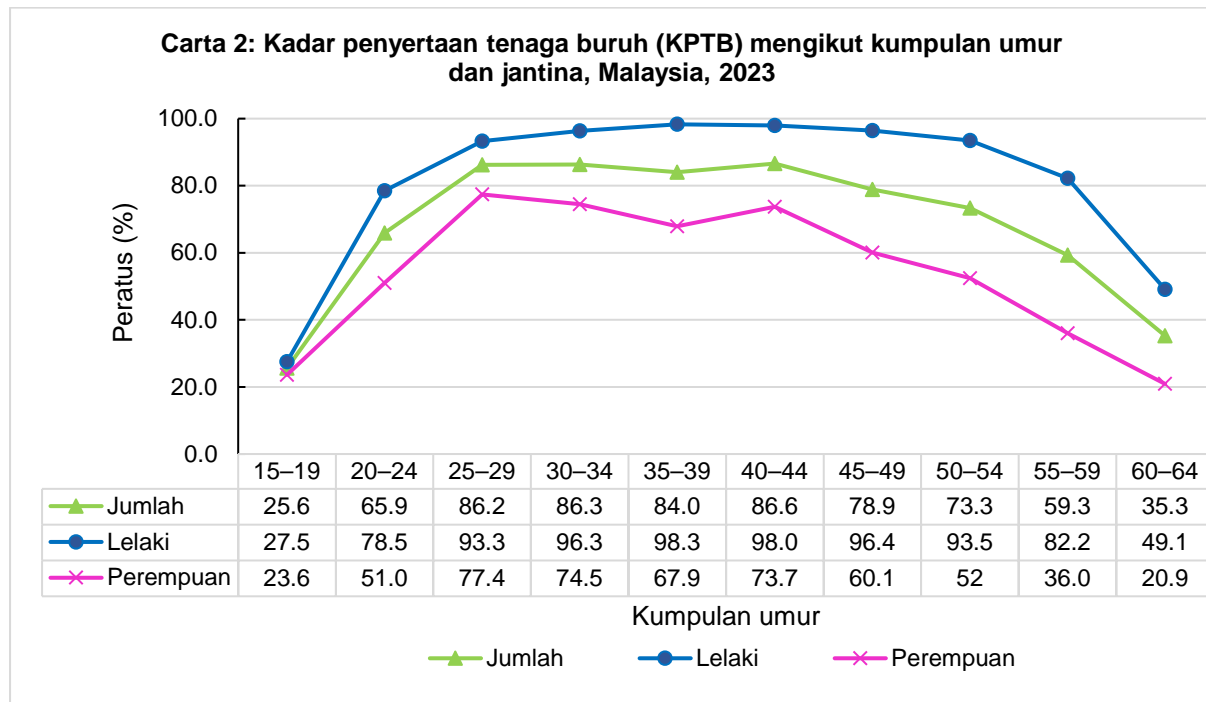
Source: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia

## 2. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh wanita paling tinggi pada usia 25-29 tahun

Bagi kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh cenderung lebih tinggi bagi kumpulan umur yang lebih muda dan secara beransur-ansur menurun apabila semakin tua. Corak ini adalah perkara normal di kebanyakan negara, disebabkan individu yang lebih muda biasanya berkemungkinan berada dalam tenaga buruh atau sedang mencari pekerjaan secara aktif, manakala individu yang lebih tua mungkin beralih kepada persaraan atau aktiviti lain. Dalam kalangan lelaki, kadar penyertaan tertinggi adalah dalam kumpulan umur 35-39 tahun iaitu 98.3 peratus. Kadar penyertaan kekal tinggi bagi lelaki sehingga kumpulan umur 55-59, di mana ia mula menurun secara drastik. Dalam kalangan perempuan pula, kadar penyertaan tertinggi adalah dalam kumpulan umur 25-29 tahun iaitu 77.4 peratus. Tidak seperti lelaki, kadar penyertaan wanita berkurangan apabila umur meningkat dan ia menurun dengan lebih mendadak pada kumpulan umur 55-59 dan 60-64.

Carta 2 menyerlahkan perbezaan berkaitan umur dan gender dalam kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh di Malaysia pada tahun 2023. Walaupun kumpulan umur yang lebih muda secara

amnya mempunyai kadar penyertaan yang lebih tinggi, terdapat perbezaan yang ketara antara lelaki dan wanita merentasi semua kumpulan umur, dengan golongan lelaki mempunyai kadar lebih tinggi dalam penyertaan tenaga buruh. Jurang gender dalam pasaran buruh kekal sebagai aspek penting yang perlu ditangani oleh penggubal dasar untuk menggalakkan kesaksamaan gender dalam tenaga buruh.



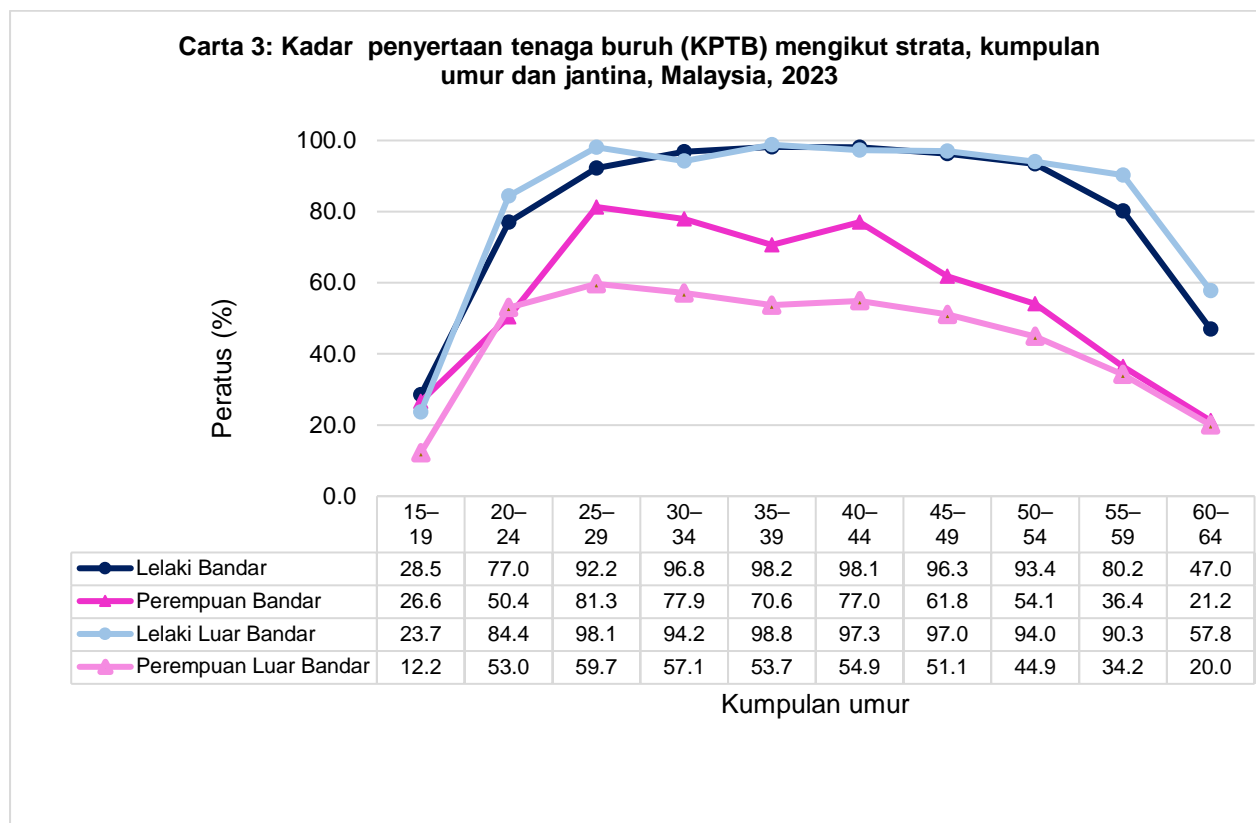
Source: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia

### 3. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh merentasi landskap bandar dan luar bandar

Di kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, kadar penyertaan lelaki secara konsisten lebih tinggi daripada kadar penyertaan perempuan merentasi semua kumpulan umur. Ini menunjukkan perbezaan jantina dalam penyertaan tenaga kerja, dengan lelaki mempunyai kadar yang lebih tinggi. Jurang gender terbesar dapat dilihat di kawasan luar bandar, terutamanya dalam kumpulan umur yang lebih tua, di mana penyertaan lelaki jauh lebih tinggi daripada penyertaan perempuan. Perempuan secara amnya mempunyai kadar penyertaan yang lebih rendah, dan kadarnya menurun mengikut umur untuk kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar.

Carta 3 menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang ketara dalam kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh berdasarkan umur, jantina dan persekitaran bandar/ luar bandar di Malaysia pada tahun 2023. Kawasan luar bandar umumnya mempunyai kadar penyertaan yang lebih tinggi daripada

kawasan bandar, dan lelaki cenderung mempunyai kadar penyertaan yang lebih tinggi daripada wanita secara menyeluruh.



Source: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia

### Inisiatif daripada Kerajaan

Melalui beberapa inisiatif strategik, kerajaan Malaysia secara aktif menyasarkan untuk meningkatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh perempuan semasa sebanyak 55.8 peratus kepada sasaran 60.0 peratus. Untuk mencapai matlamat ini, Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy binti Shukri mencadangkan tiga strategi utama semasa program Sesi Diskusi Khas Kasih Wanita: Ekonomi Madani Memperkasa Wanita pada 29 Ogos 2023. Pertama sekali, matlamatnya adalah untuk meningkatkan undang-undang dan dasar khususnya Dasar Wanita Negara dan menjamin Akta Anti Gangguan Seksual 2022 dilaksanakan sepenuhnya. Kedua, kerajaan berhasrat mewujudkan ekosistem yang mesra, dengan menyediakan kemudahan penjagaan anak bersubsidi dan program bantuan kewangan untuk usahawan wanita seperti MyKasih Kapital dan Program Keluar Dua tahun (2YEP). Ketiga, usaha akan ditumpukan untuk menjadikan latihan dan pembinaan kapasiti boleh diakses terutamanya melalui kemahiran semula dan peningkatan kemahiran.

## Rumusan

Sebagai rumusan, artikel ini mendedahkan perbezaan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh antara lelaki dan perempuan dengan kadar yang lebih tinggi untuk lelaki dalam semua kategori umur dan kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Artikel ini juga menggambarkan halangan masyarakat yang dialami wanita sebagai tambahan kepada jurang statistik. Isu ini adalah rumit seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh kadar penglibatan lelaki yang secara konsisten lebih tinggi terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar dan dalam kalangan kumpulan umur yang lebih tua. Ini melibatkan kesedaran mendalam yang melangkaui statistik yang memerlukan inisiatif berterusan, perubahan perundangan dan komitmen bersama untuk mewujudkan tempat kerja yang lebih sama rata dan diperkasakan untuk perempuan di Malaysia.

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4. Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data, 2023, [https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/explorer\\_ifs\\_annual.html](https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/explorer_ifs_annual.html)
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## ***ARTICLE (WOMEN IN MALAYSIA)***

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## **Exploring Trends in Women's Workforce Participation in Malaysia**

### **Introduction**

Malaysia has seen a transformation in how it approaches women's empowerment towards embracing a wider societal revolution. A quantitative overview of Malaysia's progress towards gender equality can be obtained from statistical patterns, including women's representation in labour force involvement. Gender equality appears to gain momentum as seen by positive indications such as the growing number of women obtaining higher education and occupying important jobs. However, the story of women's empowerment goes beyond numbers and percentages as it also includes women's tenacity and fighting for equal rights for men and women. Investigating these stories in detail is necessary to understand women's empowerment of labour force in Malaysia.

### **Population in Malaysia**

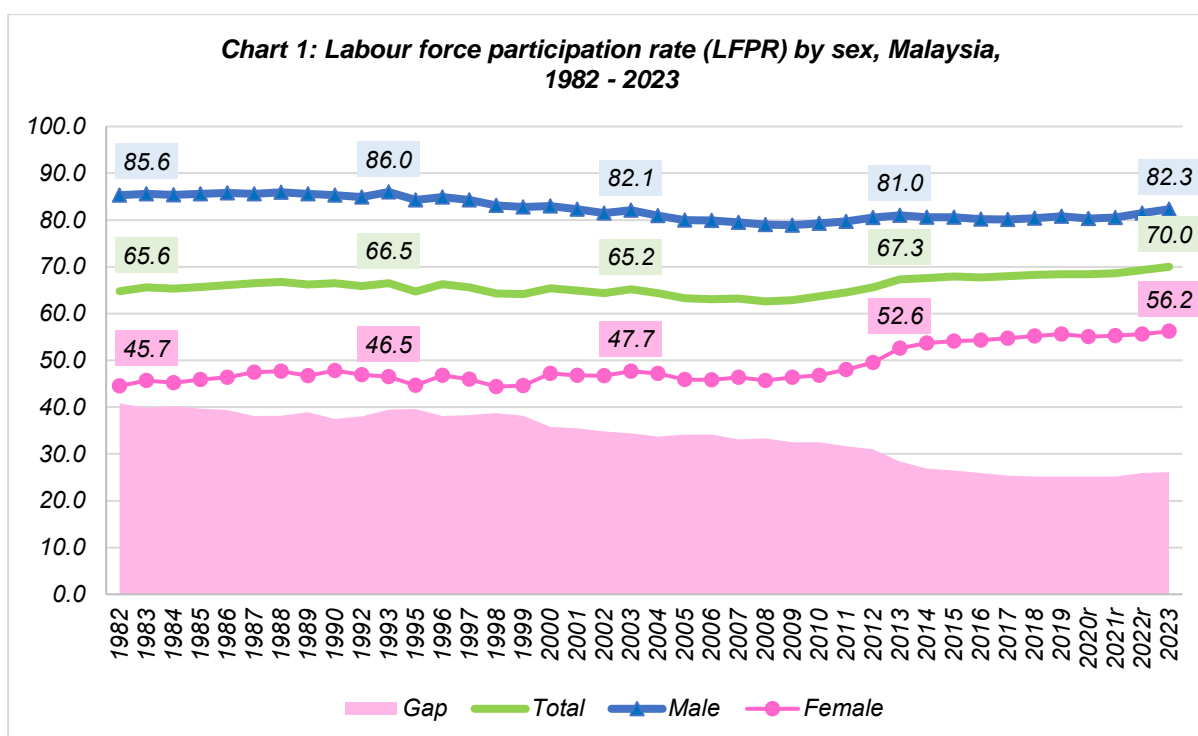
According to the statistics published by Department of Statistics Malaysia, the total population of Malaysia including Non-citizens in 2023 was estimated at 33.4 million which 17.5 million comprised of males and 15.9 million were females. As of 2023, Malaysia's demographic composition highlights the significant role of females across distinct age ranges. Females aged 15-64 years (working age) comprised of 11.0 million (68.9%) of its population. On the other hand, males in the same age group comprised of 12.4 million (70.9%) of its population.

In the 0-14 years category, young females constituted 23.0 per cent of the females with 3.7 million individuals contributing to the younger generation. Transitioning to the crucial 15-64 years age range, which represents the core working-age population, females make up at 69.0 per cent with 11.0 million. Lastly, in the 65 years and over category, females account for 8.1 per cent of the population, totalling 1.3 million women.

### **Female labour force transformation**

#### **1. Labour force participation rate increased from 1982**

Women made up only 45.7 per cent of the workforce in the four decades ago, but by 2023, the percentage had increased to about 56.2 per cent. This evolution is a reflection of shifting public perceptions as well as the results of national programmes meant to integrate women into the economy.

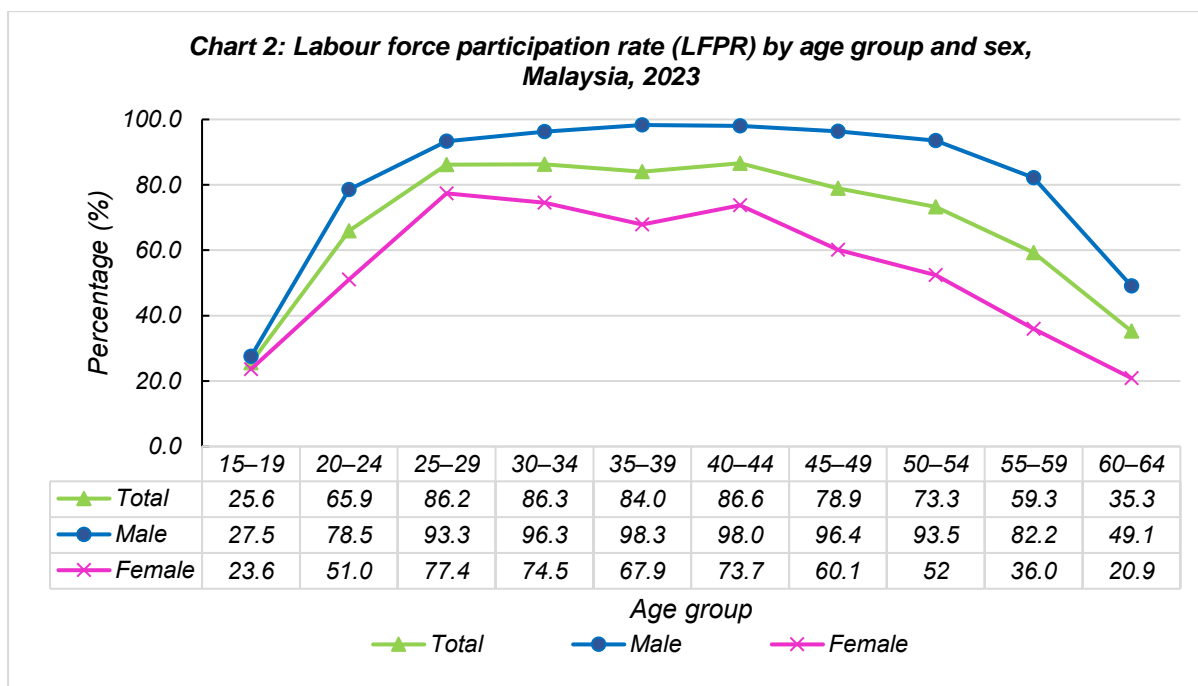


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

## 2. Women’s labour force participation rate peaked at the age of 25-29

For both males and females, the labour force participation rate tends to be higher for younger age groups and gradually decreases at older aged. This pattern is common in many countries, as younger individuals are typically more likely to be in the workforce or actively seeking employment, while older individuals may transition to retirement or other activities. Among males, the highest participation rate is in the 35-39 age group at 98.3 per cent. The participation rate remains relatively high for men until the 55-59 age group, where it starts to decline drastically. Among females, the highest participation rate is in the 25-29 age group at 77.4 per cent. Unlike males, the female participation rate decreases as age increases and it drops more steeply for the 55-59 and 60-64 age groups.

Chart 2 highlights age-related and gender-based differences in labour force participation rates in Malaysia in 2023. While younger age groups generally have higher participation rates, there are significant disparities between males and females across all age groups, with males having higher rates of labour force participation. Gender disparities in the labour market remain an important aspect of labour force dynamics that policymakers may need to address to promote greater gender equality in the labour force.



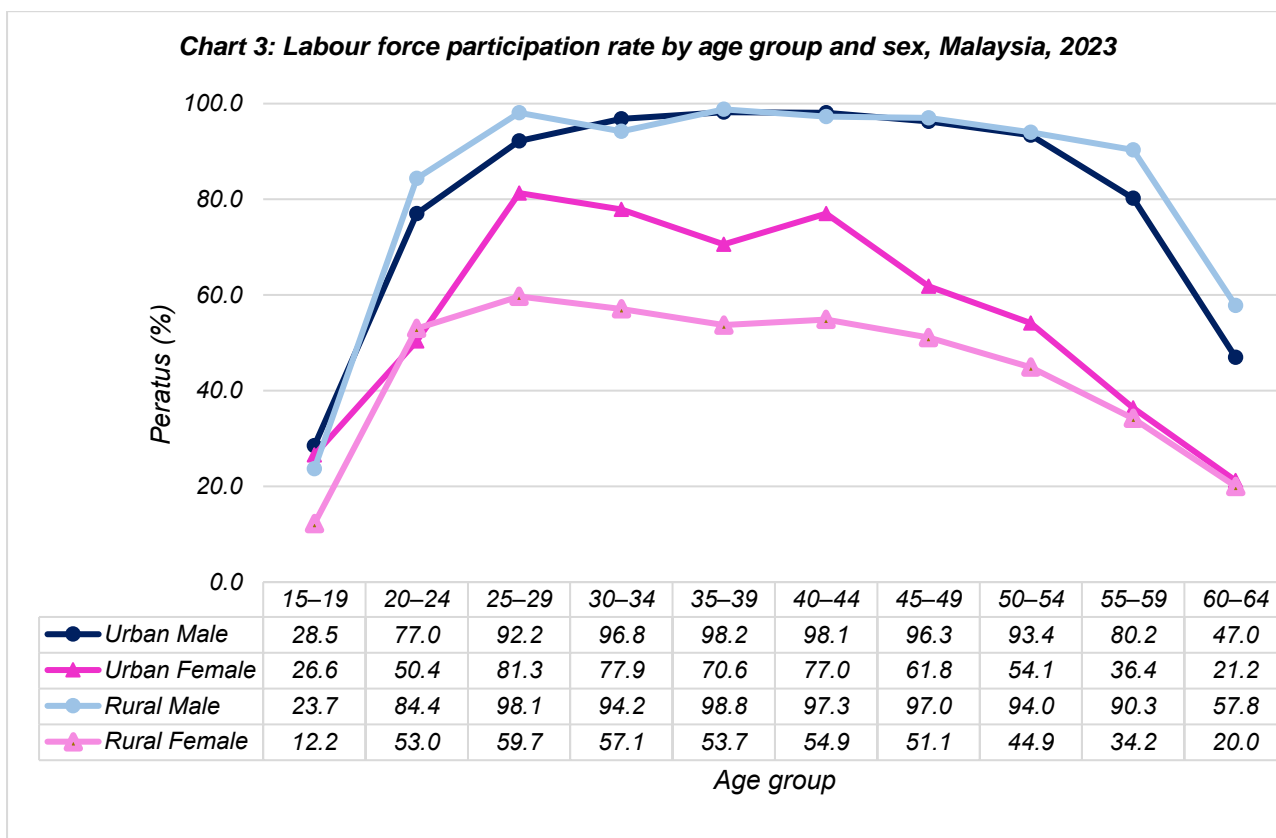
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

### 3. Labour force participation rate across urban and rural landscapes

In both urban and rural areas, male participation rates are consistently higher than female participation rates across all age groups. This indicates a gender disparity in workforce participation, with males having higher rates. The largest gender gap can be seen in rural areas, especially in the older age group, where male participation is significantly higher than female participation. Females generally have lower participation rates, and the rates tend to decline with age for both urban and rural areas.

Chart 3 data show that there are notable differences in labour force participation rates based on age, gender, and urban/ rural settings in Malaysia in 2023. Rural areas generally have higher participation rates than urban areas and males tend to have higher participation rates than females across the board.

**Chart 3: Labour force participation rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2023**



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia

### **Initiatives from Government**

Through a number of strategic initiatives, the government of Malaysia is actively aiming to raise the current female labour force participation rate of 55.8 per cent to 60.0 per cent. To accomplish this, Minister of Women, Family, and Community Development YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy binti Shukri proposed three main strategies during Sesi Diskusi Khas Kasih Wanita: Ekonomi Madani Memperkasa Wanita programme on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2023. First and foremost, the goal is to enhance laws and policies particularly the National Women Policy and guarantee the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 2022 is fully implemented. Second, the government intends to create a friendly ecosystem by providing subsidised childcare facilities and financial assistance programmes for female entrepreneurs, such as MyKasih Kapital and the two-year Exit Programme (2YEP). Thirdly, efforts will be focused on making training and capacity building accessible particularly through reskilling and upskilling.

### **Conclusion**

To summarise, this article exposes the differences of labour force participation rates between male and female with greater rates for men in all age categories and urban/ rural areas. The article also illustrates societal obstacles that women experience in addition to statistical disparities. The issue is complex as evidenced by the consistently higher male involvement rates particularly in rural areas and among older age groups. This involves an in-depth awareness that goes beyond statistics acknowledging the necessity of ongoing initiatives, legislative changes and a mutual commitment to establishing more equal and empowered workplace for women in Malaysia.

