



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

LAUNCHING OF REPORT ON THE KEY FINDINGS POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA 2020

**MYCENSUS 2020 RECORDED POPULATION OF 32.4 MILLION
PERSONS TO BECOME A NEW BENCHMARK (BASELINE) TO
DRIVE THE NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLANNING AND
PROSPERITY**

SHAH ALAM, 14 February 2022 - YAB Dato' Sri Ismail Sabri bin Yaakob, Prime Minister has officiated the Launching of Key Findings Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (MyCensus 2020) Report at the Management & Science University (MSU) today. Present at the ceremony was YB Dato' Sri Mustapa bin Mohamed, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy), YBhg. Professor Tan Sri Dato' Wira Dr. Mohd Shukri Ab Yajid, Chairman of MSU and YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia and Census Commissioner of MyCensus 2020.

Implementation of MyCensus 2020 was approved through the Cabinet Meeting on 12 July 2017 is the sixth Census and it is implemented based on the Federal Constitution (Articles 74, 77, 109 and 112C), the Census Act 1960 (Revised 1969) and the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989). Based on the Gazette of the Census Direction and Appointment of Commissioner of Census dated 11 February 2020, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong agreed to direct the Population and Housing Census to be carried out throughout Malaysia.

The implementation of MyCensus 2020 is the sixth Census undertaken after the establishment of Malaysia in 1963. The undertaking of Census is based on the Federal Constitution (Articles 74, 77, 109 and 112C), the Census Act 1960 (Revised 1969) and the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989). The Cabinet Meeting on 12 July 2017 has agreed for the Department of Statistics to carry out the Population and Housing Census in 2020. Based on the Federal Government Gazette of the Census Direction and Appointment of Commissioner of Census dated 11 February 2020, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has ordered that the Population and Housing Census to be undertaken throughout Malaysia while the Chief Statistician of Malaysia has been appointed as the Census Commissioner effective 1 April 2019.

De jure approach is used where the information of each population is collected according to their usual place of residence on census day 7 July 2020. His Majesty the Yang Di-pertuan Agong has agreed to be the first respondent to complete the Census online using e-Census platform. Following that, the Census began simultaneously throughout Malaysia on 7 July 2020. The Launching Ceremony of MyCensus 2020 was held on the same date. The governance of MyCensus 2020 consists of Census Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government and Census Main Committee chaired by the Chief Statistician of Malaysia as the Census Commissioner, and involves various agencies at the federal and state levels including Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and District Superintendents. In addition, nearly 8,000 Supervisors and 40,000 Enumerators have been appointed for the period 2017 to 2022.

The implementation of MyCensus 2020 utilises the usage of ICT through the modernisation and integration of the Malaysia Integrated Population Census System (MyIPCS). MyCensus 2020 data collection operation which started on 7 July 2020 has ended on 31 October 2021 using the mode of e-Census, Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI), Paper & Pen Interview (PAPI) and Drop Off & Pick Up (DOPU). Based on MyCensus 2020 operation, 23.7 per cent of the population was enumerated online through e-Census and CATI modes and 76.3 per cent through face-to-face via CAPI, PAPI and DOPU modes. Of the 76.3 per cent face-to-face interview, 68.2 per cent were through CAPI

(hybrid mode of online and face-to-face enumeration) and 8.1 per cent were counted via PAPI and DOPU. Thus, the current census is carried out by adapting the digital transformation and 91.9 per cent was electronic based (paperless). The challenge of conducting recent Census was the outbreak of COVID-19 situation. Thus, the Census data collection operations were rescheduled four times during the period of July 2020 to October 2021. Preliminary data was announced during the close of census operations on 1 November 2021.

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 the 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.

MyCensus 2020 comprises 108 questions is a high-impact investment to the nation (RM413.9 million) produces new National baseline data on social, economic and environmental statistical dimensions. Meanwhile, the main demographics obtained from the MyCensus 2020 include population, households, living quarters, sex, age, citizenship, ethnicity, religion and marital status. More than 1,000 MyCensus 2020 reports covering 16 states, 160 administrative districts, 222 parliaments and 600 state legislative assemblies will be published in stages from February 2022 to 2024.

YAB Prime Minister said, "The findings of MyCensus 2020 will be used as a new benchmark for the Government to outline policies related to the development of people's well-being, in addition to providing comprehensive input in the implementation of existing policies such as Vision 2030 Common Prosperity, 12th Malaysia Plan, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". The

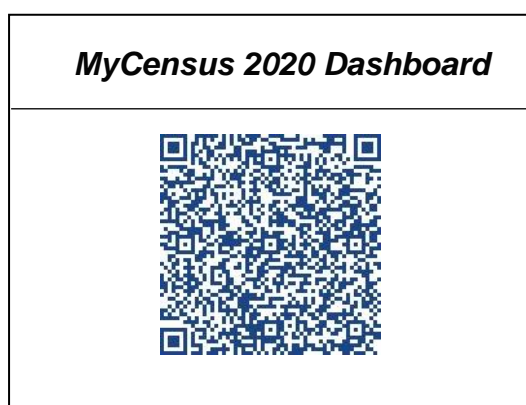
findings of MyCensus 2020 also serve as a catalyst towards achieving the vision of the Keluarga Malaysia.

