



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

PENEMUAN UTAMA
BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
NEGERI

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

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/ BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) 2022 bermula dari 15 April 2022 sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang telah memberikan maklumat serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

Penerbitan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu Poket Stats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022.

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

Announcement

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

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

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

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

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KATA PENGANTAR

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



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

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

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

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
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Profesor Adjung (UiTM, UUM, MSU)

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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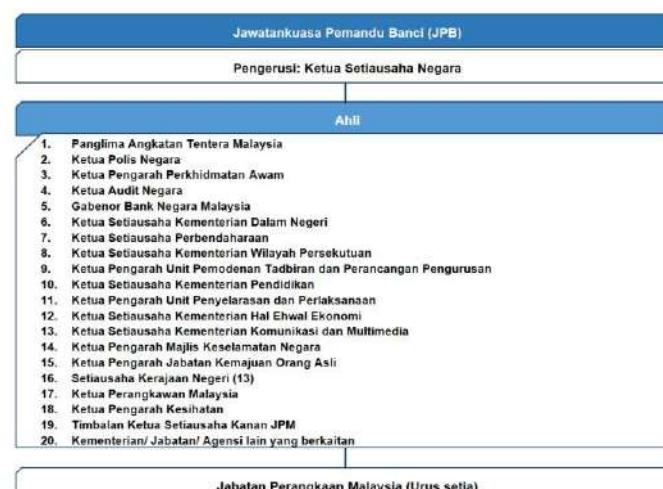
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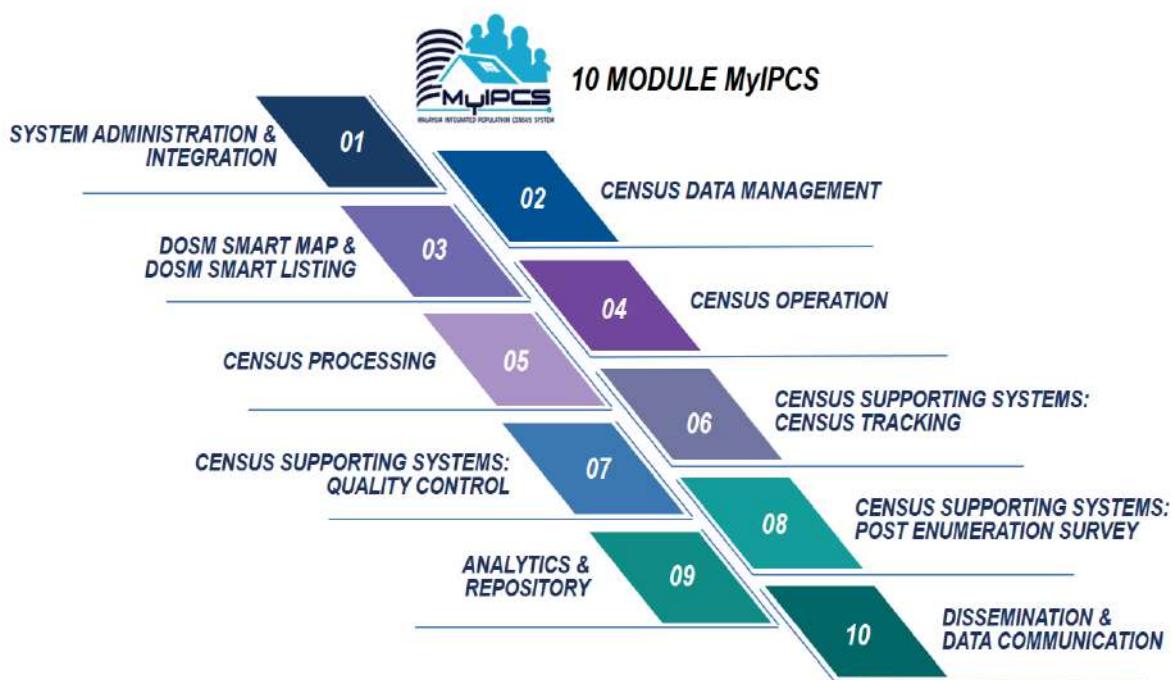
PENGENALAN

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

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



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



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

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

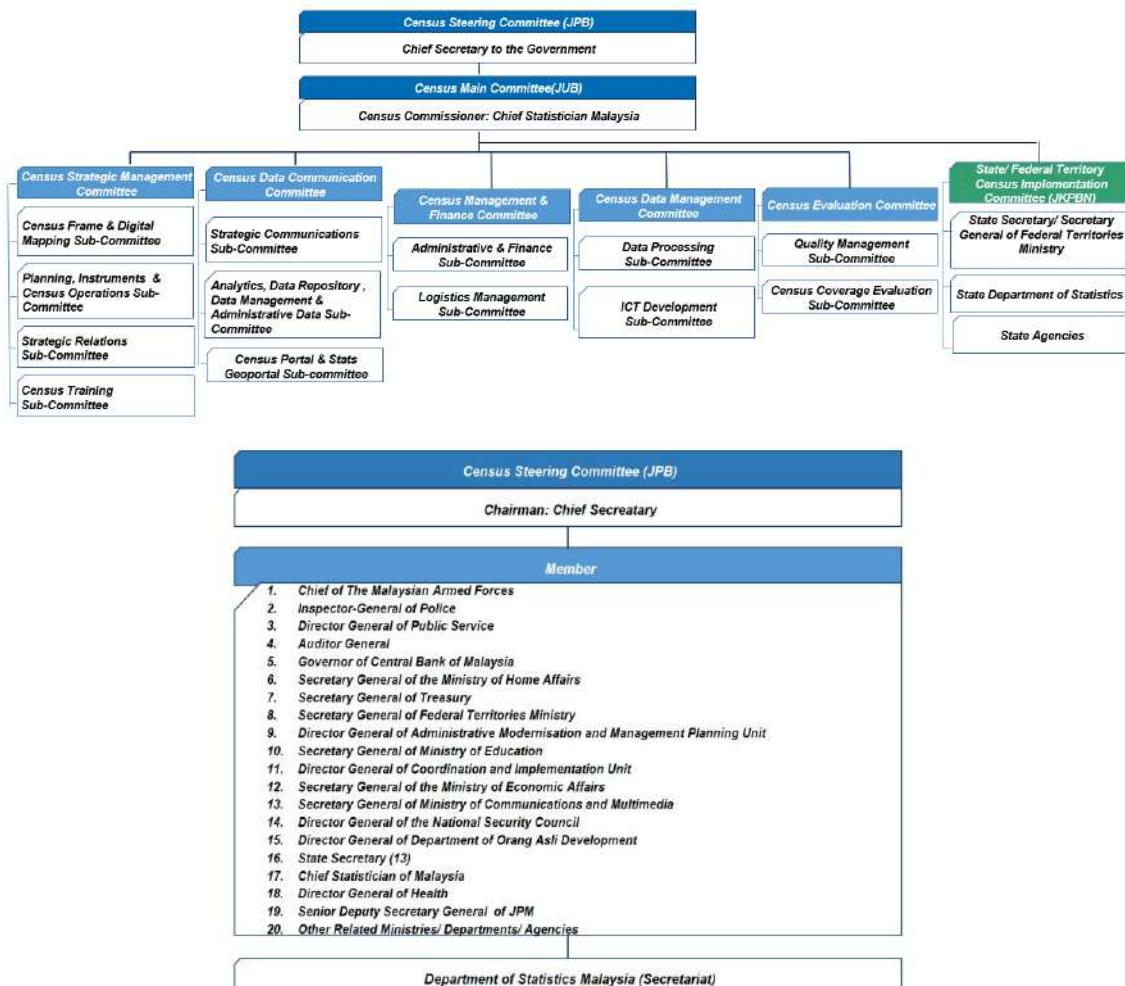
Outcome Banci Malaysia 2020 akan memberi tumpuan kepada agenda nasional dan menjadi penanda aras baru pencapaian negara. Maklumat yang berintegriti dan *reliable* digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat keputusan yang tepat berorientasikan *evidence-based policy* untuk perancangan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan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

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

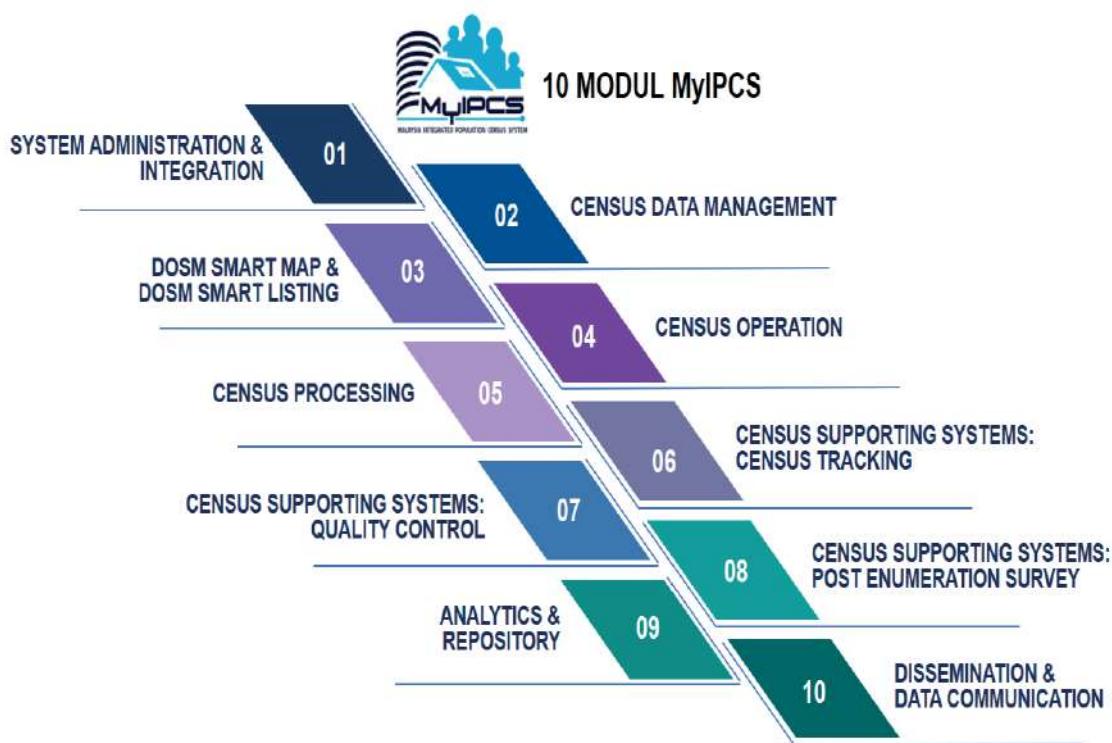
OVERVIEW

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

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



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



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

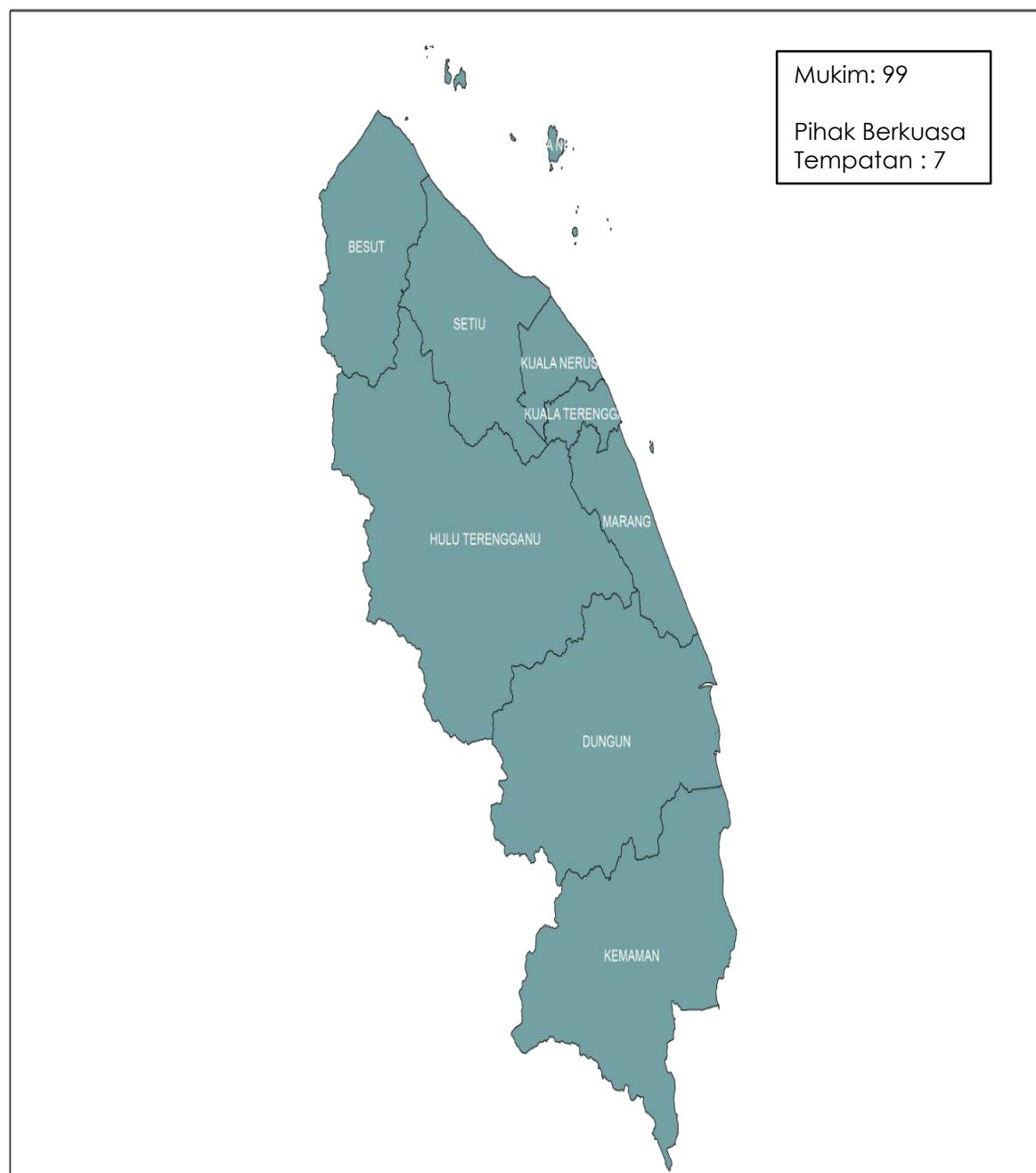
An integrated management has been introduced by DOSM by developing a secured, comprehensive and interactive census portal (www.mycensus.gov.my) for the purpose of implementing MyCensus 2020. This portal is an information gateway that provides various census information in the form of infographics, interactive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

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

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

LATAR BELAKANG NEGERI TERENGGANU

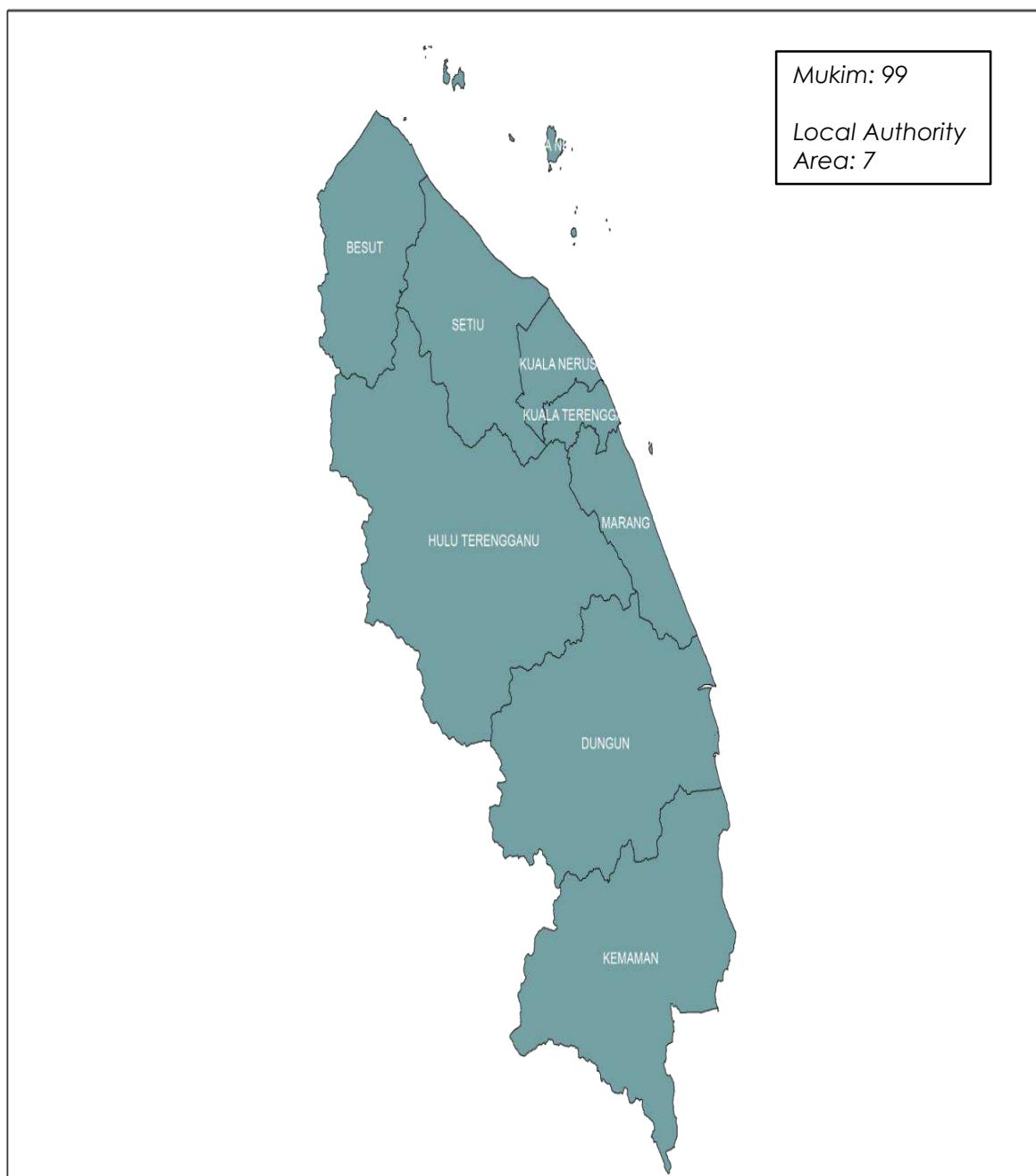
Terengganu atau juga dikenali sebagai Terengganu Darul Iman merupakan salah satu daripada 14 negeri di Malaysia. Terdapat 8 daerah pentadbiran di Terengganu yang merangkumi Besut, Dungun, Kemaman, Kuala Terengganu, Marang, Hulu Terengganu, Setiu dan Kuala Nerus. Keluasan Terengganu adalah 12,957.57 kilometer persegi dengan jumlah penduduk 1,149,440 dan mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 89 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Terengganu mencatatkan nisbah jantina 105 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan. Penduduk Terengganu terdiri daripada Warganegara 1,123,038 (97.7%) dan Bukan Warganegara 26,402 (2.3%) dengan komposisi mengikut etnik adalah Bumiputera 1,095,579 (97.6%), Cina 23,166 (2.1%), India 2,100 (0.2%) dan Lain-lain 2,193 (0.2%).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF TERENGGANU

Terengganu or also known as Terengganu Darul Iman is one of the 14 states in Malaysia. There are 8 administrative districts in Terengganu which include Besut, Dungun, Kemaman, Kuala Terengganu, Marang, Hulu Terengganu, Setiu and Kuala Nerus. The area of Terengganu is 12,957.57 square kilometre with a total population of 1,149,440 and has a population density of 89 people per square kilometer. Terengganu recorded a gender ratio of 105 males for every 100 females. The population of Terengganu consists of Citizens 1,123,038 (97.7%) and Non-citizens 26,402 (2.3%) with the composition by ethnicity is Bumiputera 1,095,579 (97.6%), Chinese 23,166 (2.1%), Indians 2,100 (0.2%) and Others 2,193 (0.2%).

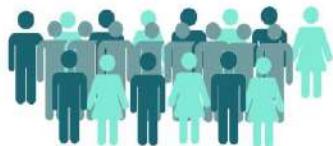


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



PENDUDUK TERENGGANU

1,149,440



Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

1.3%

Warganegara

Bukan Warganegara



566,330
(96.3%)



21,535
(3.7%)



556,708
(99.1%)



4,867
(0.9%)

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA



587,865



561,575

Nisbah jantina:

105 lelaki bagi 100 perempuan

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR

0 - 14 tahun **329,107** (28.6%)

15 - 64 tahun **757,079** (65.9%)

65 tahun dan lebih **63,254** (5.5%)



Tempat Kediaman
314,449



Isi Rumah
282,373



Purata Saiz Isi Rumah
4.1



Bandar
64.2%



Luar bandar
35.8%

PENDUDUK WARGANEGARA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Bumiputera

97.6%

Cina

2.1%

India

0.2%

Lain-lain

0.2%

AGAMA

Islam

97.3%

Buddha

2.0%

Kristian

0.3%

Hindu

0.2%

Lain-lain

0.0%

Tiada Agama,
Tidak Diketahui

0.1%

TARAF PERKAHWINAN

(Penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih)

Tidak pernah berkahwin

310,351

Berkahwin

452,432

Balu/ Duda

45,623

Bercerai/ berpisah

10,110

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

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KUALA TERENGGANU	229,781	64,340	59,678	3.8
KEMAMAN	215,582	57,733	52,932	4.0
DUNGUN	158,130	42,294	39,597	4.1
BESUT	154,168	41,340	36,345	4.2
KUALA NERUS	145,642	38,903	35,392	4.1

MUKIM

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	MUKIM	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KUALA NERUS	MUKIM KUALA NERUS	93,485	24,991	22,755	4.1
KEMAMAN	MUKIM CUKAI	61,557	15,512	14,579	4.2
KUALA NERUS	MUKIM BATU RAKIT	48,745	12,490	11,815	4.2
DUNGUN	MUKIM SURA	38,454	10,139	11,072	3.7
DUNGUN	MUKIM KUALA PAKA	37,773	9,920	8,572	4.4

PBT

DAERAH PENTADBIRAN	PBT	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KUALA TERENGGANU DAN MARANG	M.B. KUALA TERENGGANU	375,424	103,243	95,071	3.9
KEMAMAN	M.P. KEMAMAN	215,582	57,733	52,932	4.0
DUNGUN	M.P. DUNGUN	158,128	42,294	39,595	4.1
BESUT	M.D. BESUT	154,168	41,340	36,345	4.2
MARANG	M.D. MARANG	116,606	33,335	27,760	4.2

Nota:

M.P – Majlis Perbandaran
M.D – Majlis Daerah
M.B – Majlis Bandaraya



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



POPULATION OF TERENGGANU

1,149,440



Average annual
population growth rate
1.3%

Citizens

Non-citizens

	566,330 (96.3%)
	556,708 (99.1%)

	21,535 (3.7%)
	4,867 (0.9%)

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

0 - 14 years	329,107 (28.6%)
15 - 64 years	757,079 (65.9%)
65 years and over	63,254 (5.5%)

	Living Quarters 314,449
--	-----------------------------------

	Household 282,373
--	-----------------------------

	Average Household Size 4.1
--	--------------------------------------

	Urban 64.2%		Rural 35.8%
--	-----------------------	--	-----------------------

POPULATION BY SEX

	587,865		561,575
--	----------------	--	----------------

Sex ratio:

105 males per 100 females

ETHNIC GROUP OF CITIZENS

Bumiputera	97.6%
Chinese	2.1%
Indians	0.2%
Others	0.2%

RELIGION

	Islam 97.3%		Buddhism 2.0%
	Christianity 0.3%		Hinduism 0.2%
	Others 0.0%		No Religion, Unknown 0.1%

MARITAL STATUS

(Population aged 15 years and over)

Never married

Married

Widowed

Divorced/ Separated

310,351

452,432

45,623

10,110



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

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KUALA TERENGGANU	229,781	64,340	59,678	3.8
KEMAMAN	215,582	57,733	52,932	4.0
DUNGUN	158,130	42,294	39,597	4.1
BESUT	154,168	41,340	36,345	4.2
KUALA NERUS	145,642	38,903	35,392	4.1

MUKIM

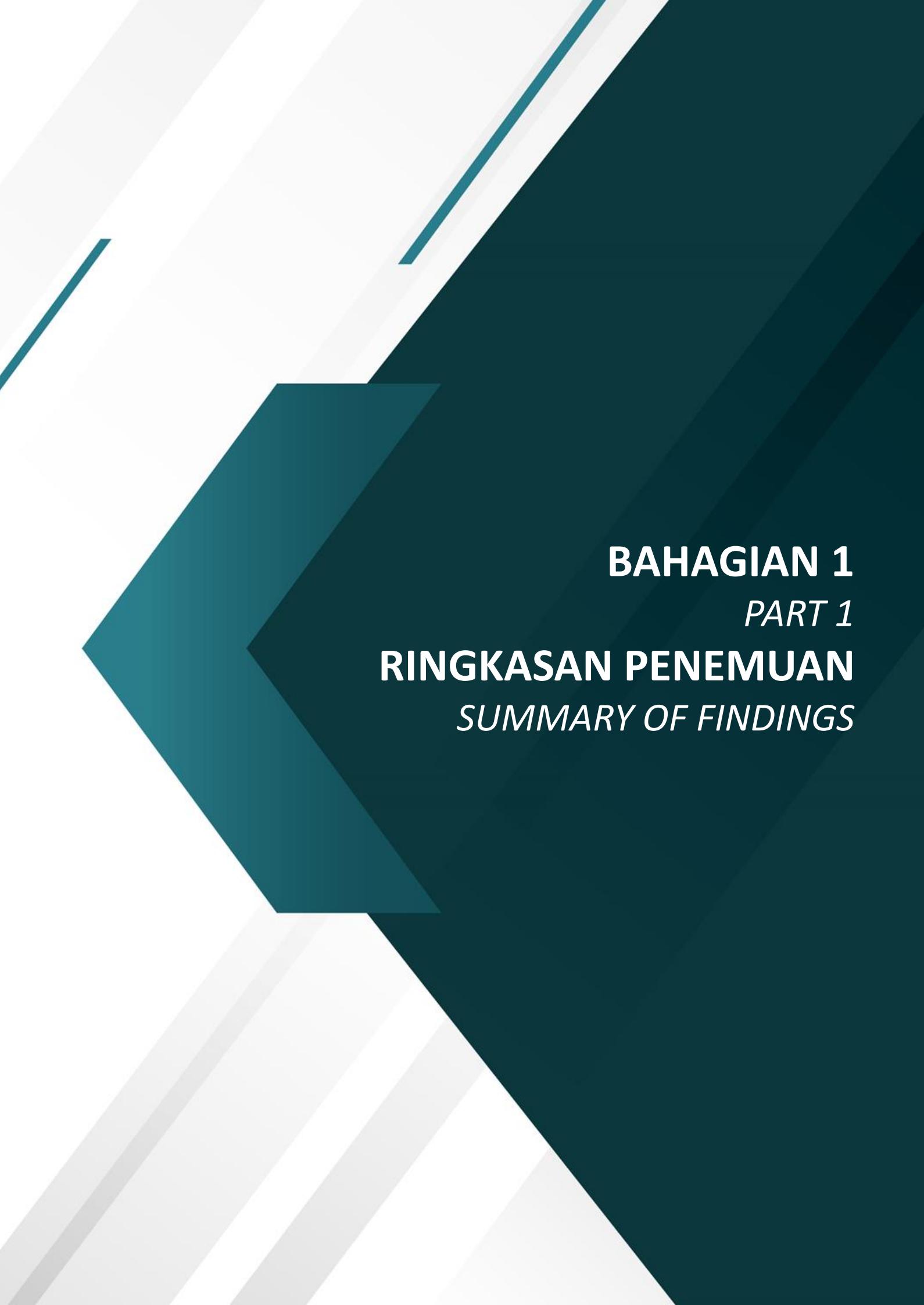
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	MUKIM	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KUALA NERUS	MUKIM KUALA NERUS	93,485	24,991	22,755	4.1
KEMAMAN	MUKIM CUKAI	61,557	15,512	14,579	4.2
KUALA NERUS	MUKIM BATU RAKIT	48,745	12,490	11,815	4.2
DUNGUN	MUKIM SURA	38,454	10,139	11,072	3.7
DUNGUN	MUKIM KUALA PAKA	37,773	9,920	8,572	4.4

LAA

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KUALA TERENGGANU DAN MARANG	M.B. KUALA TERENGGANU	375,424	103,243	95,071	3.9
KEMAMAN	M.P. KEMAMAN	215,582	57,733	52,932	4.0
DUNGUN	M.P. DUNGUN	158,128	42,294	39,595	4.1
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MARANG	M.D. MARANG	116,606	33,335	27,760	4.2

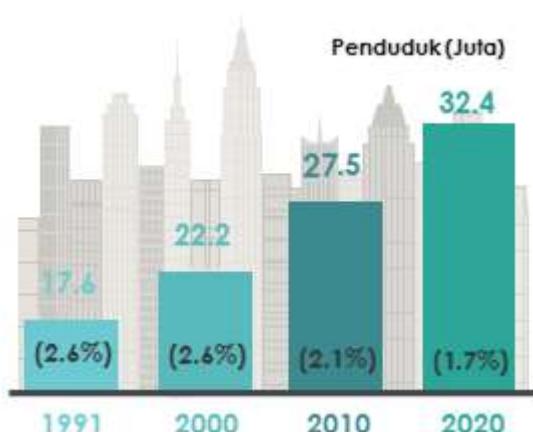
Note:

M.P – Majlis Perbandaran
M.D – Majlis Daerah
M.B – Majlis Bandaraya



BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Penduduk

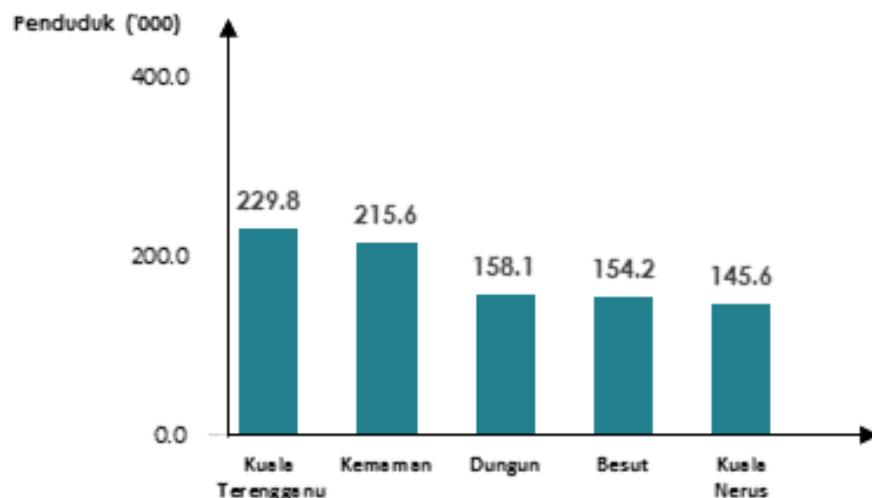


Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk, Malaysia, 1991–2020

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

Sementara itu, bilangan penduduk di Terengganu berjumlah 1,149.4 ribu (2010: 1,011.4 ribu) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 1.3 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 1.4%).

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



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

2. Jantina

Banci Malaysia 2020 mencatatkan 587.9 ribu lelaki dan 561.6 ribu perempuan di Terengganu. Nisbah jantina adalah 105 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan.



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

3. Kewarganegaraan

Jumlah penduduk di Terengganu adalah 97.7 peratus warganegara Malaysia dan 2.3 peratus bukan warganegara. Bilangan penduduk warganegara terdiri daripada 50.4 peratus lelaki dan 49.6 peratus perempuan. Manakala penduduk bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 81.6 peratus lelaki dan 18.4 peratus perempuan.



Carta 4: Penduduk mengikut kewarganegaraan, Terengganu, 2020

4. Kumpulan Etnik

Penduduk warganegara mengikut etnik di Terengganu adalah terdiri daripada Bumiputera 1,095.6 ribu (97.6%), Cina 23.2 ribu (2.1%), India 2.1 ribu (0.2%) dan Lain-lain 2.2 ribu (0.2%).



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

5. Struktur Umur

Penduduk berumur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) di Terengganu pada 2020 mencatatkan 28.6 peratus (329.1 ribu), 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 65.9 peratus (757.1 ribu) serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 5.5 peratus (63.3 ribu).

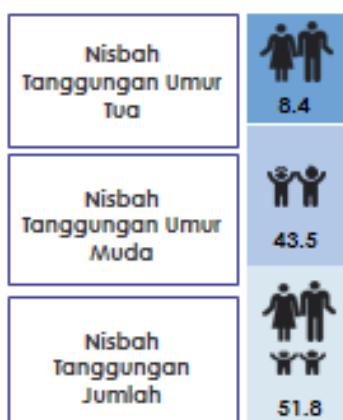
Penduduk lelaki di Terengganu bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 28.7 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 66.3 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 5.0 peratus. Sementara itu, penduduk perempuan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 28.6 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 65.4 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.0 peratus.

	0-14 tahun	15-64 tahun	65+ tahun
Jumlah	329.1 ribu (28.6%)	757.1 ribu (65.9%)	63.3 ribu (5.5%)
Lelaki	168.5 ribu (28.7%)	389.8 ribu (66.3%)	29.5 ribu (5.0%)
Perempuan	160.6 ribu (28.6%)	367.3 ribu (65.4%)	33.7 ribu (6.0%)

Carta 6: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Terengganu, 2020

6. Nisbah Tanggungan

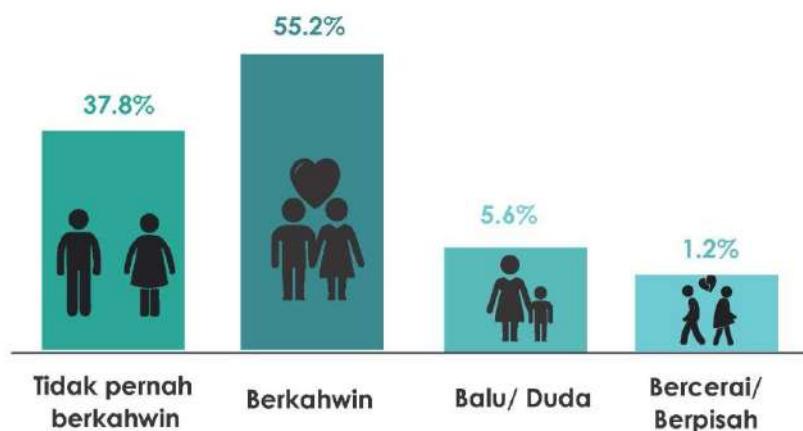
Nisbah tanggungan jumlah memaparkan nisbah umur muda (0 hingga 14 tahun) dan umur tua (65 tahun dan lebih) bagi setiap 100 penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun). Pada 2020, nisbah tanggungan jumlah di Terengganu adalah 51.8, nisbah tanggungan umur muda 43.5 dan nisbah tanggungan umur tua 8.4.



Carta 7: Nisbah tanggungan, Terengganu, 2020

7. Taraf Perkahwinan

Pada 2020, penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun dan lebih di Terengganu mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah terdiri daripada tidak pernah berkahwin (37.8%), berkahwin (55.2%), balu/ duda (5.6%), dan bercerai/ berpisah (1.2%).



Carta 8: Penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Terengganu, 2020

8. Agama

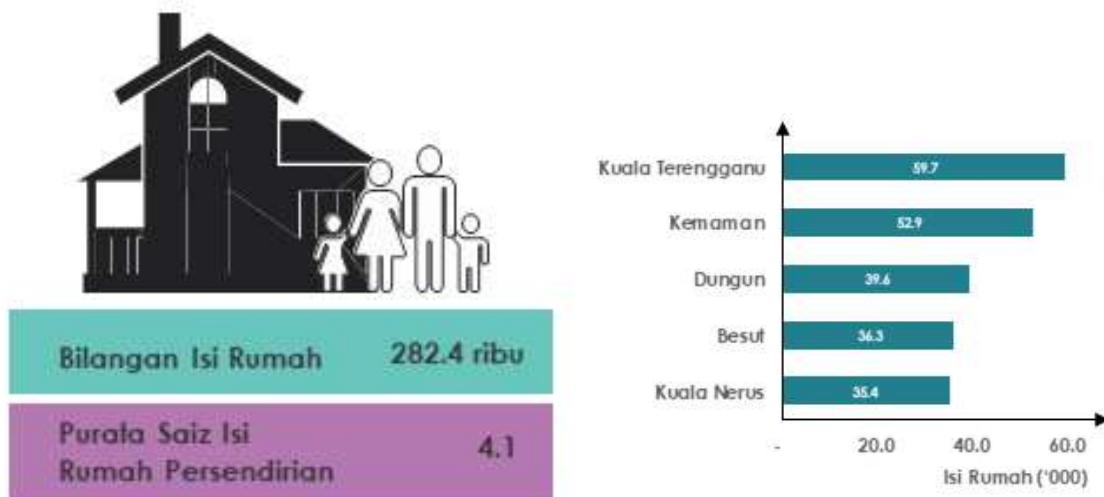
Islam merupakan agama yang paling meluas dianuti di Terengganu dengan 97.3 peratus. Sebagai negara yang berbilang kaum, antara agama yang dianuti ialah Buddha 2.0 peratus, Kristian 0.3 peratus dan Hindu 0.2 peratus.



Carta 9: Penduduk mengikut agama, Terengganu, 2020

9. Isi Rumah

Jumlah isi rumah bagi negeri Terengganu adalah 282.4 ribu dengan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian seramai 4.1 pada 2020. Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 11.



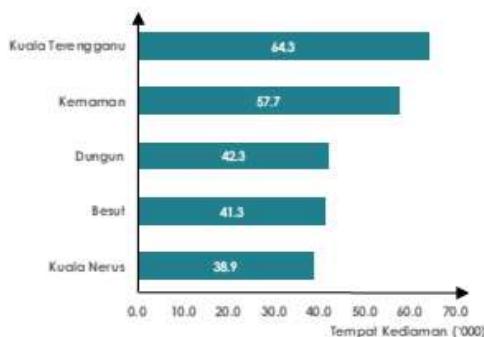
Carta 10: Bilangan dan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian, Terengganu, 2020

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

10. Tempat Kediaman

Banci Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Terengganu adalah 314.4 ribu. Daripada jumlah tersebut, tempat kediaman didiami merangkumi 84.8 peratus dan selebihnya 15.2 peratus adalah tempat kediaman kosong.

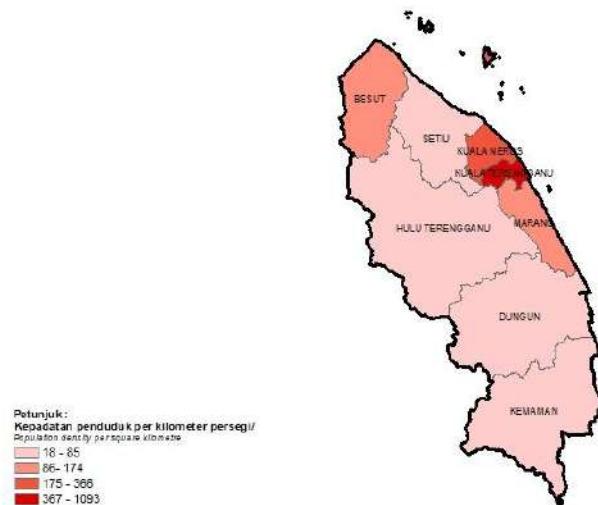
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 12.



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

11. Kepadatan Penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk di Terengganu adalah 89 orang per kilometer persegi. Kepadatan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Terengganu adalah seperti di dalam Carta 13.



Carta 13: Kepadatan penduduk, Terengganu, 2020

12. Penduduk Mengikut Strata

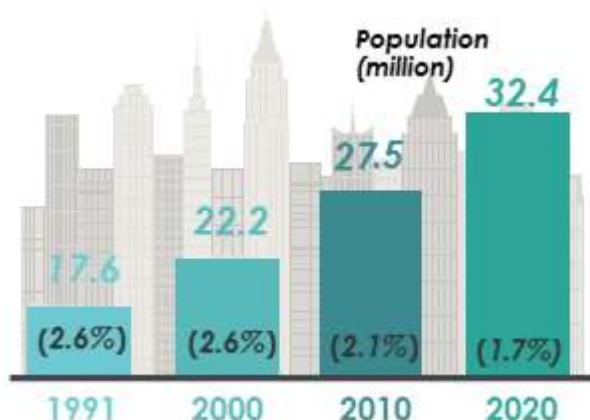
Kadar pembandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.3 juta) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta) pada 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk luar bandar adalah 24.9 peratus (2010: 29.1%).

Penduduk bandar di Terengganu pada 2020 merekodkan 64.2 peratus (738.0 ribu), manakala penduduk luar bandar adalah 35.8 peratus (411.5 ribu).



Carta 14: Penduduk mengikut strata, Terengganu, 2020

1. Population



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

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

Meanwhile, the number of population in Terengganu was in 1,149.4 thousand (2010: 1,011.4 million) with an average annual population growth rate of 1.3 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 1.4%).

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

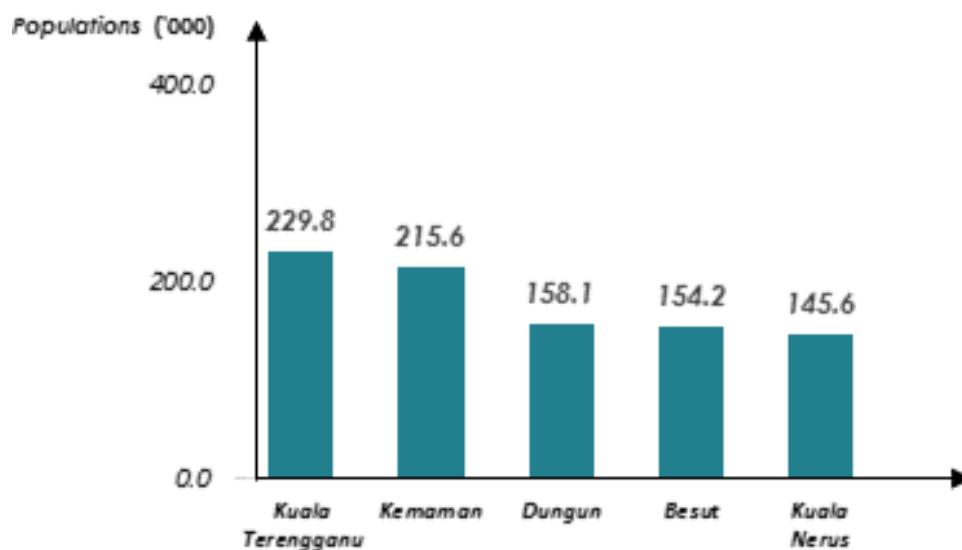


Chart 2: Highest population by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020

2. Sex

MyCensus 2020 recorded 587.9 thousands males and 561.6 thousand females in Terengganu. The sex ratio was 105 males for every 100 females.

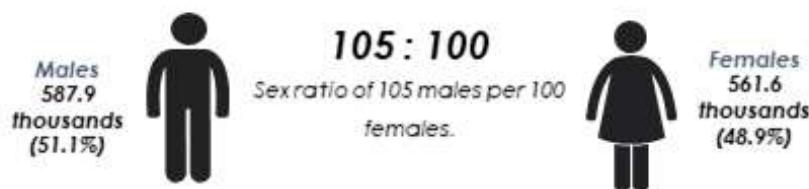


Chart 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, Terengganu, 2020

3. Citizenship

The total population in Terengganu was 97.7 per cent citizens and 2.3 per cent non-citizens. The citizen population consists of 50.4 per cent males and 49.6 per cent females. Meanwhile the non-citizen population consists of 81.6 per cent males and 18.4 per cent females.



Chart 4: Population by citizenship, Terengganu, 2020

4. Ethnicity

The population of citizens by ethnics in Terengganu comprised Bumiputera 1,095.6 thousands (97.6%), Chinese 23.2 thousands (2.1%), Indian 2.1 thousands (0.2%), and Others 2.2 thousands (0.2%).



Chart 5: Population by ethnicity, Terengganu, 2020

5. Age Structure

The population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) in Terengganu recorded 28.6 per cent (329.1 thousands), 15 to 64 years (working age) was 65.9 per cent (757.1 thousands) and 65 years and over (old age) was 5.5 per cent (63.3 thousands).

The male population in Terengganu for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 28.7 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 66.3 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 5.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the female population for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 28.6 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 65.4 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 6.0 per cent.

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Total	329.1 thousand (28.6%)	757.1 thousand (65.9%)	63.3 thousand (5.5%)
Male	168.5 thousand (28.7%)	389.8 thousand (66.3%)	29.5 thousand (5.0%)
Female	160.6 thousand (28.6%)	367.3 thousand (65.4%)	33.7 thousand (6.0%)

Chart 6: Population by age groups, Terengganu, 2020

6. Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio presents the ratio of young age (0 to 14 years) and old age (65 years and over) for every 100 working age population (15 to 64 years). In 2020, the total dependency ratio in Terengganu was 51.8, young age dependency ratio 43.5 and old age dependency ratio 8.4 .

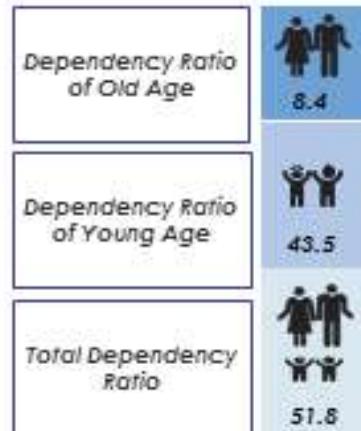


Chart 7: Dependency ratio, Terengganu, 2020

7. Marital Status

In 2020, the population aged 15 years and over in Terengganu who were never married (37.8%), married (55.2%), widow/ widower (5.6%) and divorced/ separated (1.2%).

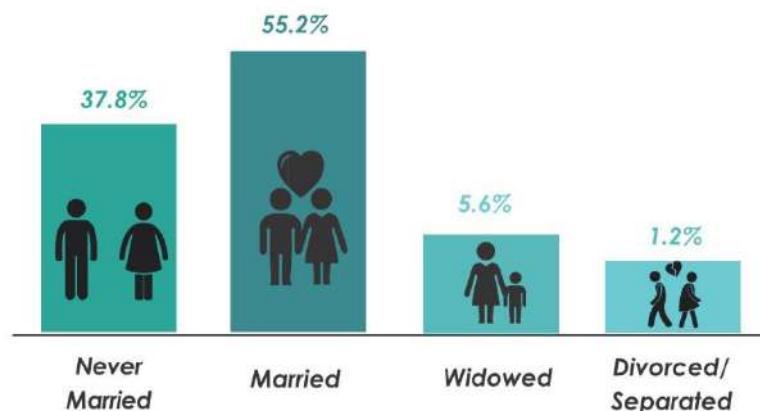


Chart 8: Population by marital status, Terengganu, 2020

8. Religion

Islam was the mostly widely professed religion in Terengganu with 97.3 per cent. As a multi-racial nation, other religions embraced were Buddhism 2.0 per cent, Christianity 0.3 per cent and Hinduism 0.2 per cent.

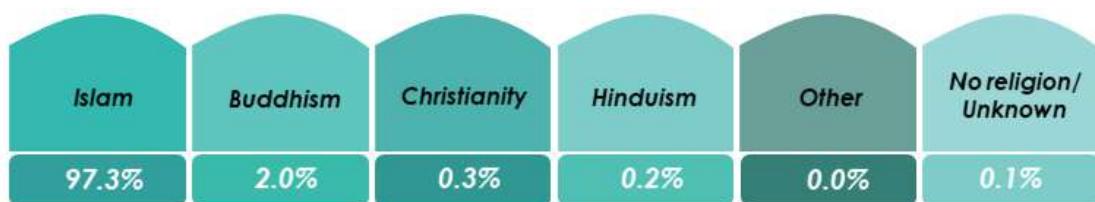


Chart 9: Population by religion, Terengganu, 2020

9. Households

The total households for Terengganu was 282.4 thousands with an average size of private households 4.1 in 2020. Administrative district that recorded the highest number of households is as shown in Chart 11.

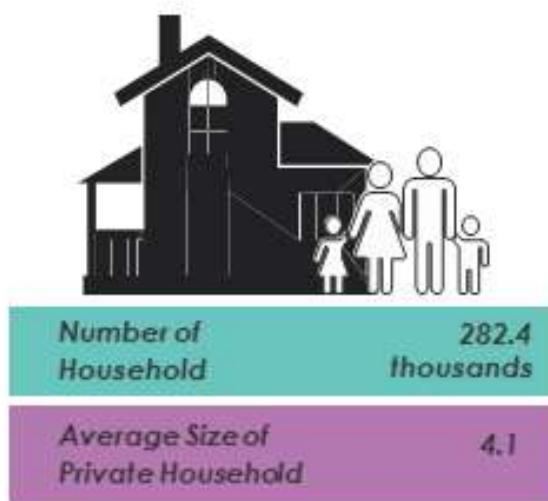


Chart 10: Number and average size of private household, Terengganu, 2020

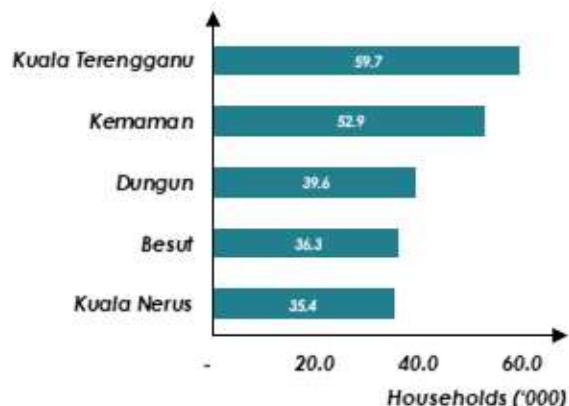


Chart 11: Highest number of household by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020

10. Living Quarters

The MyCensus 2020 recorded the number of living quarters in Terengganu was 314.4 thousand. From this total, occupied living quarters 84.8 per cent and the remaining 15.2 per cent were vacant.

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

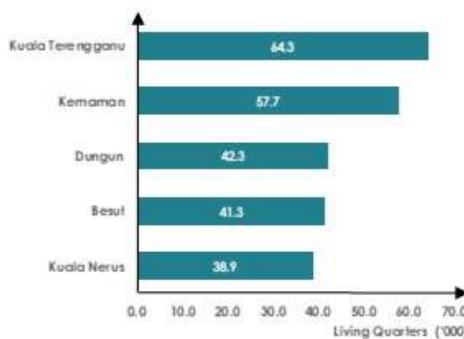


Chart 12: Highest number of living quarters by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020

11. Population Density

The population density in Terengganu are 89 people per square kilometer. The population density by administrative district in Terengganu is shown in Chart 13.