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1. Department of Statistics Malaysia (2024). *Current Population Estimates, Malaysia 2024*.
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[https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/explorer\\_ifs\\_annual.html](https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/explorer_ifs_annual.html)
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<https://www.kpwkm.gov.my/kpwkm/uploads/files/TextUcapan/Ucapan%20YB%20Menteri/2023/Teks%20Ucapan%20YB%20Menteri%20%20Sesi%20Diskusi%20Khas%20KASIH%20Wanita%20Ekonomi%20Madani%20Memperkasa%20Wanita.pdf>

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# **JADUAL STATISTIK UTAMA INDIKATOR GENDER**

*MAIN STATISTICAL TABLES ON GENDER INDICATORS*

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# **STRUKTUR EKONOMI, PENYERTAAN DALAM AKTIVITI PRODUKTIF & AKSES KEPADA SUMBER**

*ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN  
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES & ACCESS TO RESOURCES*

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**Jadual 1.1 : Penduduk mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.1 : Population by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>32,576.3</b>	<b>15,576.0</b>	<b>17,000.3</b>	<b>32,698.1</b>	<b>15,658.5</b>	<b>17,039.7</b>	<b>33,401.8</b>	<b>15,929.5</b>	<b>17,472.3</b>
Johor	4,020.0	1,881.1	2,138.8	4,028.3	1,890.0	2,138.2	4,107.2	1,914.8	2,192.4
Kedah	2,151.7	1,055.9	1,095.8	2,163.1	1,061.9	1,101.2	2,189.3	1,073.2	1,116.1
Kelantan	1,812.3	902.6	909.7	1,830.6	912.0	918.5	1,859.8	925.8	934.0
Melaka	1,004.5	477.1	527.4	1,008.6	479.8	528.8	1,028.3	486.4	541.9
Negeri Sembilan	1,204.2	579.9	624.2	1,207.9	582.7	625.1	1,224.9	589.5	635.4
Pahang	1,601.5	754.4	847.0	1,614.3	761.2	853.0	1,643.2	770.3	872.9
Perak	2,515.8	1,206.8	1,309.0	2,514.4	1,209.9	1,304.6	2,541.2	1,217.9	1,323.4
Perlis	287.6	144.0	143.6	289.8	145.2	144.6	293.1	146.9	146.2
Pulau Pinang	1,740.0	848.6	891.4	1,740.9	849.9	891.0	1,772.6	864.2	908.4
Sabah	3,412.6	1,633.1	1,779.5	3,414.9	1,635.9	1,779.1	3,596.7	1,719.9	1,876.9
Sarawak	2,465.6	1,192.0	1,273.6	2,473.5	1,197.4	1,276.1	2,502.3	1,210.4	1,292.0
Selangor	7,014.7	3,304.7	3,710.0	7,050.3	3,326.0	3,724.3	7,209.7	3,379.0	3,830.7
Terengganu	1,170.6	571.5	599.1	1,186.6	579.5	607.1	1,210.0	589.5	620.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,964.0	918.8	1,045.2	1,961.2	920.3	1,040.8	2,005.7	933.6	1,072.1
W.P. Labuan	96.0	46.7	49.3	96.9	47.2	49.7	99.0	48.2	50.8
W.P. Putrajaya	115.2	58.5	56.7	117.0	59.4	57.6	118.8	60.2	58.6

**Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM**

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.2 : Pekali Gini mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022**

Table 1.2 : 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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>0.399</b>	<b>0.389</b>	<b>0.364</b>	<b>0.407</b>	<b>0.398</b>	<b>0.367</b>	<b>0.404</b>	<b>0.393</b>	<b>0.351</b>
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 1.3 : Insiden kemiskinan mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022**Table 1.3 : *Incidence of poverty by state and sex of head of household, 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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
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 1.4 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.4 : Employed persons by occupations and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Pekerjaan Occupation		2021 <sup>f</sup>			2022 <sup>f</sup>			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>(‘000)</b> <b>(%)</b>	<b>14,825.2</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>5,630.6</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>9,194.6</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>15,155.2</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>5,753.1</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>9,402.1</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>15,813.4</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>5,963.8</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>9,849.5</b> <b>100.0</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> <i>Managers</i>		704.4 4.8	163.2 2.9	541.2 5.9	725.2 4.8	172.7 3.0	552.5 5.9	762.5 4.8	193.4 3.2	569.2 5.8
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>		2,048.6 13.8	1,052.9 18.7	995.7 10.8	2,045.6 13.5	1,038.7 18.1	1,006.9 10.7	2,141.5 13.5	1,074.0 18.0	1,067.6 10.8
<b>Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu</b> <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>		1,867.8 12.6	524.2 9.3	1,343.5 14.6	1,855.6 12.2	533.9 9.3	1,321.6 14.1	1,906.8 12.1	552.2 9.3	1,354.6 13.8
<b>Pekerja sokongan perkeranian</b> <i>Clerical support workers</i>		1,517.1 10.2	1,039.7 18.5	477.4 5.2	1,512.1 10.0	1,031.0 17.9	481.1 5.1	1,562.9 9.9	1,065.8 17.9	497.1 5.0
<b>Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan</b> <i>Service and sales workers</i>		3,438.4 23.2	1,761.1 31.3	1,677.3 18.2	3,619.8 23.9	1,877.1 32.6	1,742.7 18.5	3,744.0 23.7	1,889.0 31.7	1,854.9 18.8
<b>Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan</b> <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>		673.1 4.5	111.9 2.0	561.2 6.1	691.0 4.6	118.2 2.1	572.7 6.1	703.1 4.4	122.3 2.1	580.8 5.9
<b>Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>		1,258.6 8.5	244.9 4.3	1,013.7 11.0	1,379.6 9.1	284.2 4.9	1,095.4 11.7	1,402.3 8.9	293.2 4.9	1,109.0 11.3
<b>Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang</b> <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>		1,537.1 10.4	303.2 5.4	1,233.9 13.4	1,575.0 10.4	317.2 5.5	1,257.8 13.4	1,634.1 10.3	317.5 5.3	1,316.6 13.4
<b>Pekerja asas</b> <i>Elementary occupations</i>		1,780.3 12.0	429.6 7.6	1,350.7 14.7	1,751.4 11.6	380.1 6.6	1,371.3 14.6	1,956.2 12.4	456.4 7.7	1,499.8 15.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>f</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.4.1 : Pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 1.4.1 : *Managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>704.4</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>541.2</b>	<b>725.2</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>552.5</b>	<b>762.5</b>	<b>193.4</b>	<b>569.2</b>
Johor	94.7	14.3	80.4	80.0	11.4	68.5	86.2	15.1	71.1
Kedah	28.0	4.1	23.9	32.8	6.5	26.3	31.2	5.1	26.1
Kelantan	13.6	1.6	12.0	13.4	2.8	10.6	18.9	3.9	15.0
Melaka	16.0	3.7	12.3	26.3	5.8	20.5	28.4	8.9	19.5
Negeri Sembilan	16.3	1.9	14.4	30.9	5.7	25.2	32.6	5.0	27.5
Pahang	20.5	3.8	16.7	23.5	3.8	19.7	22.7	4.0	18.7
Perak	41.7	7.4	34.3	54.3	9.9	44.4	57.6	13.0	44.6
Perlis	2.9	0.8	2.1	5.8	1.3	4.5	5.2	1.3	3.9
Pulau Pinang	73.1	18.6	54.5	47.5	9.7	37.8	48.0	11.9	36.1
Sabah	36.5	6.7	29.8	36.8	10.4	26.4	42.9	12.4	30.5
Sarawak	34.6	5.8	28.8	40.2	7.8	32.4	39.3	6.7	32.6
Selangor	241.8	74.9	166.9	231.5	75.2	156.3	243.1	81.3	161.9
Terengganu	7.7	0.7	7.0	15.3	2.9	12.4	13.9	3.4	10.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	74.1	18.6	55.6	83.0	18.4	64.6	89.4	20.3	69.1
W.P. Labuan	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.6	1.2
W.P. Putrajaya	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.9

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM***Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM***Nota/ Notes :**<sup>r</sup> **Dikemaskini/ Revised**

**Jadual 1.4.2 : Profesional mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.4.2 : Professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(’000)

Negeri State	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>2,048.6</b>	<b>1,052.9</b>	<b>995.7</b>	<b>2,045.6</b>	<b>1,038.7</b>	<b>1,006.9</b>	<b>2,141.5</b>	<b>1,074.0</b>	<b>1,067.6</b>
Johor	207.1	111.5	95.6	200.7	94.0	106.7	198.4	92.8	105.6
Kedah	113.5	64.1	49.4	105.3	61.3	44.0	105.4	59.6	45.8
Kelantan	81.6	45.4	36.2	68.8	42.6	26.2	69.5	42.1	27.5
Melaka	75.9	42.5	33.4	64.0	37.6	26.4	67.5	37.3	30.2
Negeri Sembilan	75.7	43.1	32.6	83.2	46.4	36.8	84.8	46.8	38.1
Pahang	89.2	49.7	39.5	68.4	38.3	30.2	70.0	38.5	31.5
Perak	135.5	76.3	59.2	129.0	71.6	57.4	134.0	74.6	59.4
Perlis	17.9	10.2	7.6	14.0	8.0	6.0	17.1	9.4	7.6
Pulau Pinang	111.4	64.4	46.9	143.9	63.9	80.0	146.7	66.0	80.7
Sabah	153.6	71.7	81.9	133.4	66.2	67.2	137.7	69.0	68.8
Sarawak	125.0	65.7	59.3	102.2	52.9	49.3	108.5	54.6	53.8
Selangor	505.5	226.6	278.9	600.3	299.4	300.9	650.7	312.9	337.8
Terengganu	55.6	31.5	24.1	44.1	26.8	17.3	47.6	27.5	20.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	275.6	137.2	138.4	270.4	120.1	150.3	285.5	133.8	151.7
W.P. Labuan	7.2	3.8	3.5	4.9	2.5	2.3	4.8	2.2	2.5
W.P. Putrajaya	18.4	9.3	9.1	13.1	7.1	6.0	13.3	6.7	6.6

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised



**Jadual 1.4.3 : Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.4.3 : Technicians and associate professionals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(‘000)

Negeri State	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>1,867.8</b>	<b>524.2</b>	<b>1,343.5</b>	<b>1,855.6</b>	<b>533.9</b>	<b>1,321.6</b>	<b>1,906.8</b>	<b>552.2</b>	<b>1,354.6</b>
Johor	254.3	61.2	193.0	240.6	57.5	183.1	252.8	60.2	192.6
Kedah	93.3	28.7	64.6	97.8	30.3	67.6	95.2	29.6	65.6
Kelantan	52.4	15.6	36.8	41.2	18.9	22.3	46.3	21.5	24.8
Melaka	70.1	22.6	47.5	69.3	26.2	43.0	70.8	26.6	44.2
Negeri Sembilan	74.3	22.0	52.3	68.1	20.7	47.4	67.5	20.4	47.1
Pahang	72.5	27.8	44.7	59.6	22.7	36.9	59.8	23.0	36.8
Perak	99.2	33.5	65.8	107.3	39.3	68.0	112.4	39.4	73.0
Perlis	9.1	3.4	5.7	11.5	5.0	6.5	9.6	3.8	5.8
Pulau Pinang	130.2	33.7	96.5	117.3	29.9	87.4	119.5	32.9	86.6
Sabah	103.1	32.2	70.9	136.9	50.6	86.3	142.1	52.1	90.1
Sarawak	101.4	33.8	67.6	94.3	30.8	63.5	103.6	35.0	68.6
Selangor	592.0	144.3	447.7	624.0	136.4	487.6	636.9	143.3	493.6
Terengganu	37.1	10.1	27.0	43.3	13.0	30.3	44.9	13.0	31.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	165.2	50.0	115.1	124.6	43.1	81.5	126.4	43.1	83.2
W.P. Labuan	6.5	1.9	4.6	7.1	2.2	4.9	6.7	1.9	4.7
W.P. Putrajaya	7.0	3.2	3.8	12.6	7.4	5.2	12.3	6.3	6.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.4.4 : Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 1.4.4 : *Service and sales workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>3,438.4</b>	<b>1,761.1</b>	<b>1,677.3</b>	<b>3,619.8</b>	<b>1,877.1</b>	<b>1,742.7</b>	<b>3,744.0</b>	<b>1,889.0</b>	<b>1,854.9</b>
Johor	439.4	166.1	273.2	476.1	220.6	255.4	501.4	214.1	287.3
Kedah	203.7	95.1	108.6	224.7	105.4	119.3	228.6	109.7	118.9
Kelantan	180.5	90.7	89.8	204.0	91.0	112.9	217.6	107.9	109.7
Melaka	100.4	48.2	52.2	118.4	54.7	63.8	115.4	50.1	65.3
Negeri Sembilan	117.5	55.4	62.0	117.7	53.1	64.6	127.1	58.9	68.2
Pahang	137.1	61.4	75.7	181.2	91.2	89.9	190.0	93.8	96.2
Perak	253.9	116.0	137.9	263.4	123.7	139.7	272.4	122.4	150.0
Perlis	30.4	15.5	14.9	35.7	19.1	16.6	39.7	19.1	20.6
Pulau Pinang	165.3	78.3	86.9	195.8	101.5	94.3	191.1	89.7	101.4
Sabah	341.8	184.3	157.5	388.2	208.8	179.5	391.0	204.5	186.5
Sarawak	227.9	108.7	119.2	260.4	138.4	122.0	263.4	130.7	132.7
Selangor	924.3	595.9	328.4	768.6	487.9	280.7	805.0	491.4	313.6
Terengganu	117.4	55.5	61.9	124.5	58.7	65.8	130.7	60.1	70.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	185.5	83.9	101.6	247.1	116.8	130.4	255.8	129.8	125.9
W.P. Labuan	8.4	3.5	4.8	7.8	3.9	3.8	8.1	4.0	4.0
W.P. Putrajaya	5.0	2.4	2.6	6.2	2.2	4.0	6.7	2.8	3.9

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.4.5 : Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.4.5 : Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>673.1</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>561.2</b>	<b>691.0</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>703.1</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>580.8</b>
Johor	52.1	4.6	47.5	51.5	5.8	45.7	62.9	3.1	59.8
Kedah	70.7	6.2	64.5	67.2	4.9	62.3	67.2	6.4	60.9
Kelantan	44.8	6.8	38.0	28.1	6.1	22.1	26.7	5.2	21.5
Melaka	4.7	0.8	3.9	6.4	0.9	5.5	16.4	0.8	15.6
Negeri Sembilan	12.7	1.0	11.8	14.5	1.7	12.8	11.1	1.2	9.9
Pahang	77.2	9.0	68.1	70.1	9.1	61.0	65.0	7.0	58.0
Perak	53.0	5.1	47.9	44.6	4.1	40.6	40.9	2.5	38.4
Perlis	12.6	1.0	11.6	8.5	0.4	8.1	7.8	0.3	7.5
Pulau Pinang	5.4	0.4	4.9	7.8	0.6	7.2	7.5	1.3	6.2
Sabah	163.9	30.3	133.6	149.6	28.8	120.7	166.6	37.0	129.6
Sarawak	121.2	39.5	81.7	153.2	49.8	103.4	144.0	52.0	92.0
Selangor	27.7	4.1	23.5	61.1	2.5	58.6	52.8	2.4	50.4
Terengganu	25.4	3.1	22.3	25.8	3.1	22.7	27.3	3.1	24.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	5.7	0.0	5.7
W.P. Labuan	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.5 : *Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2021 <sup>r</sup>									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>14,825.2</b>	<b>587.3</b>	<b>1,682.3</b>	<b>2,306.0</b>	<b>2,297.2</b>	<b>2,302.9</b>	<b>1,897.5</b>	<b>1,443.0</b>	<b>1,112.8</b>	<b>799.2</b>	<b>397.0</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>5,630.6</b>	<b>295.0</b>	<b>617.5</b>	<b>973.4</b>	<b>886.8</b>	<b>907.1</b>	<b>733.6</b>	<b>529.6</b>	<b>372.6</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>
Johor	616.6	9.5	65.6	112.4	103.0	114.0	83.3	61.3	38.8	21.2	7.3
Kedah	320.1	5.5	42.9	68.5	52.8	40.4	37.6	29.8	23.0	14.4	5.1
Kelantan	226.1	4.9	24.9	42.6	32.9	33.9	25.3	19.9	16.0	12.0	13.7
Melaka	181.3	3.4	24.2	38.3	29.4	25.8	24.9	16.8	9.9	6.5	2.0
Negeri Sembilan	189.6	2.3	24.6	34.3	34.5	31.3	22.0	18.5	11.5	7.9	2.8
Pahang	224.8	2.9	32.6	35.7	33.3	38.0	33.8	21.8	15.2	8.4	3.1
Perak	379.7	8.1	44.1	66.3	58.4	61.4	51.2	35.9	27.8	18.7	7.8
Perlis	45.6	0.9	6.0	6.5	5.4	6.5	7.6	5.2	4.1	2.0	1.3
Pulau Pinang	342.6	4.6	26.3	72.5	53.2	62.0	44.2	35.7	25.3	11.8	6.9
Sabah	550.2	44.6	91.7	120.3	84.3	80.1	50.1	34.1	23.7	14.5	6.9
Sarawak	408.6	4.4	40.5	65.6	70.4	62.2	54.0	41.1	33.2	22.8	14.5
Selangor	1,546.5	189.6	151.1	212.9	225.7	233.0	199.4	143.6	115.0	56.5	19.7
Terengganu	147.1	3.1	17.4	33.3	19.9	21.8	17.6	14.7	10.7	6.1	2.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	408.4	11.0	21.5	58.9	77.2	84.4	75.1	47.4	16.1	11.9	4.9
W.P. Labuan	15.4	0.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	28.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	4.1	9.1	5.5	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.4
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>9,194.6</b>	<b>292.3</b>	<b>1,064.8</b>	<b>1,332.6</b>	<b>1,410.4</b>	<b>1,395.8</b>	<b>1,164.0</b>	<b>913.4</b>	<b>740.2</b>	<b>583.2</b>	<b>298.0</b>
Johor	1,296.6	68.3	205.9	191.9	181.2	166.8	139.1	119.5	103.2	82.0	38.8
Kedah	560.0	13.3	79.7	97.1	78.4	65.8	58.8	53.0	48.6	39.9	25.3
Kelantan	392.1	10.7	46.0	59.8	56.3	53.6	43.4	38.5	35.7	32.1	15.8
Melaka	288.3	7.5	33.1	43.1	58.9	40.1	44.6	21.9	17.9	15.7	5.6
Negeri Sembilan	316.0	5.4	35.4	45.8	56.7	54.4	39.1	30.9	21.2	18.4	8.6
Pahang	447.2	9.7	44.6	64.5	69.6	73.2	65.5	45.6	34.6	26.0	13.8
Perak	677.2	15.0	86.1	91.7	98.2	99.6	90.5	63.3	56.7	48.5	27.7
Perlis	71.8	2.7	9.4	10.9	8.6	9.8	11.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	3.2
Pulau Pinang	511.7	8.0	49.1	87.1	73.2	74.8	61.6	56.4	49.6	33.9	18.0
Sabah	918.9	45.9	124.9	160.3	139.2	136.9	98.9	76.0	63.2	47.0	26.5
Sarawak	694.8	19.2	74.1	93.8	106.9	92.8	82.8	72.7	66.3	55.0	31.2
Selangor	2,094.5	70.1	205.6	263.4	329.9	345.2	281.8	227.0	171.4	139.1	61.1
Terengganu	291.1	5.0	35.1	45.2	46.4	44.8	35.7	27.9	23.0	18.7	9.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	584.1	10.9	31.6	73.1	99.2	126.1	100.7	70.8	40.3	19.0	12.4
W.P. Labuan	25.3	0.5	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	25.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	3.8	6.9	6.7	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.1

**Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.5 : *Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)*

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2022 <sup>f</sup>									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>15,155.2</b>	<b>537.0</b>	<b>1,673.8</b>	<b>2,352.0</b>	<b>2,418.9</b>	<b>2,306.9</b>	<b>1,957.2</b>	<b>1,471.1</b>	<b>1,163.2</b>	<b>835.8</b>	<b>439.4</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>5,753.1</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>961.7</b>	<b>997.9</b>	<b>913.3</b>	<b>761.5</b>	<b>551.7</b>	<b>412.5</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>
Johor	633.0	20.2	73.1	131.4	102.4	90.6	84.6	52.3	44.6	23.6	9.9
Kedah	323.2	11.4	43.9	65.2	51.4	33.9	40.8	33.9	24.8	15.7	2.2
Kelantan	232.5	4.8	20.8	38.0	37.5	30.4	30.3	23.7	19.8	12.6	14.6
Melaka	190.7	1.6	21.1	36.0	32.2	30.2	31.1	19.5	12.4	4.3	2.5
Negeri Sembilan	192.0	6.5	18.3	32.4	38.2	29.9	20.6	19.1	13.6	9.2	4.0
Pahang	232.4	8.4	29.7	32.2	35.1	37.4	32.5	26.5	17.5	9.8	3.3
Perak	385.8	10.6	45.0	68.5	55.6	59.3	56.9	35.4	28.1	19.1	7.1
Perlis	46.1	1.5	7.5	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.6	5.8	3.5	2.2	1.2
Pulau Pinang	344.7	3.0	43.2	67.8	54.3	47.9	46.6	33.5	24.4	18.3	5.9
Sabah	557.6	35.3	69.1	129.9	102.5	83.1	52.1	36.1	27.9	16.1	5.4
Sarawak	416.2	8.6	36.0	68.4	75.3	63.9	54.5	39.6	31.4	25.9	12.5
Selangor	1,580.5	79.1	133.2	195.6	301.7	282.6	213.4	157.6	132.7	74.1	10.6
Terengganu	150.9	3.3	20.8	24.9	20.8	22.3	17.8	17.0	13.7	7.2	3.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	423.2	3.7	44.7	60.0	77.8	84.7	66.5	49.2	15.7	9.8	11.2
W.P. Labuan	15.5	0.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	28.9	3.2	1.1	3.0	4.7	8.1	5.3	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.1
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>9,402.1</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>1,063.8</b>	<b>1,390.3</b>	<b>1,421.0</b>	<b>1,393.6</b>	<b>1,195.7</b>	<b>919.4</b>	<b>750.6</b>	<b>586.5</b>	<b>345.4</b>
Johor	1,316.2	50.9	195.1	201.4	181.0	168.9	145.4	122.6	107.4	97.4	46.2
Kedah	577.3	15.5	81.6	109.6	80.4	66.7	58.1	49.9	46.3	43.0	26.2
Kelantan	401.9	19.3	47.3	55.2	58.3	53.9	44.9	38.6	35.8	29.5	19.2
Melaka	295.6	19.0	38.2	46.4	43.1	39.1	44.8	22.1	18.7	14.3	10.1
Negeri Sembilan	325.0	6.9	42.0	43.4	52.2	54.5	42.2	29.7	23.4	18.3	12.5
Pahang	459.8	14.9	42.3	56.9	72.0	72.8	69.2	46.4	37.7	30.9	16.8
Perak	684.4	16.7	93.9	97.8	94.1	95.8	87.6	64.4	54.4	45.0	34.7
Perlis	74.4	4.0	9.1	12.4	9.3	9.0	11.9	6.2	5.4	4.7	2.4
Pulau Pinang	526.3	10.0	62.9	82.7	73.4	73.0	64.3	56.0	44.5	39.6	19.9
Sabah	946.8	60.3	125.9	166.0	149.6	135.1	102.7	75.6	60.5	44.5	26.7
Sarawak	719.8	21.6	67.7	94.9	105.4	95.7	84.1	73.6	69.7	62.4	44.6
Selangor	2,125.9	71.8	189.8	298.8	342.5	351.8	288.4	231.7	171.8	114.4	65.1
Terengganu	299.8	9.2	33.1	44.8	47.2	46.2	38.1	28.4	24.0	20.2	8.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	596.5	14.4	30.1	75.4	104.6	118.9	105.5	68.9	47.8	19.5	11.5
W.P. Labuan	26.0	1.3	3.2	2.9	3.9	4.2	3.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.9
W.P. Putrajaya	26.2	0.2	1.7	1.8	3.9	8.0	4.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.1

**Jadual 1.5 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.5 : Employed persons by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2023									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>15,813.4</b>	<b>604.2</b>	<b>1,796.2</b>	<b>2,420.4</b>	<b>2,431.6</b>	<b>2,370.0</b>	<b>2,129.5</b>	<b>1,528.5</b>	<b>1,219.5</b>	<b>868.4</b>	<b>444.9</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>9,849.5</b>	<b>322.9</b>	<b>1,177.3</b>	<b>1,451.9</b>	<b>1,465.5</b>	<b>1,469.4</b>	<b>1,286.1</b>	<b>968.6</b>	<b>789.4</b>	<b>605.4</b>	<b>313.1</b>
Johor	1,369.5	76.4	195.4	208.0	190.2	177.0	154.2	126.1	106.7	85.5	50.0
Kedah	588.2	16.0	80.1	113.0	86.7	70.2	58.5	53.2	46.5	40.6	23.4
Kelantan	413.9	15.3	42.9	69.3	55.7	57.2	48.5	40.1	35.1	33.1	16.8
Melaka	306.0	6.3	43.0	45.9	62.1	40.2	46.9	24.4	17.8	12.6	6.8
Negeri Sembilan	336.9	10.3	40.8	46.3	56.0	56.2	44.2	29.8	24.1	19.4	9.8
Pahang	483.1	9.6	54.2	63.8	70.9	79.1	72.7	49.9	38.1	27.1	17.6
Perak	711.9	20.7	108.5	95.2	99.6	101.0	92.3	72.2	54.0	44.8	23.7
Perlis	77.8	3.1	10.7	12.6	9.7	10.2	11.6	7.3	5.1	4.6	2.7
Pulau Pinang	549.3	10.9	70.1	90.6	75.4	73.9	68.2	56.2	50.6	37.1	16.5
Sabah	1,017.5	51.2	146.5	158.1	159.1	146.9	116.6	76.4	70.5	55.1	37.0
Sarawak	758.0	21.8	97.4	103.0	113.5	105.2	87.2	73.2	67.2	55.1	34.4
Selangor	2,244.0	55.5	193.7	321.2	350.3	371.9	320.3	242.7	186.7	149.8	51.9
Terengganu	307.9	9.0	48.4	49.0	41.2	44.2	38.3	28.5	24.8	16.2	8.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	630.2	16.3	41.9	69.7	87.9	123.9	115.2	82.3	58.4	21.9	12.6
W.P. Labuan	27.1	0.2	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
W.P. Putrajaya	28.1	0.3	0.5	2.1	3.6	7.3	7.4	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.5
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>5,963.8</b>	<b>281.3</b>	<b>618.9</b>	<b>968.5</b>	<b>966.1</b>	<b>900.7</b>	<b>843.4</b>	<b>560.0</b>	<b>430.2</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>131.8</b>
Johor	648.4	11.3	71.4	100.3	118.0	108.8	87.3	62.0	46.2	30.9	12.1
Kedah	339.3	12.8	48.9	75.5	51.4	39.6	32.7	29.0	27.5	14.3	7.7
Kelantan	247.2	3.7	31.1	44.1	38.0	31.7	27.4	25.6	22.4	16.1	7.1
Melaka	193.7	2.7	24.2	40.1	35.7	25.7	22.5	21.5	12.5	6.5	2.3
Negeri Sembilan	199.2	4.3	23.7	30.7	32.2	34.4	27.1	21.4	14.4	7.5	3.6
Pahang	237.8	4.2	33.5	41.7	34.8	33.8	33.7	26.1	15.9	9.9	4.2
Perak	392.3	5.3	50.1	69.3	59.6	57.0	52.4	43.5	28.0	19.1	8.1
Perlis	47.1	2.0	6.3	6.4	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.1	4.0	2.6	1.1
Pulau Pinang	356.3	2.6	24.6	59.4	71.7	58.5	50.3	38.2	25.4	20.1	5.5
Sabah	604.7	29.0	91.0	136.6	98.1	92.2	62.7	40.3	29.0	18.8	7.0
Sarawak	434.5	8.8	33.0	66.1	75.8	64.6	57.3	47.9	38.1	27.8	15.0
Selangor	1,614.9	189.6	132.6	233.0	228.0	220.5	262.7	115.3	119.4	65.2	48.7
Terengganu	154.4	3.8	21.5	19.4	24.3	23.2	21.2	17.3	13.4	7.5	2.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	447.7	1.3	22.8	40.7	87.8	92.9	90.4	60.4	31.3	14.8	5.2
W.P. Labuan	16.3	0.1	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.3
W.P. Putrajaya	30.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	3.4	8.7	7.5	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.9