In producing population and demographic statistics through the implementation of the MyCensus 2020, collaboration and strategic cooperation between the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) with Ministries and Agencies, State Governments and Local Authorities as well as the private sector and the general public have been closely intertwined to ensure the integrity of data.

"DOSM would like to thank the Government for entrusting DOSM in leading the implementation of the sixth Census and I also express my highest appreciation for my appointment as the sixth Malaysian Census Commissioner in guiding the planning, operation, analysis and dissemination of Census findings," he said. YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd. Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia and Commissioner of the MyCensus 2020.

Brief report on Key Findings Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 is per Appendix 1 and can be accessed on the MyCensus 2020 Dashboard on the MyCensus 2020 Portal (www.mycensus.gov.my). This dashboard will be updated from time to time. Meanwhile, a holistic interactive census portal is also being developed towards the dissemination of attractive and user -friendly census data.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Income, Household Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 starting from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The department greatly appreciates the cooperation of the selected respondents to provide information to DOSM officers as well as the success of this survey. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.



Released by:

**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
14 FEBRUARY 2022**

APPENDIX 1

BRIEF REPORT ON KEY FINDINGS POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA 2020

Population of Malaysia

The total population of Malaysia in 2020 was 32.4 million as compared to 27.5 million in 2010. Malaysia's population grew at a slower rate of 1.7 per cent a year between 2010 and 2020 as compared to 2.2 per cent a year between 2000 and 2010.

Living Quarters

Malaysia's living quarters in 2020 amounted to 9.6 million which includes 7.7 million occupied dwellings and 1.9 million were vacant. Of the 7.7 million occupied dwellings, 98.9 per cent were private living quarters and 0.9 per cent were collective living quarters such as student hostels, workers' hostels, care centres for the elderly, prisons, medical institutions and others. The remaining of 0.2 per cent are non-residential premises that have been used as living quarters such as offices and schools. The highest number of living quarters was recorded in Selangor at 2.1 million (21.9%), followed by Johor (1.2 million; 12.9%) and Perak (0.8 million; 8.4%). The lowest number of living quarters was W.P. Labuan amounted to 22.9 thousand (0.2%).

Households

Total households in Malaysia was 8.2 million in 2020, up 1.9 million or 2.6 per cent growth from 6.35 million or 2.9 per cent growth in 2010. Of the total 8.2 million households, 97.3 per cent were private households. The highest households by state were in Selangor (1.8 million; 22.3%), followed by Johor (1.0 million; 12.4%) and Sabah (0.7 million; 8.8%). The administrative districts that recorded the highest number of households were Petaling, Selangor (617.7 thousand; 33.6%), Johor Bahru, Johor (460.7 thousand; 45.3%) and Ulu Langat, Selangor (387.6 million; 21.1%).

Single households amounted to 0.96 million or 12.0 per cent with the highest number recorded in Selangor (189.4 thousand; 10.7%) and Johor (117.6; 11.8%). The average size of private households declined to 3.8 as compared to 4.2 in 2010. The distribution by state showed that Kelantan had the highest at 4.8, followed by Sabah (4.7) and Terengganu (4.1). Meanwhile, for the administrative district, Kunak in Sabah recorded the highest average private household size (5.8), followed by Semporna, Sabah (5.7), Nabawan and Sandakan, Sabah (5.3) and Tumpat, Kelantan (5.2).

Population by State and Administrative District

The state of Selangor recorded the highest population of 6.9 million (21.6%), followed by Johor 4.0 million (12.4%) and Sabah 3.4 million (10.5%). Meanwhile, Wilayah Persekutuan (W.P.) Labuan recorded the lowest population of 95.1 thousand (0.3%) and Perlis 284.9 thousand (0.9%). The population by administrative district of more than one million was in Petaling, Selangor (2.3 million persons), Johor Bahru, Johor (1.7 million persons), Ulu Langat, Selangor (1.4 million persons), and Klang, Selangor (1.1 million persons).

The highest annual growth during 2010 and 2020 by state was W.P. Putrajaya at 4.8 per cent and Selangor at 2.7 per cent. The highest annual growth in the same period by administrative district level was Sepang, Selangor (4.6%), followed by Samarahan, Sarawak (4.1%) and Alor Gajah, Melaka (3.7%).

Population by Sex

The composition of Malaysia's population consists of 17.0 million or 52.3 per cent males, as compared to 15.5 million (47.7%) females. Compared to a decade ago, the sex ratio increased to 110 males for every 100 females (2010: 106). The highest sex ratio was recorded in Johor and Kuala Lumpur at 115, followed by Pahang and Selangor (113) and Melaka (111). The lowest sex ratio was recorded in W.P. Putrajaya (96), which means females outnumbered males in W.P. Putrajaya. The highest sex ratio that showed more males than females at the administrative district level are in Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (157), Belaga, Sarawak (136), Cameron Highlands (132) and Bentong, Pahang (131).