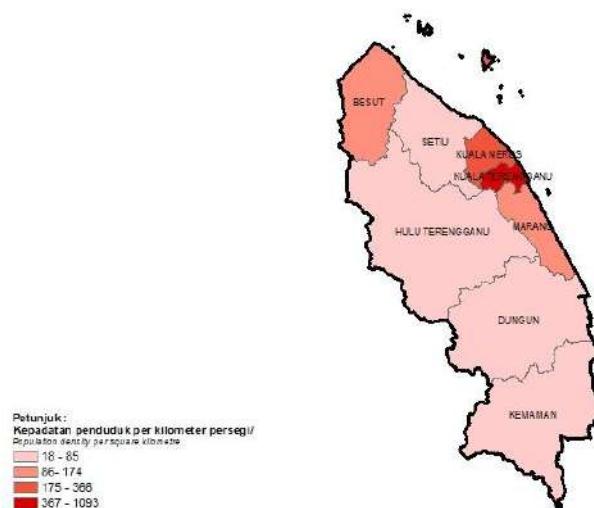


Chart 13: Population density, Terengganu, 2020

12. Population by Stratum

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

The urban population in the state of Terengganu in 2020 recorded 64.2 per cent (738.0 thousands), while the rural population is 35.8 per cent (411.5 thousands).



Chart 14: Population by stratum, Terengganu, 2020

BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

ARTIKEL

ARTICLES

PENUAAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

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

1. PENGENALAN

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

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

Jadual 1: Kategori penuaan penduduk

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

Nota:

¹ Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

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

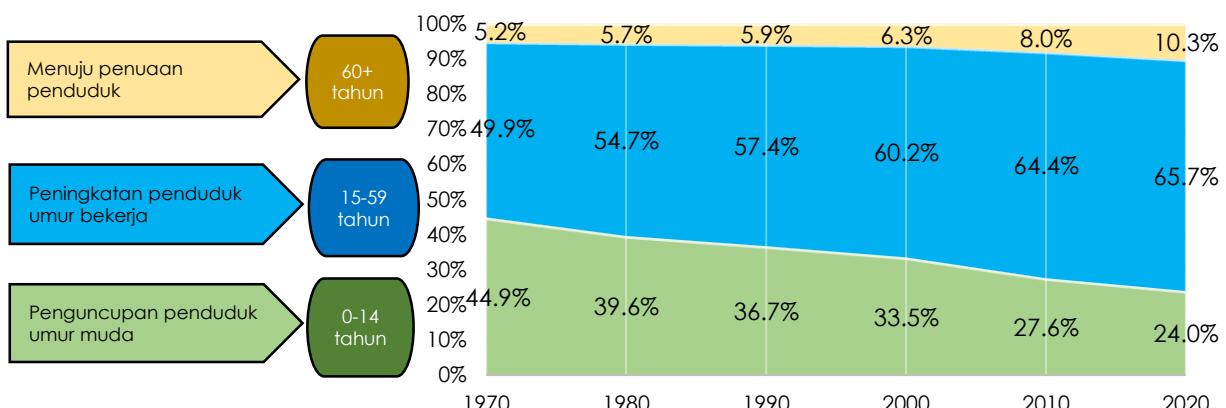
Berdasarkan DWEN, penduduk Malaysia telah diunjurkan mencapai negara menua pada 2030 dengan peratusan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih adalah 15.3 peratus. Data unjuran ini akan dikemaskini semula berdasarkan Banci Malaysia 2020. Menurut kategori penuaan UN, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk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

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

2. PERUBAHAN STRUKTUR DEMOGRAFI PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

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

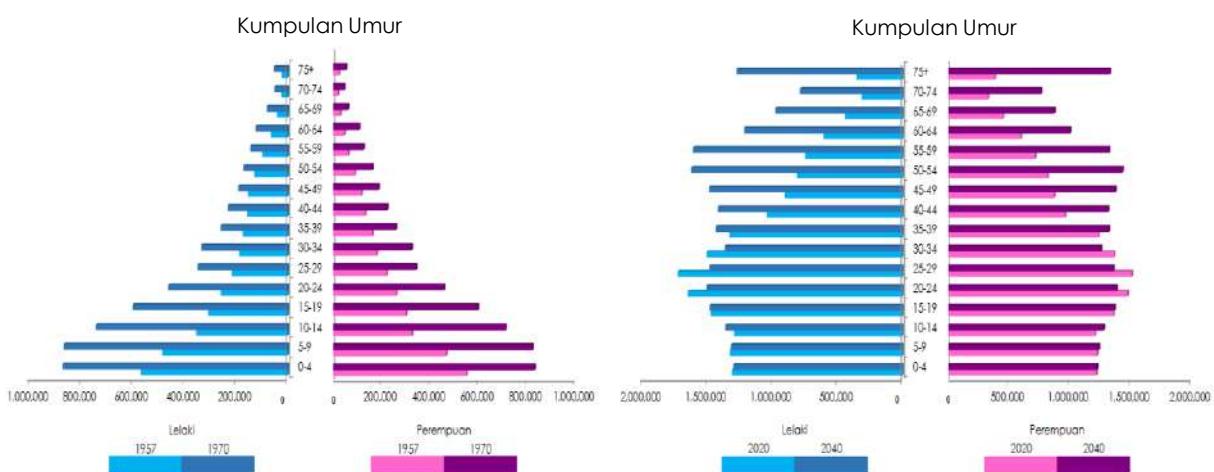
Paparan 1: Struktur penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur pada tahun banci, Malaysia



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

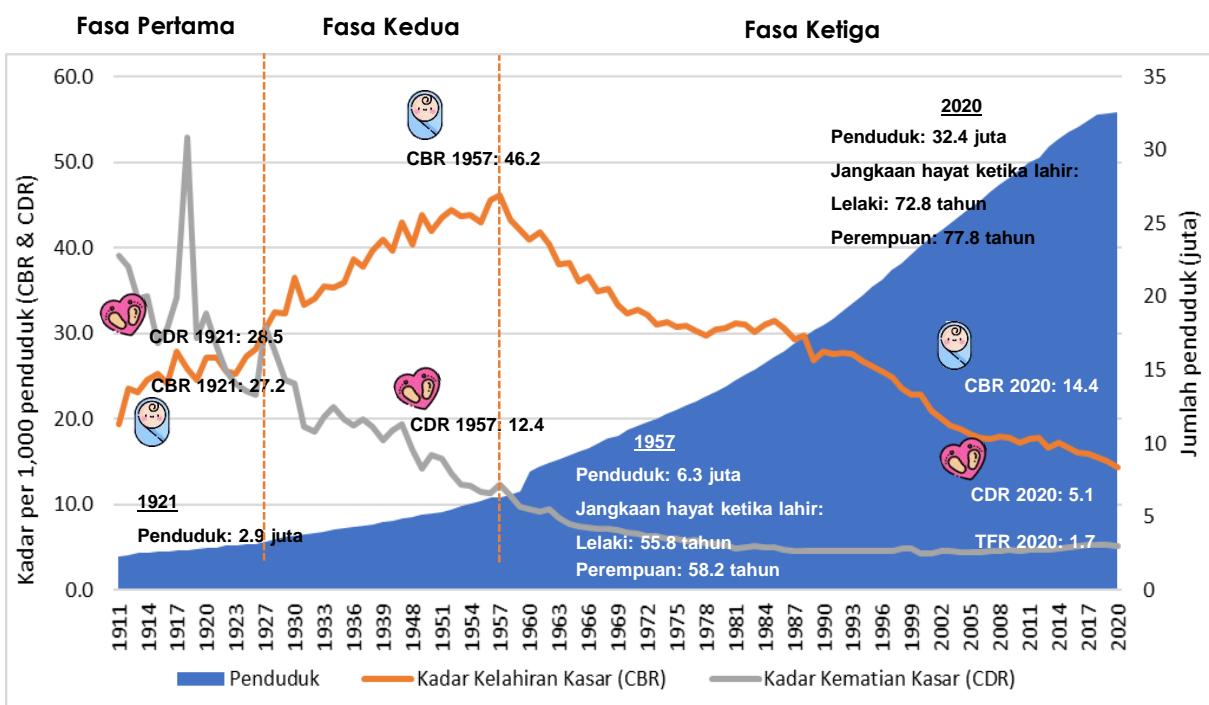
Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1957 dan tahun benci 1970 serta tahun benci 2020 dan unjuran tahun 2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Paparan 2: Transisi demografi, Malaysia, 1911-2020

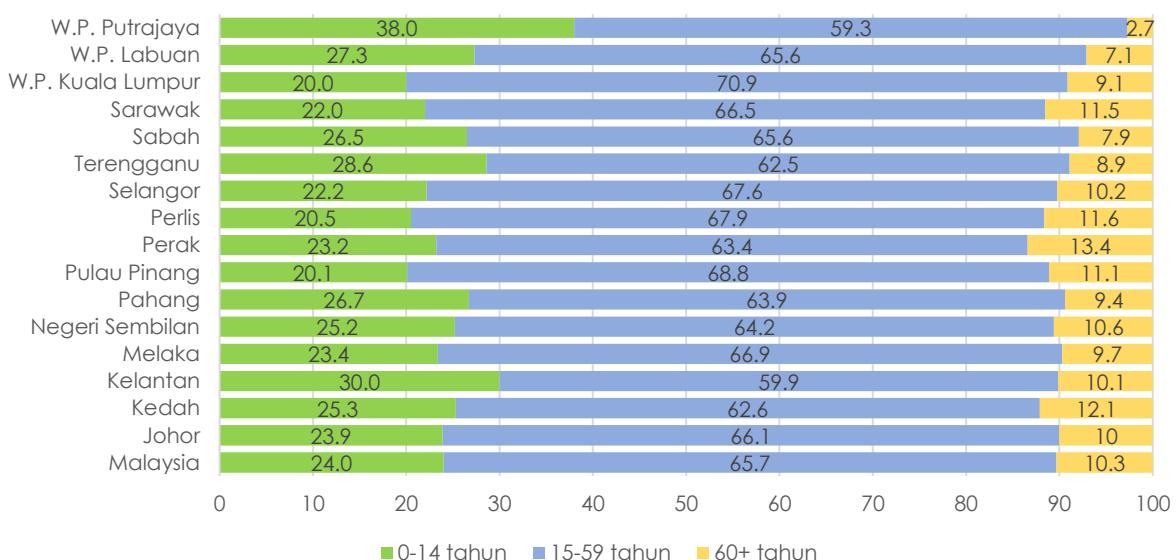


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

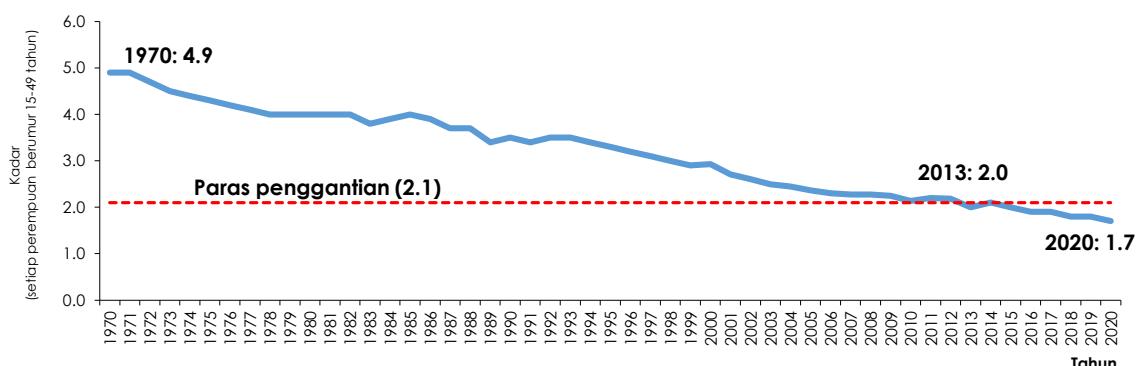
3. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

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

3.1 Penurunan Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

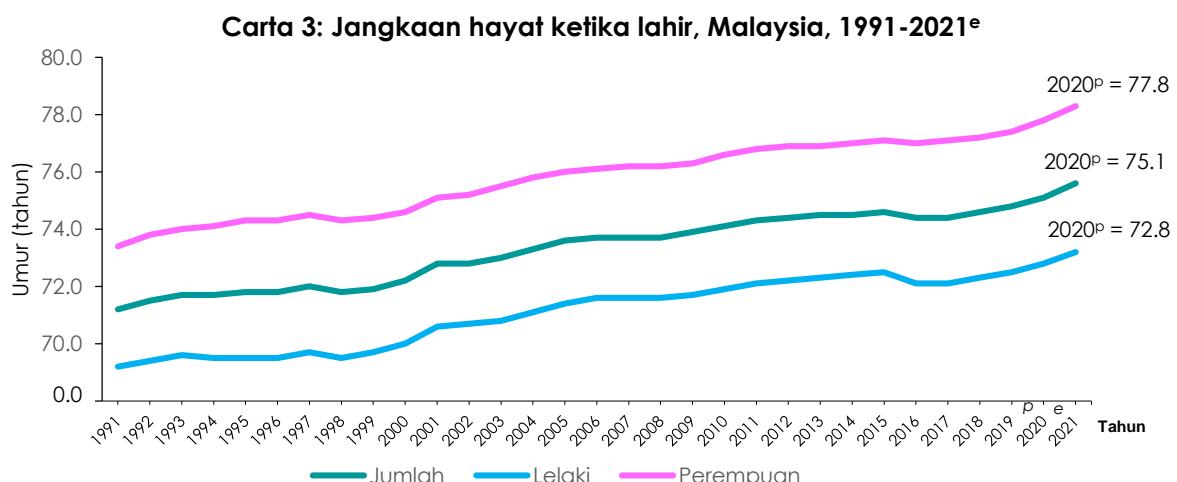
Menurut Naohiro YASHIRO (1988), dengan pendidikan dan peluang pekerjaan yang lebih baik, peratusan orang yang belum berkahwin meningkat dan ini merupakan fenomena biasa di negara moden dan perindustrian. Perkahwinan lewat turut menyebabkan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat daripada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

3.2 Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

4. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

4.1 Impak kepada Ekonomi

a. Peningkatan Perbelanjaan Awam

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

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

b. Penguncupan Tenaga Buruh

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

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

4.2. Impak kepada Sistem Kesihatan

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

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

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

4.3. Impak kepada Struktur Sosial

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

5. RUMUSAN

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

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MALAYSIAN POPULATION AGEING

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

Table 1: Population Ageing Categories

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

Notes:

¹ Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

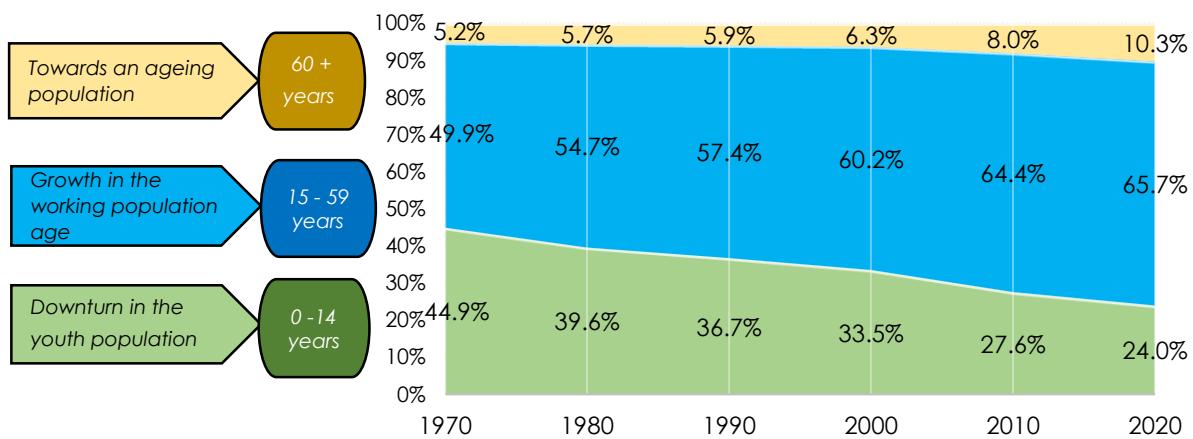
² Population Projections (Revised), 2010-2040 based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

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

2. CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION

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

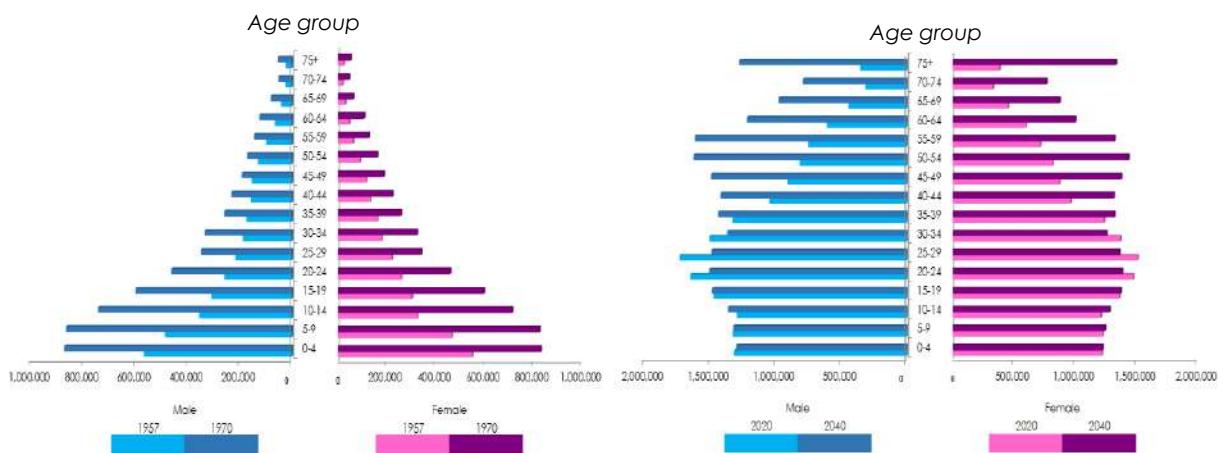
Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in census year, Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

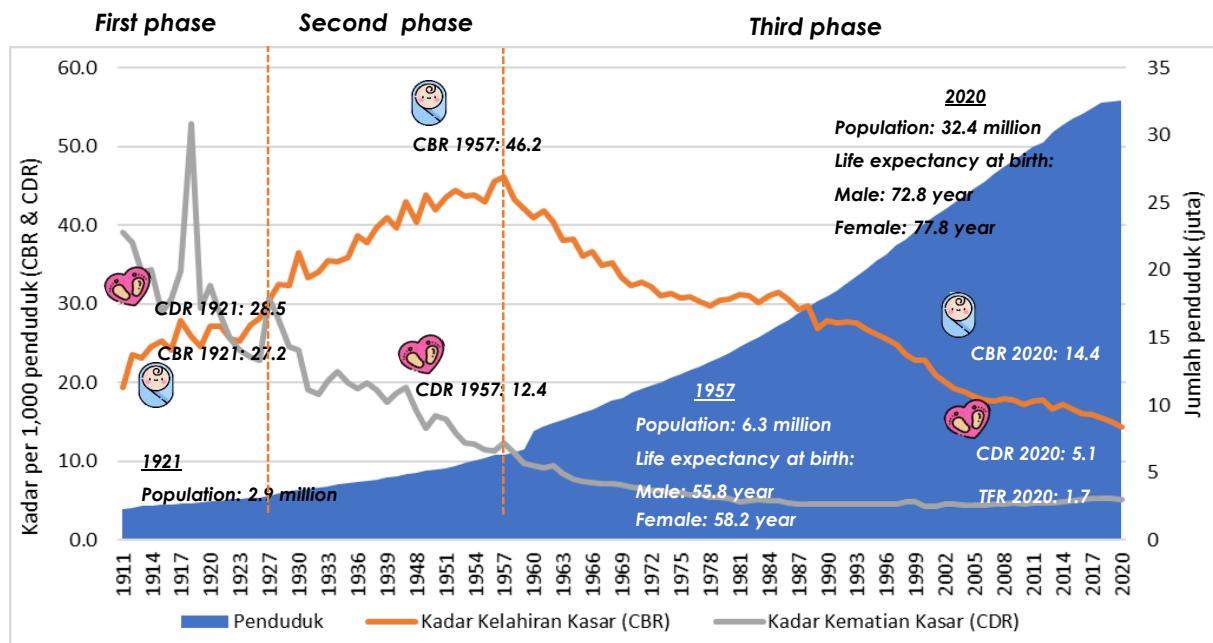
Figure 1: Malaysia's population pyramid for the year 1957 and the 1970 census year as well as the 2020 census year and the projection of 2040



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

Exhibit 2: Demographic transition, Malaysia, 1911-2020

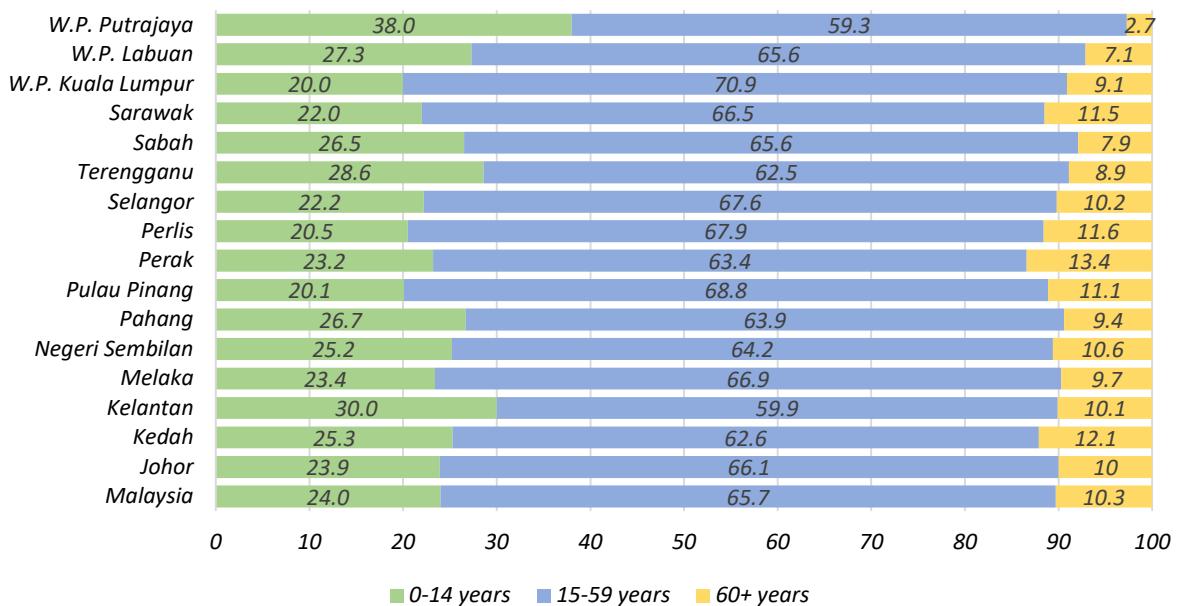


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

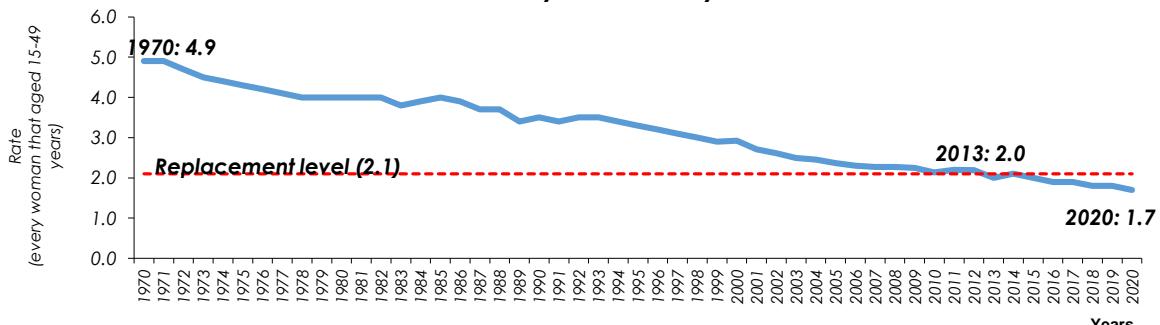
3. FACTORS OF AGEING POPULATION

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

3.1 Decrease in Total Fertility Rate

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

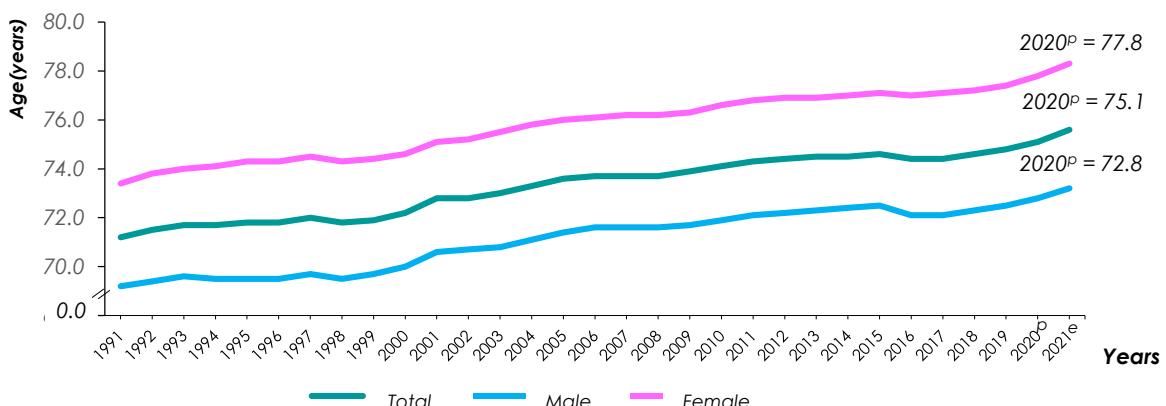
3.2 Increased Life Expectancy

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

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

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

Chart 3: Life expectancy at birth, Malaysia, 1991-2021^e



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

4. POPULATION AGEING FACTORS

4.1 Impact on the Economy

a. Increased Public Expenditure

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

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

b. Labour Force Shortage

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

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

4.2. Impact on the Health System

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

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

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

4.3. Impact on Social Structure

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

5. CONCLUSION

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

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PERUBAHAN DEMOGRAFI: DI MANA GENERASI MUDA DI MALAYSIA?

Muhammad Hazim Mohd Abd Rahim; Amerudin Abdul Ghani;
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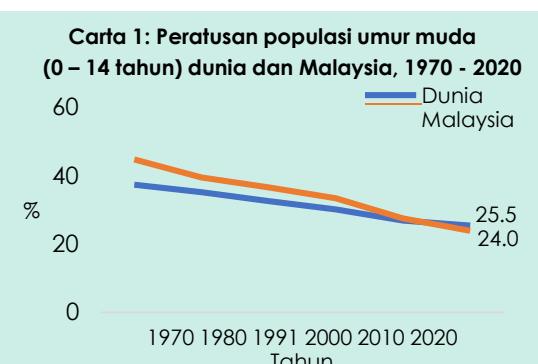
1. Siapakah Generasi Muda?

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

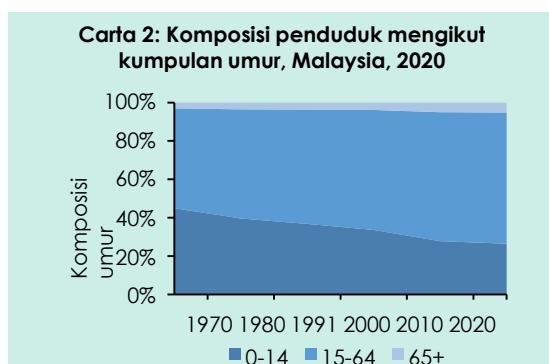
2. Taburan penduduk umur muda di Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia dan dunia

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



Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 1970 – 2020 dan ¹The World Bank

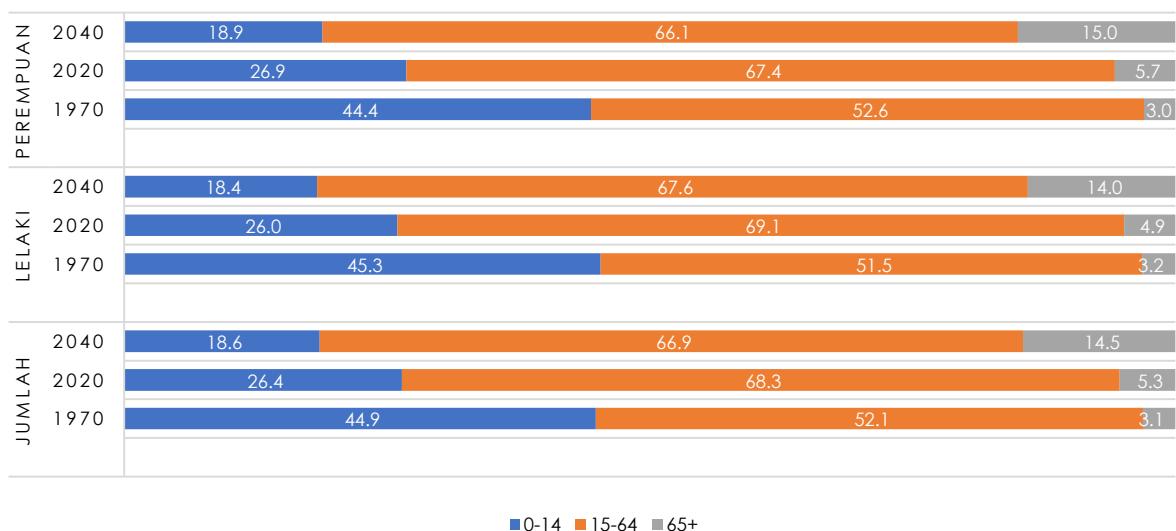


Sumber: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda mengikut jantina

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

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

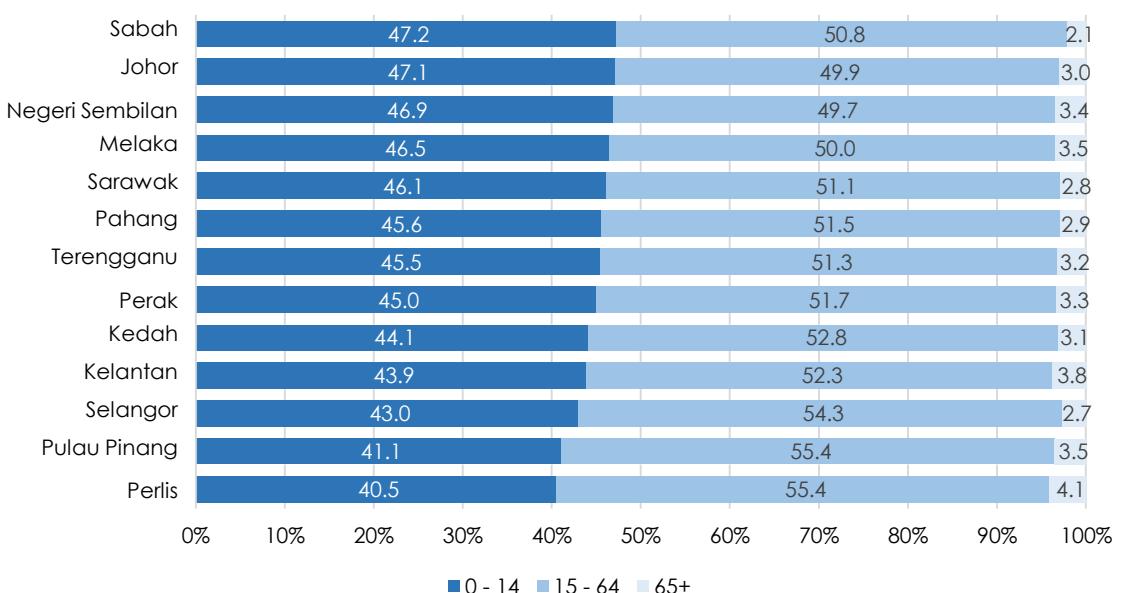


Penduduk umur muda mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri

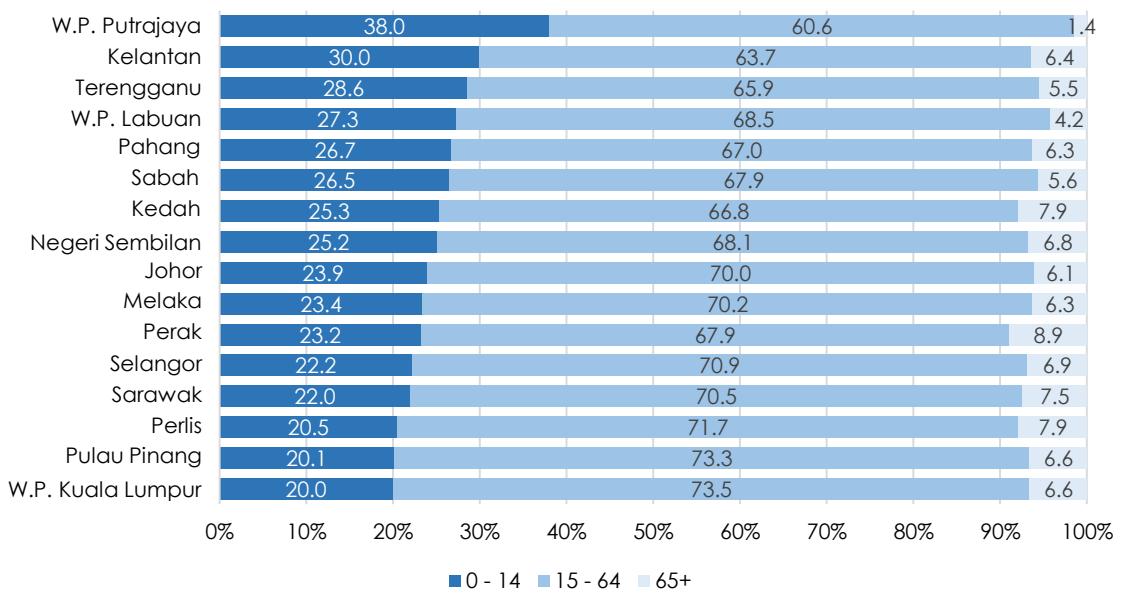
Penduduk kumpulan umur muda adalah hampir separuh daripada jumlah populasi untuk hampir kesemua negeri pada tahun 1970. Sabah merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda paling tertinggi dengan 47.2 peratus. Sebaliknya, Perlis merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda terendah di antara semua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

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

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



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



Kesan penduduk umur muda kepada umur bekerja akan datang

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

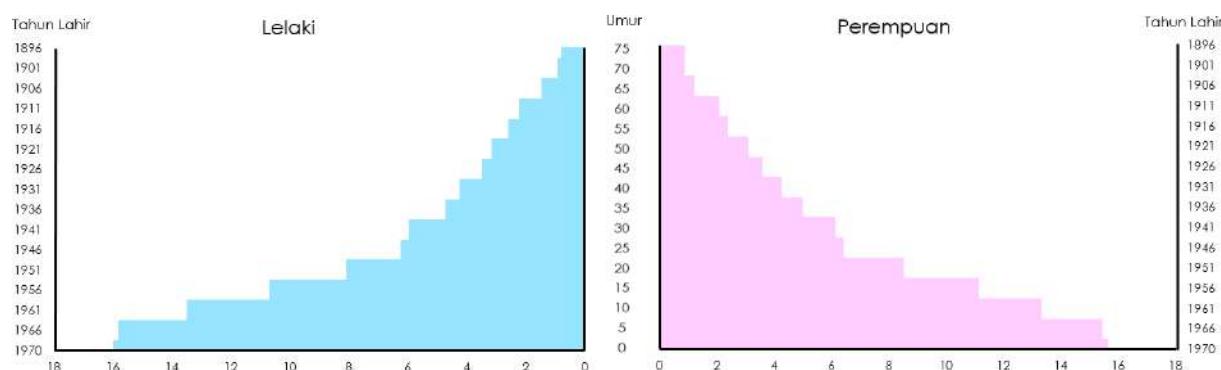
3. Takrifan generasi

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

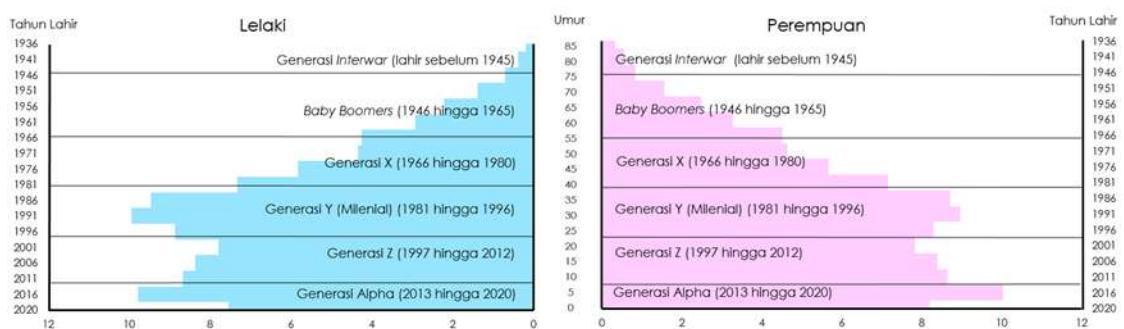
Bergantung pada kedudukan dalam kitaran hidup mereka, generasi ini juga mempengaruhi ekonomi dan masyarakat bukan sahaja kerana saiz mereka tetapi juga kerana nilai dan sikap mereka yang berbeza terhadap kehidupan. Generasi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah seperti berikut:

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

Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 1970



Rajah 2: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 2020



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

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

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

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

4. Kesimpulan dan kajian lanjut

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

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

5. Rujukan

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: WHERE ARE THE YOUNG?

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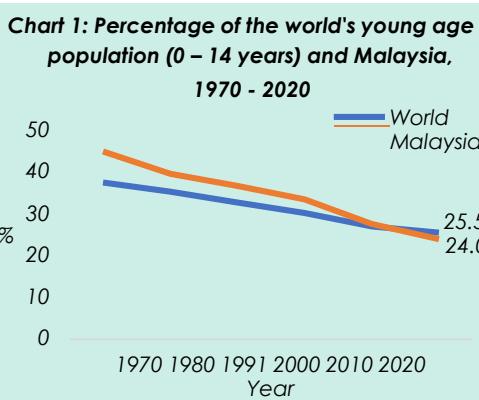
1. Who is the Young?

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

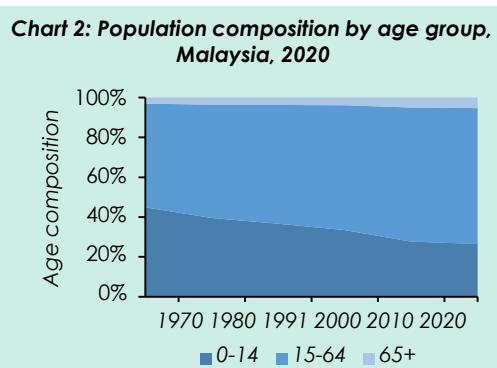
2. Distribution of the young age group population in Malaysia

Young age population in Malaysia and world

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



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

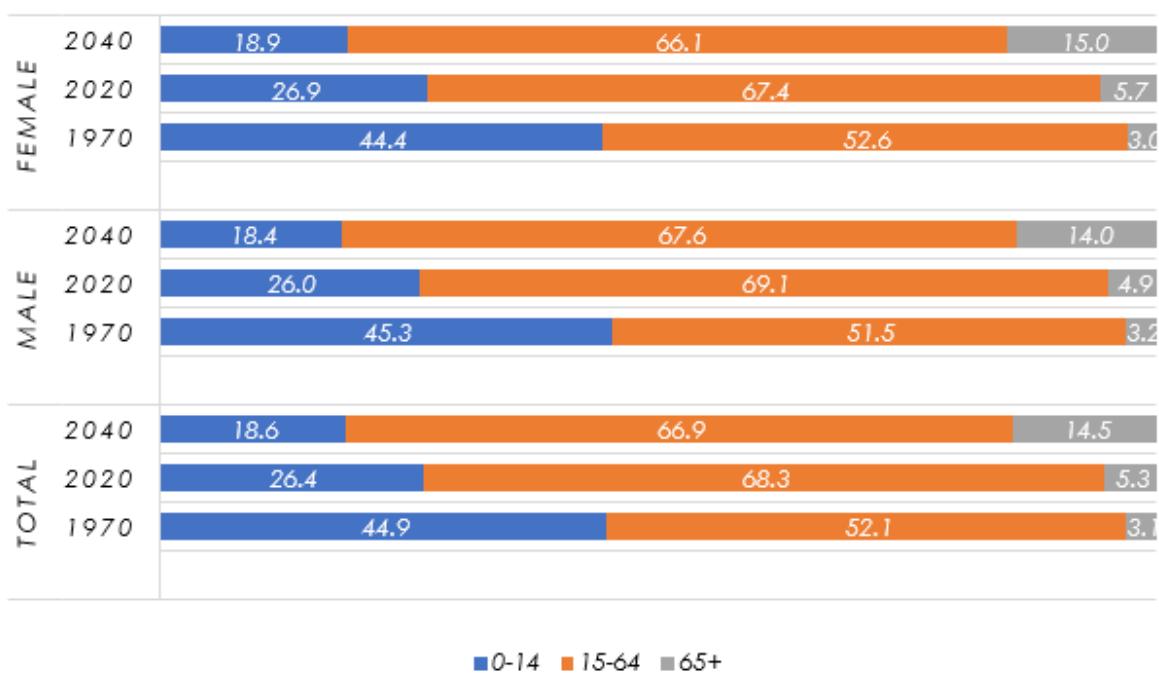


Source: Malaysia Population & Housing Census 2020

Young age population by age group and sex

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

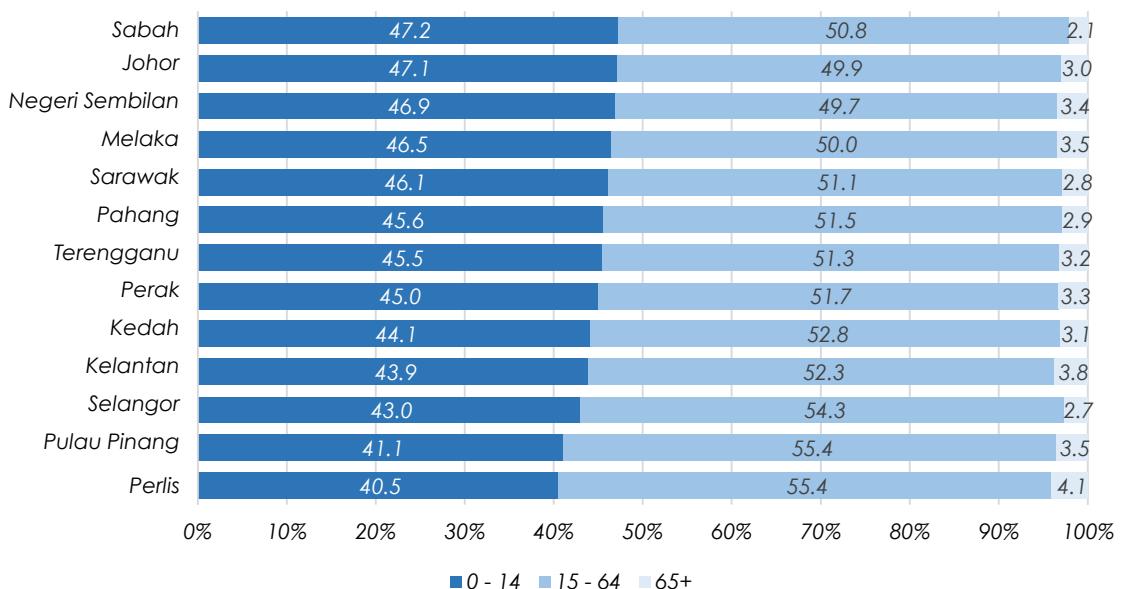
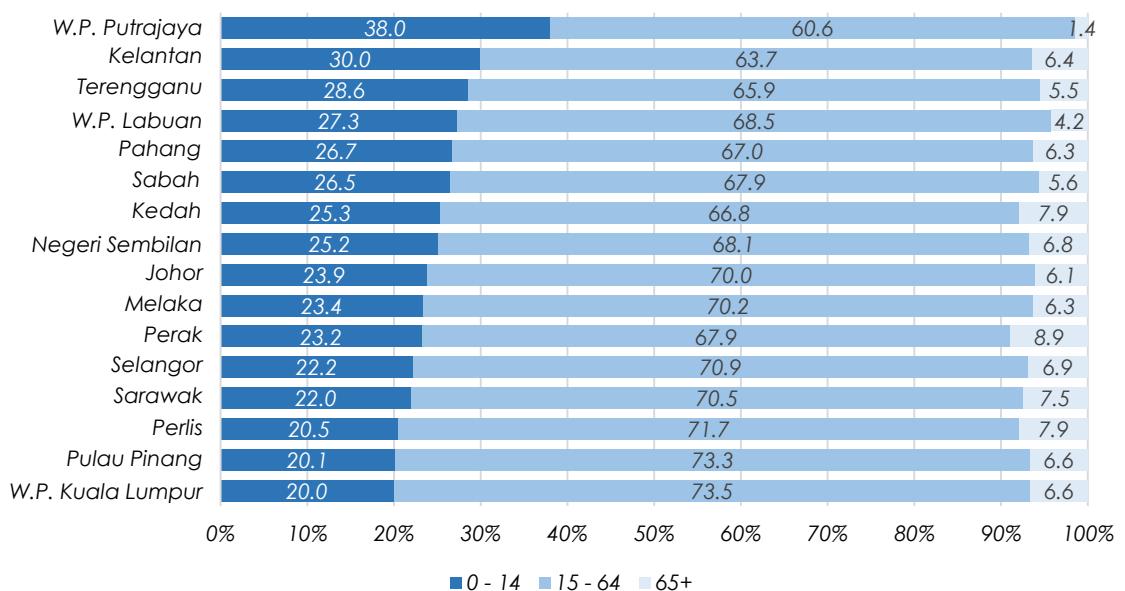
Chart 3: Percentage of population by age group and sex, 1970, 2020 and 2040



Young age population by age group and states

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

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

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

Impact of young age population to the future working age

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

3. Defining generations

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

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

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

Figure 1: Population pyramid Malaysia, 1970

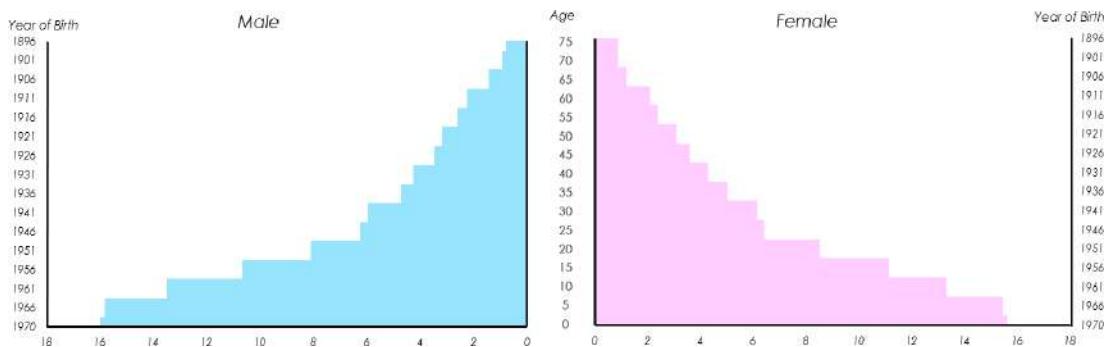
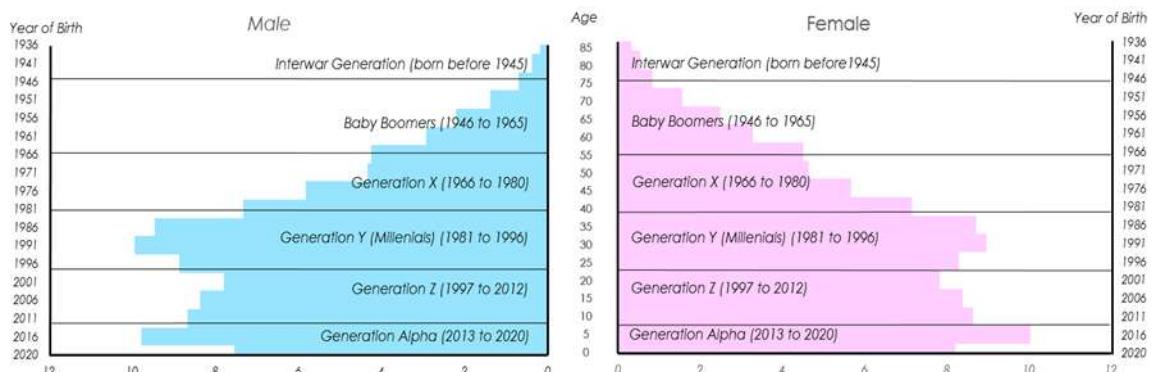


Figure 2: Population pyramid Malaysia, 2020



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

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

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

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

4. Conclusions and further study

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

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

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PERTUMBUHAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA SEMAKIN PERLAHAN

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Amerudin Abdul Ghani; Rosmiyawati Anwar

Pengenalan

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

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

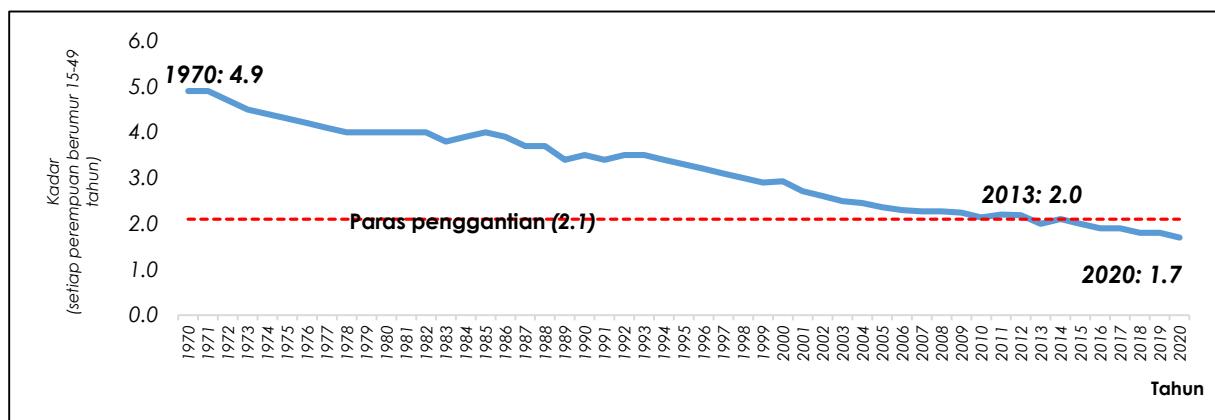
Terdapat empat faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan penduduk iaitu kadar kesuburan, kadar kematian (jangka hayat), struktur umur (agihan di antara umur muda dan umur tua) dan migrasi. Artikel ini membincangkan mengenai keempat-empat faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan populasi di Malaysia daripada 1970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

