



MALAYSIA

INDIKATOR MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS* MALAYSIA



2019



**JABATAN PERANGKAPAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**



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INDIKATOR MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS

MALAYSIA 2019

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Prakata

Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG), yang diperkenalkan pada tahun 2015 oleh *United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)*, berfungsi sebagai rangka tindakan penting negara untuk merangka polisi bagi memastikan masa depan mampan untuk rakyat. Ini merangkumi semua cabaran pembangunan dunia moden, termasuk ekonomi, sosial, politik, dan alam sekitar. Kekuatan Agenda Pembangunan Mampan 2030 adalah pendekatan yang komprehensif untuk menyelaraskan dasar pembangunan dan pada masa yang sama, memastikan tiada sesiapa pun yang tertinggal.

Malah, sebelum pengumuman Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (PBB), Malaysia secara konsisten telah mengambil kira aspek ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar dalam rancangan pembangunan negara. Ini sudah menjadi amalan kita sejak mencapai kemerdekaan pada 1957. Kemampanan dan inklusiviti telah menjadi perkara utama dalam pembangunan Malaysia. Matlamat Pembangunan Milenium (MDG) telah dilaksanakan dari tahun 2000 hingga 2015, yang memfokuskan kepada pengurangan kemiskinan tegar dan komitmen untuk mencapai lapan sasaran berdasarkan tempoh yang telah ditetapkan. Pelaksanaan SDG merupakan kesinambungan daripada MDG yang telah berakhir pada tahun 2015. Agenda 2030 ditetapkan bagi tempoh 2016 hingga 2030.

Komitmen kerajaan terhadap Agenda Pembangunan Mampan telah dizahirkan melalui Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (RMKe-11). Dalam hal ini, komitmen terhadap Agenda 2030 untuk pembangunan mampan telah diujarkan dengan strategi dan inisiatif RMKe-11.

Pelancaran Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama 2020 (WKB 2030) pada Oktober 2019, mencerminkan komitmen Malaysia dalam melaksanakan Agenda Pembangunan Mampan 2030 (SDG 2030). WKB 2030 adalah komitmen untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang mencapai pertumbuhan yang mampan dengan pengagihan yang adil dan saksama antara kumpulan pendapatan, etnik, wilayah dan rantaian bekalan. Matlamat utama WKB 2030 adalah menyediakan taraf hidup yang baik untuk semua warganegara menjelang 2030. Agenda 2030 akan terus digabungkan dengan WKB 2030. Kedua-dua inisiatif ini akan menjadi tema asas kepada Rancangan Malaysia ke-12 (2021 hingga 2025) dan Rancangan Malaysia ke-13 (2026 hingga 2030).

'Laporan Indikator SDG 2019 bagi Malaysia' telah mengenal pasti pencapaian dan jurang prestasi Malaysia. Marilah kita menggunakannya sebagai kaedah untuk terus meningkatkan prestasi Malaysia dalam mencapai Agenda 2030.

TAN SRI DATO 'HAJI MUHYIDDIN BIN MOHD YASSIN
Perdana Menteri Malaysia
Disember 2020

Foreword

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced in 2015 by the United Nations' General Assembly, serve as an important blueprint for countries to craft policies ensuring a sustainable future for their people. It addresses all the development challenges of the modern world, inclusive of economic, social, political, and environment. The strength of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 is in its comprehensive approach to streamline development policies, while at the same time, ensuring no one is left behind.

Even prior to the United Nations' announcement, Malaysia has consistently taken into account economic, social and environmental concerns into our development plans. This has been our practice since gaining Independence in 1957. Indeed, sustainability and inclusivity have been the hallmarks in the story of Malaysia's development. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) were implemented from 2000 until 2015, focusing on the alleviation of extreme poverty, as well as our commitment to achieve eight other time-bound targets. The SDGs are therefore, a continuation of the MDGs, which officially ended in 2015. The 2030 Agenda meanwhile, is set for the period from 2016 until 2030.

The Government's commitment to this Sustainable Development Agenda have been conveyed through the Mid-Term Review of the 11th Malaysia Plan (11th MP). In this regard, the commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been aligned with the strategies and initiatives of the 11th MP.

The Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 (SPV 2030), which was launched in October 2019, reflects Malaysia's commitment in implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 (SDG 2030). SPV 2030 spells out Malaysia's commitment to become a nation that achieves sustainable growth with fair and equitable distribution across income groups, ethnicities, regions and supply chains. The ultimate aim of SPV 2030 is to provide all Malaysian citizens a decent standard of living by 2030. The SDG 2030 will continue to be incorporated with SPV 2030. Both initiatives will be the underlying themes of both the 12th Malaysia Plan (2021 to 2025) and the 13th Malaysia Plan (2026 to 2030).

'The SDG Indicators, 2019 Report for Malaysia' have identified the achievements as well as gaps in Malaysia's performance. Let us use it as a means to continually improve Malaysia's performance in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

TAN SRI DATO' HAJI MUHYIDDIN BIN MOHD YASSIN
Prime Minister of Malaysia
December 2020

Kata Pengantar

Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG), yang diperkenalkan pada tahun 2015 oleh *United Nations General Assembly*, merupakan komitmen global ke arah masa depan yang lebih mampan. Ini adalah rangka tindakan menuju ke arah pembangunan mampan, berdaya tahan dan inklusif, yang menggariskan 17 matlamat dan 169 sasaran yang merangkumi lima bidang tumpuan: kemajuan masyarakat, penjagaan bumi, kemakmuran, keamanan dan kerjasama.

Dalam proses melaksanakan 17 SDG secara sistematik dan dapat diukur, Malaysia telah membangunkan *National SDG Roadmap* sebagai panduan pelaksanaan Agenda 2030. *Roadmap* ini merupakan rujukan utama untuk memantau dan menilai kemajuan Malaysia terhadap SDG, dan menyediakan sasaran untuk mencapai aspirasi nasional. Malaysia akan terus melaksanakan dan memantau sasaran SDG selepas 2020.

Malaysia telah membentangkan *Voluntary National Review (VNR)* pada tahun 2017, bagi menilai kemajuan Malaysia dalam Agenda 2030. VNR seterusnya akan dibentangkan pada tahun 2021 dan kemajuan yang signifikan telah dicapai.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mencapai kejayaan dalam mengurangi kemiskinan dan diskriminasi gender, serta memperluas akses terhadap kemudahan kesihatan dan pendidikan di negara kita. Di samping itu, Kerajaan juga menyedari kepentingan alam sekitar. Bagi meningkatkan kesedaran dan kolaborasi, Malaysia telah menganjurkan 'Malaysia SDG Summit 2019' pada November 2019 dengan penyertaan 1,000 peserta dari sektor kerajaan, Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu, *civil society*, akademik, belia dan sektor swasta. Tema persidangan adalah "*Accelerating Progress on the SDGs: Whole of Nation Approach*".

Statistik sangat penting untuk perancangan dasar. Bagi tujuan pengukuran pencapaian SDG, DOSM telah menerbitkan 'Indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan, Malaysia, 2019'. Laporan ini membentangkan kemajuan negara kita dalam pelbagai indikator SDG. Seterusnya, indikator ini akan membantu memantau pencapaian Agenda 2030. Selain memastikan masa depan generasi negara akan datang, ia juga dapat memastikan tiada rakyat yang tertinggal. Dalam usaha untuk mengejar pembangunan, marilah kita memastikan bahawa setiap rakyat Malaysia mempunyai peluang yang sama untuk menikmati kemakmuran dan kekayaan negara.

DATO' SRI MUSTAPA BIN MOHAMED
Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (Ekonomi)
Disember 2020

Preface

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, is a global commitment towards a more sustainable future. It is a blueprint charting the way forward for sustainable, resilient and inclusive development, outlining 17 goals and 169 targets covering five focus areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

In the process to implement the 17 SDGs in a systematic and measurable manner, Malaysia has formulated a National SDG Roadmap to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Roadmap serves as the main reference to chart and track Malaysia's progress on SDGs and provides direction for achieving our national aspirations. Malaysia will continue to address and track the SDG targets beyond 2020.

Malaysia presented the Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017, reviewing our progress on the 2030 Agenda. The next VNR will be presented in 2021 and significant progress has been achieved since then.

The Government of Malaysia has had notable success in reducing poverty and gender discrimination, as well as expanding access to health and education in our country. We are also very concerned on matters related to the environment. To enhance awareness and collaboration, Malaysia organised the 'Malaysia SDG Summit 2019' in November 2019 with 1,000 participants from the government sector, United Nations, civil society, academia, youth and the private sector represented. The theme of the Summit was "Accelerating Progress on the SDGs: Whole of Nation Approach".

Statistics are crucial for policy planning. For the purpose of measuring the progress of our SDG achievements, DOSM has released 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Malaysia, 2019'. This report highlights the progress of our country as measured by the various SDG indicators. This in turn, will help us achieve the 2030 Agenda. This agenda, besides ensuring a future for successive generations, will also ensure that no one is left behind. In our efforts to pursue development, let us ensure that every single Malaysian has an equal share in this nation's prosperity and wealth.

DATO' SRI MUSTAPA BIN MOHAMED
 Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy)
 December 2020

Kata Pengantar

Agenda Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) 2030 telah dilancarkan pada tahun 2015 oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) yang memfokuskan kepada pembangunan bagi mencapai masa depan yang lebih baik dan lestari untuk semua berdasarkan pengumpulan matlamat, sasaran dan indikator global. Malaysia bersama 193 negara anggota PBB yang lain telah menyatakan komitmen untuk menyokong dan melaksanakan SDG seterusnya mencapai matlamat dan sasaran yang ditetapkan.

Kerangka indikator global telah diterima pakai oleh *United Nations General Assembly* dalam resolusi 71/313 yang terdiri daripada 244 indikator global yang dirancang untuk mengukur 17 matlamat dan 169 sasaran. Kerangka indikator SDG kemudiannya telah dikaji semula pada 2019 dan dibentangkan di *51st Session of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)* pada bulan Mac 2020. Kini terdapat 247 indikator SDG yang dipersetujui dan diterima pakai bagi pemantauan Agenda 2030.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah diberikan tanggungjawab sebagai *Focal Point* dalam pembangunan indikator SDG. Ketersediaan indikator SDG adalah penting bagi mengukur pencapaian SDG negara dalam mencapai Agenda 2030.

Dalam usaha mencapai Agenda 2030, DOSM telah menerbitkan laporan awal penilaian indikator SDG iaitu *The Initial Assessment of the SDG Indicators for Malaysia, 2018* diikuti dengan laporan *SDG Indicators, Malaysia, 2018* dan seterusnya membangunkan *National SDG Progress Monitoring System* atau *SDG Dashboard* yang boleh diakses di pautan <http://mysdg.dosm.gov.my>.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators, Malaysia, 2019 adalah laporan kedua yang diterbitkan oleh DOSM yang merangkumi 128 (52%) indikator daripada 247 indikator global. Laporan ini membentangkan kemajuan pembangunan indikator SDG ke arah mencapai Agenda 2030. Pembangunan indikator telah menunjukkan kemajuan dengan Matlamat 3 telah mencapai 86 peratus ketersediaan data diikuti oleh Matlamat 9 (83%) dan Matlamat 4 (75%). Buat pertama kalinya juga, laporan ini merangkumi 18 indikator di peringkat lokal dan laporan aktiviti pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO) dalam menyokong SDG di peringkat lokal.

Laporan ini akan menjadi rujukan penting kepada kerajaan, ahli akademik, sektor swasta, pihak berkuasa tempatan, NGO dan individu sebagai input penggubalan dasar, pemantauan dan penilaian keberkesanan program pembangunan negara serta penyelidikan.

Jabatan mengucapkan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan sumbangan semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan pada masa hadapan adalah amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
Disember 2020

Preface

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been launched in 2015 by the United Nations (UN) focusing on development to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all based on the collection of the goals, targets and global indicators. Malaysia has expressed its commitment along with other 193 UN Member States to support and implement the SDGs thus achieving set goals and targets.

The global indicator framework was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 71/313 comprises of 244 global indicators designed to measure the 17 goals and 169 targets. The indicator framework has been reviewed in 2019 and presented during 51st Session of United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2020. Currently there are 247 SDG indicators which have been agreed and adopted for 2030 Agenda monitoring.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has been given a responsibility as a Focal Point in the development of SDG indicators. The availability of SDG indicators are crucial to measure the SDG achievements towards achieving 2030 Agenda.

In the attention to achieve 2030 Agenda, DOSM has published a preliminary assessment report on SDG indicators, The Initial Assessment of the SDG Indicators for Malaysia, 2018 followed by the SDG Indicators report, Malaysia, 2018 and further developed the National SDG Progress Monitoring System or SDG Dashboard which accessible via <http://mysdg.dosm.gov.my>.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators, Malaysia, 2019 is the second report published by DOSM which comprises of 128 (52%) available indicators out of 247 global indicators. This report highlights the national progress of SDG indicators development towards achieving 2030 Agenda. The development of indicators indicates a progress with Goal 3 has achieved 86 per cent of data availability followed by Goal 9 (83%) and Goal 4 (75%). For the first time, this report has included 18 indicators at local level and report from non governmental organisation (NGOs) activities in supporting SDG at local level.

This report will serve as an important reference to government, academicians, private sectors, local authorities, NGOs and individuals as an input for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the national development programs as well as research.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving the future report is highly appreciated.

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

Kandungan

Contents

Muka surat

Page

	Prakata Perdana Menteri Malaysia <i>Foreword Prime Minister of Malaysia</i>	i
	Kata Pengantar Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (Ekonomi) <i>Preface Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy)</i>	iii
	Kata Pengantar Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia <i>Preface Chief Statistician Malaysia</i>	v
Bahagian <i>Part</i>	Senarai Jadual <i>List of Tables</i>	ix
1	Snapshot Pencapaian Indikator SDG di Malaysia <i>Snapshot on Achievements of SDG Indicators in Malaysia</i>	1
2	Ringkasan Penemuan <i>Summary of Findings</i>	7
3	Aktiviti SDG di Peringkat Lokal <i>SDG Activities at Local Level</i>	31
4	Pencapaian mengikut Indikator <i>Performance by Indicators</i>	37
5	Status Penilaian Indikator SDG <i>Status of SDG Indicators Assessment</i>	47
6	Jadual Indikator SDG <i>Table of SDG Indicators</i>	83
7	Jadual Indikator SDG di Peringkat Lokal <i>Table of Localized SDG Indicators</i>	261
8	Nota Teknikal <i>Technical Notes</i>	413
	Singkatan <i>Abbreviations</i>	459

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
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Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
Matlamat 1 <i>Goal 1</i>		
1.1a	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	87
1.1b	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and strata, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	88
1.2a	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	89
1.2b	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state and strata, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	90
1.3	Indeks kemiskinan pelbagai dimensi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Multidimensional poverty index by state, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	91
1.4	Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	92
1.5a	Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	98
1.5b	Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019</i>	99
1.6	Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019 <i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	100
Matlamat 2 <i>Goal 2</i>		
2.1	Prevalens kurang berat badan di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019 <i>Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015, and 2019</i>	105
2.2	Prevalens tahap sekuriti makanan di peringkat isi rumah, dewasa dan di peringkat kanak-kanak, Malaysia, 2014 <i>Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels, Malaysia, 2014</i>	105

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
2.3a	Prevalens pembantutan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019 <i>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019</i>	106
2.3b	Prevalens pembantutan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by sex, Malaysia, 2019</i>	106
2.3c	Prevalens pembantutan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by strata, Malaysia, 2019</i>	106
2.4a	Prevalens susut badan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019 <i>Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019</i>	107
2.4b	Prevalens berlebihan berat badan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019 <i>Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019</i>	107
2.5	Prevalens anemia di kalangan wanita usia reproduksi (berumur 15-49 tahun) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019 <i>Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproduction age (aged 15-49 years) by state, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019</i>	107
2.6	Bilangan sumber genetik haiwan untuk makanan dan pertanian dijamin di kemudahan pemuliharaan jangka sederhana atau jangka panjang, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	108
2.7	Peratusan baka tempatan yang diklasifikasi sebagai berisiko pupus, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	108
Matlamat 3 <i>Goal 3</i>		
3.1	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	111
3.2	Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	112
3.3	Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Under-5 mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	113
3.4	Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Neonatal mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	114
3.5	Bilangan jangkitan HIV baharu bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk yang tidak dijangkiti mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	114

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
3.6	Insidens batuk kering mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Tuberculosis incidence by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	115
3.7	Insidens malaria mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Malaria incidence by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	116
3.8	Kadar notifikasi hepatitis B mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Hepatitis B notification rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	117
3.9	Liputan Pemberian Ubat secara beramai-ramai di kalangan penduduk tersasar di negeri dengan endemik filiriasis, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Mass Drug Administration coverage among targeted population in filarial endemic states, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	117
3.10	Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory disease mengikut negeri, Malaysia 2017-2019 <i>Premature mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state, Malaysia 2017-2019</i>	118
3.11	Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Suicide mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	120
3.12	Liputan rawatan & intervensi untuk masalah kecelaruan penggunaan bahan psikotropik mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	121
3.13a	Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) antara 18 tahun dan ke atas mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above by state, Malaysia, 2019</i>	123
3.13b	Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) antara 18 tahun dan ke atas mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above by sex, Malaysia, 2019</i>	124
3.13.c	Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) antara 18 tahun dan ke atas mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above by strata, Malaysia, 2019</i>	124
3.14	Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Death rate due to road traffic injuries by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	125
3.15a	Bilangan dan peratusan wanita berkahwin (umur reproduktif) yang keperluan perancang keluarga dipenuhi dengan kaedah moden mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014 <i>Number and proportion of married women (reproductive age) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by state, Malaysia, 2014</i>	127
3.15b	Bilangan dan peratusan wanita yang berkahwin (umur reproduktif) yang keperluan perancang keluarga dipenuhi dengan kaedah moden mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2014 <i>Number and proportion of married women (reproductive age) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by strata, Malaysia, 2014</i>	127
3.16	Kadar kelahiran remaja mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Adolescent birth rate by state and age group, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	128

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
3.17	Peratusan penduduk dengan perbelanjaan isi rumah yang besar untuk kesihatan sebagai bahagian daripada jumlah perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2016 <i>Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income by strata, Malaysia, 2016</i>	129
3.18	Kadar kematian (yang dilaporkan di Fasiliti KKM sahaja) disebabkan oleh air yang tidak selamat, sanitasi yang tidak selamat dan kurangnya kebersihan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Mortality rate (deaths reported by MOH facilities only) attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	129
3.19	Kadar kematian (yang dilaporkan di Fasiliti KKM sahaja) disebabkan oleh keracunan secara tidak sengaja dan pendedahan kepada bahan berbahaya mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Mortality rate (deaths reported by MOH facilities only) due to the accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substance by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	130
3.20	Prevalens umur terpiawai bagi penggunaan tembakau semasa dalam kalangan individu berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by state, Malaysia, 2019</i>	131
3.21	Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	132
3.22	Kepadatan dan agihan pekerja kesihatan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Health worker density and distribution by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	134
3.23	Keupayaan dan ketersediaan kecemasan kesihatan Peraturan Kesihatan Antarabangsa (<i>International Health Regulations, IHR</i>), Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	136
3.24	Peratusan jangkitan aliran darah disebabkan oleh organisma rintangan antimikrobial terpilih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2018-2019 <i>Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms by state, Malaysia, 2018-2019</i>	136
Matlamat 4 Goal 4		
4.1a	Peratusan kanak-kanak dalam gred 2/3 yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca dan matematik mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Proportion of children in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	139
4.1b	Peratusan kanak-kanak pada akhir sekolah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca dan matematik mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	140

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
4.1c	Peratusan remaja pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca dan matematik mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	141
4.2	Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 24-59 bulan yang berada dalam tahap perkembangan kesihatan yang sepatutnya mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016 <i>Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016</i>	142
4.3	Kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Participation rate in preschool by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	143
4.4	Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya, mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	145
4.5a	Peratusan orang dewasa menggunakan komputer mengikut jenis kemahiran ICT dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of adults using computers by type of ICT skills and state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	146
4.5b	Peratusan belia menggunakan komputer mengikut jenis kemahiran ICT dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of youths using computers by type of ICT skills and state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	148
4.6	Indeks kesetaraan jantina untuk indikator pendidikan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Gender parity index for education indicators, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	150
4.7a	Peratusan penduduk (15 tahun dan ke atas) yang mencapai tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of population (15 years old and over) achieving proficiency in literacy skill by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	151
4.7b	Peratusan penduduk (umur 15-24 tahun) yang mencapai tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of population (aged 15-24 years old) achieving proficiency in literacy skill by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	152
4.8	Peratusan sekolah dengan kemudahan pendidikan mengikut negeri dan jenis akses, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of schools with education facilities by state and type of access, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	153
4.9	Peratusan guru dengan latihan perguruan minimum yang teratur mengikut tahap pendidikan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of teachers with minimum organized teacher training by level of education, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	154

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
Matlamat 5 Goal 5		
5.1	Bilangan wanita bukan islam berumur 20-24 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berumur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of non-muslim women aged 20-24 years old who were married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	159
5.2	Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam parlimen negara, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	159
5.3	Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of women in managerial positions by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	160
5.4	Peratusan wanita pada umur reproduktif yang membuat keputusan mereka sendiri berdasarkan maklumat tentang hubungan seksual, penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan dan penjagaan kesihatan reproduktif mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014 <i>Proportion of women in the reproductive age who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care by state, Malaysia, 2014</i>	161
5.5a	Peratusan individu memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	162
5.5b	Peratusan individu memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	164
Matlamat 6 Goal 6		
6.1	Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	169
6.2	Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households using safely managed sanitation services, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019</i>	170
6.3	Peratusan badan air dengan kualiti air ambien yang baik, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	171

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
6.4	Peratusan kawasan lembangan rentas sempadan dengan perjanjian operasi untuk kerjasama air, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	171
Matlamat 7 <i>Goal 7</i>		
7.1	Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of population with access to electricity by state and strata, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019</i>	175
7.2	Sumbangan tenaga boleh baharu dalam jumlah penggunaan tenaga akhir, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	176
7.3	Intensiti tenaga, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Energy intensity, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	176
Matlamat 8 <i>Goal 8</i>		
8.1	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	179
8.2	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar bagi setiap pekerja, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Annual real GDP per employed person, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	179
8.3a	Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019 <i>Share of employment in the informal sector by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019</i>	180
8.3b	Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut strata dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019 <i>Share of employment in the informal sector by strata and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019</i>	181
8.3c	Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019 <i>Share of employment in the informal sector by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019</i>	181
8.4a	Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	182
8.4b	Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	184

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
8.5a	Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Unemployment rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	185
8.5b	Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	186
8.6	Peratusan belia bukan dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan atau latihan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	187
8.7a	Kadar insiden kecederaan pekerjaan yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut mengikut jenis kecederaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by type of injury and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	188
8.7b	Kadar insiden kecederaan pekerjaan yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	189
8.8	Sumbangan dan kadar pertumbuhan pelancongan kepada KDNK, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Share and growth rate of tourism to GDP, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	190
8.9	Bilangan cawangan bank komersial dan mesin juruwang automatik (ATM), Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs), Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	190
8.10	Peratusan orang dewasa yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider by sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	190
Matlamat 9 <i>Goal 9</i>		
9.1a	Bilangan penumpang mengikut jenis perkhidmatan oleh Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of passengers by type of services by Malayan Railways Limited, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	193
9.1b	Bilangan penumpang bagi perkhidmatan pengangkutan kereta api, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of passengers for rail transport services, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	193
9.1c	Bilangan penumpang yang dikendalikan mengikut lapangan terbang, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of passengers handled by airport, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	194
9.1d	Jumlah barangan dan kontena dikendalikan oleh Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Freight volumes and container handled by Malayan Railways Limited, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	195
9.1e	Kargo dikendalikan (tan metrik) mengikut lapangan terbang, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Cargo handled (tonnes) by airport, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	195

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual <i>Table</i>		Muka Surat <i>Page</i>
9.1f	Hasil kargo (tan metrik) mengikut pelabuhan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Cargo throughput (tonnes) by port, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	196
9.2	Nilai tambah pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK dan per kapita, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	197
9.3	Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor pembuatan mengikut negeri dan strata, 2017-2019 <i>Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	198
9.4	Peratusan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) dalam jumlah nilai ditambah industri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in total industry value added, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	199
9.5	Peratusan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) dengan pinjaman atau kredit, Malaysia, 2015 <i>Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) with a loan or line of credit, Malaysia, 2015</i>	199
9.6	Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 dan 2014 <i>Greenhouse gas emissions, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 and 2014</i>	200
9.7	Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 dan 2018 <i>Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 and 2018</i>	200
9.8	Bilangan penyelidik bagi sejuta penduduk, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 dan 2018 <i>Number of researchers per million inhabitants, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 and 2018</i>	200
9.9	Peratusan nilai ditambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam sektor pembuatan (pada harga malar), Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added (at constant prices), Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	201
9.10	Peratusan penduduk yang diliputi oleh rangkaian mudah alih, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	201
Matlamat 10 <i>Goal 10</i>		
10.1	Kadar pertumbuhan isi rumah perbelanjaan dan pendapatan kumpulan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014-2016 dan 2016-2019 <i>Growth rates of household expenditure and income among the bottom 40 per cent of household by state, Malaysia, 2014-2016 and 2016-2019</i>	205
10.2	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households below 50 per cent of median income by state, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019</i>	206
10.3	Pampasan pekerja mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa-Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Compensation of employees by kind of economic activity at current prices-Percentage Share to GDP, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	207

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
10.4	Kos pengiraman wang sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah yang dikirimkan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	207
Matlamat 11 <i>Goal 11</i>		
11.1	Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019 <i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	211
11.2	Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus di bandar (pemberat penduduk), Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted), Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	213
Matlamat 12 <i>Goal 12</i>		
12.1	Bilangan penyertaan dalam perjanjian alam sekitar pelbagai hala antarabangsa, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Number of participations in international multilateral environmental agreements, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	217
12.2a	Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	217
12.2b	Buangan terjadual yang diuruskan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Scheduled waste managed by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	218
Matlamat 13 <i>Goal 13</i>		
13.1	Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019 <i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	223
13.2	Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 dan 2014 <i>Greenhouse gas emissions, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 and 2014</i>	225
Matlamat 14 <i>Goal 14</i>		
14.1a	Status kualiti air marin di kawasan pantai berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Status of marine water quality at coastal areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	229

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
14.1b	Status kualiti air marin di kawasan muara sungai berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Status of marine water quality at estuary areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	230
14.1c	Status kualiti air marin di kawasan pulau berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Status of marine water quality at island areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	231
14.2	Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut, Malaysia, 2018-2020 <i>Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, Malaysia, 2018-2020</i>	232
Matlamat 15 Goal 15		
15.1	Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Forest area as a proportion of total land area by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	237
15.2	Peratusan tapak penting bagi biodiversiti daratan dan air tawar yang diliputi oleh kawasan perlindungan, Malaysia, 2016-2018 <i>Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered, Malaysia, 2016-2018</i>	237
15.3	Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar mengikut kategori, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of wildlife crime cases by category, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	238
15.4	Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar mengikut kategori, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of wildlife crime cases by category, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	238
Matlamat 16 Goal 16		
16.1	Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	243
16.2a	Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 1-5 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016 <i>Proportion of children aged 1-5 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month by sex, Malaysia, 2016</i>	244
16.2b	Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 1-5 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2016 <i>Proportion of children aged 1-5 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month by strata, Malaysia, 2016</i>	244

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
16.3	Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Unsentenced detainees as of prisoner by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	245
16.4	Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan sebagai sebahagian daripada belanjawan asal yang diluluskan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Federal Government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	247
16.5	Bilangan aduan terhadap perkhidmatan awam mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of complaints on public services by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	247
16.6	Peratusan penjawat awam yang kurang upaya dalam perkhidmatan awam, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportions of civil servant with disabilities in public service, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	248
Matlamat 17 <i>Goal 17</i>		
17.1	Jumlah hasil kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK mengikut sumber, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP by source, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	251
17.2	Hasil dan perbelanjaan cukai Kerajaan Persekutuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Federal Government tax revenue and expenditure, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	251
17.3	Kadar penembusan jalur lebar tetap bagi setiap 100 penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Fixed-broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	252
17.4	Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	253
17.5	Nilai bantuan kewangan dan teknikal yang diberikan kepada negara-negara membangun, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	255
17.6	Purata tarif berpemberat seluruh dunia, Malaysia, 2015-2017 <i>Worldwide weighted tariff-average, Malaysia, 2015-2017</i>	255
17.7	Sumbangan eksport global, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Share of global exports, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	255
17.8	Peratusan indikator pembangunan mampan yang relevan yang dihasilkan di peringkat nasional, sesuai dengan Prinsip Asas Statistik Rasmi, Malaysia, 2018-2019 <i>Percentage of relevant sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Malaysia, 2018-2019</i>	256
17.9	Pencapaian pendaftaran kelahiran dan kematian, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Achievement birth and death registration, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	256

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
	Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	
18.1	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	267
18.2	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Maternal mortality ratio by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	279
18.3	Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Under-5 Mortality Rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	284
18.4	Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Neonatal mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	289
18.5	Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory disease mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	294
18.6	Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Suicide mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	308
18.7	Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of death due to road traffic injuries by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	313
18.8	Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	318
18.9	Peratusan capaian isi rumah terhadap telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Proportion of households with access to mobile phone by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019</i>	335
18.10	Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019</i>	343
18.11	Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019</i>	352
18.12	Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019</i>	359

Senarai Jadual/ List of Tables

Jadual Table		Muka Surat Page
18.13	Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019 <i>Unemployment rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019</i>	371
18.14	Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 <i>Proportion of household below 50 per cent of median income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019</i>	379
18.15	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	387
18.16	Bilangan kes pembunuhan mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Number of homicide cases by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	395
18.17	Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 <i>Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019</i>	400
18.18	Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 <i>Proportion of individuals using the internet by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019</i>	407

BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1

Snapshot
Pencapaian
Indikator SDG di
Malaysia

Snapshot on
Achievements of
SDG Indicators in
Malaysia

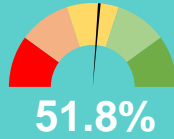
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SNAPSHOT PENCAPAIAN INDIKATOR SDG



128 INDIKATOR TERSEDIA
DARIPADA 247 INDIKATOR



51.8%



28.1%
DOSM

71.9%
Kementerian/
Agensi lain

MATLAMAT 1: TIADA KEMISKINAN

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak¹ **bertambah baik**

7.6%
(2016^e)

5.6%
(2019)

Nota: ^e Dikemaskini berdasarkan Metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019



MATLAMAT 2: KELAPARAN SIFAR

Prevalens berlebihan berat badan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur lima tahun² **bertambah baik**

7.1%
(2015)

5.6%
(2019)



MATLAMAT 3: KESIHATAN YANG BAIK & KESEJAHTERAAN

Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin¹ **bertambah baik**

23.5
(2018)

21.1
(2019)

Nota: Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup



Sumber:
¹ Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
² Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
³ Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
⁴ Parlimen Malaysia

MATLAMAT 4: KUALITI PENDIDIKAN

Kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah³ **meningkat**

87.8%
(2018)

89.7%
(2019)



Nota: Data merujuk kepada satu tahun sebelum usia memasuki sekolah rendah secara rasmi

MATLAMAT 5: KESAKSAMAAN GENDER

Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita sebagai Timbalan Menteri⁴ **meningkat**

14.8%
(2018)

15.4%
(2019)



MATLAMAT 6: AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI



99.7% isi rumah menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat¹ pada 2016 dan 2019



MATLAMAT 7: TENAGA MAMPU MILIK DAN BERSIH



99.9% penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik¹ pada 2016 dan 2019



MATLAMAT 8: PEKERJAAN YANG SESUAI DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita¹ **bertambah baik**

3.6%
(2018^e)

3.9%
(2019^p)



Nota:
^e Anggaran
^p Permulaan



SNAPSHOT PENCAPAIAN INDIKATOR SDG



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@MyCensus2020

www.dosm.gov.my

MATLAMAT 9: INDUSTRI, INOVASI DAN INFRASTRUKTUR

Nilai tambah sektor pembuatan per kapita¹ **bertambah baik**

RM9,413 (2018^e)

RM9,709 (2019^p)

MATLAMAT 10: MENGURANGKAN KETIDAKSAMAAAN

Pampasan pekerja **meningkat**²

35.8% (2018^e)

35.9% (2019^p)



Pembinaan

71.9%



Perkhidmatan

39.5%



Pembuatan

37.0%



Pertanian

19.2%



Perlombongan & Pengkuarian

8.6%

MATLAMAT 11: BANDAR DAN KOMUNITI YANG MAMPAN

Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus di bandar³ bagi PM₁₀ **bertambah baik**

35 µg/m³ (2017)

28 µg/m³ (2018)



Nota: Data merujuk kepada Laporan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 2018 yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar (DOE)

MATLAMAT 12: PENGGUNAAN DAN PENGELUARAN YANG BERTANGGUNGJAWAB

Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator³ **bertambah** 7.5%

31,397.8 tan metrik (2018)

33,757.0 tan metrik (2019)



MATLAMAT 13: TINDAKAN IKLIM

Kematian akibat bencana⁴ **menurun** 52.6%

19 orang (2018)

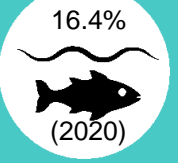
9 orang (2019)



MATLAMAT 14: KEHIDUPAN DI BAWAH AIR

Liputan Kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut⁵ **meningkat**

10.4% (2018)



MATLAMAT 15: KEHIDUPAN DI DARAT

Tapak penting bagi biodiversiti daratan dan air tawar yang diliputi oleh kawasan perlindungan⁶ **meningkat**

9.9% (2017)

10.0% (2018)

Nota: Data merujuk kepada kawasan perlindungan Terrestrial

MATLAMAT 16: KEAMANAN, Keadilan DAN INSTITUSI YANG TEGUH

Jumlah penjawat awam kurang upaya dalam perkhidmatan awam⁷ **meningkat** 0.2%

3,694 (2018)



MATLAMAT 17: KERJASAMA DEMI MATLAMAT

Individu yang menggunakan internet² **meningkat**

81.2% (2018)

84.2% (2019)

Bandar



87.5% (2019)

84.9% (2018)

Luar bandar



72.7% (2019)

69.4% (2018)

Sumber:

¹ Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia

² Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

³ Jabatan Alam Sekitar Malaysia

⁴ Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara Malaysia

⁵ Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

⁶ Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli Malaysia

⁷ Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia

Nota:

^e Anggaran

^p Permulaan

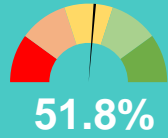


SNAPSHOT ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF SDG INDICATORS



@StatsMalaysia
@MyCensus2020
www.dosm.gov.my

128 AVAILABLE INDICATORS
OUT OF 247 INDICATORS



51.8%



28.1% DOSM

71.9% Other Ministries/ Agencies

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

Incidence of absolute poverty¹ improved

7.6% (2016¹)

5.6% (2019)

Note: ¹ Updated based on the Methodology of 2019 Poverty Line Income



GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

Prevalence of overweight among children under five years of age² improved

7.1% (2015)

5.6% (2019)



GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Maternal mortality ratio¹ improved

23.5 (2018)

21.1 (2019)

Note: The ratio are per 100,000 live births



Sources:
¹ Department of Statistics Malaysia
² Ministry of Health Malaysia
³ Ministry of Education Malaysia
⁴ Parliament of Malaysia

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Participation rate in preschool³ increased

87.8% (2018)

89.7% (2019)



Note: Data refers to one year before the official primary entry age

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of seats held by women as a Deputy Ministers⁴ increased

14.8% (2018)

15.4% (2019)



GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



99.7% households using safely managed sanitation services¹ in 2016 and 2019



GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



99.9% population with access to electricity¹ in 2016 and 2019



GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita¹ improved

3.6% (2018^e)

3.9% (2019^p)



Notes:
^e Estimates
^p Preliminary



SNAPSHOT ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF SDG INDICATORS



@StatsMalaysia
@MyCensus2020
www.dosm.gov.my

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Manufacturing value added per capita ¹ improved

RM9,413 (2018^e)

RM9,709 (2019^p)

GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITIES

Compensation of employees² increased

35.8% (2018^e)

35.9% (2019^p)



Construction

71.9%



Services

39.5%



Manufacturing

37.0%



Agriculture

19.2%



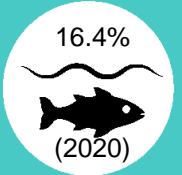
Mining & quarrying

8.6%

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine area⁵ increased

10.4% (2018)



GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered⁶ increased

9.9% (2017)

10.0% (2018)

Note: Data refers to Terrestrial protected areas

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities³ for PM₁₀ improved

35 µg/m³ (2017)

28 µg/m³ (2018)



Notes: Data refers to the 2018 Environmental Quality Report issued by the Department of Environment, Malaysia (DOE).