Nota/ Notes:

\* Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual 1.6 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Table 1.6 : Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Industri Industry		2021 <sup>f</sup>			2022 <sup>f</sup>			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(‘000)</b>	<b>14,825.2</b>	<b>5,630.6</b>	<b>9,194.6</b>	<b>15,155.2</b>	<b>5,753.1</b>	<b>9,402.1</b>	<b>15,813.4</b>	<b>5,963.8</b>	<b>9,849.5</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan</b>		1,408.8	237.2	1,171.5	1,408.1	247.3	1,160.8	1,437.4	241.6	1,195.9
<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>		9.5	4.2	12.7	9.5	4.4	12.6	9.1	4.1	12.1
<b>Perombongan dan pengkuarian</b>		82.8	23.9	58.9	84.1	30.9	53.3	88.8	29.7	59.1
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>		0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Pembuatan</b>		2,476.4	852.9	1,623.5	2,507.3	850.6	1,656.7	2,597.8	893.2	1,704.6
<i>Manufacturing</i>		16.7	15.1	17.7	16.9	15.1	18.0	16.4	15.0	17.3
<b>Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara</b>		77.1	5.4	71.8	78.8	5.5	73.3	81.5	7.6	73.9
<i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>		0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8
<b>Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemuliharaan</b>		86.3	20.0	66.3	85.0	19.3	65.8	85.5	17.2	68.2
<i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>		0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
<b>Pembinaan</b>		1,165.8	142.5	1,023.3	1,245.4	145.4	1,100.0	1,284.5	156.9	1,127.6
<i>Construction</i>		7.9	2.5	11.1	8.4	2.6	12.0	8.1	2.6	11.4
<b>Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal</b>		2,732.7	1,201.8	1,530.9	2,840.6	1,233.0	1,607.6	2,991.5	1,297.6	1,693.9
<i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>		18.4	21.3	16.6	19.2	21.9	17.5	18.9	21.8	17.2
<b>Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan</b>		693.6	137.7	555.9	707.2	154.9	552.3	735.3	153.9	581.4
<i>Transportation and storage</i>		4.7	2.4	6.0	4.8	2.8	6.0	4.7	2.6	5.9
<b>Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman</b>		1,447.2	823.6	623.6	1,482.7	739.3	743.4	1,592.8	777.3	815.5
<i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>		9.8	14.6	6.8	10.0	13.1	8.1	10.1	13.0	8.3
<b>Maklumat dan komunikasi</b>		241.7	73.3	168.4	252.7	84.6	168.1	268.1	86.0	182.1
<i>Information and communication</i>		1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8

**Jadual 1.6 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.6 : *Employed persons by industry and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)*

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	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>
<b>Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful</b>	428.3	236.3	192.0	410.4	213.5	196.9	434.2	226.0	208.2
<i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	2.9	4.2	2.1	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.7	3.8	2.1
<b>Aktiviti hartanah</b>	90.6	33.9	56.7	90.5	36.6	53.8	92.8	35.8	57.0
<i>Real estate activities</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal</b>	379.0	190.5	188.5	380.0	184.3	195.7	390.3	177.8	212.5
<i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	2.6	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.2
<b>Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan</b>	803.3	321.8	481.5	834.3	334.7	499.6	886.3	344.3	542.1
<i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.5
<b>Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib</b>	782.9	236.4	546.5	783.6	241.2	542.4	797.1	233.8	563.3
<i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	5.3	4.2	5.9	5.3	4.3	5.9	5.0	3.9	5.7
<b>Pendidikan</b>	963.0	572.9	390.1	944.5	627.5	317.0	989.5	648.4	341.2
<i>Education</i>	6.5	10.2	4.2	6.4	11.1	3.4	6.3	10.9	3.5
<b>Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial</b>	601.1	324.1	277.0	596.1	371.7	224.4	626.4	402.4	223.9
<i>Human health and social work activities</i>	4.1	5.8	3.0	4.0	6.6	2.4	4.0	6.7	2.3
<b>Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi</b>	67.9	39.9	28.0	70.9	40.3	30.5	72.5	33.3	39.2
<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
<b>Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain</b>	255.8	116.6	139.2	258.2	118.1	140.1	261.6	107.1	154.5
<i>Other service activities</i>	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
<b>Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan</b>	40.6	39.6	1.0	94.5	74.3	20.2	96.5	93.7	2.8
<i>Activities of households as employers</i>	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

<sup>1</sup> 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 1.7 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.7 : *Employed persons by status in employment and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	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>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	( <b>'000</b> ) <b>14,825.2</b> (%) <b>100.0</b>	<b>5,630.6</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>9,194.6</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>15,155.2</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>5,753.1</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>9,402.1</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>15,813.4</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>5,963.8</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>9,849.5</b> <b>100.0</b>
<b>Majikan</b> <i>Employer</i>	504.5 3.4	107.4 1.9	397.1 4.3	535.5 3.5	104.6 1.8	430.9 4.6	578.1 3.7	124.7 2.1	453.4 4.6
<b>Pekerja</b> <i>Employee</i>	11,696.2 78.9	4,633.3 82.3	7,062.9 76.8	11,904.7 78.6	4,749.7 82.6	7,155.0 76.1	12,419.7 78.5	4,891.8 82.0	7,527.9 76.4
<b>Bekerja sendiri</b> <i>Own account worker</i>	2,158.1 14.6	589.4 10.5	1,568.7 17.1	2,257.4 14.9	607.2 10.6	1,650.2 17.6	2,375.2 15.0	710.1 11.9	1,665.1 16.9
<b>Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji</b> <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	466.4 3.1	300.5 5.3	165.9 1.8	457.6 3.0	291.6 5.1	166.1 1.8	440.3 2.8	237.2 4.0	203.2 2.1

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

**Jadual 1.7.1 : Majikan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.7.1 : Employers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>504.5</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>397.1</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>430.9</b>	<b>578.1</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>453.4</b>
Johor	73.8	10.3	63.5	59.6	5.1	54.5	57.1	5.3	51.8
Kedah	19.1	2.1	16.9	10.1	2.7	7.3	12.8	3.1	9.7
Kelantan	10.7	0.8	9.9	8.9	1.2	7.6	12.5	2.5	10.0
Melaka	10.8	2.2	8.6	12.6	1.9	10.7	16.3	5.7	10.6
Negeri Sembilan	11.7	1.5	10.2	15.5	2.1	13.4	18.1	3.4	14.7
Pahang	16.1	2.7	13.4	15.0	2.4	12.6	15.4	3.1	12.3
Perak	32.7	5.4	27.3	41.1	5.9	35.2	45.0	7.9	37.1
Perlis	2.4	0.6	1.9	5.5	1.6	3.9	4.0	1.1	2.9
Pulau Pinang	53.7	13.0	40.7	30.6	2.9	27.7	34.1	5.1	29.1
Sabah	26.3	4.0	22.3	24.6	5.7	18.9	31.1	6.6	24.4
Sarawak	26.5	3.9	22.6	24.7	3.3	21.4	26.6	4.5	22.1
Selangor	174.8	51.1	123.7	237.7	65.3	172.4	240.1	68.0	172.2
Terengganu	6.1	0.3	5.7	8.8	1.7	7.1	11.4	2.8	8.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.6	9.5	29.1	39.7	2.5	37.2	51.5	5.0	46.5
W.P. Labuan	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM**

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.7.2 : Pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 1.7.2 : *Employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>11,696.2</b>	<b>4,633.3</b>	<b>7,062.9</b>	<b>11,904.7</b>	<b>4,749.7</b>	<b>7,155.0</b>	<b>12,419.7</b>	<b>4,891.8</b>	<b>7,527.9</b>
Johor	1,524.9	518.3	1,006.6	1,591.5	534.4	1,057.1	1,658.1	552.3	1,105.8
Kedah	656.4	271.0	385.4	668.3	261.0	407.2	675.9	267.8	408.1
Kelantan	465.6	178.8	286.8	419.9	166.2	253.6	450.9	185.8	265.2
Melaka	407.0	166.5	240.6	406.3	165.7	240.7	415.6	165.5	250.2
Negeri Sembilan	406.6	165.7	240.9	402.9	157.0	245.9	418.2	161.2	257.1
Pahang	502.0	190.1	311.9	502.9	173.0	329.9	540.3	182.5	357.8
Perak	818.1	323.4	494.7	833.7	323.1	510.5	874.8	333.0	541.9
Perlis	85.2	36.9	48.3	83.9	36.0	47.9	90.1	37.2	52.9
Pulau Pinang	689.6	292.2	397.4	745.9	305.3	440.6	771.3	309.7	461.6
Sabah	1,117.4	443.7	673.7	1,154.7	473.8	680.9	1,256.7	504.5	752.1
Sarawak	839.2	315.5	523.7	845.6	313.7	531.9	924.4	337.0	587.4
Selangor	2,900.2	1,206.3	1,693.9	2,949.8	1,302.8	1,647.0	3,007.3	1,294.0	1,713.3
Terengganu	323.7	116.7	207.0	325.2	104.8	220.4	334.7	107.7	227.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	872.1	366.2	505.9	888.0	392.9	495.2	908.3	410.3	498.0
W.P. Labuan	36.5	14.3	22.2	36.1	14.0	22.1	37.9	14.6	23.3
W.P. Putrajaya	51.9	27.7	24.1	50.0	25.9	24.0	55.1	28.9	26.2

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

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.7.3 : Bekerja sendiri mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 1.7.3 : *Own account workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>2,158.1</b>	<b>589.4</b>	<b>1,568.7</b>	<b>2,257.4</b>	<b>607.2</b>	<b>1,650.2</b>	<b>2,375.2</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>1,665.1</b>
Johor	275.8	61.3	214.5	260.3	66.2	194.1	269.7	73.4	196.2
Kedah	175.0	28.6	146.4	193.4	40.4	153.0	205.2	47.0	158.2
Kelantan	119.8	33.3	86.4	180.3	48.3	132.0	177.4	48.2	129.2
Melaka	46.0	9.1	36.9	63.0	20.5	42.5	63.8	20.2	43.6
Negeri Sembilan	72.4	14.2	58.2	79.8	21.5	58.3	86.1	27.6	58.6
Pahang	133.1	20.1	112.9	150.8	41.0	109.7	149.4	44.6	104.8
Perak	175.0	33.1	142.0	163.4	35.5	127.9	159.9	37.3	122.6
Perlis	26.4	6.4	20.0	28.3	6.5	21.9	29.3	8.5	20.8
Pulau Pinang	97.9	29.6	68.2	81.1	26.9	54.2	93.0	36.4	56.5
Sabah	258.5	68.2	190.2	262.9	47.4	215.6	284.0	71.5	212.6
Sarawak	169.1	47.7	121.4	181.6	45.3	136.3	182.6	55.0	127.6
Selangor	441.5	189.5	252.0	420.8	148.4	272.3	456.9	176.8	280.1
Terengganu	93.4	20.5	72.9	101.4	34.2	67.2	104.9	35.3	69.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	70.4	26.6	43.8	81.1	21.0	60.1	107.3	26.6	80.7
W.P. Labuan	3.2	0.9	2.3	4.2	1.2	3.0	3.8	1.0	2.7
W.P. Putrajaya	0.8	0.2	0.5	5.0	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.2

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM***Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM***Nota/ Notes :**<sup>r</sup> **Dikemaskini/ Revised**

**Jadual 1.7.4 : Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.7.4 : Unpaid family workers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	('000)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>466.4</b>	<b>300.5</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>457.6</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>440.3</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>203.2</b>
Johor	38.7	26.7	12.1	37.7	27.3	10.4	33.0	17.5	15.6
Kedah	29.7	18.4	11.3	28.7	19.0	9.7	33.6	21.3	12.2
Kelantan	22.2	13.2	9.0	25.3	16.7	8.6	20.2	10.7	9.5
Melaka	5.8	3.6	2.2	4.4	2.7	1.8	4.1	2.4	1.6
Negeri Sembilan	14.8	8.2	6.6	18.8	11.4	7.4	13.7	7.1	6.6
Pahang	20.9	11.9	9.0	23.6	16.0	7.6	15.8	7.6	8.2
Perak	31.2	17.8	13.3	32.0	21.2	10.8	24.5	14.1	10.4
Perlis	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.0	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.1
Pulau Pinang	13.1	7.8	5.3	13.5	9.6	3.8	7.3	5.1	2.1
Sabah	67.1	34.3	32.8	62.1	30.7	31.4	50.4	22.1	28.3
Sarawak	68.5	41.5	27.0	84.1	53.9	30.2	58.9	38.0	20.9
Selangor	124.6	99.7	24.9	98.2	64.0	34.2	154.5	76.1	78.5
Terengganu	15.0	9.6	5.4	15.3	10.2	5.0	11.4	8.6	2.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	11.4	6.0	5.4	10.9	6.7	4.1	10.8	5.8	5.1
W.P. Labuan	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM**

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.8 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.8 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2021 <sup>r</sup>									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Johor	50.2	7.6	43.2	77.2	72.1	78.8	68.6	57.2	38.3	23.8	9.3
Kedah	48.0	8.8	48.8	79.8	71.8	60.7	64.1	51.2	39.7	27.2	10.5
Kelantan	41.3	5.1	28.3	76.5	60.7	65.2	57.5	46.8	37.8	29.0	38.2
Melaka	56.1	7.5	63.7	93.4	76.4	72.5	66.8	59.1	48.2	30.8	11.3
Negeri Sembilan	50.3	6.2	53.3	79.1	71.4	66.0	60.2	57.2	42.3	26.1	11.9
Pahang	46.9	5.9	61.0	74.7	60.0	63.0	59.1	48.8	43.2	26.1	12.4
Perak	56.2	16.6	36.2	88.8	69.4	84.7	75.8	64.1	47.9	25.6	17.3
Perlis	49.9	10.1	49.2	85.5	77.8	70.2	66.0	51.1	43.5	27.4	13.1
Pulau Pinang	46.6	8.8	41.7	65.8	64.9	66.4	62.6	59.0	60.1	29.4	22.8
Sabah	69.6	77.5	69.1	86.0	69.2	70.2	80.8	72.9	66.5	38.6	30.4
Sarawak	41.5	8.0	39.5	79.4	47.6	52.5	53.0	49.8	39.7	24.0	11.6
Selangor	55.0	33.3	69.4	76.0	62.2	62.7	55.1	46.7	38.9	30.0	17.3
Terengganu	51.0	6.4	46.9	67.9	73.0	70.3	67.9	55.6	48.1	36.0	27.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	64.0	16.2	46.5	83.2	81.0	78.5	87.1	72.6	53.1	32.3	17.8
W.P. Labuan	48.4	8.7	46.6	57.7	58.2	64.8	65.5	55.5	43.2	36.1	21.4
W.P. Putrajaya	77.7	2.0	100.0	85.9	78.4	91.2	88.8	84.7	66.5	57.0	47.5
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>
Johor	87.6	41.2	98.4	95.9	99.4	99.4	98.3	97.9	95.8	82.9	46.9
Kedah	78.7	17.0	73.2	93.0	96.3	97.8	98.3	95.8	93.0	79.9	58.4
Kelantan	70.3	12.6	58.5	87.9	94.5	96.4	96.8	93.9	90.8	83.1	48.0
Melaka	78.5	18.0	69.8	96.9	96.3	98.7	97.7	96.6	92.1	78.7	31.7
Negeri Sembilan	77.0	14.3	77.8	92.7	98.2	98.3	97.5	97.0	83.4	61.1	32.1
Pahang	79.3	15.5	73.6	95.8	96.2	98.3	97.9	97.5	95.4	80.8	51.4
Perak	82.1	15.2	74.3	96.8	97.8	99.5	98.9	99.4	94.8	73.3	50.4
Perlis	78.2	16.3	77.0	92.4	97.7	94.8	97.8	94.4	92.0	75.3	48.8
Pulau Pinang	72.7	15.4	66.4	95.4	96.2	95.5	96.7	91.8	89.8	81.1	57.4
Sabah	82.2	34.7	73.0	90.0	85.2	95.3	98.5	97.9	89.3	87.4	53.2
Sarawak	76.2	11.2	67.6	95.8	96.9	96.3	96.6	95.2	92.1	80.0	46.9
Selangor	81.0	34.6	78.9	87.3	93.0	98.1	98.3	97.7	93.9	86.6	63.7
Terengganu	80.6	21.1	79.1	87.0	97.8	94.3	98.3	95.1	96.6	84.3	59.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	77.9	12.6	67.3	89.1	91.6	99.7	95.7	93.5	90.6	51.0	37.9
W.P. Labuan	84.0	28.3	85.6	93.4	95.2	95.3	95.4	94.0	93.7	77.9	56.4
W.P. Putrajaya	76.2	0.8	76.2	60.9	100.0	92.5	98.1	93.4	97.1	84.3	15.2

**Jadual 1.8 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.8 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2022 <sup>r</sup>									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Johor	50.8	15.8	46.3	85.5	69.2	63.6	66.8	47.2	48.7	25.6	12.7
Kedah	47.9	15.7	51.7	69.7	66.7	49.5	68.8	59.6	43.5	29.7	4.7
Kelantan	41.5	5.6	24.5	61.0	67.2	56.2	67.6	56.1	45.9	30.6	38.5
Melaka	58.0	4.0	50.5	87.4	78.2	88.0	94.1	57.8	60.6	21.0	13.2
Negeri Sembilan	50.4	15.5	39.6	77.1	80.6	62.0	54.5	59.1	49.1	31.1	15.1
Pahang	47.2	12.2	54.2	66.6	62.6	62.3	55.7	56.9	48.5	31.5	11.9
Perak	56.5	5.6	61.6	86.3	70.6	65.4	77.0	62.1	47.2	38.2	14.7
Perlis	50.4	12.3	54.9	84.0	71.3	68.4	71.8	49.3	43.9	28.6	11.4
Pulau Pinang	46.7	10.9	46.6	49.7	66.7	60.5	59.9	67.2	52.7	32.9	22.9
Sabah	69.7	32.5	61.6	84.9	94.2	83.2	80.7	76.6	73.9	49.6	9.2
Sarawak	41.8	7.4	42.4	59.0	49.9	54.2	51.1	57.5	49.3	29.4	16.8
Selangor	54.7	31.3	58.9	78.5	72.8	62.0	51.6	47.2	44.7	29.1	13.1
Terengganu	51.3	10.7	41.5	70.3	76.4	71.4	66.1	53.7	44.5	41.2	22.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	65.3	5.9	89.0	89.3	85.0	87.7	73.7	75.2	40.0	26.6	30.0
W.P. Labuan	49.3	16.6	55.9	65.4	58.9	56.6	63.0	41.4	35.0	46.0	22.1
W.P. Putrajaya	78.7	100.0	61.2	97.4	99.2	81.0	73.6	53.6	83.6	41.5	14.5
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>
Johor	88.4	33.8	93.9	100.0	99.9	99.1	100.0	96.3	99.9	99.8	54.9
Kedah	79.7	22.1	73.2	97.6	97.1	98.1	98.5	92.2	92.1	88.1	50.3
Kelantan	71.0	23.4	56.1	77.6	96.8	95.0	98.2	97.1	94.4	78.7	49.7
Melaka	80.2	43.2	80.1	98.5	76.5	96.6	97.7	89.9	89.2	72.5	48.9
Negeri Sembilan	78.5	18.9	84.6	91.2	89.0	97.5	97.6	94.9	88.2	68.8	44.4
Pahang	79.6	20.1	67.9	82.7	98.7	99.2	98.9	97.3	98.4	96.2	52.7
Perak	83.1	21.6	84.1	92.3	97.4	99.7	100.0	99.3	94.9	84.5	42.4
Perlis	78.8	18.8	84.5	93.8	94.6	99.1	97.7	96.0	88.6	75.3	47.1
Pulau Pinang	74.2	24.8	57.8	97.3	92.9	98.6	97.5	94.8	95.1	84.9	43.5
Sabah	83.0	28.2	65.2	95.3	96.9	96.6	97.7	99.5	91.8	83.7	58.9
Sarawak	76.6	18.0	63.4	90.4	96.8	98.5	97.9	96.5	92.2	86.7	40.7
Selangor	82.2	37.4	87.7	92.4	98.4	98.1	96.8	96.6	92.0	82.6	42.2
Terengganu	82.7	25.0	71.4	90.6	98.1	98.9	98.4	96.8	97.4	94.7	69.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	79.2	20.8	61.4	94.8	96.4	100.0	93.3	87.8	99.2	51.3	29.6
W.P. Labuan	85.1	49.3	97.6	75.6	100.0	80.9	97.5	100.0	97.9	91.3	69.5
W.P. Putrajaya	76.6	5.7	95.8	63.6	98.6	97.7	77.2	96.8	89.1	74.1	14.7

**Jadual 1.8 : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.8 : Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	2023									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Johor	50.8	9.6	44.6	65.0	79.6	76.0	66.0	56.7	43.6	32.8	15.1
Kedah	49.8	15.3	56.4	78.6	62.3	56.6	56.9	58.8	49.0	26.6	15.9
Kelantan	43.2	5.6	38.1	61.7	64.0	56.5	58.9	59.6	51.4	38.1	18.2
Melaka	58.0	7.9	52.9	95.4	79.7	72.6	68.3	59.6	59.8	32.5	12.4
Negeri Sembilan	51.4	9.9	53.3	74.3	72.7	68.2	67.1	59.9	49.8	26.0	12.4
Pahang	47.3	7.2	57.0	85.0	63.0	54.8	57.8	50.9	41.9	30.5	14.9
Perak	57.4	8.4	52.8	81.5	77.3	66.2	65.5	58.2	44.0	29.1	13.6
Perlis	50.4	16.2	46.2	57.3	57.4	62.7	64.4	60.0	55.2	35.8	15.9
Pulau Pinang	47.3	5.6	36.0	74.6	92.6	79.3	78.8	68.7	47.2	41.2	13.3
Sabah	69.7	22.3	66.5	81.3	66.6	66.6	57.5	51.8	43.9	35.0	16.4
Sarawak	42.0	12.2	36.4	65.5	75.0	69.6	69.4	64.2	53.6	43.1	27.6
Selangor	55.9	79.7	58.0	96.3	74.9	63.2	93.1	56.5	64.4	42.1	39.4
Terengganu	52.4	8.8	42.5	45.7	58.0	55.3	58.8	57.7	49.6	29.4	13.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	66.5	2.1	45.1	69.3	91.9	89.4	89.8	84.2	63.3	41.2	16.0
W.P. Labuan	50.0	9.9	68.5	62.6	54.6	58.5	55.7	56.2	46.2	29.4	20.8
W.P. Putrajaya	79.2	2.9	53.8	88.4	81.1	94.0	91.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	97.0
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Johor	88.4	46.0	90.1	98.9	99.8	99.2	99.3	99.6	95.1	84.8	56.4
Kedah	79.9	20.3	73.4	97.4	98.1	98.7	96.3	97.0	90.5	84.9	54.5
Kelantan	71.3	17.5	50.6	94.3	87.4	97.9	98.0	97.3	90.4	88.1	47.6
Melaka	80.5	16.8	80.9	95.7	91.9	97.8	97.9	96.0	88.3	68.9	37.5
Negeri Sembilan	79.5	23.0	78.4	93.1	95.1	98.0	94.5	93.2	87.0	75.0	42.5
Pahang	80.2	14.1	78.0	89.9	98.0	99.0	97.9	97.4	93.2	79.6	56.9
Perak	84.5	22.2	90.5	86.8	96.7	97.3	97.1	95.3	87.8	75.9	39.6
Perlis	79.7	19.7	73.6	93.1	97.2	97.2	94.2	96.3	94.6	81.4	49.1
Pulau Pinang	76.1	21.9	92.4	95.1	98.9	99.3	99.6	98.4	94.0	76.9	41.4
Sabah	84.0	38.2	83.4	86.8	99.0	99.6	95.9	83.8	96.6	94.0	65.1
Sarawak	76.6	23.9	94.3	90.6	97.7	98.0	97.3	95.4	94.4	84.7	66.0
Selangor	83.0	30.7	65.0	94.6	97.7	98.8	99.6	98.9	94.8	88.3	43.7
Terengganu	84.2	18.7	83.3	94.6	83.1	92.8	93.8	94.1	94.1	73.1	40.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	80.6	21.2	71.1	94.0	89.6	97.3	97.8	99.0	95.7	54.4	31.2
W.P. Labuan	85.3	16.5	99.5	96.2	90.6	94.5	99.2	98.8	100.0	87.0	66.0
W.P. Putrajaya	78.1	7.0	20.0	77.8	97.6	98.0	100.0	98.4	94.8	67.0	49.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

† Dikemaskini/ Revised



**Jadual 1.9 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 1.9 : *Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	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>
<b>Jumlah <i>Total</i></b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
15–19	15.0	9.5	20.0	14.2	13.1	14.8	15.1	9.9	19.1
20–24	11.2	12.3	10.5	11.3	13.9	9.7	9.6	12.0	8.2
25–29	6.0	6.1	6.0	4.0	5.3	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.9
30–34	2.9	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2
35–39	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2
40–44	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
45–49	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.0
50–54	2.0	2.9	1.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.2	0.5	1.6
55–59	1.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	1.3	5.0	1.3	0.7	1.6
60–64	7.1	14.8	4.3	7.2	2.0	8.5	4.0	2.2	4.8

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM***Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM***Nota/ Notes:**<sup>r</sup> **Dikemaskini/ Revised**