Kesuburan terus mencatatkan penurunan

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

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

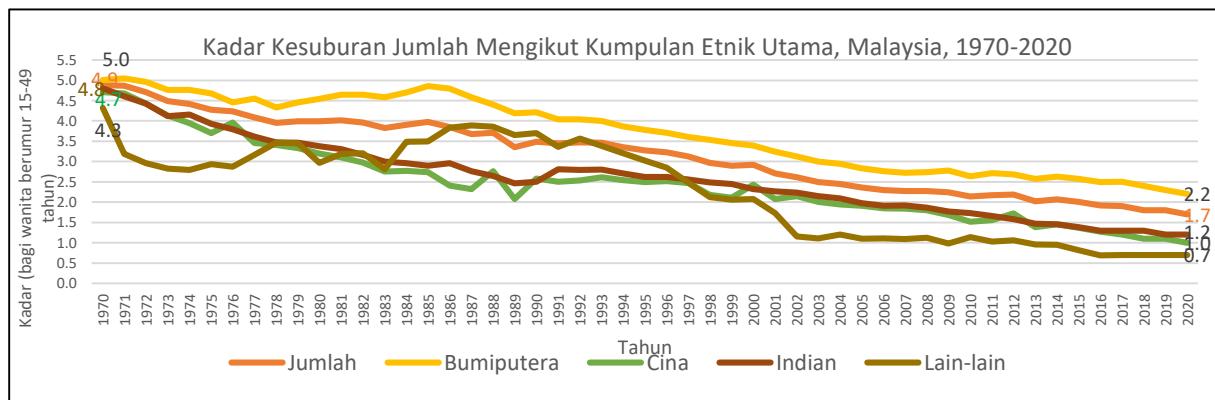
Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

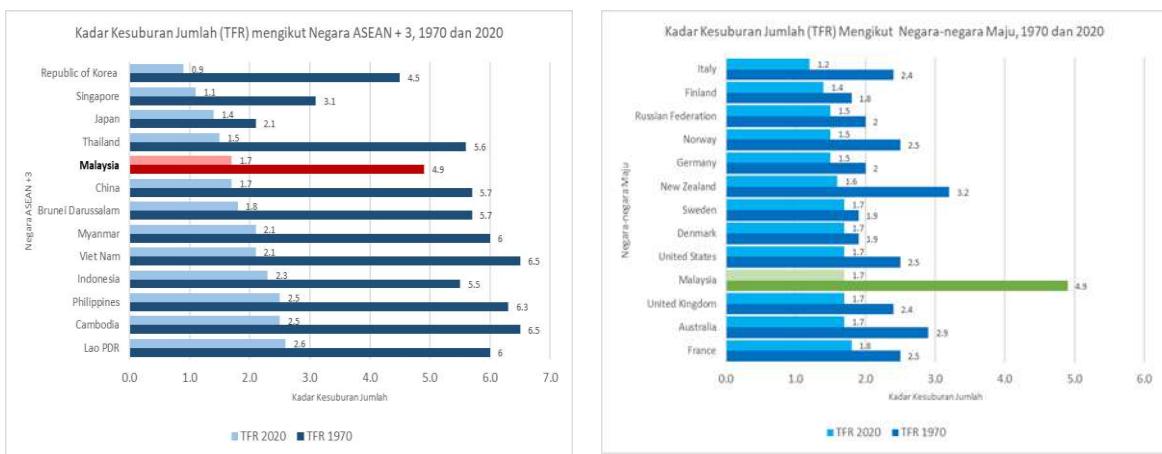
Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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



Sumber: *The World Bank*

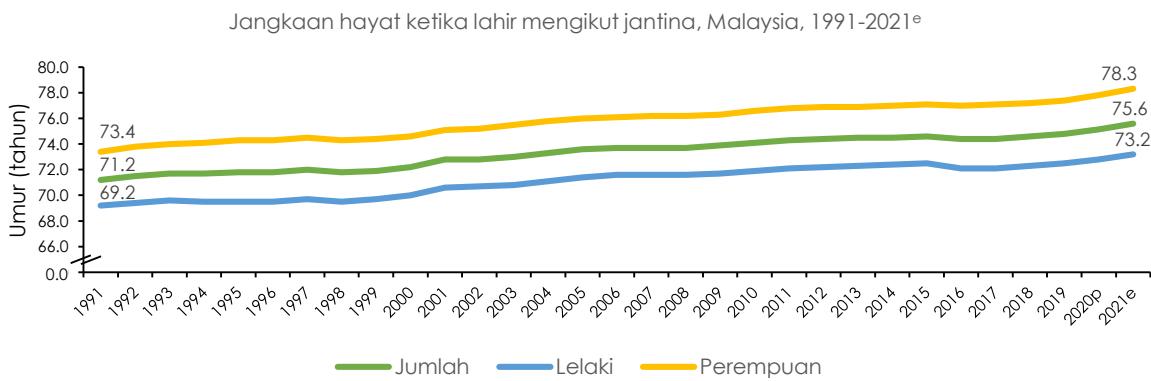
Wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran di dalam negara. Trend penurunan dalam kelahiran disumbangkan oleh peningkatan tahap pendidikan dalam kalangan wanita dan peningkatan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita. Pada tahun 2020, kadar penyertaan tenaga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

Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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

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

Carta 4: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 1991-2021^e



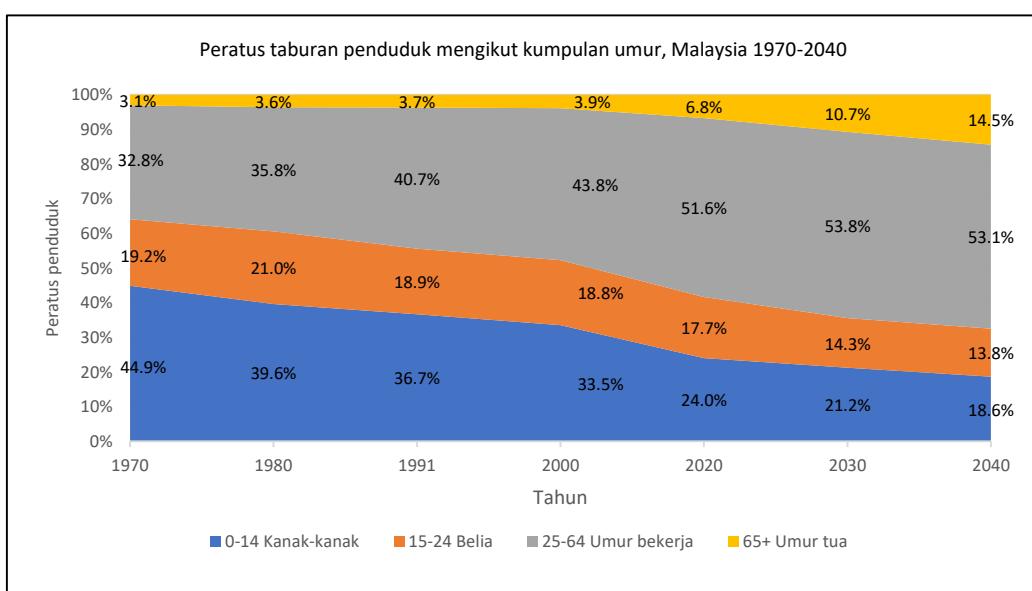
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Perubahan Taburan Struktur Umur

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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

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

Migrasi

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

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

Kesimpulan

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

Penafian

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

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MALAYSIA'S POPULATION GROWTH IS SLOWING DOWN

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Amerudin Abdul Ghani; Rosmiyawati Anwar

Introduction

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

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

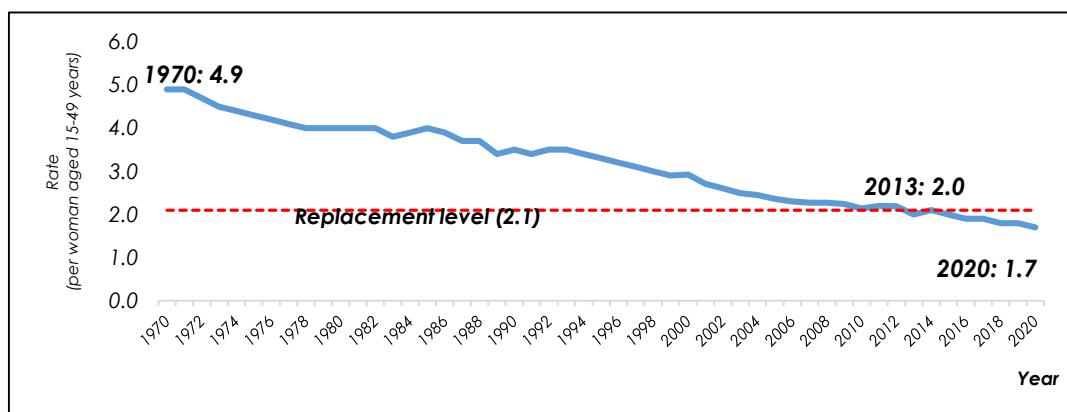
There are four main factors driving population growth that are fertility rates, life expectancy, age structure (the distribution between young and old person) and migration. This article presents an overview of these four main drivers of population change in Malaysia from 1970 to 2040. It highlights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

Continuous drop in fertility

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

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

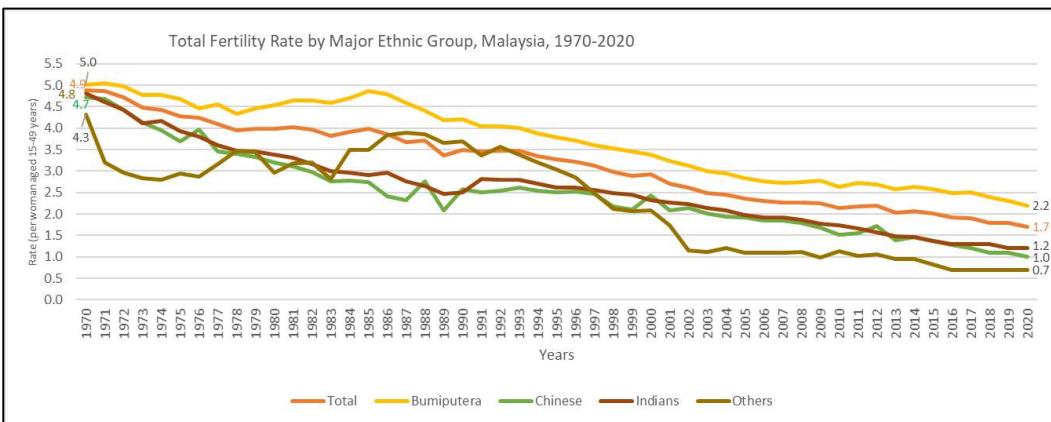
Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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



Source: The World Bank

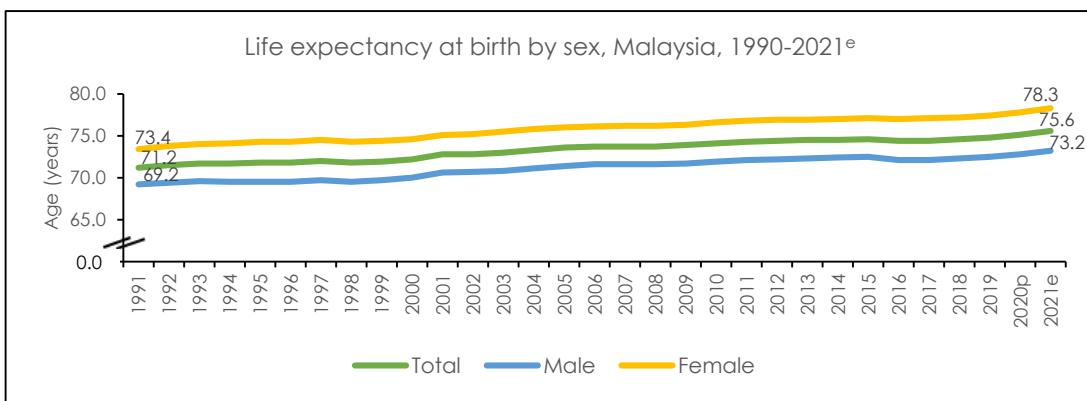
Women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labour force. In 2020, female's labour force participation rate (LFPR)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

Rising Life Expectancy

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

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

Chart 4: Life expectancy at birth by sex, Malaysia, 1990-2021^e



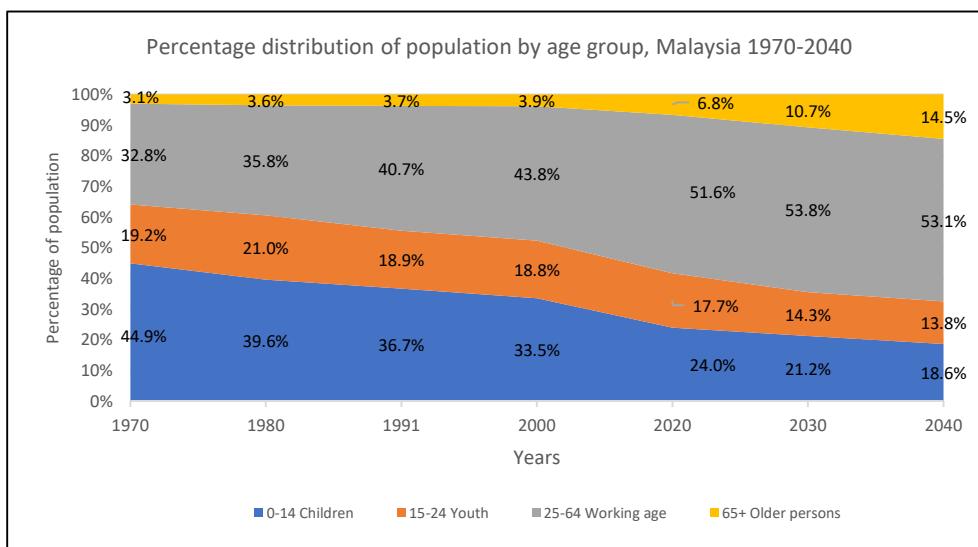
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

The distribution of Age Structural shift

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

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

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

Migration

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

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

Conclusion

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

Disclaimer

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

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BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

JADUAL

TABLES

STATISTIK PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN

Population and Housing Statistics

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

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

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

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

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	92.1	76.0	67.8	59.7	48.5	44.3
Umur muda/ Young age	86.2	69.6	61.5	53.5	41.0	34.6
Umur tua/ Old age	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.5	9.7
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio	102	101	102	103	106	110
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	3,084,568	4,436,697	5,778,851	5,169,534	6,972,746	8,391,776
Berkahwin/ Married	3,488,188	4,564,565	6,581,427	8,822,431	11,863,321	13,696,428
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	418,390	449,630	548,152	653,460	893,269	946,236
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	75,891	110,697	112,346	120,851	163,248	393,429
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	43.6	46.4	44.4	35.0	35.1	34.0
Berkahwin/ Married	49.4	47.7	50.5	59.7	59.6	55.5
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	5.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.5	3.8
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.6
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	5,164,205	6,918,307	10,257,341	13,498,028	16,849,326	20,610,060
Kristian/ Christianity	549,654	842,990	1,412,180	2,023,504	2,542,254	2,941,049
Buddha/ Buddhism	2,635,386	2,265,457	3,222,045	4,197,149	5,446,856	6,066,784
Hindu/ Hinduism	765,250	920,392	1,112,260	1,380,414	1,725,838	1,969,471
Lain-lain/ Others	793,116	1,847,888	1,216,550	843,154	456,373	285,152
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	411,713	275,338	277,715	256,027	463,949	574,869
No Religion/ Unknown						
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	50.0	52.9	58.6	60.8	61.3	63.5
Kristian/ Christianity	5.3	6.4	8.1	9.1	9.2	9.1
Buddha/ Buddhism	25.5	17.3	18.4	18.9	19.8	18.7
Hindu/ Hinduism	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
Lain-lain/ Others	7.7	14.1	7.0	3.8	1.7	0.9
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	4.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8
No Religion/ Unknown						
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)	329,747	329,750	329,758	329,847	330,803	330,411
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)						
32	40	53	67	83	98	
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	2,962,795	4,492,408	8,898,581	13,714,897	19,479,099	24,354,046
Luar Bandar/ Rural	7,476,635	8,643,701	8,664,839	8,483,379	8,005,497	8,093,339
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	28.4	34.2	50.7	61.8	70.9	75.1
Luar Bandar/ Rural	71.6	65.8	49.3	38.2	29.1	24.9

Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Terengganu
 Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Terengganu

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters						
Jumlah/ Total	91,938	118,374	165,173	200,578	239,398	314,449
Didiami/ Occupied	81,249	103,665	141,609	170,963	208,544	266,496
Kosong/ Vacant	9,654	12,157	22,451	29,317	30,448	47,953
Peratus bilangan tempat kediaman/ Percentage number of living quarters (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didiami/ Occupied	89.4	89.5	86.3	85.4	87.3	84.8
Kosong/ Vacant	10.6	10.5	13.7	14.6	12.7	15.2
Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households						
Jumlah/ Total	85,433	107,305	144,683	174,073	212,282	282,373
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.1
Penduduk/ Population						
Jumlah/ Total	405,368	525,255	766,244	880,234	1,011,363	1,149,440
Lelaki/ Male	201,044	261,669	387,517	447,961	515,579	587,865
Perempuan/ Female	204,324	263,586	378,727	432,273	495,784	561,575
Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	49.6	49.8	50.6	50.9	51.0	51.1
Perempuan/ Female	50.4	50.2	49.4	49.1	49.0	48.9
Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship						
Warganegara/ Citizens	405,368	525,255	747,080	866,098	993,061	1,123,038
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	19,164	14,136	18,302	26,402
Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	97.5	98.4	98.2	97.7
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	..	..	2.5	1.6	1.8	2.3
Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%)/ Average annual population growth rate (%)						
	2.9	2.6	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens						
Bumiputera	379,353	494,925	716,141	838,389	963,510	1,095,579
Melayu/ Malay	379,353	494,925	714,572	835,877	961,566	1,090,354
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	1,569	2,512	1,944	5,225
Cina/ Chinese	22,579	26,615	26,089	24,007	25,857	23,166
India/ Indians	2,847	2,675	2,665	1,805	2,344	2,100
Lain-lain/ Others	589	1,040	2,185	1,897	1,350	2,193
Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%)/ Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)						
Bumiputera	93.6	94.2	95.9	96.8	97.0	97.6
Melayu/ Malay	93.6	94.2	95.6	96.5	96.8	97.1
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Cina/ Chinese	5.6	5.1	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.1
India/ Indians	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lain-lain/ Others	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Struktur umur/ Age structure						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	184,400	223,366	327,096	355,099	326,520	329,107
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	207,913	281,952	410,154	491,398	635,447	757,079
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	13,055	19,937	28,994	33,737	49,396	63,254
Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun Population aged 0-14 years	45.5	42.5	42.7	40.3	32.3	28.6
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun Population aged 15-64 years	51.3	53.7	53.5	55.8	62.8	65.9
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih Population aged 65 years and over	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.9	5.5

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

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

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	95.0	86.3	86.8	79.1	59.2	51.8
Umur muda/ Young age	88.7	79.2	79.7	72.3	51.4	43.5
Umur tua/ Old age	6.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.8	8.4
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio	98	99	102	104	104	105
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	98,988	155,144	238,702	183,636	264,526	310,351
Berkahwin/ Married	151,884	183,551	262,414	307,752	378,066	452,432
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	17,688	16,936	22,024	26,868	36,641	45,623
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	6,007	9,140	8,089	6,879	5,610	10,110
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	36.1	42.5	44.9	35.0	38.6	37.8
Berkahwin/ Married	55.3	50.3	49.4	58.6	55.2	55.2
Balu/ Duda/ Widowed	6.4	4.6	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.6
Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.2
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	380,042	493,511	728,469	852,591	980,190	1,118,764
Kristian/ Christianity	1,283	1,531	4,528	2,483	2,206	2,928
Buddha/ Buddhism	13,998	17,619	25,811	21,593	25,132	23,382
Hindu/ Hinduism	1,351	1,496	2,055	1,554	2,461	2,803
Lain-lain/ Others	5,064	6,850	2,627	1,411	648	421
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	3,186	1,364	882	602	726	1,142
No Religion/ Unknown						
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	93.9	94.5	95.3	96.9	96.9	97.3
Kristian/ Christianity	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Buddha/ Buddhism	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.0
Hindu/ Hinduism	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lain-lain/ Others	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No Religion/ Unknown						
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)	12,955	12,955	12,955	12,955	13,035	12,958
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)	31	41	59	68	78	89
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	109,438	225,181	340,652	434,959	600,092	737,982
Luar Bandar/ Rural	295,930	300,074	425,592	445,275	411,271	411,458
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	27.0	42.9	44.5	49.4	59.3	64.2
Luar Bandar/ Rural	73.0	57.1	55.5	50.6	40.7	35.8

Jadual 3: Bilangan penduduk dan nisbah jantina mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020
 Table 3: Number of population and sex ratio by administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jantina Sex		Nisbah Jantina Sex Ratio
		Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Terengganu	1,149,440	587,865	561,575	105
Besut	154,168	78,422	75,746	104
Dungun	158,130	81,270	76,860	106
Kemaman	215,582	113,009	102,573	110
Kuala Terengganu	229,781	115,850	113,931	102
Marang	116,605	59,428	57,177	104
Hulu Terengganu	69,881	37,051	32,830	113
Setiu	59,651	30,345	29,306	104
Kuala Nerus	145,642	72,490	73,152	99

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>			Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+	
Terengganu	1,149,440	329,107	757,079	63,254	
Besut	154,168	46,406	98,550	9,212	
Dungun	158,130	45,724	105,241	7,165	
Kemaman	215,582	69,793	139,178	6,611	
Kuala Terengganu	229,781	59,680	152,881	17,220	
Marang	116,605	33,978	76,014	6,613	
Hulu Terengganu	69,881	18,072	46,344	5,465	
Setiu	59,651	17,442	38,513	3,696	
Kuala Nerus	145,642	38,012	100,358	7,272	

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>			Jantina : Lelaki <i>Sex : Male</i>
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+	
Terengganu	587,865	168,502	389,824	29,539	
Besut	78,422	24,047	50,288	4,087	
Dungun	81,270	23,003	54,812	3,455	
Kemaman	113,009	35,059	74,540	3,410	
Kuala Terengganu	115,850	30,749	77,226	7,875	
Marang	59,428	17,717	38,661	3,050	
Hulu Terengganu	37,051	9,337	25,212	2,502	
Setiu	30,345	9,007	19,646	1,692	
Kuala Nerus	72,490	19,583	49,439	3,468	

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020 (samb.)
 Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group			Jantina : Perempuan <i>Sex : Female</i>
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+	
Terengganu	561,575	160,605	367,255	33,715	
Besut	75,746	22,359	48,262	5,125	
Dungun	76,860	22,721	50,429	3,710	
Kemaman	102,573	34,734	64,638	3,201	
Kuala Terengganu	113,931	28,931	75,655	9,345	
Marang	57,177	16,261	37,353	3,563	
Hulu Terengganu	32,830	8,735	21,132	2,963	
Setiu	29,306	8,435	18,867	2,004	
Kuala Nerus	73,152	18,429	50,919	3,804	

Jadual 5: Bilangan dan peratus penduduk (%) mengikut kumpulan sub-etnik, Terengganu, 2020
 Table 5: Number and percentage (%) of population by sub-ethnic group, Terengganu, 2020

Kumpulan sub-etnik Sub-ethnic group	Penduduk Population	Peratus penduduk (%) Percentage of population (%)
Jumlah Penduduk <i>Total Population</i>	1,149,440	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	1,123,038	97.7
Bumiputera	1,095,579	95.3
Melayu <i>Malay</i>	1,090,354	94.9
Orang Asli Semenanjung	1,248	0.1
Negrito	28	0.0
Senoi	1,055	0.1
Melayu Proto	165	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah	2,767	0.2
Kadazan/ Dusun	167	0.0
Bajau	223	0.0
Murut	45	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah Lain	2,332	0.2
Bumiputera Sarawak	1,210	0.1
Iban	249	0.0
Bidayuh	83	0.0
Melanau	655	0.1
Bumiputera Sarawak Lain	223	0.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	23,166	2.0
India <i>Indians</i>	2,100	0.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	2,193	0.2
Bukan Warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	26,402	2.3

Nota/ Notes:

Statistik ini merujuk kepada pelaporan oleh responden

The Statistics refer to self-declaration by respondent

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			Sex : Total	
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married		Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown	
Terengganu	820,333	310,351	452,432	45,623	45,623	10,110	1,817	
Besut	107,762	39,896	59,124	7,211	7,211	1,450	81	
Dungun	112,406	43,872	61,791	5,260	5,260	1,254	229	
Kemaman	145,789	47,931	90,467	5,350	5,350	1,634	407	
Kuala Terengganu	170,101	66,520	89,044	11,816	11,816	2,242	479	
Marang	82,627	29,726	46,861	4,796	4,796	1,096	148	
Hulu Terengganu	51,809	19,209	28,009	3,486	3,486	801	304	
Setiu	42,209	16,044	22,852	2,770	2,770	499	44	
Kuala Nerus	107,630	47,153	54,284	4,934	4,934	1,134	125	

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status		
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown
Terengganu	419,363	179,383	226,452	9,483	2,779	1,266
Besut	54,375	23,108	29,443	1,385	396	43
Dungun	58,267	25,728	30,808	1,186	401	144
Kemaman	77,950	29,545	46,254	1,383	494	274
Kuala Terengganu	85,101	37,540	44,202	2,503	529	327
Marang	41,711	17,197	23,233	922	256	103
Hulu Terengganu	27,714	12,306	14,196	680	279	253
Setiu	21,338	9,212	11,462	484	154	26
Kuala Nerus	52,907	24,747	26,854	940	270	96

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total		Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status			Jantina : Perempuan Sex : Female	
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/ Duda Widowed	Bercerai/ Berpisah/ Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown		
Terengganu	400,970	130,968	225,980	36,140	7,331	551		
Besut	53,387	16,788	29,681	5,826	1,054	38		
Dungun	54,139	18,144	30,983	4,074	853	85		
Kemaman	67,839	18,386	44,213	3,967	1,140	133		
Kuala Terengganu	85,000	28,980	44,842	9,313	1,713	152		
Marang	40,916	12,529	23,628	3,874	840	45		
Hulu Terengganu	24,095	6,903	13,813	2,806	522	51		
Setiu	20,871	6,832	11,390	2,286	345	18		
Kuala Nerus	54,723	22,406	27,430	3,994	864	29		

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total		Agama Religion				Sex: Total	
				Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
Terengganu		1,149,440	1,118,764	2,928	23,382	2,803	421	256	886
Besut		154,168	152,217	236	1,544	139	16	2	14
Dungun		158,130	154,244	456	3,067	194	84	31	54
Kemaman		215,582	205,706	631	8,031	937	66	50	161
Kuala Terengganu		229,781	220,678	825	6,988	814	102	86	288
Marang		116,605	114,807	312	1,259	79	61	19	68
Hulu Terengganu		69,881	68,776	67	725	79	4	3	227
Setiu		59,651	59,438	54	76	50	23	7	3
Kuala Nerus		145,642	142,898	347	1,692	511	65	58	71

Nota / Notes:

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

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

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

Jantina : Lelaki
 Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion				Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism		
				Lain-lain* Others	Lain-lain* Others		
Terengganu	587,865	570,267	1,679	12,898	1,881	228	175
Besut	78,422	77,299	149	846	108	10	1
Dungun	81,270	79,026	249	1,736	156	42	19
Kemaman	113,009	107,386	368	4,442	610	42	39
Kuala Terengganu	115,850	110,758	497	3,599	656	50	62
Marang	59,428	58,430	160	659	75	30	11
Hulu Terengganu	37,051	36,049	50	665	74	2	1
Setiu	30,345	30,182	41	52	48	17	3
Kuala Nerus	72,490	71,137	165	899	154	35	39
							61

Nota / Notes:

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

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan		Jumlah Total		Agama Religion			
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion
Terengganu	561,575	548,497	1,249	10,484	922	193	81
Besut	75,746	74,918	87	698	31	6	1
Dungun	76,860	75,218	207	1,331	38	42	12
Kemaman	102,573	98,320	263	3,589	327	24	11
Kuala Terengganu	113,931	109,920	328	3,389	158	52	24
Marang	57,177	56,377	152	600	4	31	8
Hulu Terengganu	32,830	32,727	17	60	5	2	2
Setiu	29,306	29,256	13	24	2	6	4
Kuala Nerus	73,152	71,761	182	793	357	30	19
							10

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Isi Rumah Households		
	Jumlah Isi Rumah Number of households	Jumlah Isi Rumah Persendirian Number of Private households	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size
Terengganu	282,373	275,296	4.1
Besut	36,345	35,650	4.2
Dungun	39,597	37,463	4.1
Kemaman	52,932	52,361	4.0
Kuala Terengganu	59,678	58,977	3.8
Marang	27,759	27,406	4.2
Hulu Terengganu	16,907	16,831	4.0
Setiu	13,763	13,408	4.4
Kuala Nerus	35,392	33,200	4.1

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Tempat Kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>
Terengganu	314,449	282,373	1,149,440
Besut	41,340	36,345	154,168
Dungun	42,294	39,597	158,130
Kemaman	57,733	52,932	215,582
Kuala Terengganu	64,340	59,678	229,781
Marang	33,335	27,759	116,605
Hulu Terengganu	20,949	16,907	69,881
Setiu	15,555	13,763	59,651
Kuala Nerus	38,903	35,392	145,642

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual Newly completed/ for rent or sale	Tempat Kediaman Kosong										
		%	Untuk dibalik/ ubahsuai For repair/ renovation	%	Rumah peranginan/ persinggahan Holiday resort/ Transit	%	Homestay	%	Rumah pekerja bermusim Seasonal/ workers quarters	%	Hampir roboh Dilapidated	%
Terengganu	13,836	27.4	2,742	5.4	16,291	32.3	2,281	4.5	1,410	2.8	2,531	5.0
Besut	1,812	26.0	457	6.5	1,718	24.6	308	4.4	56	0.8	318	4.6
Dungun	1,900	31.6	241	4.0	1,536	25.5	273	4.5	76	1.3	438	7.3
Kemaman	2,628	36.0	678	9.3	1,339	18.3	288	3.9	439	6.0	262	3.6
Kuala Terengganu	2,631	24.9	617	5.9	4,320	41.0	508	4.8	87	0.8	299	2.8
Marang	1,686	26.7	212	3.4	2,777	43.9	229	3.6	120	1.9	295	4.7
Hulu Terengganu	680	15.9	132	3.1	1,741	40.7	67	1.6	108	2.5	351	8.2
Setiu	566	23.3	99	4.1	940	38.7	80	3.3	27	1.1	381	15.7
Kuala Nerus	1,933	29.2	306	4.6	1,920	29.0	528	8.0	497	7.5	187	2.8

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District		Jumlah Total/		Penduduk Population		Perempuan Female		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
		2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
MALAYSIA	27,484,596	32,447,385	14,127,608	16,966,217	13,356,988	15,481,168	7,346,910	9,614,139	6,353,470	8,234,644	4.2	3.9	
TERENGGANU	1,011,363	1,149,440	515,579	587,865	495,784	561,575	239,398	314,449	212,282	282,373	4.6	4.1	
Besut													
Mukim Bukit Kenak	9,910	9,890	4,919	5,040	4,991	4,850	2,189	2,733	2,037	2,403	4.9	4.1	
Mukim Bukit Peteri	8,245	8,997	4,258	4,819	3,987	4,178	1,827	2,312	1,528	2,044	5.3	4.2	
Mukim Hulu Besut	4,601	3,881	2,349	1,994	2,252	1,887	971	1,141	886	955	5.2	4.1	
Mukim Jabi	14,928	17,181	7,451	8,716	7,477	8,465	3,353	4,267	2,852	4,026	5.2	4.2	
Mukim Kampung Raja	11,563	14,590	5,791	7,497	5,772	7,093	2,721	3,875	2,479	3,521	4.6	4.0	
Mukim Keluang	9,213	10,864	4,666	5,633	4,547	5,231	1,988	3,230	1,777	2,496	4.8	4.3	
Mukim Kerandang	8,946	9,162	4,535	4,639	4,411	4,523	1,965	2,323	1,730	2,114	5.2	4.3	
Mukim Kuala Besut	16,597	19,220	8,366	9,675	8,231	9,545	3,809	4,971	3,371	4,469	4.9	4.3	
Mukim Kubang Bemban	4,094	4,095	2,116	2,061	1,978	2,034	910	1,196	836	981	4.9	4.2	
Mukim Lubuk Kawah	8,337	9,443	4,230	4,767	4,107	4,676	1,919	2,410	1,696	2,173	4.9	4.3	
Mukim Pasir Akar	5,655	6,899	2,861	3,425	2,794	3,474	1,266	1,854	1,147	1,617	4.9	4.2	
Mukim Pelagat	11,975	14,314	5,980	7,186	5,995	7,128	2,777	4,049	2,471	3,391	4.8	4.1	
Mukim Pengkalan Nangka	3,753	5,800	1,911	2,994	1,842	2,806	871	1,619	808	1,347	4.6	4.3	
Mukim Pulau Perhentian	2,023	1,309	1,116	740	907	569	386	565	376	291	5.0	4.8	
Mukim Tembla	7,268	10,634	3,666	5,201	3,602	5,433	1,588	2,431	1,445	2,585	5.0	4.3	
Mukim Tenang	4,852	4,032	2,427	2,021	2,425	2,011	937	1,158	876	964	5.5	4.2	
Pekan Jerih	547	399	272	220	275	179	130	143	111	120	4.9	2.8	
Pekan Kampung Raja	3,653	3,150	2,039	1,639	1,614	1,511	816	981	691	774	4.7	3.8	
Pekan Kuala Besut	403	308	199	155	204	153	105	82	95	74	4.2	4.2	
Dungun													
Bandar Dungun	87	61	39	36	48	25	55	22	39	18	2.2	3.4	
Mukim Besul	2,860	3,488	1,501	2,047	1,359	1,441	706	852	618	1,096	4.6	3.7	
Mukim Hulu Paka	7,101	7,138	3,771	3,716	3,330	3,422	1,608	1,876	1,429	1,868	4.9	3.9	
Mukim Jengai	1,192	998	620	572	478	301	336	248	248	248	4.8	4.0	
Mukim Jerangau	12,703	11,508	6,505	6,009	6,198	5,499	3,149	3,559	2,773	2,876	4.6	4.0	
Mukim Kuala Abang	4,261	5,442	2,172	2,783	2,089	2,659	1,007	1,469	907	1,295	4.7	4.1	
Mukim Kuala Dungun	35,296	34,767	17,750	17,398	17,546	17,369	8,326	9,641	7,473	8,523	4.7	4.1	
Mukim Kuala Paka	30,606	37,773	15,982	19,994	14,624	17,779	7,182	9,920	6,388	8,572	4.8	4.4	
Mukim Kumpal	2,863	3,256	1,498	1,717	1,365	1,539	683	871	618	751	4.6	4.3	
Mukim Pasir Raja	1,534	1,431	837	831	697	600	377	358	318	329	4.8	4.2	
Mukim Rasau	13,014	13,387	6,996	6,893	6,018	6,494	2,627	3,046	2,505	2,826	5.2	4.7	
Mukim Sura	37,958	38,454	18,878	19,093	19,080	19,361	7,298	10,139	6,855	11,072	4.6	3.7	
Pekan Kuala Paka	376	425	201	231	175	194	91	205	73	121	5.2	3.5	

Jadual 11 : Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Terengganu, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 1 : Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total/		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020			2010	2020			2010	2020			2010	2020		
Hulu Terengganu																
Mukim Hulu Berang	6,822	6,060	3,514	3,124	3,308	2,936	2,040	1,660	1,849	1,412	1,517	4.8	4.0			
Mukim Hulu Telemung	8,348	7,640	4,273	3,936	4,075	3,704	40	2,310	1,785	1,870	1,517	4.6	4.0			
Mukim Hulu Terengganu	22	-	14	-	8	-	-	1,535	1,664	1,410	1,475	4.5	-	1.5	4.0	-
Mukim Jenagur	6,408	5,991	3,300	3,116	3,108	2,875	4,173	5,635	3,375	4,407	4,407	4.8	4.1			
Mukim Kuala Berang	16,296	18,259	8,114	9,659	8,182	8,600	1,482	1,741	1,396	1,407	4,3	4.1				
Mukim Kuala Telemung	6,012	5,754	3,120	3,114	2,892	2,640	4,723	2,644	3,044	2,370	2,485	5.0	3.8			
Mukim Penghulu Diman	11,860	9,747	5,998	5,024	5,862	4,340	4,937	2,087	3,057	1,773	2,409	5.0	4.1			
Mukim Tanggul	9,657	10,859	5,317	5,922	2,194	1,967	1,854	1,017	1,171	889	1,003	4.6	4.0			
Mukim Tersat	4,177	4,048	2,210	2,194	586	612	562	337	452	284	334	4.2	4.5			
Pekan Kuala Berang	1,198	1,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman																
Mukim Bandi	10,471	9,974	5,955	5,776	4,516	4,198	2,284	2,803	2,162	2,599	4.8	3.8				
Mukim Banggul	7,932	13,782	4,156	7,316	3,776	6,466	1,926	4,100	1,658	3,367	4.7	3.9				
Mukim Binjai	14,399	18,885	7,451	9,602	6,948	9,283	3,482	4,919	3,167	4,575	4.5	4.0				
Mukim Cukai	52,812	61,557	27,265	31,446	25,547	30,111	12,937	15,512	11,845	14,579	4.4	4.2				
Mukim Hulu Cukai	8,967	10,909	4,794	6,110	4,173	4,799	2,110	2,823	1,926	2,795	4.6	3.9				
Mukim Hulu Jabur	6,392	9,345	3,446	5,049	2,946	4,296	1,429	2,358	1,350	2,218	4.7	4.2				
Mukim Kemasik	6,018	10,247	3,091	5,154	2,927	5,093	1,610	2,829	1,432	2,657	4.2	3.8				
Mukim Kerith	24,152	26,392	12,602	13,322	11,550	13,070	6,284	7,484	5,466	6,576	4.4	4.0				
Mukim Kijal	8,692	14,911	4,541	8,117	4,151	6,794	2,130	4,117	1,886	3,669	4.6	3.9				
Mukim Pasir Semut	2,320	5,920	1,214	2,999	1,106	2,921	612	1,874	518	1,564	4.5	3.8				
Mukim Tebak	7,693	9,228	4,433	5,549	3,260	3,679	2,340	2,690	2,042	2,560	3.8	3.6				
Mukim Teluk Kalung	13,483	21,307	7,032	10,883	6,451	10,424	3,382	5,316	3,100	4,903	4.3	4.2				
Bandar Cukai	714	207	392	116	322	91	260	138	202	72	3.5	3.0				
Pekan Air Jernih	517	825	295	480	222	345	226	250	205	233	2.5	3.5				
Pekan Air Putih	223	264	112	151	111	113	60	75	54	71	4.1	3.7				
Pekan Kemasik	408	550	201	288	207	262	75	175	67	178	6.1	3.1				
Pekan Kijal	1,557	1,279	788	651	769	628	398	270	359	316	4.3	3.9				
Kuala Nerus																
Mukim Batu Rakit	39,984	48,745	20,675	23,566	19,309	25,179	9,495	12,490	8,153	11,815	4.7	4.2				
Mukim Kuala Nerus	80,972	93,485	38,897	46,932	42,075	46,553	17,655	24,991	15,077	22,755	4.8	4.1				
Mukim Pakoh	1,765	1,757	944	1,013	821	744	453	496	404	432	4.4	4.0				
Mukim Pulau Redang	2,013	1,657	1,197	980	816	677	663	926	484	392	4.2	3.6				

Jadual 11 : Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/jajahan, Terengganu, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
 Table 1 : Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ sub-district, administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size					
	Jumlah Total/		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020		
Kuala Terengganu																		
Mukim Aas Tol	2,900	3,143	1,508	1,645	1,392	1,498	666	825	603	729	4.8	4.3						
Mukim Batu Buruk	14,290	14,579	6,863	7,022	7,427	7,557	3,723	4,337	3,270	4,352	4.2	3.3						
Mukim Belara	15,120	18,843	7,763	9,594	7,357	9,249	3,442	4,951	3,038	4,234	5.0	4.4						
Mukim Bukit Besar	22,491	21,814	11,294	10,988	11,197	10,826	5,571	6,211	5,000	5,451	4.5	4.0						
Mukim Cabang Tiga	14,448	15,142	7,313	7,745	7,135	7,397	3,644	4,778	3,308	4,124	4.4	3.7						
Mukim Cenering	13,811	13,221	6,631	6,843	7,180	6,378	3,124	3,652	2,778	3,670	4.5	3.8						
Mukim Gelugur Kedai	6,605	7,701	3,406	3,889	3,199	3,812	1,526	2,064	1,382	1,789	4.8	4.3						
Mukim Gelugur Raja	2,083	2,240	1,053	1,119	1,030	1,121	440	571	403	504	5.2	4.4						
Mukim Kepong	7,131	7,989	3,621	3,973	3,510	4,016	1,672	2,059	1,489	1,851	4.8	4.3						
Mukim Kuala Ibai	13,316	13,984	6,795	6,981	6,521	7,003	3,817	4,487	3,119	3,558	4.2	3.9						
Mukim Kubang Parit	7,379	8,506	3,747	4,179	3,632	4,327	1,681	2,482	1,548	2,129	4.8	4.0						
Mukim Losong	9,202	8,861	4,505	4,437	4,697	4,424	2,172	2,339	1,957	2,119	4.7	4.2						
Mukim Manir	29,191	32,119	14,927	16,322	14,264	15,797	6,658	8,559	6,021	7,594	4.8	4.2						
Mukim Paluh	8,787	9,128	4,443	4,558	4,344	4,570	1,992	2,369	1,842	2,093	4.8	4.3						
Mukim Pengadang Buluh	14,263	17,129	7,452	8,619	6,811	8,510	3,259	4,621	3,052	4,044	4.7	4.2						
Mukim Pulau Pulau	3,950	4,081	2,061	2,113	1,889	1,968	955	1,184	848	1,001	4.7	4.1						
Mukim Rengas	3,009	3,637	1,485	1,818	1,524	1,819	715	932	649	882	4.6	4.1						
Mukim Serada	7,177	8,893	3,748	4,633	3,429	4,260	1,601	2,191	1,442	1,919	4.9	4.5						
Mukim Tok Jamal	5,193	6,196	2,655	3,104	2,538	3,092	1,205	1,540	1,108	1,519	4.7	4.1						
Bandar Kuala Terengganu	12,274	12,555	5,773	6,260	6,501	6,295	4,113	4,183	3,354	6,110	3.6	2.0						
Pekan Cabang Tiga	199	19	96	8	103	11	45	5	42	5	4.7	3.8						
Marang																		
Mukim Jerung	4,580	5,910	2,303	3,096	2,277	2,814	1,223	1,545	1,071	1,401	4.3	4.3						
Mukim Mercang	8,111	8,270	4,240	4,310	3,871	3,960	2,134	2,545	1,982	2,138	4.1	3.8						
Mukim Pulau Kerengga	17,041	21,627	9,090	11,190	7,951	10,437	4,067	6,255	3,577	5,161	4.5	4.2						
Mukim Rusia	18,496	19,865	9,361	9,952	9,135	9,913	4,650	5,555	4,030	4,628	4.5	4.1						
Mukim Air Limbat	21,619	29,781	11,102	15,242	10,517	14,539	5,426	8,380	4,607	6,811	4.6	4.3						
Mukim Bukit Payung	24,506	30,998	-	15,557	12,460	15,441	6,077	8,983	5,495	7,578	4.4	4.1						
Pekan Marang	83	155	399	83	-	75	8	-	7	-	2.5	-						
Pekan Bukit Payung	847	847	155	399	448	72	205	72	193	43	4.4	3.6						
Setiu																		
Mukim Caluk	15,048	16,548	7,664	8,359	7,384	8,189	3,535	4,276	3,134	3,739	4.8	4.5						
Mukim Guntung	8,889	9,668	4,526	4,854	4,363	4,814	2,055	2,459	2,137	2,137	4.9	4.1						

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Sub-District	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total/		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Isi Rumah Households		Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Setiu (samb./cont'd)												
Mukim Hulu Nerus	12,145	12,465	6,449	6,494	5,696	5,971	2,944	3,560	2,676	3,042	4.5	4.1
Mukim Hulu Setiu	3,596	4,088	1,848	2,287	1,748	1,801	866	980	753	921	4.7	4.4
Mukim Merang	3,129	3,617	1,609	1,875	1,520	1,742	763	1,000	671	817	4.7	4.4
Mukim Pantai	4,529	5,035	2,262	2,574	2,267	2,461	1,112	1,356	928	1,128	4.9	4.4
Mukim Tasik	7,227	8,230	3,290	3,902	3,937	4,328	1,548	1,924	1,358	1,979	4.6	4.5

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

Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Local Authority Areas	Penduduk Population			Tempat Kediaman Living quarters	Isi Rumah Households	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female			
MALAYSIA	32,447,385	16,966,217	15,481,168	9,614,139	8,234,644	3.9
TERENGGANU	1,149,440	587,865	561,575	314,449	282,373	4.1
M.D. Besut	154,168	78,422	75,746	41,340	36,345	4.2
M.P. Dungun	158,128	81,268	76,860	42,294	39,595	4.1
M.P. Kemaman	215,532	113,009	102,573	57,733	52,932	4.0
M.B. Kuala Terengganu	375,424	188,341	187,083	103,243	95,071	3.9
M.D. Marang	116,606	59,430	57,176	33,335	27,760	4.2
M.D. Hulu Terengganu	69,881	37,050	32,831	20,949	16,907	4.0
M.D. Setiu	59,651	30,345	29,306	15,555	13,763	4.4

Indikator Demografi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Demographic Indicators,
State*

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

Jantina · Jumlah

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Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators					
	Kelahiran Hidup <i>Live Birth</i>	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar <i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>	Pertambahan Semula "jadi Natural / Increase	Kematian Perinatal "jadi <i>Perinatal Death</i>
Terengganu	27,154	21.6	6,728	5.3	20,426	16.2
Besut	3,832	22.7	977	5.7	2,905	17.0
Dungun	3,546	18.8	845	4.5	2,701	14.4
Kemaman	4,130	19.7	926	4.4	3,204	15.3
Kuala Terengganu	7,034	26.9	1,709	6.5	5,325	20.4
Marang	2,966	25.0	670	5.7	2,296	19.4
Hulu Terengganu	1,765	20.0	515	5.8	1,250	14.2
Setiu	1,546	22.7	445	6.5	1,101	16.2
						107
						38
						23
						10
						16
						27
						7
						3
						8

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant death	Kematian kanak-kanak 1 hingga 4 tahun Toddler death 1-4 years	Kematian kurang dari 5 tahun Under 5 years death	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersealin Maternal mortality ratio	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators			
					Perkahwinan orang bukan Islam Muslim Marriage	Perkahwinan orang Islam Non Muslim Marriage	Perceraian orang Islam Muslim Marriage	Perceraian orang bukan Islam Non Muslim Marriage
Terengganu	153	27	180	22.1	10,186	116	2,488	26
Besut	32	5	37	-	1,147	10	371	*
Dungun	12	3	15	28.2	1,302	10	366	-
Kemaman	22	1	23	24.2	1,408	32	410	7
Kuala Terengganu	40	4	44	42.6	2,768	48	596	14
Marang	10	4	14	33.7	1,066	10	323	4
Hulu Terengganu	6	2	8	-	616	*	140	-
Setiu	11	4	15	-	512	-	142	-
Kuala Nerus	20	4	24	-	505	5	140	-

Nota/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

P Permauan

^p Preliminary

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

* Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan

Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehiran Hidup <i>Live Birth</i>	Kadar Kehiran Kasar <i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematan Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators		
					Pertambahan Semula Jadi <i>Natural Increase</i>	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi <i>Crude Rate of Natural Increase</i>	Kematian Perinatal Parinatal Death
Terengganu	14,108	22.1	3,874	6.1	10,234	16.0	111
Besut	1,979	23.0	518	6.0	1,461	16.9	23
Dungun	1,814	18.9	505	5.3	1,309	13.6	10
Kemaman	2,163	19.7	536	4.9	1,627	14.8	16
Kuala Terengganu	3,690	28.2	974	7.4	2,716	20.8	27
Marang	1,540	25.4	400	6.6	1,140	18.8	9
Hulu Terengganu	917	20.2	292	6.4	625	13.8	6
Setiu	799	23.3	264	7.7	535	15.6	8
Kuala Nerus	1,206	15.9	385	5.1	821	10.8	12
							10

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant death	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators							
		Kematian kanak-kanak 1 hingga 4 Toddler death 1-4 years	Kematian kurang dari 5 tahun Under 5 years death	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan orang bukan Islam Muslim Marriage	Perkahwinan orang Islam Non Muslim Marriage	Perceraian orang bukan Islam Muslim Marriage	Perceraian orang Islam Non Muslim Marriage	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth
Terengganu	85	16	101	-	10,186	116	2,488	26	69.9p
Besut	19	4	23	-	1,147	10	371	*	-
Dungun	5	1	6	-	1,302	10	366	-	-
Kemaman	12	1	13	-	1,408	32	410	7	-
Kuala Terengganu	20	3	23	-	2,768	48	596	14	-
Marang	5	2	7	-	1,066	10	323	4	-
Hulu Terengganu	4	-	4	-	616	*	140	-	-
Setiu	8	2	10	-	512	-	142	-	-
Kuala Nerus	12	3	15	-	505	5	140	-	-

Nota/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permulaan

p Preliminary

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

*** Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan**

Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kehilangan Hidup <i>Live Birth</i>	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kehilangan Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators			
				Kadar Kematiian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan Semula Jadi Natural Increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian Perinatal Parinatal Death
Terengganu	13,046	21.1	2,854	4.6	10,192	16.5	98
Besut	1,903	22.4	459	5.4	1,444	17.0	15
Dungun	1,732	18.8	340	3.7	1,392	15.1	14
Kemaman	1,967	19.8	390	3.9	1,577	15.8	13
Kuala Terengganu	3,344	25.6	735	5.6	2,609	20.0	36
Marang	1,426	24.6	270	4.7	1,156	20.0	7
Hulu Terengganu	848	19.8	223	5.2	625	14.6	4
Setiu	747	22.1	181	5.4	566	16.8	8
Kuala Nerus	1,079	13.8	256	3.3	823	10.6	1
						-	3