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerator³ increased by 7.5%

31,397.8 tonnes (2018)

33,757.0 tonnes (2019)



GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Deaths attributed to disasters⁴ decreased by 52.6%

19 person (2018)

9 person (2019)



GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Civil servant with disabilities in public service⁷ increased by 0.2%

3,694 (2018)



GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Individual using the internet² increased

81.2% (2018)

84.2% (2019)

Urban



87.5% (2019)
84.9% (2018)

Rural



72.7% (2019)
69.4% (2018)

Sources:

- ¹ Ministry of Transport Malaysia
- ² Department of Statistics Malaysia
- ³ Department of Environment Malaysia
- ⁴ National Disaster Management Agency Malaysia
- ⁵ Department of Fisheries Malaysia
- ⁶ Ministry of Energy And Natural Resources Malaysia
- ⁷ Public Service Department Malaysia

Notes:
^e Estimates
^p Preliminary

BAHAGIAN 2
PART 2

**Ringkasan
Penemuan**

*Summary of
Findings*

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Matlamat 1: Menamatkan semua jenis kemiskinan di seluruh dunia

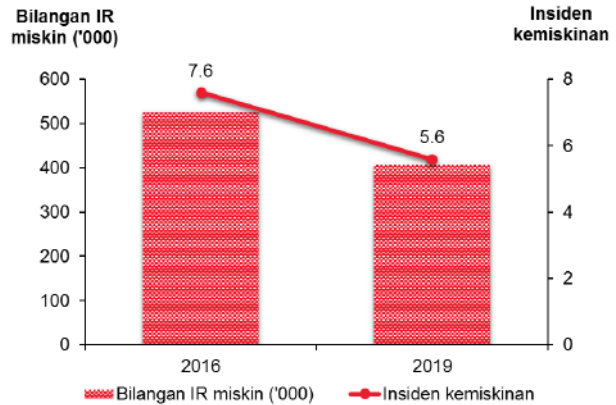
Indikator 1.2.1: Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional, mengikut jantina dan umur

Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah

Pengukuran insiden kemiskinan adalah berdasarkan kepada nilai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) baharu pada 2019. Nilai PGK baharu ini telah disemak semula berdasarkan keperluan semasa dan ia juga melibatkan penyemakan semula nilai PGK 2016. Berdasarkan metodologi 2019 ini, nilai purata PGK di peringkat nasional adalah RM2,208 sebulan manakala purata nilai PGK makanan adalah RM1,038 sebulan dengan purata saiz isi rumah seramai 3.9 orang.

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak keseluruhan bertambah baik daripada 7.6 peratus (525,743 isi rumah) pada 2016 kepada 5.6 peratus (405,441 isi rumah) pada 2019.

Carta 1.1: Insiden Isi Rumah Miskin, 2016 dan 2019



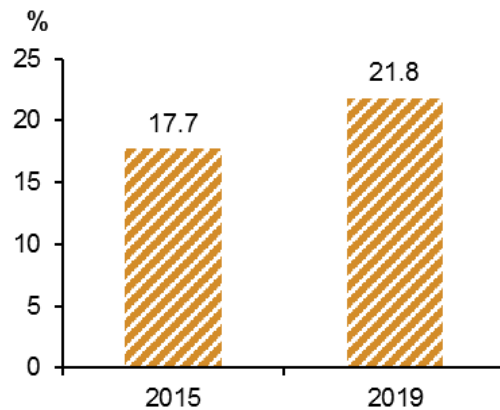
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Matlamat 2: Menamatkan kelaparan, mencapai jaminan makanan dan nutrisi yang lebih baik serta menggalakkan pertanian mampan

Indikator 2.2.1: Prevalens pembantutan (ketinggian bagi umur <-2 sisihan piawai daripada median Standard Pertumbuhan Kanak-kanak Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (*World Health Organization, WHO*) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun

Hasil survei Kesihatan dan Morbiditi Kebangsaan (NHMS) mendapati prevalens bantut di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun di Malaysia telah meningkat dari 17.7 peratus pada tahun 2015 kepada 21.8 peratus pada tahun 2019. Kajian terkini daripada NHMS 2019 melaporkan prevalens bantut adalah sedikit tinggi di kawasan luar bandar (21.7%) berbanding di kawasan bandar (22.2%). Selain itu, prevalens ini adalah lebih tinggi dalam kalangan kanak-kanak perempuan (23.5%) berbanding kanak-kanak lelaki (20.2%).

Carta 2.1: Prevalens bantut di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun, 2016 dan 2019



Paparan 2.1: Prevalens bantut di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun mengikut strata dan jantina, 2019



Bandar
22.2%



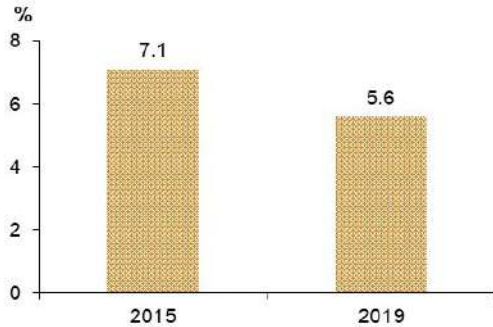
Luar bandar
21.7%



Indikator 2.2.2: Prevalens kekurangan nutrisi (berat bagi ketinggian >+2 atau <-2 sisihan piawai standard daripada median Standard Pertumbuhan Kanak-kanak WHO) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, mengikut jenis (susut badan dan berlebihan berat badan)

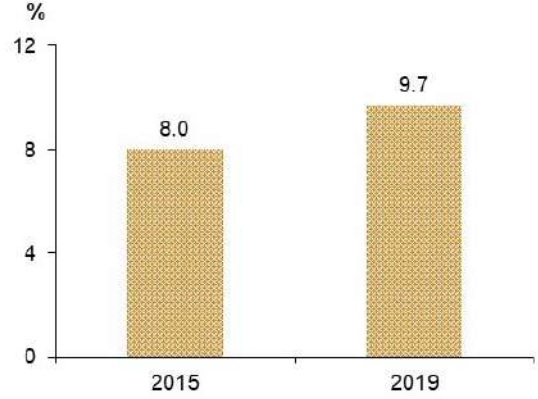
Masalah kekurangan atau berlebihan zat makanan yang berlaku di kalangan kanak-kanak bawah 5 tahun boleh menyebabkan masalah malpemakanan. Hasil dapatan NHMS menunjukkan trend penurunan bagi prevalens berlebihan berat badan dari 7.1 peratus pada tahun 2015 kepada 6.0 peratus pada tahun 2016 dan 5.6 peratus pada tahun 2019.

Carta 2.2: Prevalens berlebihan berat badan di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun, 2016 dan 2019



Sebaliknya, prevalens susut pula menunjukkan kenaikan dari 8.0 peratus pada tahun 2015 kepada 9.7 peratus pada tahun 2019.

Carta 2.3: Prevalens susut badan di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah lima tahun, 2016 dan 2019



Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

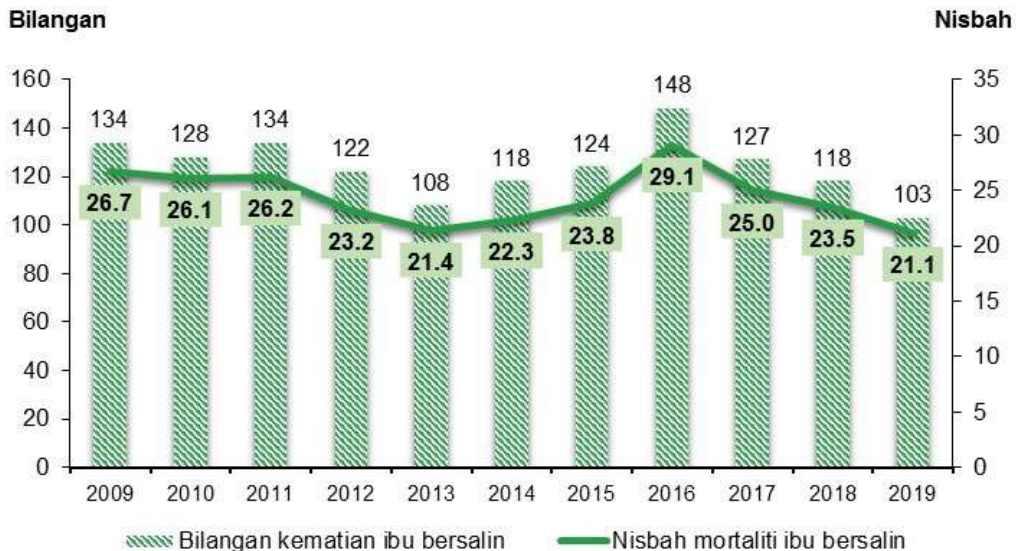
Matlamat 3: Memastikan kehidupan sihat dan menggalakkan kesejahteraan pada semua peringkat umur

Indikator 3.1.1: Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin (MMR)

MMR adalah indikator untuk mengukur prestasi bagi Sasaran 3.1 iaitu *“by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births”*.

Malaysia telah mencapai Sasaran 3.1 untuk MMR sejak 1979 dengan kadar terkini yang direkodkan bagi MMR adalah 21.1 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada 2019.

Carta 3.1: Kematian ibu bersalin (bilangan dan nisbah), Malaysia, 2009-2019



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



Matlamat 4: Memastikan pendidikan berkualiti, menyeluruh dan saksama serta menggalakkan peluang pembelajaran sepanjang hayat untuk semua

Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia (PPPM) 2013 – 2025 adalah selaras dengan aspirasi dan visi *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG4) bertujuan untuk menyediakan sistem pendidikan yang berkualiti bagi memastikan hasil pembelajaran yang berkesan dengan menyediakan kemahiran dan pengetahuan yang relevan untuk memenuhi aspirasi negara ke arah menghasilkan peningkatan daripada segi sosial, ekonomi dan kesihatan individu dan masyarakat.

Bagi memenuhi aspirasi ini adalah penting bagi Malaysia mewujudkan asas bagi penyediaan pembelajaran sepanjang hayat iaitu kemahiran asas membaca dan mengira baik pada peringkat sekolah rendah mahupun menengah, kesediaan sekolah, kemahiran yang relevan dan persekitaran pembelajaran yang kondusif.

Indikator 4.1.1: Peratusan kanak-kanak dan remaja: (a) dalam gred 2/3; (b) pada akhir sekolah rendah; dan (c) pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam (i) membaca dan (ii) matematik, mengikut jantina

Peratus kanak-kanak yang berada **pada tahun akhir peringkat rendah** yang mencapai tahap minima dalam kemahiran membaca telah meningkat 0.5 mata peratusan kepada 95.0 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, terdapat peningkatan dalam pencapaian bagi matematik sebanyak 2.6 mata peratusan kepada 83.1 peratus pada tahun 2019. Untuk peringkat menengah rendah, terdapat peningkatan pencapaian bagi kemahiran membaca dan matematik masing-masing 3.9 dan 14.1 mata peratusan kepada 82.2 dan 56.4 peratus pada 2019.

Jadual 4.1: Penguasaan minima bagi tahun akhir peringkat rendah, 2018 dan 2019

	2018	2019
Membaca	94.5	95.0
Matematik	80.5	83.1

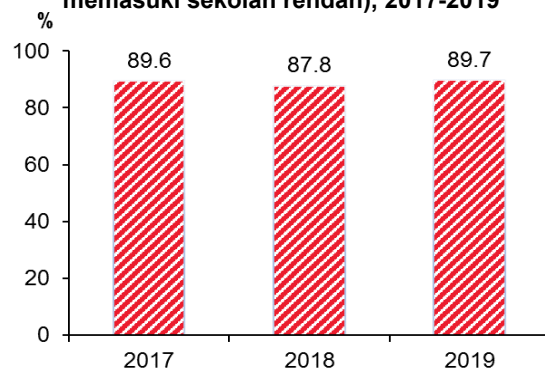
Jadual 4.2: Penguasaan minima bagi tahun akhir peringkat menengah rendah, 2018 dan 2019

	2018	2019
Membaca	78.3	82.2
Matematik	42.3	56.4

Indikator 4.2.2: Kadar penyertaan dalam pembelajaran terancang (setahun sebelum umur rasmi layak memasuki sekolah rendah), mengikut jantina

Berdasarkan kesediaan sekolah, terdapat peningkatan kadar penyertaan prasekolah (satu tahun sebelum umur wajib persekolahan rendah) iaitu 89.7 peratus pada 2019 berbanding 87.8 peratus pada 2018. Data menunjukkan peratusan kadar penyertaan kanak-kanak perempuan lebih tinggi dalam tempoh 2016 sehingga 2019 berbanding kanak-kanak lelaki.

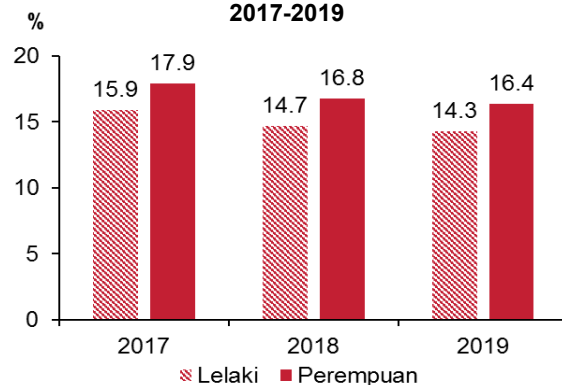
Carta 4.1: Kadar penyertaan dalam pembelajaran terancang (setahun sebelum umur rasmi layak memasuki sekolah rendah), 2017-2019



Indikator 4.3.1: Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal serta tidak formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya, mengikut jantina

Trend yang sama juga dilihat bagi kadar penyertaan perempuan yang lebih tinggi dalam kalangan belia dan orang dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal bagi tempoh 2016 hingga 2019 di peringkat nasional.

Carta 4.2: Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya, mengikut jantina, 2017-2019



Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia



Indikator 4.a.1: Peratusan perkhidmatan asas yang ditawarkan oleh sekolah, mengikut jenis perkhidmatan

Malaysia telah membelanjakan sejumlah peruntukan yang besar untuk menyediakan infrastruktur bagi memastikan sekolah berada dalam keadaan selamat dan kondusif untuk pembelajaran. Data dari tahun 2015-2019 menunjukkan bahawa hampir semua sekolah dilengkapi dengan infrastruktur asas seperti elektrik, capaian internet, dan kemudahan pembekalan air dan kelengkapan tandas. Usaha menaik taraf sekolah telah dipertingkatkan bagi memastikan sekolah tidak hanya selamat dan kondusif untuk pembelajaran dan pengajaran

tetapi juga mesra bagi kanak-kanak kurang upaya. Guru yang berkualiti adalah kunci kepada hasil pembelajaran yang positif di dalam kelas. Oleh itu usaha untuk memastikan guru di sekolah terlatih dan berkelayakan telah menunjukkan peningkatan dan penambahbaikan yang positif. Data menunjukkan bahawa hampir semua tenaga pengajar di prasekolah, sekolah rendah, menengah, dan menengah atas adalah lepasan ijazah dengan sebilangan kecil bukan lepasan ijazah.

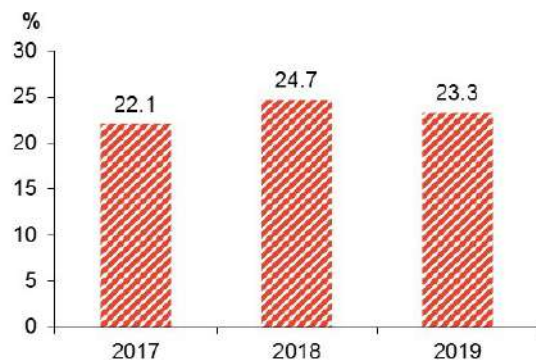
Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Matlamat 5: Mencapai kesaksamaan gender dan memperkasa semua golongan wanita

Indikator 5.5.2: Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan

Sasaran bagi pemerdayaan wanita untuk lebih jauh adalah dengan meningkatkan kepemimpinan mereka dalam membuat keputusan dalam kedudukan pengurusan. Petunjuk ini merujuk kepada jumlah wanita dalam jumlah orang yang bekerja dalam jawatan pengurus. Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurus menurun kepada 23.3 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding 24.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Carta 5.1: Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurus, 2017-2019



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

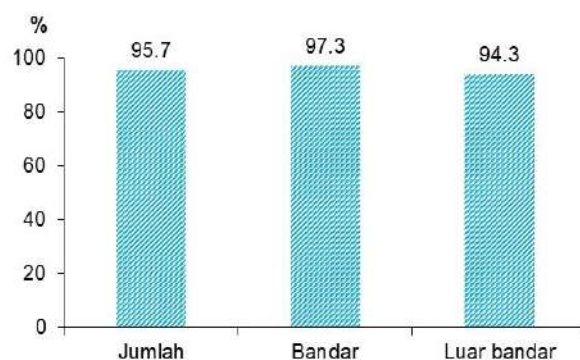
Matlamat 6: Memastikan ketersediaan dan kelestarian pengurusan air serta sanitasi untuk semua

Indikator 6.1.1: Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat

Perkadaran penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat diukur dengan peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan sumber air minuman asas yang bersih dan bebas daripada pencemaran najis (dan bahan kimia utama). Sumber air minum 'bersih' adalah termasuk air paip ke kediaman, paip awam, telaga, mata air dan air hujan (UNSD, 2020).

Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat di kawasan bandar ialah 97.3 peratus pada tahun 2019. Manakala, kawasan luar bandar adalah 94.3 peratus.

Carta 6.1: Perkadaran penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut strata, 2019

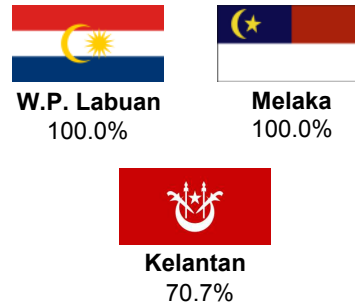


Sumber: Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara



Pada 2019, W.P. Labuan dan Melaka mencatatkan 100 peratus penduduk menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat sementara Kelantan adalah yang terendah iaitu 70.7 peratus.

Paparan 6.1: Perkadaran penggunaan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri, 2019



Sumber: Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara

Matlamat 7: Memastikan akses kepada tenaga mampu milik, boleh dipercayai, mampan dan moden untuk semua

Tenaga penting untuk kesejahteraan dan pembangunan ekonomi sesebuah negara. Keperluan dalam peningkatan tenaga perlu seiring dengan pertambahan penduduk dan perkembangan industri serta sektor komersial.

Oleh itu, Malaysia telah meningkatkan aksesibiliti kepada elektrik, terus menambahbaik kecekapan tenaga dan meningkatkan penggunaan tenaga boleh diperbaharui.

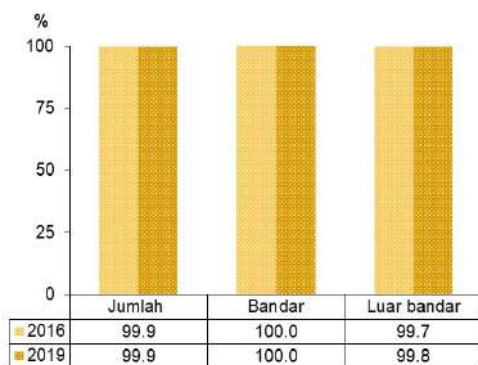
Indikator 7.1.1: Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik

Kebolehcapaian elektrik di Malaysia telah mencapai 99.9 peratus pada tahun 2019. Peratusan penduduk dengan akses elektrik di kawasan luar bandar menunjukkan peningkatan 0.1 mata peratus kepada 99.8 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding 99.7 peratus pada tahun 2016.

Indikator 7.3.1: Intensiti tenaga yang diukur dari segi tenaga utama dan KDNK

Intensiti tenaga adalah indikator berapa banyak tenaga digunakan untuk menghasilkan satu unit output ekonomi. Ini adalah proksi kecekapan di mana ekonomi dapat menggunakan tenaga untuk menghasilkan output ekonomi. Nisbah yang lebih rendah menunjukkan bahawa lebih sedikit tenaga digunakan untuk menghasilkan satu unit output.

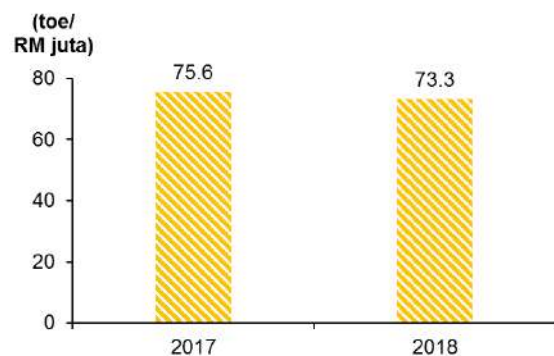
Carta 7.1: Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik mengikut strata, 2016 dan 2019



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Intensiti tenaga telah bertambah baik kepada 73.3 toe bagi setiap RM1 juta KDNK pada tahun 2018 berbanding 75.6 toe pada tahun 2017.

Carta 7.2: Intensiti tenaga yang diukur dari segi tenaga utama dan KDNK, 2017 dan 2018



Sumber: Suruhanjaya Tenaga Malaysia

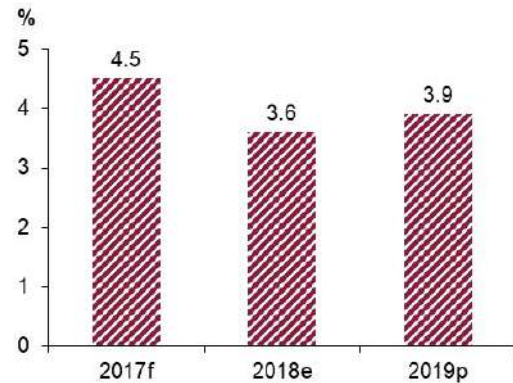


Matlamat 8: Menggalakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan, menyeluruh dan mampan guna tenaga penuh dan produktif serta pekerjaan yang baik untuk semua

Indikator 8.1.1: Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita

Pada tahun 2019, KDNK per kapita pada harga malar bertumbuh 3.9 peratus berbanding 3.6 peratus pada tahun 2018. Terdapat tujuh negeri dengan KDNK mengatasi tahap nasional iaitu Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan, W.P. Labuan, Perlis, Kedah dan Kelantan. Dari segi KDNK per kapita, Selangor mengatasi W.P. Kuala Lumpur pada 2019.

Carta 8.1: Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita, 2017-2019^p



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Nota:

^eAnggaran, ^pPemulaan

Matlamat 9: Membina infrastruktur yang berdaya tahan, menggalakkan perindustrian menyeluruh dan mampan serta menggalakkan inovasi

Indikator 9.b.1: Peratusan nilai ditambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam nilai ditambah keseluruhan

Industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi (ITS) dalam sektor pembuatan adalah merujuk kepada takrifan OECD dengan menggunakan International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.0. ISIC rev. 4.0 adalah selaras dengan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Rev. 1.0. Sumbangan ITS dalam sektor pembuatan menguncup 0.1 mata peratusan dan merekodkan 45.7 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding 45.8 peratus pada tahun 2018. Penurunan ini adalah disebabkan nilai ditambah dalam 3 subsektor, iaitu subsektor pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia, subsektor pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani serta industri terpilih bagi pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain.

Jadual 9.1: Sumbangan nilai tambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam nilai tambah keseluruhan, 2018-2019

Tahun	Sektor Pembuatan (SP)	Industri Berteknologi Sederhana & Tinggi (ITS)	Nisbah nilai di tambah ITS/SP (%)
	RM juta		
2018	304,843	139,602	45.8
2019	316,320	144,641	45.7

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

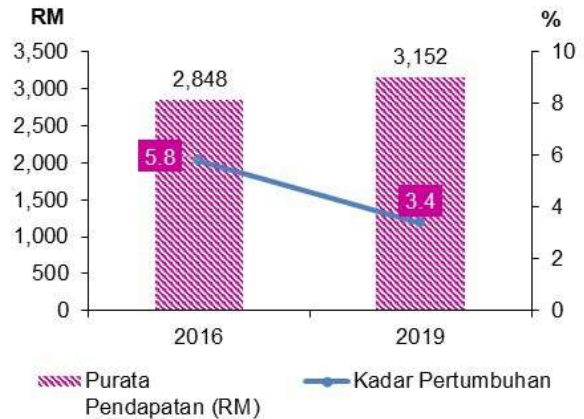
Matlamat 10: Mengurangkan ketidaksamarataan di dalam negara dan dalam kalangan negara

Indikator 10.1.1: Kadar pertumbuhan perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah per kapita dalam kalangan 40 peratus populasi terendah dan jumlah penduduk

Kemakmuran ekonomi sesebuah negara yang dapat dinikmati bersama merupakan antara elemen penting ke arah mewujudkan sebuah negara maju dan makmur. Di dalam masyarakat yang inklusif, kemajuan ekonomi diukur dengan bagaimana keuntungan tersebut dibahagi dengan masyarakat di bawah taraf hidup mutlak. Pengukuran kesejahteraan bersama memerlukan pertumbuhan ekonomi di kalangan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus sebagai sasaran untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan mereka dari masa ke semasa.

Pada tahun 2019, purata pendapatan bagi kumpulan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus mencatatkan peningkatan pada kadar 3.4 peratus daripada RM2,848 kepada RM3,152. Situasi ini adalah selari dengan situasi peningkatan purata pendapatan secara keseluruhan di Malaysia.

Carta 10.1: Kadar pertumbuhan isi rumah pendapatan kumpulan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019



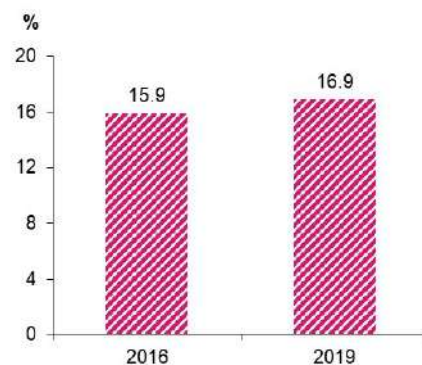
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Indikator 10.2.1: Peratusan orang yang hidup di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah, mengikut umur, jantina dan orang kurang upaya

Proksi indikator: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus pendapatan penengah

Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus adalah berdasarkan nilai penengah pendapatan, jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya. Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus di Malaysia telah menunjukkan peningkatan satu mata peratus kepada 16.9 peratus berbanding 15.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Carta 10.2: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus berdasarkan nilai penengah pendapatan, 2016 dan 2019



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



Matlamat 11: Menjadikan bandar raya dan penempatan manusia sebagai menyeluruh, selamat, berdaya tahan dan mampan

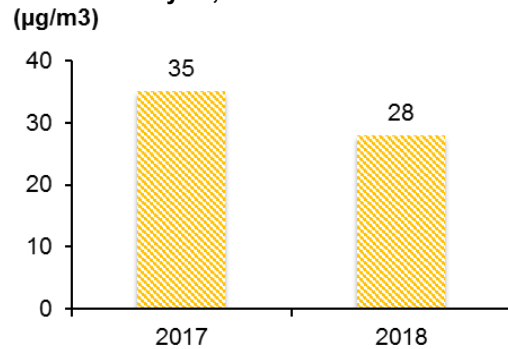
Indikator 11.6.2: Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus (contohnya PM_{2.5} dan PM₁₀) di bandar (berpemberat penduduk)

Bahan pencemar udara merupakan bahan kimia di udara yang boleh membahayakan manusia dan alam sekitar. Bahan pencemar boleh berbentuk partikel, titisan cecair atau gas.

Terdapat enam (6) bahan pencemar udara utama iaitu Ozon Permukaan Bumi (O₃), Karbon Monoksida (CO), Sulfur Dioksida (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioksida (NO₂), Habuk Halus (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}). Pencemaran udara berlaku apabila bahan pencemar ini berada di atmosfera.

Pada tahun 2018, nilai min tahunan kepekatan PM₁₀ di bandaraya bertambah baik kepada 28 µg/m³ berbanding tahun sebelumnya (35 µg/m³).

Carta 11.1: Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus (PM₁₀) di bandaraya (berpemberat penduduk), Malaysia, 2017 dan 2018



Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar

Matlamat 12: Memastikan corak penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang mampan

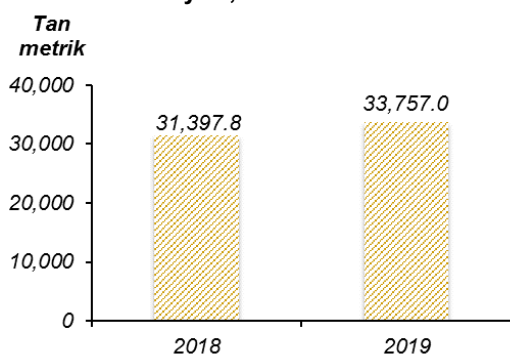
Indikator 12.4.2: (a) Sisa buangan berbahaya yang dihasilkan per kapita; (b) peratusan jumlah sisa berbahaya yang dirawat, mengikut jenis rawatan

Proksi (a): Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator

Buangan klinikal adalah sebahagian daripada sisa berbahaya yang merujuk kepada buangan yang terdiri daripada keseluruhan atau sebahagian tisu manusia, darah atau bendalir badan, bahan kumuh, ubat-ubatan, produk farmaseutikal dan lain-lain. Buangan ini diklasifikasikan sebagai buangan terjadual di bawah Jadual Pertama Peraturan Kualiti Alam sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005.

Kuantiti buangan klinikal pada 2019 meningkat sebanyak 7.5 peratus berbanding 2018.

Carta 12.1: Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019



Negeri yang mencatatkan jumlah sisa klinikal tertinggi ialah Selangor (7,343.2 tan metrik), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3,822.4 tan metrik) dan Sarawak (3,683.8 tan metrik).

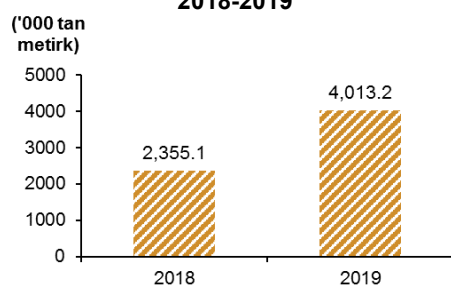
Jadual 12.1: Kuantiti sisa buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator tertinggi, 2019

Negeri	Kuantiti sisa klinikal (tan metrik)
Selangor	7,343.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,822.4
Sarawak	3,683.8

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar

Proksi (b): Buangan terjadual yang diuruskan mengikut negeri

Kuantiti buangan terjadual pada 2019 meningkat sebanyak 70.4 peratus berbanding 2018. Selangor menguruskan buangan terjadual dengan kuantiti tertinggi iaitu 1,019.9 ribu tan metrik. Ini diikuti Johor (917.3 ribu tan metrik) dan Negeri Sembilan (435.0 ribu tan metrik).

Carta 12.2: Kuantiti buangan terjadual, Malaysia, 2018-2019**Jadual 12.2: Tiga negeri dengan kuantiti buangan terjadual tertinggi, 2019**

Negeri	Kuantiti buangan terjadual (1,000 tan metrik)
Selangor	1,019.9
Johor	917.3
Negeri Sembilan	435.0

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar

Matlamat 13: Mengambil tindakan segera untuk menangani perubahan iklim dan kesannya

Menurut Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Nasional (NADMA), bencana merujuk kepada kejadian yang memberikan gangguan yang serius kepada komuniti atau hal ehwal negara yang melibatkan kerugian yang besar terhadap

Indikator 13.1.1: Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Bilangan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana meningkat kepada 86,406 orang berbanding 51,298 orang pada tahun 2018.

Jadual 13.1: Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang terjejas akibat bencana, 2017-2019

Tahun	Kematian	Orang terjejas	Orang hilang
2017	31	177,862	4
2018	19	51,298	0
2019	9	86,406	0

penduduk, bahan, ekonomi atau alam sekitar yang melebihi kemampuan komuniti yang terjejas atau masyarakat untuk mengatasinya menggunakan sumbernya sendiri dan memerlukan mobilisasi sumber yang meluas.