Population by Citizenship Status

The population of Malaysia comprises 91.7 per cent of Citizens amounting to 29.8 million and 8.3 per cent of Non-Citizens accounted 2.7 million. The Citizens population grew at a slower rate of 1.7 per cent (2010: 1.9%) per annum between 2010 and 2020, while Non -Citizens increased 1.8 per cent per annum over the same period.

Population by Ethnic Group

The composition of population by ethnicity showed that there were 20.6 million (69.4%) Bumiputera, Chinese 6.9 million (23.2%), Indians 2.0 million (6.7%) and Others 215.6 thousand (0.7%). The Bumiputera comprised Malays, Orang Asli, Sabah Bumiputera and Sarawak Bumiputera. Bumiputera is the main ethnic group in all states except Pulau Pinang and W.P. Kuala Lumpur. W.P. Putrajaya (97.9%), Terengganu (97.6%) and Kelantan (96.6%) were the states with the highest Bumiputera composition. In contrast, the Chinese ethnic composition was the highest in Pulau Pinang (44.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (41.6%) and Johor (32.8%). The composition of Indians ethnic was the highest in Negeri Sembilan (14.3%), Perak (11.5%) and Selangor (11.3%).

The major ethnic for Sabah Bumiputera comprised Kadazan/ Dusun which recorded the highest population of 698.3 thousand, followed by Bajau (592.4 thousand persons) and Murut (112.9 thousand persons). The highest Sarawak Bumiputera ethnic groups were Iban (753.5 thousand persons), Bidayuh (215.7 thousand persons) and Melanau (142.4 thousand persons).

Population by Age Group

There was a total of 7.8 million persons in the 0-14 age group (young age), accounting for 24.0 per cent; 22.5 million persons aged 15-64 years (working age) accounted for 69.3 per cent; and 2.2 million persons in the age group of 65 years and over (old age), accounted 6.8 per cent.

The highest young age population composition (0-14 years) by state was in W.P. Putrajaya (38.0%), Kelantan (30.0%) and Terengganu (28.6%). The composition of the working age population (15-64 years) was the highest in W.P. Kuala Lumpur (73.5%), Penang (73.3%) and Perlis (71.7%). The composition of the elderly population (65 years and over) was the highest in Perak (8.9%), Perlis and Kedah (7.9%) and Sarawak (7.5%). The oldest resident recorded was 120 years old male citizen and lives in Mersing, Johor.

Population by Religion

Muslims in 2020 amounted 20.6 million, Christians 2.9 million, Buddhists 6.1 million, Hindus 2.0 million and Others 860 thousand. The highest number of Muslims was in Selangor, while the highest number of Christians were in Sarawak. Selangor was also the state with the highest number of Buddhists and Hindus.

Population by Marital Status

Marital status shows that the population who has never been married was 8.4 million or 34.0 per cent from 24.7 million population aged 15 years and above. Married was 13.7 million (55.5%), Widowed/ Widower was 946.2 thousand (3.8%) and Divorced/ Separated was 393.4 thousand (1.6%).

The highest number of never been married person by state was recorded in Selangor at 1.7 million, Johor (1.1 million) and Sabah (0.9 million). The highest number of married persons by state was recorded in Selangor at 3.0 million, Johor (1.8 million) and Sabah (1.4 million). The highest number of widows/ widowers were in Perak (117.4 thousand), Johor (113.4 thousand) and Selangor (102.2 thousand). The population with Divorced/ Separated status was the most in Selangor (91.7 thousand), Johor (46.7 thousand) and Sarawak (37.8 thousand).

Population Density

On average, Malaysia has a population density of 98 persons per square kilometre in 2020 as compared to 83 persons per square kilometre in 2010. W.P. Kuala Lumpur has the highest population density with 8,157 persons per square kilometre, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (2,215 persons) and Penang (1,659 persons). Sarawak has the

lowest population density with 20 persons per square kilometre, followed by Pahang (44 persons) and Sabah (46 persons). In terms of administrative districts, Petaling, Selangor is the most densely populated administrative district with 4,719 persons per square kilometre, followed by the Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (4,403) and Seberang Perai Tengah (1,779 persons).

Urbanisation

The urbanisation rate in Malaysia increased to 75.1 per cent (24.3 million persons) in 2020 as compared to 70.9 per cent (19.5 million persons) in 2010. Meanwhile, the population of rural area declined to 24.9 per cent in 2020 as compared to 29.1 per cent in 2010. W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya have 100 per cent of the population living in urban areas. Besides that, Selangor was the state with the highest composition of urban population at 95.8 percent (2010: 91.3%), followed by Pulau Pinang 92.5 percent (2010: 90.7%) and Melaka 90.9 percent (2010: 86.5%).

Subnational Statistics of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly (DUN) Catalyst for Socioeconomic Development of Local Communities

The Department of Statistics Malaysia has made another history of producing comprehensive economic and social statistics with more targeted geographical details up to the Parliament and State Legislative Assembly (SLA) levels.