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian bayi Infant death	Kematian kanak-kanak 1 hingga 4 tahun Toddler death 1-4 years	Kematian kurang dari 5 tahun Under 5 years death	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersealin Maternal mortality ratio	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators			
					Perkahwinan orang bukan Islam Muslim Marriage	Perkahwinan orang Islam Non Muslim Marriage	Perceraian orang Islam Muslim Marriage	Perceraian orang bukan Islam Non Muslim Marriage
Terengganu	68	11	79	22.1	10,514	117	2,463	36
Besut	13	1	14	-	1,581	9	374	4
Dungun	7	2	9	28.2	1,355	18	388	5
Kemaman	10	-	10	24.2	1,554	34	401	8
Kuala Terengganu	20	1	21	42.6	2,875	45	596	16
Marang	5	2	7	33.7	1,177	9	272	*
Hulu Terengganu	2	2	4	-	754	*	149	-
Setiu	3	2	5	-	607	-	149	-
Kuala Nerus	8	1	9	-	587	*	134	-

Nota/ Notes:

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permulaan

^p Preliminary

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

*** Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan**

Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

Jadual 14 : Kelahiran hidup (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2020

Table 14 : Live births (number and rate) by sex and administrative district, Terengganu, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Kelahiran hidup <i>Live births</i>			Kadar kelahiran kasar <i>Crude birth rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
TERENGGANU	27,154	14,108	13,046	21.6	22.1	21.1
Besut	3,882	1,979	1,903	22.7	23.0	22.4
Dungun	3,546	1,814	1,732	18.8	18.9	18.8
Kemaman	4,130	2,163	1,967	19.7	19.7	19.8
Kuala Terengganu	7,034	3,690	3,344	26.9	28.2	25.6
Marang	2,966	1,540	1,426	25.0	25.4	24.6
Hulu Terengganu	1,765	917	848	20.0	20.2	19.8
Setiu	1,546	799	747	22.7	23.3	22.1
Kuala Nerus	2,285	1,206	1,079	14.9	15.9	13.8

Nota/ Notes:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

The rates are per 1,000 population

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Kematian Deaths			Kadar kematian kasar Crude death rate		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	6,728	3,874	2,854	5.3	6.1	4.6
Besut	977	518	459	5.7	6.0	5.4
Dungun	845	505	340	4.5	5.3	3.7
Kemaman	926	536	390	4.4	4.9	3.9
Kuala Terengganu	1,709	974	735	6.5	7.4	5.6
Marang	670	400	270	5.7	6.6	4.7
Hulu Terengganu	515	292	223	5.8	6.4	5.2
Setiu	445	264	181	6.5	7.7	5.4
Kuala Nerus	641	385	256	4.2	5.1	3.3

Nota/ Notes:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

The rates are per 1,000 population

Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Terengganu, 2020

Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Terengganu, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	757	15.5
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	615	12.6
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	471	9.6
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	188	3.8
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	155	3.2
6. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	129	2.6
7. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	103	2.1
8. <i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	86	1.8
9. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	85	1.7
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	80	1.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	4,897	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	936	51.1
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	115	6.3
3. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	99	5.4
4. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	92	5.0
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	52	2.8
6. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	33	1.8
7. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	28	1.5
8. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	18	1.0
9. Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	17	0.9
10. Radang paru-paru <i>Pneumonia</i>	15	0.8
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	1,831	

Jadual 16: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut jantina, Terengganu, 2020

Table 16: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified) by sex, Terengganu, 2020

Jantina : Lelaki Sex : Male		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	525	17.8
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	295	10.0
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	268	9.1
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	143	4.9
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	92	3.1
6. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	89	3.0
7. <i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	59	2.0
8. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	58	2.0
9. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	56	1.9
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	47	1.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	2,942	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	387	41.5
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	53	5.7
3. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	51	5.5
4. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	48	5.2
5. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	44	4.7
6. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	22	2.4
7. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	18	1.9
8. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	13	1.4
9. Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	11	1.2
10. Kemalangan pengangkutan - udara, darat dan air <i>Transport accidents - air, land and water</i>	8	0.9
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	932	

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

Jantina : Perempuan Sex : Female		
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	320	16.4
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	232	11.9
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	203	10.4
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	99	5.1
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	74	3.8
6. <i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	45	2.3
7. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	37	1.9
8. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	33	1.7
9. <i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	29	1.5
10. <i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	27	1.4
Keseluruhan sebab/All causes All causes	1,955	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih</i> <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	549	61.1
2. <i>Darah tinggi</i> <i>Hypertension</i>	62	6.9
3. <i>Kencing manis</i> <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	48	5.3
4. <i>Penyakit serebrovaskular</i> <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	48	5.3
5. <i>Barah payu dara</i> <i>Breast cancer</i>	12	1.3
6. Lelah Asthma	11	1.2
7. Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer	10	1.1
8. <i>Radang paru-paru</i> <i>Pneumonia</i>	8	0.9
9. <i>Barah hati</i> <i>Liver cancer</i>	6	0.7
10. <i>Demam</i> <i>Fever</i>	6	0.7
Keseluruhan sebab/All causes All causes	899	

Jadual 16.1: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Besut, 2020

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

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	156	18.8
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	113	13.6
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	89	10.7
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	25	3.0
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	24	2.9
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	832	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	90	62.1
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	9	6.2
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	7	4.8
4. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	6	4.1
5. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	3	2.1
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	145	

Jadual 16.2: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Dungun, 2020
 Table 16.2: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Dungun, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	79	13.6
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	74	12.7
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	70	12.0
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	25	4.3
5. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	17	2.9
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus <i>All causes</i>	583	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	121	46.2
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	21	8.0
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	15	5.7
4. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	10	3.8
5. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9	3.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>	262	

Jadual 16.3: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kemaman, 2020
 Table 16.3: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kemaman, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	146	17.3
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	101	12.0
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	78	9.3
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	38	4.5
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	25	3.0
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	842	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	53	63.1
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	7	8.3
3. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	2	2.4
4. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	2	2.4
5. Radang paru-paru <i>Pneumonia</i>	2	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	84	

Jadual 16.4: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kuala Terengganu, 2020
 Table 16.4: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kuala Terengganu, 2020

	Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		150	13.7
2. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		140	12.8
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>		106	9.7
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		44	4.0
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>		39	3.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		1098	
	Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		290	47.5
2. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		41	6.7
3. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		36	5.9
4. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		32	5.2
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		16	2.6
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		611	

Jadual 16.5: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Marang, 2020
 Table 16.5: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Marang, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	55	12.1
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	52	11.5
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	36	7.9
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	19	4.2
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	19	4.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	453	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	112	51.6
2. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	14	6.5
3. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	12	5.5
4. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	9	4.1
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	7	3.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	217	

Jadual 16.6: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Hulu Terengganu, 2020
 Table 16.6: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Hulu Terengganu, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	35	11.9
2. <i>Pneumonia</i>	32	10.9
3. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	26	8.8
4. <i>Transport accidents</i>	14	4.8
5. <i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	11	3.7
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	294	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	118	53.4
2. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	16	7.2
3. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	14	6.3
4. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	8	3.6
5. Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	4	1.8
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	221	

Jadual 16.7: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Setiu, 2020
 Table 16.7: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Setiu, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	70	21.9
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	36	11.3
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	24	7.5
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	15	4.7
5. <i>Transport accidents</i>	11	3.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	320	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	69	55.2
2. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9	7.2
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	7	5.6
4. Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	6	4.8
5. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	6	4.8
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	125	

Jadual 16.8: Sepuluh sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kuala Nerus, 2020
 Table 16.8: Ten principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kuala Nerus, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	76	16.0
2. <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	63	13.3
3. <i>Pneumonia</i>	36	7.6
4. <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	23	4.8
5. <i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	16	3.4
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	475	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified	Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	83	50.0
2. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	12	7.2
3. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	11	6.6
4. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	7	4.2
5. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	7	4.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes	166	

Indikator Sosial dan Ekonomi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Social and Economic Indicators,
State*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Luas kawasan <i>Land area</i>	(km ²)
TERENGGANU	2018	12,958	
	2019	12,958	
	2020	12,958	
Besut	2018	1,234	
	2019	1,234	
	2020	1,234	
Dungun	2018	2,735	
	2019	2,735	
	2020	2,735	
Kemaman	2018	2,536	
	2019	2,536	
	2020	2,536	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	210	
	2019	210	
	2020	210	
Marang	2018	667	
	2019	667	
	2020	667	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	3,875	
	2019	3,875	
	2020	3,875	
Setiu	2018	1,304	
	2019	1,304	
	2020	1,304	
Kuala Nerus	2018	398	
	2019	398	
	2020	398	

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

Jadual 18: Statistik jalan negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan agensi negeri, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 18: State road statistics by administrative district and state agencies, Terengganu, 2018-2020

(km)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Jabatan Kerja Raya Public Works Department	Pihak Berkuastra Tempatan Local Authority	Pejabat Daerah & Tanah Land & District Office	Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran Department Of Irrigation & Drainage
TERENGGANU	2018	20,094.2	2,102.5	2,267.5	10,358.5	5,365.8
	2019	20,158.8	2,141.3	2,250.6	10,392.7	5,374.2
	2020	20,666.5	2,006.4	2,666.0	11,050.0	4,944.1
Besut	2018	3,132.0	355.9	205.4	1,892.4	678.3
	2019	3,145.4	355.9	201.8	1,909.9	677.8
	2020	3,273.0	348.5	244.0	1,972.2	708.2
Dungun	2018	2,906.7	325.5	414.1	967.9	1,199.3
	2019	2,911.1	325.0	413.9	972.8	1,199.3
	2020	2,357.3	282.6	494.7	1,015.8	564.2
Kemaman	2018	3,547.0	411.8	520.6	1,110.7	1,503.9
	2019	3,540.3	414.6	511.0	1,110.9	1,503.9
	2020	3,687.6	328.9	698.3	1,157.0	1,503.3
Kuala Terengganu	2018	2,057.8	186.6	612.3	987.7	271.2
	2019	2,051.5	193.3	599.4	987.7	271.2
	2020	2,190.8	198.8	675.0	1,045.9	271.2
Marang	2018	1,764.2	205.6	192.0	1,167.2	199.4
	2019	1,789.6	219.0	197.7	1,168.8	204.1
	2020	1,961.2	212.9	207.5	1,242.7	298.1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	2,636.5	296.1	208.8	960.2	1,171.4
	2019	2,660.0	307.5	212.2	964.6	1,175.7
	2020	2,851.9	307.5	221.6	1,066.0	1,256.9
Setiu	2018	3,035.6	203.8	114.3	2,427.8	289.7
	2019	3,034.4	204.8	114.5	2,425.4	289.7
	2020	3,271.0	204.8	124.8	2,651.7	289.7
Kuala Nerus	2018	1,014.3	117.2	-	844.6	52.6
	2019	1,026.4	121.2	-	852.7	52.6
	2020	1,073.7	122.5	-	898.6	52.6

Sumber: Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia

Source: Public Works Department Malaysia

Nota/Note:

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

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

Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
TERENGGANU	2018	100,340	31,390	13,681	26,942	154
	2019	102,235	31,884	14,215	27,449	154
	2020	103,866	32,252	14,824	28,036	154
Besut	2018	7,870	2,422	506	2,161	-
	2019	8,000	2,492	506	2,221	-
	2020	8,077	2,504	526	2,266	-
Dungun	2018	10,905	2,142	3,030	2,628	-
	2019	11,375	2,309	3,186	2,755	-
	2020	11,475	2,338	3,214	2,780	-
Kemaman	2018	20,177	820	3,158	11,547	-
	2019	20,491	822	3,302	11,715	-
	2020	20,904	828	3,419	11,957	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	32,869	17,527	3,686	3,683	-
	2019	33,106	17,546	3,748	3,695	-
	2020	33,349	17,618	3,890	3,724	-
Marang	2018	12,062	4,289	1,028	2,727	-
	2019	12,324	4,427	1,103	2,776	-
	2020	12,678	4,531	1,281	2,848	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	2,281	248	148	715	-
	2019	2,281	248	148	715	-
	2020	2,322	279	158	715	-
Setiu	2018	806	68	132	90	-
	2019	1,061	107	152	90	-
	2020	1,127	150	164	100	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	13,370	3,874	1,993	3,391	154
	2019	13,597	3,933	2,070	3,482	154
	2020	13,934	4,004	2,172	3,646	154

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

Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020
(cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
TERENGGANU	2018	108	20,051	5,951	826	1,237
	2019	108	20,267	5,951	826	1,381
	2020	156	20,286	5,951	826	1,381
Besut	2018	104	2,461	216	-	-
	2019	104	2,461	216	-	-
	2020	104	2,461	216	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	2,830	275	-	-
	2019	-	2,850	275	-	-
	2020	-	2,868	275	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	3,947	599	96	10
	2019	-	3,947	599	96	10
	2020	48	3,947	599	96	10
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	1,957	4,059	730	1,227
	2019	-	1,957	4,059	730	1,371
	2020	-	1,957	4,059	730	1,371
Marang	2018	4	4,014	-	-	-
	2019	4	4,014	-	-	-
	2020	4	4,014	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	1,170	-	-	-
	2019	-	1,170	-	-	-
	2020	-	1,170	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	436	80	-	-
	2019	-	632	80	-	-
	2020	-	633	80	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	3,236	722	-	-
	2019	-	3,236	722	-	-
	2020	-	3,236	722	-	-

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

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi- detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
TERENGGANU	2018	2,503	431	774	1,119	-
	2019	1,308	354	396	394	-
	2020	1,259	296	506	400	-
Besut	2018	236	104	20	12	-
	2019	130	70	-	60	-
	2020	77	12	20	45	-
Dungun	2018	333	82	162	89	-
	2019	216	45	48	103	-
	2020	91	29	28	25	-
Kemaman	2018	1,004	16	384	525	-
	2019	225	2	141	82	-
	2020	411	6	115	242	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	21	15	6	-	-
	2019	237	19	62	12	-
	2020	214	68	140	6	-
Marang	2018	445	177	82	186	-
	2019	262	138	75	49	-
	2020	334	94	168	72	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	41	31	10	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	24	24	-	-	-
	2020	54	34	10	10	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	464	37	120	307	-
	2019	214	56	70	88	-
	2020	37	22	15	-	-

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

Jadual 20: Bilangan unit kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
TERENGGANU	2018	28	79	72	-	-
	2019	-	20	-	-	144
	2020	48	9	-	-	-
Besut	2018	28	-	72	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	20	-	-	-
	2020	-	9	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	79	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	48	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	144
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
TERENGGANU	2018	16,424	5,232	3,424	4,366	-
	2019	17,707	5,397	3,824	4,848	-
	2020	18,801	5,573	4,010	5,262	120
Besut	2018	829	172	126	424	-
	2019	936	114	176	539	-
	2020	1,114	153	239	615	-
Dungun	2018	976	383	354	221	-
	2019	682	221	256	187	-
	2020	741	207	302	232	-
Kemaman	2018	3,091	302	770	1,858	-
	2019	3,290	325	802	1,954	-
	2020	3,276	320	828	1,847	120
Kuala Terengganu	2018	3,818	1,367	730	616	-
	2019	3,966	1,570	824	611	-
	2020	4,154	1,623	903	667	-
Marang	2018	1,769	782	452	535	-
	2019	2,168	757	717	694	-
	2020	2,005	726	639	640	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	2,043	751	266	117	-
	2019	2,175	823	320	123	-
	2020	2,500	852	366	373	-
Setiu	2018	641	378	56	10	-
	2019	443	386	46	10	-
	2020	465	400	56	9	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	3,257	1,097	670	585	-
	2019	4,047	1,201	683	730	-
	2020	4,546	1,292	677	879	-

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

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

Jadual 21: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman akan datang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
TERENGGANU	2018	4	1,873	528	385	612
	2019	52	1,705	528	885	468
	2020	4	1,791	528	1,045	468
Besut	2018	4	103	-	-	-
	2019	4	103	-	-	-
	2020	4	103	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	18	-	-	-
	2019	-	18	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	161	-	-	-
	2019	48	161	-	-	-
	2020	-	161	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	90	368	35	612
	2019	-	90	368	35	468
	2020	-	90	368	35	468
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	909	-	-	-
	2019	-	909	-	-	-
	2020	-	909	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	197	-	-	-
	2019	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	395	160	350	-
	2019	-	423	160	850	-
	2020	-	528	160	1,010	-

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

Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Sesebuah Detached	Rumah berkembar Semi-detached	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar Town house
TERENGGANU	2018	12,661	2,225	2,647	4,743	280
	2019	12,022	2,056	2,445	4,902	280
	2020	11,496	1,872	2,354	4,836	160
Besut	2018	921	145	160	616	-
	2019	839	155	138	546	-
	2020	937	164	225	548	-
Dungun	2018	1,092	238	376	388	-
	2019	1,133	254	370	430	-
	2020	1,044	253	352	360	-
Kemaman	2018	4,681	244	928	2,015	120
	2019	4,507	224	804	2,033	120
	2020	4,534	224	735	2,049	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	865	296	283	174	-
	2019	800	217	297	174	-
	2020	748	204	258	174	-
Marang	2018	2,048	251	436	970	160
	2019	2,062	246	302	1,123	160
	2020	2,064	239	318	1,116	160
Hulu Terengganu	2018	455	211	52	92	-
	2019	604	164	72	268	-
	2020	628	164	86	278	-
Setiu	2018	340	217	58	10	-
	2019	341	212	64	10	-
	2020	286	173	48	10	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	2,259	623	354	478	-
	2019	1,736	584	398	318	-
	2020	1,255	451	332	301	-

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

Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah Low cost house	Rumah flat kos rendah Low cost flat	Rumah pangsa Flat	Kondominium /Pangsapuri Condominium/ Apartment
TERENGGANU	2018	48	1,119	112	500	987
	2019	-	1,080	112	160	987
	2020	-	1,175	112	-	987
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	90	-	-	-
	2019	-	79	-	-	-
	2020	-	79	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	48	339	-	-	987
	2019	-	339	-	-	987
	2020	-	539	-	-	987
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	112	-	-
	2019	-	-	112	-	-
	2020	-	-	112	-	-
Marang	2018	-	231	-	-	-
	2019	-	231	-	-	-
	2020	-	231	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	100	-	-	-
	2019	-	100	-	-	-
	2020	-	100	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	55	-	-	-
	2019	-	55	-	-	-
	2020	-	55	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	304	-	500	-
	2019	-	276	-	160	-
	2020	-	171	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres Terrace	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>	(RM)
Besut	2018	290,000	270,000	173,000	-	-
	2019	300,000	280,500	199,310	-	-
	2020	317,500	298,110	218,310	-	-
Dungun	2018	354,500	300,000	205,363	-	-
	2019	350,000	300,000	200,000	-	-
	2020	330,000	327,500	230,000	-	-
Kemaman	2018	235,000	332,000	220,000	-	-
	2019	233,280	330,000	200,000	-	-
	2020	241,000	330,000	220,000	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	395,000	350,000	317,500	-	-
	2019	380,000	350,000	341,000	-	-
	2020	403,000	330,000	282,500	-	-
Marang	2018	350,000	310,000	200,000	-	-
	2019	350,000	300,000	220,000	-	-
	2020	370,000	310,000	217,000	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	355,000	300,000	180,000	-	-
	2019	300,000	300,000	176,750	-	-
	2020	342,500	290,000	199,000	-	-
Setiu	2018	290,000	256,000	225,250	-	-
	2019	185,000	290,000	210,000	-	-
	2020	295,000	257,500	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	365,000	347,500	300,000	108,000	-
	2019	416,500	340,000	218,000	-	-
	2020	370,000	340,000	220,000	132,000	-

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

Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelompok Cluster	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>
Besut	2018	216,186	79,000	28,000	47,250	-
	2019	325,000	73,000	-	-	-
	2020	297,000	73,000	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	131,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	120,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	100,000	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	232,500	90,000	37,000	145,000	132,500
	2019	-	109,000	85,000	-	162,000
	2020	273,125	124,000	62,000	-	212,500
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	120,000	64,500	160,000	280,000
	2019	-	142,000	85,000	170,000	234,200
	2020	-	124,000	76,500	150,000	237,400
Marang	2018	78,500	100,000	-	-	-
	2019	66,000	98,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	130,000	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	107,000	-	-	-
	2019	130,000	103,000	-	-	-
	2020	120,000	135,000	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	60,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	140,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	80,000	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	125,500	-	-	-
	2019	-	129,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	154,000	-	-	-

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-

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

Nota/ Note

Maklumat PPR yang dikemukakan adalah berdasarkan unit PPR yang siap pada tahun tersebut

The PHP information are displayed based on the PHP units completed on that year

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Numbers of programmes</i>
TERENGGANU	220
Besut	2
Dungun	41
Kemaman	40
Kuala Terengganu	53
Marang	-
Hulu Terengganu	25
Setiu	42
Kuala Nerus	17

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Dimiliki <i>Owned</i>	Disewa <i>Rent</i>	Kuarters <i>Quarters</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
TERENGGANU	2014	83.9	12.6	3.5	100.0
	2016	85.8	11.4	2.8	100.0
	2019	86.5	10.8	2.7	100.0
Besut	2014	88.7	8.9	2.4	100.0
	2016	89.8	7.7	2.5	100.0
	2019	88.1	8.2	3.7	100.0
Dungun	2014	78.4	17.5	4.1	100.0
	2016	82.7	13.7	3.6	100.0
	2019	82.3	12.2	5.5	100.0
Kemaman	2014	73.8	17.8	8.3	100.0
	2016	78.0	18.0	4.0	100.0
	2019	87.8	10.4	1.8	100.0
Kuala Terengganu	2014 ^a	85.6	12.6	1.9	100.0
	2016 ^a	87.0	11.3	1.7	100.0
	2019	84.5	15.0	0.5	100.0
Marang	2014	89.9	7.2	3.0	100.0
	2016	87.9	7.5	4.6	100.0
	2019	89.6	7.6	2.8	100.0
Hulu Terengganu	2014	94.1	3.7	2.2	100.0
	2016	94.4	3.2	2.4	100.0
	2019	89.1	9.4	1.5	100.0
Setiu	2014	88.0	9.6	2.4	100.0
	2016	90.6	8.5	0.9	100.0
	2019	80.9	15.3	3.8	100.0
Kuala Nerus	2014	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2016	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	89.6	6.9	3.5	100.0

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Kuala Nerus

Includes Kuala Nerus

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

Jadual 27: Statistik utama tenaga buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 27: Principal statistics of labour force by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Tenaga buruh Labour force ('000)	Penduduk bekerja Employed person ('000)	Penganggur Unemployed person ('000)	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate (%)	Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate (%)
TERENGGANU	2018	470.3	447.8	22.5	60.2	4.8
	2019	488.2	471.0	17.2	61.1	3.5
	2020	484.9	465.0	19.8	59.4	4.1
Besut	2018 ^r	62.1	58.8	3.2	59.9	5.2
	2019 ^r	64.7	62.3	2.4	60.9	3.7
	2020 ^p	65.0	62.5	2.5	59.6	3.9
Dungun	2018 ^r	73.0	69.5	3.5	58.1	4.7
	2019 ^r	74.4	71.7	2.7	59.1	3.6
	2020 ^p	72.5	69.6	2.9	56.1	4.0
Kemaman	2018 ^r	83.3	79.4	3.8	65.5	4.6
	2019 ^r	85.5	82.7	2.8	66.5	3.3
	2020 ^p	86.2	82.9	3.3	65.8	3.8
Kuala Terengganu	2018 ^r	151.2	144.0	7.1	59.4	4.7
	2019 ^r	159.7	154.3	5.4	60.4	3.4
	2020 ^p	158.5	151.3	7.2	58.7	4.5
Marang	2018 ^r	43.7	41.6	2.1	57.4	4.7
	2019 ^r	45.4	43.7	1.7	58.2	3.7
	2020 ^p	44.9	43.3	1.6	56.1	3.5
Hulu Terengganu	2018 ^r	30.3	28.9	1.4	57.1	4.7
	2019 ^r	31.0	29.8	1.2	57.7	3.8
	2020 ^p	30.4	29.3	1.1	55.8	3.6
Setiu	2018 ^r	26.9	25.5	1.3	65.0	4.9
	2019 ^r	27.3	26.3	1.0	65.8	3.7
	2020 ^p	27.3	26.0	1.3	64.2	4.7
Kuala Nerus	2018 ^r	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019 ^r	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020 ^p	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^r Dikemaskini
 Revised

^p Permulaan
 Preliminary

Statistik Tenaga Buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran digunakan secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
Labour Force Statistics by administrative district to be used with caution due to high relative standard error (RSE)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Pembinaan Construction	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
TERENGGANU	2018	86	7	14	30	-	-	8	13
	2019	393	10	21	163	2	-	3	103
	2020	478	1	135	39	3	-	6	78
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	50	-	-	47	-	-	2	1
	2020	22	-	-	4	-	-	-	18
Kemaman	2018	64	-	14	27	-	-	8	13
	2019	158	7	16	12	2	-	1	48
	2020	334	-	134	21	3	-	6	14
Kuala Terengganu	2018	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
	2020	89	-	-	1	-	-	-	28
Marang	2018	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	95	-	5	90	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	2020	17	1	-	13	-	-	-	3
Setiu	2018	10	7	-	3	-	-	-	-
	2019	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia
Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/Note:

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhematan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful Financial and insurance/takaful activities	Aktiviti harta tanah Real estate activities	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal Professional, scientific and technical activities	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities
TERENGGANU	2018	-	8	-	2	-	4	-
	2019	2	-	3	-	-	-	1
	2020	31	67	-	-	-	-	22
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	13	46	-	-	-	-	5
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	2019	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
	2020	18	21	-	-	-	-	17
Marang	2018	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia

Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/Note:

¹ Dikemaskini

Revised

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib Public administration and defence; compulsory social security activities	Pendidikan Education	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi Arts, entertainment and recreation	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan Activities of households as employers	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	71	14	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	92	-	-	4	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia
 Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/Note:

¹ Dikemaskini
 Revised

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median			Purata Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%)			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%)
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	2016-2019	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	2016-2019
TERENGGANU	4,694	5,545	5.6	5,776	6,815	5.5
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	5,034	6,116	6.5	6,272	7,307	5.1
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	4,057	4,620	4.3	4,821	5,742	5.8
Besut	3,834	4,527	5.5	4,798	5,819	6.4
Dungun	4,828	6,044	7.5	6,180	7,564	6.7
Kemaman	5,355	6,592	6.9	6,565	7,854	6.0
Kuala Terengganu	4,947	5,614	4.2	6,059	6,691	3.3
Marang	4,463	5,060	4.2	5,152	5,928	4.7
Hulu Terengganu	4,158	4,368	1.6	4,502	5,363	5.8
Setiu	4,028	4,231	1.6	4,697	5,600	5.9
Kuala Nerus	n.a	6,730	n.a	n.a	7,647	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan
Data is not available/applicable

Jadual 30: Pekali Gini dan insiden kemiskinan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2016 dan 2019
 Table 30: Gini Coefficient and incidence of poverty by administrative district, Terengganu, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient	Insiden kemiskinan Incidence of poverty
TERENGGANU	2016	0.328	6.8
	2019	0.335	6.1
Besut	2016	0.342	15.9
	2019	0.332	10.1
Dungun	2016	0.336	4.2
	2019	0.341	5.1
Kemaman	2016	0.328	3.1
	2019	0.346	4.6
Kuala Terengganu	2016	0.325	5.2
	2019	0.298	4.4
Marang	2016	0.301	10.2
	2019	0.310	6.5
Hulu Terengganu	2016	0.231	6.1
	2019	0.339	7.9
Setiu	2016	0.295	10.9
	2019	0.329	6.5
Kuala Nerus	2016	n.a	n.a
	2019	0.316	5.4

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
0.0 shows the value is less than 0.05 per cent

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 31: Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan mengikut strata, Terengganu, 2016 dan 2019

Table 31: Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure by strata, Terengganu, 2016 and 2019

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Expenditure group	Jumlah Total				Bandar Urban				Luar bandar Rural			
	2016		2019		2016		2019		2016		2019	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Food & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	916	24.1	967	22.3	926	23.1	974	21.0	896	26.3	954	25.7
Beras <i>Rice</i>	41	1.1	41	0.9	41	1.0	41	0.9	42	1.2	42	1.1
Roti & bijirin lain <i>Bread & other cereals</i>	153	4.0	152	3.5	158	3.9	160	3.5	144	4.2	135	3.6
Daging <i>Meat</i>	123	3.2	128	3.0	122	3.1	131	2.8	123	3.6	122	3.3
Ikan & makanan laut <i>Fish & seafood</i>	221	5.8	223	5.2	222	5.5	225	4.9	219	6.4	221	5.9
Susu, keju & telur <i>Milk, cheese & eggs</i>	57	1.5	70	1.6	57	1.4	71	1.5	56	1.6	69	1.8
Minyak & lemak <i>Oil & fats</i>	19	0.5	23	0.5	20	0.5	23	0.5	18	0.5	23	0.6
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	69	1.8	77	1.8	69	1.7	74	1.6	68	2.0	82	2.2
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	99	2.6	96	2.2	99	2.5	94	2.0	100	2.9	101	2.7
Gula, jem, madu, coklat & manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery</i>	33	0.9	36	0.8	33	0.8	36	0.8	33	1.0	37	1.0
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	55	1.4	76	1.7	57	1.4	74	1.6	51	1.5	80	2.1
Kopi, teh, koko & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	46	1.2	44	1.0	47	1.2	44	1.0	43	1.2	44	1.2
02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages & tobacco</i>	97	2.6	98	2.3	91	2.3	101	2.2	110	3.2	92	2.5
03 Pakaian & kasut <i>Clothing & footwear</i>	186	4.9	194	4.5	193	4.8	208	4.5	173	5.1	163	4.4
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels</i>	645	17.0	788	18.2	706	17.6	847	18.3	530	15.5	661	17.8
05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, households equipment & routine households maintenance</i>	170	4.5	258	5.9	177	4.4	263	5.7	155	4.6	247	6.6
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	79	2.1	98	2.3	87	2.2	106	2.3	63	1.8	80	2.2
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	572	15.1	611	14.1	609	15.2	672	14.5	502	14.7	482	13.0
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	206	5.4	226	5.2	219	5.5	249	5.4	181	5.3	177	4.8
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	121	3.2	173	4.0	129	3.2	188	4.1	105	3.1	141	3.8
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	36	1.0	47	1.1	42	1.0	55	1.2	25	0.7	30	0.8
11 Restoran & hotel <i>Restaurant & hotels</i>	500	13.2	558	12.8	540	13.5	634	13.7	424	12.4	392	10.5
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	402	10.6	460	10.6	434	10.8	524	11.3	339	9.9	324	8.7
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	90	2.4	83	1.9	96	2.4	95	2.1	78	2.3	57	1.5
Perkhidmatan penginapan & lain-lain <i>Accommodation services & others</i>	9	0.2	14	0.3	10	0.3	15	0.3	6	0.2	10	0.3
12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods & services</i>	274	7.2	318	7.3	287	7.2	329	7.1	250	7.3	292	7.9
Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12) <i>Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	3,802	100.0	4,336	100.0	4,005	100.0	4,626	100.0	3,414	100.0	3,712	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median			Purata Mean		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%)			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun Compounded annual growth rate (%)
	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	2016-2019	(RM) 2016	(RM) 2019	2016-2019
TERENGGANU	3,362	3,835	4.4	3,802	4,336	4.4
Bandar	3,546	4,166	5.4	4,005	4,626	4.8
<i>Urban</i>						
Luar bandar	3,002	3,324	3.4	3,414	3,712	2.8
<i>Rural</i>						
Besut	2,932	3,324	4.2	3,288	3,773	4.6
Dungun	3,573	4,109	4.7	3,929	4,687	5.9
Kemaman	3,717	4,312	4.9	4,193	4,652	3.5
Kuala Terengganu	3,376	3,988	5.6	3,895	4,500	4.8
Marang	3,226	3,834	5.8	3,969	4,008	0.3
Hulu Terengganu	2,779	3,173	4.4	2,895	3,759	8.7
Setiu	3,079	3,125	0.5	3,500	3,494	-0.1
Kuala Nerus	-	4,361	-	-	4,696	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary
TERENGGANU	2018	352	151
	2019	352	151
	2020	352	152
Besut	2018	54	22
	2019	54	22
	2020	54	22
Dungun	2018	48	24
	2019	48	24
	2020	48	24
Kemaman	2018	47	24
	2019	47	24
	2020	47	24
Kuala Terengganu	2018	53	23
	2019	53	23
	2020	53	23
Marang	2018	29	13
	2019	29	13
	2020	29	13
Hulu Terengganu	2018	49	16
	2019	49	16
	2020	49	17
Setiu	2018	43	13
	2019	43	13
	2020	43	13
Kuala Nerus	2018	29	16
	2019	29	16
	2020	29	16

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

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

Table 34: Number of teachers in primary and secondary school at government & government-aided schools by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2018	12,002	3,705	8,297	10,438	3,220	7,218
	2019	11,964	3,686	8,278	10,420	3,167	7,253
	2020	11,961	3,695	8,266	10,385	3,095	7,290
Besut	2018	1,878	607	1,271	1,650	609	1,041
	2019	1,855	595	1,260	1,643	600	1,043
	2020	1,867	606	1,261	1,640	590	1,050
Dungun	2018	1,612	472	1,140	1,329	345	984
	2019	1,615	478	1,137	1,343	346	997
	2020	1,608	462	1,146	1,326	333	993
Kemaman	2018	1,910	507	1,403	1,567	385	1,182
	2019	1,914	505	1,409	1,592	396	1,196
	2020	1,932	511	1,421	1,584	382	1,202
Kuala Terengganu	2018	2,311	655	1,656	2,031	573	1,458
	2019	2,284	651	1,633	2,011	556	1,455
	2020	2,264	661	1,603	1,997	542	1,455
Marang	2018	1,080	345	735	944	299	645
	2019	1,076	335	741	928	285	643
	2020	1,072	330	742	927	266	661
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1,030	370	660	833	279	554
	2019	1,039	370	669	821	271	550
	2020	1,037	372	665	826	269	557
Setiu	2018	972	411	561	769	297	472
	2019	971	407	564	754	280	474
	2020	976	405	571	762	281	481
Kuala Nerus	2018	1,209	338	871	1,315	433	882
	2019	1,210	345	865	1,328	433	895
	2020	1,205	348	857	1,323	432	891

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rendah Primary			Menengah Secondary		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2018	126,465	64,688	61,777	100,366	48,444	51,922
	2019	128,551	65,863	62,688	98,774	47,421	51,353
	2020	130,208	66,654	63,554	95,415	46,495	48,920
Besut	2018	19,071	9,802	9,269	15,799	7,479	8,320
	2019	19,162	9,797	9,365	15,478	7,287	8,191
	2020	19,077	9,762	9,315	14,784	7,058	7,726
Dungun	2018	17,001	8,654	8,347	13,451	6,399	7,052
	2019	17,431	8,840	8,591	13,219	6,368	6,851
	2020	17,719	9,010	8,709	12,847	6,246	6,601
Kemaman	2018	22,549	11,545	11,004	16,098	7,932	8,166
	2019	23,164	11,914	11,250	15,859	7,705	8,154
	2020	23,553	12,103	11,450	15,360	7,517	7,843
Kuala Terengganu	2018	25,854	13,077	12,777	19,856	9,415	10,441
	2019	26,171	13,337	12,834	19,406	9,137	10,269
	2020	26,760	13,593	13,167	18,627	8,915	9,712
Marang	2018	11,784	6,092	5,692	9,224	4,322	4,902
	2019	11,980	6,209	5,771	9,350	4,387	4,963
	2020	12,189	6,325	5,864	9,085	4,398	4,687
Hulu Terengganu	2018	8,568	4,432	4,136	6,925	3,337	3,588
	2019	8,667	4,508	4,159	6,822	3,241	3,581
	2020	8,693	4,486	4,207	6,682	3,267	3,415
Setiu	2018	7,832	4,039	3,793	6,451	3,055	3,396
	2019	7,922	4,095	3,827	6,357	2,997	3,360
	2020	7,941	4,107	3,834	6,008	2,893	3,115
Kuala Nerus	2018	13,806	7,047	6,759	12,562	6,505	6,057
	2019	14,054	7,163	6,891	12,283	6,299	5,984
	2020	14,276	7,268	7,008	12,022	6,201	5,821

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school			Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school		
		Sekolah Rendah Agama People Religious Primary School	Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School	Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School	Sekolah Rendah Agama State Religious Primary School	Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School	
TERENGGANU	2019	12	2	1	9		4
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Besut	2019	1	-	-	1		1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Dungun	2019	2	1	-	2		1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Kemaman	2019	2	-	-	1		-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Kuala Terengganu	2019	4	-	-	2		-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Marang	2019	1	-	1	1		-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Hulu Terengganu	2019	-	-	-	1		1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Setiu	2019	-	-	-	1		-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a
Kuala Nerus	2019	2	1	-	-		1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school												
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School						
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female				
TERENGGANU	2019	320	89	231	30	12	18	1	1	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Besut	2019	24	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Dungun	2019	64	10	54	1	-	1	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kemaman	2019	24	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kuala Terengganu	2019	150	49	101	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Marang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Hulu Terengganu	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Setiu	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kuala Nerus	2019	58	14	44	29	12	17	-	-	-				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				

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

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2019	49	20	29	34	17	17
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Besut	2019	8	4	4	2	2	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dungun	2019	7	4	3	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kemaman	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Terengganu	2019	17	6	11	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Marang	2019	9	4	5	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hulu Terengganu	2019	8	2	6	14	4	10
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Setiu	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Nerus	2019	-	-	-	18	11	7
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 38: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah agama di bawah seliaan Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2019 dan 2020

Table 38: Number of pupils in primary and secondary religious school under State Islamic Religious Department by administrative district, Terengganu, 2019 and 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school													
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School							
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female					
TERENGGANU	2019	4,583	2,548	2,035	724	412	312	1,144	485	659					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
Besut	2019	486	279	207	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
Dungun	2019	833	449	384	169	84	85	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
Kemaman	2019	542	292	250	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
Kuala Terengganu	2019	1,921	1,093	828	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a					
Marang	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,144	485	659				
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Hulu Terengganu	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Setiu	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				
Kuala Nerus	2019	801	435	366	555	328	227	-	-	-					
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a				

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

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah negeri Type of state school					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri State Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri State Religious Secondary School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2019	290	162	128	687	460	227
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Besut	2019	54	27	27	393	276	117
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dungun	2019	19	14	5	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kemaman	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Terengganu	2019	109	67	42	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Marang	2019	55	27	28	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hulu Terengganu	2019	53	27	26	110	-	110
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Setiu	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Nerus	2019	-	-	-	184	184	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2020
 Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
TERENGGANU	4	1	3	10	5	5	-
Besut	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Dungun	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2	-	2	1	-	1	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Marang	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Setiu	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Kuala Nerus	1	1	-	2	1	1	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
 Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu 2020 (samb.)
 Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
TERENGGANU	-	2	-
Besut	-	-	-
Dungun	-	-	-
Kemaman	-	1	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	1	-
Marang	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-
Setiu	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
TERENGGANU	130	20	110	256	123	133	-
Besut	-	-	-	42	8	34	-
Dungun	27	-	27	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	83	-	83	24	-	24	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	-	30	-	30	-
Marang	-	-	-	24	24	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	23	2	21	-
Setiu	-	-	-	51	51	-	-
Kuala Nerus	20	20	-	62	38	24	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2020 (samb.)

Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas Special Education School	Sekolah Antarabangsa International School	Sekolah Ekspatriat Expatriate School
TERENGGANU		29	-
Besut	-	-	-
Dungun	-	-	-
Kemaman	-	17	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	12	-
Marang	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-
Setiu	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2020
 Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah Primary school			Sekolah menengah Secondary school			
	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	Jumlah Total	Akademik Academic	Agama Religious	MP Cina PC Sec.
TERENGGANU	1,418	99	1,319	1,780	601	1,179	-
Besut	-	-	-	500	77	423	-
Dungun	289	-	289	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	1,030	-	1,030	202	-	202	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	-	256	-	256	-
Marang	-	-	-	137	137	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	188	59	129	-
Setiu	-	-	-	221	221	-	-
Kuala Nerus	99	99	-	276	107	169	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
 Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

Jadual 41: Bilangan murid sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2020 (samb.)

Table 41: Number of pupils in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Terengganu, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas <i>Special Education School</i>	Sekolah Antarabangsa <i>International School</i>	Sekolah Ekspatriat <i>Expatriate School</i>
TERENGGANU		194	
Besut	-	-	-
Dungun	-	-	-
Kemaman	-	78	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	116	-
Marang	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-
Setiu	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun
Data as at 30th June

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2018	6,719	3,026	3,693
	2019	7,794	3,529	4,265
	2020	7,110	3,251	3,859
Besut	2018	960	404	556
	2019	1,050	482	568
	2020	981	451	530
Dungun	2018	888	421	467
	2019	1,032	494	538
	2020	938	440	498
Kemaman	2018	991	455	536
	2019	1,261	633	628
	2020	978	473	505
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1,858	856	1,002
	2019	2,106	943	1,163
	2020	1,872	854	1,018
Marang	2018	712	323	389
	2019	787	355	432
	2020	776	326	450
Hulu Terengganu	2018	410	177	233
	2019	394	150	244
	2020	430	179	251
Setiu	2018	280	119	161
	2019	343	131	212
	2020	354	165	189
Kuala Nerus	2018	620	271	349
	2019	821	341	480
	2020	781	363	418

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
Source: Ministry of Higher Education

Nota/ Note:

Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin

The administrative district refers to residential district

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2018	3,419	1,122	2,297
	2019	2,160	718	1,442
	2020	2,128	787	1,341
Besut	2018	533	182	351
	2019	321	106	215
	2020	284	98	186
Dungun	2018	440	142	298
	2019	279	90	189
	2020	293	103	190
Kemaman	2018	499	175	324
	2019	264	90	174
	2020	267	100	167
Kuala Terengganu	2018	901	327	574
	2019	577	195	382
	2020	534	232	302
Marang	2018	337	89	248
	2019	261	82	179
	2020	235	72	163
Hulu Terengganu	2018	201	57	144
	2019	131	47	84
	2020	129	50	79
Setiu	2018	169	55	114
	2019	113	35	78
	2020	124	31	93
Kuala Nerus	2018	339	95	244
	2019	214	73	141
	2020	262	101	161

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
Source: Ministry of Higher Education

Nota/ Note:

Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin

The administrative district refers to residential district

Jadual 44: Bilangan hospital dan katil mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2017-2019
 Table 44: Number of hospitals and beds by administrative district, Terengganu, 2017-2019

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kerajaan Government								Swasta ^a Private	
		Jumlah Total		Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia Ministry of Health Malaysia (MoH)				Bukan KKM Non-MoH			
		Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed	Hospital	Katil Bed
TERENGGANU	2017	10	1,756	6	1,696	-	-	-	-	4	60
	2018	10	1,744	6	1,680	-	-	-	-	4	64
	2019	10	1,765	6	1,698	-	-	-	-	4	67
Besut	2017	1	156	1	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	140	1	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	140	1	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2017	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2017	1	150	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	150	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	150	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2017	1	1,095	1	1,095	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	1,095	1	1,095	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	1,107	1	1,107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2017	1	119	1	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	119	1	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	125	1	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2017	1	76	1	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	76	1	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	76	1	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
 Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Merujuk kepada hospital swasta, rumah rawatan, rumah bersalin dan hospis
 Refers to private hospital, home treatment, maternity home and hospice

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Hospital kerajaan Government hospital	Klinik kesihatan ^a Government health clinic	Klinik desa Rural clinic	Klinik komuniti Community clinic
TERENGGANU	2017	6	48	128	15
	2018	6	48	128	15
	2019	6	52	124	14
Besut	2017	1	8	19	2
	2018	1	8	19	2
	2019	1	8	19	2
Dungun	2017	1	7	16	2
	2018	1	7	16	2
	2019	1	8	15	1
Kemaman	2017	1	10	20	2
	2018	1	10	20	2
	2019	1	12	18	2
Kuala Terengganu	2017	1	4	20	3
	2018	1	4	20	3
	2019	1	5	18	3
Marang	2017	-	6	14	1
	2018	-	6	14	1
	2019	-	6	14	1
Hulu Terengganu	2017	1	5	17	1
	2018	1	5	17	1
	2019	1	5	17	1
Setiu	2017	1	4	13	1
	2018	1	4	13	1
	2019	1	4	13	1
Kuala Nerus	2017	-	4	9	3
	2018	-	4	9	3
	2019	-	4	10	3

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a **Klinik kesihatan termasuk klinik kesihatan ibu dan anak**

Health clinics Includes maternal and child health clinics

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Penglihatan Visually impaired	Pendengaran Hearing	Fizikal ^a Physical	Masalah pembelajaran Learning disability	Pertuturan Speech	Mental	Ketidakupayaan Pelbagai Multiple disabilities
TERENGGANU	2018	24,405	2,144	2,036	7,331	9,911	114	1,697	1,172
	2019	27,230	2,418	2,238	8,179	11,051	130	1,924	1,290
	2020	28,961	2,575	2,330	8,768	11,696	144	2,083	1,365
Besut	2018	4,090	271	275	1,179	1,829	24	268	244
	2019	4,543	312	296	1,333	2,000	24	307	271
	2020	4,722	333	307	1,400	2,060	25	319	278
Dungun	2018	3,141	272	239	902	1,345	9	173	201
	2019	3,447	306	251	973	1,477	14	216	210
	2020	3,697	326	262	1,056	1,572	16	247	218
Kemaman	2018	3,621	284	287	1,205	1,434	16	247	148
	2019	4,087	318	323	1,363	1,612	18	272	181
	2020	4,383	346	339	1,466	1,714	23	290	205
Kuala Terengganu	2018	7,347	732	743	2,111	2,791	33	580	357
	2019	8,395	847	844	2,400	3,219	37	656	392
	2020	9,041	899	881	2,613	3,465	41	727	415
Marang	2018	2,667	285	220	875	1,016	20	149	102
	2019	2,903	319	241	945	1,102	21	167	108
	2020	3,059	335	254	993	1,160	22	181	114
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1,966	172	150	556	824	7	189	68
	2019	2,137	185	157	596	907	8	207	77
	2020	2,213	188	157	622	945	8	214	79
Setiu	2018	1,573	128	122	503	672	5	91	52
	2019	1,718	131	126	569	734	8	99	51
	2020	1,846	148	130	618	780	9	105	56
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, Malaysia

Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^a Termasuk Cerebral Palsy

Includes Cerebral Palsy

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar <i>Number of registered head of poor household</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	4,856
	2019	5,849
	2020	5,793
Besut	2018	1,299
	2019	1,385
	2020	1,325
Dungun	2018	364
	2019	623
	2020	656
Kemaman	2018	311
	2019	379
	2020	326
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1,067
	2019	1,278
	2020	1,296
Marang	2018	383
	2019	503
	2020	489
Hulu Terengganu	2018	371
	2019	393
	2020	425
Setiu	2018	468
	2019	632
	2020	561
Kuala Nerus	2018	593
	2019	656
	2020	715

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Institusi Institution	Penghuni Inmates
TERENGGANU	2018	186	1,553
	2019	193	1,552
	2020	204	2,053
Besut	2018	16	133
	2019	18	142
	2020	17	176
Dungun	2018	31	255
	2019	34	273
	2020	34	337
Kemaman	2018	43	355
	2019	50	404
	2020	47	469
Kuala Terengganu	2018	52	444
	2019	50	405
	2020	58	587
Marang	2018	19	155
	2019	18	142
	2020	20	205
Hulu Terengganu	2018	12	100
	2019	11	87
	2020	13	132
Setiu	2018	5	44
	2019	5	44
	2020	6	59
Kuala Nerus	2018	8	67
	2019	7	55
	2020	9	88

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

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

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Ibu Pejabat Polis		Balai polis Police station	Pondok polis Police hut
		Daerah District Police Headquarter	Balai polis Police station		
TERENGGANU	2018	7	36	34	34
	2019	7	34	28	28
	2020	7	34		
Besut	2018	1	5	8	
	2019	1	4	7	
	2020	1	4	7	
Dungun	2018	1	7	5	
	2019	1	6	4	
	2020	1	6	4	
Kemaman	2018	1	6	8	
	2019	1	6	8	
	2020	1	6	8	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1	7	7	
	2019	1	7	4	
	2020	1	7	4	
Marang	2018	1	4	1	
	2019	1	4	1	
	2020	1	4	1	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1	3	1	
	2019	1	3	1	
	2020	1	3	1	
Setiu	2018	1	4	4	
	2019	1	4	3	
	2020	1	4	3	

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

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

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kemalangan jalan raya <i>Road accident</i>	Kecederaan dan kematian <i>Injury and deaths</i>		
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kecederaan <i>Injury</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	10,607	660	385	275
	2019	11,355	734	457	277
	2020	9,152	622	384	238
Besut	2018	976	64	25	39
	2019	993	80	44	36
	2020	848	66	26	40
Dungun	2018	1,680	100	50	50
	2019	1,822	72	28	44
	2020	1,386	84	50	34
Kemaman	2018	2,296	120	73	47
	2019	2,494	146	92	54
	2020	2,058	134	104	30
Kuala Terengganu	2018	3,466	180	110	70
	2019	3,714	230	167	63
	2020	3,031	137	77	60
Marang	2018	873	34	7	27
	2019	945	54	22	32
	2020	638	32	10	22
Hulu Terengganu	2018	702	65	42	23
	2019	815	79	49	30
	2020	653	84	62	22
Setiu	2018	614	97	78	19
	2019	572	73	55	18
	2020	538	85	55	30

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

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

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	POL_170A	POL_257
TERENGGANU	2018	223,048	151,882	71,166
	2019	213,084	142,268	70,816
	2020	268,506	198,280	70,226
Besut	2018	25,508	17,472	8,036
	2019	28,053	18,293	9,760
	2020	34,499	23,849	10,650
Dungun	2018	33,933	27,740	6,193
	2019	28,571	20,576	7,995
	2020	39,522	31,206	8,316
Kemaman	2018	55,749	42,365	13,384
	2019	53,791	43,193	10,598
	2020	69,763	55,225	14,538
Kuala Terengganu	2018	51,959	24,521	27,438
	2019	45,908	20,316	25,592
	2020	33,394	14,273	19,121
Marang	2018	20,522	14,921	5,601
	2019	28,068	20,535	7,533
	2020	41,350	32,374	8,976
Hulu Terengganu	2018	16,770	10,826	5,944
	2019	10,441	5,796	4,645
	2020	19,010	14,352	4,658
Setiu	2018	18,607	14,037	4,570
	2019	18,252	13,559	4,693
	2020	30,968	27,001	3,967