**Jadual 1.10 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut jenis pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.10 : Mean hours worked by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Pekerjaan Occupation	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> Managers	44.3	43.6	44.6	45.2	43.4	45.8	45.7	44.7	46.1
<b>Profesional</b> Professionals	41.2	40.5	42.0	42.8	42.0	43.6	42.9	41.6	44.1
<b>Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu</b> Technicians and associate professionals	44.2	43.7	44.4	45.1	44.2	45.5	45.2	43.9	45.8
<b>Pekerja sokongan perkeranian</b> Clerical support workers	43.4	43.4	43.4	44.3	43.8	45.2	44.6	44.2	45.5
<b>Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan</b> Service and sales workers	44.1	43.4	44.9	44.9	43.5	46.4	44.7	43.2	46.3
<b>Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan</b> Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	36.7	34.7	37.2	39.2	36.6	39.7	40.1	36.2	41.0
<b>Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> Craft and related trades workers	42.3	36.8	43.7	44.5	40.8	45.4	44.3	39.4	45.6
<b>Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan</b> Plant and machine operators and assemblers	46.2	45.6	46.3	48.3	48.2	48.4	47.8	47.0	48.0
<b>Pekerjaan asas</b> Elementary occupations	45.6	48.2	44.5	46.0	44.9	46.3	45.8	45.7	45.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.11 : Purata jam bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.11 : Mean hours worked by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Kumpulan umur Age group	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>45.7</b>
15–19	43.6	44.3	42.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	44.2	43.8	44.6
20–24	44.5	44.4	44.5	46.2	45.6	46.5	45.6	44.7	46.0
25–29	44.1	43.5	44.5	45.8	44.6	46.6	45.8	44.3	46.7
30–34	43.7	42.6	44.3	44.7	42.9	46.0	45.1	43.2	46.3
35–39	43.1	41.8	44.0	44.7	43.2	45.6	44.8	43.2	45.8
40–44	43.5	42.2	44.3	44.4	42.8	45.4	44.7	43.2	45.7
45–49	43.3	42.0	44.1	44.4	42.8	45.3	44.3	42.4	45.5
50–54	42.9	41.6	43.6	44.0	42.1	45.1	43.8	41.8	44.9
55–59	42.5	41.3	43.0	43.6	41.9	44.3	43.4	41.5	44.1
60–64	41.3	41.1	41.4	42.1	40.1	42.6	42.3	41.1	42.8

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

**Jadual 1.12 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 1.12 : *Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Johor	43.0	33.8	9.2	42.5	32.9	9.5	41.4	31.5	9.9
Kedah	49.8	37.4	12.5	49.7	36.9	12.8	49.8	36.6	13.2
Kelantan	57.1	46.7	10.4	56.6	46.1	10.5	55.6	44.9	10.7
Melaka	42.4	33.2	9.2	42.7	33.2	9.5	42.0	32.4	9.5
Negeri Sembilan	47.3	36.8	10.5	47.3	36.5	10.8	46.4	35.4	11.0
Pahang	48.4	38.8	9.6	47.3	37.5	9.8	45.8	36.0	9.8
Perak	47.3	33.6	13.7	47.0	33.0	14.0	46.0	31.8	14.2
Perlis	38.7	27.6	11.1	38.7	27.6	11.2	38.3	27.0	11.3
Pulau Pinang	36.5	26.9	9.6	36.5	26.4	10.1	36.4	26.0	10.5
Sabah	46.2	37.8	8.4	44.8	36.3	8.5	43.8	35.1	8.7
Sarawak	41.7	30.6	11.1	41.0	29.7	11.3	40.6	28.8	11.7
Selangor	40.9	30.8	10.1	40.8	30.3	10.5	40.8	29.9	10.9
Terengganu	52.0	43.3	8.7	51.9	43.1	8.8	51.6	42.6	9.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	35.5	26.4	9.1	34.6	25.5	9.1	33.3	24.2	9.1
W.P. Labuan	46.0	39.5	6.5	46.2	39.3	6.9	45.7	38.5	7.2
W.P. Putrajaya	64.0	61.6	2.4	63.0	60.4	2.6	60.8	58.0	2.8

**Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM***Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM*

**Jadual 1.12 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**Table 1.12 : *Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)*

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	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
<b>Perempuan</b> Female	<b>45.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Johor	46.4	36.3	10.1	45.8	35.2	10.5	45.1	34.0	11.1
Kedah	50.6	36.9	13.6	50.5	36.5	14.0	50.7	36.2	14.5
Kelantan	56.6	45.4	11.2	56.2	44.8	11.4	55.4	43.7	11.6
Melaka	44.7	34.1	10.5	45.0	34.1	10.8	44.6	33.6	11.0
Negeri Sembilan	48.7	37.4	11.3	48.7	37.1	11.7	48.3	36.3	12.0
Pahang	51.3	40.8	10.5	50.3	39.6	10.7	49.3	38.4	10.9
Perak	50.0	34.3	15.7	49.7	33.6	16.0	49.1	32.7	16.4
Perlis	39.0	26.6	12.3	38.9	26.4	12.5	38.5	25.9	12.6
Pulau Pinang	36.3	25.9	10.4	36.4	25.5	10.9	36.6	25.2	11.4
Sabah	47.3	38.6	8.7	45.9	37.0	8.9	44.9	35.9	9.0
Sarawak	42.5	30.7	11.9	41.9	29.8	12.1	41.6	29.0	12.6
Selangor	43.3	32.3	10.9	43.0	31.7	11.3	43.4	31.6	11.8
Terengganu	53.3	43.7	9.6	53.3	43.5	9.8	53.2	43.2	10.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	37.5	27.6	9.9	36.5	26.6	9.9	35.6	25.5	10.1
W.P. Labuan	43.3	36.9	6.4	43.6	36.9	6.7	43.1	36.2	6.9
W.P. Putrajaya	60.1	57.4	2.7	59.3	56.4	2.9	57.4	54.3	3.1

**Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM***Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM*

**Jadual 1.12 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.12 : *Dependency ratio by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)*

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	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
<b>Lelaki</b> Male	<b>42.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Johor	40.1	31.7	8.4	39.7	31.0	8.7	38.3	29.3	9.0
Kedah	49.1	37.8	11.4	49.0	37.4	11.6	48.9	37.0	11.9
Kelantan	57.6	48.0	9.6	57.0	47.4	9.6	55.8	46.0	9.7
Melaka	40.5	32.4	8.1	40.7	32.4	8.3	39.7	31.4	8.3
Negeri Sembilan	46.0	36.3	9.8	45.9	36.0	9.9	44.7	34.7	10.0
Pahang	45.9	37.0	8.9	44.7	35.8	8.9	42.8	34.0	8.8
Perak	44.9	33.0	12.0	44.7	32.5	12.2	43.3	31.1	12.3
Perlis	38.5	28.7	9.8	38.6	28.7	9.9	38.1	28.1	9.9
Pulau Pinang	36.7	27.8	8.9	36.5	27.3	9.3	36.3	26.7	9.6
Sabah	45.2	37.1	8.1	43.9	35.7	8.3	42.8	34.4	8.4
Sarawak	40.9	30.5	10.4	40.2	29.7	10.6	39.6	28.7	10.9
Selangor	38.8	29.4	9.4	38.8	29.0	9.8	38.7	28.5	10.1
Terengganu	50.8	43.0	7.8	50.6	42.7	7.9	50.1	42.1	8.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	33.7	25.4	8.3	33.0	24.6	8.4	31.4	23.2	8.2
W.P. Labuan	48.7	42.1	6.7	48.7	41.7	7.0	48.3	40.9	7.4
W.P. Putrajaya	68.2	66.1	2.1	67.0	64.7	2.3	64.5	62.0	2.5

**Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM**

*Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM*

**Jadual 1.13 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.13 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	(RM)					
	2021 <sup>r</sup>		2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>3,441</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> <i>Managers</i>	5,413	6,396	5,568	6,319	5,825	6,640
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	5,383	5,667	5,486	5,609	5,741	6,139
<b>Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu</b> <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,260	3,488	3,384	3,644	3,472	3,854
<b>Pekerja sokongan perkeranian</b> <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,086	2,389	2,148	2,617	2,360	2,789
<b>Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan</b> <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,544	1,939	1,770	2,270	1,818	2,421
<b>Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan</b> <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,552	1,754	1,634	2,052	1,729	2,259
<b>Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,742	1,999	1,760	2,266	1,916	2,385
<b>Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang</b> <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,679	2,011	1,781	2,219	1,845	2,311
<b>Pekerja asas</b> <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,533	1,760	1,558	1,835	1,599	1,982

**Jadual 1.13 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.13 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)  
(RM)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2021 <sup>r</sup>		2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>3,311</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> <i>Managers</i>	4,948	5,353	4,695	5,256	5,044	5,668
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	4,954	5,182	4,868	5,212	5,046	5,608
<b>Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu</b> <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,161	3,391	3,384	3,547	3,314	3,699
<b>Pekerja sokongan perkeranian</b> <i>Clerical support workers</i>	1,927	2,238	2,106	2,465	2,320	2,629
<b>Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan</b> <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,491	1,725	1,699	2,053	1,621	2,158
<b>Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan</b> <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,606	1,746	1,553	1,880	1,542	1,927
<b>Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,656	1,913	1,865	2,309	1,529	2,373
<b>Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang</b> <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,629	1,762	1,614	1,824	1,795	2,030
<b>Pekerja asas</b> <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,541	1,651	1,578	1,754	1,529	1,849



**Jadual 1.13 : Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 1.13 : Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by occupation and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)  
(RM)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2021 <sup>r</sup>		2022 <sup>r</sup>		2023	
	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>3,532</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> <i>Managers</i>	5,982	6,889	5,871	6,789	6,096	7,080
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	5,855	6,267	5,909	6,094	6,201	6,760
<b>Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu</b> <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	3,300	3,528	3,330	3,682	2,484	3,916
<b>Pekerja sokongan perkeranian</b> <i>Clerical support workers</i>	2,484	2,736	2,552	2,983	2,701	3,198
<b>Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan</b> <i>Service and sales workers</i>	1,696	2,137	1,895	2,473	2,045	2,665
<b>Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan</b> <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	1,485	1,755	1,821	2,076	1,750	2,309
<b>Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	1,745	2,008	1,760	2,261	1,974	2,386
<b>Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang</b> <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	1,823	2,094	1,968	2,351	1,954	2,404
<b>Pekerja asas</b> <i>Elementary occupations</i>	1,531	1,801	1,556	1,866	1,609	2,030

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

Data merujuk kepada warganegara sahaja

Data refer to citizen

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Klasifikasi Piawai Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2020

Occupation is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020

<sup>r</sup> Semakan semula berdasarkan anggaran semasa penduduk daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020

Revision based on the current population estimates from Housing and Population Census 2020

**Jadual 1.14 : Purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.14 : Mean monthly salaries &amp; wages of employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	(RM)								
	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>3,532</b>
Johor	2,850	2,715	2,929	2,992	2,854	3,073	3,212	3,010	3,328
Kedah	2,516	2,495	2,531	2,627	2,697	2,585	2,859	2,948	2,806
Kelantan	2,522	2,732	2,401	2,604	2,922	2,416	2,882	3,180	2,695
Melaka	2,950	2,920	2,973	3,093	3,118	3,075	3,311	3,338	3,292
Negeri Sembilan	3,060	3,077	3,049	3,177	3,135	3,201	3,375	3,386	3,368
Pahang	2,727	2,816	2,672	2,844	2,970	2,769	3,124	3,236	3,057
Perak	2,619	2,616	2,622	2,742	2,692	2,778	2,973	2,945	2,993
Perlis	2,676	2,703	2,657	2,746	2,845	2,674	2,968	3,069	2,891
Pulau Pinang	3,089	2,990	3,164	3,315	3,176	3,423	3,557	3,402	3,680
Sabah	2,784	2,782	2,785	2,871	2,902	2,851	3,127	3,118	3,133
Sarawak	2,786	2,940	2,691	2,937	3,101	2,840	3,158	3,237	3,110
Selangor	3,475	3,151	3,728	3,719	3,313	4,063	3,885	3,426	4,267
Terengganu	2,544	2,499	2,568	2,615	2,603	2,620	2,898	2,980	2,857
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,994	3,613	4,321	4,276	3,877	4,649	4,521	4,126	4,883
W.P. Labuan	3,281	3,170	3,341	3,365	3,192	3,453	3,636	3,442	3,738
W.P. Putrajaya	4,602	4,683	4,494	4,716	4,592	4,892	4,858	4,738	5,041

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM

Source: Salaries and Wages Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

Data merujuk kepada warganegara sahaja

Data refer to citizen

<sup>r</sup> Semakan semula berdasarkan anggaran semasa penduduk daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020

Revision based on the current population estimates from Housing and Population Census 2020

**Jadual 1.15 : Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, Malaysia, 2010, 2015 dan 2022**

Table 1.15 : Number of women-owned establishments by sector, Malaysia, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments			Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>127,533</b>	<b>187,265</b>	<b>219,015</b>	<b>520,727</b>	<b>733,365</b>	<b>872,852</b>
<b>Pertanian</b> Agriculture	580	1,541	1,653	8,249	10,087	11,345
<b>Perlombongan &amp; pengkuarian</b> Mining & quarrying	32	20	12	457	1,006	1,428
<b>Pembuatan</b> Manufacturing	8,792	9,546	8,469	30,877	39,555	46,036
<b>Pembinaan</b> Construction	1,371	2,622	3,869	20,769	37,936	67,193
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> Services	116,758	173,536	205,012	460,375	644,781	746,850

Sumber: Banci Ekonomi, 2023, DOSM

Source: Economic Census, 2023, DOSM

**Jadual 1.16 : Peratusan pengguna internet mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.16 : Percentage of internet users by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(%)

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>
Johor	98.1	97.6	98.6	98.3	97.9	98.8	98.6	98.2	98.9
Kedah	95.5	94.5	96.5	96.5	95.1	98.0	96.9	96.3	97.5
Kelantan	95.9	95.1	96.7	96.3	94.8	97.8	96.6	95.8	97.4
Melaka	96.4	95.8	97.1	97.7	96.8	98.6	98.0	97.8	98.3
Negeri Sembilan	95.5	95.3	95.6	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.4	98.1	98.8
Pahang	94.9	94.6	95.2	96.5	94.7	98.1	97.0	96.2	97.6
Perak	95.7	94.8	96.5	96.1	92.9	99.4	96.3	95.3	97.2
Perlis	95.0	94.5	95.6	95.5	91.3	100.0	96.0	95.1	97.0
Pulau Pinang	97.8	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	99.6	99.0	98.6	99.4
Sabah	97.3	97.0	97.7	96.8	95.1	98.4	97.2	96.9	97.4
Sarawak	93.6	92.9	94.1	93.9	90.7	96.9	94.2	93.5	94.8
Selangor	98.0	97.7	98.2	98.5	97.0	99.7	98.8	98.5	99.0
Terengganu	95.5	94.7	96.3	97.0	94.5	99.3	97.2	96.3	98.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.0
W.P. Labuan	99.8	99.8	99.8	96.6	96.9	96.3	97.4	96.0	98.7
W.P. Putrajaya	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7

**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 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.17 : Percentage of individuals owning mobile phone by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki	Jumlah	Perempuan	Lelaki
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>98.7</b>
Johor	98.9	98.4	99.2	99.6	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.8
Kedah	96.6	95.9	97.4	98.0	97.4	98.6	98.3	97.6	98.9
Kelantan	94.7	93.9	95.6	96.6	95.5	97.6	96.7	95.9	97.6
Melaka	96.7	95.6	97.9	98.9	98.3	99.5	99.1	99.1	99.1
Negeri Sembilan	96.4	95.3	97.3	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.3	98.2	98.3
Pahang	97.0	96.3	97.6	98.7	98.0	99.4	99.0	98.7	99.3
Perak	95.0	92.6	97.3	97.1	94.9	99.2	97.5	96.8	98.1
Perlis	96.0	93.8	98.4	96.4	96.0	96.9	96.8	96.4	97.3
Pulau Pinang	98.4	97.9	99.0	98.7	98.1	99.3	99.0	98.2	99.6
Sabah	96.8	96.0	97.6	95.9	94.3	97.4	96.1	95.7	96.4
Sarawak	95.5	93.8	97.0	96.4	94.3	98.4	96.5	95.9	97.1
Selangor	99.3	99.1	99.5	99.3	98.6	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.6
Terengganu	97.2	96.3	98.1	97.5	95.6	99.4	97.8	97.4	98.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0
W.P. Labuan	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.1	99.7	99.6	99.7
W.P. Putrajaya	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.3	100.0	99.8	99.6	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 1.18 : Bilangan kanak-kanak di bawah taska berdaftar dengan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 1.18 : Number of children with registered child care centre with Department of Social Welfare by state and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4	0 < 3	3 hingga < 4
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>20,515</b>	<b>13,861</b>	<b>32,200</b>	<b>21,466</b>	<b>33,382</b>	<b>21,605</b>
Johor	1,472	1,051	2,251	1,804	2,788	2,072
Kedah	1,117	803	1,561	958	1,505	950
Kelantan	1,224	778	1,886	1,029	2,369	1,141
Melaka	776	478	1,383	793	1,656	1,011
Negeri Sembilan	1,053	592	1,839	807	1,992	898
Pahang	1,185	648	708	478	475	284
Perak	1,163	1,002	1,853	1,832	1,916	1,880
Perlis	410	219	531	188	538	219
Pulau Pinang	744	578	1,243	1,125	1,632	1,122
Sabah	1,170	1,051	2,134	1,723	2,255	1,854
Sarawak	666	531	1,424	543	1,341	651
Selangor	6,382	3,797	8,855	5,511	8,479	5,284
Terengganu	1,045	691	1,805	1,018	1,582	933
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	1,985	1,557	4,572	3,535	4,673	3,214
W.P. Labuan	123	85	155	122	181	92

**Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat**

Source: Department of Social Welfare

**Nota/ Notes :**

<sup>1</sup> **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Jadual 1.19 : Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022**

Table 1.19 : Median monthly household gross income 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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>5,228</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>6,173</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>6,633</b>
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 1.20 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan yang dimiliki dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022**

Table 1.20 : Percentage of households by equipment owned and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

<b>Peralatan yang dimiliki</b> <i>Item owned</i>	<b>2016</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2022</b>	
	<b>Perempuan</b> <i>Female</i>	<b>Lelaki</b> <i>Male</i>	<b>Perempuan</b> <i>Female</i>	<b>Lelaki</b> <i>Male</i>	<b>Perempuan</b> <i>Female</i>	<b>Lelaki</b> <i>Male</i>
<b>Radio/ Hi-fi</b> <i>Radio/ Hi-fi</i>	83.5	90.3	95.8	98.7	76.8	78.9
<b>Televisyen</b> <i>Television</i>	96.9	98.3	96.5	97.9	95.4	96.6
<b>Langganan Internet di rumah</b> <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 1.21 : Statistik utama guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019, 2021 dan 2023**

Table 1.21 : Principal statistics of employment in the informal sector by sex, Malaysia, 2019, 2021 and 2023

('000)

Perkara Item	2019			2021 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Tenaga buruh</b> <i>Labour force</i>	15,581.6	6,078.1	9,503.5	15,532.8	5,909.8	9,623.0	16,366.8	6,178.3	10,188.5
<b>Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh</b> <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%) 68.7	55.6	80.8	68.6	55.3	80.5	70.0	56.2	82.3
<b>Guna tenaga</b> <i>Employed</i>	15,073.4	5,871.0	9,202.4	14,825.2	5,630.6	9,194.6	15,813.4	5,963.8	9,849.5
<b>Guna tenaga dalam sektor informal bukan pertanian</b> <i>Employment in the informal sector in non-agriculture</i>	1,256.2	548.9	707.2	1,236.8	522.9	713.9	1,342.5	622.1	720.4
<b>Sumbangan daripada jumlah guna tenaga</b> <i>Share from the total employment</i>	(%) 8.3	9.4	7.7	12.4	11.1	13.2	11.6	11.5	11.6
<b>Guna tenaga dalam sektor bukan pertanian</b> <i>Employment in non-agricultural sector</i>	13,532.3	5,550.7	7,981.6	13,416.4	5,393.4	8,023.1	14,375.9	5,722.3	8,653.7
<b>Sumbangan guna tenaga sektor informal dalam sektor bukan pertanian</b> <i>Share of employment in informal sector in non-agricultural sector</i>	(%) 9.3	9.9	8.9	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.3	10.9	8.3

Sumber: Laporan Survei Guna Tenaga Sektor Informal, DOSM

Source: Informal Sector Workforce Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 1.22 : Bilangan ahli lembaga pengarah mengikut sektor perbankan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 1.22 : 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>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>649</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Insurans</b> <i>Insurance</i>	224	41	183	226	52	174	220	55	165
<b>Komersial &amp; pelaburan</b> <i>Commercial &amp; investment</i>	236	47	189	229	45	184	228	53	175
<b>Takaful &amp; retakaful</b> <i>Takaful &amp; re-takaful</i>	91	16	75	90	21	69	87	22	65
<b>Islamik</b> <i>Islamic</i>	98	14	84	96	13	83	102	14	88

Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

Source: Central Bank of Malaysia

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

**Jadual 1.23 : Bilangan lembaga pengarah syarikat yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) mengikut sektor dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 1.23 : 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
<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>187,570</b>	<b>50,241</b>	<b>137,329</b>	<b>134,837</b>	<b>35,607</b>	<b>99,230</b>	<b>207,229</b>	<b>55,554</b>	<b>151,675</b>
<b>Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan</b> <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	6,953	1,338	5,615	4,744	994	3,750	7,606	1,687	5,919
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2,957	503	2,454	1,963	375	1,588	2,729	524	2,205
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>	14,556	3,372	11,184	10,049	2,610	7,439	16,180	4,198	11,982
<b>Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara</b> <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>	671	118	553	506	87	419	826	149	677
<b>Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan</b> <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>	923	162	761	603	125	478	877	169	708
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>	15,259	3,143	12,116	10,610	2,304	8,306	17,153	3,820	13,333
<b>Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal</b> <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
<b>Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan</b> <i>Transportation and storage</i>	6,143	1,501	4,642	4,764	1,163	3,601	8,041	2,055	5,986
<b>Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman</b> <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
<b>Maklumat dan komunikasi</b> <i>Information and communication</i>	9,659	1,992	7,667	6,974	1,532	5,442	9,639	2,222	7,417

**Jadual 1.23 : Bilangan lembaga pengarah syarikat yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) mengikut sektor dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021 (samb.)**

Table 1.23 : 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
<b>Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful</b> <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
<b>Aktiviti hartanah</b> <i>Real estate activities</i>	12,269	3,142	9,127	7,371	1,889	5,482	12,282	3,210	9,072
<b>Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal</b> <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
<b>Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan</b> <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
<b>Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib</b> <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	1,290	380	910	1,156	330	826	2,099	574	1,525
<b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	3,329	1,278	2,051	2,442	871	1,571	3,280	1,134	2,146
<b>Aktiviti kesihatan kemasusiaan dan kerja sosial</b> <i>Human health and social work</i>	3,306	1,228	2,078	2,232	873	1,359	3,603	1,385	2,218
<b>Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi</b> <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	1,588	370	1,218	1,057	267	790	1,768	487	1,281
<b>Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain</b> <i>Other service activities</i>	4,827	1,596	3,231	3,699	1,228	2,471	6,633	2,000	4,633
<b>Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan</b> <i>Activities of households as employers</i>	65	30	35	56	22	34	33	9	24
<b>Tidak aktif</b> <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*

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

Table 1.24 : 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 <sup>a</sup>			2019 <sup>b</sup>			2022 <sup>b</sup>		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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 :

<sup>a</sup> Merujuk kepada paras kemiskinan antarabangsa \$1.90

Refers to the international poverty level of \$1.90

<sup>b</sup> Merujuk kepada paras kemiskinan antarabangsa \$2.15

Refers to the international poverty level of \$2.15

**Jadual 1.25 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022**

Table 1.25 : 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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
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 1.26 : Peratusan orang dewasa yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2018–2020**

*Table 1.26 : Percentage of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile money service provider by sex, Malaysia, 2018–2020*

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

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**PENDIDIKAN**

*EDUCATION*

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**Jadual 2.1 : Statistik perbelanjaan pendidikan, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 2.1 : *Statistics on education expenditure, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

<b>Indikator</b> <i>Indicator</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Perbelanjaan pendidikan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK)</b> <i>Total expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.22	3.98	3.98
<b>Perbelanjaan pendidikan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan)</b> <i>Total expenditure on public education (percentage of total expenditure on education )</i>	n.a	n.a	n.a
<b>Peratus jumlah perbelanjaan pendidikan sebenar berbanding jumlah perbelanjaan kerajaan</b> <i>Percentage of actual total expenditure on education relative to total expenditure against total government expenditure</i>	30.85	30.12	30.24

**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, 2021–2023**

Table 2.2 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	15–24	15–64	15+	15–24	15–64	15+	15–24	15–64	15+
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>95.3</b>
Johor	99.8	98.6	96.0	98.8	98.3	96.9	98.2	98.7	97.4
Kedah	98.9	97.7	95.0	98.1	98.0	94.9	98.1	98.1	95.9
Kelantan	99.1	95.9	92.4	99.0	96.4	93.4	99.2	97.2	94.3
Melaka	100.0	99.1	97.3	99.5	99.1	97.5	98.7	99.0	97.8
Negeri Sembilan	99.5	97.7	96.1	99.4	98.3	96.6	99.7	98.8	97.4
Pahang	98.6	96.8	94.8	99.5	98.5	97.2	99.6	98.4	96.7
Perak	98.0	98.2	96.6	99.6	98.8	97.0	99.6	98.5	95.9
Perlis	99.0	97.0	94.1	99.8	98.6	96.0	99.0	98.5	96.4
Pulau Pinang	100.0	97.9	95.9	99.8	97.7	95.7	94.5	97.9	96.8
Sabah	97.6	98.3	96.7	99.5	99.1	97.9	90.3	88.6	85.2
Sarawak	99.4	98.1	95.5	99.1	98.0	95.9	99.4	95.5	91.0
Selangor	89.7	88.0	84.6	88.8	88.5	85.5	99.8	99.5	97.6
Terengganu	99.4	94.4	89.5	98.6	94.5	89.9	99.2	98.5	96.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.8	97.9	96.7	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.8	99.7	99.1
W.P. Labuan	95.5	92.1	90.4	97.3	96.2	94.4	100.0	97.0	95.6
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>96.8</b>
Johor	95.8	96.3	95.6	98.5	98.6	98.2	95.6	97.9	97.6
Kedah	96.2	96.5	95.5	95.1	97.2	96.5	95.6	96.8	96.3
Kelantan	98.8	96.9	95.6	97.8	96.1	95.1	97.9	97.0	96.1
Melaka	99.4	97.4	97.0	99.6	98.5	98.1	99.1	98.8	98.6
Negeri Sembilan	99.5	97.1	96.8	99.0	98.3	98.1	99.4	98.9	98.6
Pahang	98.7	96.8	96.1	99.0	98.1	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.0
Perak	97.1	97.2	96.8	98.3	98.3	98.0	99.3	98.5	97.8
Perlis	99.0	96.8	95.9	99.2	98.1	97.4	99.1	98.4	98.0
Pulau Pinang	99.6	99.0	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.1	97.6	98.1	97.9
Sabah	82.7	95.4	95.1	99.5	98.9	98.7	88.6	89.6	88.0
Sarawak	97.5	95.0	94.4	98.6	96.4	95.8	99.2	97.8	95.9
Selangor	89.5	89.3	87.8	90.9	90.7	89.1	99.1	99.5	98.9
Terengganu	99.5	96.3	94.2	98.8	96.7	94.4	98.2	96.8	96.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	98.7	95.6	95.6	99.9	98.9	98.8	99.3	99.2	99.2
W.P. Labuan	94.6	93.2	93.0	93.0	93.6	93.5	99.8	97.6	97.7
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	98.3	99.0	99.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**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)