Subnational Statistics of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly (SLA) were published for the first time in conjunction with the release of Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 report for all 222 parliaments and issuing 36 publications covering the Negeri Sembilan State Legislative Assembly.

This publication covers 12 socio-economic statistics consisting of basic information indicators; population; housing; labour force; household income; education; health; poverty; public safety; internet and social media, and basic amenities. The publication which contains the background of each Parliament also contain statistics on the number of business establishments operating by economic sector according to

Parliamentary constituencies such as petrol stations, private kindergartens, laundry shop, grocery stores, car workshops and private dental clinics.

The availability of statistics at small areas which are Parliament and DUN level are important and beneficial, especially to the Members of Parliament and State Assemblymen. Such statistics are useful in improving the governance and the rakyat's well-being.

The main findings of the Subnational Statistics Parliaments show that the three most populous parliaments located in Selangor namely Parliament of Bangi (P.102) having a total of 688 thousand persons followed by Kota Raja (P.111) with 523 thousand persons and Subang (P.104) with 478 thousand persons. Bangi also recorded the highest number of households and living quarters (LQ) at 182,471 persons and 200,957 LQ. The Parliament of Jelutong (P.050) has the highest population density of 33,287 per square kilometre, followed by Tanjong (P.049) with 26,963 populations and Pandan (P.100) with 24,229 persons per square kilometre.

The two parliaments in the state of Sarawak, namely Hulu Rajang (P.216) and Baram (P.220), are the two parliaments with the largest area of 34,080 square kilometres and 22,075 square kilometres respectively followed by Kinabatangan (P.187) in Sabah with an area of 18,068 square kilometres. Hulu Rajang Parliament (P.216) and Baram (P.220) also have the highest government Health Clinic at 14 and 25. Baram Parliament also has the highest number of schools with 78 primary schools and eight secondary schools. Other parliaments with the highest number of primary schools are Kudat (P.167) with 71 schools and Setiu (P.034) with 64 schools, while the number of secondary schools are 13 and 20 respectively.

Three parliamentary constituencies in Selangor recorded the highest number of business establishments, namely Petaling Jaya (P.105) at 33,902, followed by Bukit Bintang (P.120) at 31,784 and Damansara (P.106) at 31,559 business establishments. Parliament in Selangor also has the highest basic facilities such as petrol stations, car workshops and many more. The Parliament of Segambut (P.117), Kepong (P.114)

and Seputeh (P.122) recorded the highest median monthly household income of RM13,357, RM11,274 and RM11,113, respectively.

The publication released today will continue to be updated and become an important reference in decision-making, input policy-formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of national development programmes as well as research.



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

PELANCARAN LAPORAN PENEMUAN UTAMA BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA 2020

**BANCI MALAYSIA 2020 MEREKODKAN PENDUDUK 32.4 JUTA ORANG
MENJADI PENANDA ARAS (*BASELINE*) BAHARU BAGI MEMACU
PERANCANGAN DAN KEMAKMURAN SOSIO-EKONOMI NEGARA**

SHAH ALAM, 14 Februari 2022 - YAB Dato' Sri Ismail Sabri bin Yaakob, Perdana Menteri telah menyempurnakan Pelancaran Laporan Penemuan Utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) di *Management & Science University* (MSU) pada hari ini. Hadir ke majlis ini ialah YB Dato' Sri Mustapa bin Mohamed, Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (Ekonomi), YBhg. Professor Tan Sri Dato' Wira Dr. Mohd Shukri Ab Yajid, Pengerusi MSU dan YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci 2020.

Banci Malaysia 2020 yang diluluskan pelaksanaannya melalui Mesyuarat Jemaah Menteri pada 12 Julai 2017 adalah Banci yang ke-enam dan ia dilaksanakan berdasarkan tiga punca kuasa iaitu Perlembagaan Persekutuan (Perkara 74, 77, 109 dan 112C), Akta Banci 1960 (Disemak 1969) dan Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak 1989). Melalui pewartaan Arahan Banci dan Pelantikan Pesuruhjaya Banci bertarikh 11 Februari 2020, Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong berkenan menitahkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan dilaksanakan di seluruh Malaysia.

Pendekatan *de jure* digunakan yang mana maklumat setiap penduduk dikumpul mengikut tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada hari banci yang ditetapkan pada 7 Julai 2020. Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-pertuan Agong telah berkenan menjadi responden pertama mengisi Banci secara dalam talian menggunakan *platform*

e-Census. Susulan itu, Banci dimulakan serentak di seluruh Malaysia pada 7 Julai 2020. Majlis Pelancaran Banci Malaysia 2020 diadakan pada tarikh yang sama. 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 diperingkat persekutuan dan negeri meliputi Timbalan Pesuruhjaya, Penolong Pesuruhjaya dan Penguasa Daerah. Selain itu, hampir 8,000 Penyelia dan 40,000 orang Pembanci telah dilantik bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2022.

Pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020 memanfaatkan penggunaan ICT melalui pemodenan dan integrasi sistem bersepadu *Malaysia Integrated Population Census System (MyIPCS)*. Operasi pengumpulan data Banci Malaysia 2020 yang bermula 7 Julai 2020 telah berakhir pada 31 Oktober 2021 dengan menggunakan kaedah e-Census, *Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)*, *Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)*, *Paper & Pen Interview (PAPI)* dan *Drop Off & Pick Up (DOPU)*. Berdasarkan operasi Banci Malaysia 2020, 23.7 peratus penduduk telah dibanci secara dalam talian melalui mod e-Census dan CATI dan 76.3 peratus secara bersemuka melalui mod CAPI, PAPI dan DOPU. Daripada 76.3 peratus pembancian secara bersemuka, 68.2 peratus adalah pembancian melalui CAPI (mod pembancian hibrid iaitu *online* dan bersemuka) dan 8.1 peratus adalah melalui PAPI dan DOPU. Maka, pembancian kali ini adalah dilaksanakan dengan mengadaptasi transformasi pendigitalan dan 91.1 peratus adalah secara elektronik (*paperless*). Cabaran pelaksanaan Banci kali ini dilaksanakan dalam situasi penularan COVID-19. Justeru, operasi pengumpulan data Banci telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021. Data awalan semasa penutupan operasi banci telah diumumkan pada 1 November 2021.

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 atas talian berkaitan banci seperti Stats Geoportal yang menyediakan data banci dalam format geospasial 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.

Banci Malaysia 2020 yang mengandungi 108 soalan adalah pelaburan besar negara (RM413.9 juta) bagi menghasilkan data *baseline* Negara yang baharu mengandungi dimensi statistik sosial, ekonomi dan alam sekitar. Manakala, demografi utama yang diperoleh daripada Banci Malaysia 2020 ini meliputi penduduk, isi rumah, tempat kediaman, jantina, umur, kewarganegaraan, etnik, agama dan taraf perkahwinan. Lebih daripada 1,000 laporan Banci Malaysia 2020 merangkumi 16 negeri, 160 daerah pentadbiran, 222 parlimen dan 600 dewan undangan negeri akan diterbitkan secara berperingkat bermula dari Februari 2022 sehingga 2024.

YAB Perdana Menteri berkata, “Antara penemuan Banci Malaysia 2020 yang akan dijadikan tanda aras baharu untuk Kerajaan menggariskan dasar yang berkaitan dalam pembangunan kesejahteraan rakyat, di samping dapat memberikan input yang menyeluruh dalam pelaksanaan dasar sedia ada seperti Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama 2030, Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12, Agenda Pembangunan Mampan 2030 (SDGs)”. Penemuan Banci Malaysia 2020 juga berperanan sebagai pemangkin ke arah mencapai visi Keluarga Malaysia.

Dalam menghasilkan statistik kependudukan dan demografi melalui pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020, kolaborasi dan kerjasama strategik antara Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dengan Kementerian dan Agensi, Kerajaan Negeri dan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan serta pihak swasta dan masyarakat umum telah terjalin erat bagi menjamin integriti data.

“DOSM ingin menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kerajaan atas kepercayaan kepada DOSM dalam mengetuai pelaksanaan Banci yang ke-enam dan saya juga merakamkan penghargaan tertinggi atas perlintikan saya sebagai Pesuruhjaya Banci Malaysia ke-enam dalam mengemudikan perancangan, pengoperasian,

penganalisaian dan penyebaran dapatan Banci” kata YBhg. Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd. Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci Malaysia.

Ringkasan Laporan Penemuan Utama Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 adalah seperti di Lampiran 1 dan juga boleh diakses di *Dashboard* Banci Malaysia 2020 di Portal Banci Malaysia 2020 (www.mycensus.gov.my). Dashboard ini akan dikemaskini dari semasa ke semasa. Sementara itu, portal interaktif banci yang holistik juga sedang dibangunkan ke arah penyebaran data banci yang menarik dan mesra pengguna.

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



Dikeluarkan oleh:

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
14 FEBRUARI 2022**

LAMPIRAN 1

RINGKASAN LAPORAN PENEMUAN UTAMA BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA 2020

Penduduk Malaysia

Jumlah penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 2020 ialah 32.4 juta berbanding 27.5 juta pada 2010. Penduduk Malaysia meningkat lebih perlahan pada kadar 1.7 peratus setahun antara 2010 dan 2020 berbanding 2.2 peratus setahun antara 2000 dan 2010.