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bunuh Murder	Rogol Rape	Samun ^a Robbery	Mencederakan Causing injury
TERENGGANU	2018	290	2	63	102	124
	2019	293	1	80	94	118
	2020	278	3	64	93	118
	2021	208	4	68	35	101
Besut	2018	65	-	12	23	30
	2019	62	-	19	10	33
	2020	45	-	15	14	16
	2021	48	-	11	10	27
Dungun	2018	41	-	5	9	27
	2019	36	-	5	8	23
	2020	26	1	11	10	4
	2021	18	-	12	1	5
Kemaman	2018	48	-	14	20	14
	2019	40	1	15	18	6
	2020	48	1	9	16	22
	2021	30	-	10	6	14
Kuala Terengganu	2018	60	1	12	27	21
	2019	91	-	24	35	32
	2020	97	-	17	33	47
	2021	65	2	18	10	35
Marang	2018	26	1	8	6	11
	2019	30	-	9	13	8
	2020	29	-	4	12	13
	2021	25	2	13	4	6
Hulu Terengganu	2018	26	-	6	10	10
	2019	19	-	4	5	10
	2020	23	1	3	6	13
	2021	17	-	2	3	12
Setiu	2018	24	-	6	7	11
	2019	15	-	4	5	6
	2020	10	-	5	2	3
	2021	5	-	2	1	2

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk samun berkawan bersenjata api, samun berkawan tidak bersenjata api, samun bersenjata api dan samun tidak bersenjata api

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

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

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pecah rumah dan curi House break-in and theft	Kecurian kenderaan Vehicles theft			Curi/ Ragut Theft/ Snatch	Kecurian lain Other theft
			House break-in and theft	Lori/van Lorry/van	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal/ Skuter Motorcycle/ scooter		
TERENGGANU	2018	1,532	420	10	77	605	1	419
	2019	1,577	496	13	78	466	1	523
	2020	1,821	601	4	56	313	-	847
	2021	1,370	480	7	63	224	-	596
Besut	2018	302	92	1	21	145	-	43
	2019	347	138	1	27	102	-	79
	2020	360	107	2	11	74	-	166
	2021	253	81	1	10	68	-	93
Dungun	2018	243	62	2	8	97	-	74
	2019	211	64	2	2	66	-	77
	2020	235	91	-	3	39	-	102
	2021	195	82	1	6	26	-	80
Kemaman	2018	226	49	2	4	104	-	67
	2019	253	72	4	14	98	-	65
	2020	335	145	1	9	44	-	136
	2021	259	111	2	7	23	-	116
Kuala Terengganu	2018	487	127	3	35	172	-	150
	2019	485	143	1	30	127	-	184
	2020	571	167	1	24	101	-	278
	2021	413	116	1	25	68	-	203
Marang	2018	114	50	1	2	39	1	21
	2019	105	39	1	2	34	-	29
	2020	151	38	-	2	30	-	81
	2021	120	54	-	4	15	-	47
Hulu Terengganu	2018	77	17	-	3	32	-	25
	2019	87	22	1	1	10	1	52
	2020	101	29	-	3	18	-	51
	2021	92	27	2	5	14	-	44
Setiu	2018	83	23	1	4	16	-	39
	2019	89	18	3	2	29	-	37
	2020	68	24	-	4	7	-	33
	2021	38	9	-	6	10	-	13

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 54: Statistik kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 54: Statistics on fire breakouts by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan balai bomba Number of fire stations	Bilangan kebakaran Number of fire breakouts	Bilangan panggilan palsu Number of false alarms	Bilangan kematian ^a Number of deaths	Bilangan kecederaan Number of injuries	Taksiran kerugian (RM juta) Estimated loss (RM million)	Taksiran yang dapat diselamatkan (RM juta) Estimated amount saved (RM million)
TERENGGANU	2018	17	1,623	5	1	11	252.9	1,367.7
	2019	17	2,251	2	-	16	55.7	1,041.7
	2020	17	1,668	-	3	9	11.3	83.7
Besut	2018	2	181	-	-	1	2.8	143.1
	2019	2	283	1	-	3	1.1	105.8
	2020	2	178	-	-	4	1.3	1.4
Dungun	2018	3	279	-	-	1	2.8	2.5
	2019	3	394	-	-	7	2.2	135.5
	2020	3	217	-	-	1	1.2	4.2
Kemaman	2018	5	363	2	-	2	238.4	686.8
	2019	5	494	1	-	2	46.0	129.1
	2020	5	328	-	2	3	0.9	59.0
Kuala Terengganu	2018	2	259	-	1	1	6.7	25.9
	2019	2	316	-	-	2	3.4	154.9
	2020	2	284	-	-	1	4.3	14.0
Marang	2018	2	198	1	-	3	0.5	6.6
	2019	2	256	-	-	-	0.7	1.3
	2020	2	197	-	-	-	1.2	1.6
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1	60	-	-	2	1.0	501.1
	2019	1	106	-	-	2	1.5	513.9
	2020	1	71	-	1	-	0.9	3.1
Setiu	2018	1	79	1	-	-	0.2	0.4
	2019	1	156	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
	2020	1	116	-	-	-	0.9	0.2
Kuala Nerus	2018	1	204	1	-	1	0.6	1.3
	2019	1	246	-	-	-	0.4	1.0
	2020	1	277	-	-	-	0.7	0.2

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Merujuk kepada kematian serta-merta di tempat kejadian

Refers to instant death at the place of occurrence

0.0 menunjukkan nilai taksiran yang kurang daripada RM100,000

0.0 shows the estimated value is less than RM100,000

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bangunan dan Isinya <i>Building and Volume</i>	Kenderaan Vehicle	Mesin Machinery	Alat Perkakas <i>Other equipment</i>	Petrol Petrol	Bahan kimia <i>Chemical substance</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	1,623	149	79	4	62	1	1
	2019	2,251	155	94	3	74	1	2
	2020	1,668	139	96	3	50	-	-
Besut	2018	181	19	8	-	5	-	-
	2019	283	18	9	1	9	-	1
	2020	178	19	10	-	5	-	-
Dungun	2018	279	24	14	-	7	-	-
	2019	394	36	10	-	5	-	-
	2020	217	16	17	-	4	-	-
Kemaman	2018	363	32	21	1	15	1	-
	2019	494	21	33	-	18	-	-
	2020	328	25	23	-	10	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	259	28	12	1	12	-	-
	2019	316	38	14	-	21	-	1
	2020	284	33	13	-	12	-	-
Marang	2018	198	14	7	1	6	-	-
	2019	256	14	8	1	7	-	-
	2020	197	11	8	1	4	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	60	13	6	1	2	-	1
	2019	106	15	7	-	3	1	-
	2020	71	14	5	1	1	-	-
Setiu	2018	79	6	5	-	4	-	-
	2019	156	6	6	1	4	-	-
	2020	116	8	5	1	6	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	204	13	6	-	11	-	-
	2019	246	7	7	-	7	-	-
	2020	277	13	15	-	8	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Gas	Kapal terbang Aeroplane	Helikopter Helicopter	Kapal laut Ship	Feri Ferry	Bot Boat
TERENGGANU	2018	36	-	-	1	-	2
	2019	23	-	-	1	-	2
	2020	25	-	-	-	-	3
Besut	2018	4	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	1
Dungun	2018	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	1
Kemaman	2018	8	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	1
Kuala Terengganu	2018	13	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	6	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	6	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kebun/ ladang Farm/ Estate	Hutan Jungle	Belukar/ lalang Weed/ bush	Sampah Garbage	Gerai Stall	Lain-lain Others
TERENGGANU	2018	22	73	844	42	1	306
	2019	32	160	1,266	59	5	374
	2020	21	93	821	57	4	356
Besut	2018	5	4	101	1	-	33
	2019	13	13	172	4	-	42
	2020	1	8	87	3	-	41
Dungun	2018	6	17	160	5	-	43
	2019	8	37	243	4	1	48
	2020	5	17	98	10	1	45
Kemaman	2018	3	26	199	16	1	40
	2019	5	40	275	22	2	73
	2020	4	18	173	14	-	57
Kuala Terengganu	2018	2	5	76	12	-	97
	2019	1	3	120	13	1	97
	2020	3	3	103	15	1	95
Marang	2018	2	8	130	2	-	27
	2019	-	22	155	4	-	40
	2020	2	20	111	-	1	38
Hulu Terengganu	2018	3	2	10	-	-	20
	2019	2	5	45	-	-	26
	2020	1	2	17	2	-	26
Setiu	2018	1	8	47	-	-	6
	2019	-	25	105	-	-	6
	2020	5	10	68	1	1	11
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	3	121	6	-	40
	2019	3	15	151	12	1	42
	2020	-	15	164	12	-	43

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butts	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ firework	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah Gas stove/ kerosene
TERENGGANU	2018	1,623	99	35	35	-	1	19
	2019	2,251	89	64	46	4	3	28
	2020	1,668	101	13	27	1	-	16
Besut	2018	181	9	21	5	-	1	2
	2019	283	12	45	20	1	-	-
	2020	178	10	4	8	-	-	2
Dungun	2018	279	7	1	1	-	-	2
	2019	394	4	-	5	1	-	2
	2020	217	9	3	-	-	-	1
Kemaman	2018	363	15	8	2	-	-	1
	2019	494	21	15	2	1	-	7
	2020	328	10	4	0	1	-	2
Kuala Terengganu	2018	259	38	5	20	-	-	10
	2019	316	33	2	16	1	2	10
	2020	284	50	2	15	-	-	7
Marang	2018	198	4	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	256	2	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	197	2	-	1	-	-	1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	60	8	-	3	-	-	-
	2019	106	9	-	-	-	1	4
	2020	71	7	-	-	-	-	2
Setiu	2018	79	7	-	2	-	-	2
	2019	156	6	1	3	-	-	3
	2020	116	13	-	3	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	204	11	-	2	-	-	1
	2019	246	2	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	277	-	-	-	-	-	1

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja Dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Others sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
TERENGGANU	2018	5	376	5	-	6	988	54
	2019	6	400	3	1	4	1,542	61
	2020	3	345	1	1	-	1,114	46
Besut	2018	-	39	1	-	2	101	-
	2019	1	44	1	-	1	157	1
	2020	-	56	1	-	-	97	-
Dungun	2018	-	43	2	-	-	219	4
	2019	-	45	-	-	-	335	2
	2020	-	35	-	-	-	169	-
Kemaman	2018	3	95	-	-	1	212	26
	2019	-	60	-	-	-	352	36
	2020	1	56	-	-	-	244	10
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1	92	2	-	1	70	20
	2019	1	138	-	-	3	92	18
	2020	2	132	-	-	-	43	33
Marang	2018	-	4	-	-	1	187	1
	2019	-	11	-	-	-	241	1
	2020	-	7	-	-	-	185	1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	1	46	2
	2019	3	-	1	-	-	85	3
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	58	2
Setiu	2018	1	43	-	-	-	23	1
	2019	1	87	1	1	-	53	-
	2020	-	56	-	1	-	43	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	60	-	-	-	130	-
	2019	-	15	-	-	-	227	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	275	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat, Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kedai Shop	Kilang Factory	Setor Store	Bengkel Workshop	Hotel	Pusat membeli belah Shopping centre
TERENGGANU	2018	149	12	4	8	3	-	-
	2019	155	8	2	13	3	2	-
	2020	139	10	2	6	2	-	3
Besut	2018	19	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	18	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	19	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	24	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	36	-	1	2	1	-	-
	2020	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	32	1	2	1	-	-	-
	2019	21	-	1	1	-	2	-
	2020	25	2	2	2	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	28	7	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	38	5	-	3	1	-	-
	2020	33	1	-	1	-	-	3
Marang	2018	14	1	2	1	-	-	-
	2019	14	1	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	13	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2019	15	1	-	1	1	-	-
	2020	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	13	2	-	3	-	-	-
	2019	7	1	-	2	-	-	-
	2020	13	1	-	2	2	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pejabat Office	Restoran Restaurant	Rumah kediaman Housing unit	Setinggan Squatter	Dewan Orang Ramai Town Hall	Dapur Kitchen	Gudang Warehouse
TERENGGANU	2018	1	2	73	-	1	3	-
	2019	1	2	65	3	-	5	2
	2020	4	2	64	-	-	6	-
Besut	2018	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	10	-	-	2	-
Dungun	2018	1	-	12	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	1	11	2	-	2	-
	2020	1	-	7	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	1	18	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	5	-	-	1	1
	2020	1	-	8	-	-	2	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	16	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	19	-	-	1	1
	2020	1	-	20	-	-	1	-
Marang	2018	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	4	-	1	1	-
	2019	-	1	9	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	1	6	-	-	1	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

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

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Makmal Laboratory	Premis ladang ternakan Livestock farms premise	Panggung Wayang Cinema	Kelab/pub bar hiburan Club/PUB entertainment bar	Rumah teres Terrace house	Rumah flat Flat	Rumah apartment/ kondominium Apartment/ condominium house
TERENGGANU	2018	-	2	-	-	16	2	1
	2019	1	1	-	-	10	4	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	18	1	-
Besut	2018	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
	2019	-	1	-	-	3	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	1	-	-	3	1	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumah panjang/ tradisional <i>Long house/ Traditional</i>	Masjid/ surau <i>Mosque/ surau</i>	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Institusi pengajian tinggi awam <i>Public higher education institution</i>	Institusi pengajian tinggi swasta <i>Private higher education institution</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	19	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besut	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sekolah rendah kerajaan Government primary school	Sekolah rendah swasta Private primary school	Sekolah menengah kerajaan Government secondary school	Sekolah menengah swasta Private secondary school	Pra sekolah/tadika kerajaan Government Pre-school/kindergarten	Pra sekolah/tadika swasta Private Pre-school/kindergarten	Asrama sekolah School hostel
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asrama pekerja Worker hostel	Hospital/ klinik awam Public hospital/ clinic	Hospital/ klinik swasta Private hospital/ clinic	Premis/ hotel budget Budget premise/ hotel	Asrama/ rumah tumpangan Hostel/ guest house	Rumah kedai Shop house	Lain-lain Others
TERENGGANU	2018	1	-	1	-	1	4	1
	2019	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
	2020	1	1	-	-	-	5	5
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Elektrik Electricity	Puntung rokok Cigarette butt	Percikan api Sparks of fire	Mercun/ bunga api Fire crackers/ firework	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick	Dapurgas/ minyak tanah Gas stove/ kerosene
TERENGGANU	2018	149	25	1	-	-	1	5
	2019	155	14	-	3	2	2	6
	2020	139	13	-	4	-	-	7
Besut	2018	19	7	-	-	-	1	1
	2019	18	5	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	19	-	-	1	-	-	2
Dungun	2018	24	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	36	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	32	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	21	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	25	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	28	2	1	-	-	-	2
	2019	38	2	-	2	1	1	2
	2020	33	5	-	2	-	-	3
Marang	2018	14	3	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	13	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	15	2	-	-	-	1	2
	2020	14	2	-	-	-	-	1
Setiu	2018	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	8	4	-	1	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	13	-	-	-	-	-	1

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Jadual 58: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Reaksi spontan Spontaneous reaction	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik Arson with good intention	Sengaja Dibakar dengan niat jahat Incendiary arson	Tindak balas kimia Chemical reaction	Mancis api Matches	Lain-lain punca Others sources	Punca tidak diketahui Unknown source
TERENGGANU	2018	-	1	2	-	6	95	13
	2019	1	-	1	-	2	108	16
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	93	21
Besut	2018	-	1	1	-	2	6	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	15	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	32	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	1	26	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	17	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	1	-	1	9	12
	2019	-	-	-	-	2	15	13
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	4	19
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	1	9	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	1	9	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	9	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	12	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan penagih dadah Number of drug addicts
TERENGGANU	2018	2,057
	2019	2,123
	2020	2,240
Besut	2018	354
	2019	308
	2020	248
Dungun	2018	198
	2019	367
	2020	408
Kemaman	2018	362
	2019	358
	2020	424
Kuala Terengganu	2018	377
	2019	374
	2020	407
Marang	2018	319
	2019	303
	2020	287
Hulu Terengganu	2018	282
	2019	187
	2020	223
Setiu	2018	165
	2019	226
	2020	243
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

Sumber: Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan

Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan pejabat parol daerah Number of parole district offices	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees				
			Jumlah Total				
			Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others
TERENGGANU	2018	4	636	625	2	9	-
	2019	4	650	638	2	8	2
	2020	4	670	649	10	9	2
Besut	2018	1	88	87	-	1	-
	2019	1	94	94	-	-	-
	2020	1	98	98	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	1	126	123	-	3	-
	2019	1	130	126	-	4	-
	2020	1	162	152	6	4	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1	300	295	-	5	-
	2019	1	349	342	2	4	1
	2020	1	239	232	4	2	1
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1	122	120	2	-	-
	2019	1	77	76	-	-	1
	2020	1	171	167	-	3	1
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Jadual 60: Bilangan pejabat parol daerah dan Orang DiParol mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 60: Number of parole district offices and parolees by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Orang DiParol Number of parolees									
		Lelaki Male					Perempuan Female				
		Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Melayu Malay	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others
TERENGGANU	2018	624	614	2	8	-	12	11	-	1	-
	2019	643	632	2	7	2	7	6	-	1	-
	2020	660	639	10	9	2	10	10	-	-	-
Besut	2018	82	81	-	1	-	6	6	-	-	-
	2019	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	124	121	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
	2019	126	123	-	3	-	4	3	-	1	-
	2020	158	148	6	4	-	4	4	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	297	293	-	4	-	3	2	-	1	-
	2019	347	340	2	4	1	2	2	-	-	-
	2020	234	227	4	2	1	5	5	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	121	119	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	2019	76	75	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	2020	170	166	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Jadual 61: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan jantina, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 61: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and sex, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Institusi penjara Institute of prison	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
TERENGGANU	2018	4,967	4,967	-
	2019	5,127	5,127	-
	2020	4,551	4,536	15
PUSAT KOREKSIONAL DUNGUN	2018	1,249	1,249	-
	2019	1,166	1,166	-
	2020	758	758	-
Marang	2018	3,718	3,718	-
	2019	3,961	3,961	-
	2020	3,793	3,778	15

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
 Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

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

Table 63 : Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and ethnic group, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Institusi penjara Institute of prison	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Citizens					Bukan Warganegara Non-citizens	
		Jumlah Warganegara Total citizens	Bumiputera	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
TERENGGANU	2018	4,963	3,935	3,898	18	8	11	1,028
	2019	5,123	4,072	4,035	21	9	7	1,051
	2020	4,551	3,786	3,746	18	10	12	765
PUSAT KOREKSIONAL DUNGUN	2018	1,249	991	980	4	4	3	258
	2019	1,166	934	928	4	1	1	232
	2020	758	567	560	3	1	3	191
Marang	2018	3,714	2,944	2,918	14	4	8	770
	2019	3,957	3,138	3,107	17	8	6	819
	2020	3,793	3,219	3,186	15	9	9	574

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
 Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	181	179	2
	2019	135	135	-
	2020	218	206	12
Besut	2018	13	13	-
	2019	14	14	-
	2020	46	44	2
Dungun	2018	24	24	-
	2019	13	13	-
	2020	32	32	-
Kemaman	2018	14	14	-
	2019	28	28	-
	2020	19	17	2
Kuala Terengganu	2018	61	59	2
	2019	39	39	-
	2020	55	51	4
Marang	2018	13	13	-
	2019	12	12	-
	2020	24	24	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	9	9	-
	2019	6	6	-
	2020	8	6	2
Setiu	2018	10	10	-
	2019	7	7	-
	2020	24	24	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	37	37	-
	2019	16	16	-
	2020	10	8	2

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan kluster homestay Number of homestay clusters	Bilangan premis penginapan Number of accommodation premises
TERENGGANU	2018	8	147
	2019	11	166
	2020	11	161
Besut	2018	3	30
	2019	4	33
	2020	4	33
Dungun	2018	2	16
	2019	2	20
	2020	2	19
Kemaman	2018	1	25
	2019	1	27
	2020	1	26
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	55
	2019	2	64
	2020	2	62
Marang	2018	-	7
	2019	-	8
	2020	-	9
Hulu Terengganu	2018	1	6
	2019	1	6
	2020	1	4
Setiu	2018	1	8
	2019	1	8
	2020	1	8
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-

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

Jadual 65: Bilangan kampung program Desa Lestari mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020
Table 65: Number of villages of Desa Lestari programme by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan kampung <i>Number of villages</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	2
Besut	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Dungun	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kemaman	2018	1
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Marang	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Setiu	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar
Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Jadual 66: Bilangan kumulatif kendaraan bermotor yang berdaftar mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 66: Cumulative number of registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicle	Lain-lain kenderaan ^a Other vehicle
TERENGGANU	2018	376,235	161,640	349,047	1,986	19,976	5,226
	2019	396,634	162,292	369,274	1,992	20,092	5,276
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Besut	2018	18,166	3,325	18,118	1	25	22
	2019	20,571	3,343	20,523	1	25	22
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat Kecil Kemaman	2018	47,532	11,301	47,341	5	59	127
	2019	51,885	11,385	51,688	5	65	127
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Terengganu	2018	310,536	147,013	283,587	1,980	19,892	5,077
	2019	324,177	147,563	297,062	1,986	20,002	5,127
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan UTC Terengganu	2018	1	1	1	-	-	-
	2019	1	1	1	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

^a Merangkumi kendaraan seperti karavan, kendaraan bomba kerajaan & swasta, kendaraan sekolah memandu, kendaraan mayat, kendaraan orang cacat, kendaraan kerajaan, kendaraan pihak berkuasa tempatan, ambulan dan kendaraan kedutaan

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

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicle	Lain-lain kenderaan ^a Other vehicle
TERENGGANU	2018	18,598	827	18,409	2	133	54
	2019	20,399	652	20,227	6	116	50
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan Besut	2018	2,049	3	2,047	-	-	2
	2019	2,405	18	2,405	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Pejabat Kecil Kemaman	2018	4,012	166	4,003	-	4	5
	2019	4,353	84	4,347	-	6	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Negeri Terengganu	2018	12,537	658	12,359	2	129	47
	2019	13,641	550	13,475	6	110	50
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
JPJ Cawangan UTC Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Malaysia

Source: Road Transport Department Malaysia

Nota/ Note s:

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

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

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pusat Internet Komuniti Community Internet Centre	Pusat Internet Desa Rural Internet Centre	Pusat Maklumat Rakyat Citizen Information Centre
TERENGGANU	2018	67	2	7
	2019	64	1	7
	2020	64	2	7
Besut	2018	13	1	1
	2019	13	-	1
	2020	13	1	1
Dungun	2018	9	-	1
	2019	9	-	1
	2020	9	-	1
Kemaman	2018	12	-	1
	2019	12	-	1
	2020	12	-	1
Kuala Terengganu	2018	5	-	1
	2019	2	-	1
	2020	2	-	1
Marang	2018	6	1	1
	2019	6	1	1
	2020	6	1	1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	15	-	1
	2019	15	-	1
	2020	15	-	1
Setiu	2018	4	-	1
	2019	4	-	1
	2020	4	-	1
Kuala Nerus	2018	3	-	-
	2019	3	-	-
	2020	3	-	-

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Langganan internet di rumah Subscription of internet at home	Telefon bimbit Mobile phone	Siaran TV berbayar Pay TV channel	(%)
TERENGGANU	2014	30.9	96.7	58.1	
	2016	70.9	98.1	65.7	
	2019	92.1	98.9	72.4	
Besut	2014	19.0	95.8	53.1	
	2016	60.1	98.1	70.7	
	2019	92.3	98.3	70.1	
Dungun	2014	37.4	97.5	62.6	
	2016	72.6	98.5	65.5	
	2019	87.7	97.6	76.6	
Kemaman	2014	34.4	95.8	70.5	
	2016	73.0	98.6	75.8	
	2019	93.0	98.9	83.3	
Kuala Terengganu	2014 ^a	34.1	96.8	49.2	
	2016 ^a	75.2	97.9	59.6	
	2019	94.0	99.4	67.9 ^a	
Marang	2014	29.3	98.5	60.6	
	2016	68.8	98.9	59.4	
	2019	93.6	99.1	63.9	
Hulu Terengganu	2014	17.3	94.1	61.6	
	2016	60.7	97.2	70.9	
	2019	86.4	98.9	71.8	
Setiu	2014	24.4	98.1	68.4	
	2016	67.2	96.5	72.7	
	2019	87.4	99.2	70.9	
Kuala Nerus	2014	-	-	-	
	2016	-	-	-	
	2019	96.5	99.9	n.a	

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

^a Termasuk Kuala Nerus

Includes Kuala Nerus

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis bekalan air Type of water supply				Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessibility to electricity supply				Kemudahan kutipan sampah Garbage collection facility				(%)	
		Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik Accessibility to electricity	Tiada bekalan elektrik No electricity	Jumlah Total	Tempat kediaman Living quarters	Kawasan ^a Area	Tiada Jumlah None Total				
TERENGGANU	2014	95.0	1.4	3.6	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	16.3	74.1	9.6	100.0			
	2016	96.0	1.4	2.6	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	13.2	80.8	6.0	100.0			
	2019	96.2	2.6	1.2	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	24.0	73.3	2.7	100.0			
Besut	2014	84.6	0.6	14.8	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	15.3	63.8	20.9	100.0			
	2016	95.5	0.5	4.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	4.7	80.6	14.7	100.0			
	2019	83.4	9.6	7.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	2.9	86.3	10.8	100.0			
Dungun	2014	98.5	-	1.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	16.6	74.2	9.2	100.0			
	2016	94.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	13.9	78.7	7.4	100.0			
	2019	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	28.5	71.2	0.3	100.0			
Kemaman	2014	98.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	28.8	67.6	3.6	100.0			
	2016	99.7	0.3	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	29.3	69.4	1.3	100.0			
	2019	99.8	0.2	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	50.3	48.7	1.0	100.0			
Kuala Terengganu	2014 ^b	94.0	2.6	3.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	13.8	79.3	6.9	100.0			
	2016 ^b	95.7	1.4	2.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	11.9	85.6	2.5	100.0			
	2019	97.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	21.8	77.8	0.4	100.0			
Marang	2014	95.1	3.2	1.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	7.2	84.4	8.4	100.0			
	2016	94.4	2.4	3.2	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	6.5	89.2	4.3	100.0			
	2019	97.3	2.0	0.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	11.5	88.1	0.4	100.0			
Hulu Terengganu	2014	98.9	1.1	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	8.5	72.3	19.2	100.0			
	2016	98.0	0.8	1.2	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	10.1	77.7	12.2	100.0			
	2019	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	18.1	77.4	4.5	100.0			
Setiu	2014	98.1	-	1.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	17.2	66.0	16.8	100.0			
	2016	89.1	0.5	10.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.0	77.6	21.4	100.0			
	2019	98.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	12.2	76.0	11.8	100.0			
Kuala Nerus	2014	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
	2016	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			
	2019	96.2	3.8	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	22.4	77.3	0.3	100.0			

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Kutipan sampah di tempat pengumpulan yang jaraknya melebihi 100 meter dari tempat kediaman

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

^b Termasuk Kuala Nerus

Includes Kuala Nerus

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

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

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

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Komuniti Harapan Malaysia Harapan Malaysia Communities	Kelab Malaysiaku Malaysiaku Clubs
TERENGGANU			
	2018	97	61
	2019	72	61
	2020	72	61
Besut	2018	16	7
	2019	9	7
	2020	9	7
Dungun	2018	9	7
	2019	9	7
	2020	9	7
Kemaman	2018	18	11
	2019	9	11
	2020	9	11
Kuala Terengganu	2018	25	13
	2019	13	13
	2020	13	10
Marang	2018	10	9
	2019	9	9
	2020	9	9
Hulu Terengganu	2018	9	7
	2019	7	7
	2020	7	7
Setiu	2018	10	7
	2019	7	7
	2020	7	7
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	n.a
	2019	9	n.a
	2020	9	3

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

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan
Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen Number of billboards belongs to JaPen
TERENGGANU	2018	31
	2019	29
	2020	n.a
Besut	2018	5
	2019	5
	2020	n.a
Dungun	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Kemaman	2018	6
	2019	6
	2020	n.a
Kuala Terengganu	2018	9
	2019	9
	2020	n.a
Marang	2018	3
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Hulu Terengganu	2018	4
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Setiu	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes :

JaPen merujuk kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia

refers to Department of Information Malaysia

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 73: Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 73: Number of Rural Community Centres by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa Number of Rural Community Centres
TERENGGANU	2018	29
	2019	31
	2020	31
Besut	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	1
Dungun	2018	13
	2019	13
	2020	13
Kemaman	2018	7
	2019	8
	2020	8
Kuala Terengganu	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a
Marang	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	1
Hulu Terengganu	2018	5
	2019	6
	2020	6
Setiu	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	2
Kuala Nerus	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar
 Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

(RM juta/ RM million)

Pihak berkuasa tempatan Local authority	Tahun Year	Hasil cukai taksiran Revenue of assessment tax
TERENGGANU	2017	104.5
	2018	102.9
	2019	102.4
Majlis Daerah Besut	2017	1.4
	2018	1.3
	2019	1.4
Majlis Perbandaran Dungun	2017	9.3
	2018	8.6
	2019	8.1
Majlis Perbandaran Kemaman	2017	58.0
	2018	53.6
	2019	54.2
Majlis Bandaraya Kuala Terengganu	2017	29.6
	2018	33.2
	2019	32.9
Majlis Daerah Marang	2017	2.0
	2018	2.1
	2019	2.0
Majlis Daerah Hulu Terengganu	2017	3.6
	2018	3.5
	2019	3.5
Majlis Daerah Setiu	2017	0.5
	2018	0.6
	2019	0.3

Sumber: Pihak berkuasa tempatan

Source: Local authority

Jadual 75: Statistik kamera litar tertutup di kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan, Terengganu, 2018-2020
Table 75: Statistics on closed-circuit television in local authority area, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kamera litar tertutup <i>Closed-circuit television</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	149
	2019	157
	2020	172
Majlis Daerah Besut	2018	30
	2019	-
	2020	-
Majlis Perbandaran Dungun	2018	16
	2019	39
	2020	54
Majlis Perbandaran Kemaman	2018	36
	2019	94
	2020	94
Majlis Bandaraya Kuala Terengganu	2018	16
	2019	16
	2020	16
Majlis Daerah Marang	2018	33
	2019	-
	2020	-
Majlis Daerah Hulu Terengganu	2018	8
	2019	8
	2020	8
Majlis Daerah Setiu	2018	10
	2019	-
	2020	-

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

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

Pihak berkuasa tempata Local authority	Tahun Year	Tapak pelupusan Disposal site			Loji rawatan termal Thermal treatment plant		
		Bilangan tapak pelupusan Number of disposal sites	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari <i>Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily</i> (Tan Metrik /hari) (Metric Tonnes /day)	Bilangan loji rawatan termal Number of thermal treatment plants	Luas tapak Site area (Ha)	Jumlah berat sisa yang dilupuskan Total amount of residual waste (Tan Metrik /hari) (Metric Tonnes/day)
TERENGGANU	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

Merujuk kepada peraturan dibawah Akta Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam 2007 (Akta 672) yang berkuatkuasa di Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya
Refers to the regulations under the Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672) which enforced in Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

Ha Merujuk kepada Hektar

Refers to Hectare

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan program Number of programmes
TERENGGANU	190
Besut	23
Dungun	29
Kemaman	16
Kuala Terengganu	61
Marang	n.a
Hulu Terengganu	2
Setiu	52
Kuala Nerus	7

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

Nota/Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan
Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Jumlah Total	Islam Muslim		Bukan Islam non-Muslim			
		Masjid	Surau	Tokong Chinese temple	Kuil Hindu temple	Gereja Church	Lain-lain
		Mosque					Others
TERENGGANU	2,120	508	1,550	14	4	13	31
Besut	339	85	250	2	-	-	2
Dungun	191	51	124	4	-	4	8
Kemaman	311	50	247	3	3	1	7
Kuala Terengganu	435	88	327	3	1	6	10
Marang	249	53	194	-	-	1	1
Hulu Terengganu	219	80	137	1	-	-	1
Setiu	148	53	95	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	228	48	176	1	-	1	2

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Jadual 79: KDNK mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, Terengganu, 2018-2020 - RM juta
 Table 79: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Terengganu, 2018-2020 - RM million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	2,847	3,016	2,914
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	183	201	185
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	13,056	13,093	11,862
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1,161	1,165	1,080
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	17,527	18,512	17,884
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	5,714	6,131	5,717
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	4,172	4,447	4,071
Kewangan & insurans, harta tanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	1,365	1,453	1,449
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1,419	1,471	1,454
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	4,858	5,009	5,193
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	64	16	31
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	34,838	36,004	33,955

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^e **Anggaran**

Estimates

^p **Permulaan**

Preliminary

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

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Type of economic activity	Perubahan peratusan tahunan Annual percentage change			Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Percentage share to GDP			(%)
	2018 ^e	2019 ^p	2020	2018 ^e	2019 ^p	2020	
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-2.5	6.0	-3.4	8.2	8.4	8.6	
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	5.4	9.7	-7.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	3.7	0.3	-9.4	37.5	36.4	34.9	
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-9.0	0.4	-7.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	3.6	5.6	-3.4	50.3	51.4	52.7	
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	-0.1	7.3	-6.8	16.4	17.0	16.8	
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	7.5	6.6	-8.5	12.0	12.4	12.0	
Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	3.6	6.5	-0.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	5.9	3.7	-1.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	4.2	3.1	3.7	13.9	13.9	15.3	
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	-38.9	-75.1	92.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	2.5	3.3	-5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^e Anggaran
Estimates

^p Permulaan
Preliminary

Jadual 81: Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) dan perubahan peratus mengikut kumpulan utama, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 81: Consumer Price Index (2010=100) and percentage change by main groups, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Kumpulan utama Main group		Nombor Indeks Index Numbers			Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change	
		2018	2019	2020	2019/2018	2020/2019
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	117.0	117.1	115.6	0.1	-1.3
01	Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol <i>Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	124.4	125.9	127.7	1.2	1.4
02	Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau <i>Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco</i>	178.4	182.4	182.8	2.2	0.2
03	Pakaian & Kasut <i>Clothing & Footwear</i>	95.5	93.8	93.3	-1.8	-0.5
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahar Api Lain <i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels</i>	113.8	114.9	111.2	1.0	-3.2
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah <i>Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance</i>	110.7	110.5	110.7	-0.2	0.2
06	Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	120.2	121.4	123.4	1.0	1.6
07	Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	115.6	110.6	98.3	-4.3	-11.1
08	Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	96.2	96.7	97.6	0.5	0.9
09	Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan <i>Recreation Services & Culture</i>	105.3	106.3	107.5	0.9	1.1
10	Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	119.8	125.1	126.6	4.4	1.2
11	Restoran & Hotel <i>Restaurants & Hotels</i>	116.6	117.8	119.3	1.0	1.3
12	Pelbagai Barang & Perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous Goods & Services</i>	114.5	116.1	122.2	1.4	5.3

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Pintu keluar dan masuk <i>Exit and entrance</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Eksport <i>Exports</i>	Import <i>Imports</i>
TERENGGANU	2018	20,714.6	3,515.8
	2019	16,840.6	4,929.3
	2020	13,307.3	2,874.0
Kerteh	2018	18,070.1	1,435.6
	2019	12,386.7	1,225.4
	2020	9,757.0	642.4
Kemaman/Kuala	2018	2,644.5	2,080.3
Terengganu	2019	4,454.0	3,703.9
	2020	3,550.2	2,231.6

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 83: Statistik utama sektor pertanian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 83: Principal statistics of agricultural sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	249	1,220,216	641,119	579,096	11,767	221,041	2,454,037
Besut	21	53,492	24,587	28,905	346	6,209	45,678
Dungun	38	225,231	140,787	84,444	1,518	29,188	167,656
Kemaman	53	459,473	214,515	244,958	4,901	90,715	443,454
Kuala Terengganu	72	157,644	89,642	68,002	1,563	31,351	356,628
Marang	24	115,710	88,799	26,911	809	16,302	85,033
Hulu Terengganu	22	57,689	21,577	36,112	995	17,751	195,367
Setiu	19	150,978	61,213	89,765	1,635	29,524	1,160,221

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	154	1,007,840	484,258	523,583	10,489	195,507	2,416,197
Besut	15	49,493	22,139	27,354	275	5,616	45,472
Dungun	22	183,862	111,865	71,997	1,326	25,038	157,707
Kemaman	43	452,060	210,915	241,145	4,818	89,727	441,919
Kuala Terengganu	36	90,632	42,304	48,329	1,107	21,660	342,678
Marang	9	28,587	17,958	10,629	380	6,574	73,668
Hulu Terengganu	16	54,861	19,841	35,020	964	17,501	195,133
Setiu	13	148,345	59,236	89,108	1,619	29,391	1,159,619

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 85: Statistik utama subsektor ternakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 85: Principal statistics of livestock sub-sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	47	79,848	63,486	16,362	376	6,133	7,339
Dungun	10	7,322	4,073	3,249	35	493	974
Kemaman	8	5,457	2,766	2,692	38	527	794
Kuala Terengganu	16	35,153	29,223	5,930	193	3,607	3,779
Marang	5	26,997	24,051	2,947	78	1,206	1,399
Hulu Terengganu	4	2,641	1,641	1,001	21	218	171
Setiu ^a	4	2,277	1,733	544	11	82	222

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^aTermasuk Besut
 Includes Besut

Jadual 86: Statistik utama subsektor perikanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 86: Principal statistics of fisheries sub-sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	25	59,879	44,840	15,039	466	9,253	10,474
Besut	4	1,489	742	747	64	536	173
Dunqun ^a	6	4,330	2,987	1,343	86	1,237	1,877
Kuala Terengganu	5	409	248	161	12	77	81
Marang	7	53,275	40,607	12,668	297	7,353	7,963
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	3	376	257	120	7	51	380

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^aTermasuk Kemaman
 Includes Kemaman

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
TERENGGANU	23	72,649	48,536	24,113	436	10,148	20,028
Kemaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	15	31,450	17,868	13,582	251	6,007	10,090
Marang	3	6,851	6,184	668	54	1,169	2,003
Hulu Terengganu ^a	5	34,348	24,485	9,863	131	2,972	7,935
Setiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^a Termasuk Besut/Dunqun
 Includes Besut/Dungun

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

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bayam Spinach	Bendi Lady's finger	Cekur manis Sweet shoot	Cili merah Red chili	Cili padi Hot chili	Daun bawang Spring onion
TERENGGANU	2018	26.5	546.6	-	1,323.2	11.0	-
	2019	43.2	602.5	-	1,668.5	19.8	-
	2020	68.1	533.2	-	1,302.4	17.4	-
Besut	2018	-	19.9	-	378.5	5.6	-
	2019	-	40.3	-	265.9	10.7	-
	2020	-	42.9	-	294.7	2.0	-
Dungun	2018	12.9	59.1	-	104.8	1.8	-
	2019	16.4	70.7	-	188.3	1.6	-
	2020	28.8	73.5	-	238.8	6.4	-
Kemaman	2018	-	137.9	-	64.7	-	-
	2019	-	154.6	-	126.2	-	-
	2020	-	97.0	-	111.7	0.3	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	76.6	-	109.7	-	-
	2019	-	110.4	-	185.3	-	-
	2020	-	73.5	-	149.7	-	-
Marang	2018	13.6	89.2	-	163.7	3.6	-
	2019	24.6	109.4	-	516.5	5.5	-
	2020	30.0	113.7	-	205.9	3.0	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	0.0	38.6	-	75.4	-	-
	2019	-	40.0	-	75.7	2.0	-
	2020	2.3	70.8	-	91.5	5.3	-
Setiu	2018	-	115.1	-	331.2	-	-
	2019	2.2	40.7	-	206.3	-	-
	2020	-	20.9	-	94.1	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	10.2	-	95.3	-	-
	2019	-	36.4	-	104.5	-	-
	2020	7.1	40.9	-	116.1	0.5	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Daun saderi Celery	Kacang botol Four-angled bean	Kacang buncis French bean	Kacang Long bean	Kailan Chinese kale	Kangkung Water spinach
TERENGGANU	2018	-	59.6	0.4	1,372.4	12.2	197.9
	2019	-	56.6	-	1,364.5	1.1	245.6
	2020	-	54.5	7.8	1,170.9	3.0	193.1
Besut	2018	-	-	-	75.3	-	18.8
	2019	-	-	-	35.3	-	63.6
	2020	-	0.3	-	50.8	-	18.6
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	309.4	11.6	29.4
	2019	-	-	-	349.0	-	51.7
	2020	-	-	7.8	228.7	-	41.9
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	180.3	-	31.7
	2019	-	0.5	-	205.4	-	36.5
	2020	-	-	-	193.9	-	18.0
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	12.7	-	174.6	-	61.5
	2019	-	19.8	-	269.3	0.4	32.8
	2020	-	22.1	-	189.8	-	38.5
Marang	2018	-	46.9	0.4	250.3	-	10.9
	2019	-	36.1	-	150.4	-	24.6
	2020	-	32.1	-	240.2	-	69.3
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	17.5	0.6	2.4
	2019	-	0.3	-	32.0	0.7	4.3
	2020	-	-	-	25.6	3.0	3.3
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	119.3	-	11.3
	2019	-	-	-	63.9	-	7.1
	2020	-	-	-	28.8	-	1.0
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	245.8	-	32.0
	2019	-	-	-	259.1	-	25.0
	2020	-	-	-	213.1	-	2.6

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kobis bulat Round cabbage	Kobis cina Chinese cabbage	Kucai Chinese chives	Kundur Wax gourd	Labu air Bottle gourd	Labu manis Pumpkin	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	-	-	185.8	4,286.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	153.0	2,331.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	210.9	1,394.6	
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	19.9	1,251.7	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	816.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	297.4	
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	45.7	7.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	18.4	31.9	
	2020	-	-	-	-	29.0	169.0	
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	160.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	28.8	139.9	
	2019	-	-	-	-	44.0	147.3	
	2020	-	-	-	-	48.1	166.2	
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	69.8	968.1	
	2019	-	-	-	-	72.2	754.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	114.2	388.0	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	21.7	37.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	9.8	78.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	16.0	23.0	
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1,713.1	
	2019	-	-	-	-	2.1	398.2	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	313.0	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	6.6	64.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	38.1	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lobak merah Carrot	Lobak putih Radish	Peria Bitter gourd	Peria katak Dwarf bitter gourd	Petola segi Angled loofah	Petola ular Snake gourd	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	-	17.1	26.9	1.0	204.1	1.0	
	2019	-	34.4	42.4	8.0	93.9	4.2	
	2020	-	45.4	33.1	9.0	109.7	-	
Besut	2018	-	-	13.5	-	67.5	-	
	2019	-	-	20.9	2.0	26.5	-	
	2020	-	-	19.2	3.0	22.8	-	
Dungun	2018	-	0.5	-	-	3.8	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	21.9	-	
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	
	2019	-	2.8	-	-	0.8	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	1.0	1.8	-	16.1	-	
	2019	-	10.3	10.2	-	6.4	-	
	2020	-	12.5	4.8	-	9.8	-	
Marang	2018	-	9.9	6.5	-	26.1	1.0	
	2019	-	8.2	11.3	3.6	24.2	4.2	
	2020	-	29.6	9.1	-	6.2	-	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	0.4	5.2	1.0	18.4	-	
	2019	-	4.1	-	-	12.9	-	
	2020	-	3.3	-	1.6	10.3	-	
Setiu	2018	-	1.8	-	0.0	35.4	-	
	2019	-	0.2	-	2.4	0.4	-	
	2020	-	-	-	4.4	3.3	-	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	3.5	-	-	28.8	-	
	2019	-	8.8	-	-	17.2	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	28.0	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Salad Lettuce	Sawi Mustard	Terung Brinjal	Timun Cucumber	Tomato	Jumlah Total
TERENGGANU	2018	-	1,204.5	933.3	6,371.0	-	16,780.7
	2019	-	1,306.9	930.2	6,223.3	-	15,129.5
	2020	-	1,190.6	851.1	4,637.3	-	11,832.3
Besut	2018	-	21.0	283.2	1,002.7	-	3,157.6
	2019	-	11.7	128.9	528.6	-	1,950.5
	2020	-	5.0	132.1	312.0	-	1,200.7
Dungun	2018	-	172.5	114.4	1,193.2	-	2,066.9
	2019	-	155.8	143.5	1,179.1	-	2,211.9
	2020	-	167.3	124.7	1,011.5	-	2,149.2
Kemaman	2018	-	-	89.1	277.2	-	948.8
	2019	-	0.5	113.3	313.2	-	995.8
	2020	-	0.6	127.0	228.0	-	787.6
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	807.7	47.0	1,145.8	-	2,623.2
	2019	-	830.7	79.3	1,234.4	-	2,980.5
	2020	-	787.7	79.8	1,057.6	-	2,640.0
Marang	2018	-	61.0	99.7	1,383.9	-	3,204.4
	2019	-	29.6	118.5	1,688.6	-	3,581.4
	2020	-	8.4	112.8	638.0	-	2,000.5
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	0.6	61.9	485.5	-	766.9
	2019	-	4.0	71.1	608.0	-	942.7
	2020	-	16.8	82.4	789.0	-	1,144.0
Setiu	2018	-	0.2	182.9	440.7	-	2,950.9
	2019	-	3.0	118.6	314.0	-	1,159.1
	2020	-	-	100.6	226.3	-	792.3
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	141.6	55.2	442.0	-	1,062.1
	2019	-	271.6	157.0	357.4	-	1,307.6
	2020	-	204.8	91.8	375.0	-	1,118.0

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kelapa Coconut	Kopi Coffee	Tebu Gula Sugar Cane	Teh Tea	Nipah Nipa Palm	Pinang Areca Nut	Roselle
TERENGGANU	2018	20,607.0	-	-	-	-	-	38.4
	2019	16,144.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
	2020	15,513.6	-	-	-	-	-	7.3
Besut	2018	4,335.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,423.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,673.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	2,045.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,004.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2,085.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	2,283.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,327.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2,251.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	2,282.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,770.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,986.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	3,248.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,145.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	453.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	3,889.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4,217.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4,776.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	1,953.5	-	-	-	-	-	38.4
	2019	2,558.5	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
	2020	1,539.3	-	-	-	-	-	7.3
Kuala Nerus	2018	567.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	697.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	746.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Rumbia/sagu Sago	Cendawan Mushroom	Lebah kelulut Kelulut bee	Lebah madu Honey bee	Jagung bijian Grain corn	Jumlah Total	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	-	138.9	18.7	0.1	-	20,803.0	
	2019	-	132.6	15.7	0.1	11.9	16,309.2	
	2020	-	99.0	10.9	0.1	14.3	15,645.2	
Besut	2018	-	30.0	2.0	-	-	4,367.5	
	2019	-	30.7	2.3	-	11.9	1,467.8	
	2020	-	12.8	0.8	-	12.8	1,699.9	
Dungun	2018	-	52.0	4.8	0.0	-	2,102.5	
	2019	-	49.2	2.1	0.1	-	2,055.4	
	2020	-	37.6	1.9	0.1	-	2,125.2	
Kemaman	2018	-	0.7	2.6	-	-	2,286.9	
	2019	-	0.3	2.6	-	-	2,330.0	
	2020	-	0.6	2.4	-	-	2,254.2	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	17.2	1.6	-	-	2,301.5	
	2019	-	16.3	1.4	-	-	1,788.5	
	2020	-	19.6	1.0	-	-	2,007.4	
Marang	2018	-	3.5	2.9	0.0	-	3,255.3	
	2019	-	6.1	2.9	0.0	-	1,154.6	
	2020	-	6.2	2.0	-	-	461.7	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	24.2	0.7	-	-	3,914.3	
	2019	-	22.5	1.0	-	-	4,240.8	
	2020	-	17.4	0.7	-	-	4,794.9	
Setiu	2018	-	9.3	3.1	-	-	2,004.2	
	2019	-	6.7	2.3	-	-	2,572.4	
	2020	-	3.6	1.8	-	1.5	1,553.4	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	570.7	
	2019	-	0.8	1.0	-	-	699.7	
	2020	-	1.3	0.4	-	-	748.4	

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bonglai	Belalai gajah	Cekur	Dukung anak	Gelenggang	Halia bara Ginger	Hempedu bumi Bile of the earth
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Inai Henna	Jarum tujuh bilah	Jering	Kacip fatimah	Kaduk	Kesum	Kunyit hitam Black turmeric
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	10.0	2.0	-	5.1	-
	2019	-	-	33.1	-	-	2.1	0.1
	2020	-	-	22.7	-	-	20.8	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	33.1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lidah buaya Aloe vera	Mas cotek	Melada pahit	Mengkudu/ noni Great morinda	Misai kucing	Mulberi Mulberry	Nilam Sapphire
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pandan	Pecah beling	Pegaga	Petai	Petai belalang	Pokok teh Tea tree
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	-	185.4	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	369.0	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	222.0	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	64.4	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	178.9	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	115.3	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	77.6	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	100.3	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	37.3	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	43.4	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	88.3	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	69.4	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik
 Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 90: Pengeluaran herba utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)
 Table 90: Production of main herbs by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pudina Mint	Selasih Basil	Serai wangi Fragrant lemon grass	Sirih Betel vine	Stevia	Temu lawak	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik
 Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Terung pipit Turkey berry	Tongkat ali Long jack	Ulam raja The king's salad	Lemon myrtle	Tenggek burung <i>Euodia redleyi</i>	Jumlah Total
TERENGGANU	2018	-	1.5	-	-	-	208.6
	2019	-	-	-	3.9	-	409.0
	2020	-	-	-	2.5	-	267.9
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	64.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	178.9
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	115.3
Dungun	2018	-	1.5	-	-	-	83.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	101.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	37.3
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
	2019	-	-	-	3.9	-	5.5
	2020	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.5
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	20.8
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	53.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	121.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	92.1
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jagung manis Sweet corn	Kacang tanah Groundnuts	Ubi kayu Cassava	Ubi keladi Yam	Ubi Keledek Sweet potato	Tebu kuning Sugar cane
TERENGGANU	2018	2,252.9	23.6	440.4	39.2	1,347.7	1,633.5
	2019	1,758.4	42.1	278.2	4.8	321.1	1,367.2
	2020	1,481.8	44.9	323.6	-	488.5	979.3
Besut	2018	182.5	-	103.0	-	1,284.5	-
	2019	48.1	-	83.5	-	166.8	9.0
	2020	42.9	-	82.8	-	214.9	-
Dungun	2018	100.6	-	111.2	18.2	6.8	332.7
	2019	65.6	-	46.4	-	72.4	297.1
	2020	69.6	-	83.2	-	80.0	240.2
Kemaman	2018	262.5	-	27.8	-	-	78.7
	2019	211.0	-	17.2	-	-	30.4
	2020	193.3	-	7.9	-	-	14.5
Kuala Terengganu	2018	97.2	-	51.7	12.0	14.2	723.0
	2019	100.4	-	60.0	-	13.6	701.6
	2020	92.0	-	13.5	-	158.6	529.3
Marang	2018	687.2	-	113.6	-	6.1	25.5
	2019	611.8	-	54.7	-	9.1	12.0
	2020	401.8	-	53.8	-	12.3	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	759.5	23.6	33.0	9.0	2.1	233.1
	2019	663.0	42.1	16.5	4.8	3.6	186.1
	2020	555.7	44.9	82.5	-	11.8	124.3
Setiu	2018	144.7	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	49.5	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	112.6	-	-	-	7.6	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	18.7	-	-	-	34.0	240.5
	2019	9.1	-	-	-	55.6	131.0
	2020	13.9	-	-	-	3.3	71.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sengkuang Yambean	Ubi badak	Ubi kemili	Ubi kentang Potato	Jumlah Total
TERENGGANU	2018	-	3.1	-	-	5,740.4
	2019	50.0	3.2	-	-	3,825.1
	2020	-	10.8	-	-	3,328.8
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	1,569.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	307.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	340.6
Dungun	2018	-	3.1	-	-	572.7
	2019	-	3.2	-	-	484.8
	2020	-	10.8	-	-	483.7
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	369.1
	2019	-	-	-	-	258.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	215.6
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	898.1
	2019	-	-	-	-	875.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	793.4
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	832.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	687.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	467.9
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	1,060.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	916.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	819.2
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	144.7
	2019	50.0	-	-	-	99.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	120.2
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	293.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	195.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	88.2