**Jadual 2.3 : Penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.3 : Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>		2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
		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>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>(‘000)</b>	<b>14,825.2</b>	<b>5,630.6</b>	<b>9,194.6</b>	<b>15,155.2</b>	<b>5,753.1</b>	<b>9,402.1</b>	<b>15,813.4</b>	<b>5,963.8</b>	<b>9,849.5</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Tiada pendidikan rasmi</b> <i>No formal education</i>		415.6	127.6	288.0	332.6	91.2	241.3	378.2	124.7	253.4
		2.8	2.3	3.1	2.2	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6
<b>Rendah</b> <i>Primary</i>		1,111.6	276.8	834.8	1,215.0	327.5	887.5	1,268.1	357.0	911.1
		7.5	4.9	9.1	8.0	5.7	9.4	8.0	6.0	9.3
<b>Menengah</b> <i>Secondary</i>		8,145.4	2,784.5	5,360.9	8,239.6	2,873.0	5,366.6	8,558.0	2,879.5	5,678.5
		54.9	49.5	58.3	54.4	49.9	57.1	54.1	48.3	57.7
<b>Tertiari</b> <i>Tertiary</i>		5,152.5	2,441.7	2,710.9	5,368.1	2,461.4	2,906.7	5,609.1	2,602.6	3,006.5
		34.8	43.4	29.5	35.4	42.8	30.9	35.5	43.6	30.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 2.4 : Indeks pariti gender, Malaysia, 2021–2023***Table 2.4 : Gender parity index, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

<b>Indeks pariti gender</b> <i>Gender parity index</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Peringkat rendah</b> <i>Primary level</i>	1.003	1.002	1.007
<b>Peringkat menengah</b> <i>Secondary level</i>	1.042	1.030	1.028
<b>Peringkat tertiar</b> <i>Tertiary level</i>	1.409	1.489	1.502

**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, 2021–2023**

Table 2.5 : Number of enrolment at primary and secondary level in government & government-aided schools by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	Rendah Primary	Menengah <sup>2</sup> Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah <sup>2</sup> Secondary	Rendah Primary	Menengah <sup>2</sup> Secondary
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>2,766,234</b>	<b>1,959,787</b>	<b>2,770,015</b>	<b>1,984,995</b>	<b>2,779,131</b>	<b>1,986,513</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>1,346,898</b>	<b>972,095</b>	<b>1,348,358</b>	<b>980,620</b>	<b>1,352,383</b>	<b>983,412</b>
Johor	161,241	118,063	161,163	117,254	162,535	117,203
Kedah	92,702	71,380	92,340	72,060	92,363	71,816
Kelantan	83,996	55,989	84,365	56,799	84,332	57,664
Melaka	41,478	30,982	41,858	30,906	42,319	31,083
Negeri Sembilan	52,223	40,726	52,736	41,088	53,066	41,117
Pahang	73,551	48,922	74,146	49,982	74,340	50,549
Perak	97,663	78,245	97,401	78,952	96,506	78,092
Perlis	11,692	9,147	11,702	9,339	11,853	9,428
Pulau Pinang	63,760	48,628	63,249	48,416	63,371	47,813
Sabah	141,384	98,096	141,423	100,458	141,385	101,767
Sarawak	115,678	92,593	113,656	92,723	111,673	91,422
Selangor	265,662	181,289	267,361	182,542	269,711	183,982
Terengganu	64,922	47,810	65,539	48,852	66,332	49,450
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	76,182	47,172	76,646	47,891	77,727	48,563
W.P. Labuan	4,764	3,053	4,773	3,358	4,870	3,463
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>1,419,336</b>	<b>987,692</b>	<b>1,421,657</b>	<b>1,004,375</b>	<b>1,426,748</b>	<b>1,003,101</b>
Johor	170,636	120,751	170,042	121,237	171,191	120,900
Kedah	96,543	69,836	96,184	71,531	95,997	71,090
Kelantan	87,567	55,084	87,780	56,530	87,535	57,100
Melaka	43,955	31,349	44,411	31,479	44,932	31,799
Negeri Sembilan	55,378	41,900	56,120	42,483	56,814	42,269
Pahang	77,120	50,437	77,478	51,841	78,206	51,575
Perak	103,371	80,497	103,142	81,435	102,491	80,228
Perlis	12,483	9,447	12,551	9,776	12,743	9,913
Pulau Pinang	66,687	49,980	66,349	50,162	66,366	49,083
Sabah	150,804	100,839	151,118	104,322	150,758	105,125
Sarawak	123,695	95,554	121,663	96,935	119,497	94,998
Selangor	279,424	182,415	281,261	185,122	284,275	185,780
Terengganu	67,917	47,168	69,018	48,317	69,802	49,245
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	78,656	49,171	79,388	49,742	80,916	50,432
W.P. Labuan	5,100	3,264	5,152	3,463	5,225	3,564

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun bagi setiap tahun

Data as at 30<sup>th</sup> June for each year

<sup>1</sup> Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

<sup>2</sup> Data sekolah menengah adalah enrolmen murid tingkatan 1 hingga 5

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

**Jadual 2.6 : Bilangan enrolmen pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.6 : Number of enrolment at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>1,207,593</b>	<b>679,622</b>	<b>527,971</b>	<b>1,202,202</b>	<b>681,642</b>	<b>520,560</b>	<b>1,247,908</b>	<b>705,845</b>	<b>542,063</b>
Johor	82,983	40,760	42,223	83,716	41,553	42,163	85,163	42,594	42,569
Kedah	62,479	36,972	25,507	59,750	35,887	23,863	59,053	35,481	23,572
Kelantan	36,150	24,305	11,845	36,730	24,747	11,983	39,639	26,666	12,973
Melaka	53,107	27,499	25,608	51,878	26,847	25,031	52,828	27,005	25,823
Negeri Sembilan	46,071	27,848	18,223	47,053	28,207	18,846	48,609	29,027	19,582
Pahang	43,022	24,395	18,627	46,044	25,870	20,174	47,149	26,379	20,770
Perak	92,481	53,333	39,148	87,287	50,999	36,288	85,951	49,392	36,559
Perlis	26,242	13,490	12,752	25,715	13,374	12,341	24,747	12,752	11,995
Pulau Pinang	63,289	35,183	28,106	62,734	35,072	27,662	62,495	34,942	27,553
Sabah	39,850	24,532	15,318	39,600	24,450	15,150	39,993	24,746	15,247
Sarawak	49,190	28,512	20,678	49,238	28,576	20,662	50,644	29,360	21,284
Selangor	395,302	222,816	172,486	397,366	227,035	170,331	430,159	245,195	184,964
Terengganu	42,391	25,635	16,756	43,366	26,470	16,896	44,095	26,788	17,307
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	171,281	92,318	78,963	168,195	90,587	77,608	173,685	93,473	80,212
W.P. Labuan	1,628	1,047	581	1,744	1,160	584	1,880	1,263	617
W.P. Putrajaya	2,127	977	1,150	1,786	808	978	1,818	782	1,036

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia



**Jadual 2.7 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.7 : Gross enrolment rate at pre-school level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>88.83</b>	<b>90.31</b>	<b>87.45</b>	<b>88.76</b>	<b>90.83</b>	<b>86.81</b>	<b>88.30</b>	<b>89.11</b>	<b>87.54</b>
Johor	93.73	95.10	92.44	91.43	92.94	90.01	91.00	91.72	90.33
Kedah	93.24	94.49	92.06	91.21	93.51	89.03	86.96	88.04	85.95
Kelantan	77.61	79.46	75.86	78.09	80.63	75.68	73.74	74.53	73.00
Melaka	106.53	107.57	105.56	107.63	110.51	104.96	113.47	115.15	111.91
Negeri Sembilan	102.51	103.76	101.34	104.24	106.05	102.57	101.68	101.71	101.66
Pahang	98.96	101.18	96.87	101.93	104.95	99.10	94.72	95.44	94.03
Perak	97.11	99.20	95.18	94.34	97.17	91.70	89.25	90.76	87.84
Perlis	107.74	108.97	106.62	108.13	112.07	104.58	99.73	99.38	100.04
Pulau Pinang	89.92	90.74	89.15	88.10	89.98	86.33	92.30	88.88	95.52
Sabah	82.99	85.01	81.13	79.02	81.17	77.01	84.44	85.21	83.70
Sarawak	93.54	95.00	92.18	104.55	106.87	102.38	100.41	100.97	99.89
Selangor	79.24	80.20	78.34	79.91	81.55	78.38	83.54	84.85	82.32
Terengganu	98.73	100.99	96.62	100.22	102.14	98.39	89.92	90.10	89.75
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	77.03	78.41	75.77	65.23	66.67	63.87	70.83	73.11	68.68
W.P. Labuan	90.66	90.87	90.46	99.23	99.82	98.66	100.18	103.71	96.86
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	117.85	121.33	114.62	132.97	140.05	126.34

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya bagi tahun 2021

Includes W.P. Putrajaya for 2021

**Jadual 2.8 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat rendah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.8 : Gross enrolment rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>98.26</b>	<b>98.43</b>	<b>98.11</b>	<b>98.68</b>	<b>98.79</b>	<b>98.57</b>	<b>99.11</b>	<b>99.47</b>	<b>98.77</b>
Johor	101.32	101.37	101.27	101.01	101.05	100.97	100.94	101.13	100.76
Kedah	98.03	98.31	97.77	98.51	98.89	98.15	98.50	98.48	98.52
Kelantan	82.50	82.68	82.32	82.13	82.16	82.10	81.30	81.56	81.07
Melaka	106.20	106.39	106.01	106.91	106.86	106.95	106.49	106.39	106.58
Negeri Sembilan	108.63	108.36	108.87	109.43	109.12	109.71	107.83	107.66	107.99
Pahang	99.46	99.81	99.14	99.22	99.48	98.99	98.41	98.55	98.28
Perak	97.26	96.86	97.63	98.81	98.48	99.12	106.32	106.03	106.60
Perlis	103.52	103.65	103.40	105.39	105.06	105.69	104.20	104.14	104.26
Pulau Pinang	103.28	103.57	103.01	104.89	105.21	104.59	105.40	104.70	106.07
Sabah	89.77	90.15	89.41	92.66	93.00	92.34	90.60	91.06	90.17
Sarawak	97.10	97.10	97.11	97.46	97.35	97.56	97.26	97.20	97.32
Selangor	102.67	102.74	102.60	102.81	102.76	102.86	103.58	104.96	102.30
Terengganu	94.84	95.10	94.59	95.49	95.58	95.41	96.39	96.26	96.51
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	103.20	104.13	102.33	112.90	114.23	111.65	112.00	113.23	110.84
W.P. Labuan	98.52	99.57	97.57	98.29	99.05	97.61	98.82	99.10	98.56
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	134.13	135.04	133.26	143.76	143.88	143.64

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>1</sup> Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya bagi tahun 2021

Includes W.P. Putrajaya for 2021

**Jadual 2.9 : Kadar enrolmen kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.9 : Gross enrolment rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>92.47</b>	<b>94.45</b>	<b>90.61</b>	<b>93.48</b>	<b>94.91</b>	<b>92.14</b>	<b>93.63</b>	<b>94.95</b>	<b>92.39</b>
Johor	95.82	97.44	94.30	96.38	97.62	95.22	96.24	97.76	94.83
Kedah	93.29	95.93	90.78	94.27	96.15	92.48	93.44	95.49	91.50
Kelantan	84.34	87.91	80.96	85.73	87.99	83.60	84.88	87.12	82.78
Melaka	102.97	103.62	102.35	105.25	105.56	104.95	106.59	106.40	106.78
Negeri Sembilan	109.14	110.32	108.03	110.79	111.29	110.32	110.70	111.06	110.36
Pahang	91.55	93.68	89.56	94.79	96.01	93.65	93.67	95.55	91.91
Perak	96.10	97.00	95.25	97.59	97.73	97.47	96.90	97.61	96.24
Perlis	106.44	107.42	105.50	113.99	114.70	113.32	108.37	108.46	108.29
Pulau Pinang	97.20	99.17	95.37	99.73	101.17	98.39	98.97	100.50	97.55
Sabah	89.05	91.38	86.87	89.93	91.63	88.35	87.82	89.65	86.12
Sarawak	92.64	94.46	90.94	95.25	96.53	94.07	93.54	94.98	92.20
Selangor	85.78	87.90	83.80	84.53	86.36	82.82	88.89	89.68	88.15
Terengganu	93.11	95.68	90.67	94.94	96.79	93.18	95.14	96.68	93.69
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	98.61	99.75	97.53	99.81	101.06	98.63	98.83	99.80	97.93
W.P. Labuan	86.16	86.80	85.55	88.14	89.15	87.18	89.55	91.14	88.05

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Jadual 2.10 : Kadar enrolmen kasar pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.10 : Gross enrolment rate at higher education by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>47.51</b>	<b>33.78</b>	<b>49.48</b>	<b>33.22</b>	<b>50.74</b>	<b>33.78</b>
Johor	24.64	22.81	24.62	20.68	25.29	20.60
Kedah	37.38	22.88	38.71	22.55	39.25	22.84
Kelantan	26.86	12.22	23.86	11.65	25.91	12.33
Melaka	71.99	60.40	52.64	42.28	54.78	46.28
Negeri Sembilan	55.58	31.58	55.97	34.20	59.36	35.28
Pahang	34.65	22.39	36.96	25.70	35.50	24.32
Perak	45.31	32.79	45.95	29.01	45.69	29.53
Perlis	133.56	130.12	76.86	67.81	71.24	60.89
Pulau Pinang	47.93	38.45	50.54	38.26	50.06	37.80
Sabah	11.76	6.64	14.82	7.97	14.08	7.45
Sarawak	22.22	14.41	27.42	18.27	28.23	18.65
Selangor	90.47	63.32	90.45	55.65	95.78	58.18
Terengganu	42.58	26.81	46.93	27.79	48.97	28.80
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	130.30	116.78	148.37	110.06	143.24	107.47
W.P. Labuan	24.93	15.29	23.67	14.60	26.87	15.05

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup> 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 (IPTA), 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, 2021–2023**

Table 2.11 : Gross intake rate at primary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>95.98</b>	<b>96.47</b>	<b>95.51</b>	<b>96.98</b>	<b>97.27</b>	<b>96.33</b>	<b>97.58</b>	<b>98.52</b>	<b>96.69</b>
Johor	99.79	100.51	99.13	99.49	99.81	98.90	99.84	100.48	99.23
Kedah	95.68	95.82	95.55	95.86	95.56	95.03	96.76	96.67	96.85
Kelantan	77.16	77.54	76.80	74.72	74.35	74.55	76.11	76.53	75.72
Melaka	104.84	105.19	104.53	105.85	104.64	106.33	104.91	105.74	104.15
Negeri Sembilan	106.60	106.54	106.66	107.52	107.94	106.89	106.58	106.81	106.37
Pahang	96.44	96.98	95.93	96.12	95.91	96.23	97.39	98.49	96.38
Perak	95.94	96.14	95.75	96.65	97.36	95.86	95.94	97.33	94.66
Perlis	99.42	100.41	98.47	100.91	99.76	101.67	99.54	100.48	98.68
Pulau Pinang	101.99	103.05	101.00	103.49	104.19	102.34	104.51	104.36	104.65
Sabah	85.12	85.71	84.57	93.79	94.54	92.78	91.26	92.47	90.14
Sarawak	94.30	94.23	94.38	94.15	94.73	93.58	94.20	95.17	93.29
Selangor	101.69	102.01	101.38	102.09	102.15	101.81	104.93	106.92	103.07
Terengganu	91.97	92.88	91.14	91.97	91.80	90.74	91.28	91.36	91.19
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	102.45	103.99	101.00	98.82	101.59	96.09	99.64	100.63	98.71
W.P. Labuan	99.46	100.99	98.00	96.12	95.76	96.05	107.45	103.81	111.15
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	144.13	148.36	140.95	153.69	155.34	152.19

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya bagi tahun 2021

Includes W.P. Putrajaya for 2021

**Jadual 2.12 : Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.12 : Gross intake rate at secondary level by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>92.93</b>	<b>94.57</b>	<b>91.39</b>	<b>92.38</b>	<b>94.23</b>	<b>90.64</b>	<b>93.44</b>	<b>94.98</b>	<b>91.99</b>
Johor	95.48	96.79	94.26	96.23	97.78	94.80	98.23	99.54	96.99
Kedah	92.61	94.77	90.57	94.23	96.72	91.87	91.44	92.92	90.05
Kelantan	83.75	86.90	80.80	83.58	85.56	81.70	81.60	84.01	79.34
Melaka	99.55	101.25	97.90	102.99	104.37	101.69	104.69	105.31	104.13
Negeri Sembilan	109.71	110.48	108.97	108.82	109.13	108.53	112.47	114.06	110.94
Pahang	93.00	95.37	90.79	94.11	95.92	92.43	92.99	96.74	89.49
Perak	96.07	97.20	95.00	97.59	98.09	97.11	95.51	96.46	94.62
Perlis	105.84	107.11	104.67	102.53	106.12	99.22	106.20	107.63	104.86
Pulau Pinang	98.98	100.43	97.63	97.67	99.11	96.32	94.95	98.17	91.94
Sabah	89.76	91.25	88.40	90.18	91.89	88.57	88.73	89.83	87.71
Sarawak	96.37	96.49	96.25	92.97	94.97	91.10	94.55	96.17	93.04
Selangor	85.71	87.33	84.19	83.72	86.02	81.56	92.42	93.11	91.76
Terengganu	92.37	95.32	89.63	89.79	96.87	93.72	89.14	94.69	91.46
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	102.54	104.64	100.57	96.81	99.81	93.97	91.00	93.33	88.83
W.P. Labuan	90.00	91.49	88.53	88.57	93.98	83.43	92.36	94.66	90.27

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**Jadual 2.13 : Kadar peralihan dan kadar tamat pendidikan di sekolah kerajaan & bantuan kerajaan, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.13 : Transition rate and education completion rate in government &amp; government-aided schools, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Indikator <i>Indicator</i>	2021			2022			2023		
	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>
<b>Kadar Peralihan</b> <i>Transition Rate</i>									
<b>Rendah ke Menengah Rendah</b> <i>Primary to Lower Secondary</i>	97.6	98.26	96.96	96.45	97.09	95.83	96.62	97.08	96.18
<b>Menengah Rendah ke Menengah Atas</b> <i>Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary</i>	99.22	99.06	99.39	99.28	99.24	99.32	99.09	99.48	98.7
<b>Menengah Atas ke Lepas Menengah</b> <i>Upper Secondary to Post Secondary</i>	24.9	32.62	16.79	18.89	24.92	12.62	18.64	22.06	15.16
<b>Kadar Tamat Pendidikan<sup>1</sup></b> <i>Education Completion Rate</i>									
<b>Peringkat Rendah</b> <i>Primary Level</i>	98.97	100.52	97.51	99.34	100.08	98.65	99.38	100.18	98.62
<b>Peringkat Menengah</b> <i>Secondary Level</i>	92.17	94.51	89.88	96.16	97.09	95.24	95.11	97.07	93.22

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia***Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia***Nota/ Notes:**<sup>1</sup>Hanya 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, 2021–2023**

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2021		2022		2023	
	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Awam	Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta
	<i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	<i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	<i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	<i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	<i>Public Higher Education Institutions</i>	<i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>403,660</b>	<b>275,962</b>	<b>405,958</b>	<b>275,684</b>	<b>404,620</b>	<b>301,225</b>
<b>Program dan Kelayakan</b>						
<b>Generik</b> <i>Generic Programmes and Qualifications</i>	-	-	-	-	4,313	17,787
<b>Program Asas</b> <i>General Programmes</i>	1,286	15,421	2,168	17,709	-	-
<b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	33,466	35,775	36,352	38,007	31,580	46,921
<b>Sastera dan Kemanusiaan</b> <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	38,007	23,920	37,651	22,730	41,081	25,157
<b>Sains Sosial, Kewartawanan dan Maklumat</b> <i>Social Sciences, Journalism and Information</i>	-	-	-	-	28,952	17,185
<b>Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan</b> <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	149,465	118,920	151,367	116,753	-	-
<b>Perniagaan, Pentadbiran dan Perundangan</b> <i>Business, Administration and Law</i>	-	-	-	-	124,653	108,605
<b>Sains Semulajadi, Matematik dan Statistik</b> <i>Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics</i>	-	-	-	-	37,709	4,729
<b>Sains, Matematik dan Komputer</b> <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	58,620	14,146	59,810	16,020	-	-
<b>Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi</b> <i>Information and Communication Technologies</i>	-	-	-	-	24,240	15,132
<b>Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan</b> <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	70,989	14,510	67,504	12,395	59,947	11,865
<b>Pertanian dan Veterinar</b> <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	7,406	351	7,002	308	-	-
<b>Pertanian, Perhutanan, Perikanan dan Veterinar</b> <i>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary</i>	-	-	-	-	6,969	314
<b>Kesihatan dan Kebajikan</b> <i>Health and Welfare</i>	26,485	34,077	27,162	35,100	27,568	35,779
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	17,936	18,842	16,942	16,662	17,608	17,751



**Jadual 2.14 : Bilangan enrolmen mengikut bidang pengajian di institusi pendidikan tinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 2.14 : Number of enrolment by field of study at higher education institution and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

Bidang pengajian <i>Field of study</i>	2021		2022		2023	
	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>
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>286,353</b>	<b>241,618</b>	<b>282,721</b>	<b>237,839</b>	<b>284,596</b>	<b>257,467</b>
<b>Program dan Kelayakan</b>						
<b>Generik</b> <i>Generic Programmes and Qualifications</i>	-	-	-	-	3,532	18,478
<b>Program Asas</b> <i>General Programmes</i>	781	14,873	1,082	16,735	-	-
<b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	12,876	6,025	13,771	6,728	12,531	8,841
<b>Sastera dan Kemanusiaan</b> <i>Arts and Humanities</i>	23,613	22,787	20,933	21,653	22,731	23,653
<b>Sains Sosial, Kewartawanan dan Maklumat</b> <i>Social Sciences, Journalism and Information</i>	-	-	-	-	12,886	8,115
<b>Sains Sosial, Perniagaan dan Perundangan</b> <i>Social Sciences, Business and Law</i>	71,095	88,142	71,143	85,979	-	-
<b>Perniagaan, Pentadbiran dan Perundangan</b> <i>Business, Administration and Law</i>	-	-	-	-	58,695	83,922
<b>Sains Semulajadi, Matematik dan Statistik</b> <i>Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics</i>	-	-	-	-	16,289	3,814
<b>Sains, Matematik dan Komputer</b> <i>Science, Mathematics and Computing</i>	41,654	35,731	42,980	38,891	-	-
<b>Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi</b> <i>Information and Communication Technologies</i>	-	-	-	-	28,300	42,166
<b>Kejuruteraan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan</b> <i>Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction</i>	108,924	39,821	104,752	34,473	100,118	33,278
<b>Pertanian dan Veterinar</b> <i>Agriculture and Veterinary</i>	6,005	566	6,150	623	-	-
<b>Pertanian, Perhutanan, Perikanan dan Veterinar</b> <i>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary</i>	-	-	-	-	6,816	730
<b>Kesihatan dan Kebajikan</b> <i>Health and Welfare</i>	10,295	11,314	10,830	11,408	10,869	11,574
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	11,110	22,359	11,080	21,349	11,829	22,896

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

**Jadual 2.15 : Bilangan staf akademik dan pelajar di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.15 : Number of academic staffs and students at higher education institutions by sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jenis institusi pendidikan tinggi <i>Types of higher education institutios</i>	2021		2022		2023	
	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>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>41,219</b>	<b>695,416</b>	<b>41,898</b>	<b>700,004</b>	<b>42,123</b>	<b>723,080</b>
<b>Universiti Awam</b> <i>Public University</i>	18,005	359,718	18,025	365,706	18,250	362,973
<b>Politeknik</b> <i>Polytechnic</i>	4,449	37,328	4,414	34,047	4,386	35,129
<b>Kolej Komuniti</b> <i>Community College</i>	1,681	6,614	1,680	6,205	1,695	6,518
<b>Institut Pendidikan Guru</b> <sup>1</sup> <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,168	15,794	1,207	18,362	1,226	17,235
<b>Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta</b> <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	15,916	275,962	16,572	275,684	16,566	301,225
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>31,570</b>	<b>534,358</b>	<b>31,394</b>	<b>527,079</b>	<b>30,713</b>	<b>548,419</b>
<b>Universiti Awam</b> <i>Public University</i>	13,563	230,161	13,367	229,918	13,381	230,128
<b>Politeknik</b> <i>Polytechnic</i>	2,953	47,228	2,888	43,769	2,837	44,375
<b>Kolej Komuniti</b> <i>Community College</i>	1,098	8,964	1,091	9,034	1,077	10,093
<b>Institut Pendidikan Guru</b> <sup>1</sup> <i>Institute of Teacher Education</i>	1,302	6,387	1,207	6,519	1,248	6,356
<b>Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi Swasta</b> <i>Private Higher Education Institutions</i>	12,654	241,618	12,841	237,839	12,170	257,467

Sumber/ sources : **Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia**  
*Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia*  
**Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**  
*Ministry of Education, Malaysia*