Indikator 13.1.1: Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Kelantan mencatatkan jumlah orang terjejas yang paling tinggi pada 2019 iaitu 37,506 orang diikuti oleh Johor (17,784) dan Terengganu (13,106). Sementara itu, tiada orang yang terjejas akibat bencana di W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

Jadual 13.2: Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan jumlah orang terjejas akibat bencana tertinggi, 2019

Negeri	Orang terjejas akibat bencana
Kelantan	37,506
Johor	17,784
Terengganu	13,106

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara

Matlamat 14: Memulihara dan menggunakan sumber lautan dan marin secara mampan untuk pembangunan mampan

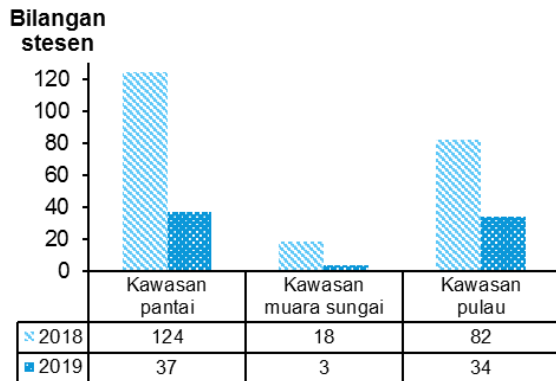
Indikator 14.3.1: Purata keasidan laut (pH) yang diukur pada set yang dipersetujui oleh stesen

Proksi: Bilangan stesen kualiti air marin bagi kawasan pantai, muara sungai dan pulau berdasarkan status Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia

Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia (IKAMM) adalah pengagregatan parameter kualiti air marin yang paling relevan bertujuan untuk menyediakan maklumat yang berkaitan dengan status kualiti air marin bagi badan air. Indeks ini berdasarkan pada parameter kualiti air yang dipilih iaitu oksigen terlarut, *faecal coliform*, ammonia, nitrat, fosfat dan jumlah pepejal terampai. (Laporan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling Malaysia, 2019).

Bilangan stesen kualiti air marin pada 2019 ialah 368. Bilangan stesen kualiti marin dengan IKAMM terbaik untuk kawasan pantai menurun kepada 37 stesen pada 2019 berbanding dengan 124 stesen pada 2018. Manakala bilangan stesen kualiti marin di kawasan muara sungai juga menurun daripada 18 stesen pada 2018 kepada 3 stesen pada 2019. Untuk kawasan pulau, jumlah stesen kualiti marin menurun kepada 34 stesen pada tahun 2019 berbanding 82 stesen pada tahun 2018.

Carta 14.1: Bilangan stesen kualiti air marin bagi kawasan pantai, muara sungai dan pulau berdasarkan status Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia (kategori terbaik), 2018 dan 2019

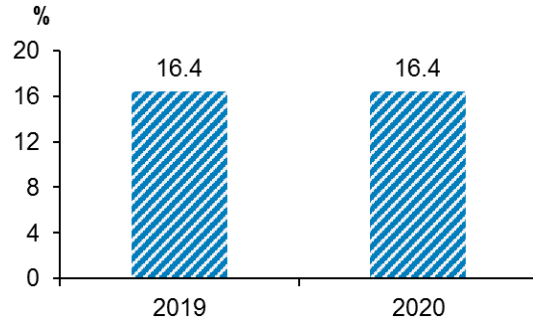


Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar

Indikator 14.5.1: Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut

Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut pada 2019 adalah 16.4 peratus. Liputan berkenaan kekal 16.4 peratus pada tahun 2020.

Carta 14.2: Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi sehubungan dengan kawasan laut, 2019 dan 2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

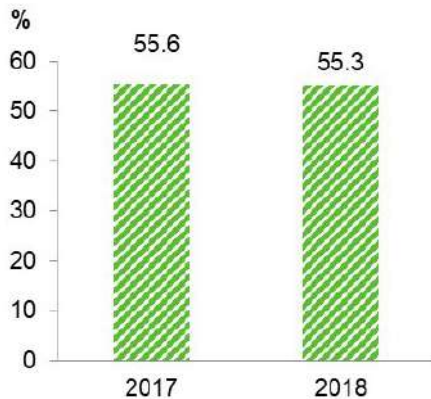
Matlamat 15: Melindungi, memulihkan dan menggalakkan penggunaan mampan ekosistem daratan, menguruskan hutan, mencegah penggurunan, menghentikan dan memulihkan kemerosotan tanah dan menghentikan kerugian biodiversiti secara mampan

Indikator 15.1.1: Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah

Menurut KeTSA, kawasan berhutan ialah tanah yang meliputi kawasan melebihi 0.5 hektar dengan mempunyai pokok-pokok berketinggian melebihi 5 meter dan liputan kanopi/ silara melebihi 10 peratus, atau pokok-pokok yang mampu mencapai had-had di atas secara 'in-situ'.

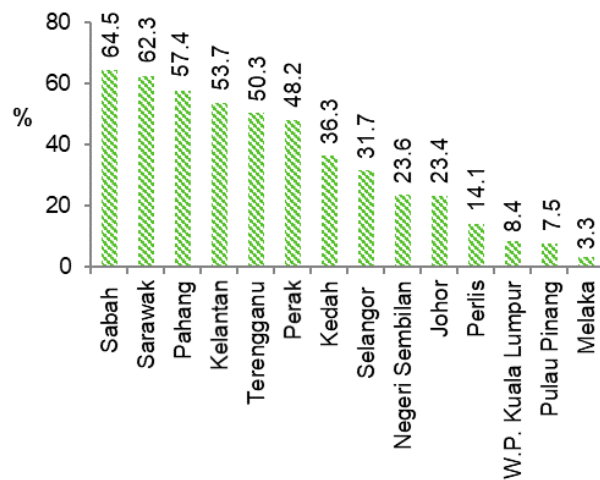
Peratusan kawasan hutan Malaysia telah menurun 0.3 mata peratus menjadi 55.3 peratus pada tahun 2018 berbanding tahun 2017 (55.6%).

Carta 15.1: Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah, 2017 dan 2018



Peratusan kawasan hutan yang paling tinggi adalah di Sabah iaitu 64.5 peratus, diikuti Sarawak (62.3%) dan Pahang (57.4%). Sementara itu, Melaka mencatatkan peratusan kawasan hutan yang paling rendah iaitu 3.3 peratus.

Carta 15.2: Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah mengikut negeri, 2018



Sumber: Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli, Malaysia



Matlamat 16: Menggalakkan masyarakat yang aman dan menyeluruh untuk pembangunan mampan, menyediakan akses kepada keadilan untuk semua dan membina institusi yang berkesan, bertanggungjawab dan menyeluruh pada semua peringkat

Indikator 16.1.1: Bilangan mangsa pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk, mengikut jantina dan umur

Proksi: Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi 100,000 penduduk

Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat pada tahun 2018 adalah 1.0 kes bagi 100,000 penduduk. Bilangan kes kekal 1.0 kes bagi 100,000 penduduk pada tahun 2019. Selangor mencatatkan kes pembunuhan dengan niat tertinggi pada tahun 2019 dengan 1.4 kes bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk. Sementara itu, Terengganu mencatatkan bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat terendah iaitu 0.1 kes bagi 100,000 penduduk.

Paparan 16.1: Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2019



Selangor

1.4 kes

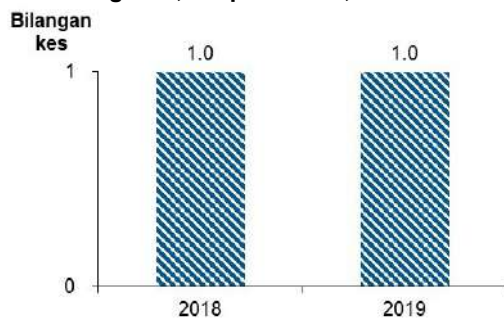


Terengganu

0.1 kes

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Carta 16.1: Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi 100,000 penduduk, 2018-2019

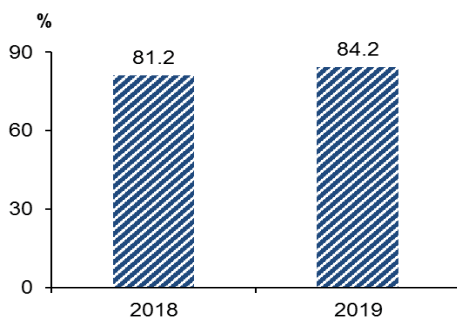


Matlamat 17: Memperkukuhkan kaedah pelaksanaan dan menggiatkan semula Perkongsian Global untuk Pembangunan Mampan

Indikator 17.8.1: Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet

Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet meningkat 3.0 mata peratus kepada 84.2 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding 81.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Jadual 17.1: Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet, 2018 dan 2019



Johor, Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan penggunaan Internet lebih tinggi daripada peringkat nasional. Penggunaan Internet di bandar dan luar bandar masing-masing meningkat 2.6 mata peratusan dan 3.3 mata peratusan berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Paparan 17.1: Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut strata, 2018 dan 2019



Bandar

87.5%
84.9%



Luar bandar

72.7%
69.4%

■ 2019
■ 2018

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



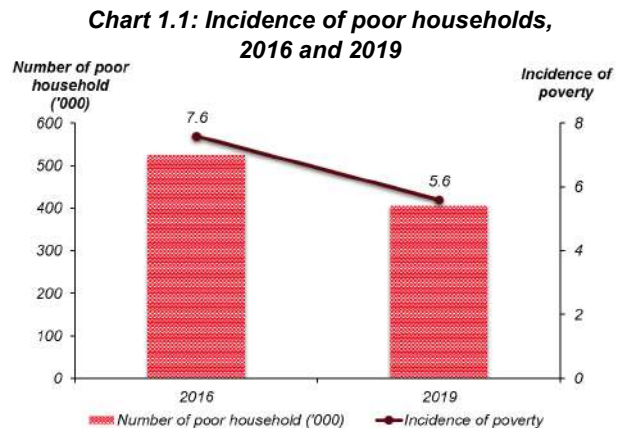
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Proxy: Proportion of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households

The measurement of poverty incidence is based on the new Poverty Line Income (PLI) in 2019. The new PLI has been revised based on current needs and it also involves revising the value of the 2016 PLI. Based on the 2019 methodology, the average PLI at the national level is RM2,208 per month while the average Food PLI is RM1,038 per month with an average household size of 3.9 persons.

The overall incidence of poverty improved from 7.6 per cent (525,743 households) in 2016 to 5.6 per cent (405,441 households) in 2019.



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

The National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS) found that prevalence of stunting among children under-five years of age in Malaysia has increased from 17.7 per cent in 2015 to 21.8 per cent in 2019. Recent findings from the 2019 NHMS showed that the prevalence of stunting was found to be slightly higher in rural areas (21.7%) than in urban areas (22.2%). Besides, this prevalence is higher among girls (23.5%) than boys (20.2%).

Exhibit 2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age, by strata and sex, 2019



Urban
22.2%



Rural
21.7%

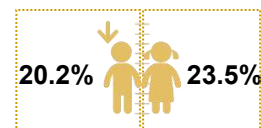
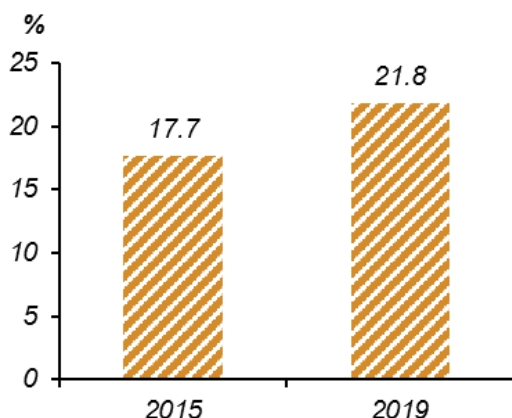


Chart 2.1: Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age, 2016 and 2019

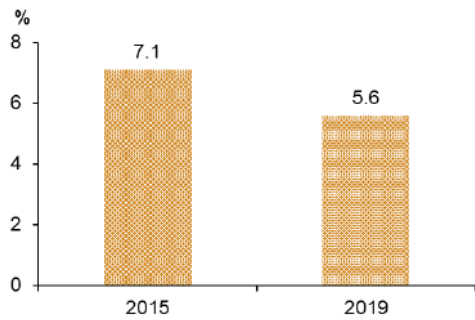


Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Deficiencies or excesses in nutrient intake among children under 5 years subsequently lead to malnutrition. The NHMS findings showed decreasing trends in prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years from 7.1 per cent in 2015 to 6.0 per cent in 2016 and 5.6 per cent in 2019. (Chart 2.2)

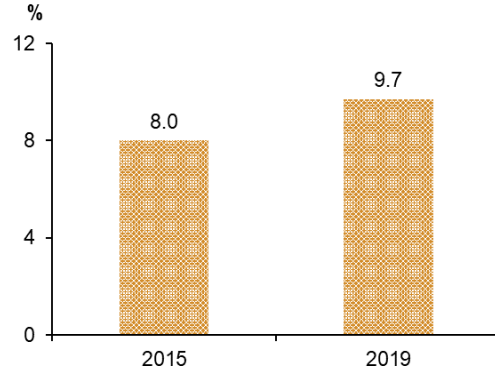


Chart 2.2: Prevalence of overweight among children under five years of age, 2016 and 2019



On the contrary, the prevalence of wasting showed increasing trends from 8.0 per cent in 2015 to 9.7 per cent in 2019.

Chart 2.3: Prevalence of wasting among children under five years of age, 2016 and 2019



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

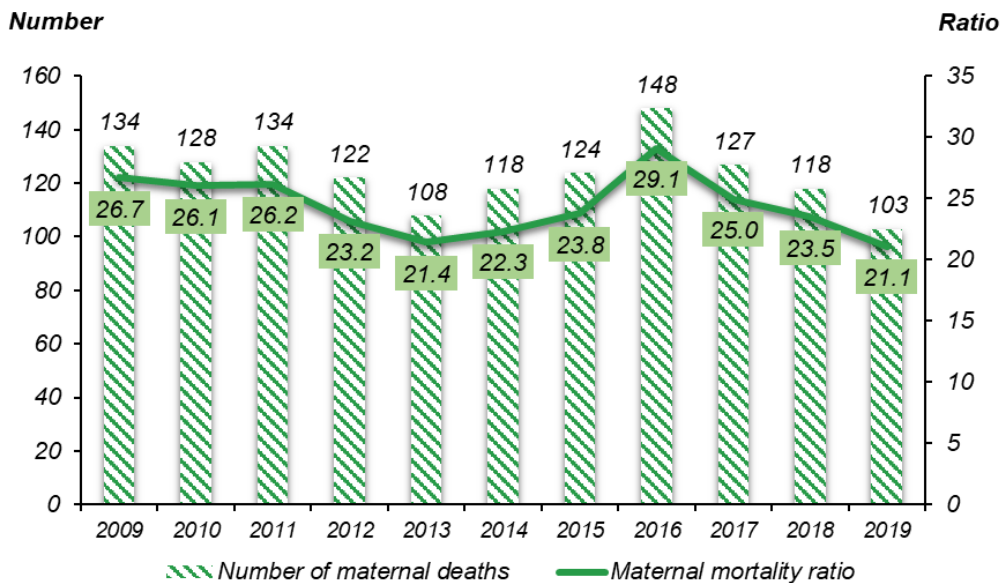
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

MMR is the indicator to measure the performance of Target 3.1 that is “by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births”.

Malaysia has achieved the Target 3.1 for MMR since 1979 with latest MMR reported at 21.1 per 100,000 live births in 2019.

Chart 3.1: Maternal deaths (number and ratio), Malaysia, 2009-2019



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The Malaysia Education Blueprint (MEB) 2013 - 2025 resonates well with the aspirations and visions of the SDG4 - aimed to provide quality education system to ensure effective learning outcomes with relevant skills and knowledge to fulfil the aspirations of the nation towards improved social, economic and health outcomes at both individual and societal levels.

Critical to these aspirations is to establish the building blocks for lifelong learning advancement which are foundational reading and numeracy skills both at primary and secondary levels, school readiness, relevant skills and conducive learning environment.

Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

The proportion of children at the end of primary achieving minimum proficiency in reading has improved 0.5 percentage points to 95.0 per cent in 2019 as compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, there has been an improvement in achievement for mathematics by 2.6 percentage points to 83.1 per cent in 2019. For lower secondary, the achievement for reading and mathematics has been better by 3.9 and 14.1 percentage points to 82.2 and 56.4 per cent respectively in 2019.

Table 4.1: Minimum proficiency at the end of primary, 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
Reading	94.5	95.0
Mathematics	80.5	83.1

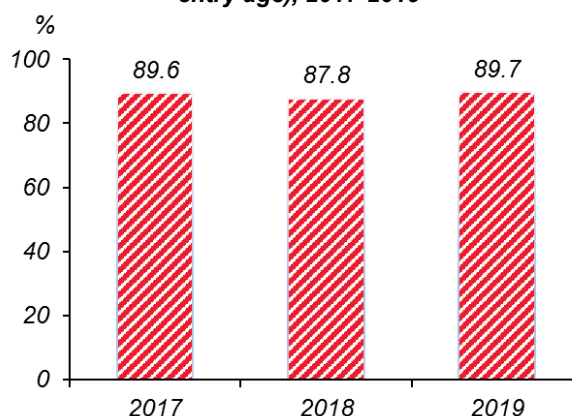
Table 4.2: Minimum proficiency at the end of lower secondary, 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
Reading	78.3	82.2
Mathematics	42.3	56.4

Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

In terms of school readiness, there has been an increase in participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) at 89.7 per cent in 2019 as compared to 87.8 per cent in 2018. Data showed that the proportion of females participation rate is higher within the period of 2017 to 2019 as compared to males participation rate.

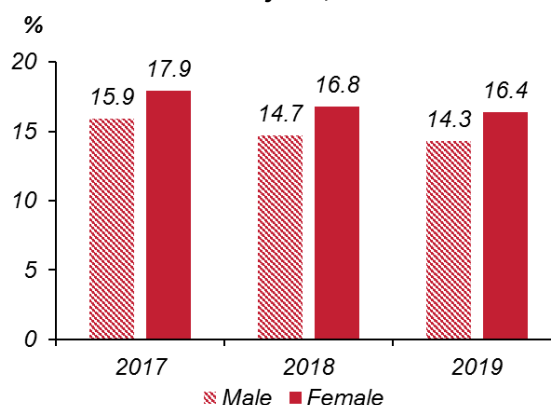
Chart 4.1: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), 2017-2019



Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

The same trend was seen for females participation rate that outpaced male among youth and adults in formal education and training for the period of 2017 to 2019 at the national level.

Chart 4.2: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex, 2017-2019



Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia



Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Malaysia has invested a significant amount on infrastructure to ensure schools are safe and conducive for learning. Data from 2015-2019 indicated that almost all schools are provided with basic infrastructure that is the electricity, internet connectivity, and WASH facilities. Efforts to upgrade schools have been scaled up to ensure that schools are not only safe and conducive for learning but also disability friendly.

Quality teachers are key to positive classroom deliverables and learning outcomes. Hence, efforts to ensure teachers in schools are trained and qualified has shown significant progress. Data has indicated that almost all the teaching workforce in preschool, primary, secondary, and upper secondary are graduates with a very small number who are non-graduates.

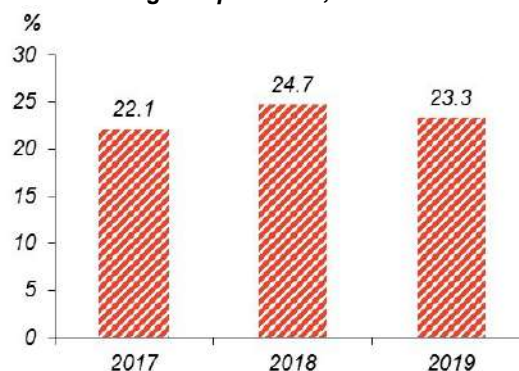
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

A target for the further empowerment of women is to enhance their leadership in decision-making in managerial position. This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. The proportion of women in managerial position has decreased to 23.3 per cent in 2019 as compared to 24.7 per cent in the previous year.

Chart 5.1: Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2017-2019



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

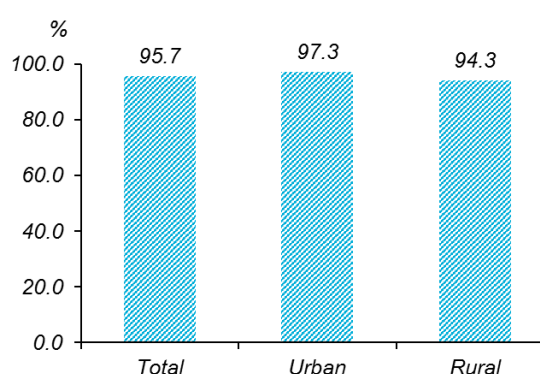
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is being measured by the percentage of population using clean basic drinking water source and free of faecal contamination (and priority chemical). 'Clean' drinking water sources includes piped water into dwelling, public taps, tube wells; water springs, and rainwater (UNSD, 2020).

The percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services in urban area was 97.3 per cent in 2019. Meanwhile, in rural area was 94.3 per cent.

Chart 6.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by strata, 2019

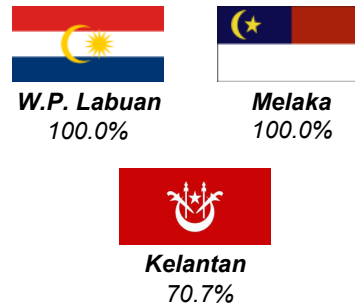


Source: National Water Services Commission



In 2019, W.P. Labuan and Melaka recorded 100 per cent of the population using safely managed drinking water services whilst Kelantan was the lowest at 70.7 per cent.

Exhibit 6.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state, 2018



Source: National Water Services Commission

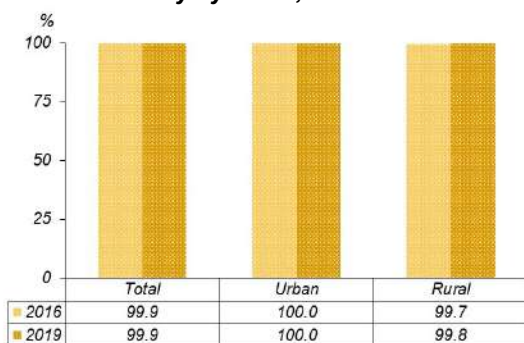
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Energy is essential for the well-being and economic development of a country. The need for energy grows must in line with the growing population and expanding industrial as well as commercial sectors. Hence, Malaysia has accelerated the accessibility of electricity, continues to improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy.

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

The accessibility of electricity in Malaysia has achieved 99.9 per cent in 2019. The proportion of the population with access to electricity in rural areas showed an increase of 0.1 percentage points to 99.8 per cent in 2019 as compared to 99.7 per cent in 2016.

Chart 7.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity by strata, 2016 and 2019



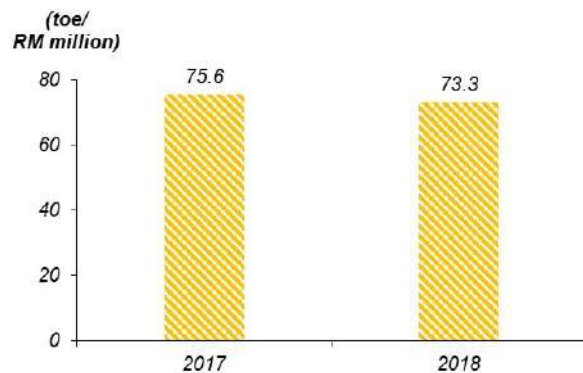
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Energy intensity is an indicator of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. It is a proxy of the efficiency where economy is able to use energy to produce economic output. A lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output.

Energy intensity has improved to 73.3 toe per RM1 million of GDP in 2018 as compared to 75.6 toe in 2017.

Chart 7.2: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP, 2017 and 2018



Source: Energy Commission, Malaysia

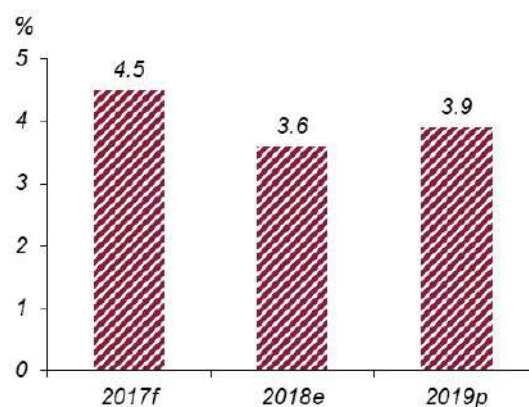


Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

In 2019, GDP per capita at constant prices grew 3.9 per cent as compared to 3.6 per cent in 2018. There were 7 states with GDP outpaced the national level namely Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan, W.P. Labuan, Perlis, Kedah and Kelantan. In terms of GDP per capita, Selangor surpassed W.P. Kuala Lumpur in 2019.

Chart 8.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, 2017-2019^p



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Notes:

^eEstimates, ^pPreliminary

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

The medium and high-tech industry (MHT) in the manufacturing sector refers to the OECD definition using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.0. ISIC rev. 4.0 is in line with the Malaysian Industry Classification Standards (MSIC) 2008 Rev. 1.0. MHT's contribution in the manufacturing sector contracted 0.1 percentage points and recorded 45.7 per cent in 2019 as compared to 45.8 per cent in 2018. This decrease was due to lower value added in three sub-sectors, namely manufacture of chemical and chemical products sub-sector, manufacture of basic

pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations sub-sector, as well as selected industries in the manufacture of other transport equipment.

Table 9.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added (at constant prices), 2018-2019

Year	Manufacturing Sector (MS)	Medium & High-tech Industry (MHT)	Value added ratio MHT/MS (%)
	RM million		
2018	304,843	139,602	45.8
2019	316,320	144,641	45.7

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



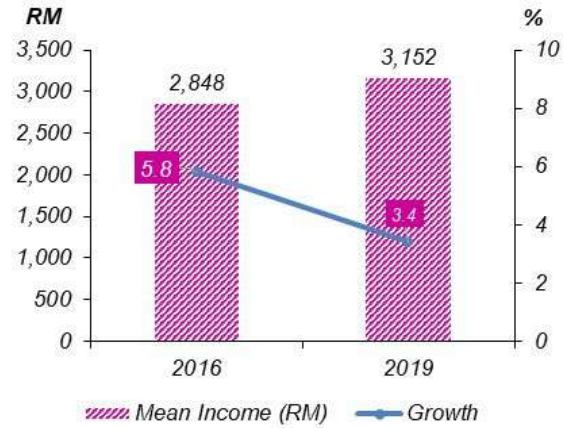
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Economic prosperity of a country that benefited the population is one of the key elements towards the existence of a developed and prosperous country. In an inclusive society, improvement in economy is measured by how the profits are divided by society below the absolute standard of living. The measurement in shared prosperity requires economics growth among the bottom 40 per cent of household as a target to improve their prosperity from time to time.

In 2019, the mean income for the bottom 40 per cent of household recorded an increased at a rate of 3.4 per cent from RM2,848 to RM3,152. This scenario is consistent with the situation of increasing the overall mean income in Malaysia.

Chart 10.1: Growth rates of household income among the bottom 40 per cent of household, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019



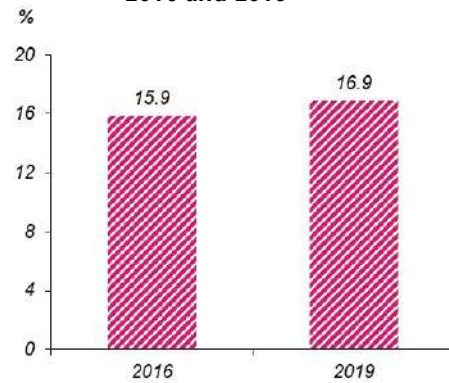
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Proxy indicator: Proportion of households living below 50 per cent of median income

Proportion of households living below 50 per cent based on median income, sex, age and persons with disabilities. Proportion of households living below 50 per cent in Malaysia has increased 1.0 percentage point to 16.9 per cent as compared to 15.9 per cent in previous year.

Chart 10.2: Proportion of households living below 50 per cent of median income, 2016 and 2019



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

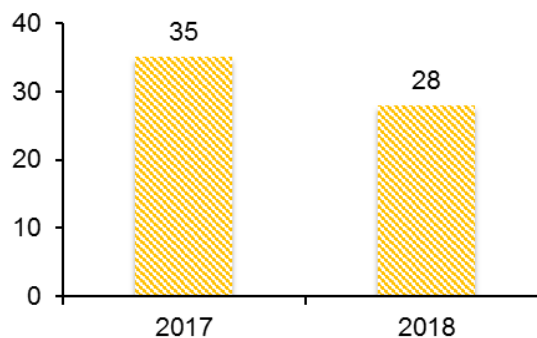
Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)

Air pollutant is a substance in the air that can be harmful to human beings and the environment. Pollutants can be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets or gases.

There are six (6) main pollutants namely Ground Level Ozone (O₃), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}). Air pollution occurs when these pollutants are present in the atmosphere.

In 2018, the annual mean levels of PM₁₀ concentration in cities has improved to 28 µg/m³ as compared to the previous year (35 µg/m³).

Chart 11.1: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted) Malaysia, 2017 and 2018 (µg/m³)



Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

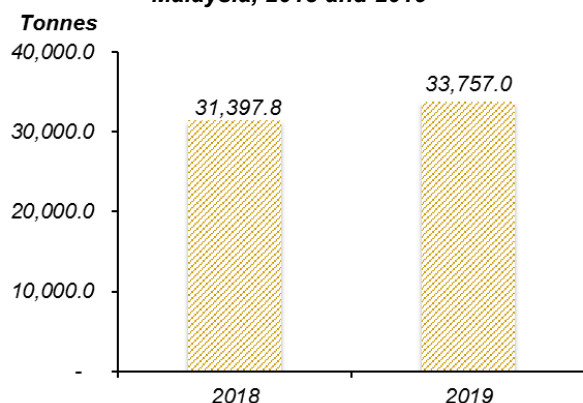
Indicator 12.4.2: a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Proxy (a): Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators

Clinical waste is part of hazardous waste, which refers to any waste consists wholly or partly of human tissues, blood or body fluids, excretions, drugs or pharmaceutical products and others. It is classified as scheduled wastes under the First Schedule Environmental Quality Regulations (Scheduled Wastes) 2005.

The quantity of clinical waste in 2019 increased by 7.5 per cent as compared to 2018.

Chart 12.1 Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019



The highest amount of clinical wastes were Selangor (7,343.2 tonnes) followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3,822.4 tonnes) and Sarawak (3,683.8 tonnes).

Table 12.1: Highest quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators, 2019

States	Quantity of clinical wastes (tonnes)
Selangor	7,343.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,822.4
Sarawak	3,683.8

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Proxy (b): Scheduled waste managed by state

Quantity of scheduled wastes in 2019 increased by 70.4 per cent as compared to 2018. Selangor had the highest amount of scheduled wastes with 1,019.9 thousand tonnes. This was followed by Johor (917.3 thousand tonnes) and Negeri Sembilan (435.0 thousand tonnes).



Chart 12.2: Quantity of scheduled wastes, Malaysia, 2018-2019

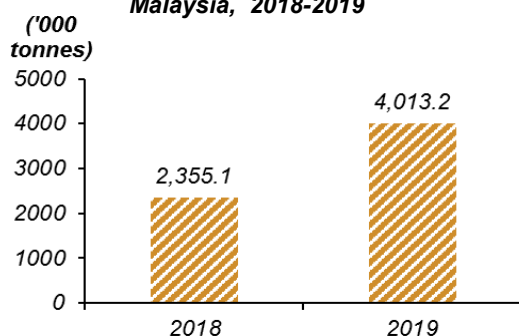


Table 12.2: Three states with the highest amount of scheduled wastes managed, 2019

States	Quantity of scheduled wastes managed, ('000 tonnes)
Selangor	1,019.9
Johor	917.3
Negeri Sembilan	435.0

Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

According to National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), disaster refers to an event that constitute a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or national affairs involving widespread human, material, economy or environmental losses and impacts which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources and requires extensive mobilisation of resources.

Affected persons attributed by disaster increased to 86,406 persons as compared to 51,298 persons in 2018. Nonetheless, only nine deaths was attributed by disasters in 2019.

Table 13.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters, 2017-2019

Year	Deaths	Affected persons	Missing persons
2017	31	177,862	4
2018	19	51,298	0
2019	9	86,406	0

Kelantan recorded the highest number of affected persons in 2019 with 37,506 persons followed by Johor (17,784) and Terengganu (13,106). Meanwhile, there is no affected person attributed to disaster at W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

Table 13.2: Three state with highest number of affected persons attributed to disaster, 2019

States	Persons affected by disaster
Kelantan	37,506
Johor	17,784
Terengganu	13,106

Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

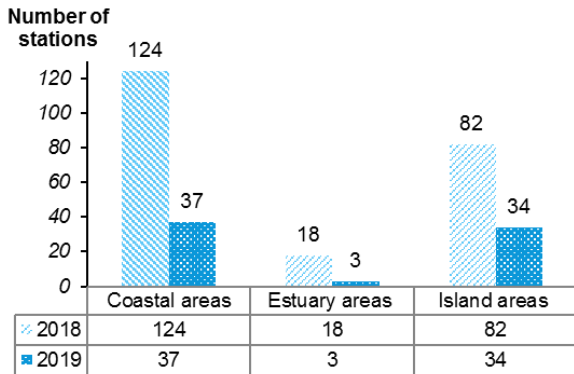
Proxy: Number of marine water quality at coastal areas, estuary areas and island areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index

Malaysian Marine Water Quality Index (MMWQI) is an aggregation of the most relevant marine water quality parameters which aims to provide information pertinent to the marine water quality status of a water body. The index is derived based on dissolved oxygen, faecal coliform, unionised ammonia, nitrate, phosphate and total suspended solid. (Malaysia Environmental Quality Report, 2019).

Total number of marine quality stations in 2019 was 368. The number of marine quality stations with excellent MMWQI for coastal areas decreased to 37 stations in 2019 as compared to 124 stations in 2018. Meanwhile the number of marine quality station for estuary areas also decreased from 18 stations in 2018 to 3 stations in 2019. For island areas, the number of marine quality stations decreased to 34 stations in 2019 as compared to 82 stations in 2018.



Chart 14.1: Number of marine water quality at coastal areas, estuary areas and island areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index (excellent category), 2018 and 2019

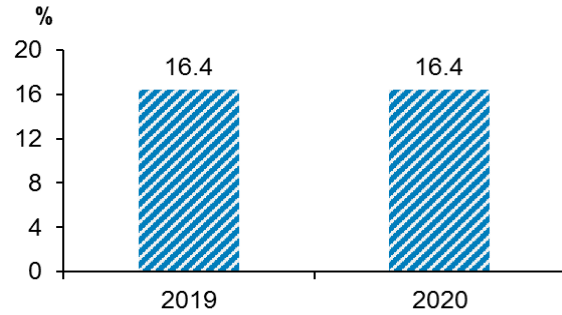


Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

The coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas in 2019 is 16.4 per cent. The coverage remains 16.4 per cent in 2020.