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Asam gelugor Tamarind	Asam jawa Tamarind	Bunga kantan Pink cone ginger	Cengkih Clove	Halia Ginger	Kari Curry
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	74.0	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	35.3	-	3.1	-
	2020	-	-	28.2	-	2.6	-
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	-	-	57.7	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	35.3	-	1.5	-
	2020	-	-	28.2	-	1.8	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	0.8	-
Marang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	-	-	16.3	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kayu manis Cinnamon	Ketumbar Coriander	Kunyit Turmeric	Lada hitam Black pepper	Lengkuas Galangal	Limau kasturi Calamondin lime	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	-	-	22.0	-	60.1	4.7	
	2019	-	-	3.6	-	32.7	12.9	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dungun	2018	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marang	2018	-	-	12.0	-	43.9	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	32.7	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Limau nipis Lime	Limau purut Kaffir lime	Pala Nutmeg	Selom	Serai Lemon grass	Jumlah Total	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	327.8	-	-	9.7	545.3	1,043.6	
	2019	282.9	-	-	6.4	488.2	864.9	
	2020	374.6	-	-	0.8	582.3	990.2	
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	43.0	43.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	86.0	89.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	179.9	179.9	
Dungun	2018	14.5	-	-	-	263.7	337.0	
	2019	22.3	-	-	-	174.5	234.0	
	2020	4.0	-	-	-	154.9	188.9	
Kemaman	2018	21.9	-	-	-	11.9	35.9	
	2019	12.6	-	-	-	30.1	45.7	
	2020	2.4	-	-	-	0.1	4.1	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	5.7	-	-	-	13.6	21.8	
	2019	9.5	-	-	-	8.0	28.6	
	2020	14.9	-	-	-	16.4	32.2	
Marang	2018	6.2	-	-	9.7	36.7	108.4	
	2019	8.3	-	-	6.4	7.1	54.4	
	2020	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	273.7	-	-	-	171.4	455.1	
	2019	229.2	-	-	-	182.5	411.8	
	2020	352.1	-	-	-	231.0	583.1	
Setiu	2018	5.9	-	-	-	5.1	42.3	
	2019	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	
	2020	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

(Mt)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Belimbing Starfruit	Betik Papaya	Cempedak	Ciku Sapodilla	Dokong	Duku
TERENGGANU	2018	14.1	9.3	534.3	151.2	485.2	5,373.5
	2019	12.9	12.3	632.6	15.1	1,299.7	5,435.0
	2020	3.8	52.1	145.8	-	354.0	2,009.8
Besut	2018	-	-	-	-	285.7	201.1
	2019	-	-	288.3	-	757.6	790.6
	2020	-	-	135.8	-	270.4	224.4
Dungun	2018	14.1	-	38.2	6.3	126.3	266.3
	2019	12.9	5.3	47.2	2.1	243.6	462.7
	2020	3.8	14.3	-	-	-	3.3
Kemaman	2018	-	-	118.1	144.9	7.0	537.8
	2019	-	-	51.5	13.1	87.0	489.5
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	13.5	2,218.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	14.2	1,720.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1,239.8
Marang	2018	-	8.5	-	-	-	204.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	181.3
	2020	-	0.5	-	-	-	1.3
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	25.4	-	34.2	1,787.2
	2019	-	7.0	21.0	-	97.5	1,626.2
	2020	-	7.7	0.3	-	55.0	443.9
Setiu	2018	-	0.8	299.1	-	10.1	32.0
	2019	-	-	211.1	-	47.8	20.0
	2020	-	29.5	9.7	-	3.0	11.0
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	53.6	-	8.4	125.6
	2019	-	-	13.5	-	51.9	144.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	25.6	86.2

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Duku langsat	Durian	Jambu batu Guava	Langsat	Limau besar Pomelo	Limau manis Sweet orange	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	-	8,582.8	13.0	25.1	-	244.8	
	2019	-	13,534.0	23.0	40.6	-	199.5	
	2020	-	5,780.5	22.8	18.0	-	188.3	
Besut	2018	-	2,295.9	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	5,173.1	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	3,166.8	-	-	-	-	
Dungun	2018	-	572.2	6.0	1.0	-	75.2	
	2019	-	686.8	3.6	5.0	-	75.6	
	2020	-	18.0	-	-	-	77.3	
Kemaman	2018	-	1,957.4	6.2	2.7	-	-	
	2019	-	2,298.2	19.4	-	-	-	
	2020	-	275.0	22.8	-	-	-	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	1,146.5	-	5.1	-	4.1	
	2019	-	1,492.0	-	9.6	-	6.5	
	2020	-	944.4	-	-	-	7.3	
Marang	2018	-	154.8	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	1,247.2	-	-	-	5.6	
	2020	-	186.7	-	-	-	-	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	1,891.7	-	16.3	-	152.7	
	2019	-	2,149.8	-	26.0	-	103.8	
	2020	-	609.4	-	18.0	-	79.8	
Setiu	2018	-	355.0	0.9	-	-	12.9	
	2019	-	269.5	0.0	-	-	8.0	
	2020	-	182.2	-	-	-	23.9	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	209.3	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	217.4	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	397.9	-	-	-	-	

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Mangga Mango	Manggis Mangosteen	Buah naga Dragon fruit	Nanas Pineapple	Nangka Jackfruit	Pisang Banana	(Mt)
TERENGGANU	2018	78.6	668.3	11.9	1,428.7	278.6	6,728.0	
	2019	76.6	1,824.8	9.4	3,619.6	388.4	7,298.6	
	2020	54.3	401.4	9.1	2,659.8	755.4	6,809.3	
Besut	2018	-	129.7	-	72.0	27.3	1,661.7	
	2019	-	1,016.8	-	480.0	20.2	2,076.1	
	2020	-	292.4	-	480.0	-	2,236.2	
Dungun	2018	15.5	112.8	11.5	-	15.0	778.1	
	2019	46.0	311.4	9.4	293.9	10.5	639.6	
	2020	27.6	16.0	9.1	13.3	1.0	321.6	
Kemaman	2018	61.9	265.0	-	200.0	66.9	289.6	
	2019	25.6	294.4	-	294.6	109.3	228.7	
	2020	26.8	-	-	599.9	489.2	325.6	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	21.2	-	-	-	1,104.6	
	2019	-	50.3	-	125.2	-	1,162.8	
	2020	-	30.7	-	100.8	-	980.2	
Marang	2018	-	39.0	0.3	153.6	14.0	181.1	
	2019	2.6	17.0	-	382.4	7.2	399.1	
	2020	-	7.8	-	183.0	-	102.4	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	92.6	-	7.0	87.6	2,577.9	
	2019	2.3	118.1	-	390.1	169.8	2,689.2	
	2020	-	54.5	-	266.6	210.0	2,627.7	
Setiu	2018	1.2	8.1	0.2	996.1	67.7	131.7	
	2019	-	16.9	0.0	1,653.4	71.4	74.0	
	2020	-	-	-	991.2	55.2	175.9	
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	
	2020	-	-	-	25.0	-	39.6	

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

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 93: Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 93: Production of main fruits by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pulasan	Rambutan	Salak	Tembikai Watermelon	Jumlah Total
TERENGGANU	2018	-	1,360.3	646.9	23,711.1	50,345.6
	2019	-	2,464.2	423.5	19,746.3	57,056.1
	2020	0.1	998.0	116.4	14,146.5	34,525.3
Besut	2018	-	186.5	5.2	2,901.4	7,766.5
	2019	-	505.9	22.2	2,398.4	13,529.3
	2020	-	436.6	22.3	2,092.3	9,357.2
Dungun	2018	-	190.3	193.5	316.0	2,738.1
	2019	-	613.4	229.5	394.8	4,093.2
	2020	-	0.5	59.8	557.5	1,123.2
Kemaman	2018	-	387.6	-	1,264.2	5,309.0
	2019	-	467.8	-	793.6	5,172.6
	2020	-	148.7	-	637.6	2,525.5
Kuala Terengganu	2018	-	99.9	280.0	153.7	5,047.4
	2019	-	226.4	24.1	149.4	4,981.2
	2020	-	66.8	17.0	144.8	3,531.7
Marang	2018	-	93.8	109.3	5,960.6	6,919.5
	2019	-	153.0	80.6	8,572.4	11,048.4
	2020	-	2.8	-	2,907.9	3,392.2
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	204.2	57.3	152.1	7,086.1
	2019	-	233.8	67.2	150.2	7,852.1
	2020	0.1	164.1	17.3	155.5	4,709.9
Setiu	2018	-	70.0	1.7	11,790.6	13,778.0
	2019	-	95.7	-	6,131.7	8,599.5
	2020	-	24.4	-	6,337.0	7,843.1
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	128.1	-	1,172.5	1,700.8
	2019	-	168.2	-	1,155.7	1,779.8
	2020	-	154.3	-	1,313.9	2,042.5

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 94: Pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 94: Freshwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Bekas lombong Ex-mining pools	Sangkar Cages	Tangki simen Cement tanks	Tangki kanvas Canvas tanks	Kandang ikan Pen culture	Estet ikan Fish estate
TERENGGANU	2018	3,437.9	453.4	53.4	2,786.6	128.1	16.5	-	-
	2019	2,356.3	357.7	48.3	1,721.8	217.8	10.7	-	-
	2020	2,298.4	326.7	0.0	1,816.6	154.5	0.7	-	-
Besut	2018	29.3	16.0	-	7.6	5.7	-	-	-
	2019	172.0	41.6	-	21.4	109.0	-	-	-
	2020	115.1	63.8	-	32.2	19.2	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	124.7	72.5	-	50.3	1.9	-	-	-
	2019	96.6	46.6	-	49.5	0.4	-	-	-
	2020	34.3	19.2	-	14.9	0.2	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	32.3	1.9	-	22.3	8.1	-	-	-
	2019	26.6	11.3	-	14.8	0.6	-	-	-
	2020	30.5	20.4	-	9.3	0.8	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1,891.7	10.2	-	1,881.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	823.8	3.0	-	820.8	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,277.8	4.9	-	1,273.0	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	177.6	104.7	-	-	72.9	-	-	-
	2019	175.1	107.6	-	-	67.5	-	-	-
	2020	206.3	97.0	-	7.7	101.6	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	902.0	113.8	-	765.1	7.0	16.0	-	-
	2019	809.7	24.8	-	770.0	4.2	10.7	-	-
	2020	440.6	8.7	-	431.3	-	0.7	-	-
Setiu	2018	17.3	8.1	-	-	8.8	0.5	-	-
	2019	10.7	3.1	-	-	7.6	-	-	-
	2020	6.7	2.8	-	-	3.8	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	263.0	126.2	53.4	59.7	23.8	-	-	-
	2019	241.7	119.7	48.3	45.2	28.5	-	-	-
	2020	187.2	109.8	-	48.4	28.9	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual 95: Pengeluaran akuakultur air payau mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan sistem ternakan, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 95: Brackishwater aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Sangkar Cages	Tangki air payau Brackishwater tanks	Kandang air payau Brackishwater pen culture	kerang- kerangan Shellfish system	Rumpai laut Sea weeds
TERENGGANU	2018	1,912.9	1,367.9	537.5	3.9	-	3.5	-
	2019	2,112.4	1,526.1	578.7	3.1	-	4.5	-
	2020	2,825.7	2,236.0	575.9	0.2	-	13.6	-
Besut	2018	20.7	0.6	20.1	-	-	-	-
	2019	52.0	-	52.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	35.8	-	35.8	-	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	13.5	-	13.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	24.9	-	24.9	-	-	-	-
	2020	5.9	-	5.9	-	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	19.9	15.0	4.9	-	-	-	-
	2019	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
	2020	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
	2019	0.7	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
	2020	7.1	-	7.1	-	-	-	-
Marang	2018	228.6	14.6	206.7	3.9	-	3.5	-
	2019	276.5	61.1	207.7	3.1	-	4.5	-
	2020	321.7	61.2	246.7	0.2	-	13.6	-
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	1,439.0	1,337.7	101.2	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,577.9	1,465.0	113.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	2,299.0	2,174.8	124.2	-	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	189.5	-	189.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	180.3	-	180.3	-	-	-	-
	2020	156.2	-	156.2	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual 96: Statistik utama sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 96: Principal statistics of mining and quarrying sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	62	875,523	423,471	452,052	1,706	149,625	1,591,814
Besut	10	23,853	15,390	8,464	109	2,446	2,490
Dungun	10	26,740	16,478	10,262	217	5,294	3,437
Kemaman	15	724,693	329,818	394,874	878	128,311	1,554,624
Kuala Terengganu	20	87,109	56,491	30,618	436	11,859	24,920
Marang	3	10,553	4,075	6,478	33	1,230	4,753
Hulu Terengganu	4	2,575	1,219	1,355	33	487	1,590

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Setiu

Includes Setiu

Jadual 97: Statistik utama sektor pembuatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 97: Principal statistics of manufacturing sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	2,023	38,072,786	25,842,349	12,230,437	23,839	980,589	19,958,604
Besut	275	906,503	713,889	192,613	1,454	25,961	221,347
Dungun	233	992,910	851,749	141,161	1,512	37,161	946,929
Kemaman	263	34,899,109	23,367,019	11,532,091	12,408	780,207	18,492,037
Kuala Terengganu	857	741,593	530,640	210,953	5,962	96,684	239,987
Marang	168	113,233	79,649	33,584	1,023	16,592	18,054
Hulu Terengganu	105	183,961	142,438	41,522	956	17,890	28,863
Setiu	122	235,477	156,964	78,513	524	6,095	11,387

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 98: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 98: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative District	Tahun Years	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	2018	4,903,380	320,924	4,582,456	
	2019	638,808	588,771	50,037	
	2020	1,911,419	94,393	1,817,026	
Besut	2018	33,737	33,737	-	
	2019	10,000	10,000	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Dungun	2018	35,798	35,798	-	
	2019	4,797	4,797	-	
	2020	17,550	17,550	-	
Kemaman	2018	4,763,563	181,107	4,582,456	
	2019	604,431	554,394	50,037	
	2020	1,884,111	67,084	1,817,026	
Kuala Terengganu	2018	15,487	15,487	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	7,100	7,100	-	
Marang	2018	4,424	4,424	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Hulu Terengganu	2018	49,392	49,392	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Setiu	2018	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	
Kuala Nerus	2018	980	980	-	
	2019	19,580	19,580	-	
	2020	2,659	2,659	-	

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia
 Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 99: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut industri, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Table 99: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by industry, Terengganu, 2018-2020

(RM'000)

Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
JUMLAH	2018	4,815,828	320,925	4,582,456
TOTAL	2019	638,807	588,770	50,037
	2020	89,010	94,393	1,817,026
Pembuatan Makanan <i>Food Manufacturing</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	7,100	-
Minuman dan Tembakau <i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	2018	-	33,737	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil <i>Textiles and Textile Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	5,309	-
Kulit dan Produk Kulit <i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kayu dan Produk Kayu <i>Wood and Wood Products</i>	2018	-	53,816	-
	2019	4,797	4,797	-
	2020	-	-	-
Perabot dan Peralatan <i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan <i>Paper, Printing and Publishing</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kimia dan Produk Kimia <i>Chemical and Chemical Products</i>	2018	1,608,262	-	1,608,262
	2019	3,341	3,304	37
	2020	36,306	33,193	3,112
Produk Petroleum (termasuk Petrokimia) <i>Petroleum Products (including Petrochemicals)</i>	2018	198,691	181,107	17,584
	2019	542,654	542,654	-
	2020	-	-	1,810,000
Produk Getah <i>Rubber Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 99: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut industri, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 99: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by industry, Terengganu, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

(RM'000)

Industri <i>Industry</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah pelaburan <i>Total of investment</i>	Pelaburan domestik <i>Domestic investment</i>	Pelaburan asing <i>Foreign investment</i>
Produk Plastik <i>Plastic Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	19,450	19,450	-
Produk Mineral dan Bukan Logam <i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Logam Asas <i>Basic Metal Products</i>	2018	2,956,610	-	2,956,610
	2019	50,000	-	50,000
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Logam Fabrik <i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	8,435	8,435	-
	2020	-	-	-
Jentera dan Peralatan <i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	2018	35,798	35,798	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	30,596	26,682	3,914
Produk Elektrikal dan Elektronik <i>Electronics and Electrical Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Peralatan Pengangkutan <i>Transport Equipment</i>	2018	980	980	-
	2019	19,580	19,580	-
	2020	2,659	2,659	-
Peralatan Saintifik dan Mengukur <i>Scientific and Measuring Equipment</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Gas Asli <i>Natural Gas</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Pelbagai <i>Miscellaneous</i>	2018	15,487	15,487	-
	2019	10,000	10,000	-
	2020	-	-	-

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran
The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 100: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan oleh penyertaan asing mengikut negara, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 100: Investment value of manufacturing projects approved by foreign participation by country, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Negara Country	2018	2019	2020	(RM'000)
Jumlah	4,582,456	50,037	1,817,026	
<i>Total</i>				
<i>Canada</i>	-	-	3,914	
<i>France</i>	559,220	-	-	
<i>Hong Kong</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Indonesia</i>	571,900	-	-	
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	75,880	-	-	
<i>German</i>	361,136	-	-	
<i>China</i>	2,956,610	50,000	-	
<i>Poland</i>	40,126	-	-	
<i>Singapore</i>	-	37	937	
<i>Thailand</i>	-	-	1,810,000	
Lain-lain	17,584	-	2,175	
<i>Others</i>				

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note:

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran
The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 101: Bilangan usahawan Satu Daerah Satu Industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan bidang kraf, Terengganu, 2018-2020
 Table 101: Number of Satu Daerah Satu Industri entrepreneurs by administrative district and craft fields, Terengganu, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Aneka Variety	Aneka kraf Craft various	Hasil rimba Jungle products	Hasil tanah Crops	Logam Metals	Tekstil Textiles
TERENGGANU	2018	138	-	-	70	-	8	60
	2019	141	-	-	70	-	8	63
	2020	155	-	-	75	-	8	72
Besut	2018	35	-	-	35	-	-	-
	2019	35	-	-	35	-	-	-
	2020	35	-	-	35	-	-	-
Dungun	2018	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
	2020	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
Kemaman	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu	2018	65	-	-	9	-	5	51
	2019	68	-	-	9	-	5	54
	2020	80	-	-	13	-	5	62
Marang	2018	18	-	-	6	-	3	9
	2019	18	-	-	6	-	3	9
	2020	20	-	-	7	-	3	10
Hulu Terengganu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	2018	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
	2019	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
	2020	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia
 Source: Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation

Jadual 102: Statistik utama sektor pembinaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 102: Principal statistics of construction sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
TERENGGANU	1,422	4,601,924	2,934,817	1,667,107	34,721	954,991	459,164
Besut	202	363,211	243,006	120,205	3,357	66,539	33,988
Dungun	150	198,664	129,354	69,311	1,755	40,115	15,069
Kemaman	277	1,932,127	1,225,639	706,489	13,729	396,819	172,247
Kuala Terengganu	503	1,090,438	689,651	400,787	9,407	222,983	95,604
Marang	101	460,657	299,924	160,734	3,228	120,377	130,789
Hulu Terengganu	105	527,241	327,490	199,751	2,722	102,402	8,276
Setiu	84	29,584	19,753	9,831	523	5,756	3,192

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 103: Statistik utama sektor perkhidmatan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 103: Principal statistics of services sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	25,799	8,303,853	3,627,116	4,676,736	96,497	1,311,356	6,293,359
Besut	4,135	558,116	245,701	312,415	11,147	84,173	229,334
Dungun	2,679	666,323	279,126	387,197	9,367	117,397	249,353
Kemaman	4,460	2,564,350	1,221,105	1,343,245	19,326	354,367	2,913,039
Kuala Terengganu	9,493	3,696,284	1,510,973	2,185,311	42,491	638,807	2,668,400
Marang	1,898	427,157	189,355	237,802	5,607	53,630	100,144
Hulu Terengganu	1,981	231,705	109,298	122,407	5,308	37,757	59,228
Setiu	1,153	159,918	71,558	88,360	3,251	25,226	73,861

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 104: Statistik utama industri bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 104: Principal statistics of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	11	45,267	20,481	24,787	536	11,488	21,467
Besut ^a	8	34,920	15,631	19,289	441	9,274	16,131
Dunaun ^b	3	10,347	4,850	5,497	95	2,214	5,336
Marang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Kuala Terengganu

Includes Kuala Terengganu

^b Termasuk Kemaman

Includes Kemaman

Jadual 105: Statistik utama industri bekalan air, pembetungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015

Table 105: Principal statistics of water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
TERENGGANU	9	166,228	86,109	80,119	759	23,596	37,583
Besut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunqun ^a	5	21,961	11,135	10,826	150	5,268	30,448
Kuala Terengganu	4	144,267	74,974	69,293	609	18,329	7,135
Marang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Kemaman
Includes Kemaman

Jadual 106: Statistik utama industri perdagangan borong & runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015

Table 106: Principal statistics of wholesale & retail trade industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
TERENGGANU	13,248	3,179,700	1,084,192	2,095,508	38,420	515,060	1,048,025
Besut	2,040	243,754	83,491	160,263	4,724	41,222	130,089
Dungun	1,318	286,946	104,975	181,971	3,603	46,755	111,161
Kemaman	2,450	689,972	238,238	451,734	7,249	113,793	164,514
Kuala Terengganu	5,079	1,666,211	553,682	1,112,529	17,433	268,300	552,132
Marang	963	149,198	49,769	99,429	2,425	23,542	49,249
Hulu Terengganu	833	80,477	30,399	50,078	1,753	12,898	24,904
Setiu	565	63,142	23,639	39,503	1,233	8,550	15,976

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 107: Statistik utama sektor perdagangan borong dan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018

Table 107: Principal statistics of wholesale and retail trade sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	14,426	3,908,747	1,305,741	2,603,006	42,144	721,654	1,362,447
Besut	1,810	348,238	137,045	211,193	4,321	42,274	118,517
Dungun	1,871	493,626	165,587	328,039	5,057	74,283	202,076
Kemaman	2,433	969,959	355,479	614,480	8,075	155,447	260,268
Kuala Terengganu	5,472	1,494,042	412,686	1,081,357	17,131	339,456	596,254
Marang	1,180	257,560	83,769	173,791	3,088	45,456	79,605
Hulu Terengganu	940	164,508	59,338	105,170	2,322	27,713	64,122
Setiu	646	143,441	79,483	63,958	1,692	21,979	32,712
Kuala Nerus	74	37,372	12,353	25,019	458	15,045	8,892

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 108: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan borong mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018

Table 108: Principal statistics of wholesale trade sub-sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	1,064	981,569	334,823	646,746	6,518	122,811	257,413
Besut	99	52,414	25,186	27,228	496	4,539	9,888
Dungun	109	96,873	33,672	63,201	695	12,898	21,336
Kemaman	230	411,787	152,784	259,003	1,572	39,972	68,258
Kuala Terengganu	478	333,566	89,104	244,462	3,052	55,720	114,068
Marang	61	52,499	17,575	34,924	390	7,433	34,402
Hulu Terengganu	53	12,071	1,930	10,141	152	1,047	6,469
Setiu	34	22,360	14,572	7,788	161	1,200	2,993
Kuala Nerus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 109: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018
 Table 109: Principal statistics of retail trade sub-sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	11,414	2,372,963	790,566	1,582,397	28,742	490,833	943,288
Besut	1,411	233,476	88,471	145,005	3,119	29,660	98,108
Dungun	1,536	320,805	107,500	213,305	3,558	49,583	162,074
Kemaman	1,870	451,094	165,590	285,504	5,203	92,387	156,791
Kuala Terengganu	4,304	928,078	252,546	675,532	10,912	228,957	393,974
Marang	955	164,885	55,289	109,596	2,328	33,443	43,652
Hulu Terengganu	773	132,719	50,331	82,388	1,802	23,348	52,983
Setiu	519	109,573	60,690	48,883	1,377	18,928	27,371
Kuala Nerus	46	32,332	10,149	22,183	443	14,527	8,334

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 110: Statistik utama subsektor kenderaan bermotor mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2018
 Table 110: Principal statistics of motor vehicles sub-sector by administrative district, Terengganu, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	1,948	554,215	180,352	373,863	6,884	108,010	161,747
Besut	300	62,348	23,388	38,960	706	8,075	10,521
Dungun	226	75,948	24,415	51,533	804	11,802	18,666
Kemaman	333	107,078	37,105	69,972	1,300	23,087	35,219
Kuala Terengganu	690	232,398	71,036	161,362	3,167	54,779	88,212
Marang	164	40,177	10,905	29,271	370	4,580	1,551
Hulu Terengganu	114	19,718	7,077	12,641	368	3,318	4,670
Setiu	93	11,509	4,221	7,287	154	1,851	2,349
Kuala Nerus	28	5,040	2,204	2,836	15	517	558

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 111: Statistik utama industri pengangkutan & penyimpanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 111: Principal statistics of transportation & storage industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	1,241	1,319,663	685,814	633,849	5,749	139,410	2,272,399
Besut	238	19,681	9,512	10,169	422	3,341	5,363
Dungun	101	15,320	6,352	8,968	261	3,597	7,841
Kemaman	224	1,030,932	531,942	498,990	2,230	78,261	2,076,111
Kuala Terengganu	377	217,562	118,923	98,639	2,238	47,852	172,247
Marang	108	19,061	9,805	9,256	271	3,381	5,351
Hulu Terengganu	131	8,734	3,954	4,781	216	1,650	2,682
Setiu	62	8,373	5,326	3,047	111	1,328	2,803

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 112: Statistik utama industri penginapan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 112: Principal statistics of accommodation industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	209	349,076	166,312	182,764	4,940	87,657	792,515
Besut	38	32,591	14,926	17,665	730	8,494	32,535
Dungun	23	35,914	14,585	21,329	482	8,089	48,775
Kemaman	28	51,372	24,947	26,425	571	12,796	205,215
Kuala Terengganu	92	202,311	98,886	103,424	2,738	51,820	436,410
Marang	18	10,468	3,452	7,016	153	2,124	16,221
Hulu Terengganu	4	3,749	2,173	1,575	79	1,907	16,907
Setiu	6	12,672	7,343	5,329	187	2,427	36,453

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 113: Statistik utama industri makanan & minuman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 113: Principal statistics of food & beverage industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	8,319	1,431,007	810,225	620,782	30,075	173,089	98,737
Besut	1,530	174,204	101,870	72,334	4,317	15,572	5,577
Dungun	920	158,171	87,058	71,113	3,346	18,539	10,441
Kemaman	1,267	307,535	183,540	123,995	5,232	44,381	21,179
Kuala Terengganu	2,715	536,088	299,137	236,951	10,872	66,265	47,475
Marang	620	91,547	49,723	41,824	2,116	10,235	6,076
Hulu Terengganu	853	110,547	60,665	49,883	2,876	13,078	5,798
Setiu	414	52,913	28,232	24,681	1,316	5,020	2,192

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 114: Statistik utama industri maklumat & komunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 114: Principal statistics of information & communication industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	14	16,214	8,090	8,124	191	4,693	9,293
Besut ^a	4	8,608	4,946	3,662	58	1,591	5,929
Dungun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Terengganu ^b	10	7,606	3,144	4,462	133	3,102	3,364
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Kemaman

Includes Kemaman

^b Termasuk Marang

Includes Marang

Jadual 115: Statistik utama industri kewangan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 115: Principal statistics of finance industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	104	537,975	153,675	384,299	1,660	89,092	1,323,914
Besut	5	33,782	8,465	25,316	92	5,126	6,095
Dungun	20	63,682	15,910	47,772	255	12,318	25,254
Kemaman	21	103,843	33,956	69,888	363	17,419	149,108
Kuala Terengganu	53	323,271	91,564	231,707	893	51,188	1,140,952
Marang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	5	13,396	3,780	9,617	57	3,042	2,505

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Setiu
 Includes Setiu

Jadual 116: Statistik utama industri hartaan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 116: Principal statistics of real estate industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	113	52,436	18,862	33,575	431	14,102	117,337
Besut	6	1,835	750	1,086	17	440	31,200
Dunqun ^a	12	4,538	1,875	2,663	46	1,052	2,651
Kemaman	31	17,921	6,016	11,905	115	4,252	27,281
Kuala Terengganu	55	25,292	9,596	15,696	221	7,578	55,145
Marang	4	1,576	348	1,227	11	262	766
Setiu	5	1,274	277	997	21	518	294

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^a Termasuk Hulu Terengganu
 Includes Hulu Terengganu

Jadual 117: Statistik utama industri profesional, saintifik & teknikal mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 117: Principal statistics of professional, scientific & technical industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	371	289,860	124,739	165,121	3,165	76,543	60,368
Besut	20	5,147	1,911	3,236	102	1,474	714
Dungun	26	42,637	22,676	19,961	320	13,045	8,131
Kemaman	83	113,569	55,189	58,379	978	27,476	19,971
Kuala Terengganu	231	126,940	44,447	82,493	1,733	33,973	31,321
Marang	8	1,365	468	897	24	475	171
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setiu	3	201	47	154	8	100	60

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 118: Statistik utama industri pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015
 Table 118: Principal statistics of administrative & support services industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	361	398,881	219,793	179,088	3,603	50,984	137,640
Besut	58	26,494	13,916	12,578	337	3,801	8,545
Dungun	38	15,298	4,451	10,847	278	2,800	12,260
Kemaman	75	130,307	91,230	39,077	819	13,871	43,264
Kuala Terengganu	149	215,149	102,697	112,452	2,008	28,834	72,594
Marang	14	9,149	6,616	2,534	65	1,041	189
Hulu Terengganu	17	1,559	571	988	52	445	742
Setiu	10	925	312	613	44	194	46

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 119: Statistik utama industri pendidikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015

Table 119: Principal statistics of education industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	187	251,378	109,745	141,633	2,810	69,158	213,102
Besut	10	2,450	826	1,624	89	1,227	1,783
Dungun	29	6,488	2,048	4,439	191	2,340	2,455
Kemaman	40	48,405	21,643	26,761	831	27,071	139,263
Kuala Terengganu	79	45,565	17,467	28,098	1,064	19,585	36,622
Marang	16	125,113	59,022	66,091	235	8,786	16,182
Hulu Terengganu	9	12,212	5,598	6,614	172	5,408	4,057
Setiu	4	11,145	3,140	8,005	228	4,741	12,741

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 120: Statistik utama industri kesihatan & kerja sosial mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015

Table 120: Principal statistics of health & social work industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	340	143,976	72,466	71,510	1,794	33,076	82,322
Besut	37	7,881	4,247	3,634	136	1,867	2,866
Dungun	41	11,289	6,110	5,179	198	2,837	8,200
Kemaman	69	28,701	14,007	14,694	329	5,575	3,864
Kuala Terengganu	144	81,512	40,910	40,602	879	19,103	64,062
Marang	28	11,155	5,330	5,825	151	2,527	2,889
Hulu Terengganu	11	2,539	1,493	1,046	59	706	382
Setiu	10	899	369	530	42	460	60

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 121: Statistik utama industri kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015

Table 121: Principal statistics of arts, entertainment & recreation industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	178	60,809	34,217	26,591	1,106	15,065	48,019
Besut	13	586	198	388	35	212	88
Dungun	21	3,990	1,514	2,476	140	1,497	6,784
Kemaman	23	4,375	2,135	2,240	139	1,432	13,216
Kuala Terengganu	95	50,424	29,825	20,599	718	11,656	27,361
Marang	17	976	390	586	45	187	461
Hulu Terengganu	5	339	116	223	11	50	29
Setiu	4	119	41	78	18	32	81

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 122: Statistik utama industri persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Terengganu, 2015

Table 122: Principal statistics of personal & other activities industry by administrative district, Terengganu, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
TERENGGANU	1,094	61,382	32,396	28,986	1,258	8,341	30,638
Besut	137	4,927	2,900	2,027	93	207	2,507
Dungun	129	4,619	2,445	2,174	144	551	2,727
Kemaman	141	16,454	8,126	8,328	287	3,336	11,299
Kuala Terengganu	405	25,341	13,278	12,063	578	3,600	8,000
Marang	101	4,367	2,485	1,882	87	379	1,826
Hulu Terengganu	113	4,278	2,332	1,946	47	168	2,621
Setiu	68	1,394	829	565	22	101	1,659

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 1 Tiada Kemiskinan Goal 1 No Poverty 	1. Pekali Gini / Gini Coefficient	0.328 (2016)	0.335	n.a
	2. Insiden kemiskinan/ Incidence of poverty (%)	6.8 (2016)	6.1	n.a
	3. Ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar dengan sistem eKasih/ Registered head of poor households with eKasih	4,856	5,849	5,787
Matlamat 2 Kelaparan Sifar Goal 2 Zero Hunger 	1. Pengeluaran tanaman sayur-sayuran utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main vegetables (Metric tonnes)	16,780.7	15,129.5	11,832.3
	2. Pengeluaran tanaman ladang (Tan metrik)/ Production of cash crops (Metric tonnes)	5,740.4	3,825.1	3,328.8
	3. Pengeluaran herba utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main herbs (Metric tonnes)	208.6	409.0	267.9
	4. Pengeluaran rempah ratus (Tan metrik)/ Production of spices (Metric tonnes)	1,043.6	864.9	990.2
	5. Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama (Tan metrik)/ Production of main fruits (Metric tonnes)	50,345.6	54,260.1	34,525.3
	6. Pengeluaran tanaman industri (Tan metrik)/ Production of industrial crops (Metric tonnes)	20,803.0	16,309.2	15,645.2
Matlamat 3 Kesihatan yang baik dan Kesejahteraan Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 	1. Bilangan kelahiran hidup/ Number of live births	28,242	27,010	27,154
	2. Bilangan kematian/ Number of deaths	7,099	7,334	6,728
	3. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main Causes of deaths (medically certified)	Ischaemic heart disease (824)	Ischaemic heart disease (619)	n.a
	4. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (tidak disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main causes of deaths (non-medically certified)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (611)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (1,134)	n.a
	5. Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of road accidents	10,607	11,355	9,152
	6. Bilangan kecederaan disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of injuries due to road accidents	385	457	384
	7. Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of deaths due to road accidents	275	277	238
Matlamat 5 Kesaksamaan Gender Goal 5 Gender Equality 	1. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims marriages	10,398	9,948	n.a
	2. Bilangan perceraian Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims divorces	2,559	2,839	n.a
	3. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims marriages	144	164	n.a
	4. Bilangan perceraian Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non- Muslims divorces	35	41	n.a
Matlamat 6 Air Bersih dan Sanitasi Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	1. Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan air paip di rumah/ Percentage households received piped water in the house	100.0 (2016)	100.00	n.a

Nota/ Notes:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020 (samb.:)

Table 123: Complementary indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Terengganu, 2020 (cont'd)

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 7 Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	1. Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan bekalan elektrik/ Percentage households received accessible to electricity	100.0 (2016)	100.0	n.a
Matlamat 8 Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	1. Tenaga buruh/ Labour force ('000) 2. Bilangan pertubuhan/ Number of establishments • Pertanian/ Agriculture • Perlombongan & Pengkuarian/ Mining & Quarrying • Pembuatan/ Manufacturing • Pembinaan/ Construction • Perkhidmatan/ Services 3. KDNK (pada harga malar) – RM Juta/ GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million	470.3 37,762 508 175 2,091 3,280 31,708 34,828	488.2 36,996 555 203 2,473 3,489 30,276 35,989	484.9 35,909 519 183 2,478 3,442 29,287 33,955
Matlamat 9 Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1. Panjang jalan/ Road length (KM)	20,094.2	20,158.8	20,666.5
Matlamat 10 Mengurangkan Ketidak-samaan Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities	1. Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah/ Median of monthly household gross income (RM) 2. Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata/ Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)	4,694 (2016) 5,776 (2016)	5,545 6,815	Anggaran/ Estimated 4,790 6,051
Matlamat 11 Bandar dan Komuniti yang Mampan Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	1. Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) siap dibina/ People's housing project completed	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil
Matlamat 12 Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	1. Sisa perbandaran yang dirawat/ Municipal waste treated Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari (Ton metrik/hari) Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day)	n.a	n.a	n.a
Matlamat 16 Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1. Jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM/ Violent crime reported to PDRM (Bilangan/ Number) 2. CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan/ CCTV in Local Authority area (Bilangan/ Number)	290 149	293 157	278 172

Nota/ Notes:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable



BAHAGIAN 4

PART 4

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

PENDAHULUAN

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) adalah banci keenam yang dilaksanakan semenjak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Banci terdahulu telah dijalankan pada tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010. Objektif pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020 adalah untuk mendapatkan stok dan profil penduduk dan perumahan yang komprehensif dan terperinci sehingga ke peringkat geografi terkecil pada suatu masa sebagai penanda aras bagi ciri-ciri demografi dan sosio-ekonomi penduduk. Data banci menjadi asas dalam pemantauan arah aliran penduduk dan perumahan untuk perancangan pembangunan negara.

Kerajaan Persekutuan bertanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan banci dan dijalankan mengikut peruntukan yang terkandung dalam Akta Banci 1960 (Disemak-1969). Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menjalankan Banci Malaysia 2020 dengan kerjasama dan penyertaan sepenuhnya beberapa Kerajaan Negeri dan agensi Kerajaan Persekutuan. Tujuan laporan ini ialah untuk membekalkan maklumat utama berkaitan bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran, parlimen dan dewan undangan negeri di Malaysia.

Data dalam penerbitan ini merupakan banci Banci Malaysia 2020. Data bagi tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010 pula merujuk kepada angka muktamad.

Banci Malaysia 2020 merupakan satu projek pengumpulan data yang kompleks. Oleh itu, kemungkinan berlakunya ralat liputan dan ralat kandungan tidak dapat dielakkan. Dari segi ralat liputan, sebilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah atau penduduk mungkin tertinggal, tersalah hitung atau berlaku duplikasi penghitungan. Ralat kandungan pula berasaskan salah lapor jantina, umur, warganegara, taraf perkahwinan, agama dan kumpulan etnik. Bagi menganggarkan kedua-dua ralat tersebut, Survei Penilaian Liputan Banci (SPLB) dilaksanakan selepas selesai pembancian, sebagaimana disarankan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu

(PBB) dalam manual bertajuk *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3*, (UNSD, 2015). Kadar kurang penghitungan bagi Banci Malaysia 2020 hanya dapat diketahui setelah selesai prosesan data SPLB. Penerbitan ini menyediakan data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman daripada Banci Malaysia 2020 mengikut ciri-ciri asas demografi seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, agama, taraf perkahwinan dan kewarganegaraan di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran (DP) dan mukim.

KAWASAN GEOGRAFI

Banci Malaysia 2020 meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia. Setiap negeri dibahagikan mengikut DP masing-masing. Bagi tujuan operasi banci, unit pembancian kecil iaitu blok penghitungan (BP) telah dibentuk yang mengandungi secara puratanya 80 hingga 120 tempat kediaman dengan anggaran penduduk seramai 500 hingga 600 orang. Lebih kurang 80 hingga 120 BP membentuk satu daerah banci (DB).

Malaysia terdiri daripada tiga belas buah negeri dan tiga wilayah persekutuan. Setiap negeri dibahagikan kepada beberapa DP. Bagi Kelantan, peringkat DP dikenali sebagai 'Jajahan'. Setiap DP dipecahkan kepada mukim. Jenis struktur pentadbiran ini terpakai untuk semua negeri kecuali Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. Dalam hal ini, negeri Kelantan terdapat tiga peringkat pentadbiran iaitu jajahan, daerah dan mukim. Bagi negeri Sabah, tidak wujud peringkat mukim, manakala bagi negeri Sarawak beberapa DP dipecahkan kepada daerah kecil. W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak mempunyai mukim atau sub bahagian lain sebagai satu unit pentadbiran. Senarai Mukim bagi setiap negeri adalah berdasarkan senarai yang telah dibekalkan oleh Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia (JUPEM).

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, seorang pembanci dipertanggungjawab untuk menyelesaikan satu BP secara purata. Seorang penyelia akan memantau pembanci bagi tiga lingkungan banci (LB) yang setiap satunya mengandungi lebih kurang tujuh BP. Seorang Penguasa Daerah akan bertanggungjawab untuk satu DB yang mengandungi lebih kurang 15 LB. Semua Penguasa Daerah dalam setiap DP adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Penolong

Pesuruhjaya Banci. Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Banci di peringkat negeri pula bertanggungjawab ke atas semua Penolong Pesuruhjaya Banci di negeri masing-masing dan beliau bertanggungjawab terus kepada Pesuruhjaya Banci. Bagi melancarkan operasi banci, di setiap daerah juga mempunyai pegawai yang dilantik sebagai pegawai MyAD dan MyCD yang bertanggungjawab dalam aspek teknikal dan membantu memantau perjalanan operasi di lapangan. Sementara itu, daripada aspek latihan setiap pembanci dan penyelia diberikan latihan yang secukupnya sama ada melalui bengkel latihan mahupun melalui atas talian, iaitu program latihan *Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL)*.

Organisasi banci di peringkat negeri dan kawasan geografi untuk tujuan banci adalah seperti berikut:

Jawatan	Kawasan Dipertanggungjawabkan
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya	Ibu Pejabat dan Negeri
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya (Teknikal)	Negeri
Penguasa Daerah	Daerah Banci
Penyelia	Lingkungan Banci
Pembanci	Blok Penghitungan

Maklumat dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan mukim. Jadual 1 memaparkan data penduduk dan demografi kawasan Daerah Pentadbiran di peringkat negeri berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan (Malaysia) 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 dan 2020.

PUNCA DATA

Data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman merupakan penemuan utama yang berasaskan kepada data awalan yang dibuat selepas kerja luar dan sebelum prosesan data berkomputer.

PENDEKATAN BANCI

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, pelbagai kaedah pengumpulan data telah digunakan:

1. **e-Census**



Pengisian soal selidik secara atas talian oleh responden melalui pautan Portal Banci (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).

2. **Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)**



Pembanci akan membuat temu ramah melalui telefon dan semua maklumat responden akan dimasukkan dalam sistem CATI.

3. **Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)**



Pembanci akan melawat TK dan melakukan proses temu ramah bersama responden dengan merekodkan maklumat responden secara online dan offline menggunakan tablet atau telefon pintar.

4. **Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)**



Pembanci akan melawat TK untuk melakukan proses temu ramah secara bersemuka kepada responden dan mencatatkan maklumat yang diperoleh di dalam borang soal selidik.

5. **Drop-off & Pick-up (DOPU)**



Pembanci meninggalkan borang soal selidik (drop-off) di TK responden dan mengambil semula borang soal selidik (pick-up) yang telah diisi dengan lengkap oleh responden.

De Jure

Banci Malaysia 2020 menggunakan pendekatan 'de jure' bermaksud di mana semua orang dihitung pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020) mengikut tempat tinggal biasa mereka.

Soal selidik (Dokumen 2) telah digunakan untuk mengisi maklumat bagi orang yang berada di tempat tinggal persendirian manakala soal selidik (Dokumen 3a dan 3b) telah digunakan untuk tempat kediaman beramai-ramai seperti asrama kolej/ universiti, asrama perubatan, rumah kebajikan/ institusi sosial, berek polis/ tentera, penjara dan orang yang tiada tempat tinggal.

Pendekatan **de jure** telah diguna pakai untuk Banci Malaysia 2020. Pembancian dijalankan ke atas semua orang di tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada 7 Julai 2020 iaitu merujuk kepada mereka yang telah atau akan tinggal sebagai ahli biasa isi rumah ini bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun 2020 yang meliputi:

- a. Bayi yang lahir pada atau sebelum Hari Banci dan masih hidup pada Hari Banci (7Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia pada atau selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penyewa, penumpang, pelawat, pembantu rumah, orang tua dan saudara mara yang biasa tinggal bersama IR ini;
- d. Pelajar (sekolah rendah dan menengah) yang tinggal di asrama (di Malaysia) dalam tahun 2020;
- e. Ahli biasa yang tiada di TK ini **untuk tempoh kurang dari 6 bulan** kerana bekerja, berkursus, bercuti, melancong ke tempat lain (dalam dan luar negara), mengunjungi tempat ibadat dan lain-lain; dan
- f. Sesiapa yang berada/ akan berada di hospital untuk tempoh kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

Berikutan penularan COVID-19 di seluruh negara, operasi banci telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 dan ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021. Pengiraan penduduk diselaraskan semula dengan tempoh rujukan banci.

LIPUTAN BANCI

Kategori berikut **tidak termasuk** dalam kiraan binci memandangkan mereka tinggal di negara ini kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020:

- a. Bayi yang lahir selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia sebelum Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penuntut Malaysia yang telah berada di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih 6 bulan dalam tahun 2020; dan
- d. Rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Bagi tujuan binci ini, beberapa konsep digunakan iaitu:

Tempat Kediaman (TK)

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan 'berasingan' dan 'bebas' adalah seperti berikut:

a. Berasingan

Struktur adalah dianggap berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar dan sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

b. Bebas

Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari tangga umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan sesiapa pun).

Isi Rumah (IR)

Isi rumah terdiri daripada orang yang bersaudara dan/ atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR)

Ahli isi rumah yang biasa tinggal di tempat kediaman ini dan dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli-ahli isi rumah yang lain.

Ahli Biasa

Ahli isi rumah (AIR) yang telah atau akan tinggal bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun banci, walaupun tiada semasa banci dijalankan.

Untuk tujuan penjadualan dan analisis, klasifikasi kumpulan etnik adalah berdasarkan klasifikasi yang telah disahkan oleh *Inter Agency Technical Committee* (IATC). Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Semenanjung Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Melayu	Melayu	Melayu
Bumiputera lain	Kadazan/Dusun Bajau	Iban
	Murut	Bidayuh
	Bumiputera lain	Melanau
		Bumiputera lain
Cina	Cina	Cina
India	India	India
Lain-lain	Lain-lain	Lain-lain
Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara

Selain daripada klasifikasi kumpulan etnik ini, etnik terperinci berdasarkan data yang diperoleh akan diterbitkan dari semasa ke semasa. Semua maklumat yang dikutip semasa banci termasuk kumpulan etnik dan kewarganegaraan adalah berdasarkan kepada jawapan responden dan tidak merujuk kepada sebarang dokumen rasmi.

Maklumat kewarganegaraan harus digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ianya tertakluk kepada ralat kandungan dan liputan terutamanya bagi bukan warganegara seperti banci.

Bagi tujuan penerbitan ini, beberapa istilah telah digunakan dan didefinisikan seperti berikut:

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan telah dikira sebagai:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Di mana,

r = purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

n = bilangan tahun yang tepat di antara P_0 dan P_n

P_0 = penduduk pada tahun asal

P_n = penduduk pada tahun kemudiannya

\ln = logaritma asli

Nisbah jantina

Nisbah jantina ialah bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

$$\text{Nisbah jantina} = \frac{\text{Bilangan lelaki dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan perempuan dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

Purata saiz isi rumah

Purata saiz isi rumah ialah bilangan orang bagi setiap isi rumah, dan dikira seperti berikut:

$$\text{Purata saiz isi rumah} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk}}{\text{Bilangan isi rumah}}$$

Kepadatan penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk bagi satu kilometer persegi ialah nisbah penduduk sesebuah kawasan geografi yang tertentu pada keluasan kilometer persegi untuk kawasan yang sama.

PERUBAHAN KAWASAN/ SEMPADAN

Selepas tahun 2010, terdapat beberapa penubuhan kawasan baru atau perubahan sempadan yang telah diwartakan oleh pihak berkuasa berkenaan untuk wilayah persekutuan dan daerah pentadbiran. Senarai lampiran berkaitan penubuhan kawasan baru dan perubahan sempadan adalah seperti berikut:

- Lampiran 1 : Penubuhan Daerah Pentadbiran Baru Pada Banci 2020
- Lampiran 2 : Senarai Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Yang Termasuk Di Dalam Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Lain
- Lampiran 3 : Senarai Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Yang Terlibat Dengan Penubuhan atau Perubahan Sempadan Dan Nama, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 4 : Bilangan Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 5 : Peta menunjukkan sempadan Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia 2020

Data DP yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini bagi tahun 1991, 2000 dan 2010 disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira daerah pentadbiran baru yang diwujudkan dan perubahan sempadan yang berlaku.

PETA MALAYSIA

Dalam penerbitan ini turut dimasukkan peta Malaysia (Lampiran 5) yang menunjukkan dua entiti geografi iaitu Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah/ Sarawak. Setiap satunya dilukis mengikut skala masing-masing. Walaupun dipisahkan oleh Laut China Selatan sejauh 500 kilometer, peta berkenaan dilukiskan berhampiran untuk mencapai maksud yang lebih jelas. Unit geografi yang ditunjukkan dalam peta meliputi 156 daerah pentadbiran serta tiga wilayah persekutuan iaitu Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya.

INDIKATOR DEMOGRAFI

Semua indikator demografi di dalam laporan ini dikira menggunakan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun. Walaubagaimanapun, indicator di peringkat daerah dikira menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun adalah berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang telah disesuaikan untuk kurang penghitungan.