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2021–2023**

Table 2.16 : Number of female graduates at higher education institutions in the field of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Negeri</b> State	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>35,059</b>	<b>31,748</b>	<b>28,312</b>
Johor	3,616	3,616	3,203
Kedah	920	1,016	658
Kelantan	661	518	510
Melaka	1,461	1,324	1,073
Negeri Sembilan	1,480	1,535	1,076
Pahang	2,160	2,482	2,155
Perak	4,723	3,222	2,786
Perlis	2,091	1,854	1,669
Pulau Pinang	2,233	1,891	1,734
Sabah	996	1,077	960
Sarawak	1,959	1,893	1,467
Selangor	9,545	8,341	7,833
Terengganu	1,246	1,129	1,143
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	1,968	1,850	2,045
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0

**Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia**

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

**Nota/ Notes :**

<sup>1</sup> **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

**Jadual 2.17 : Bilangan staf akademik di institusi pendidikan tinggi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.17 : Number of academic staffs at higher education institutions by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>70,319</b>	<b>40,051</b>	<b>30,268</b>	<b>70,878</b>	<b>40,691</b>	<b>30,187</b>	<b>70,362</b>	<b>40,897</b>	<b>29,465</b>
Johor	5,161	2,829	2,332	5,168	2,881	2,287	5,205	2,955	2,250
Kedah	3,265	1,876	1,389	3,266	1,893	1,373	3,292	1,916	1,376
Kelantan	2,449	1,467	982	2,432	1,481	951	2,447	1,513	934
Melaka	3,350	1,944	1,406	3,256	1,919	1,337	3,293	1,961	1,332
Negeri Sembilan	2,761	1,791	970	2,902	1,872	1,030	2,780	1,771	1,009
Pahang	3,308	1,883	1,425	3,713	2,151	1,562	3,821	2,258	1,563
Perak	5,040	2,852	2,188	4,548	2,563	1,985	4,814	2,752	2,062
Perlis	1,920	1,025	895	1,907	1,031	876	1,946	1,047	899
Pulau Pinang	4,294	2,376	1,918	4,085	2,260	1,825	4,033	2,269	1,764
Sabah	2,316	1,278	1,038	2,383	1,335	1,048	2,468	1,393	1,075
Sarawak	3,107	1,753	1,354	3,341	1,891	1,450	3,249	1,837	1,412
Selangor	21,382	12,158	9,224	22,289	12,798	9,491	20,780	12,226	8,554
Terengganu	2,824	1,625	1,199	2,850	1,634	1,216	2,834	1,653	1,181
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	8,914	5,076	3,838	8,494	4,858	3,636	9,169	5,227	3,942
W.P. Labuan	110	62	48	102	59	43	98	57	41
W.P. Putrajaya	118	56	62	142	65	77	133	62	71

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

**Jadual 2.18 : Ahli Majlis Perwakilan Pelajar di Universiti Awam mengikut universiti dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 2.18 : Student Council Members in Public University by university and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Universiti University	2021			2022			2023			
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>Bil./ Num.</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>297</b>
	<b>(%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>
<b>Universiti Malaya</b>		52	7	45	33	14	19	-	-	-
		100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	42.4	57.6			
<b>Universiti Sains Malaysia</b>		43	21	22	34	11	23	43	18	25
		100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	41.9	58.1
<b>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</b>		41	25	16	34	11	23	41	11	30
		100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	32.4	67.6	100.0	26.8	73.2
<b>Universiti Putra Malaysia</b>		45	18	27	42	19	23	45	20	25
		100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	45.2	54.8	100.0	44.4	55.6
<b>Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</b>		27	9	18	29	14	15	29	10	19
		100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	34.5	65.5
<b>Universiti Teknologi MARA</b>		48	23	25	47	23	24	46	24	22
		100.0	47.9	52.1	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	52.2	47.8
<b>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</b>		27	9	18	31	12	19	25	10	15
		100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	38.7	61.3	100.0	40.0	60.0
<b>Universiti Utara Malaysia</b>		39	17	22	36	15	21	31	19	12
		100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	61.3	38.7
<b>Universiti Malaysia Sarawak</b>		16	7	9	16	7	9	16	7	9
		100.0	43.8	56.3	100.0	43.8	56.3	100.0	43.8	56.3
<b>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</b>		31	15	16	32	17	15	31	18	13
		100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	58.1	41.9
<b>Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris</b>		27	16	11	27	15	12	25	14	11
		100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	56.0	44.0
<b>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</b>		26	17	9	25	14	11	25	13	12
		100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0	52.0	48.0
<b>Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</b>		15	9	6	16	7	9	14	6	8
		100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	43.8	56.3	100.0	42.9	57.1
<b>Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia</b>		33	12	21	29	12	17	33	17	16
		100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	51.5	48.5
<b>Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka</b>		32	17	15	32	15	17	31	18	13
		100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	46.9	53.1	100.0	58.1	41.9
<b>Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah</b>		27	10	17	32	13	19	35	15	20
		100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	40.6	59.4	100.0	42.9	57.1
<b>Universiti Malaysia Perlis</b>		34	12	22	34	15	19	31	17	14
		100.0	35.3	64.7	100.0	44.1	55.9	100.0	54.8	45.2
<b>Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin</b>		16	4	12	21	7	14	19	6	13
		100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	31.6	68.4
<b>Universiti Malaysia Kelantan</b>		24	8	16	24	7	17	24	10	14
		100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	29.2	70.8	100.0	41.7	58.3
<b>Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia</b>		18	12	6	18	11	7	18	12	6
		100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	66.7	33.3

Sumber: Jabatan Pendidikan Tinggi

Source: Department of Higher Education

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## **KESIHATAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN BERKAITAN**

*HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES*

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**Jadual 3.1 : Statistik akaun kesihatan kebangsaan, Malaysia, 2020–2022**Table 3.1 : *Statistics on national health account, Malaysia, 2020–2022*

<b>Indikator</b> <i>Indicator</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Perbelanjaan kesihatan keseluruhan (peratusan daripada KDNK)</b> <i>Total health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>	4.7	5.0	4.4
<b>Perbelanjaan sektor kesihatan awam (peratusan daripada jumlah perbelanjaan kesihatan)</b> <i>Total health expenditure on public sector (percentage of total health expenditure)</i>	54.6	57.7	52.3
<b>Perbelanjaan kesihatan kerajaan umum (GGHE) sebagai peratusan perbelanjaan kerajaan umum (GGE)</b> <i>General government health expenditure (GGHE) as a percentage of general government expenditure (GGE)</i>	8.7	10.3	8.3

**Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia***Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia***Nota/ Notes :****Data adalah sehingga 31 Disember 2022***Data as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022*

**Jadual 3.2 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 3.2 : Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Johor	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.7	9.2	7.3	6.6	8.0
Kedah	7.0	6.4	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.1	7.6
Kelantan	8.2	7.0	9.3	9.4	8.1	10.7	8.6	7.6	9.6
Melaka	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.8	7.9	9.6	8.1	7.4	8.8
Negeri Sembilan	7.5	8.1	6.9	7.9	7.5	8.3	8.9	7.0	10.7
Pahang	7.1	6.8	7.3	9.6	8.9	10.3	9.6	8.5	10.7
Perak	7.1	6.7	7.6	9.0	7.7	10.2	8.5	7.2	9.7
Perlis	9.6	11.4	7.9	11.7	9.6	13.7	7.2	6.5	7.9
Pulau Pinang	6.2	5.5	6.8	7.0	6.1	7.9	6.8	6.7	7.0
Sabah	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.3	12.6	10.6	9.7	11.5
Sarawak	6.2	6.0	6.5	7.9	7.2	8.5	7.9	7.5	8.3
Selangor	5.5	5.2	5.8	7.3	6.6	8.0	7.5	6.2	8.8
Terengganu	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.6	7.5	9.6	9.6	8.8	10.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.2	5.5	6.8	7.7	7.0	8.4	6.8	6.6	7.0
W.P. Labuan	9.9	3.9	15.9	11.6	11.9	11.4	9.2	8.6	9.9
W.P. Putrajaya	6.2	4.9	7.3	9.2	11.3	7.3	15.8	9.8	21.3

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

**Jadual 3.3 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021–2023***Table 3.3 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

<b>Negeri</b> <i>State</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Johor	64.0	22.8	35.6
Kedah	81.7	35.7	38.4
Kelantan	74.8	44.4	30.8
Melaka	75.8	15.3	29.4
Negeri Sembilan	83.4	6.3	18.1
Pahang	20.4	21.2	16.6
Perak	64.9	20.3	19.5
Perlis	-	26.7	-
Pulau Pinang	107.7	22.6	20.4
Sabah	67.3	29.8	36.6
Sarawak	38.4	19.4	17.7
Selangor	88.8	22.7	16.6
Terengganu	30.4	39.5	11.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	57.0	15.1	37.3
W.P. Labuan	328.5	145.6	-
W.P. Putrajaya	47.5	54.4	175.1

**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*

**Jadual 3.4 : Statistik kesihatan ibu bersalin, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 3.4 : Statistics on maternal health, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Indikator</b> <i>Indicator</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023<sup>P</sup></b>
<b>Liputan ibu mengandung (Lawatan pertama)</b> <i>Coverage of ante-natal (1<sup>st</sup> visit)</i>	<b>Bil./ Num.</b> (%)		
<b>Bilangan/ Number</b>	<b>477,674</b>	<b>492,340</b>	<b>471,293</b>
<b>Peratus/ Per cent</b>	95.4	105.6	103.6
<b>Liputan ibu mengandung yang diberi Tetanus Toxoid</b> <i>Coverage of ante-natal mothers received Tetanus Toxoid</i>			
<b>Bilangan/ Number</b>	<b>418,761</b>	<b>418,158</b>	<b>419,147</b>
<b>Peratus/ Per cent</b>	89.1	95.1	99.1
<b>Jumlah kelahiran yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia</b> <i>The number of births registered with the Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	<b>413,954</b>	<b>401,746</b>	<b>419,590</b>
<b>Jumlah kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan terlatih (Kerajaan dan swasta)</b> <i>Total deliveries attended by trained personnel (Government and private)</i>	<b>412,335</b> 99.6	<b>400,115</b> 99.6	<b>417,780</b> 99.6
<b>(a) Kerajaan/ Government</b>			
<b>Hospital kerajaan</b> <i>Government hospital</i>	<b>353,238</b> 85.3	<b>347,177</b> 86.4	<b>371,420</b> 86.4
<b>Kemudahan kesihatan awam</b> <i>Public health facility</i>	<b>2,178</b> 0.5	<b>1,912</b> 0.5	<b>1,723</b> 0.5
<b>(b) Swasta/ Private</b>			
<b>Hospital swasta</b> <i>Private hospital</i>	<b>55,509</b> 13.4	<b>50,001</b> 12.5	<b>43,616</b> 12.5
<b>Rumah bersalin swasta</b> <i>Private maternity home</i>	<b>1,410</b> 0.3	<b>1,025</b> 0.3	<b>1,021</b> 0.3

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>P</sup> Permulaan/ Preliminary

**Jadual 3.5 : Statistik individu yang menghidap AIDS dan HIV mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 3.5 : Statistics on individuals with AIDS and HIV by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>4,056</b>
<b>AIDS</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1,166</b>
Johor	190	18	172	271	26	245	242	26	216
Kedah	35	5	30	58	4	54	67	4	63
Kelantan	27	4	23	47	6	41	37	2	35
Melaka	59	4	55	73	13	60	66	6	60
Negeri Sembilan	22	2	20	23	2	21	26	1	25
Pahang	46	12	34	27	5	22	31	3	28
Perak	96	10	86	75	9	66	77	7	70
Perlis	9	2	7	12	2	10	17	3	14
Pulau Pinang	14	2	12	34	3	31	35	2	33
Sabah	55	3	52	70	8	62	65	7	58
Sarawak	96	11	85	235	22	213	302	24	278
Selangor	115	9	106	137	13	124	137	10	127
Terengganu	21	2	19	23	1	22	26	1	25
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	91	9	82	122	16	106	149	20	129
W.P. Labuan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.P. Putrajaya	2	2	0	4	0	4	5	0	5
<b>HIV</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,890</b>
Johor	165	11	154	219	25	194	236	14	222
Kedah	118	8	110	110	8	102	110	14	96
Kelantan	82	14	68	118	21	97	93	20	73
Melaka	87	12	75	74	12	62	59	6	53
Negeri Sembilan	94	14	80	95	9	86	99	5	94
Pahang	145	27	118	128	15	113	140	14	126
Perak	116	8	108	148	17	131	125	13	112
Perlis	15	1	14	18	2	16	18	5	13
Pulau Pinang	237	27	210	246	23	223	256	27	229
Sabah	200	22	178	314	28	286	320	36	284
Sarawak	236	22	214	226	21	205	248	27	221
Selangor	842	75	767	996	99	897	1,062	111	951
Terengganu	84	9	75	92	12	80	83	6	77
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	311	26	285	362	42	320	353	31	322
W.P. Labuan	15	2	13	13	1	12	14	0	14
W.P. Putrajaya	13	1	12	18	1	17	4	1	3

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

**Jadual 3.6 : Statistik individu yang mempunyai akses kepada ubat antiretroviral mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 3.6 : Statistics on individuals who have access to antiretroviral drugs by sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Indikator Indicator	2021				2022				2023			
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Kanak-kanak Children (<15)	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Kanak-kanak Children (<15)	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Kanak-kanak Children (<15)
<b>Bilangan penghidap HIV yang mendapat rawatan</b> Number of people living with HIV received treatment	44,916	10,084	34,569	263	47,067	10,208	36,661	198	48,765	10,306	38,254	205
<b>Anggaran bilangan penghidap HIV layak untuk rawatan<sup>1</sup></b> Estimated number of people living with HIV eligible for treatment	67,822	10,496	57,008	318	69,589	10,680	58,682	227	71,927	10,872	60,837	218
<b>Peratus yang mendapat rawatan (%)</b> Per cent of people received treatment	66	96	61	83	68	96	62	87	68	95	63	94

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia  
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2021–2023**

Table 3.7 : Life expectancy by age and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Umur Age	2021		2022		2023 <sup>P</sup>	
	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
0	76.5	71.8	76.4	71.5	76.6	71.8
1	76.0	71.2	75.9	71.0	76.1	71.3
5	72.1	67.3	72.0	67.1	72.2	67.4
10	67.1	62.4	67.0	62.2	67.2	62.4
15	62.2	57.5	62.1	57.3	62.3	57.5
20	57.2	52.6	57.1	52.5	57.4	52.8
25	52.3	47.9	52.3	47.7	52.5	48.0
30	47.5	43.1	47.4	42.9	47.6	43.2
35	42.7	38.4	42.6	38.3	42.8	38.5
40	37.9	33.8	37.8	33.7	38.1	33.9
45	33.3	29.4	33.2	29.2	33.4	29.5
50	28.8	25.2	28.8	25.1	28.9	25.3
55	24.6	21.4	24.5	21.2	24.7	21.4
60	20.5	17.7	20.4	17.6	20.6	17.8
65	16.7	14.4	16.6	14.3	16.8	14.5
70	13.0	11.3	13.0	11.2	13.2	11.4
75	9.7	8.4	9.7	8.3	9.8	8.5
80+	6.9	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.9	6.0

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

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

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>P</sup> Permulaan/ Preliminary

Termasuk etnik Lain-lain (warganegara) dan bukan warganegara

Includes Others (citizens) and non-citizens

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

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>1</sup> NHMS 2018 : Elderly Health (50–59 years)

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

<sup>3</sup> 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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>

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, 2021–2023**

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2021
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>		
<b>0–14</b>	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
<b>15–64</b>	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
<b>65+</b>	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
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>		
<b>0–14</b>	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
<b>15–64</b>	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
<b>65+</b>	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, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2022
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>		
<b>0–14</b>	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
<b>15–64</b>	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
<b>65+</b>	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
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>		
<b>0–14</b>	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
<b>15–64</b>	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
<b>65+</b>	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

**Jadual 3.10 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Jadual 3.10 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2023
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>		
<b>0–14</b>	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.4
	2. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.4
	3. <i>Influenza</i>	1.0
	4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system</i>	0.9
	5. <i>Meningitis</i>	0.9
<b>15–64</b>	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	10.7
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	9.8
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.9
	4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	6.5
	5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	2.6
<b>65+</b>	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	19.7
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	13.2
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	8.5
	4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2.4
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	2.3
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>		
<b>0–14</b>	1. <i>Transport accidents</i>	4.6
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	3.0
	3. <i>Leukaemia</i>	1.9
	4. <i>Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system</i>	1.2
	5. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	0.9
<b>15–64</b>	1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	20.3
	2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	9.6
	3. <i>Transport accidents</i>	8.8
	4. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6.6
	5. <i>Intentional self-harm</i>	2.2
<b>65+</b>	1. <i>Pneumonia</i>	18.9
	2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	17.0
	3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	7.7
	4. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	2.9
	5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	2.6

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

**Jadual 3.11 : Bilangan penerima baharu perancang keluarga mengikut kaedah dan agensi, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 3.11 : Number of new family planning acceptors by method and agency, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Kaedah Method	2021			2022			2023 <sup>P</sup>		
	Jumlah Total	KKM <sup>1</sup>	LPPKN	Jumlah Total	KKM <sup>1</sup>	LPPKN	Jumlah Total	KKM <sup>1</sup>	LPPKN
<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>118,813</b>	<b>116,435</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>121,639</b>	<b>118,877</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>135,344</b>	<b>132,702</b>	<b>2,642</b>
<b>Pil</b> Pill	45,443	45,270	173	47,999	47,653	346	52,615	52,295	320
<b>Alat Kontraseptif</b> <b>Intrauterin</b> Intra-Uterine Contraceptive (IUCD)	5,435	5,055	380	5,559	5,132	427	7,366	6,900	466
<b>Kondom</b> Condom	7,218	7,129	89	8,456	8,290	166	9,886	9,742	144
<b>Suntikan</b> Injection	54,697	54,512	185	53,321	53,080	241	58,241	57,958	283
<b>Lain-lain</b> Others	6,020	4,469	1,551	6,304	4,722	1,582	7,236	5,807	1,429

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 :

<sup>P</sup> Permulaan/ Preliminary<sup>1</sup> Termasuk data dari Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia/ Include data from MINDEF

**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+
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>
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 <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>
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 <sup>1</sup>	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:

<sup>1</sup> 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

<b>Negeri</b> <i>State</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>121</b>
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*

**Jadual 3.14 : Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 3.14 : Number of live births by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>439,744</b>	<b>212,848</b>	<b>226,896</b>	<b>423,124</b>	<b>204,779</b>	<b>218,345</b>	<b>455,761</b>	<b>219,780</b>	<b>235,981</b>
Johor	49,990	24,282	25,708	48,254	23,489	24,765	56,156	27,081	29,075
Kedah	33,040	16,008	17,032	30,796	15,012	15,784	33,811	16,237	17,574
Kelantan	34,764	16,896	17,868	33,808	16,344	17,464	35,705	17,223	18,482
Melaka	13,192	6,380	6,812	13,105	6,360	6,745	13,583	6,612	6,971
Negeri Sembilan	16,777	8,054	8,723	15,991	7,585	8,406	16,570	8,006	8,564
Pahang	24,507	11,883	12,624	23,568	11,359	12,209	24,162	11,680	12,482
Perak	30,816	15,058	15,758	29,543	14,341	15,202	30,759	14,908	15,851
Perlis	4,076	1,928	2,148	3,746	1,779	1,967	3,878	1,846	2,032
Pulau Pinang	18,571	9,061	9,510	17,731	8,662	9,069	19,579	9,417	10,162
Sabah	41,608	20,064	21,544	43,617	21,146	22,471	46,412	22,206	24,206
Sarawak	31,274	15,212	16,062	30,937	14,988	15,949	33,920	16,123	17,797
Selangor	90,118	43,480	46,638	83,658	40,312	43,346	90,535	43,736	46,799
Terengganu	26,337	12,705	13,632	25,304	12,227	13,077	26,127	12,680	13,447
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	21,046	10,054	10,992	19,853	9,619	10,234	21,442	10,507	10,935
W.P. Labuan	1,522	767	755	1,374	670	704	1,409	699	710
W.P. Putrajaya	2,106	1,016	1,090	1,839	886	953	1,713	819	894

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

**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*

<b>Negeri</b> <i>State</i>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>
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*



**Jadual 3.16 : Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020–2022**

Table 3.16 : Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by state, Malaysia, 2020–2022

Negeri State	2020	2021	2022
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Johor	99.9	99.9	99.9
Kedah	99.8	99.9	99.8
Kelantan	99.6	99.7	99.9
Melaka	99.8	99.8	99.9
Negeri Sembilan	99.9	99.9	99.9
Pahang	99.8	99.8	99.8
Perak	99.8	99.8	99.8
Perlis	100.0	99.9	100.0
Pulau Pinang	99.8	99.8	99.9
Sabah	98.4	98.2	98.5
Sarawak	99.4	99.1	99.2
Selangor	99.8	99.9	99.8
Terengganu	99.9	99.9	99.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.6	99.6	99.6
W.P. Labuan	98.2	98.4	97.9
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	99.9	99.8

**Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia**

*Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia*

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## **KEHIDUPAN UMUM DAN MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN**

*PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION MAKING*

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**Jadual 4.1 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.1 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(%)

Perkara <i>Item</i>	2021		2022		2023	
	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>
<b>Dewan Negara</b> <i>Senate</i>	18.2	81.8	14.8	85.2	16.1	83.9
<b>Dewan Rakyat</b> <i>House of Representatives</i>	14.9	84.2	13.5	86.5	13.5	86.5
<b>Menteri Kabinet</b> <i>Cabinet Minister</i>	15.6	84.4	17.9	82.1	16.1	83.9
<b>Timbalan Menteri</b> <i>Deputy Minister</i>	10.5	89.5	29.6	70.4	27.6	72.4

**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*

**Jadual 4.2 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Badan Kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.2 : Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jawatan Position	Bil./ Num. (%)	2021			2022			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> Total		<b>137</b> 100.0	<b>47</b> 34.3	<b>90</b> 65.7	<b>142</b> 100.0	<b>53</b> 37.3	<b>89</b> 62.7	<b>148</b> 100.0	<b>59</b> 39.9	<b>89</b> 60.1
<b>Ketua Hakim Negara</b> Chief Justice of Malaysia		1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0
<b>Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia</b> President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia		1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Hakim Besar Malaya</b> Chief Judge of Malaya		1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Hakim Besar Sabah dan Sarawak</b> Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak		1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia</b> Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia		10 7.3	6 60.0	4 40.0	9 6.3	5 55.6	4 44.4	9 6.1	5 55.6	4 44.4
<b>Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia</b> Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia		28 20.4	9 32.1	19 67.9	24 16.9	8 33.3	16 66.7	27 18.2	8 29.6	19 70.4
<b>Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi</b> Judges of the High Courts		50 36.5	14 28.0	36 72.0	63 44.4	17 27.0	46 73.0	67 45.3	22 32.8	45 67.2
<b>Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi</b> Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts		45 32.8	16 35.6	29 64.4	42 29.6	21 50.0	21 50.0	41 27.7	23 56.1	18 43.9

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman

Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

**Jadual 4.3 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.3 : Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jawatan Position	Bil./ Num. (%)	2021			2022			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> Total		<b>201</b> 100.0	<b>31</b> 15.4	<b>170</b> 84.6	<b>198</b> 100.0	<b>34</b> 17.2	<b>164</b> 82.8	<b>193</b> 100.0	<b>41</b> 21.2	<b>152</b> 78.8
<b>Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie</b> Director General/ Syarie Chief		1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.5	0 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syariah</b> Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie		5 2.5	0 0.0	5 100.0	4 2.0	0 0.0	4 100.0	5 2.6	1 20.0	4 80.0
<b>Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri</b> State Syarie Chief Judge		13 6.5	0 0.0	13 100.0	13 6.6	0 0.0	13 100.0	13 6.7	0 0.0	13 100.0
<b>Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri</b> Chief Register of the State Syariah Court		13 6.5	2 15.4	11 84.6	13 6.6	1 8.0	12 92.0	13 6.7	3 23.1	10 76.9
<b>Hakim Syarie</b> Syarie Judge		169 84.1	29 17.2	140 82.8	167 84.3	33 20.0	134 80.0	161 83.4	37 23.0	124 77.0

Sumber: Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia

Source: Syariah Judiciary Department Malaysia

**Jadual 4.4 : Bilangan Ketua Setiausaha, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha dan Ketua Pengarah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.4 : Number of Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General and Director General by position and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jawatan Position	Bil./ Num. (%)	2021			2022			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> Total		<b>648</b> 100.0	<b>183</b> 28.2	<b>465</b> 71.8	<b>647</b> 100.0	<b>185</b> 28.6	<b>462</b> 71.4	<b>650</b> 100.0	<b>183</b> 28.2	<b>467</b> 71.8
<b>Ketua Setiausaha Negara</b> Chief Secretary to the Government		1 0.2	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Ketua Setiausaha</b> Secretary General		26 4.0	6 23.1	20 76.9	27 4.2	7 25.9	20 74.1	27 4.2	2 7.4	25 92.6
<b>Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha</b> Deputy Secretary General		60 9.3	16 26.7	44 73.3	59 9.1	13 22.0	46 78.0	57 8.8	17 29.8	40 70.2
<b>Ketua-ketua Pengarah, Pengarah dan Pengurus Besar Badan-badan Berkanun</b> Director General, Director and General Manager of Statutory Bodies		473 73.0	146 30.9	327 69.1	474 73.3	151 31.9	323 68.1	476 73.2	146 30.7	330 69.3
<b>Ketua-Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Persekutuan</b> Director General of Federal Departments		88 13.6	15 17.0	73 83.0	86 13.3	14 16.3	72 83.7	89 13.7	18 20.2	71 79.8

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

Nota/ Notes:

Statistik yang dikeluarkan adalah berdasarkan Nama Jawatan Sebenar mengikut Waran Perjawatan yang didaftarkan di dalam HRMIS

Statistics released are based on the Actual Job Name according to the Employment Warrant registered in HRMIS

Status Jawatan Berwaran (Tetap)

Warranted Position Status (Permanent)