Tempat Kediaman

Tempat kediaman di Malaysia pada 2020 ialah berjumlah 9.6 juta yang merangkumi 7.7 juta didiami dan 1.9 juta adalah kosong. Daripada 7.7 juta tempat kediaman didiami, 98.9 peratus adalah tempat kediaman persendirian dan 0.9 peratus adalah tempat kediaman beramai-ramai seperti asrama pelajar, asrama pekerja, pusat jagaan orang tua, penjara, institusi perubatan dan lain-lain. Baki sebanyak 0.2 peratus adalah bukan tempat kediaman yang telah dijadikan tempat kediaman seperti pejabat dan sekolah. Bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi dicatatkan di Selangor sebanyak 2.1 juta (21.9%), diikuti oleh Johor (1.2 juta; 12.9%) dan Perak (0.8 juta; 8.4%). Bilangan tempat kediaman terendah ialah W.P. Labuan yang berjumlah 22.9 ribu (0.2%).

Isi Rumah

Isi rumah di Malaysia berjumlah 8.2 juta pada 2020, meningkat 1.9 juta atau 2.6 peratus pertumbuhan daripada 6.4 juta atau 2.9 peratus pertumbuhan pada 2010. Daripada keseluruhan 8.2 juta isi rumah, sebanyak 97.3 peratus adalah isi rumah persendirian. Isi rumah tertinggi mengikut negeri adalah di Selangor (1.8 juta; 22.3%), diikuti oleh Johor (1.0 juta; 12.4%) dan Sabah (0.7 juta; 8.8%). Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah di Petaling, Selangor (617.7 ribu; 33.6%), Johor Bahru, Johor (460.7 ribu; 45.3%) dan Ulu Langat, Selangor (387.6 juta; 21.1%).

Isi rumah perseorangan berjumlah 0.96 juta atau 12.0 peratus dengan bilangan tertinggi dicatatkan di Selangor (189.4 ribu; 10.7%) dan Johor (117.6; 11.8%). Purata saiz isi rumah persendirian pula menurun kepada 3.8 berbanding 4.2 pada tahun 2010. Taburan mengikut negeri menunjukkan Kelantan yang tertinggi 4.8, diikuti oleh Sabah (4.7) dan Terengganu (4.1). Sementara itu, bagi daerah pentadbiran Kunak, Sabah mencatatkan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian tertinggi (5.8), diikuti oleh Semporna, Sabah (5.7), Nabawan dan Sandakan, Sabah (5.3) dan Tumpat, Kelantan (5.2).

Penduduk mengikut Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran

Negeri Selangor mencatatkan jumlah penduduk tertinggi iaitu 6.9 juta (21.6%), diikuti oleh Johor 4.0 juta (12.4%) dan Sabah 3.4 juta (10.5%). Manakala Wilayah Persekutuan (W.P.) Labuan mencatatkan jumlah penduduk terendah 95.1 ribu (0.3%) dan Perlis 284.9 ribu (0.9%). Penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran melebihi satu juta adalah di Petaling, Selangor (2.3 juta orang), Johor Bahru, Johor (1.7 juta orang), Ulu Langat, Selangor (1.4 juta orang), dan Klang, Selangor (1.1 juta orang).

Pertumbuhan tahunan dalam tempoh 2010 dan 2020 yang tertinggi mengikut negeri ialah W.P. Putrajaya dengan kadar 4.8 peratus dan Selangor pada kadar 2.7 peratus. Pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi dalam tempoh yang sama mengikut peringkat daerah pentadbiran pula ialah Sepang, Selangor (4.6%), diikuti oleh Samarahan, Sarawak (4.1%) dan Alor Gajah, Melaka (3.7%).

Penduduk mengikut Jantina

Komposisi penduduk Malaysia terdiri daripada 17.0 juta atau 52.3 peratus lelaki, berbanding perempuan seramai 15.5 juta (47.7%). Berbanding sedekad yang lalu, nisbah jantina menunjukkan peningkatan kepada 110 orang lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan (2010: 106). Nisbah jantina tertinggi dicatatkan di Johor dan Kuala Lumpur iaitu 115, diikuti oleh Pahang dan Selangor (113) dan Melaka (111). Nisbah jantina terendah dicatatkan di W.P. Putrajaya (96), bermaksud perempuan lebih ramai daripada lelaki di W.P. Putrajaya. Nisbah jantina tertinggi yang menunjukkan lelaki lebih ramai daripada perempuan di peringkat daerah pentadbiran ialah di Bukit

Mabong, Sarawak (157), Belaga, Sarawak (136), Cameron Highlands (132) dan Bentong, Pahang (131).

Penduduk mengikut Taraf Kewarganegaraan

Penduduk Malaysia merangkumi 91.7 peratus Warganegara yang berjumlah 29.8 juta dan 8.3 peratus Bukan Warganegara seramai 2.7 juta. Penduduk Warganegara meningkat lebih perlahan pada kadar 1.7 peratus (2010: 1.9%) setahun antara tempoh 2010 dan 2020, manakala Bukan Warganegara meningkat 1.8 peratus setahun dalam tempoh yang sama.