Rekod kelahiran hidup, kelahiran mati dan kematian yang diperoleh dari Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) adalah meliputi seluruh Malaysia. Bilangan kematian perinatal meliputi kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada tujuh hari. Bilangan kematian ibu bersalin adalah meliputi kematian yang disebabkan gangguan mental. Data kematian di Sabah telah disesuaikan dengan angka kurang liputan pendaftaran yang diperoleh daripada hasil Kajian Kurang Liputan Pendaftaran Kematian di Sabah yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

KONSEP

Statistik Kematian dan Kelahiran:

i. Pertambahan semula jadi

Merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara kelahiran dan kematian.

ii. Kelahiran hidup

Merujuk kepada kelahiran yang bernyawa semasa dilahirkan walaupun hanya seketika.

iii. Kelahiran mati

Merujuk kepada kelahiran selepas kehamilan 28 minggu atau lebih yang tiada tanda bernyawa semasa dilahirkan.

iv. Kematian perinatal

Merujuk kepada kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu minggu.

v. Kematian neonatal

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada 28 hari.

vi. Kematian bayi

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu tahun.

vii. Kematian kanak-kanak

Merujuk kepada kematian kanak-kanak yang berumur 1-4 tahun.

viii. Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi dan kanak-kanak yang berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun.

ix. Kematian ibu bersalin

Kematian seorang wanita semasa hamil atau dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin atau keguguran atau pengguguran tanpa mengira tempoh dan lokasi kehamilan; akibat dari sebarang penyebab yang berkaitan atau diterukkan lagi oleh kehamilan atau pengendaliannya; tetapi bukan disebabkan oleh kemalangan atau penyakit sampingan lain.

x. Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran oleh ibu bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam sesuatu tahun, bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

xi. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan anak yang akan dilahirkan sekiranya seseorang perempuan terus hidup sehingga akhir tempoh reproduktifnya dan di sepanjang tempoh itu tertakluk kepada kadar kesuburan umur tertentu bagi sesuatu tahun. [Kadar ini diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan kadar kesuburan umur tertentu perempuan yang berumur 15-49 tahun (mengikut kumpulan umur lima tahun) dan didarabkan dengan 5].

xii. Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada purata kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk mengikut umur tertentu.

PENGESAHAN SEBAB KEMATIAN

Pengesahan sebab kematian

- i. Maklumat sebab kematian terbahagi kepada dua iaitu sebab kematian yang disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan. Sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Koroner merupakan pegawai awam yang menyiasat kes kematian mengejut yang puncanya disyaki ada kaitan dengan kes jenayah. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh pengesah yang tidak mempunyai kelayakan perubatan seperti polis atau orang perseorangan.
- ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah melaksanakan verifikasi data penyebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan peratusan sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan. Sistem ini dikenali sebagai 'Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan'.
- iii. Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan ini adalah bertujuan untuk menambah baik pelaporan dan penulisan sebab kematian yang berlaku di luar premis kesihatan (hospital) dan tidak bertujuan untuk mengubah mana-mana Akta sedia ada, tidak boleh digunakan untuk mengubah sebab kematian sedia ada dalam pendaftaran di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) dan tidak boleh digunakan untuk kes-kes mahkamah.

Pengkodan sebab kematian

Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikod berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10)*. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan dikod berdasarkan Buku Kod Sebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Versi 3 yang telah dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berdasarkan persetujuan dengan pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, Polis Diraja Malaysia dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur.

LIPUTAN DAN KEKANGAN

Liputan

- i. Perangkaan Perkahwinan dan Perceraian, Malaysia, 2021 mengandungi statistik perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam dan Orang Bukan Islam bagi tahun rujukan 2019 dan 2020 mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran, jantina, kumpulan umur dan etnik.
- ii. Data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri (JAIN), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) dan Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia (JKSM). Sementara itu, data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Bukan Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN).
- iii. Data perceraian Orang Islam yang diperoleh daripada JKSM adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Syariah. Sementara itu, data perceraian Orang Bukan Islam diperoleh daripada JPN adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Sivil.
- iv. Statistik perceraian tidak boleh dibuat perbandingan dengan statistik perkahwinan tahun semasa.

Kekangan

- i. Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan. Data perkahwinan Orang Islam bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak dibekalkan dalam bentuk jadual berformat.
- ii. Pengguna dinasihatkan supaya berhati-hati dalam menginterpretasikan data.

TARIKH PERISTIWA

Statistik yang dipersembahkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut tarikh kejadian perkahwinan dan perceraian bagi tahun rujukan.

MY LOCAL STATS

Maklumat asas

Jalan Persekutuan

Salah satu tugas utama Kementerian Kerja Raya (KKR) adalah membina dan menyelenggara jalan-jalan persekutuan yang diwartakan di bawah Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia. Sehingga kini terdapat lebih daripada 19,000 km jalan persekutuan di seluruh negara termasuk di Sabah dan Sarawak. Jalan-jalan ini telah diberi nama laluan masing-masing dan diselenggara oleh KKR melalui konsep penswastaan. Jalan-jalan persekutuan dikategorikan kepada empat (4) kategori utama, iaitu:-

- i. Jalan Persekutuan Utama;
- ii. Jalan Persekutuan Felda;
- iii. Jalan Persekutuan ke Institusi; dan
- iv. Jalan Persekutuan ke kawasan industri.

Kesemua kategori jalan ini mempunyai sistem penomboran masing-masing yang boleh dilihat pada papan tanda yang tertera di setiap jalan berkenaan.

Jalan Persekutuan adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara negeri ke satu negeri dan dilabelkan dengan kod F atau FT. Jalan negeri dan bandaran adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara bandar ke bandar dan dilabelkan dengan kod negeri-negeri berkenaan.

PERUMAHAN

Bab ini membentangkan perangkaan bagi sektor perumahan meliputi bilangan unit rumah kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut jenis perumahan. Siap dibina adalah terma yang digunakan bagi bangunan yang mana kerja pembinaan bangunan telah siap dan Sijil Layak Menduduki (CF)/ Sijil Layak Menduduki Sementara (TCF) telah diperoleh dalam tempoh kajian.

Sektor Kediaman

Sektor kediaman adalah harta yang digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal untuk jangka masa panjang tidak seperti rumah tumpangan atau hotel. Sektor ini dilengkapi dengan kemudahan asas. Ada sebahagiannya mendapat kelulusan sementara daripada Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan untuk tujuan lain seperti tadika. Harta ini boleh disewakan atau dihuni sendiri.

Struktur harta kediaman boleh dibina sama ada:

- i. Kekal;
- ii. Separa kekal; dan
- iii. Sementara;

Sektor kediaman termasuk

- i. Harta bertanah dan strata.

Sektor kediaman tidak termasuk:

- i. Rumah setinggan;
- ii. Kuarters institusi;
- iii. Rumah panjang; dan
- iv. Unit kediaman di rumah kedai.

Jenis-jenis tempat kediaman

Teres

Merujuk kepada unit teres satu tingkat atau lebih, termasuk tingkat mezanin dan loteng. Setiap unit individu berkongsi dinding dengan unit bersebelahan di dalam deret yang sama. Deretan mengandungi tiga unit atau lebih. Di pasaran unit-unit teres ini juga dikenali sebagai berangkai, link, super link dan sebagainya.

Berkembar

Unit berkembar (*semi-detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih, bermaksud dua unit yang bersambung antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi atau dinding belakang atau porch.

Sesebuah

Unit sesebuah (*detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih adalah unit individu yang terdiri bebas (*free-standing building*) dan tidak bersambung kepada mana-mana unit lain. Semua unit bertanah dengan hak milik berasingan termasuk dalam jenis ini. (Contoh: banglo, villa, *country home* dan *orchard bungalow*).

Rumah Bandar

Unit rumah bandar (*town house*) satu tingkat atau lebih merupakan unit kediaman individu yang bercantum secara menegak dan mendatar antara satu sama lain dalam satu blok. Setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata dengan pintu akses berasingan.

Berkelompok

Unit rumah kelompok (*cluster*) merupakan sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih yang bercantum secara membekang dan sisi dengan unit bersebelahan dan mempunyai hak milik berasingan serta tiada lorong belakang. Setiap kelompok mengandungi minimum empat unit rumah.

Unit berkelompok (*cluster*) adalah:

- i. Sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Bersambung di antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi dan dinding belakang; dan
- iii. Tidak mempunyai lorong belakang.

Pangsa (*Flat*)

Rumah pangsa (*flat*) adalah bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya melebihi satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata.

Jenis pembangunan:

- i. Bertingkat rendah;
- ii. Bertingkat sederhana; dan
- iii. Bertingkat tinggi.

Antara kemudahan awam yang disediakan:

- i. Ruang niaga;
- ii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iii. Tempat pembuangan sampah; dan
- iv. Lif.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Terdapat juga rumah pangsa bertingkat rendah tanpa lif.

Pangsapuri (Apartment)

Pangsapuri merupakan bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Kemudahan awam adalah lebih baik daripada yang terdapat di rumah pangsa.

Antara kemudahan tambahan yang disediakan meliputi:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian; dan
- iv. Sistem keselamatan.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Nilai pasaran pangsapuri lebih tinggi daripada rumah pangsa.

Kondominium

Kondominium adalah bangunan kediaman mewah berbilang tingkat di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Lazimnya kepadatan setiap tingkat adalah lebih rendah dari rumah pangsa dan pangsapuri.

Kemudahan yang disediakan adalah lebih baik daripada pangaspuri. Antara perkhidmatan yang disediakan adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian;
- iv. Sistem keselamatan; dan
- v. Rumah kelab.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Amnya kondominium bernilai lebih tinggi daripada pangaspuri.

Klasifikasi Kediaman

Kos Rendah

- i. Rumah kos rendah meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan pembeli dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan persekutuan dan kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Rumah ini juga dikenali sebagai:
 - a. Rumah mesra rakyat;
 - b. Rumah mampu milik;
 - c. Projek perumahan rakyat;
 - d. Rumah murah; dan
 - e. Perumahan awam kos rendah.

Kos Sederhana Rendah

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan senarai pembelinya dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Harga jualan lebih tinggi dari rumah kos rendah mengikut garis panduan kerajaan.

Kos Sederhana

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana rendah atau kos rendah (bagi negeri yang tiada kos sederhana rendah); dan
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT).

Kos Tinggi

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia boleh terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana;
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan KPCT; dan
- v. Kemasan lebih baik.

Tempat kediaman kosong

Tempat kediaman dikelaskan sebagai kosong jika biasanya ia tidak diduduki dan tidak digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal biasa pada Hari Banci. Kekosongan tempat kediaman ini mungkin disebabkan oleh:

- i. Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual;
- ii. Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai;
- iii. Rumah peranginan;
- iv. Rumah pekerja bermusim;
- v. Hampir roboh; dan
- vi. Lain-lain.

GUNA TENAGA

Tenaga Buruh

Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

Bekerja

Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- i. Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
- ii. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula; dan
- iii. Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Mereka yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan merupakan guna tenaga penuh.

Penganggur

Penganggur adalah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.

Penganggur aktif adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- i. Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- ii. Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan
- iii. Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan.

$$\text{Kadar penyertaan} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15-64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

Kadar Pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran ialah perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

$$\text{Kadar pengangguran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penganggur}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

Luar Tenaga Buruh

Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

Pencapaian Pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

- ii. Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

- iii. Menengah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

- iv. Tertiari

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO-08) seperti berikut:

- i. Pengurus;
- ii. Profesional;
- iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;
- iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian;
- v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan;
- vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan;
- vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan;
- viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang; dan
- ix. Pekerjaan asas.

Industri

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Revision 4.

Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya. Klasifikasi MSIC 2008 Versi 1.0 bagi industri aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

Pusat Perkhidmatan Pekerjaan Awam

Perkhidmatan ini dikendalikan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia melalui JobsMalaysia, Jabatan Tenaga Kerja. Perkhidmatan ini disediakan di semua Pusat JobsMalaysia yang berperanan menjalankan padanan kerja antara pencari kerja dan majikan dalam pasaran buruh melalui kaedah secara dalam talian yang dikenali sebagai Portal JobsMalaysia dan pendekatan *human touch* dengan cara membantu pencari kerja dan majikan mendapatkan pekerjaan dan pekerja yang sesuai. Data yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar di Portal JobsMalaysia.

Kekosongan dan Pemberhentian Pekerja

Kekosongan dan pemberhentian pekerja yang dilaporkan oleh majikan dalam bulan semasa di dalam Portal JobsMalaysia.

PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN

Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam penyiasatan ini adalah merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)* yang diterbitkan oleh United Nations.

Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah adalah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barang yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (Jangka masa setahun atau lebih kumpulan).

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah nilai daripada barang dan perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barang dan perkhidmatan atau pendapatan dalam bentuk mata benda untuk memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak ahli isi rumah.

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 kumpulan utama mengikut *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations*:

- 01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol;
- 02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau;
- 03 Pakaian & kasut;
- 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain;
- 05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah;
- 06 Kesihatan;

- 07 Pengangkutan;
- 08 Komunikasi;
- 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan;
- 10 Pendidikan;
- 11 Restoran & hotel;
- 12 Pelbagai barang & perkhidmatan; dan
- 13 Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan.

Walau bagaimanapun, dalam penerbitan ini, item-item perbelanjaan penggunaan merangkumi 12 kumpulan utama (01 - 12) sahaja.

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (CAGR)

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$\text{CAGR} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Di mana;

- CAGR kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
 Y_t pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
 Y_0 pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
 t tempoh masa

PENDIDIKAN

Sekolah

Sekolah terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu sekolah rendah dan menengah, meliputi sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan serta sekolah swasta.

Sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan di bawah seliaan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) meliputi sekolah kebangsaan, sekolah jenis kebangsaan (Tamil dan Cina), sekolah agama bantuan kerajaan (SABK) serta sekolah khas. Manakala sekolah agensi kerajaan selain KPM merujuk kepada Maktab Rendah Sains MARA (MRSRM) dan sekolah tentera. Selain itu, terdapat sekolah di bawah seliaan Kerajaan Negeri iaitu sekolah agama negeri dan sekolah agama rakyat.

Sekolah menengah dibahagikan kepada tiga peringkat iaitu menengah rendah, menengah atas dan lepasan menengah mengikut jurusan akademik, teknik dan vokasional. Sekolah Khas merujuk kepada sekolah yang menyediakan pendidikan kepada kanak-kanak kurang upaya yang tidak berupaya mengikuti sistem pendidikan sekolah biasa.

Guru

Bilangan guru termasuk guru terlatih dan tidak terlatih serta guru tetap dan sementara. Guru terbahagi kepada guru sekolah rendah dan menengah.

Murid

Murid sekolah terbahagi kepada empat peringkat iaitu prasekolah, rendah, menengah dan lepasan menengah. Pelajaran peringkat rendah biasanya bermula pada peringkat umur sekurang-kurangnya tujuh tahun dan mengambil masa selama enam tahun bagi menamatkan pelajaran pada peringkat tersebut.

Pada peringkat pelajaran menengah, kumpulan umur adalah 13 hingga 17 tahun. Manakala murid tingkatan enam termasuk dalam peringkat lepasan menengah. Bagi Kolej Vokasional pula, peringkat pengajian terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu peringkat pra-diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 1 dan Tahun 2 serta peringkat Diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 3 dan Tahun 4.

Keputusan Peperiksaan

Terdapat dua peperiksaan utama pada peringkat menengah iaitu Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia dan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun belajar di peringkat menengah atas. Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai tahun 2000. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun berada di kelas pasca menengah. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai 1982.

Kolej Vokasional menawarkan Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) setelah murid berjaya menamatkan 2 tahun pengajian peringkat pra-diploma. Murid yang memperolehi SVM akan menyambung pengajian di peringkat Diploma selama 2 tahun dan akan dianugerahkan Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) setelah menamatkan pengajian.

Pendidikan Tinggi

Kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kemasukan ke institusi pengajian tinggi ialah lulus Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia atau kelulusan yang setaraf dengannya. Pendidikan pada peringkat ini menyediakan kursus tertentu dalam pelbagai bidang pengajian.

Kolej Komuniti

Kolej Komuniti menjadi institusi yang menyediakan keperluan latihan dan kemahiran pada semua peringkat dan memberi peluang pendidikan kepada lepasan menengah sebelum ke pasaran tenaga kerja atau melanjutkan pendidikan ke peringkat lebih tinggi. Pada pertengahan Jun 2001, sebanyak 10 buah kolej komuniti rintis mula beroperasi.

KESIHATAN

Hospital Kerajaan

Hospital Kerajaan ialah semua hospital yang dianggotai oleh sekurang-kurangnya seorang doktor dan menyediakan wad bagi menempatkan pesakit, memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan yang aktif. Pertubuhan yang hanya memberi rawatan penjagaan tidak diambil kira.

Institusi Perubatan Khas

Institusi Perubatan Khas merupakan hospital yang memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan hanya untuk satu disiplin sahaja. Kategori ini tidak termasuk jabatan khas yang terletak di bawah pentadbiran hospital besar yang kadangkala diletakkan di tempat berasingan. Ini memandangkan bilangan katil yang disediakan telah dikira dalam jumlah katil hospital besar.

Katil

Bilangan katil merangkumi katil yang diselenggara secara berterusan bagi menempat dan mengadakan rawatan sepenuh masa kepada pesakit dalaman yang silih berganti. Katil tersebut diletakkan di wad atau di kawasan hospital di mana rawatan perubatan boleh diberi secara berterusan kepada pesakit dalaman. Bilangan katil meliputi jumlah katil yang biasanya terdapat di hospital, termasuk katil berkandang atau buaian yang disediakan bagi bayi yang memerlukan rawatan khas (seperti yang terdapat di Nurseri Rawatan Khas). Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan ini tidak termasuk katil di bilik bersalin, katil yang digunakan selepas pembiusan atau pembedahan, di mana ia tidak diselenggarakan untuk kegunaan pesakit secara berterusan. Katil untuk rawatan pemerhatian atau pemulihan di jabatan pesakit luar dan katil berkandang yang digunakan untuk bayi yang baru lahir di wad obstetrik juga tidak diambil kira. Bilangan katil merujuk kepada katil rasmi.

Doktor Gigi

Doktor gigi terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu Bahagian I dan Bahagian II. Doktor gigi Bahagian I merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar dan mempunyai kelayakan profesional manakala doktor gigi Bahagian II pula merujuk kepada mereka yang juga berdaftar tetapi tidak mempunyai kelayakan profesional.

Jururawat Masyarakat

Jururawat masyarakat terdiri daripada jururawat yang telah diberi latihan tentang perkhidmatan berkaitan kelahiran anak dan kejururawatan am di kawasan luar bandar.

Bidan dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori, iaitu Bidan Bahagian I, Bidan Bahagian II dan Jururawat Desa. Bidan Bahagian I terdiri daripada jururawat yang terlatih yang diberi latihan perbidanan dalam perkhidmatan. Bidan Bahagian II ialah bidan yang dilantik ke jawatan tersebut melalui proses pengambilan biasa dan diberi latihan khusus dalam perbidanan.

Sebab kematian disahkan

Secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikelaskan berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)* yang diterbitkan oleh World Health Organization (2010).

PERKHIDMATAN KEBAJIKAN

Kebajikan sosial meliputi aktiviti dan perkhidmatan bertujuan untuk membantu orang perseorangan, kumpulan dan masyarakat mengatasi masalah sosial yang timbul daripada perubahan persekitaran serta mereka yang memerlukan perhatian dan penjagaan yang khusus. Ini termasuklah program yang dirangka untuk memberi bantuan sosial dan perlindungan kepada mereka yang daif dan memerlukan.

PERHUBUNGAN DAN REKREASI

Pelancong dan Pelawat

Pelawat domestik ditakrifkan sebagai residen atau mereka yang tinggal di Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya setahun termasuk ekspatriat dan bukan warganegara, yang melakukan perjalanan di luar persekitaran biasanya dalam tempoh kurang daripada setahun untuk tujuan perniagaan, mengisi masa lapang atau urusan peribadi selain untuk diambil bekerja di tempat yang dilawati.

Pelawat domestik dikategorikan sebagai:

- i. Pelancong domestik merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya satu malam (24 jam).
- ii. Pelawat harian merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia kurang daripada 24 jam.

Premis Penginapan

Premis penginapan pelancongan meliputi hotel, rumah inapan, rumah tumpangan, hotel apartment, kondotel, rumah rehat, rumah pemalaman atau mana-mana tempat yang disediakan sebagai tempat penginapan pemalaman atau tempat tidur kepada pelancong.

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM)

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM) adalah satu inisiatif untuk membawa impak ekonomi dan sosial yang positif kepada komuniti luar bandar. Dilengkapi dengan 20 unit komputer bagi setiap premis PIM, pusat ini menyediakan akses internet dan juga latihan teknologi komunikasi dan maklumat (ICT) yang dikendalikan oleh penyelia pusat yang berkhidmat sepenuh masa. Premis-premis PIM juga dibina dengan kelengkapan yang mesra Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) dan kanak-kanak untuk kemudahan pengunjung premis.

Pusat Internet Desa (PID)

Pusat Internet Desa (PID) merupakan satu program telecentre yang mula beroperasi pada tahun 2003 dan menyediakan perkhidmatan mengakses komputer dan internet terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Program ini bertujuan untuk merapatkan jurang digital di antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi memudahkan capaian maklumat tanpa sempadan dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kemahiran menggunakan teknologi digital.

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR)

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR) beroperasi sebagai hub maklumat kepada masyarakat di setiap Pejabat Penerangan Daerah. Pangkalan data ini mengandungi pelbagai maklumat merangkumi semua bidang dan dikemaskini mengikut keperluan dan perubahan semasa. Kini dikenali sebagai Portal 1KLICK.

Penembusan Jalur lebar

Pay-per-use adalah salah satu komponen di dalam langganan mudah alih jalur lebar. Caj pay-per-use boleh dikenakan jika pelanggan melebihi had penggunaan pelan data atau add-on pelan data atau jika mereka memilih untuk menggunakan perkhidmatan sekali-sekala semasa diperlukan di luar pelan data atau add-on pelan data. Langganan data pay-per-use hanya boleh dikira jika pelanggan telah menggunakan untuk mengakses internet dalam tempoh tiga bulan lepas.

Desa Lestari

Program Desa Lestari merupakan salah satu inisiatif Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah (KKLW), dalam usaha mentransformasikan desa menjadi sebuah kawasan yang maju dengan penduduk berpendapatan tinggi.

Perpustakaan

Statistik perpustakaan yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah berkaitan dengan Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia dan Perpustakaan Awam Negeri sahaja. Ia tidak termasuk perpustakaan awam yang dikendalikan oleh Majlis Kerajaan Tempatan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain seperti KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA dan sebagainya.

Perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kedua-dua perpustakaan ini ialah tetap dan bergerak. Data bagi bilangan perpustakaan tetap termasuk perpustakaan pusat, cawangan dan desa. Bilangan keahliannya termasuk keahlian pusat, cawangan, desa, pinjaman kelompok dan keahlian pos. Perkhidmatan bergerak merujuk kepada perpustakaan bergerak yang memberi khidmat secara terus kepada pengguna dari satu hentian ke satu hentian yang lain. Hentian di mana perpustakaan tersebut berhenti tidak diambil kira sebagai pusat perkhidmatan perpustakaan. Keahlian perpustakaan dikategorikan kepada dua iaitu kanak-kanak (berumur bawah 13 tahun) dan dewasa (13 tahun dan lebih).

KEMUDAHAN ASAS

Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC)

Merupakan satu tempat yang melaksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif RTC secara bersepadu yang diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan di bawah *National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4)*. Kesemua inisiatif ini akan dilaksanakan di RTC dan kawasan 100km radius daripada RTC. Di bawah pelaksanaan program-program di RTC, sebanyak 8 inisiatif telah dikenalpasti, iaitu:

Inisiatif 1 - Latihan Kemahiran Kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Inisiatif 2 - Penubuhan Kios Informasi 1Malaysia

Inisiatif 3 - Pertanian Bernilai Tinggi

Inisiatif 4 - Pemprosesan Produk Agro-Makanan

Inisiatif 5 - Pengurusan Rantaian Bekalan Hasil Pertanian

Inisiatif 6 - Kerjasama Universiti

Inisiatif 7 - Perkhidmatan Keselamatan Makanan dan Farmaseutikal

Inisiatif 8 - Kemudahan Pembiayaan Kewangan kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Pelaksanaan kelapan-lapan inisiatif ini diterajui oleh pelbagai Kementerian di samping kerjasama dan sokongan daripada lain-lain Kementerian berkaitan. Sebagai contoh, dalam pelaksanaan Inisiatif 4, iaitu pemprosesan produk agro-makanan, pengusaha-pengusaha produk industri asas tani dibantu dalam pembangunan produk mereka melalui penjenamaan, pelabelan, pembungkusan dan persijilan dengan bantuan pelbagai agensi, antaranya Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA), Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI) dan Jabatan Kesihatan.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia adalah penjenamaan semula Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M ditubuhkan berdasarkan '1Mukim 1Komuniti' yang memberi penekanan kepada kepelbagaian kaum di sesuatu penempatan sama ada di kampung, estet, kampung orang asli, tanah rancangan atau taman perumahan.

K1M merupakan satu gerakan rakyat secara sukarela, dinamik dan berwawasan berdasarkan semangat Gagasan 1Malaysia untuk memperkasakan semangat perpaduan antara rakyat pelbagai kaum, memupuk semangat sukarelawan, menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan dan menjadi agen perubahan dalam sesuatu komuniti. K1M adalah rakan strategik yang mempunyai rangkaian akar umbi merentasi sempadan agama, budaya, kaum dan geografi yang memainkan peranan sebagai perantara yang berpengaruh antara kerajaan dan rakyat.

Kelab Malaysiaku

Kelab Malaysiaku adalah penjenamaan semula Kelab 1Malaysia. Ia merupakan inisiatif Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dalam merancang dan melaksanakan satu program khas untuk golongan pelajar dan remaja sebagai usaha untuk membanteras gejala negatif dengan memperkenalkan Kelab 1Malaysia sebagai satu aktiviti dan platform remaja ke arah kehidupan sihat, cergas dan sebagai saluran untuk menyemai semangat patriotik. Kelab 1Malaysia ditubuhkan di sekolah-sekolah menengah terpilih seluruh negara sebagai salah satu kegiatan kokurikulum pelajar.

Iklan/ Billboard

Paparan iklan/billboard Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia (JAPEN) diselaraskan oleh Unit Publisiti Luar, Bahagian Komunikasi Visual dan Senireka JAPEN sejak tahun 1970-an di seluruh negara. Paparan iklan ini berfungsi untuk memberi kesedaran kepada orang ramai tentang agenda-agenda utama yang dijalankan oleh kerajaan kepada pengguna jalan raya. Antara kempen berkala yang disiarkan pada paparan iklan ini ialah Perayaan Hari Kebangsaan, Pembentangan Bajet Tahunan, Hari Keputeraan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di Pertuan Agong dan Rukun Negara serta memaparkan kempen-kempen di bawah pelbagai agensi lain seperti Kempen Perangi Rasuah Kejohanan Sukan Asia Tenggara (SEA) dan kempen-kempen utama yang lain.

Sisa

Aliran bahan pepejal, cecair dan gas, serta tenaga, yang dibuang, dilepaskan atau dikeluarkan oleh pertubuhan dan isi rumah melalui proses pengeluaran, penggunaan atau pengumpulan.

Tapak Pelupusan

Mana-mana tapak, selain tambak tanah kebersihan dan tambak tanah lengai, di mana sisu pepejal ditempatkan secara kekal.

Loji Rawatan

Loji tetap atau bergerak dan sistem yang menggabungkan struktur, kelengkapan yang digunakan atau dimaksudkan untuk digunakan bagi merawat dan mengolah sisu pepejal terkawal.

CCTV

Pemasangan CCTV ini dilaksanakan bagi membantu Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dalam meningkatkan tahap keselamatan awam di bandar berdasarkan 15 Langkah Bandar Selamat pada tahun 2010 iaitu melalui Strategi 2 (Memperkasakan Kawasan Sasaran). CCTV ini dipasang di lokasi *Hotspot* iaitu lokasi yang menyumbang kepada kadar indeks jenayah tinggi seperti jenayah jalanan serta jenayah harta benda dan lokasi ini ditentukan oleh pihak Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) dengan kerjasama PBT. Tujuan pemasangan CCTV ini adalah seperti mana berikut:

- a) Membantu pihak PDRM dalam melaksanakan pemantauan di lokasi yang mempunyai kadar indeks jenayah yang tinggi dan;
- b) Membantu pihak PBT dalam melaksanakan penguatkuasaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perbandaran seperti kawalan trafik dan pembuangan sampah haram.

Prasarana Belia dan Sukan

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) dan Kompleks Sukan adalah merupakan prasarana kemudahan belia dan sukan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan bagi tujuan aktiviti rakyat Malaysia terutamanya golongan belia.

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu, Kaedah Pengeluaran (penjumlahan nilai ditambah), Perbelanjaan (penjumlahan perbelanjaan akhir) dan Pendapatan (penjumlahan pendapatan yang diagihkan oleh unit pengeluar residen). Walau bagaimanapun, penyusunan KDNK Negeri di Malaysia hanya menumpu kepada Kaedah Pengeluaran sahaja.

Pada asasnya KDNK ialah konsep nilai ditambah. Ia adalah jumlah nilai ditambah bagi semua pengeluar residen ditambah dengan cukai dan ditolak subsidi atas produk yang tidak termasuk dalam pengiraan output. KDNK berdasarkan pendekatan pengeluaran (output) boleh didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barang dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan barang dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran (penggunaan perantaraan) sebelum ditolak penggunaan modal tetap.

Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah kerana ia bersamaan dengan penjumlahan nilai ditambah iaitu jumlah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar unit pengeluaran residen (yang diukur dalam harga pengeluar) dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan (yang diukur dalam nilai pembeli) dan ditambah dengan duti import. Perbezaan di antara output kasar dengan penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai ditambah. Kaedah ini akan dapat menunjukkan sumbangan setiap aktiviti ekonomi terhadap keseluruhan KDNK.

Unit pengeluaran dianggap sebagai residen yang mana; individu atau isi rumah yang tinggal atau menetap di sesebuah negeri bagi tempoh tidak kurang dari satu tahun, manakala bagi pertubuhan pula ialah apabila ia mengekalkan pusat kepentingan ekonominya di wilayah ekonomi negeri tersebut sepanjang tempoh rujukan berkenaan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah terdiri daripada mana-mana kawasan geografi yang ditadbir oleh kerajaan negeri, di mana orang, barang, perkhidmatan, dan modal adalah bergerak secara bebas. KDNK pada harga pasaran/ pembeli mewakili keputusan akhir daripada aktiviti pengeluaran oleh unit pengeluar residen.

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama

Sesuatu unit institusi dianggap residen bagi sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya perkaitan yang kuat antara unit institusi tersebut di wilayah ekonomi tertentu, dengan kata lain, Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama (*System of National Accounts, SNA 2008*).

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama merangkumi kawalan efektif sesebuah kerajaan negeri terhadap aktiviti ekonomi yang dilakukan khususnya ke atas hak pemilikan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah termasuk tanah, ruang udara, pengairan, hak ke atas perikanan, minyak atau mineral. Biasanya, kawalan efektif kerajaan negeri boleh dilihat melalui pemberian lesen, kawalan operasi dan sebagainya.

Sesuatu unit institusi mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi yang dominan dalam sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya lokasi, tempat kediaman, tempat pengeluaran atau lain-lain premis. Setiap unit tersebut terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan transaksi berskala besar bagi satu tempoh masa yang panjang.

KDNK Mengikut Negeri

KDNK mengikut Negeri adalah penyusunan KDNK yang merangkumi 13 buah negeri, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (termasuk W.P. Putrajaya) dan W.P. Labuan. Penyusunan ini hanya dikeluarkan secara tahunan dengan menggunakan kaedah pengeluaran pada harga malar 2010 mengikut kaedah pengeluaran. Konsep dan kaedah yang digariskan adalah berasaskan SNA 2008 yang ditakrifkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

KDNK Pada Harga Malar

KDNK pada harga malar adalah nilai KDNK tanpa kesan harga. KDNK pada harga malar ini penting bagi membolehkan perbandingan sebenar perubahan tingkat pengeluaran/ kuantiti barang dan perkhidmatan yang berlaku dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

Supra State

Berdasarkan System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakannya aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*). *Supra State* pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, *Supra State* merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi 'bakul' tetap barang dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. 'Bakul' ini merujuk kepada barang dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barang yang berlaku dalam bakul ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barang dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Indeks Harga dikira mengikut negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah memandangkan sumbangan relatif yang kecil bagi negeri-negeri tersebut. Semasa Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dijalankan, saiz sampel yang mewakili ketiga-tiga negeri ini tidak mencukupi bagi pengiraan indeks negeri.

EKSPORT DAN IMPORT

Pintu keluar dan masuk

Pintu keluar dan masuk merujuk kepada laluan untuk keluar atau masuk dari negara ini sama ada melalui laut, udara atau tanah (termasuk saluran paip dan kabel). Nilai eksport atau import mengikut negeri berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk tidak menggambarkan eksport atau import oleh negeri berkenaan sebaliknya hanya melalui pintu keluar dan masuk di negeri tersebut sahaja. Sebagai contoh, sesuatu barang mungkin dikeluarkan oleh syarikat di negeri A dan dieksport melalui pintu keluar di negeri B. Berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk, nilai eksport tersebut akan dilaporkan oleh negeri B.

Nilai eksport atau import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk tidak dilaporkan bagi negeri yang mempunyai kurang daripada tiga (3) pintu keluar dan masuk.

PERTANIAN

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Industri ini dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0.

Perhutanan dan Pembalakan

Perhutanan dan pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengekstrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, reja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk belum diproses (kayu cerucuk, kayu pulpa dan lain-lain).

Perikanan dan Akuakultur

Perikanan ialah penangkapan, pemungutan dan pembibitan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pingir pantai, perairan pendalaman dan kuala atas dasar komersil dan untuk kegunaan sendiri, tetapi bukan untuk bersukan.

Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisme akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisme tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

Ternakan

Ternakan ialah binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersial dan pembibitan kecuali haiwan akuatik.

Pengeluaran Ternakan

Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembibitan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasilan ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya.

Jelapang Padi

Jelapang Padi ialah skim pengairan yang besar (keluasan melebihi 4,000 hektar) dan diiktiraf oleh kerajaan dalam Dasar Pertanian Negara sebagai kawasan utama pengeluaran padi. Terdapat lapan jelapang padi di Malaysia, iaitu, Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda (MADA), Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Kemubu (KADA), Kawasan Pembangunan Pertanian Bersepadu (IADA) Kerian, IADA Barat Laut Selangor (BLS), IADA Pulau Pinang, IADA Seberang Perak, IADA KETARA dan IADA Kemasin Semerak.

Padi Musim Utama

Musim Utama ialah tempoh bertanam padi yang tidak memerlukan sistem pengairan secara menyeluruh. Dari segi pentadbiran, Musim Utama ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Ogos hingga 28/ 29 Februari tahun berikutnya. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

Luar Musim

Luar Musim ialah musim kering dan tanaman padi biasanya bergantung kepada sistem pengairan. Dari segi pentadbiran, Luar Musim ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Mac hingga 31 Julai dalam tahun berkenaan. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain;

- a. Perlombongan adalah ditakrif sebagai pengestrakan, pembersihan dan pemanfaatan mineral-mineral semulajadi, berbentuk pepejal seperti arang batu dan bijih, cecair seperti minyak mentah dan berbentuk gas seperti gas asli. Perlombongan termasuk lombong bawah tanah dan lombong permukaan, kuari dan telaga-telaga dan semua kegiatan tambahan untuk pembersihan dan pemanfaatan bijih dan mineral mentah lain seperti pemecahan, penapisan, pembasuhan, pembersihan, penggredan, pengilangan, pengapungan, peleburan, penggentelan, pengkacipan dan persiapan-persiapan lain yang diperlukan bagi menyediakan bahan-bahan ini untuk membolehkannya dipasarkan. Aktiviti perlombongan juga dikelaskan kepada kumpulan-kumpulan berdasarkan mineral utama yang dikeluarkan.
- b. Pengkuarian merujuk kepada aktiviti pengekstrakan dari lombong atau kuari dan pengorekan mendapan lanar (aluvium), pemecahan batu dan penggunaan garam paya. Produk ini digunakan dengan meluas dalam sektor pembinaan (contoh pasir, batu dan lain-lain), pembuatan bahan mentah (contoh tanah liat, gypsum, kalsium, dan lain-lain). Ia termasuk pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit, batu pasir, dan lain-lain, pengkuarian, pemecahan dan pemotongan batu kapur, perlombongan gypsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan pengorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancur batu dan kerikil, pengkuarian pasir dan perlombongan tanah liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin. Ia juga termasuk perlombongan mineral kimia dan baja, pengekstrakan tanah gambut, pengekstrakan garam dan lain-lain.

- c. Petroleum dan gas asli merujuk kepada pengeluaran petroleum mentah, perlombongan dan pengekstrakan minyak daripada minyak batu syal dan pasir minyak dan pengeluaran gas asli dan perolehan semula cecair hidrokarbon. Ia termasuk keseluruhan aktiviti pengoperasian dan/atau pembangunan kelengkapan lapangan minyak dan gas, termasuklah aktiviti seperti penggerudian, penyiapan dan melengkapkan telaga, operasi pengasingan, pemisahan emulsi, peralatan penyahkelodak dan penyambungan aktiviti lapangan untuk petroleum mentah dan semua aktiviti dalam penyediaan minyak dan gas sehingga ke tempat penghantaran daripada pusat pengeluaran. Ia juga termasuk aktiviti sokongan bagi pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas seperti perkhidmatan lapangan minyak dan gas, yang dibuat berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran, eksplorasi telaga minyak dan gas dan penggerudian ujian dan aktiviti penggerekan (*boring*) yang baru diliputi dalam Banci Ekonomi 2016.

PEMBUATAN

Pembuatan adalah ditakrifkan sebagai perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit. Sebanyak 259 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen C – Pembuatan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pemberian dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya. Sebanyak 72 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen F – Pembinaan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PERKHIDMATAN

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Elektrik, Gas, Wap dan Pendingin Udara)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dengan aktiviti bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara sebagai kegiatan utama. Sebanyak lapan industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen D, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara elektrik.

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Air dan Pembentungan, Pengurusan Sisa & Aktiviti Pemulihan)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan. Sebanyak 18 kod industri di peringkat 5-digit diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen E mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Takrif yang digunakan adalah selaras dengan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0 iaitu aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa (termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan) seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini.

Perdagangan Edaran

Perdagangan edaran merangkumi perdagangan borong, perdagangan runcit dan kenderaan bermotor.

Perdagangan Borong

Perdagangan Borong meliputi tujuh kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan borong berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran;
- ii. Jualan borong bahan mentah pertanian dan haiwan hidup;
- iii. Jualan borong makanan, minuman dan tembakau;
- iv. Jual borong barang isi rumah;
- v. Jualan borong jentera, peralatan dan bekalan;
- vi. Lain-lain pengkhususan jual borong; dan
- vii. Perdagangan borong tanpa pengkhususan.

Perdagangan Runcit

Perdagangan Runcit meliputi sembilan kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan runcit di kedai bukan pengkhususan;
- ii. Jualan runcit makanan, minuman dan tembakau di kedai pengkhususan;
- iii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual bahan api kendaraan;
- iv. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan komunikasi dan maklumat;
- v. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan lain isi rumah;
- vi. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang kesenian dan rekreasi;
- vii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barang lain;
- viii. Jualan runcit di gerai dan pasar; dan
- ix. Jualan runcit bukan di kedai, gerai atau pasar.

Kenderaan Bermotor

Kenderaan Bermotor meliputi empat kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan kenderaan bermotor;
- ii. Penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor;
- iii. Jualan komponen dan aksesori kenderaan bermotor; dan
- iv. Jualan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan motosikal dan komponen dan aksesori berkaitan.

Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan

Aktiviti perkhidmatan pengangkutan & penyimpanan adalah seperti berikut:

Pengangkutan darat

- i. Kereta api/ Transit Aliran Ringan;
- ii. Perkhidmatan bas;
- iii. Perkhidmatan teksi & kereta sewa;
- iv. Pengangkutan muatan jalan raya; dan
- v. Pengangkutan darat lain.

Pengangkutan air

- i. Pengangkutan laut; dan
- ii. Pengangkutan air pedalaman.

Pengangkutan udara

- i. Pengangkutan udara.

Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan

- i. Penyimpanan & gudang;
- ii. Pengoperasian terminal;
- iii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iv. Pengoperasian lebuhraya;
- v. Pengoperasian pelabuhan;
- vi. Pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan;
- vii. Agensi perkapalan & penghantaran; dan
- viii. Lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan.

Perkhidmatan pos & kurier

- i. Perkhidmatan pos & kurier.

Perkhidmatan Kewangan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan kewangan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti perantaraan kewangan;
- ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan;

- iii. Aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans/ takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan
- iv. Aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen.

Perkhidmatan Hartanah

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan harta tanah yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti harta tanah bagi harta milikan sendiri atau pajakan; dan
- ii. Aktiviti harta tanah atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak.

Perkhidmatan Penginapan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan penginapan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama seperti berikut:

- i. Hotel dan hotel resort;
- ii. Hotel bajet;
- iii. Hotel apartmen;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu;
- vi. *Bed and breakfast unit*;
- vii. Asrama;
- viii. Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain; dan
- ix. Tapak perkhembahan/ taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler.

Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan maklumat dan komunikasi yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Penerbitan;
- ii. Penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik;
- iii. Pemprograman dan penyiaran;
- iv. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi;
- v. Pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan; dan
- vi. Perkhidmatan maklumat.

Pertubuhan

Sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai 'satu unit ekonomi yang bergiatan di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis aktiviti ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal'. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya. Bagi pertubuhan yang menjalankan pelbagai aktiviti, unit yang bergiatan dalam aktiviti yang berasingan dalam satu lokasi yang sama terdiri daripada entiti pertubuhan yang berbeza.

Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah ialah tambahan kepada nilai komoditi dan perkhidmatan yang disumbangkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan dan ia diperoleh daripada perbezaan nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

Bilangan Pekerja

Bilangan pekerja dalam sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah bilangan orang yang diambil bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja termasuk semua pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif, pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji dan pekerja bergaji. Termasuk dalam golongan ini ialah pekerja sambilan yang terdapat di dalam daftar gaji dan pekerja yang mogok, berpiket dan bercuti jangka pendek (cuti sakit, cuti rehat atau cuti kecemasan). Tidak termasuk pekerja yang cuti berpanjangan.

Nilai Harta Tetap

Harta tetap meliputi semua barang, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara dan aset tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun (seperti tanah, bangunan, jentera dan alat kelengkapan, termasuk kelengkapan pengangkutan). Nilai yang dilaporkan adalah nilai seperti pada penghujung tahun rujukan dan ia mengikut buku akaun unit yang melaporkan. Ia termasuk perolehan baru sepanjang tahun berkenaan tetapi tidak termasuk harta yang dilupuskan pada tahun tersebut. Lainya adalah nilai bersih setelah ditolak susut nilai.

FORMULA

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Pertambahan} \\ \text{Semula Jadi} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{(Bilangan kelahiran hidup - bilangan kematian)} \\ \text{dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kelahiran} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan} \\ \text{umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun} \\ \text{bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Jumlah} \end{array} = 5 \sum_i \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kesuburan} \\ \text{Umur Tertentu} \end{array} \right]$$

di mana: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kematian} \\ \text{Kasar} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Kadar} \\ \text{Kelahiran} \\ \text{Mati} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran mati dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup + bilangan kelahiran mati}) \\ \text{dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

Kadar Mortaliti Perinatal	=	$\frac{\text{(Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 minggu} \\ + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati) dalam tahun } t}{\text{(Bilangan kelahiran hidup + bilangan kelahiran mati) dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Neonatal	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada} \\ 28 \text{ hari dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Bayi	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada} \\ 1 \text{ tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Kanak-Kanak	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur } 1 - 4 \text{ tahun} \\ \text{dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun} \\ \text{bagi umur } 1-4 \text{ tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Kadar Mortaliti Kurang 5 Tahun	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang } 5 \text{ tahun} \\ \text{dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$
Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan} \\ \text{semasa hamil atau semasa dalam melahirkan tempoh} \\ \text{anak atau kematian } 42 \text{ hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100,000$
Kadar Kematiian Umur Tertentu	=	$\frac{\text{Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur} \\ \text{tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi} \\ \text{kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$

SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
..	Tidak diperoleh
-	Kosong/ Tiada Data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
P.B.T.	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
D.B.	Dewan Bandaraya
M.B.	Majlis Bandaraya
M.P.	Majlis Perbandaran
M.D.	Majlis Daerah
M.D.L.B.	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar
L.B.	Lembaga Bandaran
L.K.	Lembaga Kemajuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan

PEMBUNDARAN ANGKA

Hasil tambah bagi peratusan mungkin tidak sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan.

SENARAI DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MUKIM DAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)



INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census that was conducted since the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Previous censuses were carried out in 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010. The Census 2020 provides information on the characteristics of living quarters, households and population in Malaysia as a benchmark for the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Census data form the basis for monitoring population and housing trends to national development planning.

The Federal Government is responsible for the undertaking of the census and it is conducted under the provision of the Census Act, 1960 (Revised-1969). The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) was entrusted to conduct the MyCensus 2020 with full co-operation and participation of several State Governments and Federal Government Agencies. The purpose of this report is to provide information on living quarters, households and population by state, administrative district, parliament and state legislative assembly in Malaysia.

The data in this publication is the census data of the Census of Malaysia 2020. Data for the years 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 refer to the final figures.

MyCensus 2020 is a complex data collection project. Therefore, the possibility of coverage and content errors is inevitable. In terms of coverage errors, part of living quarters, households or population may be left out, erroneously included or duplicated. Content errors in particular were based on erroneous responses on sex, age, citizenship, marital status, religion and ethnic group. To estimate the two errors, the Census Coverage Evaluation was completed, as recommended by the United Nations in the manual entitled Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3 (UNSD, 2015). The rate for MyCensus 2020 will only be known after the CCES is completed.

This publication provides population and household data from MyCensus 2020 according to basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age group, ethnic group, religion, marital status and citizenship by state, administrative district and mukim.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

MyCensus 2020 covers all states in Malaysia. Each state is divided into its respective administrative district (AD). For the purpose of census operations, a small enumeration unit which is an enumeration block (EB) has been created and contained an average of 80 to 120 living quarters with an estimated population of 500 to 600 persons. Approximately 80 to 120 EBs form a census district (CD).

Malaysia consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. Each state is divided into several AD. In Kelantan, the AD is known as 'Jajahan'. Each AD is also stratified into mukim. This type of administrative structure is applicable to all states except Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. In this matter, the state of Kelantan has three levels of administration that is 'jajahan, daerah and mukim'. For the state of Sabah, the mukim level does not exist whereas for Sarawak some AD are further sub-divided into sub-districts. W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya do not have mukims or other subdivisions as a unit of administration. List of Mukims for each state based on the list provided by the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

During the MyCensus 2020, an enumerator is entrusted with one EB. A supervisor will monitor the enumerators for the three census circles (CC), each consists approximately seven EBs. A District Superintendent will be responsible for a census district comprising approximately 15 CCs. All District Superintendents in every AD are under the responsibility of the Assistant Commissioner of Census. All Assistant Commissioners of each state are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Census for that state. The Deputy Commissioner of Census of each state is responsible directly to the Commissioner of Census.

To launch the census operation, each district also has officers appointed as MyAD and MyCD officers who are responsible for technical aspects and help monitor the progress of operations in the field. Meanwhile, from the aspect of training each enumerator and supervisor is given adequate training either through training workshops or online, namely the Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL) training program.

The census organization at the state and geographical divisions is as follows :

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

Information in this publication refers to urban and rural areas by state and administrative districts. Table 1 shows data and administrative district by state based on the Population and Housing Censuses Malaysia of 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2020.

DATA SOURCE

The data on population, households and living quarters are preliminary figures based on summary counts made after the field operations prior to computer processing.

CENSUS APPROACH

In MyCensus 2020, a multi-modal data collection method was used:



1. e-Census

The completion of online census form by respondents through the Census Portal (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).



2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Data collection through telephone and all respondent's information recorded into the CATI system.



3. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using smart device either online or offline.



4. Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using questionnaire.



5. Drop-off & pick-up (DOPU)

Census enumerator drop off a set of questionnaire at respondent's living quarter and pick up the questionnaire that has been filled by the respondent.

De Jure

MyCensus 2020 uses a 'de jure' approach meaning that everyone is counted on Census Day (7th July 2020) according to their usual place of residence.

The questionnaire (Document 2) was used to fill in the information of persons found at private living quarters whilst the Documents 3a and 3b were used for the collective living quarters such as colleges/ universities, medical hostels, charitable/ social welfare institutions, military/ police barracks, prisons as well as homeless persons.

The **de jure** approach was adopted for MyCensus 2020. All persons were according to their usual place of residence on Census Day on 7th July 2020. A usual member is one who had stayed or intended to stay as usual member of the household for six months or more in the year 2020:

- a. Babies born on or before Census Day and still living on Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b. Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c. Lodgers, boarders, visitors, housemaid, elderly persons and relatives who usually live together with this household;
- d. Students (primary and secondary schools) who stays in hostels (in Malaysia) in the year 2020;
- e. Usual members who are away from living quarters for less than six months because of work, attending course, on leave, on vacation (in and outside Malaysia), visiting place of worship and etc; and
- f. Any person staying/ will be staying in hospital for less than six months in the year 2020.

Following the outbreak COVID-19 nationwide, the census operation was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 and officially closed on 31 October 2021. In terms of population count, it is realigned to the reference period.

CENSUS COVERAGE

The following categories were **excluded** from the census count on the basis that they were staying in the country for less than six months in the year 2020:

- a) Babies born after Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b) Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c) Malaysian students who have been living overseas for more than six months in the year 2020; and
- d) Malaysians who work overseas for more than six months in the year 2020.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

For the purpose of this census, several concepts were used such as:

Living Quarters (LQ)

Living quarters is a place which is structurally separated and independent and is meant for living. The terms 'separate' and 'independent', mean the following:

a. Separate

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

b. Independent

A structure is said to be independent if it has a direct access via a public staircase, communal passageway or landing (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through someone else's premises).

Household

A household consists of related and/ or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living. The household may contain one or several members.

Head of Household

Head of household refer to regular household members who live in the residence and is considered as the head by other members of household.