Chart 14.2: Coverage protected areas in relation to marine areas, 2019 and 2020



Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

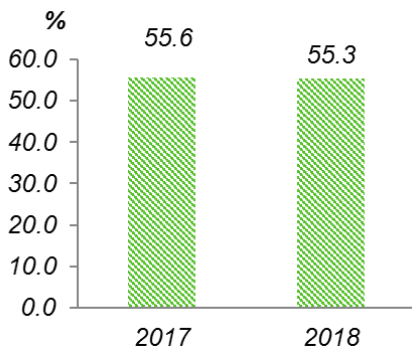
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

According to the KeTSA definitions, forest is defined as: "land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 per cent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

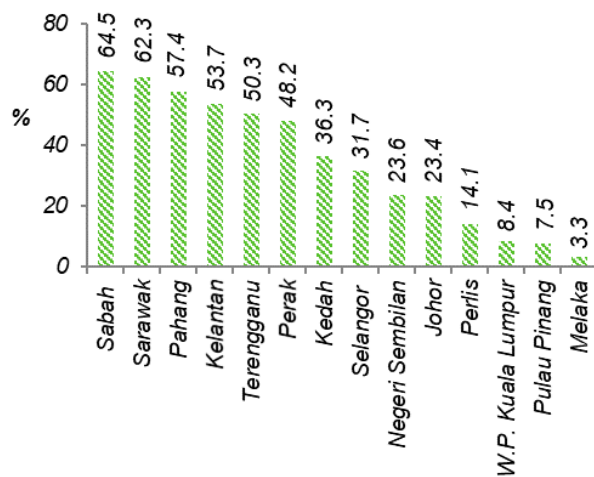
The proportion of the forested area has decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 55.3 per cent in 2018 as compared to 2017 (55.6%).

Chart 15.1: Forested area as a proportion of total land area, 2017 and 2018



The highest proportion of forested area was Sabah with 64.5 per cent, followed by Sarawak (62.3%) and Pahang (57.4%). Meanwhile, Melaka recorded the lowest proportion of forested area at 3.3 per cent.

Chart 15.2: Forested area as a proportion of total land area by state, 2018



Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Malaysia



Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Proxy: Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population

The number of intentional homicide cases in 2018 is 1.0 cases per 100,000 population. The cases remain 1.0 cases per 100,000 population by 2019. Selangor has recorded the highest number of intentional homicide cases in 2019 with 1.4 cases per 100,000 population. Meanwhile, Terengganu recorded the lowest number of intentional homicide cases with 0.1 cases per 100,000 population.

Exhibit 16.1: Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population by state, 2019



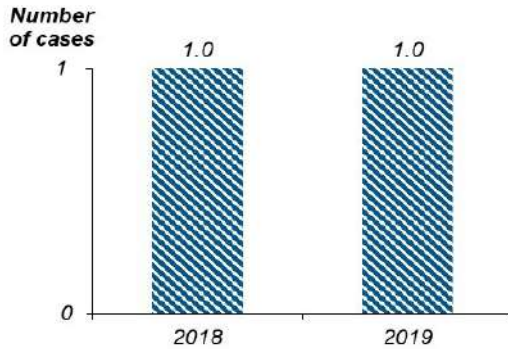
Selangor
1.4 cases



Terengganu
0.1 case

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Chart 16.1: Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population, 2018-2019



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

The percentage of individuals who use the internet increased by 3.0 percentage points to 84.2 per cent in 2019 as compared to 81.2 per cent in the previous year.

Johor, Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the internet usage higher than the national level. Internet usage at urban and rural areas has increased 2.6 percentage points and 3.3 percentage points respectively as compared to the previous year.

Chart 17.1: Proportion of individuals using the internet by state, 2018 and 2019

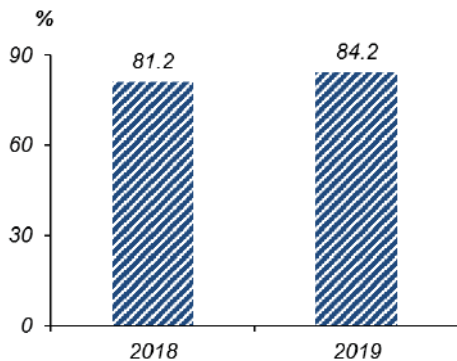


Exhibit 17.1: Proportion of individuals using the internet by strata, 2018 and 2019



Urban

87.5%

84.9%



Rural

72.7%

69.4%

■ 2019

■ 2018

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

BAHAGIAN 3
PART 3

**Aktiviti SDG di
Peringkat Lokal**

*SDG Activities at
Local Level*

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Usaha DOSM Ke Arah Penyediaan Statistik ke Peringkat Terkecil dan Indikator SDG di Peringkat Lokal

DOSM telah dilantik sebagai *focal point* dalam penyelarasan pembangunan indikator SDG yang menumpukan pada pembangunan sosial, alam sekitar dan ekonomi Malaysia. Dalam mencapai Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) untuk Malaysia, DOSM menyedari bahawa cabaran terbesar yang dihadapi oleh sesebuah negara adalah untuk mengenal pasti jurang data. Oleh itu, tindakan komprehensif telah diambil untuk mengurangkan jurang data ke arah mencapai Agenda 2030.

Statistik Peringkat Terkecil

Dalam membantu kerajaan bagi menambahbaik perancangan dan peruntukan sumber, statistik di peringkat lokal adalah sangat penting. Oleh itu, DOSM telah menjalankan pendekatan survei Isi Rumah dan Ekonomi sehingga kawasan terkecil (*small area*) iaitu Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2019 (HIES), Survei Tenaga Buruh (LFS), Laporan Penyiasatan Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah 2019 (ICT HH) dan Banci Perdagangan Borong & Runcit 2019 (WRC). Terkini, DOSM telah menerbitkan My Local Stats 2019 yang merangkumi statistik sosioekonomi di peringkat daerah pentadbiran yang terdiri daripada 149 penerbitan (satu penerbitan Malaysia dan 148 penerbitan di peringkat daerah).

SDG di Peringkat Lokal

Bermula pada Disember 2019, DOSM dan Wilayah Pembangunan Iskandar (IRDA) sedang membangunkan Indikator SDG peringkat lokal, bagi Iskandar Malaysia, Johor dengan penglibatan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan dan Pejabat Daerah Johor Bahru, Kulai dan Pontian.

DOSM juga telah dijemput oleh *Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cities & Community Wellbeing* (URBANICE) bagi menyumbang dalam penyediaan laporan *Malaysia SDG cities report*. URBANICE kini sedang menyediakan Laporan Malaysia *SDG Cities* di peringkat lokal yang merupakan kerangka untuk mendorong dalam membangunkan rancangan tindakan lokal yang akan mempercepatkan pencapaian SDG. Di samping itu, DOSM juga akan menyumbangkan statistik mengikut kawasan lokal kepada *All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals* (APPGM-SDG) untuk menyokong pelaksanaan Projek SDG untuk 10 kawasan yang ditetapkan .

Seterusnya, DOSM akan melaksanakan *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS) pada tahun 2021 bagi pengumpulan data untuk indikator yang tidak tersedia berdasarkan survei sedia ada dan data pentadbiran. DOSM juga akan memperkukuhkan *engagement* dengan agensi yang berkaitan dan *custodian agencies* untuk mendapatkan bantuan teknikal dalam pembangunan indikator berstatus Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan (PAND). *Big Data* dan Maklumat Geospatial juga merupakan sumber data baharu yang akan diberi tumpuan oleh DOSM dalam penghasilan Indikator SDG baharu.

Kepelbagaian data dari agensi kerajaan, sektor swasta dan Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) akan menjadi input kepada perancangan yang holistik dan peggubalan dasar yang akan merangkumi semua aspek dan masyarakat seterusnya meletakkan Malaysia di landasan yang betul dalam mencapai Agenda 2030.



Penglokalisasian Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan

Pada 17 Oktober 2019, Parlimen Malaysia telah menubuhkan Kumpulan Rentas Parti Parlimen Malaysia (APPGM) yang merupakan dwipartisan dan terdiri daripada pelbagai pihak seperti ahli Parlimen, *Civil Society Organisation* (CSOs), Pertubuhan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO), ahli akademik serta individu dari sektor awam dan swasta. Pada tarikh ini juga, Parlimen Malaysia meluluskan penubuhan Kumpulan Rentas Parti Parlimen Malaysia Mengenai Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan dan melantik Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance sebagai sekretariat rasmi. Sekretariat APPGM-SDG terdiri daripada wakil CSO yang berperanan sebagai penyelaras utama, ahli akademik daripada universiti awam, kumpulan pemikir yang menjalankan aktiviti penyelidikan dan CSO serta perusahaan sosial yang menjalankan projek penyelesaian di peringkat tempatan. Dalam Belanjawan 2020, sebanyak RM2 juta telah diluluskan untuk pelaksanaan projek perintis Merakyatkan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan yang melibatkan 10 kawasan parlimen di tujuh negeri seluruh Malaysia.

Fasa perintis projek APPGM-SDG dijalankan selama 15 bulan mulai Januari 2020 sehingga Mac 2021, meliputi empat fasa utama. Fasa pertama meliputi pemetaan isu-isu di peringkat tempatan dan peningkatan kesedaran di mana kajian lapangan selama tiga hari dijalankan, di samping mengenal pasti keperluan di setiap kawasan parlimen yang terlibat. Fasa kedua adalah merangka projek penyelesaian ke atas isu yang telah dikenalpasti di fasa pertama. Fasa ketiga merupakan fasa pelaksanaan projek penyelesaian yang dijalankan oleh CSO dan badan sosial dengan kerjasama pihak berkepentingan di peringkat tempatan, manakala fasa keempat melibatkan pemantauan dan penilaian projek-projek tersebut.

Pada masa ini, APPGM-SDG sedang melaksanakan 22 program pembangunan kapasiti dan 32 projek penyelesaian di 10 kawasan parlimen yang terlibat dalam fasa perintis. Kesemua program dan projek ini menumpukan penyelesaian isu komuniti daripada aspek ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar. Setiap kawasan parlimen diperuntukkan sebanyak RM128,800 untuk menjalankan program dan projek yang telah dikenal pasti. Projek-projek tersebut merupakan projek mikro jangka pendek yang memberikan kesan langsung ke atas kumpulan sasaran tertentu untuk memastikan tiada sesiapa yang tertinggal. Selain itu, proses pemilihan dan kelulusan projek tersebut turut mengguna pakai pendekatan desentralisasi.

Projek penyelesaian yang dijalankan adalah berbeza mengikut keperluan penduduk di setiap kawasan parlimen. Contohnya di kawasan Parlimen Tanjung Piai, antara projek yang dijalankan adalah projek Pembersihan Sampah dan Inisiatif Pusat Pembelian Semula bagi menangani masalah sampah yang menjejaskan kawasan penempatan air, iaitu di Kampung Air Masin dan Kampung Melayu Jalan Benteng. Projek ini bertepatan dengan SDG 1, 6, 11 dan 14. Manakala di kawasan Parlimen Papar, antara projek penyelesaian yang dijalankan adalah berkaitan pembenihan ikan siakap bagi nelayan Kampung Kuala. Pelaksanaan projek ini bertepatan dengan SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11 dan 14. Di kawasan Parlimen Petaling Jaya, salah satu projek yang dijalankan adalah *Soup-Kitchen*: Projek Pembangunan Ekonomi Para Wanita, iaitu selari dengan SDG 1, 2, 8 dan 10. Setiap kawasan parlimen mempunyai dua hingga lapan projek penyelesaian di samping program-program pembangunan kapasiti yang lain.

Sumber: *All Party Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG)*

DOSM's Efforts Towards Providing Small Area Statistics and Localized SDG Indicators

DOSM has been appointed as a focal point in the coordination of the development of SDG indicators that focuses on Malaysia's social, environmental and economic development. As the progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Malaysia, DOSM realized the biggest challenge faced by a country lies in identifying the data gaps. Thus, a comprehensive course of actions has been taken to reduce the data gap toward achieving 2030 Agenda.

Small Area Statistics

In order to assist the government for a better planning and source allocation, statistics at local level is very important. Thus, DOSM has undertaken Surveys for Household and Economic approach until small area namely Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2019 (HIES), Labour Force Survey (LFS), ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey 2019 (ICT HH) and Wholesale & Retail Trade Census 2019 (WRC). Recently, DOSM has published My Local Stats 2019 which comprises socioeconomic statistics at administrative district level and consists of 149 publications (one for Malaysia and 148 publication at district level).

SDG Localization

Starting from December 2019, DOSM and Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA) are currently developing Localized SDG Indicators, for Iskandar Malaysia, Johor with the involvement of Local Authorities and District Offices of Johor Bahru, Kulai and Pontian.

DOSM also has been invited by Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cities & Community Wellbeing (URBANICE) to contribute in the preparation of Malaysia SDG cities report. URBANICE is currently preparing Malaysia SDG Cities Report at local level which is a framework to encourage a bottom up approach in developing local action plans that will accelerate the SDGs achievements. In addition, DOSM also will contribute statistics by local area to All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG) to support the implementation of the SDG Project for the 10 designated area.

Moving forward, DOSM will conduct Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2021 to collect the data for indicators which is not available from the existing survey and administrative data. DOSM will also strengthen the engagement with relevant agencies and custodian agencies for technical assistance in developing the Partially Available, Need Further Development indicators. Big Data and Geospatial Information which are also new data sources will be among DOSM focus in order for producing new SDG Indicators.

The variety of data coming from government agencies, private sectors and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) will be an input to the holistic planning and policy making which will covers all aspect and people and thus will put Malaysia on the right track in achieving Agenda 2030.

Localising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Parliament Malaysia has approved the establishment of All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia (APPGM) on October 17, 2019, which is a bipartisan and it constitutes various parties including the members of Parliament, Civil Society Organisation (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), academicians as well as individuals from public and private sectors. On the same day, Parliament Malaysia has also approved the establishment of All-Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Sustainable Development Goals and recognised the Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance as the official Secretariat. The APPGM-SDG secretariat includes representatives from CSOs who serve as lead coordinators, academicians from public universities and think tank groups who are assisting in the research work as well as CSOs and social enterprises who are undertaking the solution projects at the ground level. In the 2020 Budget, the APPGM-SDG was approved an allocation of RM2 million for the implementation of Localising SDG pilot project, involving ten parliamentary constituencies in seven states in Malaysia.

The pilot phase of APPGM-SDG will be undertaken over 15 months starting January 2020 until March 2021 with four main phases. Phase one is related to the mapping of issues and increase of awareness where a three-day field study will be held and the identification of needs and local issues activities will be carried out simultaneously in each parliament constituency involved. Phase two is the formulation of local solutions to address the issues identified in Phase one. Phase three is the execution of the solution projects by the CSOs & social enterprises in partnership with local actors and Phase four is the assessment and review of those projects.

Currently, APPGM-SDG is implementing 22 capacity development programs and 32 solutions project in ten parliament constituencies involved in this pilot phase. These programs and projects have direct relevance to economic, social and environment. Each parliament constituency was allocated RM128,800 to undertake capacity development programs and solution projects that has been identified. These projects are short-term micro projects impacting specific vulnerable target groups in order to ensure that no one is left behind and the decision as well as the project approval process are decentralized.

The solution projects implementation vary according to the needs of the people in each parliamentary constituency. For example, in Tanjung Piai constituency, one of the solution projects are in regards to the Litter Clean-Up and Installation of Buy-Back Centre as to address the unsustainable livelihoods and litter problem in the water settlements of Kampung Air Masin and Kampung Melayu Jalan Benteng. This project is of related to SDG 1, 6, 11 and 14. In Papar constituency, we have Siakap Fish Hatchery Project as one of the solution projects, which coincides with SDG 1, 2, 8, 9, 11 and 14. Meanwhile in Petaling Jaya constituency, one of the solution projects carried out is in regards to Soup Kitchen: Women Economic Empowerment Project, which is related to SDG 1, 2, 8 and 10. It is worth noting that every parliamentary constituency has around minimum two to eight solution projects being carried out in addition to the capacity building programs.

Source: All Party Parliamentary Group on Sustainable Development Goals (APPGM-SDG)

BAHAGIAN 4
PART 4

**Pencapaian
mengikut Indikator**

*Performance by
Indicators*

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PENCAPAIAN MENGIKUT INDIKATOR/ PERFORMANCE BY INDICATORS




Jumlah/ Total: 247

- i. **Tersedia/ Available**: 128 (**Tersedia Sepenuhnya/ Fully Available**: 88, **Proksi/ Proxy**: 24, **Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available**: 16)
 ii. **Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development**: 73
 iii. **Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available**: 31
 iv. **Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant**: 15

Ringkasan ini merangkumi 108 indikator statistik dan tidak termasuk indikator dengan penjelasan

This summary covers 108 statistical indicators and does not include indicators with explanations

Nota/ Notes:

-  Bertambah baik/ Perubahan yang positif
Improved/ Positive change
-  Perlu penambahbaikan/ Perubahan yang negatif
Needs improvement/ Negative change
-  Tidak berubah/ Tiada perbandingan (satu tahun sahaja)
Unchanged/ No comparison (one year only)

Matlamat 1: Tiada kemiskinan

Goal 1: No poverty



Jumlah/ Total: 13

- i. **Tersedia/ Available**: 8 (**Tersedia Sepenuhnya/ Fully Available**: 1, **Proksi/ Proxy**: 3, **Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available**: 2, **Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicator with explanation**: 2)
 ii. **Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development**: 3
 iii. **Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available**: 2

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa (%) <i>Households below the international poverty line (%)</i>	2016	0.02	2019	0.01	
2	Isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional (%) <i>Households below the national poverty line (%)</i>	2016	7.6	2019	5.6	
3	Indeks kemiskinan pelbagai dimensi <i>Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)</i>	2016	0.0152	2019	0.0110	
4	Bilangan penerima bantuan ('000) <i>Number of recipients of assistance ('000)</i>	2018	571.2	2019	561.2	
5	Penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat (%) <i>Population using safely managed drinking water services (%)</i>	2018	95.6	2019	95.7	
6	a. Bilangan kematian akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	2018	0.1	2019	0.0	
	b. Bilangan orang yang terjejas dengan kediaman yang rosak akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Number of affected people with damaged homes attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	2018	158.0	2019	268.0	

Matlamat 2: Kelaparan sifar

Goal 2: Zero hunger



Jumlah/ Total: 14

- i. **Tersedia/ Available**: 7 (**Tersedia Sepenuhnya/ Fully Available**: 4, **Proksi/ Proxy**: 2, **Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available**: 1)
 ii. **Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development**: 3
 iii. **Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available**: 3
 iv. **Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant**: 1

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Prevalens kurang berat badan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun (%) <i>Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age (%)</i>	2016	13.7	2019	14.1	
2	Prevalens pembantutan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun (%) <i>Prevalence of stunting of children under 5 years of age (%)</i>	2016	20.7	2019	21.8	
3	Prevalens susut badan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun (%) <i>Prevalence of wasting of children under 5 years of age (%)</i>	2016	11.5	2019	9.7	
4	Prevalens berlebihan berat badan di bawah umur 5 tahun (%) <i>Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (%)</i>	2016	6.0	2019	5.6	
5	Prevalens anemia (wanita berumur 15 hingga 49 tahun) <i>Prevalence of anaemia (women aged 15-49 years)</i>	2015	34.8	2019	29.9	
6	a. Bilangan semen (sumber genetik haiwan) ('000) <i>Number of semen (animal genetic resources) ('000)</i>	2018	24.4	2019	23.5	
	b. Bilangan ternakan lembu baka tempatan tulen (sumber genetik haiwan) <i>Number of local live purebred cattle (animal genetic resources)</i>	2018	573	2019	655	
7	Baka tempatan yang berisiko pupus <i>Local breeds at risk of extinction</i>	2018	99.9	2019	99.9	

Matlamat 3: Kesihatan yang baik dan kesejahteraan
Goal 3: Good health and well-being



Jumlah/ Total: 28

i. Tersedia/ Available: 24 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 17, Proksi/ Proxy: 6, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 1)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 2

iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 2

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup <i>Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births</i>	2018	23.5	2019	21.1	↑
2	Kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih (%) <i>Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)</i>	2018	99.6	2019	99.6	↔
3	Kadar mortaliti di bawah 5 lima tahun bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup <i>Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births</i>	2018	8.8	2019	7.7	↑
4	Kadar mortaliti neonatal bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup <i>Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births</i>	2018	4.6	2019	4.1	↑
5	Bilangan jangkitan HIV baharu bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk tidak dijangkiti <i>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population</i>	2018	0.2	2019	0.2	↔
6	Insidens batuk kering bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</i>	2017	80.8	2018	79.0	↑
7	Insidens malaria bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</i>	2018	0.1	2019	0.1	↔
8	Kadar notifikasi Hepatitis B bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 population</i>	2018	14.5	2019	15.7	↓
9	Liputan Pemberian Ubat secara beramai-ramai di kalangan penduduk sasaran di negeri dengan endemik filariasis (%) <i>Mass Drug Administration coverage among targeted population in filarial endemic (%)</i>	2018	100.0	2019	98.8	↓
10	a. Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada <i>cardiovascular disease</i> bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk berumur 30-69 tahun <i>Premature mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population aged 30-69</i>	2018	143.1	2019	130.8	↑
	b. Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada <i>cancer</i> bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk berumur 30-69 tahun <i>Premature mortality rate attributed to cancer per 100,000 population aged 30-69</i>	2018	75.5	2019	70.0	↑
	c. Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada <i>diabetes</i> bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk berumur 30-69 tahun <i>Premature mortality rate attributed to diabetes per 100,000 population aged 30-69</i>	2018	11.0	2019	7.2	↑
	d. Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada <i>chronic respiratory disease</i> bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk berumur 30-69 tahun <i>Premature mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory disease per 100,000 population aged 30-69</i>	2018	21.0	2019	18.0	↑
11	Kadar kematian bunuh diri bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population</i>	2018	0.09	2019	0.04	↑
12	a. Liputan intervensi rawatan bagi Opioids (%) <i>Coverage of treatment interventions for Opioids (%)</i>	2018	30.9	2019	26.1	↓
	b. Liputan intervensi rawatan bagi <i>Amphetamine Type Stimulan (ATS)</i> (%) <i>Coverage of treatment interventions for Amphetamine Type Stimulan (ATS) (%)</i>	2018	19.5	2019	14.9	↓
13	Prevalens <i>Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED)</i> dikalangan 18 tahun ke atas (%) <i>Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above (%)</i>			2019	0.2	↔
14	Kadar kematian kemalangan jalan raya bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Death rate of road traffic injuries per 100,000 population</i>	2018	19.4	2019	19.0	↑
15	Wanita berkahwin yang menggunakan kaedah moden untuk merancang keluarga (%) <i>Married women who use modern methods for family planning (%)</i>			2014	47.7	↔
16	a. Kadar kelahiran remaja (berumur 10-14 tahun) bagi setiap 1,000 wanita <i>Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years) per 1,000 women</i>	2018	0.1	2019	0.1	↔
	b. Kadar kelahiran remaja (berumur 15-19 tahun) setiap 1,000 wanita <i>Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women</i>	2018	8.5	2019	8.2	↑
17	a. Perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi kesihatan (10%) <i>Household expenditures on health (10%)</i>			2016	2.0	↔
	b. Perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi kesihatan (25%) <i>Household expenditures on health (25%)</i>			2016	2.0	↔
18	Kadar kematian disebabkan pendedahan kepada air, sanitasi dan kebersihan yang tidak selamat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk (yang dilaporkan di fasiliti KKM) <i>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population (reported by MOH facilities)</i>	2018	0.7	2019	0.7	↔
19	Kadar kematian akibat keracunan secara tidak sengaja dan pendedahan kepada bahan berbahaya bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk (yang dilaporkan di fasiliti KKM) <i>Mortality rate due to the accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substance per 100,000 population (reported by MOH facilities only)</i>	2018	0.3	2019	0.2	↑
20	Prevalens umur terpiawai bagi penggunaan tembakau semasa dalam kalangan individu berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas <i>Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</i>			2019	20.7	↔
21	a. Penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh DTP (dos ke-3) (%) <i>Proportion of the target population covered by DTP (3rd dose) (%)</i>	2018	100.2	2019	98.4	↓
	b. Penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh MMR (dos ke-2) (%) <i>Proportion of the target population covered by MMR (2nd dose) (%)</i>	2018	110.7	2019	106.5	↓
	c. Penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh HPV (dos terakhir dalam jadual) (%) <i>Proportion of the target population covered by HPV (last dose in the schedule) (%)</i>	2018	82.2	2019	84.4	↑

No.	Indikator tersedia <i>Available indicators</i>	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
22	a. Kepadatan dan agihan doktor bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Density and distribution of doctors per 1,000 population</i>	2018	1.9	2019	2.1	↑
	b. Kepadatan dan agihan doktor gigi bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Density and distribution of dentist per 1,000 population</i>	2018	0.3	2019	0.3	↔
	c. Kepadatan dan agihan ahli farmasi bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Density and distribution of pharmacist per 1,000 population</i>	2018	0.4	2019	0.6	↑
	d. Kepadatan dan agihan jururawat berdaftar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Density and distribution of registered nurse per 1,000 population</i>	2018	3.3	2019	3.3	↔
	e. Kepadatan dan agihan anggota perbidanan bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Density and distribution of midwifery personnel per 1,000 population</i>	2018	1.7	2019	1.7	↔
23	Keupayaan dan ketersediaan kecemasan kesihatan (%) <i>Capacity and health emergency preparedness (%)</i>	2017	100.0	2018	92.0	↓
24	Jangkitan aliran darah disebabkan oleh organisma rintangan antimicrobial terpilih (%) <i>Bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (%)</i>	2018	3.3	2019	3.0	↑

Matlamat 4: Kualiti pendidikan
Goal 4: Quality education



Jumlah/ Total: 12

i. Tersedia/ Available: 9 (Tersedia Sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 5, Proksi/ Proxy: 1, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 3)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 3

No.	Indikator tersedia <i>Available indicators</i>	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	a. Kanak-kanak dalam gred 2/3 mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca (%) <i>Proportion of children people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading (%)</i>	2017	98.3	2018	98.0	↓
	b. Kanak-kanak dalam gred 2/3 mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam matematik (%) <i>Proportion of children people in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%)</i>	2017	98.8	2018	98.6	↓
	c. Kanak-kanak pada akhir sekolah rendah mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca (%) <i>Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading (%)</i>	2018	94.5	2019	95.0	↑
	d. Kanak-kanak pada akhir sekolah rendah mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam matematik (%) <i>Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%)</i>	2018	80.5	2019	83.1	↑
	e. Remaja pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca (%) <i>Proportion of young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading (%)</i>	2018	78.3	2019	82.2	↑
	f. Remaja pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam matematik (%) <i>Proportion of young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics (%)</i>	2018	42.3	2019	56.4	↑
2	Kanak-kanak berumur 24-59 bulan yang berada dalam tahap perkembangan kesihatan yang sepatutnya (%) <i>Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health (%)</i>			2016	97.2	↔
3	Kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah <i>Participation rate in preschool</i>	2018	87.8	2019	89.7	↑
4	Kadar penyertaan dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya <i>Participation rate in education and formal training in the previous 12 months</i>	2018	15.7	2019	15.3	↓
5	Golongan dewasa dengan kemahiran teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT) dalam menggunakan teknik menyalin dan menampal untuk pendua atau memindahkan maklumat di dalam satu dokumen (%) <i>Adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills in using copying and pasting techniques to duplicate or transfer information within document (%)</i>	2018	81.5	2019	81.8	↑
6	Indeks kesetaraan jantina bagi kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah (perempuan/lelaki) <i>Gender parity index for participation rate in preschool (female/male)</i>	2018	1.01	2019	1.02	↓
7	Mencapai tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi (15 tahun dan ke atas) (%) <i>Achieving proficiency in literacy skill (15 years and above) (%)</i>	2018	94.9	2019	95.0	↑
8	Perkhidmatan asas bagi elektrik yang ditawarkan oleh sekolah (%) <i>Basic services for electricity offered by schools (%)</i>	2018	100.0	2019	100.0	↔
9	Guru dengan latihan perguruan minimum yang teratur bagi pra sekolah (%) <i>Teachers with minimum organized teacher training for preschool (%)</i>	2018	100.0	2019	100.0	↔

Matlamat 5: Kesaksamaan gender
Goal 5: Gender equality



Jumlah/ Total: 14

- i. Tersedia/ Available: 6 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 2, Proksi/ Proxy: 1, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 2, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicator with explanation: 1)
- ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 3
- iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 4
- iv. Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant: 1

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Bilangan wanita bukan Islam berumur 20-24 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum 18 tahun <i>Number of non-muslim women aged 20-24 years old who were married before 18 years</i>	2018	2,496	2019	2,392	↑
2	a. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam Dewan Negara (%) <i>Seats held by women in Senate (%)</i>	2018	17.0	2019	18.0	↑
	b. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam Dewan Rakyat (%) <i>Seats held by women in House of Representatives (%)</i>	2018	14.4	2019	14.9	↑
	c. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita sebagai Menteri Kabinet (%) <i>Seats held by women as Cabinet Ministers (%)</i>	2018	17.9	2019	17.9	↔
	d. Kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita Sebagai Timbalan Menteri (%) <i>Seats held by women as Deputy Ministers (%)</i>	2018	14.8	2019	15.4	↑
3	Wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan (%) <i>Women in managerial positions (%)</i>	2018	24.7	2019	23.3	↓
4	Wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang menggunakan alat pencegah kehamilan (%) <i>Women aged 15-49 who use contraceptive use (%)</i>			2014	89.3	↔
5	Individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit (%) <i>Mobile phone ownership by individuals (%)</i>	2018	96.0	2019	95.7	↓

Matlamat 6: Air bersih dan sanitasi
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation



Jumlah/ Total: 11

- i. Tersedia/ Available: 4 (Tersedia Sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 3, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 1)
- ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 6
- iii. Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant: 1

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat (%) <i>Safely managed drinking water services (%)</i>	2018	95.6	2019	95.7	↑
2	Perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat (%) <i>Safely managed sanitation services (%)</i>	2016	99.7	2019	99.7	↔
3	Peratusan badan air dengan kualiti air ambien yang baik (%) <i>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)</i>	2017	90.0	2018	93.0	↑
4	Peratusan kawasan lembangan rentas sempadan dengan perjanjian operasi untuk kerjasama air (%) <i>Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)</i>	2018	3.4	2019	3.4	↔

Matlamat 7: Tenaga mampu milik dan bersih
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy



Jumlah/ Total: 6

- i. Tersedia/ Available: 3 (Tersedia Sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 3)
- ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 2
- iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 1

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Akses kepada bekalan elektrik (%) <i>Access to electricity (%)</i>	2016	99.9	2019	99.9	↔
2	Sumbangan tenaga boleh baharu daripada jumlah penawaran tenaga primer (%) <i>Renewable energy share in the total primary energy supplied (%)</i>	2017	7.1	2018	7.2	↑
3	Intensiti tenaga (toe/KDNK pada harga malar 2015 (RM Juta)) <i>Energy intensity (toe/GDP at constant price 2015 (RM Million))</i>	2017	75.6	2018	73.3	↑

Matlamat 8: Pekerjaan yang sesuai dan pertumbuhan ekonomi
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth



Jumlah/ Total: 16

- i. Tersedia/ Available: 10 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully available: 5, Proksi/ Proxy: 2, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 3)
- ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 2
- iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 2
- iv. Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant: 2

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita (RM) (%) <i>Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (RM) (%)</i>	2018	3.6	2019	3.9	↑
2	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar bagi setiap pekerja (%) <i>Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)</i>	2018	2.3	2019	2.1	↓
3	Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal (%) <i>Share of employment in the informal sector (%)</i>	2017	10.8	2019	9.3	↑
4	Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja (RM) <i>Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees (RM)</i>	2018	3,087	2019	3,224	↑

No.	Indikator tersedia <i>Available indicators</i>	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
5	Kadar pengangguran (%) <i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	2018	3.3	2019	3.3	↔
6	Belia yang bukan dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan atau latihan (%) <i>Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (%)</i>	2018	12.5	2019	11.6	↑
7	a. Insiden kecederaan pekerjaan yang boleh membawa maut bagi setiap 100,000 pekerja <i>Incidence rates of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers</i>	2018	12.5	2019	12.7	↓
	b. Insiden kecederaan pekerjaan yang tidak membawa maut bagi setiap 100,000 pekerja <i>Incidence rates of non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers</i>	2018	1,013.3	2019	1,065.7	↓
8	Kadar pertumbuhan pelancongan kepada KDNK (%) <i>Growth rate of tourism to GDP (%)</i>	2018	7.6	2019	7.9	↑
9	a. Bilangan cawangan bank komersial bagi setiap 100,000 orang dewasa <i>Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults</i>	2018	10.2	2019	10.1	↓
	b. Bilangan mesin juruwang automatik (ATM) bagi setiap 100,000 orang dewasa <i>Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</i>	2018	46.6	2019	44.7	↓
10	Orang dewasa yang memiliki akaun di bank (%) <i>Adults with an account at a financial institution (%)</i>	2018	95.5	2019	96.0	↑

Matlamat 9: Industri, inovasi dan infrastruktur
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Jumlah/ Total: 12

i. Tersedia/ Available: 10 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 8, Proksi/ Proxy: 2)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 1

iii. Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant: 1



No.	Indikator tersedia <i>Available indicators</i>	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	a. Bilangan penumpang pengangkutan rel (juta) <i>Number of passengers by rails (million)</i>	2018	260.4	2019	283.3	↑
	b. Bilangan penumpang di lapangan terbang (juta) <i>Number of passengers at airport (million)</i>	2018	102.4	2019	109.4	↑
	c. Jumlah barangan dan kontena dikendalikan KTMB ('000) (tan metrik) <i>Freight volumes and containers handled by KTMB ('000) (tonnes)</i>	2018	5,944	2019	5,973	↑
	d. Jumlah kargo dikendalikan lapangan terbang ('000 tan metrik) <i>Cargo handled by airport ('000 tonnes)</i>	2018	965.8	2019	942.6	↓
	e. Hasil kargo di pelabuhan ('000 000 tan metrik) <i>Cargo throughput by port ('000 000 tonnes)</i>	2018	570.7	2019	595.5	↑
2	Nilai tambah pembuatan per kapita (RM) <i>Manufacturing value added per capita (RM)</i>	2018	9,413	2019	9,709	↑
3	Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor pembuatan (%) <i>Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)</i>	2018	16.9	2019	17.3	↑
4	Sumbangan nilai ditambah pembuatan PKS terhadap KDNK (%) <i>Share manufacturing value added of SMEs to GDP (%)</i>	2018	34.4	2019	34.6	↑
5	Sumbangan perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) dengan pinjaman atau kredit (%) <i>Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) with a loan or line of credit (%)</i>			2015	53.8	↔
6	Pelepasan eq CO2 (tan metrik (juta)) <i>CO2 eq emissions (tonnes (million))</i>	2011	280.0	2014	314.3	↓
7	Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK (%) <i>Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)</i>	2016	1.4	2018	1.0	↓
8	Bilangan penyelidik bagi sejuta penduduk <i>Number of researchers per million inhabitants</i>	2016	2,325	2018	2,127	↓
9	Nisbah nilai ditambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam nilai ditambah keseluruhan pembuatan (%) <i>Medium and high-tech industry value added ratio in total manufacturing value added (at constant prices)</i>	2018	45.8	2019	45.7	↓
10	Penduduk yang diliputi oleh rangkaian mudah alih (%) <i>Population covered by a mobile network (%)</i>	2018	96.3	2019	96.7	↑