**Jadual 4.5 : Bilangan pembuat keputusan di sektor pendidikan mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.5 : Number of decision makers in education sector by position and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jawatan Position	Bil./ Num. (%)	2021			2022			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> Total		<b>10,001</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>3,940</b> <b>39.4</b>	<b>6,061</b> <b>60.6</b>	<b>9,929</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>3,930</b> <b>39.6</b>	<b>5,999</b> <b>60.4</b>	<b>9,826</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>3,884</b> <b>39.5</b>	<b>5,942</b> <b>60.5</b>
<b>Guru Besar Sekolah Rendah</b> Primary School Head Master		7,693 76.9	3,124 40.6	4,569 59.4	7,628 76.8	3,094 40.6	4,534 59.4	7,545 76.8	3,051 40.5	4,494 59.5
<b>Pengetua Sekolah Menengah</b> Secondary School Principal		2,308 23.1	816 35.4	1,492 64.6	2,237 22.5	811 36.3	1,426 63.7	2,217 22.6	810 36.5	1,407 63.5
<b>Pengetua Sekolah Berasrama Penuh</b> Residential School Principal		68 0.7	22 32.4	46 67.6	64 0.6	25 39.1	39 60.9	64 0.6	23 39.7	41 60.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

**Jadual 4.6 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota polis mengikut jawatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.6 : Number and percentage of police personnel by position and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jawatan Position	Bil./ Num. (%)	2021			2022			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah</b> Total		<b>121,357</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>16,454</b> <b>13.6</b>	<b>104,903</b> <b>86.4</b>	<b>122,796</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>16,301</b> <b>13.3</b>	<b>106,495</b> <b>86.7</b>	<b>122,605</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>16,914</b> <b>13.8</b>	<b>105,691</b> <b>86.2</b>
<b>Pegawai Kanan</b> Senior Officers		14,315 11.8	3,152 22.0	11,163 78.0	13,965 11.4	3,083 22.1	10,882 77.9	14,112 11.5	3,116 22.1	10,996 77.9
<b>Pegawai Rendah Polis &amp; Konstabel</b> Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		98,148 81.7	12,323 12.6	85,825 87.4	99,605 81.1	12,277 12.3	87,328 87.7	99,342 81.0	12,776 12.9	86,566 87.1
<b>Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan &amp; Konstabel</b> Subordinate Police Officers & Constables		8,894	979	7,915	9,226	941	8,285	9,151	1,022	8,129
<b>Sokongan &amp; Orang Asli</b> Constables & Natives		6.5	11.0	89.0	7.5	10.7	89.3	7.5	11.2	88.8

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

**Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan anggota polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Pangkat</b> <i>Rank</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>16,454</b>	<b>16,301</b>	<b>16,914</b>
<b>Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan Polis</b> <i>Senior Officers</i>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>3,116</b>
<b>Ketua Polis Negara (IGP)</b> <i>Inspector General of Police</i>	0	0	0
<b>Timbalan Ketua Polis Negara (DIGP)</b> <i>Deputy Inspector General of Police</i>	0	0	0
<b>Pesuruhjaya Polis (CP)</b> <i>Commissioner of Police</i>	0	0	0
<b>Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Polis (DCP)</b> <i>Deputy Commissioner of Police</i>	5	5	3
<b>Penolong Kanan Pesuruhjaya Polis (SACP)</b> <i>Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	6	6	10
<b>Penolong Pesuruhjaya Polis (ACP)</b> <i>Assistant Commissioner of Police</i>	33	35	33
<b>Penguasa Polis (SUPT)</b> <i>Superintendent of Police</i>	61	68	75
<b>Timbalan Penguasa Polis (DSP)</b> <i>Deputy Superintendent of Police</i>	168	180	186
<b>Penolong Penguasa Polis (ASP)</b> <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>	817	809	828
<b>Inspektor Polis (INSP)</b> <i>Inspector of Police</i>	2,062	1,980	1,981
<b>Inspektor Percubaan Polis (P/INSP)</b> <i>Probationary Inspector of Police</i>	0	0	0

**Jadual 4.7 : Bilangan anggota polis wanita mengikut pangkat, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 4.7 : Number of female police officers by rank, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

<b>Pangkat</b> <i>Rank</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Pegawai Rendah Polis</b> <i>Rank and File Officers</i>	<b>12,323</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>12,776</b>
<b>Sub Inspektor Polis (S/INSP)</b> <i>Sub Inspector of Police</i>	92	93	102
<b>Sarjan Mejar (SJN/M)</b> <i>Police Sergeant Major</i>	365	396	380
<b>Sarjan (SJN)</b> <i>Police Sergeant</i>	2,498	2,588	3,761
<b>Koperal (KPL)</b> <i>Police Corporal</i>	4,389	5,362	4,752
<b>Lans Koperal (L/KPL)/ Konstabel (KONST)</b> <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable</i>	4,979	3,906	3,781
<b>Pegawai Rendah Polis Sokongan</b> <i>Rank and File Officers Support</i>	<b>979</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,022</b>
<b>Sub-Inspektor Sokongan (SI/S)</b> <i>Sub Inspector of Police Support</i>	0	0	0
<b>Sarjan Mejar Sokongan (SM/S)</b> <i>Police Sergeant Major Support</i>	2	2	2
<b>Sarjan Sokongan (SJN/S)</b> <i>Police Sergeant Support</i>	22	21	221
<b>Koperal Sokongan (KPL/S)</b> <i>Police Corporal Support</i>	294	365	175
<b>Lans Koperal Sokongan (L/KPL/S)/ Konstabel Sokongan (KONST/S)</b> <i>Police Lance Corporal/ Police Constable Support</i>	661	485	624

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

**Jadual 4.8 : Peratusan pengurus mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.8 : Percentage of managers by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(%)

Negeri State	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Johor	13.4	8.8	14.9	11.0	6.6	12.4	11.3	7.8	12.5
Kedah	4.0	2.5	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.6	4.6
Kelantan	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.6
Melaka	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.6	3.4
Negeri Sembilan	2.3	1.2	2.7	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	2.6	4.8
Pahang	2.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.2	3.6	3.0	2.1	3.3
Perak	5.9	4.5	6.3	7.5	5.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	7.8
Perlis	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pulau Pinang	10.4	11.4	10.1	6.5	5.6	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.3
Sabah	5.2	4.1	5.5	5.1	6.0	4.8	5.6	6.4	5.4
Sarawak	4.9	3.6	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.9	5.2	3.5	5.7
Selangor	34.3	45.9	30.8	31.9	43.5	28.3	31.9	42.0	28.4
Terengganu	1.1	0.4	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10.5	11.4	10.3	11.4	10.7	11.7	11.7	10.5	12.1
W.P. Labuan	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
W.P. Putrajaya	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

**Jadual 4.9 : Bilangan penjawat awam mengikut kumpulan perkhidmatan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.9 : Number of civil servants by group of services and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Jawatan Position	Bil./ Num. (%)	2021			2022			2023		
		Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah Total</b>		<b>1,258,082</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>740,590</b> <b>58.9</b>	<b>517,492</b> <b>41.1</b>	<b>1,274,126</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>753,952</b> <b>59.2</b>	<b>520,174</b> <b>40.8</b>	<b>1,290,045</b> <b>100.0</b>	<b>765,616</b> <b>59.3</b>	<b>524,429</b> <b>40.7</b>
<b>Pengurusan Tertinggi</b>										
<b>(Gred Jusa C dan ke atas)</b>		4,062	1,574	2,488	4,172	1,618	2,554	4,188	1,628	2,560
<i>Top Management</i> (Jusa C and above)		0.3	38.7	61.3	0.3	38.8	61.2	0.3	38.9	61.1
<i>Pengurusan &amp; Profesional</i> (Gred 41–54)										
		543,691	364,270	179,421	558,943	376,684	182,259	570,096	385,466	184,630
<b>Professional &amp; Management</b> (Grade of 41–54)		43.2	67.0	33.0	43.9	67.4	32.6	44.2	67.6	32.4
<b>Pekerja Sokongan</b>										
<b>(Gred 1–40)</b>		710,329	374,746	335,583	711,011	375,650	335,361	715,761	378,522	337,239
<i>Support workers</i> (Grade of 1–40)		56.5	52.8	47.2	55.8	52.8	47.2	55.5	52.9	47.1

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

Nota/ Notes:

Data ini tidak termasuk ATM dan PDRM

Data exclude ATM and PDRM

**Jadual 4.10 : Bilangan Ahli Majlis Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.10 : Number of Local Authorities Council Members by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>2,780</b>
Johor	370	81	289	326	69	257	368	89	279
Kedah	285	51	234	209	41	168	264	46	218
Kelantan	263	33	230	287	39	248	276	38	238
Melaka	95	14	81	110	13	97	109	18	91
Negeri Sembilan	159	34	125	164	33	131	170	36	134
Pahang	267	44	223	270	47	223	244	50	194
Perak	371	65	306	324	51	273	299	77	222
Perlis	23	7	16	23	7	16	24	5	19
Pulau Pinang	48	10	38	48	9	39	46	7	39
Sabah	749	104	645	476	99	377	481	96	385
Sarawak	471	99	372	341	54	287	748	125	623
Selangor	275	73	202	279	73	206	285	74	211
Terengganu	174	18	156	179	22	157	148	21	127
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan**

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

**Jadual 4.11 : Bilangan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.11 : Number of members of State Legislative Assembly by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>528</b>
Johor	55	9	46	64	16	48	56	15	41
Kedah	36	5	31	37	5	32	36	4	32
Kelantan	45	2	43	45	2	43	45	2	43
Melaka	28	5	23	38	6	32	28	5	23
Negeri Sembilan	36	2	34	36	2	34	36	4	32
Pahang	42	5	37	42	5	37	42	2	40
Perak	59	8	51	59	7	52	59	12	47
Perlis	16	4	12	27	6	21	15	3	12
Pulau Pinang	40	6	34	42	6	36	40	4	36
Sabah	72	6	66	85	8	77	73	6	67
Sarawak	82	5	77	84	5	79	82	5	77
Selangor	56	13	43	61	13	48	56	9	47
Terengganu	32	0	32	33	0	33	32	1	31
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Source: Parliament of Malaysia



**Jadual 4.12 : Bilangan ahli Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri (MMKN) mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 4.12 : Number of members of the State Government Meeting Council by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>159</b>
Johor	14	1	13	14	2	12	14	1	13
Kedah	11	3	8	14	2	12	14	2	12
Kelantan	14	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13
Melaka	14	1	13	11	1	10	14	2	12
Negeri Sembilan	11	1	10	14	2	12	14	4	10
Pahang	14	1	13	13	2	11	14	2	12
Perak	11	2	9	11	2	9	14	2	12
Perlis	12	3	9	10	1	9	11	1	10
Pulau Pinang	11	2	9	11	2	9	14	3	11
Sabah	11	0	11	11	0	11	16	2	14
Sarawak	11	1	10	11	1	10	14	1	13
Selangor	13	2	11	14	2	12	14	2	12
Terengganu	14	0	14	14	0	14	15	0	15
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

**Sumber: Kerajaan Negeri bagi setiap negeri**

Source: State Government for each state

Nota/ Notes :

**Di Sabah dan Sarawak, dikenali sebagai Menteri**

In Sabah and Sarawak, known as Minister

**Jadual 4.13 : Bilangan ahli profesional yang berdaftar mengikut profesion dan jantina, Malaysia, 2019–2021**

Table 4.13 : Number of registered professionals by profession and sex, Malaysia, 2019–2021

Profesion <i>Profession</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>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>288,026</b>	<b>111,622</b>	<b>176,404</b>	<b>302,673</b>	<b>118,728</b>	<b>183,945</b>	<b>308,113</b>	<b>122,444</b>	<b>185,669</b>
<b>Akauntan</b> <i>Accountants</i>	36,629	19,603	17,026	37,113	19,974	17,139	37,734	20,443	17,291
<b>Arkitek graduan</b> <i>Architects graduate</i>	2,593	1,011	1,582	2,364	960	1,404	2,293	525	1,768
<b>Arkitek</b> <i>Architects</i>	2,283	503	1,780	2,293	525	1,768	2,364	960	1,404
<b>Doktor gigi</b> <i>Dentists</i>	10,801	7,501	3,300	11,052	7,698	3,354	12,574	8,813	3,761
<b>Doktor perubatan</b> <i>Medical doctors</i>	51,294	27,574	23,720	56,192	30,919	25,273	58,479	32,400	26,079
<b>Doktor veterinar</b> <i>Veterinary Surgeons</i>	1,641	979	662	1,771	1,073	698	2,025	1,253	772
<b>Jurutera profesional</b> <i>Professional engineers</i>	20,430	1,709	18,721	21,017	1,839	19,178	21,017	1,839	19,178
<b>Jurutera siswazah</b> <i>Graduate engineers</i>	136,750	39,313	97,437	144,036	41,548	102,488	144,036	41,548	102,488
<b>Juruukur bahan</b> <i>Quantity Surveyors</i>	3,638	1,805	1,833	4,082	2,043	2,039	5,041	2,611	2,430
<b>Juruukur tanah</b> <i>Land surveyors</i>	459	7	452	458	7	451	484	9	475
<b>Pakar sakit puan</b> <i>Gynecologist</i>	1,056	485	571	1,147	551	596	1,202	588	614
<b>Peguam</b> <i>Lawyers</i>	20,062	10,916	9,146	20,689	11,343	9,346	20,384	11,194	9,190
<b>Psikiatris</b> <i>Psychiatrist</i>	390	216	174	459	248	211	480	261	219

Nota/ Notes :

**Rekod telah ditapis mengikut : Tahun 2021**

Records have been filtered according to: Year 2021

**Data doktor perubatan diterima secara tahunan**

Medical doctor data is received annually

Sumber/ Sources : Institut Akauntan Malaysia/ Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA)

Lembaga Arkitek Malaysia/ Board of Architects Malaysia

Lembaga Jurutera Malaysia/ Board of Engineers Malaysia

Majlis Perubatan Malaysia/ Malaysian Medical Council (MMC)

Majlis Pergigian Malaysia/ Malaysian Dental Council

Majlis Veterinar Malaysia/ Malaysian Veterinary Council (MVC)

Majlis Peguam Malaysia/ Bar Council Malaysia

Lembaga Juruukur Tanah Malaysia/ Land Surveyors Board

Cawangan Pendaftaran Pakar/ National Specialist Register



## **HAK ASASI WANITA DAN KANAK-KANAK PEREMPUAN**

*HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS*

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**Jadual 5.1 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021–2023***Table 5.1 : Number of intentional homicide cases by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case	Jumlah kes Total cases	Kes selesai Solving case
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>240</b>
Johor	21	28	30	28	31	25
Kedah	11	10	15	14	19	19
Kelantan	8	7	6	6	9	7
Melaka	4	6	5	5	13	12
Negeri Sembilan	11	13	9	9	8	7
Pahang	11	9	11	11	5	5
Perak	27	24	27	26	30	27
Perlis	2	2	0	0	3	3
Pulau Pinang	13	13	10	9	12	9
Sabah	15	16	24	23	26	26
Sarawak	25	21	22	21	13	13
Selangor	80	70	60	49	67	66
Terengganu	4	4	4	4	6	6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	11	10	17	13	16	15

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

**Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut negeri, jantina dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by state, sex and types of cases, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	Jumlah Total			Keganasan rumah tangga Domestic violence			Rogol Rape		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>11,834</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>5,507</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,705</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>9,169</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>9,283</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,705</b>
Johor	778	653	760	413	303	273	136	144	159
Kedah	870	970	849	600	650	490	135	156	165
Kelantan	643	625	645	429	420	382	85	91	117
Melaka	312	399	440	189	207	209	32	45	68
Negeri Sembilan	445	363	405	273	192	182	47	59	58
Pahang	403	438	443	183	196	170	82	98	104
Perak	557	598	664	308	311	331	79	86	94
Perlis	114	124	98	66	65	38	22	29	24
Pulau Pinang	645	647	595	361	330	288	88	93	86
Sabah	570	658	820	277	302	365	119	119	199
Sarawak	716	730	656	514	489	390	112	118	111
Selangor	2,186	1,909	1,999	1,045	902	810	319	342	345
Terengganu	406	370	404	266	205	220	43	57	72
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	524	547	505	207	190	146	73	83	103
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,213</b>	-	-	-
Johor	167	150	139	132	94	74	-	-	-
Kedah	225	246	133	215	224	113	-	-	-
Kelantan	165	79	61	149	69	32	-	-	-
Melaka	107	75	45	99	65	25	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	114	126	88	102	116	68	-	-	-
Pahang	136	103	69	116	82	38	-	-	-
Perak	217	202	131	199	182	108	-	-	-
Perlis	40	22	18	39	20	13	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	139	174	145	126	143	126	-	-	-
Sabah	142	116	87	117	83	69	-	-	-
Sarawak	142	151	94	135	135	83	-	-	-
Selangor	777	505	469	668	382	355	-	-	-
Terengganu	138	102	67	126	91	54	-	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	156	117	96	114	92	55	-	-	-

**Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut negeri, jantina dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by state, sex and types of cases, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Sumbang mahram <i>Incest</i>			Cabul <i>Molest</i>			Luar Tabii <i>Unnatural</i>		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>135</b>
Johor	20	25	45	74	73	83	22	12	26
Kedah	13	17	21	34	41	48	6	7	10
Kelantan	26	15	18	34	34	36	5	2	3
Melaka	9	9	8	33	35	48	2	9	11
Negeri Sembilan	10	9	11	46	25	49	2	1	5
Pahang	24	26	20	45	38	51	11	7	2
Perak	24	16	21	49	64	76	4	3	3
Perlis	7	3	4	8	4	5	-	1	-
Pulau Pinang	6	14	12	76	90	71	9	14	4
Sabah	28	50	40	46	62	70	4	4	5
Sarawak	14	22	13	20	36	31	1	2	3
Selangor	47	42	50	289	242	252	69	58	41
Terengganu	13	16	14	24	28	30	9	8	7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9	14	5	85	92	88	12	8	15
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>
Johor	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	12
Kedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Kelantan	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	8
Melaka	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	3	7
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	7
Pahang	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	2
Perak	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	3
Perlis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	3
Sabah	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3
Sarawak	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Selangor	-	-	-	12	3	11	27	17	14
Terengganu	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	4	1	1	10	2	10

**Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut negeri, jantina dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by state, sex and types of cases, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Gangguan seksual <i>Sexual harrastment</i>			Sebar bahan lucah <i>Distribute pornographic material</i>			Menghendap <i>Stalking</i>		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	-	-	<b>22</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	-	-	<b>20</b>
Johor	31	21	17	2	8	7	-	-	1
Kedah	16	21	25	-	4	-	-	-	-
Kelantan	19	10	17	3	-	2	-	-	2
Melaka	10	22	18	5	1	3	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	29	18	23	2	1	-	-	-	4
Pahang	13	13	17	1	4	3	-	-	-
Perak	26	36	50	-	2	4	-	-	2
Perlis	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	41	26	45	3	7	2	-	-	-
Sabah	27	28	27	3	2	2	-	-	-
Sarawak	16	15	18	1	-	1	-	-	-
Selangor	157	114	123	10	17	15	-	-	6
Terengganu	11	12	8	-	-	1	-	-	1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	70	84	71	11	8	5	-	-	4
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>
Johor	4	6	1	2	4	-	-	-	-
Kedah	1	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	-
Kelantan	2	1	2	2	-	14	-	-	-
Melaka	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pahang	1	2	5	-	1	2	-	-	-
Perak	3	5	5	-	1	3	-	-	-
Perlis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	1	6	2	2	2	1	-	-	-
Sabah	4	9	4	1	-	2	-	-	1
Sarawak	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Selangor	10	13	15	6	6	2	-	-	1
Terengganu	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10	11	18	5	1	5	-	-	-



**Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut negeri, jantina dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by state, sex and types of cases, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pornografi <i>Pornography</i>			Komunikasi seksual dengan kanak-kanak <i>Sexual communicating with a child</i>			Pengantunan kanak-kanak <i>Child grooming</i>		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Johor	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	2
Kedah	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kelantan	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Pahang	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Perak	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	1
Perlis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Sabah	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-
Sarawak	2	2	4	1	1	1	-	1	-
Selangor	5	2	7	2	2	8	1	-	1
Terengganu	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Johor	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kelantan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pahang	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perak	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Perlis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sabah	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selangor	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

**Jadual 5.2 : Bilangan kes keganasan mengikut negeri, jantina dan jenis kes, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 5.2 : Number of violence cases by state, sex and types of cases, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Perjumpaan selepas pengantunan <i>Meeting following child grooming</i>			Amang seksual fizikal <i>Physical sexual assault on a child</i>			Amang seksual bukan fizikal <i>Non-physical sexual assault on a child</i>		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>80</b>
Johor	-	-	-	76	64	138	2	-	7
Kedah	-	-	-	63	69	87	2	4	3
Kelantan	-	-	-	41	52	63	-	-	3
Melaka	-	-	-	32	67	68	-	3	5
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	-	33	55	67	2	2	5
Pahang	1	-	-	40	53	72	2	3	1
Perak	-	-	-	62	75	75	3	4	3
Perlis	-	-	-	8	15	21	1	-	1
Pulau Pinang	-	-	-	52	63	79	7	8	7
Sabah	-	-	-	62	88	101	1	2	8
Sarawak	-	-	-	30	42	78	5	2	6
Selangor	-	1	-	206	170	315	36	17	26
Terengganu	-	-	-	35	44	49	3	-	1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	52	67	60	4	1	4
<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
Johor	-	-	-	25	38	49	-	-	3
Kedah	-	-	-	6	13	12	-	-	1
Kelantan	-	-	-	5	4	5	-	-	-
Melaka	-	-	-	4	4	5	-	-	1
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	-	7	5	9	-	-	1
Pahang	-	-	-	12	9	21	-	-	-
Perak	-	-	-	7	11	9	1	-	-
Perlis	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	-	6	16	7	1	-	5
Sabah	-	-	-	17	19	8	-	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	-	4	14	6	-	-	-
Selangor	-	-	-	47	81	67	6	2	4
Terengganu	-	-	-	10	2	9	-	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	12	9	6	1	-	-

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, 2021–2023**

Table 5.3 : Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Umur (tahun semasa)</b> <i>Age (current year)</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>20</b>	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>21</b>	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>22</b>	0.4	0.6	0.6
<b>23</b>	*	0.4	0.6
<b>24</b>	*	*	0.4

(%)

**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 2023**

*The calculation is based on marriage data compiled by the Department of Statistics Malaysia from 2016 to 2023*

**\*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, 2021–2023***Table 5.4 : Birth rate of adolescent aged 15–19 years by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

<b>Negeri</b> <i>State</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Johor	5.1	4.4	6.3
Kedah	6.1	6.1	9.0
Kelantan	6.4	6.2	7.4
Melaka	2.8	2.6	4.4
Negeri Sembilan	4.9	4.7	5.0
Pahang	8.5	8.2	8.7
Perak	4.5	4.3	4.8
Perlis	5.0	5.1	5.8
Pulau Pinang	4.2	5.0	8.0
Sabah	8.5	8.6	8.1
Sarawak	14.2	12.7	13.2
Selangor	3.6	3.2	5.1
Terengganu	6.5	6.4	8.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.5	2.9	5.0
W.P. Labuan	11.0	6.4	7.7
W.P. Putrajaya	0.3	0.5	0.7

**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*

**Jadual 5.5 : Kadar mortaliti disebabkan homisid mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 5.5 : Mortality rate caused by homicide by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021 <sup>r</sup>			2022 <sup>r</sup>			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>4.96</b>
Johor	4.03	1.70	6.08	3.43	1.06	5.52	2.99	1.10	4.65
Kedah	2.97	1.33	4.56	2.22	1.22	3.18	2.01	0.65	3.32
Kelantan	0.77	0.33	1.21	0.60	0.22	0.98	1.13	0.43	1.82
Melaka	2.69	0.63	4.55	1.59	1.04	2.08	2.24	1.23	3.14
Negeri Sembilan	4.32	2.24	6.25	3.23	1.72	4.64	4.65	1.19	7.87
Pahang	2.93	1.19	4.49	2.60	0.92	4.10	2.43	1.04	3.67
Perak	4.57	1.08	7.79	4.37	1.57	6.98	3.86	1.89	5.67
Perlis	1.74	1.39	2.09	1.38	0.69	2.07	2.05	-	4.11
Pulau Pinang	6.49	1.53	11.22	4.82	2.12	7.41	6.94	2.78	10.90
Sabah	1.49	0.37	2.53	1.61	0.55	2.59	0.92	0.29	1.49
Sarawak	2.39	0.59	4.08	1.66	0.67	2.59	1.80	0.58	2.94
Selangor	3.95	1.45	6.17	3.80	1.74	5.64	4.23	1.51	6.63
Terengganu	1.20	0.17	2.17	0.67	-	1.32	1.07	0.51	1.61
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6.31	3.05	9.18	5.46	2.93	7.69	6.73	3.64	9.42
W.P. Labuan	4.17	2.15	6.07	2.06	-	4.01	2.02	2.07	1.97
W.P. Putrajaya	2.60	3.42	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, DOSM**

Source: Statistics on Causes Of Death, Malaysia, DOSM

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini/ Revised

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*

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



## **PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL (FOKUS KHAS : PENUAAN PENDUDUK)**

*SELF PROTECTION  
(SPECIAL FOCUS : POPULATION AGEING)*

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**Jadual 6.1 : Penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 6.1 : Population aged 60 years and over by state and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

('000)

Negeri State	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>3,498.9</b>	<b>1,780.1</b>	<b>1,718.8</b>	<b>3,618.1</b>	<b>1,844.0</b>	<b>1,774.1</b>	<b>3,776.1</b>	<b>1,926.4</b>	<b>1,849.8</b>
Johor	419.9	209.6	210.3	434.8	217.5	217.3	458.0	228.7	229.3
Kedah	270.4	143.5	126.9	277.1	147.3	129.8	286.2	152.4	133.8
Kelantan	189.7	101.1	88.6	195.1	104.4	90.7	201.7	108.3	93.5
Melaka	101.4	52.9	48.4	104.7	54.9	49.8	107.3	56.4	50.9
Negeri Sembilan	135.5	69.2	66.3	141.7	72.6	69.1	147.2	75.9	71.3
Pahang	157.9	79.2	78.7	163.5	82.7	80.9	168.3	85.3	83.0
Perak	351.6	186.6	165.0	362.3	192.7	169.6	372.1	198.7	173.5
Perlis	34.1	18.5	15.6	34.9	19.0	15.8	35.5	19.5	16.1
Pulau Pinang	203.6	105.4	98.1	210.1	109.0	101.2	218.9	113.7	105.2
Sabah	282.6	137.1	145.5	289.9	140.7	149.3	308.1	150.1	158.0
Sarawak	297.2	151.2	146.0	308.8	157.4	151.5	321.1	163.8	157.2
Selangor	747.4	368.0	379.4	777.5	382.8	394.7	822.2	404.0	418.3
Terengganu	108.0	57.1	50.9	111.2	58.7	52.5	115.4	61.2	54.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	189.3	95.4	94.0	195.0	98.7	96.3	201.9	102.5	99.4
W.P. Labuan	7.2	3.4	3.8	7.7	3.6	4.0	8.2	3.9	4.3
W.P. Putrajaya	3.3	1.9	1.5	3.6	2.0	1.6	4.0	2.2	1.8