Penduduk mengikut Kumpulan Etnik

Komposisi penduduk mengikut etnik menunjukkan terdapat 20.6 juta (69.4%) Bumiputera, Cina 6.9 juta (23.2%), India 2.0 juta (6.7%) dan Lain-lain 215.6 ribu (0.7%). Bumiputera merangkumi etnik Melayu, Orang Asli, Bumiputera Sabah dan Bumiputera Sarawak. Kumpulan etnik Bumiputera adalah kumpulan yang utama¹ di semua negeri kecuali Pulau Pinang dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur. W.P. Putrajaya (97.9%), Terengganu (97.6%) dan Kelantan (96.6%) adalah negeri yang mencatatkan komposisi Bumiputera yang tertinggi. Sebaliknya, komposisi etnik Cina adalah tertinggi di Negeri Pulau Pinang (44.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (41.6%) dan Johor (32.8%). Komposisi etnik India adalah tertinggi di Negeri Sembilan (14.3%), Perak (11.5%) dan Selangor (11.3%).

Etnik terbesar bagi Bumiputera Sabah terdiri daripada Kadazan/ Dusun mencatatkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi berjumlah 698.3 ribu, diikuti oleh Bajau (592.4 ribu orang) dan Murut (112.9 ribu orang). Bilangan penduduk mengikut etnik Bumiputera Sarawak yang tertinggi ialah Iban (753.5 ribu orang), Bidayuh (215.7 ribu orang) dan Melanau (142.4 ribu orang).

Penduduk mengikut Kumpulan Umur

Terdapat seramai 7.8 juta orang dalam kumpulan umur 0-14 tahun (umur muda), menyumbang 24.0 peratus; 22.5 juta orang berumur 15-64 tahun (umur bekerja)

¹ Peratusan dalam kurungan merujuk komposisi etnik bagi setiap negeri.

menyumbang 69.3 peratus; dan 2.2 juta orang dalam kumpulan umur 65 tahun dan ke atas (umur tua), menyumbang 6.8 peratus.

Komposisi penduduk umur muda (0-14 tahun) tertinggi mengikut negeri masing-masing adalah di W.P. Putrajaya (38.0%), Kelantan (30.0%) dan Terengganu (28.6%). Komposisi penduduk umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) tertinggi di W.P. Kuala Lumpur (73.5%), Pulau Pinang (73.3%) dan Perlis (71.7%). Komposisi penduduk umur tua (65 tahun dan ke atas) tertinggi di Perak (8.9%), Perlis dan Kedah (7.9%) serta Sarawak (7.5%). Penduduk paling tua yang direkodkan ialah berumur 120 tahun yang merupakan warganegara lelaki dan menetap di Mersing, Johor.

Penduduk mengikut Agama

Penganut agama Islam pada 2020 berjumlah 20.6 juta, Kristian 2.9 juta, Buddha 6.1 juta, Hindu 2.0 juta dan Lain-lain² 860 ribu. Penganut agama Islam tertinggi ialah di Selangor, manakala penganut agama Kristian tertinggi adalah di Sarawak. Selangor juga merupakan negeri yang mempunyai penganut Buddha dan Hindu yang tertinggi.

Penduduk mengikut Status Perkahwinan

Status perkahwinan menunjukkan penduduk yang Belum Pernah Berkahwin adalah seramai 8.4 juta atau 34.0 peratus daripada 24.7 juta penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas. Penduduk Berkahwin seramai 13.7 juta (55.5%), Balu/ Duda seramai 946.2 ribu (3.8%) dan Bercerai/ Berpisah seramai 393.4 ribu (1.6%).

Penduduk Belum Pernah Berkahwin mengikut negeri tertinggi dicatatkan di Selangor seramai 1.7 juta, Johor (1.1 juta) dan Sabah (0.9 juta). Penduduk Berkahwin mengikut negeri tertinggi dicatatkan di Selangor seramai 3.0 juta, Johor (1.8 juta) dan Sabah (1.4 juta). Balu/ duda yang tertinggi berada di Perak (117.4 ribu), Johor (113.4 ribu) dan Selangor (102.2 ribu). Penduduk yang berstatus Bercerai/ berpisah paling ramai di Selangor (91.7 ribu), Johor (46.7 ribu) dan Sarawak (37.8 ribu).

² Lain-lain merangkumi penganut agama/ kepercayaan Konfusianisme/ Tao/ Puak/ Suku/ Folk/ Agama tradisi lain orang Cina/ Animisme dan Lain-lain agama; Tiada agama; dan Tidak Diketahui.

Kepadatan Penduduk

Secara purata, Malaysia mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 98 orang per kilometer persegi pada 2020 berbanding 83 orang per kilometer persegi pada 2010. W.P. Kuala Lumpur mempunyai kepadatan penduduk tertinggi dengan 8,157 orang per kilometer persegi, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (2,215 orang) dan Pulau Pinang (1,659 orang). Sarawak mempunyai kepadatan penduduk terendah dengan 20 orang per kilometer persegi, diikuti oleh Pahang (44 orang) dan Sabah (46 orang). Dari segi daerah pentadbiran, Petaling, Selangor adalah daerah pentadbiran paling padat dengan 4,719 orang per kilometer persegi, diikuti oleh Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (4,403) dan Seberang Perai Tengah (1,779 orang).