Matlamat 10: Mengurangkan ketidaksamaan
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities

Jumlah/ Total: 14





i. Tersedia/ Available: 5 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 2, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 2, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 1)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 3

iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 6



No.	Indikator tersedia <i>Available indicators</i>	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Kadar pertumbuhan pendapatan tahunan dikompaun bagi kumpulan Terendah 40 (%) <i>Compounded annual growth rate among Bottom 40 (%)</i>	2016	5.8	2019	3.4	↑
2	Isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus pendapatan penengah (%) <i>Households below 50 per cent of median income (%)</i>	2016	15.9	2019	16.9	↓
3	Pampasan pekerja mengikut jenis ekonomi pada harga semasa (%) <i>Compensation of employees by kind of economic activity at current prices (%)</i>	2018	35.8	2019	35.9	↑
4	Kos pengirisan wang sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah yang dikiriskan (%) <i>Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (%)</i>	2018	2.8	2019	2.4	↑

Matlamat 11: Bandar dan komuniti yang mampan Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities						
Jumlah/ Total: 14 i. Tersedia/ Available: 4 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 2, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 2) ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 10						
No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	a. Bilangan kematian akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	2018	0.1	2019	0.0	↑
	b. Bilangan orang yang terjejas dengan kediaman yang rosak akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Number of affected people with damaged homes attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	2018	158.0	2019	268.0	↓
2	Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus di bandar (PM ₁₀) (µg/ m ³) <i>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (PM₁₀)(µg/ m³)</i>	2017	35.0	2018	28.0	↑
Matlamat 12: Penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang bertanggungjawab Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production						
Jumlah/ Total: 13 i. Tersedia/ Available: 4 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 1, Proksi/ Proxy: 1, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 2) ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 7 iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 2						
No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Bilangan penyertaan dalam perjanjian alam sekitar pelbagai hala antarabangsa <i>Number of participations in international multilateral environmental agreements</i>	2017	13	2018	13	↔
2	a. Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan (tan metrik '000) <i>Quantity of clinical wastes handled (tonnes '000)</i>	2018	31.4	2019	33.8	↓
	b. Buangan terjadual yang diuruskan (tan metrik '000) <i>Scheduled waste managed (tonnes '000)</i>	2018	2,355.1	2019	4,013.2	↓
Matlamat 13: Tindakan iklim Goal 13: Climate action						
Jumlah/ Total: 8 i. Tersedia/ Available: 4 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 2, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 2) ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 1 iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 2 iv. Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant: 1						
No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	a. Bilangan kematian akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	2018	0.1	2019	0.0	↑
	b. Bilangan orang yang terjejas dengan kediaman yang rosak akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Number of affected people with damaged homes attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	2018	158.0	2019	268.0	↓
2	Pelepasan eq CO ₂ (tan metrik (juta)) <i>CO₂ eq emissions (tonnes (million))</i>	2011	280.0	2014	314.3	↓
Matlamat 14: Kehidupan di bawah air Goal 14: Life below water						
Jumlah/ Total: 10 i. Tersedia/ Available: 4 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 1, Proksi/ Proxy: 1, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 2) ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 4 iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 2						
No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	a. Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia di kawasan pantai berstatus cemerlang (bilangan stesen) <i>Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index in coastal area with excellent status (number of station)</i>	2018	124	2019	37	↓
	b. Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia di kawasan muara sungai berstatus cemerlang (bilangan stesen) <i>Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index in estuary area with excellent status (number of station)</i>	2018	18	2019	3	↓
	c. Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia di kawasan pulau berstatus cemerlang (bilangan stesen) <i>Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index in island area with excellent status (number of station)</i>	2018	82	2019	34	↓
2	Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut (%) <i>Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)</i>	2019	16.4	2020	16.4	↔

Matlamat 15: Kehidupan di darat
Goal 15: Life on land



Jumlah/ Total: 14

i. Tersedia/ Available: 6 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 2, Proksi/ Proxy: 2, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 2)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 7

iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 1

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah (%) Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	2017	55.6	2018	55.3	↓
2	Tapak penting bagi biodiversiti daratan dan air tawar yang diliputi oleh kawasan perlindungan (%) Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered (%)	2017	9.9	2018	10.0	↑
3	Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar Number of wildlife crime cases	2018	1,175	2019	1,222	↓

Matlamat 16: Keamanan, keadilan dan institusi yang teguh
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions



Jumlah/ Total: 24

i. Tersedia/ Available: 3 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 3, Proksi/ Proxy: 2, Sebahagiannya Tersedia/ Partially Available: 1)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 15

iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 3

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population	2018	1.0	2019	1.0	↔
2	Kanak-kanak berumur 1- 5 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas (%) Children aged 1-5 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			2016	70.8	↔
3	Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman (%) Unsentenced detainees as of prisoner (%)	2018	27.0	2019	27.5	↓
4	Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan daripada belanjawan asal yang diluluskan (%) Federal Government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget (%)	2018	102.4	2019	100.9	↓
5	Bilangan aduan terhadap perkhidmatan awam Number of complaints on public services	2018	4,128	2019	6,165	↓
6	Penjawat awam kurang upaya dalam perkhidmatan awam (%) Civil servant with disabilities in public service (%)	2018	0.3	2019	0.3	↔

Matlamat 17: Kerjasama demi matlamat
Goal 17: Partnership for the goal



Jumlah/ Total: 24

i. Tersedia/ Available: 14 (Tersedia sepenuhnya/ Fully Available: 7, Proksi/ Proxy: 1, Indikator dengan penjelasan/ Indicators with explanation: 7)

ii. Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan/ Partially Available, Need Further Development: 1

iii. Tidak Tersedia/ Not Available: 1

iv. Tidak Relevan/ Not Relevant: 8

No.	Indikator tersedia Available indicators	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Tahun Year	Nilai Value	Status
1	Sumbangan hasil kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK (%) Share government revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	2018	16.1	2019	17.3	↑
2	Sumbangan hasil dan perbelanjaan cukai Kerajaan Persekutuan (%) Share of Federal Government tax revenue and expenditure (%)	2018	60.9	2019	55.5	↓
3	Kadar penembusan jalur lebar tetap bagi setiap 100 penduduk Fixed-broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants	2018	8.2	2019	8.9	↑
4	Individu yang menggunakan Internet (%) Individuals using the Internet (%)	2018	81.2	2019	84.2	↑
5	Nilai bantuan kewangan dan teknikal yang diberikan kepada negara-negara membangun (RM '000) Value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries (RM '000)	2018	6,675.1	2019	11,720.6	↑
6	Purata tarif berpemberat seluruh dunia (%) Worldwide weighted tariff-average (%)	2016	4.5	2017	3.8	↑
7	Sumbangan eksport global (%) Share of global exports (%)	2018	1.3	2019	1.3	↔
8	Indikator statistik untuk pemantauan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (%) Statistical indicators for Sustainable Development Goals monitoring (%)	2018	50.9	2019	55.2	↑

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BAHAGIAN 5
PART 5

**Status Penilaian
Indikator SDG**

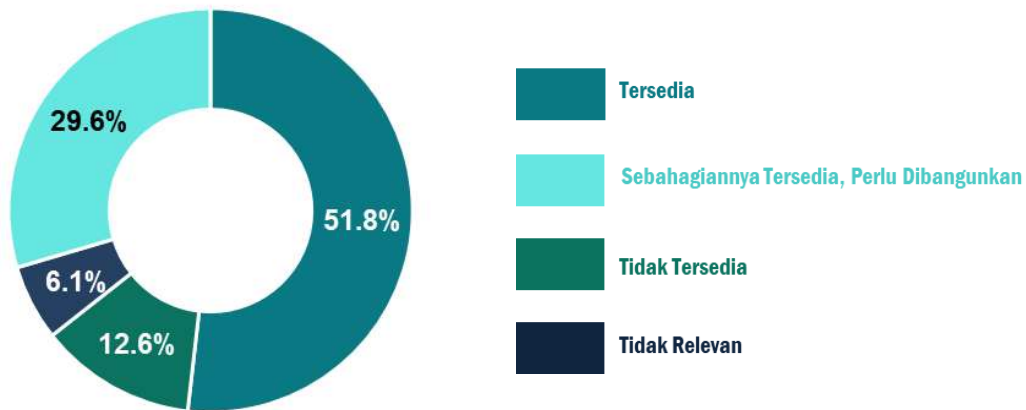
*Status of SDG
Indicators
Assessment*

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Pengenalan

Kerangka indikator global telah diterimapakai oleh *United Nations General Assembly* dalam resolusi 71/313 yang terdiri daripada 244 indikator global yang dirancang untuk mengukur 17 matlamat dan 169 sasaran. Semasa *51st Session of United Nation Statistical Commission* pada bulan Mac 2020, kerangka indikator telah dikaji semula dan 247 indikator telah diterima pakai.

Untuk penilaian ini, 247 indikator digunakan dan diringkaskan seperti berikut:



Pada bahagian ini, ringkasan status penilaian indikator SDG menunjukkan status terkini indikator berdasarkan kriteria seperti berikut:

- i. **Tersedia:** Data tersedia di Kementerian/Agensi dan metadata adalah jelas (dicadangkan oleh agensi pakar Antarabangsa);
- ii. **Sebahagian Tersedia Perlu Dibangunkan:** Data tersedia sebahagiannya/ tidak tersedia dan perlu diperbaiki metodologi pengumpulan/ liputan dan lain-lain;
- iii. **Tidak Tersedia:** Tidak tersedia di Malaysia; dan
- iv. **Tidak Relevan:** Tidak relevan bagi Malaysia.

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) telah menjalankan Kajian Komprehensif 2020 yang merangkumi penggantian indikator sedia ada, semakan indikator sedia ada, indikator tambahan, penghapusan indikator sedia ada dan, dalam beberapa kes, permintaan untuk cadangan menggantikan indikator sedia ada di mana kemajuan metodologi atau usaha pengumpulan data telah terhenti. Terdapat 36 perubahan utama pada Kerangka Indikator Global iaitu 14 cadangan penggantian indikator sedia ada, lapan cadangan untuk semakan indikator sedia ada, lapan cadangan indikator tambahan dan enam cadangan untuk menghapus indikator sedia ada.

Kriteria bagi Kerangka Tinjauan Komprehensif 2020 adalah:

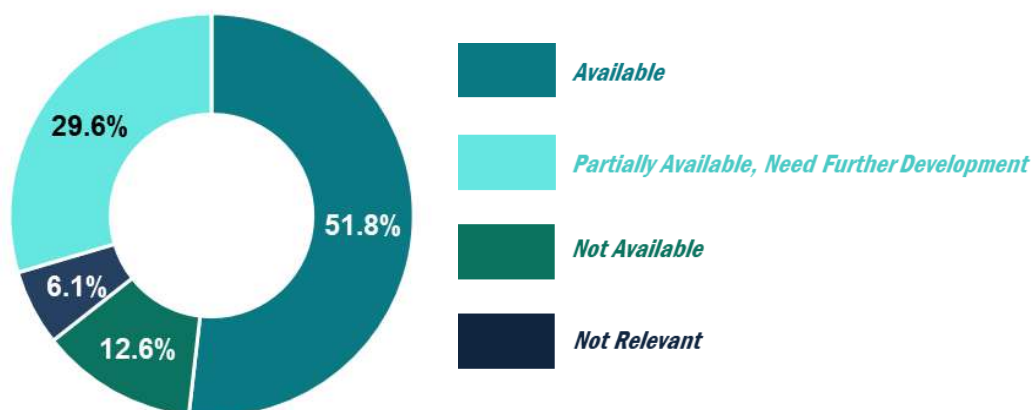
- i. **Tambahan:** Tambahan indikator baru kerana indikator sedia ada; a) tidak dipetakan dengan baik ke sasaran atau mengesan sasaran dengan baik; b) untuk merangkumi aspek kritikal dari sasaran atau matlamat dan/ atau c) pembangunan metodologi indikator *Tier III* telah terhenti atau tidak menghasilkan keputusan yang ditetapkan;
- ii. **Penggantian:** Menggantikan indikator baru kerana indikator sedia ada tidak dipetakan dengan baik kepada sasaran atau tidak mengesan sasaran dengan baik;
- iii. **Semakan:** Semakan metadata bagi indikator sedia ada; dan
- iv. **Penambahbaikan:** Penambahbaikan nama indikator sedia ada.

Cadangan tersebut telah dipersetujui semasa *51st Session of United Nation Statistical Commission* pada bulan Mac 2020.

Introduction

The global indicator framework was adopted by the UN General Assembly in resolution 71/313 comprises of 244 global indicators designed to measure the 17 goals and 169 targets. During the 51st Session of United Nation Statistical Commission in March 2020, the indicator framework has been reviewed and comprehensive review of 247 indicators has been adopted.

For this assessment, 247 indicators were used and summarised as follows:



In this part, the summary of SDG indicators assessment status presents the current status of indicators based on the criteria as follows:

- i. **Available:** Data already exists at Ministries/Agencies and metadata are clearly defines (proposed by international experts agencies);
- ii. **Partially Available, Need Further Development:** Data partially exists/ do not exist and need to improve the methodology of data collection/ coverage and others;
- iii. **Not Available:** Not available in Malaysia; and
- iv. **Not Relevant:** Not relevant for Malaysia.

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) has conducted the 2020 Comprehensive Review which include the replacements of existing indicators, revisions of existing indicators, additional indicators, deletions of existing indicators and, in a few cases, requests for proposals to replace existing indicators where methodological progress or data collection efforts have stalled. There are 36 major changes to the Global Indicator Framework which is 14 proposals for replacements of existing indicators, eight proposals for revisions of existing indicators, eight proposals for additional indicators and six proposals for deleting existing indicators.

The criteria of 2020 Comprehensive Review Framework are:

- i. **Additional:** Add new indicators as the current indicator(s); a) did not map well to the target or track the target well; b) to cover a critical aspect of the target or goal and/or c) the methodological development of a Tier III indicator had stalled or not produced the expected results;
- ii. **Replacements:** Replace the new indicators as the indicator does not map well to the target or does not track the target well;
- iii. **Revision:** Revision of metadata for existing indicators; and
- iv. **Refinement:** Refinement of the indicator name.

The proposals have been approved at the 51st Session of United Nation Statistical Commission in March 2020.

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 1 - Menamatkan semua jenis kemiskinan di seluruh dunia Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Sasaran 1.1 : Menjelang 2030, membasmi kemiskinan tegar untuk semua manusia di seluruh dunia, yang kini diukur sebagai individu dengan kos sara hidup kurang daripada \$1.25 sehari <i>Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</i>			
1.1.1	Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa, mengikut jantina, umur, status pekerjaan dan lokasi geografi (bandar/luar bandar)	Tersedia	Penambahbaikan
	Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah <i>Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</i> <i>Proxy: Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households</i>	Available	Refinement
			Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM
Sasaran 1.2: Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan sekurang-kurangnya separuh daripada jumlah lelaki, wanita dan kanak-kanak daripada setiap peringkat umur yang hidup dalam semua dimensi kemiskinan menurut takrif nasional <i>Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</i>			
1.2.1	Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional, mengikut jantina dan umur	Tersedia	Kekal
	Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah <i>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</i> <i>Proxy: Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households</i>	Available	Remain
			Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM
1.2.2	Peratusan lelaki, wanita dan kanak-kanak daripada semua peringkat umur yang hidup dalam semua dimensi kemiskinan mengikut takrif kebangsaan	Tersedia	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</i>	Available	Remain
			i. Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM ii. Sistem e-Kasih, Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan <i>i. Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM ii. e-Kasih system, Implementation Coordination Unit</i>
Sasaran 1.3: Melaksanakan sistem dan langkah perlindungan sosial yang sesuai di seluruh negara untuk semua orang, termasuk peringkat perlindungan, serta mencapai perlindungan yang mencukupi bagi golongan miskin dan berisiko menjelang 2030 <i>Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</i>			
1.3.1	Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, penganggur, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko	Tersedia	Kekal
	Proksi: Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut jenis bantuan <i>Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</i> <i>Proxy: Number of recipients and total assistance by type of assistance</i>	Available	Remain
			i. Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia ii. Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial iii. Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia <i>i. Department of Social Welfare Malaysia ii. Social Security Organisation iii. National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 1.4: Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua lelaki dan wanita, terutamanya golongan miskin dan berisiko, mempunyai hak yang sama rata terhadap sumber ekonomi, dan juga akses kepada perkhidmatan asas, pemilikan dan kawalan terhadap tanah dan bentuk harta lain, pewarisan, sumber asli, teknologi baharu yang sesuai dan perkhidmatan kewangan, termasuk mikrokeuangan <i>Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</i>			
1.4.1	Peratusan penduduk yang tinggal dalam isi rumah dengan akses kepada keperluan asas	Tersedia	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</i>	Available	Remain
			i. Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara ii. Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air iii. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>i. National Water Services Commission ii. Ministry of Environment and Water iii. Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
1.4.2 Peratusan keseluruhan penduduk dewasa dengan hak pemegangan tanah yang terjamin, (a) dengan dokumentasi yang diiktiraf secara sah dan (b) yang menganggap bahawa hak mereka ke atas tanah tersebut adalah terjamin, mengikut jantina dan jenis pemegangan	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Ketua Pengarah Tanah & Galian Persekutuan
<i>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Lands and Mines</i>
Sasaran 1.5: Menjelang 2030, membina daya tahan golongan miskin dan berisiko, serta mengurangkan pendedahan dan risiko mereka terhadap peristiwa berkaitan iklim melampau serta kejutan dan bencana ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar yang lain			
<i>Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</i>			
1.5.1 Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
1.5.2 Kerugian langsung ekonomi akibat bencana yang berkait dengan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) global	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, ii. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan iii. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar iv. Jabatan Pertanian
<i>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Economic Planning Unit ii. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries iii. Department of Veterinary Services iv. Department of Agriculture</i>
1.5.3 Bilangan negara yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional sesuai dengan Kerangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
1.5.4 Peratusan kerajaan tempatan yang mengamalkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan sejajar dengan strategi pengurangan risiko	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 1.a: Memastikan penjana sumber penting daripada pelbagai sumber, termasuk melalui kerjasama pembangunan yang dipertingkat, bagi menyediakan kaedah yang mencukupi dan boleh diramal bagi negara membangun, khususnya negara kurang membangun, untuk melaksanakan program dan dasar bagi menamatkan semua dimensi kemiskinan			
<i>Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</i>			
1.a.1 Jumlah pemberian bantuan pembangunan rasmi dari semua penderma yang menumpukan pada pengurangan kemiskinan sebagai bahagian dari pendapatan negara kasar negara penerima	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
<i>Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance Malaysia</i>
1.a.2 Peratusan perbelanjaan keseluruhan kerajaan bagi perkhidmatan asas (pendidikan, kesihatan dan perlindungan sosial)	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia iii. Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Ministry of Health Malaysia ii. Ministry of Finance Malaysia iii. Ministry of Education Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 1.b: Mewujudkan rangka kerja dasar yang mantap pada peringkat kebangsaan, serantau dan antarabangsa, berdasarkan strategi pembangunan prokemiskinan dan peka jantina, bagi menyokong pemacuan pelaburan dalam tindakan pembasmian kemiskinan			
<i>Target 1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</i>			
1.b.1 Perbelanjaan sosial awam pro-kemiskinan	Tidak Tersedia	Penggantian	i. Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia ii. Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan
<i>Pro-poor public social spending</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>i. Ministry of Finance Malaysia ii. Implementation Coordination Unit</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 2 - Menamatkan kelaparan, mencapai jaminan makanan dan nutrisi yang lebih baik serta menggalakkan pertanian mampan <i>Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</i>			
Sasaran 2.1: Menjelang 2030, menamatkan kelaparan dan memastikan semua pihak mendapat akses kepada makanan selamat, berkhasiat dan mencukupi sepanjang tahun, khususnya golongan miskin dan mereka yang dalam situasi berisiko, termasuk bayi <i>Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</i>			
2.1.1 Prevalens kekurangan zat makanan Proksi: Prevalens kurang berat badan di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun <i>Prevalence of undernourishment</i> <i>Proxy: Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019, Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
2.1.2 Prevalens tiada jaminan makanan yang sederhana atau teruk dalam penduduk, berdasarkan Skala Pengalaman Tiada Jaminan Makanan (Food Insecurity Experience Scale, FIES) Proksi: Prevalens tiada jaminan makanan di peringkat isi rumah, dewasa dan kanak-kanak <i>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</i> <i>Proxy: Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2014, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2014, Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 2.2: Menjelang 2030, menamatkan semua bentuk kekurangan nutrisi, termasuk mencapai sasaran yang dipersetujui pada peringkat antarabangsa menjelang 2025, bagi pembantutan dan susut badan kanak-kanak di bawah 5 tahun, dan memenuhi keperluan nutrisi gadis remaja, wanita hamil, wanita menyusui dan warga tua <i>Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</i>			
2.2.1 Prevalens pembantutan (ketinggian bagi umur <-2 sisihan piawai daripada median Standard Pertumbuhan Kanak-kanak Pertumbuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (World Health Organization, WHO) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun) <i>Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019, Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
2.2.2 Prevalens kekurangan nutrisi (berat bagi ketinggian >+2 atau <-2 sisihan piawai standard daripada median Standard Pertumbuhan Kanak-kanak WHO) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, mengikut jenis (susut badan dan berlebihan berat badan) <i>Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019, Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
2.2.3 Prevalens anemia pada wanita berumur 15 hingga 49 tahun, mengikut status kehamilan (peratusan) <i>Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Tambahan <i>Additional</i>	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 2.3: Menjelang 2030, menggandakan keluaran pertanian dan pendapatan pengeluar makanan berskala kecil, terutamanya wanita, peribumi, keluarga petani, ahli pastoral dan nelayan, termasuk melalui akses yang selamat dan sama rata kepada tanah, sumber dan input produktif lain, pengetahuan, perkhidmatan kewangan, pasaran dan peluang bagi penambahan nilai dan pekerjaan bukan perladangan <i>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</i>			
2.3.1 Jumlah pengeluaran per unit tenaga buruh mengikut kelas saiz perusahaan pertanian/pastoral/perhutanan <i>Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ii. Jabatan Pertanian <i>i. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries</i> <i>ii. Department of Agriculture</i>
2.3.2 Pendapatan purata pengeluar makanan berskala kecil mengikut jantina dan status peribumi <i>Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Jabatan Pertanian ii. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia <i>i. Department of Agriculture</i> <i>ii. Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources	
<p>Sasaran 2.4: Menjelang 2030, memastikan sistem pengeluaran makanan yang mampan dan melaksanakan amalan pertanian berdaya tahan yang meningkatkan produktiviti dan pengeluaran serta membantu mengekalkan ekosistem yang mengukuhkan keupayaan untuk membuat penyesuaian dengan perubahan iklim, cuaca melampau, kemarau, banjir dan bencana lain, serta meningkatkan kualiti tanah-tanah secara progresif</p> <p><i>Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</i></p>				
2.4.1	Peratusan kawasan pertanian di bawah pertanian produktif dan mampan	Tidak Tersedia	Semakan	i. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ii. Jabatan Pertanian iii. Jabatan Perikanan
	<i>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Revision</i>	i. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries ii. Department of Agriculture iii. Department of Fisheries
<p>Sasaran 2.5: Menjelang 2020, mengekalkan kepelbagaian genetik biji benih, tumbuhan tanaman, haiwan ternakan dan bela jinak serta spesies liar yang berkaitan, termasuk melalui bank biji benih dan tumbuhan yang pelbagai dan diuruskan dengan baik pada peringkat kebangsaan, serantau dan antarabangsa, serta menggalakkan akses dan perkongsian manfaat yang adil dan saksama hasil daripada penggunaan sumber genetik dan pengetahuan tradisional yang berkaitan, seperti yang dipersetujui pada peringkat antarabangsa</p> <p><i>Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</i></p>				
2.5.1	Bilangan sumber genetik tumbuhan dan haiwan untuk makanan dan pertanian yang disimpan sama ada di kemudahan penyimpanan jangka masa sederhana atau jangka masa panjang	Tersedia	Kekal	i. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan
	<i>Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	i. Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia ii. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries
2.5.2	Peratusan baka tempatan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai berisiko pupus	Tersedia	Semakan	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia
	<i>Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Revision</i>	<i>Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia</i>
<p>Sasaran 2.a: Meningkatkan pelaburan, termasuk melalui kerjasama antarabangsa yang dipertingkatkan di infrastruktur luar bandar, penyelidikan pertanian dan perkhidmatan lanjutan, pembangunan teknologi dan bank gen tumbuhan dan ternakan untuk meningkatkan keupayaan produktif pertanian di negara membangun, khususnya negara kurang membangun</p> <p><i>Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</i></p>				
2.a.1	Indeks orientasi pertanian bagi perbelanjaan kerajaan	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
	<i>The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i>
2.a.2	Jumlah aliran rasmi (bantuan pembangunan rasmi serta aliran rasmi lain) kepada sektor pertanian	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ii. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia
	<i>Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	i. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries ii. Department of Veterinary Services
<p>Sasaran 2.b: Memperbetul dan menghalang sekatan dan penyelewengan dagangan dalam pasaran pertanian dunia, termasuk melalui penyingkiran selari semua bentuk subsidi eksport pertanian dan semua langkah eksport dengan kesan yang sama, selaras dengan mandat Agenda Pembangunan Doha</p> <p><i>Target 2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</i></p>				
2.b.1	Anggaran Sokongan Pengeluar	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	
	<i>Agricultural export subsidies</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Remain</i>	
<p>Sasaran 2.c: Mengambil langkah untuk memastikan pasaran komoditi makanan dan terbitannya berfungsi dengan baik, dan membantu akses yang tepat pada masanya kepada maklumat pasaran, termasuk simpanan makanan untuk membantu menegahkan turun naik harga makanan yang melampau</p> <p><i>Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</i></p>				
2.c.1	Penunjuk bagi anomali harga makanan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	kek	i. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ii. Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna iii. Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan
	<i>Indicator of food price anomalies</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	i. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries ii. Ministry of Domestic Trade And Consumer Affairs iii. Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 3 - Memastikan kehidupan sihat dan menggalakkan kesejahteraan pada semua peringkat umur			
Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
Sasaran 3.1 Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin global kepada kurang daripada 70 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup			
<i>Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</i>			
3.1.1	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin <i>Maternal mortality ratio</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Perangkaan Penting, DOSM <i>Vital Statistics, DOSM</i>
3.1.2	Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih <i>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 3.2: Menjelang 2030, menamatkan kematian bayi baru lahir dan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun yang boleh dicegah, dengan semua negara menyasarkan untuk mengurangkan mortaliti neonatal kepada sekurang-kurangnya serendah 12 bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup dan mortaliti di bawah umur 5 tahun kepada sekurang-kurangnya serendah 25 bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup			
<i>Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</i>			
3.2.1	Kadar mortaliti di bawah umur 5 tahun <i>Under-5 mortality rate</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Perangkaan Penting, DOSM <i>Vital Statistics, DOSM</i>
3.2.2	Kadar mortaliti neonatal <i>Neonatal mortality rate</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Perangkaan Penting, DOSM <i>Vital Statistics, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 3.3: Menjelang 2030, menamatkan epidemik AIDS, tuberkulosis, malaria dan penyakit tropika terabai serta memerangi hepatitis, penyakit bawaan air dan penyakit berjangkit lain			
<i>Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</i>			
3.3.1	Bilangan jangkitan HIV baharu bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk tidak dijangkiti mengikut penduduk utama, jantina dan umur <i>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.3.2	Insidens batuk kering bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.3.3	Insidens malaria bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk <i>Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.3.4	Insidens hepatitis B bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk	Tersedia	Kekal
			Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
	Proksi: Kadar notifikasi Hepatitis B bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk <i>Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
	<i>Proxy: Hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000 population</i>		Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.3.5	Bilangan orang yang memerlukan intervensi terhadap penyakit tropika terabai	Tersedia	Kekal
	Proksi: Liputan Pemberian Ubat secara beramai-ramai di kalangan penduduk sasaran di negeri dengan endemik filariasis <i>Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
	<i>Proxy: Mass Drug Administration (MDA) coverage among targeted population in filarial endemic states</i>		Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 3.4: Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan satu pertiga mortaliti prematur akibat penyakit tidak berjangkit melalui pencegahan dan rawatan serta menggalakkan kesihatan dan kesejahteraan mental			
<i>Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</i>			
3.4.1	Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases <i>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, DOSM <i>Statistics Cause of Death, DOSM</i>
3.4.2	Kadar kematian bunuh diri <i>Suicide mortality rate</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, DOSM <i>Statistics Cause of Death, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 3.5: Mengukuhkan pencegahan dan rawatan penyalahgunaan bahan, termasuk penyalahgunaan dadah narkotik dan pengambilan alkohol yang memudaratkan			
<i>Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</i>			
3.5.1	Liputan rawatan & intervensi (farmakologi, pskososial, dan pemulihan serta perkhidmatan jagaan susulan) untuk masalah kecelaruan penggunaan bahan psikotropik <i>Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>
			Agensi Anti Dadah Kebangsaan <i>National Anti-drugs Agency</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

	Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
3.5.2	Penggunaan alkohol per kapita (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas) dalam satu tahun kalendar mengikut liter alkohol tulen Proksi: Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas <i>Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</i> <i>Proxy: Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above</i>	Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
		Available	Refinement	Ministry of Health Malaysia
Sasaran 3.6: Menjelang 2020, mengurangkan separuh jumlah kematian dan kecederaan global akibat kemalangan jalan raya <i>Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</i>				
3.6.1	Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya <i>Death rate due to road traffic injuries</i>	Tersedia	Kekal	Polis Diraja Malaysia
		Available	Remain	Royal Malaysia Police
Sasaran 3.7: Menjelang 2030, memastikan akses sejagat kepada perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan seksual dan reproduktif, termasuk perancangan keluarga, maklumat dan pendidikan, dan penyepaduan kesihatan reproduktif ke dalam strategi dan program kebangsaan <i>Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</i>				
3.7.1	Peratusan wanita umur reproduktif (15-49 tahun) yang berpuas hati dengan kaedah moden bagi keperluan perancangan keluarga mereka Proksi: Peratusan wanita yang sudah berkahwin (umur reproduktif) yang keperluan perancang keluarga dipenuhi dengan kaedah moden <i>Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</i> <i>Proxy: Proportion of married women (reproductive age) using modern methods for family planning</i>	Tersedia	Kekal	Kajian Penduduk dan Keluarga Malaysia Kelima, 2014, Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
		Available	Remain	Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014, National Population and Family Development Board
3.7.2	Kadar kelahiran remaja (berumur 10-14 tahun; berumur 15-19 tahun) bagi setiap 1,000 wanita dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan <i>Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</i>	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
		Available	Remain	Department of Statistics Malaysia
Sasaran 3.8: Mencapai perlindungan kesihatan sejagat, termasuk perlindungan risiko kewangan, akses kepada perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan yang penting dan berkualiti serta akses kepada ubat dan vaksin penting yang selamat, berkesan, berkualiti dan mampu dimiliki oleh semua <i>Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</i>				
3.8.1	Perlindungan perkhidmatan kesihatan penting <i>Coverage of essential health services</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penambahbaikan	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
		Partially Available, Need Further Development	Refinement	Ministry of Health Malaysia
3.8.2	Peratusan penduduk dengan perbelanjaan isi rumah yang besar untuk kesihatan sebagai bahagian daripada jumlah perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah <i>Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</i>	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
		Available	Remain	Ministry of Health Malaysia
Sasaran 3.9: Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan dengan ketara jumlah kematian dan penyakit akibat bahan kimia berbahaya serta pencemaran dan kontaminasi udara, air dan tanah <i>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</i>				
3.9.1	Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada pencemaran isi rumah dan udara ambien <i>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</i>	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	i. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia ii. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
		Not Available	Remain	i. Ministry of Health Malaysia ii. Department of Statistics
3.9.2	Kadar kematian disebabkan oleh air tidak selamat, sanitasi tidak selamat dan kekurangan kebersihan (pendedahan kepada perkhidmatan Air, Sanitasi dan Kebersihan untuk Semua (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All, WASH) yang tidak selamat) Proksi: Kadar kematian disebabkan pendedahan kepada air, sanitasi dan kebersihan yang tidak selamat untuk semua perkhidmatan (wash) di kemudahan KKM <i>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</i> <i>Proxy: Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (wash) services in MOH facilities</i>	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
		Available	Remain	Ministry of Health Malaysia