Member of Household

Member of household refers to members who have or will stay with other household members for a period of six months or more in the census year, although none during the census is held.

For the purpose of tabulation and analysis, the classification on ethnic group is based on the classification that have been endorsed by Inter Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The classification is as follows:

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

Apart from the classification of these ethnic groups, detailed ethnicities based on the data obtained will be published from time to time. All information collected during the census including ethnic group and nationality is based on respondents' answers and does not refer to any official documents.

Information on citizenship should be used with caution as it is subject to content and coverage errors especially for non-citizens as in censuses in most countries.

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

Average annual population growth rate

The average annual population growth rate has been calculated as:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Where;

- r** = the average annual population growth rate;
- n** = the exact number of years between **P₀** and **P_n**
- P₀** = the population at the initial year
- P_n** = the population at the latter year
- ln** = the natural logarithm.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

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

Average household size

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

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

Population Density

The density of persons per square kilometre is the ratio of the population of a given geographic area to the number of square kilometres in the same area.

Area/ Boundary Changes

After the year 2010, there were several new areas created or boundary changes that were gazetted by the relevant authorities. List of appendices related to the establishment of new areas and boundary changes are as follows:

- Appendix 1: Establishment of New Administrative Districts in the 2020 Census
- Appendix 2: List of Mukims/ Towns/ Towns Included in Other Mukims/ Towns/ other Towns
- Appendix 3: List of Local Authority Areas Involved in the Establishment or Change of Boundaries and Names, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 4: Number of Local Authority Areas by State, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 5: Map showing the boundaries of the State and Administrative District, Malaysia 2020

DP data released in this report for 1991, 2000 and 2010 were adjusted taking into account the newly created administrative districts and the boundary changes.

Map of Malaysia

Included in this publication is a map of Malaysia (Appendix 5) showing two geographic entities, namely Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/ Sarawak, each drawn with its own scale, although separated by over 500 kilometres of the South China Sea. They are plotted in closer proximity to achieve maximum clarity. The geographic units shown in this map consist of 144 administrative districts as well as the three federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

Demographic Indicator

All demographic indicators in this publication are calculated based on the mid-year population estimates. Mid-year population estimates are based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census which had been adjusted for under-enumeration.

The records on live births, stillbirths and deaths received from the National Registration Department (NRD) cover the whole Malaysia. The number of perinatal deaths covers stillbirths and infant deaths aged less than one week. The number of maternal deaths includes deaths caused by mental disorders. The number of deaths in Sabah has been adjusted due to under reporting of death registration obtained from the Study of Under Reporting of Death Registration in Sabah¹ which was conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

CONCEPTS

Births and Deaths Statistics:

i. Natural Increase

Refers to the excess of births over deaths.

ii. Live births

Refers to births with signs of life during delivery although for a very short period.

iii. Stillbirths

Refers to births after 28 completed weeks or more of gestation without any sign of life during delivery.

iv. Perinatal deaths

Refers to stillbirths and deaths of infants aged less than one week.

v. Neonatal deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than 28 days.

vi. Toddler deaths

Refers to deaths of toddlers aged 1-4 years.

vii. Under-5 mortality

Refers to deaths of infants and toddlers aged below 5 years.

viii. Maternal deaths

Definition of Maternal Death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

ix. Infant deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than one year.

x. Age-specific Fertility Rate

Refers to the number of births by mothers within a specific age group during a given year, per 1,000 females in that age group.

xi. Total Fertility Rate

Refers to the average number of children which would be born if women survived to the end of their reproductive period and throughout that period are subject to the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for the given year [This rate is derived by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years (by five-year age groups) and multiplying by 5].

xii. Age-specific Death Rate

Refers to the average number of deaths for every thousand population within a specific age group.

VERIFICATION ON CAUSES OF DEATH

Verification on causes of death

- i. Information on the causes of death is divided into two parts which are medically certified and non-medically certified. Medically certified causes of death refer to verification made by the Medical Officer and coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated sudden death cases where the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case. Non-medically certified causes of death refers to verification made by informants without medical qualifications such as the police or individuals.
- ii. Ministry of Health (MoH) has implemented the verification of non-medically certified causes of death in Malaysia to increase the percentage of medically certified causes of death. The system is known as 'Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System'.
- iii. Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System is intended to improve the reporting and writing for the causes of death that occurred outside the health facilities (hospitals) and are not intended to alter any of the existing act, cannot be used for changing the existing causes of death registered at the National Registration Department (NRD) and is not unfitting to be used for court cases.

Coding On Causes Of Death

Medically certified causes of death are coded based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Not medically certified causes of death are coded based on Code Book for Uncertified Causes of Deaths Version 3 developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia as agreed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, National Registration Department, Royal Malaysia Police and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

COVERAGE AND LIMITATION

Coverage

- i. The Marriage and Divorce, Malaysia 2021 contains statistics of marriage and divorce for Muslim and Non-Muslim for the reference year 2019 and 2020 by state, administrative district, sex, age and ethnic group.
- ii. The data on marriage and divorce for Muslim are obtained from State Religious Department (JAIN), Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and Department of Syariah Judiciary Malaysia (JKSM). Meanwhile, the data on marriage and divorce for Non-Muslim in Malaysia are obtained from National Registration Department (NRD).
- iii. The Muslim divorce data obtained from JKSM is according to the date of order issued by Syariah Court. Meanwhile, the Non-Muslim data obtained from JPN is according to the date of order issued by Civil Court.
- iv. The divorce statistics cannot be compared with the current year marriage statistics.

Limitation

- i. The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district. Muslim marriages data for Kelantan and Sarawak are provided in formatted table.
- ii. Users are advised to be careful in interpreting the data.

DATE OF EVENT

Statistics presented in this publication are based on date of marriage and divorce.

MY LOCAL STATS

Basic Information

Federal roads

Among the main tasks of Ministry of Works are to build and to maintain federal roads which are gazetted under Minister of Works, Malaysia. Up to now, there are over 19,000 km federal roads throughout the country including in Sabah and Sarawak. These roads had been named according to respective routes and its maintenance is managed by the Ministry of Works through privatization. Federal roads are divided into four (4) main categories, namely:

- i. Main Federal Road;
- ii. Felda Federal Roads;
- iii. Institutional Federal Roads; and
- iv. Industrial Federal Roads.

All categories of federal roads have been assigned numbering system accordingly and can be seen from the signboard at every respective road.

Federal roads are connecting roads between states to one state and are labeled with code F or FT. State and city roads are connecting roads between cities and cities and are labeled with the state codes.

HOUSING

This chapter presents statistics for the housing sector covering the number of units of residential houses that are completed according to the type of housing. Completion is the term used for the building where the construction work of the building has been completed and the Certificate of Occupancy (CF)/ Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (TCF) has been obtained during the study period.

Residential Sector

The residential sector is property used as long-term accommodation unlike boarding houses or hotels. This sector is equipped with basic facilities. Some of it are getting temporary approval from Local Authorities for other purposes such as kindergarten. This property can be rented or self-contained.

Residential property structures can be built either:

- i. Permanent;
- ii. Semi-permanent; and
- iii. Temporary.

The residential sector includes:

- i. Land and strata property.

The residential sector does not include:

- i. Slum houses;
- ii. Institutional quarters;
- iii. Longhouse; and
- iv. Residential unit in the shop house.

Type of housing

Terrace

Refers to one or more storey terrace units, including mezzanine and attic floors. Each individual unit shares a wall with adjacent units in the same series. Rows contain three or more units. In the market these terrace units are also known as linked, link, super link and so on.

Twins

Semi-detached units of one floor or more, meaning two units connected to each other by the side wall or back wall or porch.

Detached

A detached unit of one floor or more is an individual unit consisting of free-standing building and not connected to any other unit. All land units with separate ownership are included in this type. (Examples: bungalows, villas, country homes and orchard bungalows).

Town house

One-storey or more of town house unit are individual residential units that are vertically and horizontally joined to each other in one block. Each unit has strata ownership with separate access door.

Cluster

A cluster house unit is a group of individual units of one or more floors that are joined back and side with adjacent units and have separate ownership and no back alley. Each group contains a minimum of four housing units.

Cluster units are:

- i. A group of individuals units of one floor or more;
- ii. Connected to each other by the side wall and back wall; and
- iii. Has no back alley.

Flat

Flats are multi-storey buildings for residential where each floor usually exceeds one unit and each unit has strata ownership.

Type of development:

- i. Low-rise building;
- ii. Medium-rise building; and
- iii. High-rise building.

Among the public facilities provided:

- i. Business space;
- ii. Parking lot;
- iii. Garbage dump; and
- iv. Lifts.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. There are also low-rise flats without a lift.

Apartment

An apartment is a multi-storey building for a residence where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Public facilities are better than those in flats.

Additional facilities provided include:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre; and
- iv. Safety system.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. The market value of apartments is higher than flats.

Condominium

Condominiums are multi-storey luxury residential buildings where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Typically the density of each floor is lower than flats and apartments.

The facilities provided are better than the apartments. Among the services provided are as follows:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre;
- iv. Safety system; and
- v. Club house.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. Condominiums are generally worth more than apartments.

Home Classification

Low cost

- i. Low cost houses cover all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of developers and buyers is regulated in accordance with federal and state government policies;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iv. This house is also known as:
 - a. People-friendly house;
 - b. Affordable housing;
 - c. People's housing project;
 - d. Cheap house; and
 - e. Low cost public housing.

Low Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of the developer and the list of buyers are controlled according to the state government policy;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units; and
- iv. The selling price is higher than low cost houses according to government guidelines.

Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of a developer exceeds the selling price of a low medium cost or low cost house (for states that do not have low medium cost); and
- iv. House prices are set according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT).

High Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It can consist of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of the developer exceeds the selling price of the medium cost house;
- iv. House prices are set according to KPCT guidelines; and
- v. The finishing are better.

Vacant living quarters

Living quarters were classified as vacant if they were **not usually occupied and not used as usual place of residence on Census Day**. The vacancy of these living quarters could be for any of the following reasons:

- i. newly completed/ for rent or sale;
- ii. for repair/ renovation;
- iii. holiday resort;
- iv. seasonal workers quarters;
- v. dilapidated; and
- vi. others.

EMPLOYMENT

Labour force

Labour force refers to population aged 15 to 64 years, who are either employed or unemployed.

Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered to be working if:

- i. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;
- ii. Temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work; and
- iii. Work less than 30 hours during the reference week due to work form or due to lack of work and ability and willing to accept additional number of working hours. This group is underemployed.

Those who work more than 30 hours during the reference week are fully employed.

Unemployed

All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- i. Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;
- ii. Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and
- iii. Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15–64 years)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Outside Labour Force

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

Educational Attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

- i. No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

- ii. Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

Occupation

Occupation classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as follows:

- i. Managers;
- ii. Professionals;
- iii. Technicians and associate professionals;
- iv. Clerical support workers;
- v. Service and sales workers;
- vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers;
- vii. Craft and related trades workers;
- viii. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers; and
- ix. Elementary occupations.

Industry

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

A person's industry classification refers to those related to his or her major occupation. MSIC Classification 2008 Version 1.0 for the household activity industry as an employer; the activity of producing goods and services that cannot be distinguished by the household for their own use only takes into account the activities of the household as an employee.

Public Employment Service Centre

This service is operated by the Ministry of Human Resources through JobsMalaysia, Department of Manpower. This service is provided at all JobsMalaysia Centres whose role is to carry out job matching between job seekers and employers in the labour market through an online method known as JobsMalaysia Portal and human touch approach by helping job seekers and employers find suitable jobs and employees. The data shown in the table refers to those registered on the JobsMalaysia Portal.

Vacancies and Retrenchment

Vacancies and retrenchment reported by employers in the current month in the JobsMalaysia Portal.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income

Detailed information on income obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations.

Household Income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

Household Expenditure Expense

Household expenditure expense is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by the household through direct purchase, self-production, through the exchange of goods and services or income in the form of objects to meet the needs and wants of household members.

Expenditure is classified to 13 main group based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 main groups (01 - 12) only.

Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Where:

- CAGR compounded annual growth rate
 Y_t current year household monthly expenditure
 Y_0 previous year household monthly expenditure
 t period

EDUCATION

School

Schools are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary schools, covering government and government-aided schools as well as private schools.

Government and government-aided schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) include national schools, national type schools (Tamil and Chinese), government-aided religious schools (SABK) and special schools. Meanwhile, government agency schools other than KPM refer to MARA Science Junior College (MRSRM) and military schools. In addition, there are schools under the supervision of the State Government, namely state religious schools and people's religious schools.

Secondary schools are divided into three levels, namely lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary graduates according to academic, technical and vocational majors. Special Schools refers to schools that provide education to children with disabilities who are unable to follow the normal school education system.

Teacher

Number of teachers including trained and untrained teachers as well as permanent and temporary teachers. Teachers are divided into primary and secondary school teachers.

Students

School students are divided into four levels, namely preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary. Primary education usually begins at the age of at least seven years old and takes six years to complete at that level. At the secondary education level, the age group is 13 to 17 years. While form six students are included in the secondary level.

For vocational colleges, the level of study consists of two divisions namely pre-diploma level for first and second year pupils and the diploma level for third and fourth year pupils.

Examination Result

There are two main examinations at the secondary level, i.e. Malaysian Certificate of Education and Malaysian Higher School Certificate.

The Malaysian Certificate of Education examination is taken after two years at the upper secondary level. The Malaysian Certificate of Education refers to the open certificate system that was introduced in 2000. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate is taken after two years at the post secondary level. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate refers to the open certificate system that was introduced beginning 1982.

Vocational college offers *Sijil Vokasional Malaysia* (SVM) after students have completed 2 years of pre-diploma level. Students who have SVM will continue their studies at Diploma level for 2 years and will be awarded *Diploma Vokasional Malaysia* (DVM) after graduation.

Higher Education

The minimum qualification required for admission to institutions of higher learning is to pass the *Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia* or *Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia* or equivalent qualification. Education at this level provides specific courses in various fields of study.

Community College

Community Colleges are institutions that provide training and skills needs at all levels and provide educational opportunities to secondary school graduates before entering the labour market or furthering their education to higher levels. In mid-June 2001, a total of 10 pilot community colleges began operations.

HEALTH

Government Hospital

Government Hospitals are all hospitals that are staffed by at least one doctor and provide wards to accommodate patients, provide active medical treatment and care. Organizations that provide care only are not considered.

Special Medical Institutions

Special Medical Institutions are hospitals providing medical and nursing care primarily for only one discipline. This category does not include the specialized departments administratively attached to general hospital which sometimes are located in an annex or separate pavilion. This is because the number of their beds have been counted in the total beds of general hospital.

Beds

The number of beds includes beds that are continuously maintained to accommodate and provide full-time treatment to alternating internal patients. The bed is placed in a ward or in a hospital area where medical treatment can be given continuously to the inpatient.

The number of beds covers the number of beds usually available in the hospital, including cages or hammocks provided for infants in need of special care (as found in Special Care Nurseries). However, this number does not include beds in the delivery room, beds used after anaesthesia or surgery, where they are not maintained for continuous patient use. Beds for observation or rehabilitation treatment in the outpatient department and cage beds used for newborns in the obstetric ward are also not considered. Number of beds refers to the official bed.

Dentist

Dentists are divided into two categories, namely Part I and Part II. Part I dentists refer to those who are registered and have professional qualifications while Part II dentists refer to those who are also registered but do not have professional qualifications.

Community Nurses

Community nurses consist of nurses who have been trained on services related to childbirth and general nursing in rural areas.

Midwives are classified into three categories, namely Part I Midwives, Part II Midwives and Rural Nurses. Part I Midwives consist of trained nurses who are given in-service midwifery training. Part II Midwives are midwives who are appointed to the position through the normal recruitment process and are given specialized training in midwifery.

Medically Certified Causes of Death

Medically, refer to the verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The medically certified cause of death is classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization (2010).

WELFARE SERVICES

Social welfare includes activities and services aimed at helping individuals, groups and communities to overcome social problems arising from environmental changes as well as those in need of special attention and care. This includes programs designed to provide social assistance and protection to those in need.

COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION

Tourists and Visitors

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those residing in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than a year for business purposes, free time or personal affairs other than to be employed in a place visited.

Domestic visitors are categorized as:

- i. Domestic tourists refer to those who travel within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours); and
- ii. Daily visitors refer to those who travel within Malaysia in less than 24 hours.

Accommodation Premises

Tourist accommodation premises include hotels, inns, guest houses, hotel apartments, condos, rest houses, lodging houses or any place provided as lodging accommodation or bedding for tourists.

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM)

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM) is an initiative to bring a positive economic and social impact to the rural community. Equipped with 20 computer units for each PIM premises, the centre provides internet access as well as communication and information technology (ICT) training conducted by full-time centre supervisors. PIM premises are also built with facilities for people with disabilities (OKU) and children friendly for the convenience of visitors to the premises.

Rural Internet Centre (PID)

Rural Internet Centre (PID) is a telecentre program that started operating in 2003 and provides computer and internet access services, especially in rural areas. This program aims to reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas to facilitate access to information without borders and at the same time improve skills in using digital technology.

People Information Centre (PMR)

The People's Information Centre (PMR) operates as an information hub to the community in each District Information Office. This database contains various information covering all areas and is updated according to current needs and changes. Now known as Portal 1KLIK.

Broadband Penetration

Pay-per-use is one of the components in a broadband mobile subscription. Pay-per-use charges may apply if the customer exceeds the data plan usage limit or data plan add-on or if they choose to use the occasional service when required outside the data plan or data plan add-on. Subscriber to pay-per-use data can only be counted if the customer has used to access the internet in the last three months.

Sustainable Village

The Sustainable Rural Program is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), in an effort to transform the village into a developed area with high-income residents.

Library

The statistics of libraries shown in the table relates to The National Library of Malaysia and State Public Libraries. It excludes libraries that are run by Municipal Councils and other government agencies such as KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA and others.

Types of services provided by the above libraries are fixed and mobile library services. The data on the number of fixed libraries include the central, branch and village libraries. The number of membership includes central, branch, village, bulk loan and membership by post. Mobile services refer to the mobile library units which directly serve the user from one service point to another. This service point is not considered as a library service centre. Membership of libraries are categorised into two, which are, children (below 13 years old) and adults (13 years old and over).

BASIC AMENITIES

RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (RTC)

Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) is a site to implement integrated initiatives, which has been introduced by the government under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4). These initiatives will be executed in RTC and within the 100km radius of RTC. Under the RTC implementation programmes, there is a total of eight identified initiatives, which are:

Initiative 1 - Training of Rural Population

Initiative 2 - Setting up of 1Malaysia Information Kiosks

Initiative 3 - High-Value Agriculture

Initiative 4 - Agro-Food Products Processing

Initiative 5 - Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Management

Initiative 6 - University Cooperation

Initiative 7 - Food Safety and Pharmaceuticals Services

Initiative 8 - Rural Population Financial Facilities

The implementation of the eight initiatives is led by various Ministries as well as the cooperation and support from other relevant Ministries. For instance, in the execution of the Initiative 4, the processing of agro-food products, the operators are supported in the development of their products through branding, labelling, packaging and certification with the help of various agencies, including the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARDI and Department of Health.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

The Komuniti Harapan Malaysia is a rebranding of the Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M was established based on '1Mukim 1Komuniti' which emphasizes the diversity of races in a settlement whether in villages, estates, indigenous villages, land plans or residential area.

K1M is a voluntary people's movement, dynamic and visionary based on the spirit of the Gagasan 1Malaysia to strengthen the spirit of unity among people of various races, cultivate the spirit of volunteerism, spread knowledge and be an agent of change in a community. K1M is a strategic partner with grassroots networks across religious, cultural, racial and geographical boundaries that play a role as an influential intermediary between government and the people.

Kelab Malaysiaku

The Kelab Malaysiaku is a rebranding of the Kelab 1Malaysia. It is an initiative of the Department of Information Malaysia and the Ministry of Education Malaysia in planning and implementing a special program for students and adolescents in an effort to eradicate negative symptoms by introducing the Kelab 1Malaysia as an activity and platform for teenagers towards a healthy, active life and as a channel to instill spirit patriotic. The Kelab 1Malaysia was established in selected secondary schools nationwide as one of the co-curricular activities of the students.

Advertisements/ Billboard

The display of advertisements/ billboards of the Department of Information Malaysia (JAPEN) has been coordinated by the External Publicity Unit, Visual Communication and Art Division JAPEN since the 1970s nationwide. The display of these advertisements serves to make the public aware of the major agendas carried out by the government to road users. Among the periodic campaigns published on this advertisement are the National Day Celebration, Annual Budget Presentation, His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday and Rukun Negara as well as displaying campaigns under various other agencies such as the Anti-Corruption Campaign of the Southeast Asian Games (SEA) and other major campaigns.

Residuals

The flow of pepejal, liquids and gases, as well as energy, which is disposed of, released or released by the body and the contents of the house through the process of excreting, using or collecting. Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.

Disposal site

Any site, other than sanitary landfills and inert landfills, where controlled solid waste is placed to remain.

Treatment plant

Fixed or mobile plant and systems incorporating structures, equipment used or intended to be used for treatment of controlled solid waste.

CCTV

The installation of CCTV was implemented to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in improving the level of public safety in the city based on 15 Safe City Measures in 2010 through Second Strategy (Empowering Target Areas). This CCTV is installed at the Hotspot location which is the location that contributes to the high crime index rate such as street crime as well as property crime and this location is determined by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) in collaboration with local authorities. The purpose of this CCTV installation is as follows:

- a) Assist the RMP in carrying out monitoring in locations with high crime index rates; and
- b) Assist local authorities in implementing enforcement for municipal activities such as traffic control and illegal dumping.

Youth and infrastructure sport

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) and sport complex are the infrastructure of youth and sport facilities provided by the Government for the activities of Malaysian, especially youth.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production Approach (the sum of value added), Expenditure Approach (the sum of final expenditure) and Income Approach (the sum of incomes distributed by resident producer unit). However, the compilation of GDP by State in Malaysia focuses on using the Production Approach only.

Basically GDP is the concept of value added. It is the total value added for all resident producers plus tax and minus subsidies on products which not included in the valuation of output.

GDP based on the production approach (output) can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting the goods and services used in the production process (intermediate use) before deducting the use of fixed capital.

This method is also known as value added approach because it is the summation of value added, that is total differences between gross output value of resident producing unit (measured at producer price) and value of intermediate consumption (measured at purchaser's price) plus import duties. The difference between gross output and intermediate consumption is value added. This approach shows the contribution of individual economic activities on overall GDP.

A producing unit is considered as resident which; individuals or households living or residing in a state for a period of not less than one year, while for an organization it is when it maintains the centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that state during the reference period. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP at market price/ buyer represents the final result of production activity by the resident producer unit.

Centre for Key Economic Interest

An institutional unit is considered a resident of an economic territory when there is a strong relationship between the institutional unit in a particular economic territory of a country, in other words, the centre for key economic interests (System of National Accounts, SNA 2008).

The Centre for Key Economic Interest includes the effective control of a state government over economic activities carried out, especially on ownership rights. Economic territory includes land, airspace, irrigation, rights to fisheries, oil or mineral. Usually, effective control of the state government can be seen through licensing, operational control and so on.

An institutional unit has a dominant centre of economic interest in an economic territory when there is a location, place of residence, place of production or other premises. Each of these units is involved in large-scale economic activities and transactions for a long period of time.

GDP by State

GDP by State is a compilation of GDP which covers 13 states, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (include W.P. Putrajaya) and W.P. Labuan. The compilation is only produced at annual

basis by using the production approach at constant price 2010 according to the production approach. The concepts and approach's outlined are based on the 2008 SNA defined by the United Nations.

GDP at Constant Prices

GDP at constant price is GDP value without price effect. GDP at this constant price is important to enable a true comparison of changes in the level of production/ quantity of goods and services that occur in economic activity.

Supra State

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a centre of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centres of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its centre of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organization at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that beyond the centre for key economic interest of any state.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant 'basket' of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The 'basket' is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time. Changes in the costs of items in the basket are therefore due only to 'pure' price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and/ or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.

The Consumer Price Index is calculated according to states in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. However, the index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah, W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah considering the relative contribution for these states are very small. During the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, the sample size for these states are not representative enough to calculate the state index.

EXPORT AND IMPORT

Exit and entry points

Exits and entrances refer to routes to and from the country either by sea, air or land (including pipelines and cables). The value of exports or imports by state based on exit and entry does not reflect exports or imports by the state but only through exits and entrances in that state only. For example, an item may be produced by a company in state A and exported through an exit in state B. Based on the exit and entry, the value of the export will be reported by state B.

The value of exports or imports by exit and entry is not reported for states with less than three (3) exits and entrances.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilization of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Version 1.0.

Forestry and logging

Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form (pile wood, pulp wood and others).

Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports.

Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

Livestock

Livestock refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes except aquatic animals.

Livestock Production

Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc.

Granary Areas

Granary Areas refer to major irrigation schemes (areas greater than 4,000 hectares) and recognized by the Government in the National Agricultural Policy as the main paddy producing areas. There are eight Granary Areas in Malaysia, namely Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA), Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA), Kerian-Sungai Manik Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Barat Laut Selangor Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Seberang Perak Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Penang Integrated Agriculture Development Area, North Terengganu Integrated Agriculture Development (KETARA) and Integrated Agriculture Development Kemasin Semerak.

Main Season

The Main Season is the period when paddy is grown without depending wholly on any irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Main Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st August to 28/29 February of the following year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

Off Season

Off Season is the dry period and paddy planting normally depends on an irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Off Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st March to 31st July of the year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying includes extraction of minerals that occur directly such as solids (coal and ore), liquids (petroleum) or gas (natural gas). Extraction can be carried out through various methods such as underground or excavation mining, operating wells, submarine mining and others;

- a. Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelletizing, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.
- b. Quarrying refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc. It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin. Activities of it also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.
- c. Petroleum and natural gas refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil & gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in the 2016 Economic Census.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. A total of 259 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section C – Manufacturing, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install. A total of 72 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section F – Construction, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

SERVICES

Services (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)

Covers all organizations involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning activities as the main activities. A total of eight industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section D, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Services (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)

Covers all organizations involved in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sectors. A total of 18 industries codes at the 5-digit level covered based on the classification identified in Section E according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The definition used is consistent with Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 that comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector.

Distributive Trade

The distributive trade encompasses wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade covers seven groups as below:

- i. Wholesale on a fee or contact basis;
- ii. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- iii. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
- iv. Wholesale of household goods;
- v. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
- vi. Other specialised wholesale; and
- vii. Non-specialized wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

Retails trade covers nine groups as below:

- i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- ii. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- iii. Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores;
- iv. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialised stores;
- v. Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores;
- vi. Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores;
- vii. Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores;
- viii. Retail sales via stalls and markets; and
- ix. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets.

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle covers four groups as below:

- i. Sales of motor vehicles;
- ii. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles;
- iii. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and
- iv. Sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles.

Transportation and Storage Services

The selected transport and storage services activities are as listed below:

Land transport

- i. Train/ Light Rail Transit;
- ii. Bus transport;
- iii. Taxi & rental of car services;
- iv. Freight transport by road; and
- v. Other land transport.

Water transport

- i. Sea transport; and
- ii. Inland water transport.

Air transport

- i. Air transport.

Warehousing & support activities

- i. Storage & warehousing;
- ii. Terminal operations;
- iii. Car parking services;
- iv. Highway operations;
- v. Port operations;
- vi. Cargo handling/ stevedoring;
- vii. Shipping agencies & forwarding of freight; and
- viii. Other support activities for transportation.

Post & courier services

- i. Post & courier services.

Financial Services

Registered establishments engaged in financial services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Monetary intermediation activities;
- ii. Other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services;
- iii. Insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and
- iv. Activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding.

Real Estate Services

Registered establishments engaged in real estate services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Real estate activities with own or leased property; and
- ii. Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

Accommodation Services

Registered establishments engaged in accommodation services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;
- ii. Budget hotels;
- iii. Apartment hotels;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;
- vii. Hostels;
- viii. Other short term accommodation activities; and
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.

Information and Communication Services

Registered establishments engaged in information and communication services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Publishing;
- ii. Motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing;

- iii. Programming & broadcasting;
- iv. Telecommunication services;
- v. Computer programming, consultancy & related activities; and
- vi. Information services.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as 'an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location'. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment.

Value Added

Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment and derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.

Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in an establishment is defined as the total number of persons engaged in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged including all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and paid employees. Included in this group are part-time workers who are in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vocational or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave.

Value of Fixed Assets

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building, machinery and equipment, including transport equipment). The value reported is as at the end of the reference year and is according to the books of accounts of the reporting unit. It includes additions during the year and excludes assets disposed off during the year. It is net of depreciation.

FORMULA

Crude Rate of Natural Increase (CRNI)	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ live\ births - number\ of\ deaths)\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ live\ births\ by\ specific\ age\ group\ of\ mother\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ female\ population\ of\ the\ specific\ age\ group\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	=	$5 \sum_i \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Age-specific} \\ \text{fertility} \\ \text{rate} \end{array} \right)$ where: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Stillbirth Rate (SBR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ stillbirths\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

Perinatal Mortality Rate (PMR)	=	$\frac{(Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week + number\ of\\ stillbirths)\ in\ year\ t}{(Number\ of\ live\ births + number\ of\ stillbirths)\\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ week\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (LNMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 7\ to\ less\ 28\ days\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 28\ days\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 1\ year\ of\ age\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Toddler Mortality Rate (TMR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Mid-year\ population\ aged\ 1-4\ years\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$
Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	=	$\frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ under\ 5\ years\ in\ year\ t}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ in\ year\ t} \times 1,000$

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$$

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths by specific age in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population by specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$$

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0.0	<i>Less than half of the smallest units shown</i>
..	<i>Not obtained</i>
-	<i>Nill/ No Data</i>
W.P.	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>
P.B.T.	<i>Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan</i>
D.B.	<i>Dewan Bandaraya</i>
M.B.	<i>Majlis Bandaraya</i>
M.P.	<i>Majlis Perbandaran</i>
M.D.	<i>Majlis Daerah</i>
M.D.L.B.	<i>Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar</i>
L.B.	<i>Lembaga Bandaran</i>
L.K.	<i>Lembaga Kemajuan</i>
RM	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
n.a	<i>Not applicable</i>

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

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

**LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MUKIM
AND LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)**





BAHAGIAN 5

PART 5

LAMPIRAN

APPENDICES

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Kelantan

Kecil Lojing

Sebahagian dari Mukim Bertam dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang.

Mukim Bertam was formerly part of Gua Musang administrative district.

Perak

Muallim

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat dan Mukim Slim yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang.

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat and Mukim Slim were formerly part of Batang Padang administrative district.

Bagan Datuk

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang dan sebahagian dari Teluk Baru yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak.

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang and part of from Teluk Baru were formerly part of Hilir Perak administrative district.

Selama

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok dan sebahagian Beriah dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Larut dan Matang.

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok and part of Beriah were formerly part of Larut and Matang administrative district.

Terengganu

Kuala Nerus

Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh dan Kuala Nerus yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu.
Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh and Kuala Nerus were formerly part of Kuala Terengganu administrative district.

Sabah

Telupid

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Beluran.

This area was formerly part of Beluran administrative district

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sabah

Kalabakan

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Tawau.

This area was formerly part of Tawau administrative district.

Sarawak

Tebedu

Daerah kecil Tebedu, sebahagian dari daerah kecil Padawan dan Serian yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuching dan Serian.

The sub-district of Tebedu, part of sub-district Padawan and Serian were formerly part of Kuching and Serian administrative district.

Pusa

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Pusa dan Maludam yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Betong.

This area were part of Pusa and Maludam sub-district which was formerly part of Betong administrative district.

Kabong

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Kabong dan Roban yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Saratok.

This area were part of Kabong and Roban sub-district which was formerly part of Saratok administrative district.

Tanjung Manis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Belawai yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Daro.

This area was Belawai sub-district which was formerly part of Daro administrative district.

Sebauh

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Sebauh yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Bintulu.

This area was Sebauh sub-district which was formerly part of Bintulu administrative district.

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sarawak

(samb./ cont'd)

Bukit Mabong

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Belaga yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Belaga; dan daerah kecil Kapit yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Kapit.

This area was part of Belaga sub-district which was formerly part of Belaga administrative district; and Kapit sub-districts which were formerly a part of Kapit administrative district.

Subis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Niah-suai dan Sibuti yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Miri.

This area were Niah-suai dan Sibuti sub-district which was Miri administrative district.

Beluru

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Beluru dan sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area were Beluru sub-district and part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

Telang Usan

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area was part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
1.	Johor Mersing Mukim Mersing ¹	Termasuk Bandar Jemaluang <i>Includes Bandar Jemaluang</i>
2.	Kedah Kulim Bandar Kulim ¹ Langkawi Bandar Padang Mat Sirat ¹	Termasuk Mukim Sungai Ular <i>Includes Mukim Sungai Ular</i> Termasuk Mukim Padang Mat Sirat <i>Includes Mukim Padang Mat Sirat</i>
3.	Negeri Sembilan Jelebu Mukim Kuala Klawang ¹ Mukim Pertang ² Kuala Pilah Mukim Sri Menanti ¹ Mukim Parit Tinggi ² Mukim Johol ³ Port Dickson Mukim Linggi ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Klawang <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Klawang</i> Termasuk Pekan Pertang <i>Includes Pekan Pertang</i> Termasuk Pekan Gunung Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Gunung Pasir</i> Termasuk Pekan Parit Tinggi <i>Includes Pekan Parit Tinggi</i> Termasuk Pekan Dangi Baru <i>Includes Pekan Dangi Baru</i> Termasuk Pekan Pengkalan Kempas <i>Includes Pekan Pengkalan Kempas</i>

SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/

BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN

LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	<p>Seremban</p> <p>Mukim Labu¹</p> <p>Tampin</p> <p>Mukim Ayer Kuning¹</p> <p>Mukim Repah²</p> <p>Jempol</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ilir¹</p> <p>Mukim Serting Ulu²</p>	<p>Termasuk Pekan Tiroi</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Tiroi</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Air Kuning</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Air Kuning</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Repah</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Repah</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Sri Jempol</p> <p><i>Includes Bandar Sri Jempol</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Serting Tengah</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Serting Tengah</i></p>
4.	<p>Pahang</p> <p>Bentong</p> <p>Mukim Sabai¹</p> <p>Cameron Highlands</p> <p>Mukim Ringlet¹</p> <p>Jerantut</p> <p>Mukim Kuala Tembeling¹</p> <p>Mukim Tebing Tinggi²</p> <p>Lipis</p> <p>Pekan Padang Tengku¹</p>	<p>Termasuk Bandar Karak</p> <p><i>Includes Bandar Karak</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Lubok Tamang</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Lubok Tamang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Kuala Tembeling</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Kuala Tembeling</i></p> <p>Termasuk Pekan Jeransang</p> <p><i>Includes Pekan Jeransang</i></p> <p>Termasuk Bandar Padang Tengku</p> <p><i>Includes Bandar Padang Tengku</i></p>

SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/

BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN

LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Cheka ² Mukim Penjom ³ Raub Mukim Teras ¹ Rompin Mukim Rompin ¹ Mukim Bebar ² Bera Mukim Triang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kerambit <i>Includes Pekan Kerambit</i> Termasuk Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar <i>Includes Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar</i> Termasuk Bandar Teras dan Pekan Tranum <i>Includes Bandar Teras and Pekan Tranum</i> Termasuk Bandar Rompin II <i>Includes Bandar Rompin II</i> Termasuk Bandar Muadzam Shah II <i>Includes Bandar Muadzam Shah II</i> Termasuk Pekan Durian Tawar <i>Includes Pekan Durian Tawar</i>
5.	Perak Bagan Datuk Mukim Sungai Sumun ¹ Muallim Mukim Slim ¹	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sumun <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sumun</i> Termasuk Pekan Slim <i>Includes Pekan Slim</i>
6.	Selangor Gombak Mukim Setapak ¹ Kuala Langat Mukim Kelanang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Mimaland <i>Includes Pekan Mimaland</i> Termasuk Pekan Kanchong Darat dan Pekan Kelanang Batu Enam <i>Includes Pekan Kanchong Darat and Kelanang Batu Enam</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Jugra ²	Termasuk Pekan Permatang Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Permatang Pasir</i>
	Kuala Selangor	
	Mukim Jeram ¹	Termasuk Pekan Simpang Tiga <i>Includes Pekan Simpang Tiga</i>
	Petaling	
	Mukim Sungai Buloh ¹	Termasuk Pekan Merbau Sempak <i>Includes Pekan Merbau Sempak</i>
	Pekan Puchong Perdana ²	Termasuk Pekan Puchong <i>Includes Pekan Puchong</i>
	Sabak Bernam	
	Mukim Panchang Bedena ¹	Termasuk Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan dan Pekan Air Manis <i>Includes Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan and Pekan Air Manis</i>
	Mukim Sungai Panjang ²	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sepintas <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sepintas</i>
	Sepang	
	Mukim Sepang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Batu 1 Sepang dan Pekan Tanjung Mas <i>Includes Pekan Batu 1 Sepang and Pekan Tanjung Mas</i>
	Ulu Langat	
	Mukim Beranang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Beranang</i>
	Mukim Ulu Semenyih ²	Termasuk Pekan Kachau <i>Includes Pekan Kachau</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Ulu Langat ³ Mukim Beranang ⁴ Mukim Peretak ¹	Termasuk Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui dan Pekan Sungai Lui <i>Includes Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui and Pekan Sungai Lui</i> Termasuk Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang</i> Termasuk Pekan Peretak <i>Includes Pekan Peretak</i>
7.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	
	Mukim Batu ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kepong <i>Includes Pekan Kepong</i>
	Mukim Petaling ²	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Pauh dan Pekan Petaling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Pauh and Pekan Petaling</i>
	Mukim Kuala Lumpur ³	Termasuk Pekan Salak South <i>Includes Pekan Salak South</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN BORDERS
AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Johor	M.B. Iskandar Puteri	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kulai	M.P. Kulai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>M.P. Kulai covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Pontian	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D.Pontian. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Pontian.</i>
Kedah	M.B. Alor Setar	M.B. Alor Setar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kota Setar dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pokok Sena. <i>M.B. Alor Setar covers part of Kota Setar and Pokok Sena administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kubang Pasu	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali M.D. Kubang Pasu. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kubang Pasu.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Kelantan	M.D. Gua Musang	M.D. Gua Musang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kecil Lojing. <i>M.D. Gua Musang covers part of Gua Musang and Kecil Lojing administrative district.</i>
Melaka	M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Alor Gajah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Jasin dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Melaka Tengah. <i>A new local authority area. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya covers part of Alor Gajah, Jasin and Melaka Tengah administrative district.</i>
Pulau Pinang	M.B. Pulau Pinang	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Timur Laut dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Barat Daya. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang covers part of Timur Laut and Barat Daya administrative district.</i>
	M.B. Seberang Perai	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Tengah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Utara dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Selatan. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai covers part of Seberang Perai Tengah, Seberang Perai Utara and Seberang Perai Selatan administrative district.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Perak	M.P. Teluk Intan	M.P. Teluk Intan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bagan Datuk . <i>M.P. Teluk Intan covers part of Hilir Perak and Bagan Datuk administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Kampar	M.D. Kampar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kinta dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kampar. <i>M.D. Kampar covers part of Batang Padang, Kinta and Kampar administrative districts.</i>
Selangor	M.B. Shah Alam	M.B. Shah Alam meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Klang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Petaling. <i>M.B. Shah Alam covers part of Klang and Petaling administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Ampang Jaya	M.P. Ampang Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gombak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Ulu Langat. <i>M.P. Ampang Jaya covers part of Gombak and Ulu Langat administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Hulu Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Hulu Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Ulu Selangor.</i>
	M.P. Kuala Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Kuala Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kuala Selangor.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Nerus. <i>M.B. Kuala Terengganu covers part of Kuala Terengganu and Kuala Nerus administrative districts.</i>
Sabah	M.P. Tawau	M.P. Tawau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tawau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kalabakan. <i>M.P. Tawau covers part of Tawau and Kalabakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Putatan	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Putatan meliputi daerah pentadbiran Putatan. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Putatan covers Putatan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Pitas	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Pitas meliputi daerah pentadbiran Pitas. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Pitas covers Pitas administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Tongod	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Tongod meliputi daerah pentadbiran Tongod. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Tongod covers Tongod administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Telupid	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Telupid meliputi daerah pentadbiran Telupid. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Telupid covers Telupid administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak	M.P. Kota Samarahan	M.P. Kota Samarahan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Samarahan dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Asajaya. <i>M.P. Kota Samarahan covers part of Samarahan and Asajaya administrative districts.</i>
	L.K. Bintulu	L.K. Bintulu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bintulu, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tatau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sebauh. <i>L.K. Bintulu covers part of Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Betong	M.D. Betong meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Betong dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pusa. <i>M.D. Betong covers part of Betong and Pusa administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Dalat & Mukah	M.D. Dalat & Mukah meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Dalat dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Mukah. <i>M.D. Dalat & Mukah covers part of Dalat and Mukah administrative districts</i>
	M.D. Kapit	M.D. Kapit meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kapit, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Song, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Belaga dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bukit Mabong. <i>M.D. Kapit covers part of Kapit, Song, Belaga and Bukit Mabong administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu M.D. Maradong dan Julau M.D. Marudi M.D. Matu dan Daro	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sibu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Selangau. <i>M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu covers part of Sibu and Selangau administrative districts.</i> M.D. Maradong dan Julau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Maradong, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Julau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pakan. <i>M.D. Maradong dan Julau covers part of Maradong, Julau and Pakan administrative districts.</i> M.D. Marudi meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Marudi, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Beluru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Telang Usan. <i>M.D. Marudi covers part of Marudi, Beluru and Telang Usan administrative districts.</i> M.D. Matu dan Daro meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Daro, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Matu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tanjung Manis. <i>M.D. Matu dan Daro covers part of Daro, Matu and Tanjung Manis administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
**LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020**

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Saratok	M.D. Saratok meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Saratok dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kabong. <i>M.D. Saratok covers part of Saratok and Kabong administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Serian	M.D. Serian meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Serian dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tebedu. <i>M.D. Serian covers part of Serian and Tebedu administrative districts.</i>

BILANGAN KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2020
NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS BY STATE, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	DEWAN/MAJLIS BANDARAYA/ CITY HALL/ CITY COUNCIL	MAJLIS PERBANDARAN/ MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAJLIS DAERAH/ DISTRICT COUNCIL	AGENSI DIBERI KUASA PBT/ MODIFIED PBT	JUMLAH/ TOTAL
JOHOR	3	7	6		16
KEDAH	1	4	6	1	12
KELANTAN		1	11		12
MELAKA	1	3			4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1	2	4		7
PAHANG	1	2	8	1	12
PULAU PINANG	2				2
PERAK	1	4	10		15
PERLIS		1			1
SELANGOR	3	8	1		12
TERENGGANU	1	2	4		7
SABAH	1	2	23		26
SARAWAK	3	4	19		26
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	1				1
W.P. LABUAN				1	1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA				1	1
JUMLAH	19	40	92	4	155

Nota: Bilangan P.B.T. adalah berdasarkan senarai yang dikemaskini sehingga Ogos 2021

Note: Numbers of L.A.A. are based on list updated until August 2021

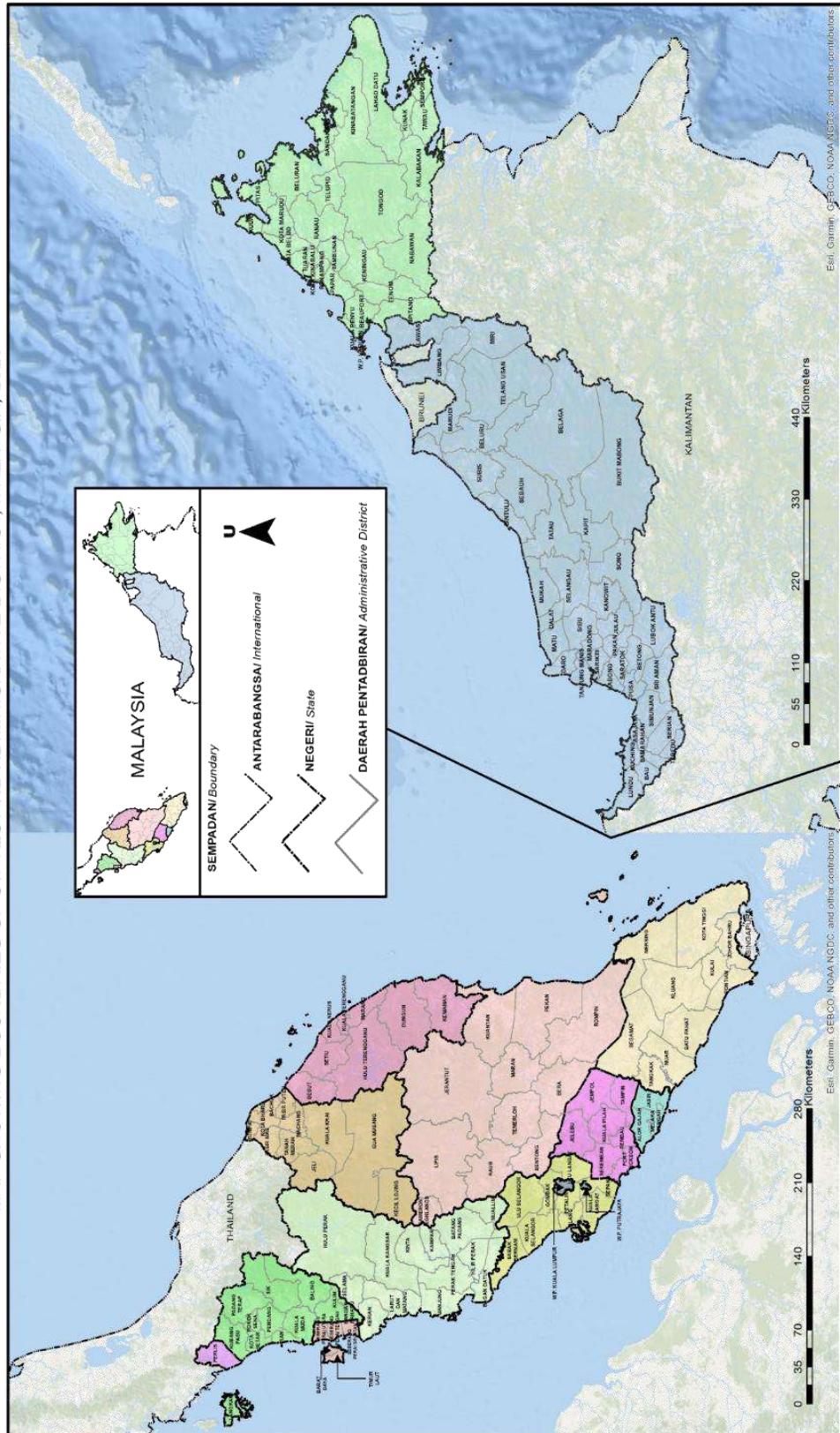
Sumber: Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Local Government Department

BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020

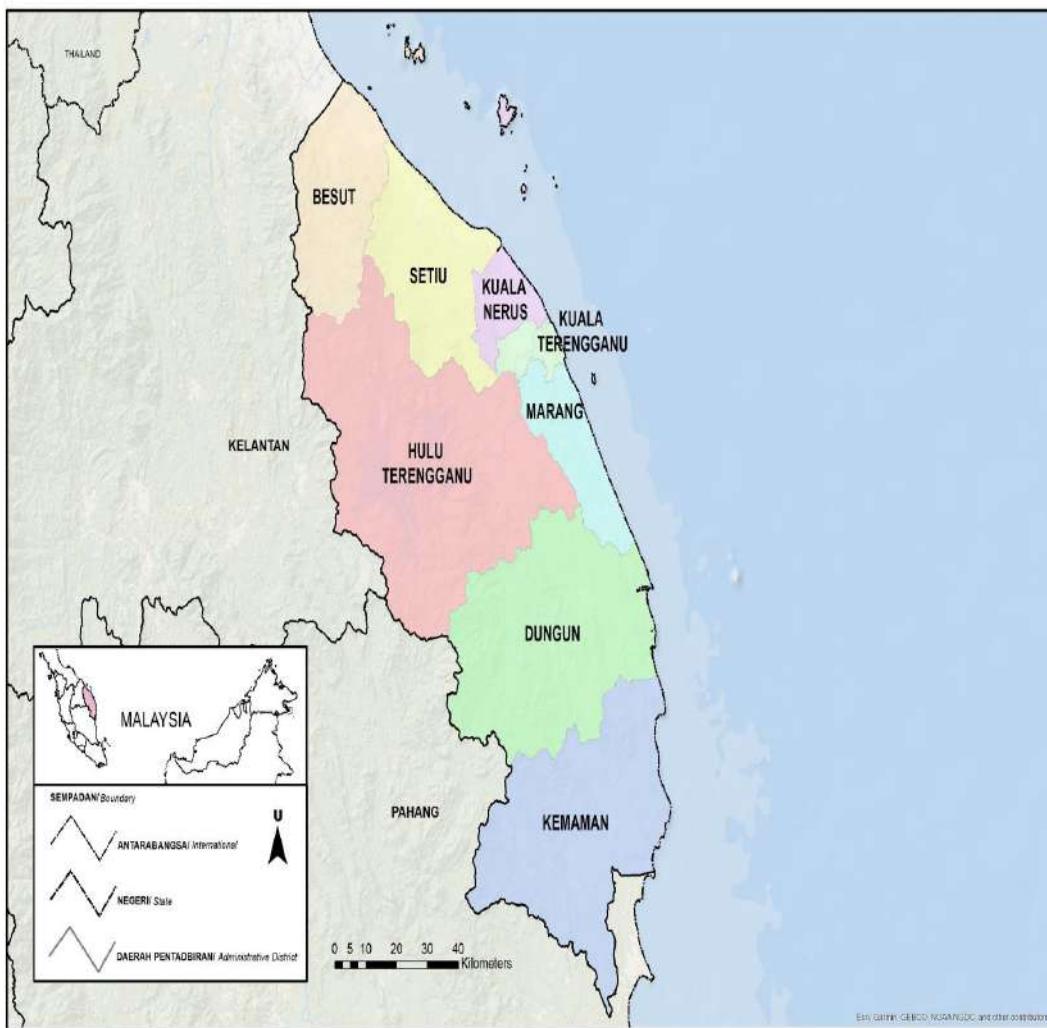
MALAYSIA

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MALAYSIA, 2020
MAP SHOWING BOUNDRIES OF STATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MALAYSIA, 2020



BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020
TERENGGANU

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN JAJAHAN DAN DAERAH
MAP SHOWING JAJAHAN AND DISTRICT BOUNDARY



Bantuan: OLEGO NOGARO dan other contributors

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