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2023, DOSM

**Jadual 6.2 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan warga emas mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 6.2 : Number of recipient and amount of financial assistance for elderly by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000	Bilangan Penerima Number of recipient	RM '000
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>139,425</b>	<b>823,761</b>	<b>141,114</b>	<b>828,113</b>	<b>147,815</b>	<b>858,235</b>
Johor	14,285	85,313	14,974	87,278	15,495	91,307
Kedah	7,017	41,902	7,133	42,481	7,284	42,691
Kelantan	9,471	55,453	8,969	53,235	8,869	51,877
Melaka	7,379	43,224	7,324	42,834	7,916	45,302
Negeri Sembilan	8,943	53,152	8,851	52,801	9,747	53,006
Pahang	9,021	53,561	8,971	53,365	8,907	52,885
Perak	10,078	59,855	10,697	62,061	12,120	68,335
Perlis	1,342	8,010	1,376	8,109	1,411	8,350
Pulau Pinang	6,224	36,491	6,535	37,717	6,950	40,596
Sabah	28,775	172,118	28,569	169,739	29,462	171,876
Sarawak	19,203	109,589	19,364	111,252	20,290	119,744
Selangor	10,380	62,046	11,013	63,925	11,592	67,664
Terengganu	4,101	24,030	3,887	23,241	4,141	23,511
W.P. Kuala Lumpur <sup>1</sup>	2,967	17,600	3,204	18,616	3,373	19,595
W.P. Labuan	239	1,420	247	1,463	258	1,500

**Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat**

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>1</sup> **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya



# **PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA**

*DISASTER RISK REDUCTION*

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**Jadual 7.0 : Amaun pengagihan bantuan wang ihsan daripada Kumpulan Wang Amanah Bantuan Bencana Negara bagi mangsa bencana mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 7.0 : Amount of distribution of charitable assistance from the National Disaster Relief Trust Fund for disaster victims by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023

(RM '000)			
Negeri State	2021	2022	2023
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>113,627.1</b>	<b>270,713.5</b>	<b>169,518.7</b>
Johor	1,636.5	3,324.0	34,875.0
Kedah	3,430.1	5,281.5	1,024.0
Kelantan	4,501.0	33,150.0	73,092.0
Melaka	3,334.0	6,500.0	1,292.0
Negeri Sembilan	4,557.0	6,061.0	389.0
Pahang	63,051.0	54,000.0	5,789.0
Perak	1,001.5	2,260.0	2,164.0
Perlis	-	-	28.0
Pulau Pinang	21.5	2.5	-
Sabah	1,533.5	2,399.0	3,781.0
Sarawak	6,422.5	8,906.5	4,910.0
Selangor	15,088.0	130,063.0	1,977.7
Terengganu	7,248.5	16,624.0	40,197.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,802.0	2,142.0	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

**Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA)**

Source: National Disaster Management Agency

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**KEAMANAN  
DAN KESELAMATAN**  
*PEACE AND SECURITY*

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**Jadual 8.1 : Bilangan dan peratusan anggota badan beruniform terpilih mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 8.1 : Number and percentage of selected uniformed units by sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Badan beruniform <i>Uniformed units</i>		2021			2022			2023		
		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>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>Bil./ Num.</b>	<b>122,878</b>	<b>9,502</b>	<b>113,376</b>	<b>121,459</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>111,815</b>	<b>122,569</b>	<b>9,801</b>	<b>112,768</b>
<i>Total</i>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>
<b>Tentera Darat</b>		91,048	6,776	84,272	89,453	6,822	82,631	90,638	6,886	83,752
<i>Army</i>		74.1	7.4	92.6	73.6	7.6	92.4	73.9	7.6	92.4
<b>Tentera Laut</b>		16,890	1,766	15,124	17,275	1,907	15,368	17,185	1,955	15,230
<i>Navy</i>		13.7	10.5	89.5	14.2	11.0	89.0	14.0	11.4	88.6
<b>Tentera Udara</b>		14,940	960	13,980	14,731	915	13,816	14,746	960	13,786
<i>Air Force</i>		12.2	6.4	93.6	12.1	6.2	93.8	12.0	6.5	93.5

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, 2021–2023**

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefiting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement
<b>Jumlah</b> Total	<b>10,036</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>11,050</b>	<b>19,063</b>	<b>12,229</b>	<b>18,986</b>
<b>Perempuan</b> Female	<b>5,324</b>	<b>7,558</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>8,045</b>	<b>7,061</b>	<b>8,286</b>
Johor	494	657	624	751	705	796
Kedah	549	558	591	631	656	633
Kelantan	457	499	519	567	619	596
Melaka	218	284	249	267	297	319
Negeri Sembilan	337	366	314	409	400	419
Pahang	341	372	356	389	450	391
Perak	636	658	647	700	814	686
Perlis	88	78	103	86	106	78
Pulau Pinang	241	385	274	359	324	420
Sabah	228	701	264	753	303	867
Sarawak	249	743	296	776	332	788
Selangor	913	1,454	1,077	1,494	1,255	1,504
Terengganu	351	396	444	392	486	374
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	165	322	192	355	213	302
W.P. Labuan	12	19	11	27	10	23
W.P. Putrajaya	33	46	53	42	45	48
Tiada Maklumat <sup>1</sup> / No Information	12	20	36	47	46	42
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, 2021–2023 (samb.)**

Table 8.2 : Number of population above the statutory retirement age benefitting from an old-age pension by sex and state, Malaysia, 2021–2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2021		2022		2023	
	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement	Persaraan Pilihan Preferred Retirement	Persaraan Wajib Compulsory Retirement
<b>Lelaki</b> Male	<b>4,712</b>	<b>11,153</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>11,018</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>10,700</b>
Johor	492	1,005	519	999	532	1,017
Kedah	526	949	581	888	585	944
Kelantan	446	1,011	470	894	528	972
Melaka	240	343	240	420	226	388
Negeri Sembilan	279	510	226	480	290	462
Pahang	347	603	361	617	322	544
Perak	620	1,179	626	1,067	650	1,060
Perlis	88	149	111	140	107	160
Pulau Pinang	164	416	166	429	200	418
Sabah	228	1,073	293	1,184	321	1,173
Sarawak	286	1,225	295	1,368	286	1,138
Selangor	562	1,548	641	1,449	600	1,380
Terengganu	323	687	311	604	366	608
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	83	333	100	321	92	289
W.P. Labuan	7	46	10	46	10	34
W.P. Putrajaya	13	53	22	57	25	61
Tiada Maklumat <sup>1</sup> / No Information	8	23	28	55	28	52
Luar Negara/ Oversea	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia

Source: Public Service Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

<sup>1</sup> Merujuk kepada pesara yang tidak mempunyai maklumat alamat yang lengkap

Refers to retirees who have incomplete 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

**Jadual 8.3 : Peratusan perkhidmatan kerajaan mengikut jenis dalam KDNK pada harga semasa, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 8.3 : *Percentage of government services by types in GDP at current prices, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

	(%)		
<b>Perkhidmatan kerajaan</b> <i>Government services</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2023<sup>p</sup></b>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Perkhidmatan awam am</b> <i>General public services</i>	11.71	15.62	16.05
<b>Pertahanan</b> <i>Defence</i>	6.27	6.05	6.05
<b>Ketenteraman dan keselamatan awam</b> <i>Public order and safety</i>	8.17	7.76	7.83
<b>Perkhidmatan ekonomi</b> <i>Economic affairs</i>	13.46	13.88	13.52
<b>Perlindungan alam sekitar</b> <i>Environmental protection</i>	0.36	0.32	0.28
<b>Kemudahan perumahan dan kemasyarakatan</b> <i>Housing and community amenities</i>	2.81	2.56	2.62
<b>Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	16.37	14.71	15.53
<b>Rekreasi, kebudayaan dan keagamaan</b> <i>Recreation, culture and religion</i>	1.98	2.02	1.90
<b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	37.25	35.61	34.63
<b>Perlindungan sosial</b> <i>Social protection</i>	1.63	1.47	1.59

**Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), DOSM***Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM***Nota/ Notes:**<sup>e</sup> **Anggaran/ Estimated**<sup>p</sup> **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

**Jadual 8.4 : Peratusan aktiviti pertahanan dalam KDNK pada harga semasa, Malaysia, 2021–2023**Table 8.4 : *Percentage of defence activities in GDP at current prices, Malaysia, 2021–2023*

	(%)		
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2023<sup>P</sup></b>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Pertahanan</b> <i>Defence</i>	0.55	0.48	0.49

**Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK), DOSM***Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM***Nota/ Notes :**<sup>e</sup> **Anggaran/ Estimated**<sup>P</sup> **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

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# **PELARIAN**

*REFUGEES*

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**Jadual 9.1 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi orang dewasa mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 9.1 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for adults by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negara asal Country of origin	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>134,271</b>	<b>36,335</b>	<b>97,936</b>	<b>134,486</b>	<b>37,908</b>	<b>96,578</b>	<b>133,673</b>	<b>39,118</b>	<b>94,555</b>
Myanmar	116,122	29,487	86,635	116,330	30,293	86,037	116,998	32,216	84,782
Pakistan	4,582	1,857	2,725	4,630	1,910	2,720	4,293	1,788	2,505
Sri Lanka	1,385	468	917	1,234	433	801	1,007	384	623
Yemen	2,973	698	2,275	2,644	645	1,999	2,516	648	1,868
Somalia	2,200	1,311	889	2,097	1,278	819	1,890	1,116	774
Syria	2,511	727	1,784	2,123	623	1,500	2,077	600	1,477
Iraq	853	329	524	548	222	326	496	204	292
Afghanistan	1,812	808	1,004	2,278	966	1,312	2,015	786	1,229
Palestin	570	132	438	467	110	357	455	114	341
Iran	379	149	230	337	137	200	311	132	179
Lain-lain/ Others	884	369	515	1,798	1,291	507	1,615	1,130	485

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 9.2 : Bilangan pemohon suaka dan pelarian bagi kanak-kanak mengikut negara asal dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 9.2 : Number of asylum-seekers and refugees for children by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

Negara asal Country of origin	2021			2022			2023		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Girl	Lelaki Boy
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>46,177</b>	<b>22,166</b>	<b>24,011</b>	<b>48,504</b>	<b>23,386</b>	<b>25,118</b>	<b>51,635</b>	<b>25,047</b>	<b>26,588</b>
Myanmar	39,284	18,887	20,397	41,835	20,182	21,653	45,445	22,050	23,395
Pakistan	2,156	1,013	1,143	2,246	1,069	1,177	2,064	997	1,067
Sri Lanka	305	155	150	273	134	139	260	126	134
Yemen	748	354	394	702	334	368	713	342	371
Somalia	1,004	516	499	936	466	470	877	436	441
Syria	797	375	422	686	323	363	682	325	357
Iraq	356	172	184	202	99	103	178	87	91
Afghanistan	990	441	549	1,113	524	589	891	422	469
Palestin	206	99	107	172	89	83	159	83	76
Iran	64	29	35	56	28	28	47	22	25
Lain-lain/ Others	267	125	131	283	138	145	319	157	162

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, 2021–2023**

Table 9.3 : Ratio of asylum-seekers and refugees for women to men by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Negara asal</b> <i>Country of origin</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Myanmar	34.0	35.2	38.0
Pakistan	68.1	70.2	71.4
Sri Lanka	51.0	54.1	61.6
Yemen	30.7	32.3	34.7
Somalia	147.5	156.0	144.2
Syria	40.8	41.5	40.6
Iraq	62.8	68.1	69.9
Afghanistan	80.5	73.6	64.0
Palestin	30.1	30.8	33.4
Iran	64.8	68.5	73.7
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	71.7	254.6	233.0

**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, 2021–2023**

Table 9.4 : Ratio of asylum-seekers and refugees for girls to boys by country of origin and sex, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Negara asal</b> <i>Country of origin</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Myanmar	92.6	93.2	94.3
Pakistan	88.6	90.8	93.4
Sri Lanka	103.3	96.4	94.0
Yemen	89.8	90.8	92.2
Somalia	103.4	99.1	98.9
Syria	88.9	89.0	91.0
Iraq	93.5	96.1	95.6
Afghanistan	80.3	89.0	90.0
Palestin	92.5	107.2	109.2
Iran	82.9	100.0	88.0
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	95.4	95.4	96.9

**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*

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**Jadual 10.0 : Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 2014–2019**

Table 10.0 : Greenhouse gas emission, Malaysia, 2014–2019

Emissions / Removals (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)

Sektor Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Jumlah Pelepasan Bersih*</b> Nett Total Emissions (with LULUCF)	64,835.93	74,492.91	98,804.40	73,193.32	79,602.70	115,643.68
<b>Jumlah Pelepasan**</b> Total Emissions (without LULUCF)	314,788.47	318,525.03	314,179.45	316,563.05	320,866.78	330,358.21
<b>Tenaga</b> Energy	255,079.75	256,850.16	253,850.16	252,710.49	255,231.55	259,326.11
<b>Industri Pemprosesan dan Guna Produk</b> Industrial Processes and Product Use	20,235.40	22,243.93	23,746.04	24,203.62	26,697.07	32,853.80
<b>Pertanian</b> Agriculture	11,095.67	10,647.03	10,711.36	11,063.54	10,690.29	9,921.71
<b>LULUCF</b>	-249,952.54	-244,032.12	-215,375.05	-243,369.73	-241,264.08	-214,714.54
<b>Sisa</b> 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)

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# **MIGRASI ANTARABANGSA**

*INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION*

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**Jadual 11.1 : Nisbah penduduk perempuan kepada lelaki, Bukan warganegara mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021–2023**

Table 11.1 : Ratio of female to male Non-citizen by state, Malaysia, 2021–2023

<b>Negeri</b> <i>State</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
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	16	16	16
Perlis	114	114	114
Pulau Pinang	73	73	73
Sabah	82	82	82
Sarawak	47	47	47
Selangor	30	30	30
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, 2024, DOSM**

*Source: Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2024, 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 <sup>e</sup>	2021 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Penerimaan</b> <i>Receipts</i>	0.59	0.67	0.78
<b>Pembayaran</b> <i>Payments</i>	2.07	1.70	1.46

**Sumber: Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran, DOSM***Source: Balance of Payments Statistics Division, DOSM*

Nota/ Notes:

<sup>e</sup> **Anggaran/ Estimated**<sup>p</sup> **Permulaan/ Preliminary**

**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 Age group	2018			2020			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
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

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# **INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA**

*MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX*

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**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>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.46</b>
<b>Keluarga</b> <i>Family</i>	7.23	7.25	7.20
<b>Perumahan dan alam sekitar</b> <i>Housing and environment</i>	6.39	6.39	6.39
<b>Penyertaan sosial</b> <i>Social participation</i>	6.46	6.46	6.43
<b>Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	6.75	6.78	6.73
<b>Kemudahan komunikasi</b> <i>Communication facilities</i>	6.14	6.14	6.13
<b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	6.30	6.35	6.26
<b>Persekitaran kerja</b> <i>Working life</i>	6.31	6.30	6.31
<b>Pendapatan</b> <i>Income</i>	6.04	6.07	6.03
<b>Keselamatan awam</b> <i>Public safety</i>	6.28	6.26	6.28
<b>Penggunaan masa</b> <i>Time use</i>	6.72	6.74	6.69
<b>Amalan kerohanian</b> <i>Religion and spiritual</i>	7.21	7.26	7.16
<b>Kebudayaan</b> <i>Culture</i>	6.20	6.25	6.15
<b>Pengalaman emosi</b> <i>Emotional experience</i>	6.15	6.15	6.16

**Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021***Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021*

**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 <i>Family</i>			Perumahan dan alam sekitar <i>Housing and environment</i>			Penyertaan sosial <i>Social participation</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>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.43</b>
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

**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	Kesihatan Health			Kemudahan komunikasi Communication facilities			Pendidikan Education		
	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.26</b>
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

**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	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>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.28</b>
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

**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
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>6.16</b>
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

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# **INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA**

*MALAYSIA WELL-BEING INDEX*

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**Jadual 13.0 : Indeks kesejahteraan rakyat mengikut komponen, Malaysia, 2020–2022**Table 13.0 : *Malaysia well-being index by component, Malaysia, 2020–2022*

<b>Komponen</b> <i>Component</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>121.2</b>
<b>Kesejahteraan Ekonomi</b> <i>Economic Well-being</i>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>
<b>Pengangkutan</b> <i>Transportation</i>	125.8	123.0	132.9
<b>Komunikasi</b> <i>Communications</i>	126.8	129.6	130.3
<b>Pendidikan</b> <i>Education</i>	130.7	132.0	137.4
<b>Pendapatan dan pengagihan</b> <i>Income and distribution</i>	115.8	118.1	124.0
<b>Persekitaran kerja</b> <i>Working life</i>	123.5	124.9	125.4
<b>Kesejahteraan Sosial</b> <i>Social Well-being</i>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>116.4</b>
<b>Perumahan</b> <i>Housing</i>	118.6	118.9	120.8
<b>Hiburan dan rekreasi</b> <i>Entertainment and recreation</i>	107.2	102.9	124.3
<b>Keselamatan awam</b> <i>Public safety</i>	134.0	139.2	126.1
<b>Penyertaan Sosial</b> <i>Social participation</i>	131.8	130.3	130.2
<b>Tadbir urus</b> <i>Governance</i>	116.2	123.7	120.8
<b>Kebudayaan</b> <i>Culture</i>	88.1	91.1	97.0
<b>Kesihatan</b> <i>Health</i>	113.5	111.5	113.0
<b>Alam sekitar</b> <i>Environment</i>	107.1	111.3	115.1
<b>Keluarga</b> <i>Family</i>	98.3	99.3	100.1

Sumber: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia 2022

Source: Malaysia Well-Being Index 2022

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## NOTA TEKNIKAL

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## 1. PENGENALAN

Statistik Pemerksaan 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 yang mempunyai 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 terkesan dalam penilaian. 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 diperolehi dari Laporan *Global Gap (World Economic Forum)* menunjukkan 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 dalam julat antara 1 (sepadan/ pariti) dan 0 (ketidaksepadanan), dengan itu membolehkan perbandingan relatif dengan kesamaan piawai yang ideal di samping kedudukan relatif negara. Penanda aras untuk sepadan/ pariti dan ketidaksepadanan tetap sama merentasi masa, membolehkan pembaca mengesan kemajuan negara masing-masing berhubung dengan kesaksamaan yang ideal. Selain itu, pilihan untuk mentafsirkan skor akhir sebagai nilai peratusan akan mendedahkan sejauh mana sebuah negara telah mengurangkan jurang jantainya, sekaligus menjadikan indeks ini lebih menarik bagi pembaca.

**Jadual A: Pengiraan pemberat antara setiap sub–indeks (berdasarkan kepada *Global Gender Gap Report 2006*)**

<b>Peluang dan Penyertaan Ekonomi</b>	<b>Sisihan piawai (SD)</b>	<b>SD per 1% perubahan</b>	<b>Pemberat</b>
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
<b>JUMLAH</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Pencapaian Pendidikan</b>	<b>Sisihan piawai (SD)</b>	<b>SD per 1% perubahan</b>	<b>Pemberat</b>
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
<b>JUMLAH</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Kesihatan dan Kehidupan</b>	<b>Sisihan piawai (SD)</b>	<b>SD per 1% perubahan</b>	<b>Pemberat</b>
Nisbah jantina ketika lahir	0.010	0.998	0.693
Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	0.023	0.441	0.307
<b>JUMLAH</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Penguasaan Politik</b>	<b>Sisihan piawai (SD)</b>	<b>SD per 1% perubahan</b>	<b>Pemberat</b>
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
<b>JUMLAH</b>			<b>1</b>

## **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 diprosikan daripada variabel persekolahan yang sedang bersekolah dan telah tamat persekolahan daripada Surveri Tenaga 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 dijangka akan dipanggil semula untuk bekerja.
- 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 secara 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 menggunakan 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**

Pengelasan ini dibuat mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang 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 aktiviti ekonomi penduduk yang aktif.

Oleh itu, dalam klasifikasi MSIC 2008, 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 termasuk 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 menjaga empat orang atau lebih kanak-kanak berumur bawah 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**

Penduduk yang dimaksudkan adalah mereka yang telah menerima pendidikan formal. Kadar literasi dianggarkan berdasarkan variabel persekolahan, iaitu mereka yang sedang bersekolah dan telah tamat persekolahan, menurut data 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 dibangunkan oleh *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation* (UNESCO) untuk menyeragamkan pengelasan program pengajian di peringkat antarabangsa.

#### **4.8 Kadar enrolmen kasar pra-sekolah**

Merujuk kepada bilangan enrolmen murid pra-sekolah dinyatakan 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 dinyatakan 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 dinyatakan 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 dinyatakan 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), dinyatakan 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), dinyatakan 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), dinyatakan 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) pada tahun tersebut, dinyatakan 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) pada tahun tersebut, dinyatakan 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 lepas menengah tahun tersebut, dinyatakan 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 untuk kanak-kanak berumur empat hingga enam tahun dalam tempoh 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) Tertiar**

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 sedang hamil, semasa melahirkan anak sehingga selepas 42 hari melahirkan anak atau mengalami keguguran akibat daripada proses kehamilan dan pengendaliannya atau penyakit-penyakit yang menjejaskan kesihatan ibu dan tidak berpunca daripada kemalangan atau kejadian luar biasa.

### **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 dengan jumlah individu yang layak mendapat rawatan. Nominator (bilangan individu yang menerima terapi anti-retroviral) diperoleh daripada sistem laporan program kebangsaan yang dikumpulkan daripada kemudahan kesihatan atau sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan lain. Denominator (jumlah individu 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 ( $\text{kg} / \text{m}^2$ ). Definisi WHO ialah:

- a) BMI yang lebih besar daripada atau sama dengan 25 menunjukkan berat badan berlebihan
- b) BMI yang lebih besar daripada atau sama dengan 30 menunjukkan obesiti

### 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 yang berisiko.

### 5.12 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.

### 5.13 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

Dewan Negara terdiri daripada 70 orang ahli yang dibahagikan kepada dua kategori seperti berikut:

- a) 26 ahli yang dipilih oleh Dewan Undangan Negeri untuk 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 terdiri daripada 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 umum akan diadakan untuk memilih ahli-ahli baru bagi mewakili rakyat di kawasan masing-masing.

### **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 mempunyai kuasa untuk 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 yang berlaku dalam rumah, yang biasanya melibatkan penyalahgunaan kekerasan oleh pasangan suami isteri.

Jenis-jenis keganasan rumah tangga adalah:

- a) Sengaja atau cuba meletakkan mangsa dalam ketakutan kecederaan fizikal;
- b) Menyebabkan kecederaan atau mencederakan mangsa secara fizikal;
- c) 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 lucu.

### **7.8 Homisid**

Merujuk kepada pembunuhan seorang manusia oleh manusia lain. Skop pembunuhan adalah lebih luas daripada sekadar 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

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama} \\ \text{Peringkat rendah (Tahun 1)} \end{array}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 6 tahun dalam tahun t}} \times 100$$

## 9.11 Kadar pengambilan kasar peringkat menengah

$$= \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama} \\ \text{peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1)} \end{array}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur 12 tahun dalam tahun t}} \times 100$$



### 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

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1) tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat rendah (Tahun 6) tahun sebelumnya}} \times 100$$

### 9.14 Kadar peralihan menengah rendah ke menengah atas

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 4) tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat menengah rendah (Tingkatan 3) tahun sebelumnya}} \times 100$$

### 9.15 Kadar peralihan menengah atas ke lepas menengah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun pertama lepasan Menengah tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat menengah atas (Tingkatan 5) tahun sebelumnya}} \times 100$$

### 9.16 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat rendah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat rendah (Tahun 6) pada tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid kohort sama semasa tahun pertama peringkat rendah (Tahun 1) pada tahun } t-5} \times 100$$

### 9.17 Kadar tamat pendidikan peringkat menengah

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid tahun akhir peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 5) pada tahun t}}{\text{Bilangan enrolmen murid kohort sama semasa tahun pertama peringkat menengah (Tingkatan 1) pada tahun t-4}} \times 100$$

### 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

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa melahirkan anak atau kematian dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun t}}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun t}} \times 100$$

### 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*

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kehadiran ibu mengandung yang diberikan suntikan kedua *Tetanus Toxoid*}}{\text{Anggaran bilangan ibu mengandung}} \times 100$$

### 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

$$= \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun t}}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun t}} \times 100$$

### 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

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## **TECHNICAL NOTES**

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## **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 a value of 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)**

<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>SD per 1% point change</b>	<b>Weight</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>SD per 1% point change</b>	<b>Weight</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Health and Survival</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>SD per 1% point change</b>	<b>Weight</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>SD per 1% point change</b>	<b>Weight</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1</b>

## 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 taken 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) 0 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<sup>2</sup>). 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.*

*Arrestable Offense 323KK/18A. Offenses involving domestic violence should be considered arrestable offences.*

## **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

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged 65 years and over in year } t}{\text{Number of persons aged 15–64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

### 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 Homicide

$$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths caused by homicide in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$$

## 10. ROUNDING

The added total may differ due to rounding.

## 11. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

- e* Estimate
- p* Preliminary
- r* Revised
- n.a* Not applicable
- n.s* Not significant
- 0.0* Less than half the smallest unit shown  
For example, less than 0.05 per cent
- RM* Ringgit Malaysia
- W.P.* Wilayah Persekutuan
- Nil/blank/no case
- .. Not available

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## LAMPIRAN

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## **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 dari 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 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 yang sama rata untuk wanita 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 yang memegang jawatan pengurusan
- 5.b Meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi yang diperlukan, khususnya teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi tertentu, untuk menggalakkan pemerksaan 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 yang setara nilai
  - 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

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## APPENDIX

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## ***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 national parliaments and 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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