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
3.9.3 Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada keracunan tidak sengaja	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Proksi: Kadar kematian akibat keracunan secara tidak sengaja dan pendedahan kepada bahan berbahaya (di kemudahan KKM)			
<i>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
<i>Proxy: Mortality rate due to accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substance (in MOH facilities)</i>			
Sasaran 3.a: Memperkukuh pelaksanaan Konvensyen Rangka Kerja Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia tentang Kawalan Tembakau di semua negara, seperti yang sesuai			
<i>Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</i>			
3.a.1 Prevalens umur terpiawai bagi penggunaan tembakau semasa dalam kalangan individu berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 3.b: Menyokong penyelidikan dan pembangunan vaksin serta ubat untuk penyakit berjangkit dan penyakit tidak berjangkit, terutamanya yang menjejaskan negara membangun, serta menyediakan akses kepada ubat dan vaksin asas yang mampu dimiliki oleh semua, selaras dengan Deklarasi Doha di Perjanjian TRIPS dan Kesihatan Awam, yang mengesahkan hak negara membangun untuk menggunakan sepenuhnya peruntukan dalam Perjanjian Hak Harta Intelektual bagi Aspek Berkaitan Perdagangan tentang kelonggaran untuk melindungi kesihatan awam, dan khususnya menyediakan akses kepada ubat untuk semua			
<i>Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries; provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</i>			
3.b.1 Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program kebangsaan	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.b.2 Jumlah bersih bantuan pembangunan rasmi kepada sektor penyelidikan perubatan dan kesihatan asas	Tidak Tersedia	kek	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii. Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.b.3 Peratusan kemudahan kesihatan yang mempunyai satu set teras ubat-ubatan penting yang relevan tersedia dan berpatutan secara berterusan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 3.c: Meningkatkan dengan ketara pembiayaan kesihatan dan pengambilan, pembangunan, latihan dan pengekalan tenaga kerja kesihatan di negara membangun, terutamanya di negara kurang membangun dan negara pulau kecil membangun (small island developing States)			
<i>Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</i>			
3.c.1 Kepadatan dan agihan pekerja kesihatan	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Health worker density and distribution</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 3.d: Memperkukuh keupayaan semua negara, khususnya negara membangun, untuk amaran awal, pengurangan risiko dan pengurusan risiko kesihatan nasional dan global			
<i>Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</i>			
3.d.1 Keupayaan dan ketersediaan kecemasan kesihatan Peraturan Kesihatan Antarabangsa (International Health Regulations, IHR)	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
3.d.2 Peratusan jangkitan aliran darah disebabkan oleh organisma rintangan antimicrobial terpilih	Tersedia	Tambahan	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Additional</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 4 - Memastikan pendidikan berkualiti, menyeluruh dan saksama serta menggalakkan peluang pembelajaran sepanjang hayat untuk semua Goal 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
Sasaran 4.1: Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua kanak-kanak perempuan dan lelaki menamatkan pendidikan rendah dan menengah yang percuma, saksama dan berkualiti dan membawa kepada hasil pembelajaran yang relevan dan berkesan			
<i>Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</i>			
4.1.1 Peratusan kanak-kanak dan remaja: (a) dalam gred 2/3; (b) pada akhir sekolah rendah; dan (c) pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam (i) membaca dan (ii) matematik, mengikut jantina	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Education Malaysia</i>
4.1.2 Kadar tamat persekolahan (pendidikan rendah, pendidikan menengah rendah, pendidikan menengah atas)	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Tambahan	
<i>Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Additional</i>	
Sasaran 4.2: Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua kanak-kanak lelaki dan perempuan mendapat akses kepada pembangunan awal kanak-kanak, penjagaan dan pendidikan tadika yang berkualiti agar mereka bersedia untuk pendidikan sekolah rendah			
<i>Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</i>			
4.2.1 Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 24-59 bulan yang berada dalam tahap perkembangan kesihatan yang sepatutnya, pembelajaran dan kesejahteraan psikososial, mengikut jantina	Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Malaysia</i>
4.2.2 Kadar penyertaan dalam pembelajaran terancang (setahun sebelum umur rasmi layak memasuki sekolah rendah), mengikut jantina	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Education Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 4.3: Menjelang 2030, memastikan akses sama rata bagi semua wanita dan lelaki untuk pendidikan teknikal, vokasional dan pendidikan tinggi, termasuk universiti, yang mampu dimiliki dan berkualiti			
<i>Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</i>			
4.3.1 Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal serta tidak formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya, mengikut jantina	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Education Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 4.4: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan dengan ketara bilangan belia dan dewasa yang memiliki kemahiran yang relevan, termasuk kemahiran teknikal dan vokasional untuk pengajian, pekerjaan yang baik dan keusahawanan			
<i>Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</i>			
4.4.1 Peratusan belia dan dewasa dengan kemahiran teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT), mengikut jenis kemahiran	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, DOSM
<i>Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 4.5: Menjelang 2030, menghapuskan ketaksamaan jantina dalam pendidikan dan memastikan akses sama rata bagi semua tahap pendidikan dan latihan vokasional untuk kumpulan berisiko, termasuk orang kurang upaya, peribumi dan kanak-kanak dalam keadaan berisiko			
<i>Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</i>			
4.5.1 Indeks kesetaraan (wanita/lelaki, luar bandar/bandar, kuintil kekayaan bawah/atas dan lain-lain seperti status ketidakupayaan, peribumi dan terjejas akibat konflik, apabila data tersedia) untuk semua penunjuk pendidikan dalam senarai ini yang boleh diasingkan	Tersedia	Kekal	i. Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia ii. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Ministry of Education Malaysia ii. Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 4.6: Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua belia dan sebahagian besar lelaki dan wanita dewasa mencapai literasi dan numerasi <i>Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</i>			
4.6.1 Peratusan penduduk dalam kumpulan umur tertentu yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan tetap dalam kemahiran (a) literasi dan (b) numerasi, mengikut jantina	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
Proksi: Peratusan penduduk yang mencapai tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi <i>Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</i>	Available	Remain	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
<i>Proxy: Proportion of population achieving proficiency in literacy skill</i>			
Sasaran 4.7: Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua pelajar memperoleh pengetahuan dan kemahiran yang diperlukan untuk menggalakkan pembangunan mampan, termasuk antara lainnya, melalui pendidikan untuk pembangunan mampan dan gaya hidup mampan, hak asasi manusia, kesamaan jantina, galakan budaya keamanan dan tanpa keganasan, kewarganegaraan global dan penghargaan terhadap kepelbagaian budaya dan sumbangan budaya kepada pembangunan mampan <i>Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</i>			
4.7.1 Tahap apabila (i) pendidikan kewarganegaraan global dan (ii) pendidikan untuk pembangunan mampan (termasuk pendidikan perubahan iklim) dimasukkan ke dalam (a) dasar pendidikan negara; (b) kurikulum; (c) pendidikan guru; dan (d) penilaian pelajar	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penambahbaikan	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Refinement	Ministry of Education Malaysia
Sasaran 4.a: Membina dan menaik taraf kemudahan pendidikan yang peka terhadap keperluan kanak-kanak, orang kurang upaya dan jantina serta menyediakan persekitaran pembelajaran yang berkesan, selamat, tanpa kekerasan dan menyeluruh untuk semua <i>Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</i>			
4.a.1 Peratusan perkhidmatan asas yang ditawarkan oleh sekolah, mengikut jenis perkhidmatan	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Education Malaysia
Sasaran 4.b: Menjelang 2020, memperluas dengan ketara bilangan biasiswa yang tersedia untuk negara membangun secara global, khususnya negara kurang membangun, negara pulau kecil membangun dan negara Afrika, untuk pendaftaran dalam pendidikan tinggi, termasuk latihan vokasional serta teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi, program teknikal, kejuruteraan dan saintifik di negara maju dan negara membangun lain <i>Target 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</i>			
4.b.1 Jumlah aliran rasmi bantuan pembangunan untuk biasiswa mengikut sektor dan jenis pendidikan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia
<i>Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	Public Service Department Malaysia
Sasaran 4.c: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan dengan ketara bekalan guru berkelayakan, termasuk menerusi kerjasama antarabangsa untuk latihan guru di negara membangun, khususnya negara kurang membangun dan negara pulau kecil membangun <i>Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</i>			
4.c.1 Peratusan guru dengan kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan, mengikut tahap pendidikan	Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level</i>	Available	Refinement	Ministry of Education Malaysia
Matlamat 5 - Mencapai kesaksamaan gender dan memperkasa semua golongan wanita <i>Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</i>			
Sasaran 5.1 Menamatkan semua bentuk diskriminasi terhadap semua golongan wanita di seluruh dunia <i>Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</i>			
5.1.1 Sama ada rangka kerja undang-undang disediakan untuk menggalakkan, menguatkuasakan dan memantau kesamaan jantina tanpa diskriminasi, atau sebaliknya	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
<i>Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</i>	Not Available	Remain	Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 5.2: Menghapuskan semua bentuk keganasan terhadap semua golongan wanita dalam lingkungan awam dan swasta, termasuk penyeludupan serta eksploitasi seksual dan lain-lain			
<i>Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>			
5.2.1 Peratusan wanita yang pernah berpasangan dan gadis berumur 15 tahun ke atas dan mengalami keganasan fizikal, seksual atau psikologi oleh pasangan intim kini atau bekas pasangan dalam tempoh 12 bulan terdahulu, mengikut bentuk keganasan dan umur	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
<i>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
5.2.2 Peratusan wanita dan gadis berumur 15 tahun ke atas yang mengalami keganasan seksual oleh orang selain pasangan intim dalam tempoh 12 bulan terdahulu, mengikut umur dan tempat kejadian	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
<i>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Sasaran 5.3 Menghapuskan semua amalan berbahaya, seperti perkahwinan kanak-kanak, perkahwinan usia muda dan perkahwinan paksa serta mutilasi genital wanita			
<i>Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</i>			
5.3.1 Peratusan wanita berumur 20-24 tahun yang telah berkahwin atau berada dalam sebuah ikatan sebelum berumur 15 tahun dan sebelum berumur 18 tahun	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
Proksi: Bilangan wanita bukan Islam berumur 20-24 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum 18 tahun			
<i>Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</i>	Available	Remain	National Registration Department
<i>Proxy: Number of non-muslim women aged 20-24 years old and married before 18 years</i>			
5.3.2 Peratusan kanak-kanak perempuan dan wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang telah menjalani mutilasi/pemotongan genital wanita, mengikut umur	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	
<i>Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</i>	Not Relevant	Remain	
Sasaran 5.4: Mengiktiraf dan menghargai kerja penjagaan dan kerja rumah tidak berbayar melalui peruntukan dasar perkhidmatan awam, infrastruktur dan perlindungan sosial serta penggalakan perkongsian tanggungjawab dalam isi rumah dan keluarga seperti yang sesuai di seluruh negara			
<i>Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</i>			
5.4.1 Peratusan masa yang diluangkan untuk kerja penjagaan dan kerja rumah tidak berbayar, mengikut jantina, umur dan lokasi	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</i>	Not Available	Remain	Department of Statistics Malaysia
Sasaran 5.5: Memastikan penyertaan penuh wanita secara berkesan, serta peluang sama rata untuk memimpin pada semua peringkat membuat keputusan politik, ekonomi dan kehidupan awam			
<i>Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public</i>			
5.5.1 Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam (a) parlimen negara dan (b) kerajaan tempatan	Tersedia	Kekal	Parlimen Malaysia
<i>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</i>	Available	Remain	Parliament of Malaysia
5.5.2 Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
<i>Proportion of women in managerial positions</i>	Available	Remain	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
Sasaran 5.6: Memastikan akses sejagat kepada kesihatan reproduktif dan seksual serta hak reproduktif seperti yang dipersetujui selaras dengan Program Tindakan Persidangan Antarabangsa tentang Penduduk dan Pembangunan serta Platform Beijing untuk Tindakan dan dokumen hasil persidangan kajian semula mereka			
<i>Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</i>			
5.6.1 Peratusan wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang membuat keputusan mereka sendiri berdasarkan maklumat tentang hubungan seksual, penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan dan penjagaan kesihatan reproduktif	Tersedia	Kekal	Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
<i>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</i>	Available	Remain	National Population & Family Development Board
5.6.2 Bilangan negara dengan undang-undang dan peraturan yang menjamin akses penuh dan setara bagi wanita dan lelaki berumur 15 tahun mengenai penjagaan kesihatan, maklumat dan pendidikan terhadap seksual dan reproduktif	Tersedia	Kekal	Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
<i>Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</i>	Available	Remain	National Population & Family Development Board

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 5.a: Menjalankan reformasi untuk memberikan wanita hak sama rata kepada sumber ekonomi, serta akses kepada pemilikan dan kawalan ke atas tanah dan bentuk harta lain, perkhidmatan kewangan, pewarisan dan sumber asli, selaras dengan undang-undang negara <i>Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</i>			
5.a.1 (a) Peratusan keseluruhan penduduk pertanian dengan pemilikan atau hak terjamin terhadap tanah pertanian, mengikut jantina; dan (b) bilangan wanita dalam kalangan pemilik atau pemegang hak tanah pertanian, mengikut jenis pemegangan <i>(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Jabatan Pertanian Negeri <i>State Department of Agriculture</i>
5.a.2 Peratusan negara dengan rangka kerja undang-undang (termasuk undang-undang adat) yang menjamin hak sama rata wanita terhadap pemilikan dan/atau kawalan tanah <i>Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Semakan <i>Revision</i>	Jabatan Ketua Pengarah Tanah & Galian Persekutuan <i>Department of Director General of Lands and Mines</i>
Sasaran 5.b: Meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi yang diperlukan, khususnya teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi tertentu, untuk menggalakkan pemeraksaan wanita <i>Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</i>			
5.b.1 Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina <i>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, DOSM <i>ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 5.c: Mengguna pakai dan mengukuhkan dasar yang mantap dan perundangan yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk menggalakkan kesamaan jantina dan pemeraksaan golongan wanita pada semua peringkat <i>Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</i>			
5.c.1 Peratusan negara dengan sistem untuk mengesan dan menghebahkan kepada orang awam peruntukan untuk kesamaan jantina dan pemeraksaan wanita <i>Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Remain <i>Remain</i>	Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat <i>Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development</i>
Matlamat 6 - Memastikan ketersediaan dan pengurusan air mampan serta sanitasi untuk semua <i>Goal 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</i>			
Sasaran 6.1: Menjelang 2030, mencapai akses yang saksama dan sejagat kepada air minuman selamat dan mampu dimiliki oleh semua <i>Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</i>			
6.1.1 Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat <i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara ii. Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air <i>i. National Water Services Commission ii. Ministry of Environment and Water</i>
Sasaran 6.2: Menjelang 2030, mencapai akses kepada sanitasi dan kebersihan yang mencukupi dan saksama untuk semua, serta menghentikan penyalutan di tempat terbuka, memberikan perhatian khusus kepada keperluan golongan wanita serta mereka yang dalam keadaan berisiko <i>Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</i>			
6.2.1 Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan (a) perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat dan (b) kemudahan mencuci tangan dengan sabun dan air <i>Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM <i>Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 6.3: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan kualiti air dengan mengurangkan pencemaran, menghapuskan pembuangan dan mengurangkan pembebasan bahan kimia dan bahan berbahaya, mengurangkan sehingga separuh jumlah air buangan yang tidak dirawat dan meningkatkan dengan ketara kadar kitar semula dan penggunaan semula yang selamat di seluruh dunia <i>Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</i>			
6.3.1 Peratusan aliran air sisa domestik dan industri dirawat dengan selamat <i>Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Semakan <i>Revision</i>	i. Indah Water Konsortium Sdn. Bhd. ii. Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara iii. Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia iv. Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi <i>i. Indah Water Consortium ii. National Water Services Commission iii. Department of Environment, Malaysia iv. Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
6.3.2 Peratusan badan air dengan kualiti air ambien yang baik <i>Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Jabatan Alam Sekitar <i>Department of Environment</i>
Sasaran 6.4: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan dengan ketara kecekapan penggunaan air merentasi semua sektor dan memastikan pengeluaran dan bekalan air tawar yang mampan untuk menangani kekurangan air dan mengurangkan dengan ketara jumlah orang yang menderita akibat kekurangan air <i>Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</i>			
6.4.1 Perubahan dalam kecekapan penggunaan air seiring masa <i>Change in water-use efficiency over time</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi <i>Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
6.4.2 Tahap tegasan air: penyadapan air tawar sebagai sebahagian daripada sumber air tawar yang boleh didapati <i>Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara <i>National Water Services Commission</i>
Sasaran 6.5: Menjelang 2030, melaksanakan pengurusan sumber air bersepadu pada semua peringkat, termasuk melalui kerjasama rentas sempadan seperti yang sesuai <i>Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</i>			
6.5.1 Tahap pengurusan sumber air bersepadu <i>Degree of integrated water resources management</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran <i>Department of Irrigation & Drainage</i>
6.5.2 Peratusan kawasan lembangan rentas sempadan dengan perjanjian operasi untuk kerjasama air <i>Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air <i>Ministry of Environment and Water</i>
Sasaran 6.6: Menjelang 2020, melindungi dan memulihkan ekosistem berkaitan air, termasuk gunung, hutan, tanah lembap, sungai, akuifer dan tasik <i>Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</i>			
6.6.1 Perubahan tahap ekosistem berkaitan air seiring masa <i>Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia <i>Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 6.a: Menjelang 2030, mengembangkan kerjasama antarabangsa dan sokongan pembinaan keupayaan kepada negara membangun dalam aktiviti dan program berkaitan air dan sanitasi, termasuk pengumpulan air, penyahgaraman, kecekapan air, rawatan air buangan, teknologi kitar semula dan penggunaan semula <i>Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</i>			
6.a.1 Jumlah bantuan pembangunan rasmi berkaitan dengan air dan sanitasi yang merupakan sebahagian daripada rancangan perbelanjaan yang diselenggarakan oleh kerajaan <i>Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending</i>	Tidak Relevan <i>Not Relevant</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	
Sasaran 6.b: Menyokong dan mengukuhkan penyertaan komuniti tempatan dalam menambah baik pengurusan air dan sanitasi <i>Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</i>			
6.b.1 Peratusan unit pentadbiran tempatan dengan dasar dan prosedur yang mantap dan berfungsi untuk penyertaan komuniti tempatan dalam pengurusan air dan sanitasi <i>Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Kerajaan Negeri ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar iii. Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains Malaysia iv. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Malaysia v. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli iv. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan <i>i. State Government ii. Ministry Rural and Regional Department iii. Department of Mineral and Geoscience, Malaysia iv. Ministry of Health, Malaysia v. Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment, Malaysia iv. Ministry of Housing and Local Government</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 7 - Memastikan akses kepada tenaga mampu milik, boleh dipercayai, mampan dan moden untuk semua Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
Sasaran 7.1: Menjelang 2030, memastikan akses sejagat kepada perkhidmatan tenaga mampu milik, boleh dipercayai dan moden <i>Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</i>			
7.1.1 Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik <i>Proportion of population with access to electricity</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM <i>Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM</i>
7.1.2 Peratusan penduduk dengan pergantungan utama kepada bahan api dan teknologi bersih <i>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Suruhanjaya Tenaga ii. Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi <i>i. Energy Commission ii. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
Sasaran 7.2: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan dengan ketara bahagian tenaga boleh baharu dalam campuran tenaga global <i>Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</i>			
7.2.1 Sumbangan tenaga boleh baharu dalam jumlah penggunaan tenaga akhir <i>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Suruhanjaya Tenaga <i>Energy Commission</i>
Sasaran 7.3: Menjelang 2030, menggandakan kadar peningkatan kecekapan tenaga global <i>Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</i>			
7.3.1 Intensiti tenaga yang diukur dari segi tenaga primer dan KDNK <i>Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Suruhanjaya Tenaga <i>Energy Commission</i>
Sasaran 7.a: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan kerjasama antarabangsa bagi memudahkan akses kepada penyelidikan dan teknologi tenaga bersih, termasuk tenaga boleh diperbaharui, kecekapan tenaga, teknologi bahan api fosil yang lebih maju dan bersih, serta menggalakkan pelaburan dalam infrastruktur tenaga dan teknologi tenaga bersih <i>Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</i>			
7.a.1 Aliran kewangan antarabangsa ke negara-negara membangun untuk menyokong penyelidikan dan pembangunan tenaga bersih dan pengeluaran tenaga boleh diperbaharui, termasuk dalam sistem hibrid <i>International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Suruhanjaya Tenaga Malaysia ii. Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi <i>i. Energy Commission ii. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
Sasaran 7.b: Menjelang 2030, memperluas infrastruktur dan menambah baik teknologi untuk membekalkan perkhidmatan tenaga mampan dan moden untuk semua di negara membangun, khususnya negara kurang membangun, negara pulau kecil membangun dan negara membangun tidak berpantai, selaras dengan program sokongan masing-masing <i>Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of</i>			
7.b.1 Kapasiti penjanaan tenaga boleh baharu yang dipasang di negara-negara membangun (dalam watt per kapita) <i>Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Penggantian <i>Replacement</i>	i. Suruhanjaya Tenaga Malaysia ii. Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi <i>i. Energy Commission ii. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
Matlamat 8 - Menggalakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan, menyeluruh dan mampan, guna tenaga penuh dan produktif serta pekerjaan yang baik untuk semua Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
Sasaran 8.1: Mengekalkan pertumbuhan ekonomi per kapita selaras dengan keadaan negara, dan secara khusus, sekurang-kurangnya 7 peratus pertumbuhan dalam negeri kasar setahun di negara kurang membangun <i>Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</i>			
8.1.1 Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita Proksi: Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita (RM) <i>Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</i> <i>Proxy: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (RM)</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Akaun Negara Tahunan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), DOSM <i>Annual National Accounts Gross Domestic Product (GDP), DOSM</i>
Sasaran 8.2: Mencapai tahap produktiviti ekonomi yang lebih tinggi melalui mempelbagaian, penaiktarafan dan inovasi teknologi, termasuk melalui tumpuan pada sektor nilai ditambah tinggi dan sektor intensif buruh <i>Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</i>			
8.2.1 Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar bagi setiap pekerja <i>Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Produktiviti Buruh Suku Pertama 2020, DOSM <i>Labour Productivity First Quarter 2020, DOSM</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 8.3: Menggalakkan dasar berorientasikan pembangunan yang menyokong aktiviti produktif, penciptaan pekerjaan yang baik, keusahawanan, kreativiti dan inovasi, serta menggalakkan pemformalan dan pertumbuhan perusahaan bersaiz mikro, kecil dan sederhana, termasuk menerusi akses kepada perkhidmatan kewangan			
<i>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</i>			
8.3.1 Peratusan guna tenaga informal dalam jumlah guna tenaga, mengikut sektor dan jantina	Tersedia	Semakan	Survei Sektor Informal, DOSM
Proksi: Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal			
<i>Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Revision</i>	<i>Informal Sector Survey, DOSM</i>
<i>Proxy: Share of employment in the informal sector</i>			
Sasaran 8.4: Meningkatkan secara progresif kecekapan sumber global dalam penggunaan dan pengeluaran sepanjang 2030, serta berusaha memisahkan pertumbuhan ekonomi daripada kemerosotan alam sekitar, selaras dengan Rangka Kerja 10 Tahun Program Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran Mampan dengan negara maju sebagai perintis			
<i>Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</i>			
8.4.1 Jejak bahan, jejak bahan per kapita, dan jejak bahan per KDNK	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources Malaysia</i>
8.4.2 Penggunaan bahan dalam negeri, penggunaan bahan dalam negeri per kapita, dan penggunaan bahan dalam negeri per KDNK	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 8.5: Menjelang 2030, mencapai guna tenaga penuh dan produktif serta pekerjaan yang baik untuk semua wanita dan lelaki, termasuk belia dan orang kurang upaya, serta bayaran sama rata untuk kerja dengan nilai yang sama			
<i>Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</i>			
8.5.1 Purata pendapatan mengikut jam bagi pekerja, mengikut jantina, umur, pekerjaan, dan orang kurang upaya	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Gaji dan Upah, DOSM
Proksi: Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina			
<i>Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Salaries and Wages Survey, DOSM</i>
<i>Proxy: Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by age group and sex</i>			
8.5.2 Kadar pengangguran, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
<i>Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Labour Force Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 8.6 Menjelang 2020, mengurangkan dengan ketara jumlah belia yang bukan dalam pekerjaan, pendidikan atau latihan			
<i>Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</i>			
8.6.1 Peratusan belia (berumur 15-24 tahun) yang bukan dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan atau latihan	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
<i>Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Labour Force Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 8.7: Mengambil langkah segera dan berkesan untuk membasmi buruh paksa, menamatkan perhambaan moden dan penyeludupan manusia serta menjamin larangan dan penyingkiran bentuk terburuk buruh kanak-kanak, termasuk pengambilan dan penggunaan askar kanak-kanak, dan menjelang 2025 mengakhiri semua bentuk buruh kanak-kanak			
<i>Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</i>			
8.7.1 Peratusan dan bilangan kanak-kanak berumur 5-17 tahun yang terlibat sebagai buruh kanak-kanak, mengikut jantina dan umur	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 8.8: Melindungi hak buruh dan menggalakkan persekitaran kerja yang selamat dan terjamin untuk semua pekerja, termasuk pekerja migran, khususnya migran wanita, dan mereka yang dalam pekerjaan berbahaya <i>Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</i>			
8.8.1 Kecelakaan berkaitan kerja yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut bagi setiap 100,000 pekerja mengikut jantina dan status migran <i>Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial <i>Social Security Organisation</i>
8.8.2 Tahap pematuhan hak asasi pekerja nasional (kebebasan berserikat dan perundingan kolektif) berdasarkan sumber tekstual dan perundangan negara <i>International Labour Organization</i> (ILO), mengikut jantina dan status migran <i>Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Kementerian Sumber Manusia <i>Ministry of Human Resources</i>
Sasaran 8.9: Menjelang 2030, menggubal dan melaksanakan dasar untuk menggalakkan pelancongan mampan yang mewujudkan pekerjaan dan memperkenalkan budaya dan produk tempatan <i>Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</i>			
8.9.1 KDNK daripada pelancongan langsung sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah KDNK dan kadar pertumbuhan <i>Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Akaun Satelit Pelancongan, DOSM <i>Tourism Satellite Account, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 8.10: Memperkukuh keupayaan institusi kewangan dalam negeri untuk menggalakkan dan meluaskan akses kepada perbankan, insurans dan perkhidmatan kewangan untuk semua <i>Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</i>			
8.10.1 (a) Bilangan cawangan bank komersial bagi setiap 100,000 orang dewasa dan (b) mesin juruwang automatik (ATM) bagi setiap 100,000 orang dewasa <i>(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Bank Negara Malaysia <i>Bank Negara Malaysia</i>
8.10.2 Peratusan orang dewasa (15 tahun dan ke atas) yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak <i>Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Bank Negara Malaysia <i>Bank Negara Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 8.a: Meningkatkan sokongan Bantuan Perdagangan bagi negara membangun, khususnya negara kurang membangun, termasuk melalui Rangka Kerja Integrasi Dipertingkat untuk Bantuan Teknikal berkaitan Perdagangan kepada Negara kurang membangun <i>Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</i>			
8.a.1 Komitmen dan perbelanjaan Bantuan Perdagangan <i>Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</i>	Tidak Relevan <i>Not Relevant</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	
Sasaran 8.b: Menjelang 2020, membangunkan dan mengoperasikan satu strategi global untuk pengajian belia dan melaksanakan Pakatan Kerja Global Pertubuhan Buruh Antarabangsa <i>Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</i>			
8.b.1 Kewujudan strategi negara yang dibangunkan dan dikendalikan untuk pekerjaan belia, sebagai strategi yang berlainan atau sebahagian daripada strategi pekerjaan negara <i>Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ii. Jobs Malaysia iii. Kementerian Belia dan Sukan iv. Kementerian Sumber Manusia, Malaysia <i>i. Department of Statistics Malaysia ii. Jobs Malaysia iii. Ministry of Youth and Sports, Malaysia iv. Ministry of Human Resources, Malaysia</i>
Matlamat 9 - Membina infrastruktur yang berdaya tahan, menggalakkan perindustrian menyeluruh dan mampan serta menggalakkan inovasi <i>Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i>			
Sasaran 9.1: Membangunkan infrastruktur yang berkualiti, boleh dipercayai, mampan dan berdaya tahan, termasuk infrastruktur serantau dan rentas sempadan, untuk menyokong pembangunan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan manusia, dengan tumpuan pada akses saksama dan mampan untuk semua <i>Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</i>			
9.1.1 Peratusan penduduk luar bandar yang tinggal dalam jarak 2 km dari jalan yang boleh digunakan sepanjang tahun <i>Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar iii. Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia <i>i. Department of Statistics Malaysia ii. Ministry of Rural Development iii. Malaysian Public Works Department</i>
9.1.2 Jumlah penumpang dan barangan, mengikut jenis pengangkutan <i>Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia <i>Ministry of Transport Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 9.2: Menggalakkan pengindustrian menyeluruh dan mampan, dan menjelang 2030, menaikkan dengan ketara bahagian pekerjaan dan keluaran dalam negeri kasar dalam industri, selaras dengan keadaan negara, dan menggandakan bahagiannya di negara kurang membangun <i>Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</i>			
9.2.1 Nilai tambah pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK dan per kapita	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Proksi: Nilai tambah pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK dan per kapita (RM) <i>Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Statistics Malaysia
<i>Proxy: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (RM)</i>			
9.2.2 Guna tenaga sektor pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keseluruhan guna tenaga	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM
<i>Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</i>	Available	Remain	Labour Force Survey, DOSM
Sasaran 9.3: Meningkatkan akses perindustrian berskala kecil dan perusahaan lain, khususnya di negara membangun, kepada perkhidmatan kewangan, termasuk kredit mampu milik, dan penyepaduannya ke dalam rantaian nilai dan pasaran <i>Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</i>			
9.3.1 Peratusan industri berskala kecil dalam nilai ditambah industri keseluruhan	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Statistics Malaysia
9.3.2 Peratusan industri berskala kecil dengan pinjaman atau Peratusan industri berskala kecil dengan pinjaman atau	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Statistics Malaysia
Sasaran 9.4: Menjelang 2030, menaik taraf infrastruktur dan menaik taraf industri untuk menjadikannya mampan, dengan kecekapan penggunaan sumber yang lebih baik dan penggunaan proses industri dan teknologi bersih dan mesra alam yang lebih banyak, dengan semua negara mengambil tindakan selaras dengan keupayaan masing-masing <i>Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</i>			
9.4.1 Pelepasan CO2 per unit nilai tambah	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air
Proksi: Pelepasan gas rumah kaca <i>CO2 emission per unit of value added</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Environment and Water
<i>Proxy: Total greenhouse gas emissions</i>			
Sasaran 9.5: Meningkatkan penyelidikan saintifik, menaik taraf keupayaan teknologi sektor perindustrian di semua negara, khususnya negara membangun, termasuk menjelang 2030, menggalakkan inovasi dan meningkatkan dengan ketara jumlah pekerja penyelidikan dan pembangunan bagi setiap 1 juta orang dan perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan awam dan swasta <i>Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</i>			
9.5.1 Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
<i>Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
9.5.2 Penyelidik (bersamaan sepenuh masa) bagi sejuta penduduk	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
<i>Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Sasaran 9.a: Membantu pembangunan infrastruktur yang mampan dan berdaya tahan di negara membangun melalui peningkatan sokongan teknikal, kewangan dan teknologi kepada negara Afrika, negara kurang membangun, negara membangun tidak berpantai dan negara pulau kecil membangun <i>Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</i>			
9.a.1 Jumlah sokongan antarabangsa rasmi (bantuan pembangunan rasmi berserta aliran rasmi lain) bagi infrastruktur	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	
<i>Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</i>	Not Relevant	Remain	
Sasaran 9.b: Membantu pembangunan, penyelidikan dan inovasi teknologi tempatan di negara membangun, termasuk dengan memastikan persekitaran dasar yang kondusif untuk, antara lain, kepelbagaian perindustrian dan tambahan nilai kepada komoditi <i>Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</i>			
9.b.1 Peratusan nilai ditambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam nilai ditambah keseluruhan	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Statistics Malaysia
Sasaran 9.c: Meningkatkan akses kepada teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi secara signifikan, serta berusaha untuk menyediakan capaian Internet yang sejagat dan mampu dimiliki bagi negara kurang membangun menjelang 2020 <i>Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</i>			
9.c.1 Peratusan penduduk yang diliputi oleh rangkaian mudah alih, mengikut teknologi	Tersedia	Kekal	Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
<i>Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</i>	Available	Remain	Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 10 - Mengurangkan ketidaksamaan di dalam negara dan dalam kalangan negara Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries			
Sasaran 10.1: Menjelang 2030, mencapai dan mengekalkan secara progresif pertumbuhan pendapatan penduduk 40 peratus terendah pada kadar lebih tinggi daripada purata kebangsaan <i>Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</i>			
10.1.1 Kadar pertumbuhan perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah per kapita dalam kalangan penduduk terendah 40 peratus dan jumlah penduduk <i>Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, DOSM <i>Household Income and Expenditure Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 10.2: Menjelang 2030, memperkasa dan menggalakkan penyertaan semua dalam politik, ekonomi dan sosial tanpa mengira umur, jantina, ketidakupayaan, kaum, etnik, asal usul, agama atau status ekonomi atau status lain <i>Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</i>			
10.2.1 Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah, mengikut umur, jantina dan orang kurang upaya Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah <i>Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i> <i>Proxy: Proportion of households below 50 per cent of median income</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM <i>Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, DOSM</i>
Sasaran 10.3: Memastikan peluang sama rata dan mengurangkan keputusan yang tidak adil, termasuk dengan menghapuskan undang-undang, dasar dan amalan bersifat diskriminasi, serta menggalakkan perundangan, dasar dan tindakan yang sesuai dalam hal ini <i>Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</i>			
10.3.1 Peratusan pelaporan penduduk yang secara peribadi merasa didiskriminasi atau diganggu dalam 12 bulan sebelumnya berdasarkan alasan diskriminasi yang dilarang berdasarkan undang-undang hak asasi manusia antarabangsa <i>Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat <i>i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development</i>
Sasaran 10.4 Mengamalkan dasar, khususnya dasar fiskal, upah dan perlindungan sosial, serta mencapai kesamarataan yang lebih baik secara progresif <i>Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</i>			
10.4.1 Sumbangan buruh dalam KDNK <i>Labour share of GDP</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Penambahbaikan <i>Refinement</i>	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
10.4.2 Kesan pengagihan semula dasar fiskal <i>Redistributive impact of fiscal policy</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Tambahan <i>Additional</i>	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 10.5: Memperbaiki peraturan dan pemantauan pasaran dan institusi kewangan global, serta mengukuhkan pelaksanaan peraturan sedemikian <i>Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</i>			
10.5.1 Penunjuk Kestabilan Kewangan (FSI) <i>Financial Soundness Indicators</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	
Sasaran 10.6: Memastikan perwakilan dan suara bagi negara membangun ditingkatkan dalam membuat keputusan institusi ekonomi dan kewangan global, untuk menghasilkan institusi yang lebih berkesan, boleh dipercayai, bertanggungjawab dan sah <i>Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</i>			
10.6.1 Peratusan anggota dan hak mengundi negara membangun dalam organisasi antarabangsa <i>Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	
Sasaran 10.7: Memudahkan migrasi dan pergerakan manusia yang tersusun, selamat, kerap dan bertanggungjawab, termasuk melalui pelaksanaan dasar migrasi yang terancang dan diuruskan dengan baik <i>Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</i>			
10.7.1 Kos pengambilan pekerja yang ditanggung oleh pekerja sebagai jumlah pendapatan bulanan yang diperoleh di negara destinasi <i>Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	
10.7.2 Bilangan negara dengan dasar migrasi yang memudahkan migrasi dan pergerakan orang yang teratur, selamat, berkala dan bertanggungjawab <i>Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Kementerian Dalam Negeri ii. Kementerian Luar Negeri Malaysia <i>i. Ministry of Home Affairs ii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
10.7.3 Bilangan orang yang mati atau hilang dalam proses penghijrahan ke destinasi antarabangsa <i>Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Tambahan <i>Additional</i>	
10.7.4 Peratusan penduduk yang menjadi pelarian, mengikut negara asal <i>Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Tambahan <i>Additional</i>	
Sasaran 10.a: Melaksanakan prinsip layanan istimewa dan berbeza bagi negara membangun, khususnya negara kurang membangun, selaras dengan perjanjian Organisasi Perdagangan Dunia (WTO) <i>Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</i>			
10.a.1 Peratusan produk tersenarai dalam jadual tarif (tariff line) yang dikenakan ke atas import dari negara kurang membangun dan negara membangun dengan tarif sifar <i>Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</i>	Tidak Tersedia <i>Not Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	
Sasaran 10.b: Menggalakkan aliran kewangan dan bantuan pembangunan rasmi, termasuk pelaburan langsung asing kepada negara dengan keperluan terbesar, khususnya negara kurang membangun, negara Afrika, negara pulau kecil membangun dan negara membangun tidak berpantai, selaras dengan rancangan dan program mereka <i>Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</i>			
10.b.1 Jumlah aliran sumber untuk pembangunan, mengikut negara penerima dan negara pemberi, serta jenis aliran (misalnya bantuan pembangunan rasmi, pelaburan langsung asing dan aliran lain) <i>Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii. Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri <i>i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii. Ministry of International Trade and Industry</i>
Sasaran 10.c: Menjelang 2030, menurunkan sehingga kurang daripada 3 peratus kos urus niaga kiriman wang pendatang dan menghapuskan koridor pengiraman dengan kos yang melebihi 5 peratus <i>Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</i>			
10.c.1 Kos pengiraman wang sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah yang dikirakan <i>Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</i>	Tersedia <i>Available</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Bank Negara Malaysia <i>Bank Negara Malaysia</i>
Matlamat 11 - Menjadikan bandar raya dan penempatan manusia sebagai menyeluruh, selamat, berdaya tahan dan mampan Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
Sasaran 11.1: Menjelang 2030, memastikan semua mendapat akses kepada perumahan dan perkhidmatan asas yang mencukupi, mampu dimiliki dan selamat, serta menaik taraf kawasan sesak <i>Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</i>			
11.1.1 Peratusan penduduk bandar yang tinggal di kawasan sesak, penempatan setinggian atau perumahan yang tidak memadai <i>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan ii. Jabatan Perumahan Negara iii. PLANMalaysia <i>i. Ministry of Housing and Local Government ii. National Housing Department iii. PLANMalaysia</i>
Sasaran 11.2: Menjelang 2030, menyediakan akses kepada sistem pengangkutan yang selamat, berpatutan, mudah digunakan dan mampan untuk semua, meningkatkan keselamatan jalan raya terutamanya dengan memperluas pengangkutan awam, dengan perhatian khusus kepada keperluan mereka yang berisiko, wanita, kanak-kanak, orang kurang upaya dan warga emas <i>Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</i>			
11.2.1 Peratusan penduduk yang mempunyai capaian mudah kepada pengangkutan awam, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya <i>Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	i. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia <i>i. Department of Statistics Malaysia ii. Ministry of Transport Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 11.3: Menjelang 2030, meningkatkan perbandaran yang menyeluruh dan mampan, serta keupayaan untuk perancangan dan pengurusan penempatan manusia yang menggalakkan penyertaan, mampan dan bersepadu di semua negara <i>Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</i>			
11.3.1 Nisbah kadar penggunaan tanah kepada kadar pertumbuhan penduduk <i>Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
11.3.2 Peratusan bandar dengan struktur penyertaan langsung masyarakat sivil dalam perancangan dan pengurusan bandar yang beroperasi secara teratur dan demokratik <i>Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan <i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	Kekal <i>Remain</i>	Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan <i>Ministry of Housing and Local Government</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 11.4: Memperkukuh usaha melindungi dan memelihara warisan asli dan kebudayaan dunia			
<i>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</i>			
11.4.1 Jumlah perbelanjaan per kapita untuk pemeliharaan, perlindungan dan pemuliharaan semua warisan budaya dan semula jadi, berdasarkan sumber dana (awam, swasta), jenis warisan (budaya, semula jadi) dan peringkat pemerintahan (negara, daerah, dan lokal / perbandaran)	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Remain	i. Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya Malaysia ii. Jabatan Warisan Negara iii. Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia iv. Kerajaan Negeri
<i>Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture ii. Department of National Heritage, Malaysia iii. Ministry of Finance Malaysia iv. State Government of Malaysia
Sasaran 11.5 Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan jumlah kematian dan jumlah orang terjejas dengan signifikan dan mengurangkan dengan ketara kerugian ekonomi langsung berbanding keluaran dalam negeri kasar global yang disebabkan oleh bencana, termasuk bencana berkaitan air, dengan tumpuan kepada perlindungan golongan miskin dan golongan yang berisiko			
<i>Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</i>			
11.5.1 Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	Available	Remain	National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia
11.5.2 Kerugian ekonomi langsung berkaitan dengan KDNK global, kerosakan infrastruktur kritikal dan jumlah gangguan terhadap perkhidmatan asas, yang disebabkan oleh bencana	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia ii. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
<i>Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia ii. Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Sasaran 11.6: Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan kesan buruk bandar raya terhadap alam sekitar per kapita, termasuk memberikan perhatian khusus kepada kualiti udara, perbandaran dan pengurusan sisa lain			
<i>Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</i>			
11.6.1 Peratusan sisa pepejal perbandaran yang dikumpulkan dan dikendalikan di kemudahan terkawal daripada jumlah sampah perbandaran yang dihasilkan mengikut bandar	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Semakan	i. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan ii. Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara
<i>Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Revision	i. Ministry of Housing and Local Government ii. National Solid Waste Management Department
11.6.2 Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus (contohnya PM2.5 dan PM10) di bandar (berpemberat penduduk)	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Alam Sekitar
<i>Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Environment
Sasaran 11.7: Menjelang 2030, menyediakan akses universal kepada tempat awam yang selamat, menyeluruh, boleh diakses dan hijau, khususnya untuk wanita dan kanak-kanak, warga emas dan orang kurang upaya			
<i>Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</i>			
11.7.1 Bahagian purata kawasan binaan bandar raya yang merupakan kawasan terbuka untuk kegunaan awam bagi semua, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan ii. PLANMalaysia iii. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Ministry of Housing and Local Government ii. PLANMalaysia iii. Department of Statistics Malaysia
11.7.2 Peratusan individu yang menjadi mangsa gangguan seksual atau fizikal, mengikut jantina, umur, status kurang upaya dan tempat kejadian, dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
<i>Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Sasaran 11.a: Menyokong hubungan ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar yang positif antara bandar, persisiran bandar dan kawasan luar bandar dengan memperkukuh pelan pembangunan kebangsaan dan serantau			
<i>Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</i>			
11.a.1 Bilangan negara yang mempunyai dasar perbandaran negara atau pelan pembangunan wilayah yang (a) bertindak balas terhadap dinamik penduduk; (b) memastikan pembangunan wilayah yang seimbang; dan (c) meningkatkan ruang fiskal tempatan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Replacement	Department of Statistics Malaysia