Perbandaran

Kadar perbandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.34 juta orang) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta orang) pada tahun 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk di kawasan luar bandar menurun kepada 24.9 peratus pada 2020 berbanding 29.1 peratus pada tahun 2010. W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya mempunyai 100 peratus penduduk yang tinggal di kawasan Bandar. Selain itu, Selangor merupakan negeri yang mempunyai komposisi penduduk bandar yang tinggi iaitu 95.8 peratus (2010: 91.3%), diikuti oleh Pulau Pinang 92.5 peratus (2010: 90.7%) dan Melaka 90.9 peratus (2010: 86.5%).

Statistik Subnasional Parlimen dan DUN Pemangkin Pembangunan Sosioekonomi Masyarakat Setempat

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah melakar satu lagi sejarah apabila berjaya mengeluarkan statistik ekonomi dan sosial yang komprehensif dengan perincian geografi yang lebih bersasar sehingga ke peringkat Parlimen dan Dewan Undangan Negeri (DUN).

Statistik Subnasional Parlimen dan DUN diterbitkan buat julung kali sempena keluaran laporan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 bagi kesemua 222 parlimen selain turut mengeluarkan 36 penerbitan meliputi DUN di Negeri Sembilan.

Penerbitan ini meliputi 12 statistik sosioekonomi yang terdiri daripada indikator maklumat asas; penduduk; perumahan; guna tenaga; pendapatan isi rumah; pendidikan; kesihatan; kemiskinan; keselamatan awam; internet dan media sosial dan kemudahan asas. Penerbitan yang mengandungi latar belakang setiap Parlimen turut memuatkan statistik bilangan pertubuhan/ syarikat perniagaan mengikut sektor ekonomi yang beroperasi mengikut kawasan Parlimen seperti stesen minyak, tadika swasta, kedai dobi, kedai runcit, bengkel kereta dan klinik gigi swasta dan lain-lain.

Ketersediaan statistik hingga peringkat kawasan terkecil seperti Parlimen dan DUN ini dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai input penting oleh pelbagai pihak terutamanya Ahli Parlimen dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri dalam menambah baik tadbir urus kawasan dan menyediakan keperluan sosioekonomi secara lebih bersasar untuk kesejahteraan rakyat.

Penemuan utama **Statistik Subnasional Parlimen** menunjukkan tiga parlimen yang merekodkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi terletak di Selangor iaitu di Parlimen Bangi (P.102) mempunyai seramai 688 ribu orang diikuti Kota Raja (P.111) seramai 523 ribu orang dan Subang (P.104) seramai 478 ribu orang. Parlimen Bangi turut mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah dan tempat kediaman tertinggi iaitu masing-masing 182,471 orang dan 200,957 buah tempat kediaman. Parlimen Jelutong pula (P.050) mempunyai kepadatan penduduk tertinggi iaitu seramai 33,287 bagi setiap kilometer persegi, diikuti Tanjong (P.049) seramai 26,963 orang dan Pandan (P.100) seramai 24,229 orang bagi setiap kilometer persegi.

Dua parlimen dalam negeri Sarawak iaitu Hulu Rajang (P.216) dan Baram (P.220) adalah dua parlimen dengan luas kawasan terbesar iaitu masing-masing 34,080 kilometer persegi dan 22,075 kilometer persegi, diikuti Kinabatangan (P.187) di Sabah dengan keluasan 18,068 kilometer persegi. Parlimen Hulu Rajang (P.216) dan Baram (P.220) juga mempunyai fasiliti klinik kesihatan kerajaan yang tertinggi iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 14 dan 25 buah. Parlimen Baram turut mempunyai bilangan sekolah yang tertinggi iaitu 78 buah sekolah rendah dan 8 buah sekolah menengah diikuti dua lagi parlimen yang mempunyai bilangan sekolah rendah yang tinggi iaitu Kudat

(P.167) sebanyak 71 sekolah dan Setiu (P.034) sebanyak 64 buah sekolah, manakala bilangan sekolah menengah masing-masing adalah sebanyak 13 dan 20 buah.

Tiga kawasan parlimen di Selangor mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan/ syarikat perniagaan yang tertinggi iaitu Petaling Jaya (P.105) sebanyak 33,902, diikuti Bukit Bintang (P.120) sebanyak 31,784 dan Damansara (P.106) sebanyak 31,559 pertubuhan/ syarikat perniagaan. Parlimen di Selangor juga mempunyai kemudahan asas yang tinggi seperti stesen minyak, bengkel kereta dan lain-lain. Parlimen Segambut (P.117), Kepong (P.114) dan Seputeh (P.122) mencatatkan pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah tertinggi iaitu masing-masing sebanyak RM13,357, RM11,274 dan RM11,113.

Penerbitan yang dikeluarkan pada hari ini akan terus dikemaskini dan menjadi rujukan penting dalam pelaksanaan pembuatan keputusan, input kepada penggubalan dasar, pemantauan dan penilaian keberkesanan program pembangunan negara serta penyelidikan.