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 11.b: Menjelang 2020, meningkatkan dengan ketara jumlah bandar raya dan penempatan manusia yang mengguna pakai dan melaksanakan dasar dan pelan bersepadu ke arah penyertaan, kecekapan sumber, pengurangan dan penyesuaian kepada perubahan iklim, ketahanan kepada bencana, serta membangunkan dan melaksanakan pengurusan risiko bencana yang holistik pada semua peringkat selaras dengan Rangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030			
<i>Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</i>			
11.b.1 Bilangan negara yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional sesuai dengan Kerangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
11.b.2 Peratusan kerajaan tempatan yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan sesuai dengan strategi pengurangan risiko	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
Matlamat 12 - Memastikan corak penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang mampan			
Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Sasaran 12.1: Melaksanakan Rangka Kerja 10 Tahun bagi Program Corak Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran Mampan, dengan semua negara mengambil tindakan dan negara maju sebagai perintis, serta mengambil kira pembangunan dan keupayaan negara membangun			
<i>Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</i>			
12.1.1 Bilangan negara yang membangun, menerapkan atau melaksanakan dasar instrumen yang bertujuan menyokong peralihan kepada penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang mampan	Tersedia	Kekal	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i>
Sasaran 12.2: Menjelang 2030, mencapai pengurusan mampan dan penggunaan cekap sumber asli			
<i>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</i>			
12.2.1 Jejak bahan, jejak bahan per kapita dan jejak bahan per KDNK	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources Malaysia</i>
12.2.2 Penggunaan bahan dalam negeri, penggunaan bahan dalam negeri per kapita dan penggunaan bahan dalam negeri per KDNK	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii. Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 12.3 Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan separuh sisa makanan global per kapita pada peringkat runcit dan pengguna, serta mengurangkan kerugian makanan sepanjang rantaian pengeluaran dan bekalan, termasuk kerugian pascapenuaian			
<i>Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</i>			
12.3.1 (a) Indeks kerugian makanan dan (b) indeks pembaziran makanan	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	i. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ii. Institut Penyelidikan & Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia iii. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
<i>(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Minister of Agriculture and Food Industries ii. Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute iii. Ministry of Housing and Local Government</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 12.4: Menjelang 2020, mencapai pengurusan bahan kimia dan semua sisa buangan yang mesra alam sepanjang kitaran hayatnya, selaras dengan rangka kerja antarabangsa yang dipersetujui, dan secara signifikan mengurangkan pembebasannya ke udara, air dan tanah untuk meminimumkan kesan buruk kepada kesihatan manusia dan alam sekitar			
<i>Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the</i>			
12.4.1 Bilangan pihak dalam perjanjian alam sekitar antarabangsa pelbagai hala tentang sisa berbahaya dan bahan kimia lain yang memenuhi komitmen dan obligasi mereka dalam menyampaikan maklumat seperti yang dikehendaki oleh setiap perjanjian yang berkenaan	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
<i>Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
12.4.2 (a) Sisa buangan berbahaya yang dihasilkan per kapita; (b) peratusan jumlah sisa berbahaya yang dirawat, mengikut jenis rawatan	Tersedia	Remain	Jabatan Alam Sekitar
Proksi: Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator dan buangan terjadual yang diuruskan			
<i>(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Environment</i>
<i>Proxy: Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators and scheduled waste managed</i>			
Sasaran 12.5: Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan penghasilan sisa dengan ketara melalui pencegahan, pengurangan, kitar semula dan guna semula			
<i>Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</i>			
12.5.1 Kadar kitar semula kebangsaan, jumlah (tan) bahan yang dikitar semula	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan ii. Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara
<i>National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Ministry of Housing and Local Government ii. National Solid Waste Management Department</i>
Sasaran 12.6: Menggalakkan syarikat, khususnya syarikat besar dan transnasional untuk mengguna pakai amalan mampan dan menyepadukan maklumat kemampunan ke dalam kitaran laporan mereka			
<i>Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</i>			
12.6.1 Bilangan syarikat yang menerbitkan laporan yang mampan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i>
Sasaran 12.7: Menggalakkan amalan pemerolehan awam yang mampan, selaras dengan dasar dan keutamaan negara			
<i>Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</i>			
12.7.1 Tahap pelaksanaan dasar dan pelan tindakan pemerolehan awam yang mampan	Tersedia	Kekal	i. Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi iii) Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Ministry of Finance Malaysia ii. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation iii. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i>
Sasaran 12.8: Menjelang 2030, memastikan manusia di seluruh dunia mendapat maklumat dan kesedaran yang relevan untuk pembangunan mampan dan cara hidup yang harmoni dengan alam semula jadi			
<i>Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</i>			
12.8.1 Tahap apabila (i) pendidikan kewarganegaraan global dan (ii) pendidikan untuk pembangunan mampan (termasuk pendidikan perubahan iklim) dimasukkan ke dalam (a) dasar pendidikan negara; (b) kurikulum; (c) pendidikan guru; dan (d) penilaian pelajar	Tidak Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	
<i>Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG

Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 12.a: Menyokong negara membangun untuk mengukuhkan keupayaan saintifik dan teknologi mereka untuk bergerak ke arah corak penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang lebih mampan			
<i>Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</i>			
12.a.1 Kapasiti penajaan tenaga boleh baharu yang dipasang di negara-negara membangun (dalam watt per kapita)	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
<i>Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
Sasaran 12.b: Membangunkan dan melaksanakan peralatan untuk memantau kesan pembangunan mampan kepada pelancongan mampan yang mewujudkan pekerjaan dan memperkenalkan budaya dan produk tempatan			
<i>Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</i>			
12.b.1 Pelaksanaan alat perakaunan standard untuk memantau aspek ekonomi dan persekitaran kelestarian pelancongan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Kementerian Pelancongan dan Kebudayaan Malaysia
<i>Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture</i>
Sasaran 12.c: Merasionalikan subsidi bahan api fosil yang tidak cekap dan menggalakkan pembaziran dengan menghapuskan herotan pasaran, selaras dengan keadaan negara, termasuk melalui penstrukturan semula percukaian dan menghentikan subsidi berbahaya secara berperingkat, jika berkenaan, untuk mencerminkan kesannya terhadap alam sekitar, dengan mengambil kira sepenuhnya keperluan khusus dan keadaan negara membangun serta mengurangkan kesan buruk yang mungkin berlaku kepada pembangunannya dengan cara yang melindungi golongan miskin dan komuniti yang terjejas			
<i>Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</i>			
12.c.1 Bilangan subsidi bahan api fosil per unit KDNK (pengeluaran dan penggunaan)	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penambahbaikan	Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna
<i>Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	<i>Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs</i>
Matlamat 13 - Mengambil tindakan segera untuk menangani perubahan iklim dan kesannya			
<i>Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact</i>			
Sasaran 13.1: Memperkukuh ketahanan dan keupayaan untuk membuat penyesuaian kepada bahaya berkaitan iklim dan bencana alam di semua negara			
<i>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</i>			
13.1.1 Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
13.1.2 Bilangan negara yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional sesuai dengan Kerangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
13.1.3 Peratusan kerajaan tempatan yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan sesuai dengan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional	Tersedia	Kekal	Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia
<i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 13.2: Menyepadukan ukuran perubahan iklim ke dalam dasar, strategi dan pelan negara			
<i>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</i>			
13.2.1 Bilangan negara dengan sumbangan yang ditentukan negara, strategi jangka panjang, pelan penyesuaian negara, strategi seperti yang dilaporkan dalam komunikasi adaptasi dan komunikasi negara	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
<i>Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
13.2.2 Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca setiap tahun	Tersedia	Tambahan	Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air
<i>Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Additional</i>	<i>Ministry of Environment and Water</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 13.3: Menambah baik pendidikan, peningkatan kesedaran, serta keupayaan institusi dan manusia bagi pengurangan perubahan iklim, penyesuaian, pengurangan impak dan amaran awal			
<i>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</i>			
13.3.1 Se jauh mana (i) pendidikan kewarganegaraan global dan (ii) pendidikan untuk pembangunan mampan diurusutamakan dalam (a) dasar pendidikan negara; (b) kurikulum; (c) pendidikan guru; dan (d) penilaian pelajar	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	i. Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi iii. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Ministry of Education Malaysia ii. Ministry of Higher Education iii. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</i>
Sasaran 13.a: Melaksanakan komitmen yang diaku janji oleh pihak negara maju kepada Konvensyen Rangka Kerja Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu tentang Perubahan Iklim dengan matlamat menjana bersama \$100 bilion setiap tahun menjelang 2020 daripada semua sumber untuk memenuhi keperluan negara membangun dalam konteks tindakan pengurangan yang bermakna dan ketelusan pelaksanaan dan mengoperasikan sepenuhnya Dana Iklim Hijau melalui pemodalannya secepat mungkin			
<i>Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</i>			
13.a.1 Jumlah yang disediakan dan digerakkan dalam dolar Amerika Syarikat setiap tahun berkaitan dengan matlamat mobilisasi kolektif yang berterusan dari komitmen \$100 bilion hingga 2025	Tidak Tersedia	Penggantian	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
<i>Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation</i>
Sasaran 13.b: Menggalakkan mekanisme untuk meningkatkan keupayaan bagi perancangan dan pengurusan berkaitan perubahan iklim yang berkesan di negara kurang membangun dan negara pulau kecil membangun, termasuk tumpuan pada wanita, belia, masyarakat tempatan dan golongan terpinggir			
<i>Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</i>			
13.b.1 Bilangan negara yang kurang membangun dan pulau-pulau kecil yang membangun dengan strategi jangka panjang yang ditentukan secara nasional, pelan adaptasi negara, strategi seperti yang dilaporkan dalam komunikasi adaptasi dan komunikasi nasional	Tidak Relevan	Penggantian	
<i>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	
Matlamat 14 - Memelihara dan menggunakan sumber lautan dan marin secara mampan untuk pembangunan mampan			
Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
Sasaran 14.1: Menjelang 2025, mencegah dan mengurangkan semua jenis pencemaran laut dengan signifikan, khususnya daripada aktiviti darat, termasuk sampah-sarap laut dan pencemaran nutrien			
<i>Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</i>			
14.1.1 (a) Indeks eutrofikasi pantai; dan (b) kuantiti sampah-sarap plastik	Tidak Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	
<i>(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	
Sasaran 14.2: Menjelang 2020, menguruskan dan melindungi ekosistem laut dan pantai secara mampan untuk mengelakkan kesan buruk yang signifikan, termasuk dengan memperkukuh ketahanan ekosistem, dan bertindak untuk memulihkannya untuk memperoleh lautan yang sihat dan produktif			
<i>Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</i>			
14.2.1 Bilangan negara yang menggunakan pendekatan berasaskan ekosistem untuk menguruskan kawasan laut	Tidak Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	
<i>Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	
Sasaran 14.3: Meminimumkan dan menangani impak pengasidan lautan, termasuk melalui kerjasama saintifik yang dipertingkatkan pada semua peringkat			
<i>Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</i>			
14.3.1 Purata keasidan laut (pH) yang diukur pada set yang dipersetujui oleh stesen pensampelan wakil	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Alam Sekitar
Proksi: Status kualiti air marin di kawasan pantai, muara sungai dan pulau berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia			
<i>Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Environment</i>
<i>Proxy: Status of marine water quality at coastal, estuary and island areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index</i>			

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
<p>Sasaran 14.4: Menjelang 2020, mengawal selia aktiviti penangkapan dengan berkesan dan menghapuskan tangkapan ikan berlebihan, perikanan yang tidak sah, tidak dilaporkan dan tidak dikawal selia serta amalan perikanan yang memusnahkan, dan melaksanakan pelan pengurusan berasaskan sains untuk memulihkan bekalan ikan dalam masa terpanjang yang munasabah, sekurang-kurangnya pada tahap yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil mampan maksimum seperti yang ditentukan oleh ciri biologi ikan</p> <p><i>Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</i></p>			
14.4.1 Peratusan bekalan ikan pada tahap yang mampan secara biologi	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</i>
<p>Sasaran 14.5: Menjelang 2020, memulihara sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus kawasan pantai dan laut, selaras dengan undang-undang antarabangsa dan negara, serta berdasarkan maklumat saintifik terbaik yang boleh didapati</p> <p><i>Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</i></p>			
14.5.1 Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
<i>Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</i>
<p>Sasaran 14.6: Menjelang 2020, melarang bentuk tertentu subsidi perikanan yang menyumbang kepada kapasiti berlebihan dan tangkapan ikan berlebihan, menghapuskan subsidi yang menyumbang kepada perikanan yang tidak sah, tidak dilaporkan dan tidak dikawal selia serta mengelak daripada memperkenalkan subsidi baharu seumpamanya, dengan memperakui bahawa layanan khas dan berbeza yang sesuai dan berkesan bagi negara membangun dan negara kurang membangun perlu menjadi bahagian penting dalam rundingan subsidi perikanan Pertubuhan Perdagangan</p> <p><i>Target 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</i></p>			
14.6.1 Tahap pelaksanaan instrumen antarabangsa yang menasaskan untuk menentang perikanan haram, tidak dilaporkan dan tidak teratur	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
<i>Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</i>
<p>Sasaran 14.7: Menjelang 2030, menambah manfaat ekonomi kepada negara pulau kecil membangun dan negara kurang membangun daripada penggunaan sumber laut yang mampan, termasuk melalui pengurusan perikanan, akuakultur dan pelancongan yang mampan</p> <p><i>Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</i></p>			
14.7.1 Perikanan mampan sebagai peratusan KDNK di negara pulau kecil membangun, negara kurang membangun dan negara lain	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
<i>Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</i>
<p>Sasaran 14.a: Meningkatkan pengetahuan saintifik, membangunkan keupayaan penyelidikan dan memindahkan teknologi marin, dengan mengambil kira Kriteria dan Garis Panduan Suruhanjaya Oseanografi antara Kerajaan tentang Pemindahan Teknologi Marin, untuk menambah baik kesihatan lautan dan meningkatkan sumbangan biodiversiti marin untuk pembangunan negara membangun, khususnya negara pulau kecil membangun dan negara kurang membangun</p> <p><i>Target 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</i></p>			
14.a.1 Peratusan keseluruhan dana penyelidikan yang diperuntukkan bagi penyelidikan dalam bidang teknologi marin	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan
<i>Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Department of Fisheries Malaysia ii. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries</i>
<p>Sasaran 14.b: Menyediakan akses kepada sumber marin dan pasaran bagi nelayan tradisional berskala kecil</p> <p><i>Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</i></p>			
14.b.1 Tahap permohonan rangka kerja perundangan/kawal selia/dasar/institusi yang mengiktiraf dan melindungi hak akses untuk perikanan berskala kecil	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
<i>Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources	
<p>Sasaran 14.c: Meningkatkan pemuliharaan dan penggunaan mampan lautan dan sumber lautan dengan melaksanakan perundangan antarabangsa seperti yang dizahirkan dalam Konvensyen Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu tentang Undang-undang Lautan, yang menyediakan rangka kerja undang-undang bagi pemuliharaan dan penggunaan mampan lautan dan sumber lautan, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam perenggan 158 "Masa depan yang kami mahu" <i>Target 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"</i></p>				
14.c.1	Bilangan negara yang membuat kemajuan dalam mengesahkan, menerima dan melaksanakan melalui kerangka undang-undang, dasar dan institusi berkaitan dengan lautan yang menerapkan hukum internasional, seperti yang tercermin dalam Konvensyen Undang-undang Laut Antarabangsa Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (UNCLOS), untuk pemuliharaan dan penggunaan mampan lautan dan sumbernya	Tersedia	Remain	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
	<i>Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Fisheries Malaysia
<p>Matlamat 15 - Melindungi, memulihkan dan menggalakkan penggunaan ekosistem daratan mampan, menguruskan hutan, mencegah penggurunan, menghentikan dan memulihkan kemerosotan tanah dan menghentikan kerugian biodiversiti secara mampan Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>				
<p>Sasaran 15.1: Menjelang 2020, memastikan pemuliharaan, pemulihan dan penggunaan mampan ekosistem daratan dan air tawar pedalaman dan perkhidmatannya, khususnya hutan, tanah benchah, gunung dan tanah kering, selaras dengan obligasi di bawah perjanjian antarabangsa <i>Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</i></p>				
15.1.1	Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
	<i>Forest area as a proportion of total land area</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
15.1.2	Peratusan tapak penting bagi biodiversiti daratan dan air tawar yang diliputi oleh kawasan perlindungan, mengikut jenis ekosistem	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
	<i>Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
<p>Sasaran 15.2: Menjelang 2020, menggalakkan pelaksanaan pengurusan mampan bagi semua jenis hutan, menghentikan penebangan hutan, memulihkan hutan yang mengalami kemerosotan dan meningkatkan dengan ketara penghutanan dan penghutanan semula secara global <i>Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</i></p>				
15.2.1	Kemajuan ke arah pengurusan lestari hutan	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli ii. Jabatan Perhutanan (Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak) iii. Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains Malaysia iii. Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia
	<i>Progress towards sustainable forest management</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources ii. Forestry Department (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak) iii. Department of Mineral & Geoscience Malaysia iv. Forest Research Institute
<p>Sasaran 15.3: Menjelang 2030, mencegah penggurunan, memulihkan tanah-tanah yang mengalami kemerosotan, termasuk tanah yang terjejas oleh penggurunan, kemarau dan banjir, dan berusaha untuk mencapai dunia tanpa kemerosotan tanah <i>Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</i></p>				
15.3.1	Peratusan tanah yang mengalami kemerosotan berbanding jumlah keluasan tanah	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli ii. Jabatan Perhutanan (Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak)
	<i>Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources ii. Forestry Department (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak)

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 15.4: Menjelang 2030, memastikan pemuliharaan ekosistem gunung, termasuk biodiversitinya, untuk meningkatkan keupayaan dalam menyediakan manfaat yang penting untuk pembangunan mampan			
<i>Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</i>			
15.4.1 Liputan tapak penting di bawah kawasan perlindungan untuk biodiversiti gunung	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia ii) Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli iii) Jabatan Perhutanan (Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak)
<i>Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular (PERHILITAN) ii. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources iii. Forestry Department (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak)
15.4.2 Indeks Litupan Hijau Gunung	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Mountain Green Cover Index</i>	Not Available	Remain	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Sasaran 15.5: Mengambil tindakan segera dan penting untuk mengurangkan kemerosotan habitat semula jadi, menghentikan kehilangan biodiversiti dan menjelang 2020, melindungi dan menghalang kepupusan spesies terancam			
<i>Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</i>			
15.5.1 Indeks Senarai Merah (RLI)	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli ii. Jabatan Perhutanan (Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak) iii. Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia iv. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan
<i>Red List Index</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources ii. Forestry Department (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak) iii. Department of Wildlife & National Parks Peninsular (PERHILITAN) iv. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries
Sasaran 15.6: Menggalakkan perkongsian manfaat yang adil dan saksama hasil daripada penggunaan sumber genetik dan menggalakkan akses yang sesuai kepada sumber tersebut, seperti yang dipersetujui pada peringkat antarabangsa			
<i>Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</i>			
15.6.1 Bilangan negara yang telah mengguna pakai rangka kerja perundangan, pentadbiran dan dasar untuk memastikan perkongsian manfaat yang adil dan saksama	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Sasaran 15.7: Mengambil tindakan segera untuk menamatkan pemburuan dan penyeludupan spesies flora dan fauna yang dilindungi dan menangani masalah permintaan dan bekalan bagi produk hidupan liar yang tidak sah			
<i>Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</i>			
15.7.1 Peratusan dagangan hidupan liar yang diburu atau diseludup secara haram	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia
Proksi: Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar mengikut kategori			
<i>Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</i>	Available	Remain	Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN)
<i>Proxy: Number of wildlife crime cases by category</i>			

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 15.8: Menjelang 2020, memperkenalkan langkah untuk menghalang pengenalan dan mengurangkan dengan signifikan kesan spesies asing yang invasif terhadap ekosistem daratan dan air serta mengawal atau menghapuskan spesies keutamaan <i>Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</i>			
15.8.1 Peratusan negara yang mengguna pakai undang-undang kebangsaan yang relevan dan menyediakan secukupnya sumber pencegahan atau kawalan bagi spesies asing yang invasif	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</i>
Sasaran 15.9: Menjelang 2020, menyepadukan nilai ekosistem dan biodiversiti ke dalam pelan kebangsaan dan tempatan, proses pembangunan, strategi pengurangan kemiskinan serta akaun <i>Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</i>			
15.9.1 (a) Bilangan negara yang telah menetapkan sasaran negara sesuai dengan atau serupa dengan Sasaran 2 Biodiversiti Aichi dari Pelan Strategik untuk Biodiversiti 2011-2020 dalam strategi dan pelan tindakan biodiversiti negara dan kemajuan yang dilaporkan mencapai sasaran ini; dan (b) penyatuan biodiversiti ke dalam sistem perakaunan dan pelaporan negara, yang ditakrifkan sebagai pelaksanaan Sistem Perakaunan Ekonomi-Alam Sekitar	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Semakan	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Revision</i>	<i>Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</i>
Sasaran 15.a: Menjana dan meningkatkan sumber kewangan daripada semua sumber dengan signifikan untuk memulihara dan menggunakan biodiversiti dan ekosistem secara mampan <i>Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</i>			
15.a.1 (a) Bantuan pembangunan rasmi untuk pemuliharaan dan penggunaan biodiversiti secara mampan; dan (b) hasil yang dijana dan kewangan digerakkan dari instrumen ekonomi yang berkaitan dengan biodiversiti	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</i>
Sasaran 15.b: Menjana sumber yang signifikan daripada semua sumber dan pada semua peringkat untuk membiayai pengurusan hutan mampan dan menyediakan insentif yang mencukupi kepada negara membangun untuk memajukan pengurusan tersebut, termasuk untuk pemuliharaan dan penghutan semula <i>Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</i>			
15.b.1 (a) Bantuan pembangunan rasmi untuk pemuliharaan dan penggunaan biodiversiti secara mampan; dan (b) hasil yang dijana dan kewangan digerakkan dari instrumen ekonomi yang berkaitan dengan biodiversiti	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Penggantian	Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
<i>(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</i>
Sasaran 15.c: Meningkatkan sokongan global terhadap usaha untuk menentang pemburuan dan penyeludupan spesies dilindungi, termasuk dengan meningkatkan keupayaan komuniti tempatan untuk mencari peluang pekerjaan yang mampan <i>Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</i>			
15.c.1 Peratusan dagangan hidupan liar yang diburu atau diseludup secara haram	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia
Proksi: Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar mengikut kategori			
<i>Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN)</i>
<i>Proxy: Number of wildlife crime cases by category</i>			

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG

Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Matlamat 16 - Menggalakkan masyarakat yang aman dan menyeluruh untuk pembangunan mampan, menyediakan akses kepada keadilan untuk semua dan membina institusi yang berkesan, bertanggungjawab dan menyeluruh pada semua peringkat			
<i>Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</i>			
Sasaran 16.1: Mengurangkan secara signifikan semua bentuk keganasan dan kadar kematian yang berkaitan di seluruh dunia			
<i>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>			
16.1.1	Bilangan mangsa pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk, mengikut jantina dan umur	Tersedia	Kekal
	Proksi: Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri		
	<i>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>
	<i>Proxy: Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population by state</i>		<i>Royal Malaysia Police</i>
16.1.2	Kematian berkaitan konflik setiap 100,000 penduduk, mengikut jantina, umur dan punca	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal
	<i>Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>
16.1.3	Peratusan penduduk yang mengalami (a) keganasan fizikal, (b) kekerasan psikologi dan (c) keganasan seksual dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>
			i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
			<i>i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development</i>
16.1.4	Peratusan penduduk yang rasa selamat berjalan seorang diri di sekitar kawasan tempat tinggal mereka	Tidak Tersedia	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>
			Polis Diraja Malaysia
			<i>Royal Malaysia Police</i>
Sasaran 16.2: Mengakhiri penderaan, eksploitasi, penyeludupan dan semua bentuk keganasan dan penganiayaan terhadap kanak-kanak			
<i>Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</i>			
16.2.1	Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 1-17 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas	Tersedia	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>
16.2.2	Bilangan mangsa penyeludupan manusia setiap 100,000 penduduk, mengikut jantina, umur dan bentuk eksploitasi	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal
	<i>Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>
			i. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat ii. Kementerian Luar Negeri Malaysia
			<i>i. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development ii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>
16.2.3	Peratusan wanita dan lelaki muda berumur 18-29 tahun yang mengalami keganasan seksual sebelum umur 18 tahun	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>
			i. Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
			<i>i. National Population and Family Development Board ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development</i>
Sasaran 16.3: Menggalakkan kedaulatan undang-undang pada peringkat negara dan antarabangsa serta memastikan akses sama rata kepada keadilan untuk semua			
<i>Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</i>			
16.3.1	Peratusan mangsa keganasan dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya yang melaporkan pemangsaan mereka kepada pihak berkuasa yang kompeten atau mekanisme penyelesaian konflik lain yang diiktiraf secara rasmi	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal
	<i>Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>
			i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
			<i>i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development</i>
16.3.2	Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman sebagai sebahagian daripada penghuni penjara keseluruhan	Tersedia	Kekal
	<i>Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>
			Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
			<i>Malaysian Prison Department</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
16.3.3 Peratusan penduduk yang mengalami perselisihan dalam dua tahun terakhir dan yang mengakses mekanisme penyelesaian sengketa formal atau tidak formal, berdasarkan jenis mekanisme <i>Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan Partially Available, Need Further Development	Tambahan Additional	
Sasaran 16.4: Menjelang 2030, mengurangkan secara signifikan aliran kewangan dan senjata yang tidak sah, mengukuhkan perolehan semula dan pemulangan aset yang dicuri serta menentang semua bentuk jenayah terancang <i>Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</i>			
16.4.1 Jumlah nilai aliran masuk dan keluar kewangan yang tidak sah (dalam dolar Amerika Syarikat terkini) <i>Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</i>	Tidak Tersedia Not Available	Kekal Remain	Polis Diraja Malaysia Royal Malaysia Police
16.4.2 Peratusan senjata yang disita, dijumpai atau diserahkan yang asal atau konteksnya yang tidak sah telah dikesan atau ditetapkan oleh pihak berkuasa yang kompeten selaras dengan instrumen antarabangsa <i>Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan Partially Available, Need Further Development	Kekal Remain	Polis Diraja Malaysia Royal Malaysia Police
Sasaran 16.5: Mengurangkan dengan ketara semua bentuk rasuah dan sogokan <i>Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</i>			
16.5.1 Peratusan orang yang mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya satu hubungan dengan penjawat awam dan membayar rasuah kepada penjawat awam, atau diminta memberi rasuah oleh penjawat awam itu, dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya <i>Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan Partially Available, Need Further Development	Kekal Remain	i. Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia ii. Institut Integriti Malaysia <i>i. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission ii. The Malaysian Institute of Integrity</i>
16.5.2 Peratusan perniagaan yang mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya satu hubungan dengan penjawat awam dan membayar rasuah kepada penjawat awam, atau diminta memberi rasuah oleh penjawat awam itu dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya <i>Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan Partially Available, Need Further Development	Kekal Remain	i. Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia ii. Institut Integriti Malaysia <i>i. Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission ii. The Malaysian Institute of Integrity</i>
Sasaran 16.6: Membangunkan institusi yang berkesan, bertanggungjawab dan telus pada semua peringkat <i>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</i>			
16.6.1 Perbelanjaan utama kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada belanjawan asal yang diluluskan, mengikut sektor (atau mengikut kod bajet atau yang serupa dengannya) <i>Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</i>	Tersedia Available	Kekal Remain	Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia Ministry of Finance Malaysia
16.6.2 Peratusan penduduk yang berpuas hati dengan pengalaman terakhir mereka berurusan dengan perkhidmatan awam Proksi: Bilangan aduan terhadap perkhidmatan awam mengikut negeri <i>Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</i> <i>Proxy: Number of complaints on public services by state</i>	Tersedia Available	Kekal Remain	Biro Pengaduan Awam Public Complaints Bureau
Sasaran 16.7: Memastikan pembuatan keputusan yang responsif, menyeluruh, partisipasi dan berwakil pada semua peringkat <i>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</i>			
16.7.1 Peratusan jawatan di institusi kerajaan dan tempatan, termasuk (a) badan perundangan; (b) perkhidmatan awam; dan (c) badan kehakiman, berbanding taburan nasional, mengikut jantina, umur, orang kurang upaya dan kumpulan penduduk <i>Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</i>	Tersedia Available	Kekal Remain	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam Public Service Department
16.7.2 Peratusan penduduk yang mempercayai bahawa pembuatan keputusan adalah menyeluruh dan responsif, mengikut jantina, umur, ketidakupayaan dan kumpulan penduduk <i>Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</i>	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan Partially Available, Need Further Development	Kekal Remain	Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat Ministry of Women, Family & Community Development
Sasaran 16.8: Meluaskan dan mengukuhkan penyertaan negara membangun dalam institusi tadbir urus global <i>Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</i>			
16.8.1 Peratusan anggota dan hak mengundi negara membangun dalam organisasi antarabangsa <i>Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</i>	Tidak Tersedia Not Available	Kekal Remain	

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 16.9: Menjelang 2030, menyediakan pengenalan yang sah untuk semua, termasuk pendaftaran kelahiran <i>Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</i>			
16.9.1 Peraturan kanak-kanak di bawah 5 tahun yang kelahirannya didaftarkan dengan pihak berkuasa awam, mengikut umur	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
<i>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	National Registration Department
Sasaran 16.10: Memastikan akses awam kepada maklumat dan melindungi kebebasan asasi, selaras dengan perundangan negara dan perjanjian antarabangsa <i>Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</i>			
16.10.1 Bilangan kes yang disahkan bagi pembunuhan, penculikan, kehilangan paksa, penahanan sembarangan dan penyeksaan pemberita, kakitangan media bersekutu, ahli kesatuan sekerja dan penyokong hak asasi manusia dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Polis Diraja Malaysia
<i>Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	Royal Malaysia Police
16.10.2 Bilangan negara yang mengambil dan melaksanakan Jaminan perlembagaan, berkanun dan/atau dasar untuk capaian orang awam kepada maklumat	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia ii. Kementerian Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
<i>Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Department of Information ii. Ministry of Communication and Multimedia Malaysia
Sasaran 16.a Memperkukuh institusi negara yang relevan, termasuk menerusi kerjasama antarabangsa, untuk membina keupayaan pada semua peringkat, khususnya di negara membangun untuk menghalang keganasan serta memerangi keganasan dan jenayah <i>Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</i>			
16.a.1 Kewujudan institusi hak asasi manusia kebangsaan yang bebas selaras dengan Prinsip Paris	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Kementerian Dalam Negeri
<i>Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	Ministry of Home Affairs
Sasaran 16.b: Menggalakkan dan menguatkuasakan undang-undang dan dasar tanpa diskriminasi untuk pembangunan mampan <i>Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</i>			
16.b.1 Peraturan penduduk yang melaporkan dirinya mengalami diskriminasi atau diganggu dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	i. Polis Diraja Malaysia ii. Kementerian Dalam Negeri
<i>Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</i>	Partially Available, Need Further Development	Remain	i. Royal Malaysia Police ii. Ministry of Home Affairs
Matlamat 17 - Memperkukuhkan kaedah pelaksanaan dan menggiatkan semula Kerjasama Global untuk Pembangunan Mampan <i>Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</i>			
Sasaran 17.1: Memperkukuh penjana sumber dalam negeri, termasuk melalui sokongan antarabangsa kepada negara membangun, bagi meningkatkan keupayaan dalam negeri untuk kutipan cukai dan kutipan hasil lain <i>Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</i>			
17.1.1 Jumlah hasil kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK, mengikut sumber	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
<i>Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Finance Malaysia
17.1.2 Peraturan bajet dalam negeri yang dibiayai oleh cukai dalam negeri	Tersedia	Kekal	Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</i>	Available	Remain	Ministry of Finance Malaysia
Sasaran 17.2: Negara maju akan melaksanakan sepenuhnya komitmen bantuan pembangunan rasmi mereka, termasuk komitmen oleh kebanyakan negara maju untuk mencapai sasaran 0.7 peratus daripada pendapatan negara kasar untuk bantuan pembangunan rasmi (ODA/GNI) kepada negara membangun dan 0.15 hingga 0.20 peratus ODA/GNI kepada negara kurang membangun; penyedia ODA digalakkan untuk mempertimbangkan penetapan sasaran bagi menyediakan sekurang-kurangnya 0.20 peratus ODA/GNI kepada negara kurang membangun <i>Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</i>			
17.2.1 Jumlah bersih bantuan pembangunan rasmi kepada negara kurang membangun, sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan negara kasar (GNI) bagi penderma Jawatankuasa Organisasi Bantuan Pembangunan Kerjasama dan Pembangunan Ekonomi (OECD)	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	
<i>Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</i>	Not Relevant	Remain	

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 17.3: Menggerakkan sumber kewangan tambahan bagi negara membangun daripada pelbagai sumber <i>Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</i>			
17.3.1 Pelaburan langsung asing (FDI), bantuan pembangunan rasmi dan Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah bajet dalam negeri	Tidak Relevan	Penggantian	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i>
17.3.2 Jumlah kiriman wang (dalam dolar Amerika Syarikat) sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah KDNK	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 17.4: Membantu negara membangun mencapai kelestarian hutang jangka panjang melalui dasar yang terselaraskan yang bertujuan memupuk pembiayaan hutang, pelepasan hutang dan penstrukturan semula hutang, seperti yang sesuai, dan menangani hutang luar bagi negara miskin yang tingqi hutang untuk mengurangkan beban hutang <i>Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</i>			
17.4.1 Pembayaran hutang sebagai sebahagian daripada eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	i. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ii. Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia iii. Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa & Industri, Malaysia iv. Bank Negara Malaysia v. Perbadanan Pembangunan Perdagangan Luar Malaysia
<i>Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Department of Statistics Malaysia ii. Malaysian Investment Development Authority iii. Ministry of International Trade and Industry iv. Bank Negara Malaysia v. Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation</i>
Sasaran 17.5: Menggunakan pakai dan melaksanakan rejim penggalakan pelaburan untuk negara kurang membangun <i>Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</i>			
17.5.1 Bilangan negara yang mengguna pakai dan melaksanakan rejim penggalakan pelaburan untuk negara membangun, termasuk negara kurang membangun	Tidak Relevan	Semakan	
<i>Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Revision</i>	
Sasaran 17.6: Meningkatkan kerjasama Utara-Selatan, Selatan-Selatan dan kerjasama serantau dan antarabangsa tiga penjur, serta akses kepada sains, teknologi dan inovasi dan meningkatkan perkongsian pengetahuan atas syarat yang saling dipersetujui, termasuk melalui kerjasama yang dipertingkatkan dalam kalangan mekanisme sedia ada, khususnya pada tahap Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan melalui mekanisme pemudahan teknologi global <i>Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</i>			
17.6.1 Langganan jalur lebar Internet tetap bagi setiap 100 penduduk, mengikut kelajuan	Tersedia	Penambahbaikan	Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
<i>Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	<i>Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission</i>
Sasaran 17.7: Menggalakkan pembangunan, pemindahan, penyebaran dan penyepaduan teknologi yang mesra alam kepada negara membangun dengan syarat yang menguntungkan, termasuk pada syarat utama dan berkonsesi, seperti yang saling dipersetujui <i>Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</i>			
17.7.1 Jumlah dana untuk negara-negara membangun untuk mempromosikan pembangunan, pemindahan, penyebaran dan penyebaran teknologi yang mesra alam	Tidak Relevan	Penambahbaikan	
<i>Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</i>	<i>Not Relevant</i>	<i>Refinement</i>	
Sasaran 17.8: Mengoperasikan sepenuhnya bank teknologi dan mekanisme pembinaan keupayaan sains, teknologi dan inovasi untuk negara kurang membangun menjelang 2017 dan meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi yang diperlukan, khususnya teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi <i>Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</i>			
17.8.1 Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet	Tersedia	Kekal	Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, DOSM
<i>Proportion of individuals using the Internet</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, DOSM</i>

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 17.9: Meningkatkan sokongan antarabangsa untuk melaksanakan pembinaan keupayaan yang berkesan dan bersasar di negara membangun untuk menyokong pelan negara untuk melaksanakan semua Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan, termasuk melalui kerjasama <i>Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</i>			
17.9.1 Nilai dolar bagi bantuan kewangan dan teknikal (termasuk melalui kerjasama Utara-Selatan, Selatan-Selatan dan tiga penjuru) yang komited untuk negara membangun	Tersedia	Remain	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
Proksi: Nilai bantuan kewangan dan teknikal yang diberikan kepada negara-negara membangun <i>Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries</i>	Available	Remain	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department
<i>Proxy: Value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries</i>			
Sasaran 17.10: Menggalakkan sistem perdagangan berbilang hala yang sejangat, berasaskan peraturan, terbuka, tanpa diskriminasi dan saksama bawah Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia, termasuk melalui pengikatan rundingan di bawah Agenda Pembangunan Doha <i>Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</i>			
17.10.1 Purata tarif berpemberat seluruh dunia	Tersedia	Kekal	Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia (WTO)
<i>Worldwide weighted tariff-average</i>	Available	Remain	World Trade Organization
Sasaran 17.11: Meningkatkan dengan signifikan eksport negara membangun, khususnya bagi tujuan menggandakan bahagian eksport global negara kurang membangun menjelang 2020 <i>Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</i>			
17.11.1 Sumbangan eksport global negara membangun dan negara kurang membangun	Tersedia	Kekal	Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia (WTO)
<i>Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</i>	Available	Remain	World Trade Organization
Sasaran 17.12: Merealisasi pelaksanaan akses pasaran yang bebas cukai dan bebas kuota secara kekal dan tepat pada masanya untuk semua negara kurang membangun, selaras dengan Keputusan Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia (WTO), termasuk dengan memastikan bahawa peraturan asal keutamaan yang diguna pakai untuk import dari negara kurang membangun adalah telus dan mudah, serta menyumbang dalam memudahkan akses pasaran <i>Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</i>			
17.12.1 Purata tarif berpemberat yang dihadapi oleh negara-negara membangun, negara-negara paling tidak maju dan pulau-pulau kecil yang membangun	Tidak Relevan	Penambahbaikan	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</i>	Not Relevant	Refinement	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department
Sasaran 17.13: Meningkatkan kestabilan makroekonomi global, termasuk melalui penyelarasan dasar dan kekoherenan dasar <i>Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</i>			
17.13.1 Dashboard Makroekonomi	Tidak Relevan	Kekal	i. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ii. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Macroeconomic Dashboard</i>	Not Relevant	Remain	i. Department of Statistics Malaysia ii. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department
Sasaran 17.14: Meningkatkan kekoherenan dasar untuk pembangunan mampan <i>Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</i>			
17.14.1 Bilangan negara dengan mekanisme sedia ada untuk meningkatkan kekoherenan dasar pembangunan mampan	Tersedia	Kekal	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</i>	Available	Remain	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department
Sasaran 17.15: Menghormati ruang dasar dan kepimpinan setiap negara untuk mewujudkan dan melaksanakan dasar bagi pembasmian kemiskinan dan pembangunan mampan <i>Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</i>			
17.15.1 Tahap penggunaan rangka kerja keputusan dan alat perancangan milik negara oleh penyedia kerjasama pembangunan	Tersedia	Kekal	Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</i>	Available	Remain	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department

Status Penilaian Indikator SDG
Status of SDG Indicators Assessment

Matlamat/ Sasaran/ Indikator Goal/ Targets/ Indicators	Status indikator Status of Indicators	Sesi ke-51 UNSC UNSC 51 st sessions	Sumber Sources
Sasaran 17.16: Meningkatkan Perkongsian Global untuk Pembangunan Mampan yang dilengkapi oleh perkongsian pelbagai pihak berkepentingan yang menggerakkan dan berkongsi pengetahuan, kepakaran, teknologi dan sumber kewangan, untuk menyokong pencapaian Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan di semua negara, khususnya negara membangun <i>Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</i>			
17.16.1 Bilangan negara yang melaporkan kemajuan dalam rangka kerja pemantauan keberkesanan pembangunan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan yang menyokong pencapaian Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan	Tersedia	Kekal	i. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ii. Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
<i>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>i. Department of Statistics Malaysia ii. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i>
Sasaran 17.17: Menggalakkan dan mempromosikan perkongsian awam, awam-swasta dan masyarakat sivil yang berkesan, berasaskan pengalaman dan strategi bersumberkan perkongsian <i>Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</i>			
17.17.1 Jumlah dalam dolar Amerika Syarikat yang dibuat bagi perkongsian awam-swasta untuk infrastruktur	Tidak Tersedia	Penggantian	i) Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri ii) Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta
<i>Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure</i>	<i>Not Available</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>i) Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department ii) Public Private Partnership Unit</i>
Sasaran 17.18: Menjelang 2020, meningkatkan sokongan pembinaan keupayaan kepada negara membangun, termasuk negara kurang membangun dan negara pulau kecil membangun, untuk meningkatkan dengan signifikan ketersediaan data yang boleh dipercayai, berkualiti tinggi dan tepat pada masanya yang diasingkan mengikut pendapatan, jantina, umur, kaum, etnik, status migran, ketidakupayaan, lokasi geografi dan ciri lain yang relevan dalam konteks negara <i>Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</i>			
17.18.1 Kapasiti indikator statistik untuk pemantauan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan	Tersedia	Penggantian	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
17.18.2 Bilangan negara yang mempunyai peraturan statistik kebangsaan yang mematuhi Prinsip Asas Statistik Rasmi	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
17.18.3 Bilangan negara dengan pelan statistik kebangsaan yang dibiayai sepenuhnya dan sedang dilaksanakan, mengikut sumber pembiayaan	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
Sasaran 17.19: Menjelang 2030, memajukan inisiatif sedia ada untuk membangunkan ukuran kemajuan bagi pembangunan mampan yang seiring dengan keluaran dalam negeri kasar, dan menyokong pembinaan keupayaan statistik di negara membangun <i>Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</i>			
17.19.1 Nilai dolar bagi semua sumber yang tersedia untuk mengukuhkan keupayaan statistik di negara membangun	Sebahagiannya Tersedia, Perlu Dibangunkan	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</i>	<i>Partially Available, Need Further Development</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
17.19.2 Peratusan negara yang (a) telah menjalankan sekurang-kurangnya satu banci penduduk dan perumahan dalam 10 tahun terakhir; dan (b) telah mencapai 100 peratus pendaftaran kelahiran dan 80 peratus pendaftaran kematian	Tersedia	Kekal	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
<i>Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</i>	<i>Available</i>	<i>Remain</i>	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>

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BAHAGIAN 6
PART 6

Jadual
Indikator SDG

Table of SDG
Indicators

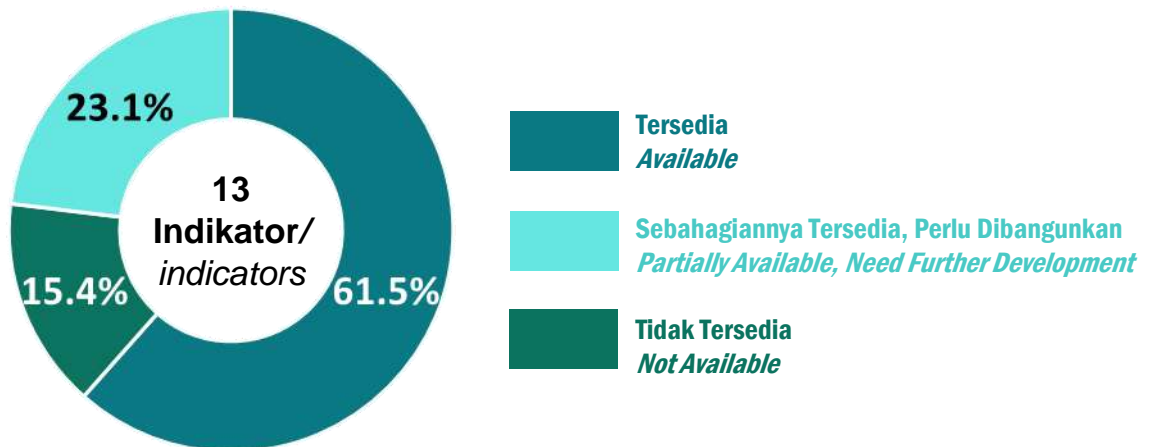
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Tiada Kemiskinan

No Poverty

Menamatkan semua jenis kemiskinan di seluruh dunia
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



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Indikator 1.1.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa, mengikut jantina, umur, status pekerjaan dan lokasi geografi (bandar/luar bandar)

Indicator 1.1.1 : Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Jadual 1.1a : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.1a : Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	2016 ^f			2019		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Johor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kedah	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kelantan	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00
Melaka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negeri Sembilan	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pahang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09
Perlis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pulau Pinang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sabah	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.03
Sarawak	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Selangor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Terengganu	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Labuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Putrajaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

1. ^f Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

Updated based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

2. 0.00 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.00 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indikator 1.1.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa, mengikut jantina, umur, status pekerjaan dan lokasi geografi (bandar/luar bandar)

Indicator 1.1.1 : Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Jadual 1.1b : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.1b : Proportion of households below the international poverty line by state and strata, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Negeri State	2016 ^f		2019	
	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.03
Johor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kedah	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kelantan	0.04	0.18	0.08	0.09
Melaka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negeri Sembilan	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
Pahang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perak	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Perlis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pulau Pinang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sabah	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.16
Sarawak	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01
Selangor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Terengganu	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.00	n.a	0.00	n.a.
W.P. Labuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W.P. Putrajaya	0.00	n.a	0.00	n.a.

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^f Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

Updated based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

2. 0.00 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.00 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

3. n.a. tidak tersedia

not applicable

Indikator 1.2.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional, mengikut jantina dan umur

Indicator 1.2.1 : Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Jadual 1.2a : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.2a : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

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

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1.^f Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

Updated based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019

2. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indikator 1.2.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional, mengikut jantina dan umur
Indicator 1.2.1 : Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Jadual 1.2b : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.2b : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state and strata, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	2016 ^r		2019	
	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	4.8	17.5	3.8	12.4
Johor	5.3	9.1	3.6	4.8
Kedah	10.9	22.3	8.0	10.8
Kelantan	12.8	26.3	9.1	16.0
Melaka	2.4	5.1	3.8	4.9
Negeri Sembilan	5.9	7.8	3.7	6.2
Pahang	6.6	12.9	3.4	5.9
Perak	6.4	14.5	6.5	10.6
Perlis	7.5	6.6	4.4	2.9
Pulau Pinang	2.0	5.9	1.8	4.8
Sabah	17.6	34.7	12.5	31.1
Sarawak	6.6	19.7	4.8	14.6
Selangor	0.7	3.4	1.1	2.0
Terengganu	4.7	10.8	5.5	7.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	n.a	0.2	n.a
W.P. Labuan	6.2	12.5	3.3	1.3
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	n.a	0.4	n.a

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- ^r Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019
Updated based on methodology of Poverty Line Income 2019
- 0.0** merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown
- n.a.** tidak tersedia
not applicable



Indikator 1.2.2 : Peratusan lelaki, wanita dan kanak-kanak daripada semua peringkat umur yang hidup dalam semua dimensi kemiskinan mengikut takrif kebangsaan

Indicator 1.2.2 : Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Jadual 1.3 : Indeks kemiskinan pelbagai dimensi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.3 : Multidimensional poverty index by state, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	Indeks kemiskinan pelbagai dimensi Multidimensional poverty index					
	Insiden Kemiskinan Incidence of poverty		Purata intensiti Average intensity		Indeks Index	
	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Malaysia	0.0366	0.0264	0.4147	0.4142	0.0152	0.0110
Johor	0.0136	0.0064	0.3774	0.3693	0.0051	0.0024
Kedah	0.0356	0.0226	0.3615	0.3796	0.0129	0.0086
Kelantan	0.1461	0.0793	0.4142	0.4066	0.0605	0.0323
Melaka	0.0029	0.0114	0.3517	0.3588	0.0010	0.0041
Negeri Sembilan	0.0094	0.0055	0.3921	0.3585	0.0037	0.0020
Pahang	0.0298	0.0147	0.3955	0.3962	0.0118	0.0058
Perak	0.0227	0.0212	0.3760	0.3802	0.0085	0.0080
Perlis	0.0091	0.0110	0.3444	0.3547	0.0031	0.0039
Pulau Pinang	0.0041	0.0021	0.3579	0.3467	0.0015	0.0007
Sabah	0.1737	0.1427	0.4363	0.4361	0.0758	0.0622
Sarawak	0.0909	0.0717	0.4278	0.4222	0.0389	0.0303
Selangor	0.0022	0.0019	0.3800	0.3796	0.0008	0.0007
Terengganu	0.0142	0.0097	0.3796	0.3696	0.0054	0.0036
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0004	0.0000	0.3750	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000
W.P. Labuan	0.0138	0.0059	0.3635	0.3958	0.0050	0.0023
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

0.0000 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0000 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indikator 1.3.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, penganggur, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko

Indicator 1.3.1 : Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Jadual 1.4 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 1.4 : Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State		Tahun Year	Bantuan Kanak-kanak Children assistance	Bantuan Orang Tua Elderly assistance	Bantuan Anak Pelihara Foster children assistance	Elaun Pekerja Cacat Disabled worker assistance
Malaysia	Bilangan/ Number RM ('000)	2017	73,432	134,614	249	78,536
			223,189.0	481,293.7	1,022.3	318,457.4
		2018	69,656	133,791	262	82,759
			212,587.9	554,193.7	935.4	380,909.7
		2019	70,152	142,325	355	87,023
			211,449.8	587,211.4	1,289.4	410,762.0
Johor		2017	6,682	13,707	17	11,192
			19,131.5	52,561.5	70.8	43,349.6
	2018	5,527	12,670	13	10,365	
		17,927.4	53,680.2	55.3	51,111.2	
		2019	6,019	13,868	28	11,800
			17,712.8	57,867.2	98.5	56,384.8
Kedah		2017	5,609	6,779	24	11,316
			15,280.0	21,394.1	67.5	43,758.1
	2018	6,032	7,470	20	13,271	
		14,137.0	25,018.6	54.3	52,760.4	
		2019	5,250	6,919	26	12,441
			15,558.3	28,525.7	96.4	58,772.8
Kelantan		2017	12,151	9,533	0	6,974
			31,444.7	33,605.5	0.0	28,122.9
	2018	11,543	9,552	0	7,466	
		31,044.6	38,794.1	0.0	34,032.0	
		2019	11,749	9,703	19	7,718
			30,903.6	40,125.1	48.8	36,395.6
Melaka		2017	2,849	7,222	6	4,772
			8,448.0	27,325.2	24.3	20,026.3
	2018	2,711	7,583	9	4,998	
		8,049.2	31,249.4	28.8	23,527.6	
		2019	2,635	7,604	15	4,982
			7,395.0	31,696.4	57.5	23,802.8
Negeri Sembilan		2017	4,732	8,920	13	3,445
			14,049.8	32,304.3	32.3	14,779.1
	2018	4,203	8,962	25	3,657	
		12,701.2	37,670.1	53.3	16,898.1	
		2019	4,109	8,871	24	3,763
			11,390.1	36,581.3	78.0	17,648.8
Pahang		2017	4,204	8,273	16	4,357
			13,537.1	30,310.3	50.0	18,719.4
	2018	4,164	9,086	15	5,077	
		12,402.7	36,447.0	40.0	23,091.2	
		2019	4,129	9,123	21	5,181
			12,139.3	37,747.9	68.8	24,661.2
Perak		2017	4,357	7,871	6	7,813
			14,892.8	27,062.9	30.3	31,564.3
	2018	4,357	7,871	6	7,813	
		14,011.2	33,904.9	28.5	37,600.6	
		2019	4,120	9,424	14	8,416
			13,775.1	38,350.9	45.8	39,469.2
Perlis		2017	1,758	1,110	-	1,566
			5,445.3	4,040.4	-	6,591.9
	2018	1,029	1,246	-	1,862	
		3,137.1	4,979.1	-	8,783.2	
		2019	1,038	1,345	2	1,994
			2,653.5	5,532.1	5.5	9,368.0

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia



Indikator 1.3.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, penganggur, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko

Indicator 1.3.1 : Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Jadual 1.4 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State		Tahun Year	Bantuan Kanak-kanak Children assistance	Bantuan Orang Tua Elderly assistance	Bantuan Anak Pelihara Foster children assistance	Elaun Pekerja Cacat Disabled worker assistance
Pulau Pinang	Bilangan/ Number RM ('000)	2017	2,070	5,275	4	5,307
			5,998.3	19,263.3	5.0	21,612.9
		2018	1,886	5,425	6	5,508
			5,541.1	22,115.2	19.5	25,726.4
		2019	1,872	5,439	10	5,508
			5,851.3	22,690.5	34.5	26,262.0
Sabah		2017	5,729	26,148	8	1,121
			22,019.1	91,178.3	37.0	4,706.1
		2018	6,050	24,736	4	1,253
			21,318.0	102,076.0	20.3	5,426.2
		2019	6,874	28,641	3	1,385
			24,908.3	117,858.7	10.0	6,346.0
Sarawak		2017	11,996	22,368	18	3,289
			38,017.7	79,300.5	191.6	13,479.4
		2018	10,959	22,017	17	3,432
			35,429.3	90,419.1	75.3	15,808.6
		2019	10,772	23,422	18	3,672
			34,426.9	95,746.8	72.0	17,083.8
Selangor		2017	4,955	10,457	109	9,049
			16,043.5	37,857.6	414.0	38,146.9
		2018	4,616	10,597	109	9,924
			16,735.3	48,287.2	397.6	44,355.7
		2019	4,616	10,731	119	10,613
			14,401.5	44,407.3	456.0	50,020.8
Terengganu		2017	5,888	4,137	6	4,790
			17,231.2	14,854.8	22.8	19,184.9
		2018	6,369	4,223	7	5,319
			18,491.2	17,445.8	28.0	24,217.6
		2019	6,417	4,180	16	5,638
			18,603.9	17,357.9	60.8	26,098.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur		2017	329	2,600	22	3,307
			1,289.6	9,460.2	76.8	13,469.1
		2018 ^a	432	2,787	32	3,534
			1,364.8	11,235.7	134.8	16,502.8
		2019	455	2,809	39	3,633
			1,450.1	11,724.0	156.8	17,275.9
W.P. Labuan		2017	110	203	-	138
			305.7	741.3	-	582.1
		2018	91	227	-	153
			271.5	833.1	-	662.6
		2019	90	231	-	174
			261.1	954.8	-	774.8
W.P. Putrajaya		2017	13	11	-	100
			54.9	33.6	-	364.7
		2018	7	9	-	90
			26.4	38.5	-	405.6
		2019	7	15	1	105
			19.5	45.2	0.3	397.6

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Indikator 1.3.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, penganggur, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko

Indicator 1.3.1 : Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Jadual 1.4 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bantuan Am Financial assistance	Bantuan Geran Pelancaran Launching grants	Bantuan Alat Tiruan/ Alat Sokongan Artificial/assistive devices	Bantuan Latihan Perantis Apprentice allowance	
Malaysia	Bilangan/ Number RM ('000)	2017	105,617	1,588	2,077	164
			252,378.6	4,779.2	3,593.8	775.6
		2018	106,034	1,566	1,920	169
			266,191.1	4,960.0	3,228.3	703.7
		2019	103,565	876	1,875	1,019
		264,130.8	2,778.5	3,638.7	3,203.6	
Johor	2017	5,577	152	130	30	
		9,979.8	408.0	303.8	60.8	
		2018	5,109	170	105	20
		12,734.0	459.0	226.6	52.6	
Kedah	2017	5,507	57	112	34	
		13,067.3	153.9	246.6	72.0	
		2018	7,704	145	144	29
		16,883.7	391.5	179.6	285.9	
Kelantan	2018	8,846	118	100	32	
		17,855.6	339.5	82.0	204.2	
		2019	7,486	55	411	73
		18,971.4	148.5	494.7	457.8	
Melaka	2017	7,366	135	87	2	
		10,996.1	364.5	49.1	7.7	
		2018	8,801	211	52	-
		13,856.5	568.5	59.3	-	
Negeri Sembilan	2019	7,865	83	145	8	
		13,366.6	224.1	191.8	16.4	
		2017	6,046	-	248	1
		16,214.2	-	751.1	3.8	
Pahang	2018	5,426	57	-	2	
		14,352.5	153.9	-	3.0	
		2019	5,337	30	162	3
		13,214.6	81.0	328.4	6.2	
Perak	2017	5,778	-	221	10	
		13,112.1	-	410.4	23.2	
		2018	5,443	-	-	4
		11,581.7	-	-	13.8	
Perlis	2019	5,325	57	181	12	
		11,520.1	153.9	432.1	26.6	
		2017	3,691	249	83	2
		13,540.2	672.3	171.6	5.2	
Selangor	2018	3,102	223	72	1	
		11,490.3	602.1	80.7	3.0	
		2019	3,004	74	94	6
		10,503.9	196.3	214.7	10.0	
Terengganu	2017	8,749	196	43	27	
		27,225.6	529.2	155.8	60.4	
		2018	8,749	120	-	27
		29,945.0	324.0	-	63.2	
Sabah	2019	8,027	55	112	14	
		28,597.9	148.5	261.3	27.6	
		2017	4,065	-	246	11
		7,194.9	-	61.4	114.0	
Sarawak	2018	4,065	-	252	16	
		7,219.0	-	62.7	115.2	
		2019	3,415	23	35	20
		6,480.6	61.0	63.2	107.1	

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Indikator 1.3.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, penganggur, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko

Indicator 1.3.1 : Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Jadual 1.4 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bantuan Am Financial assistance	Bantuan Geran Pelancaran Launching grants	Bantuan Alat Tiruan/ Alat Sokongan Artificial/assistive devices	Bantuan Latihan Perantus Apprentice allowance	
Pulau Pinang	Bilangan/ Number RM ('000)	2017	1,965	108	4	-
		2018	6,906.4	291.6	6.9	-
	2019	1,780	42	1	-	
		7,594.0	113.4	1.8	-	
Sabah	2017	1,748	60	40	9	
		6,234.1	155.2	73.5	10.0	
	2018	16,235	40	312	-	
		31,891.2	108.0	246.9	-	
2019	15,211	55	61	-		
	33,027.8	148.5	132.2	-		
Sarawak	2017	18,245	30	-	-	
		38,868.6	81.0	-	-	
	2018	10,947	246	211	6	
		29,913.8	1,158.2	509.7	14.2	
2019	10,973	380	1,090	19		
	31,793.4	1,738.1	2,127.3	36.4		
Selangor	2017	9,761	185	72	779	
		30,459.6	925.0	25.1	2,299.8	
	2018	4,805	80	129	25	
		13,098.6	216.0	332.9	81.3	
2019	4,864	9	59	28		
	15,860.6	24.3	202.8	93.5		
Terengganu	2017	4,991	57	116	39	
		15,655.8	153.9	346.9	100.2	
	2018	20,408	90	181	12	
		49,953.4	243.0	289.0	90.0	
2019	21,484	79	89	13		
	52,559.5	213.3	115.9	97.8		
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	20,680	56	324	9	
		51,709.2	151.2	754.9	47.7	
	2018	1,989	136	31	9	
		4,875.1	367.2	110.2	16.8	
2019	1,898	101	35	7		
	5,682.5	272.7	129.0	21.0		
W.P. Labuan	2017	1,880	48	59	13	
		4,834.8	128.8	171.9	22.2	
	2018	267	6	1	-	
		542.6	16.2	4.4	-	
2019	270	-	2	-		
	597.8	-	5.4	-		
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	281	5	6	-	
		621.8	13.5	15.4	-	
	2018	25	5	6	-	
		51.0	13.5	11.0	-	
2019	13	1	2	-		
	41.0	2.7	2.4	-		
2019	13	1	6	-		
	24.7	2.7	18.3	-		

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Indikator 1.3.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, penganggur, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko

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Jadual 1.4 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bantuan Penjagaan OKU Terlantar/ Pesakit Kronik Terlantar Assistance for the carer of the bedridden PWD/ chronically ill patients	Bantuan OKU Tidak Berupaya Bekerja Assistance for PWD's incapable	Bencana Disaster	Kehilangan pekerjaan ^b Loss of employment
Malaysia		Bilangan/ Number RM ('000)			
	2017	25,082	57,318	32,303	-
	2018	88,441.5	134,170.8	15,935.8	-
	2019	25,656	63,091	62,631	23,697
		103,705.5	180,010.3	25,924.8	17,173.7
		27,283	72,568	14,112	40,084
		113,634.4	211,317.3	6,761.3	107,438.3
Johor	2017	3,004	7,727	3,397	-
	2018	10,448.1	17,182.0	1,698.5	-
	2019	2,739	7,214	1,005	2,878
		11,794.2	22,030.8	502.5	2,239.8
Kedah	2017	3,115	8,921	824	3,504
	2018	12,948.6	26,049.3	196.8	9,309.2
	2019	3,795	5,729	-	-
		12,514.9	12,529.1	-	-
Kelantan	2017	4,462	7,052	4,637	1,189
	2018	15,097.5	16,363.0	2,318.5	1,222.2
	2019	3,883	7,108	2,204	1,119
		16,314.2	20,123.3	1,102.0	4,437.3
Melaka	2017	2,532	6,038	7,823	-
	2018	8,874.2	14,114.4	3,911.5	-
	2019	2,622	6,849	8,996	340
		10,822.8	19,152.6	4,498.0	505.2
Negeri Sembilan	2017	2,615	7,857	68	474
	2018	10,988.6	22,314.0	47,500.0	1,623.3
	2019	973	2,600	-	-
		3,549.6	5,939.2	-	-
Pahang	2017	943	3,194	-	531
	2018	4,068.8	8,790.9	-	625.2
	2019	961	3,703	629	772
		3,990.8	10,456.3	314.5	2,346.3
Perak	2017	916	2,757	49	-
	2018	3,395.7	6,558.0	24,500.0	-
	2019	960	3,167	20	382
		3,935.5	8,797.5	10.0	438.6
Perlis	2017	993	3,553	41	543
	2018	4,112.2	10,105.3	20.5	2,915.2
	2019	1,677	3,339	4,196	-
		6,395.4	7,863.6	2,098.0	-
Selangor	2017	1,811	3,924	3,712	541
	2018	7,225.0	10,731.2	1,856.0	615.6
	2019	1,957	4,401	655	873
		7,955.9	12,583.3	326.0	3,157.4
Terengganu	2017	2,383	6,986	203	-
	2018	8,543.5	16,056.8	101.5	-
	2019	2,383	6,986	702	1,167
		9,920.4	21,671.3	351.0	1,117.2
Kuala Lumpur	2017	2,438	8,574	180	1,550
	2018	10,274.9	24,780.7	90.0	3,814.4
	2019	617	639	-	-
		2,226.6	1,538.4	-	-
Sabah	2017	678	719	1,100	80
	2018	2,768.5	2,161.0	550.0	79.8
	2019	629	853	620	351
		2,619.8	2,495.3	307.0	576.7

Sumber: i. Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
ii. Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
iii. Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial
Source: i. Department of Social Welfare Malaysia
ii. National Disaster Management Agency
iii. Social Security Organisation

Nota/Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

2. ^b Data adalah daripada PERKESO merujuk kepada individu yang kehilangan pekerjaan yang menerima perlindungan daripada Sistem Insurans Pekerjaan (SIP)

Data is from SOCSO referring to unemployed individuals who receive protection from the Employment Insurance System (EIS)

3. Jumlah kehilangan pekerjaan mengikut negeri adalah berdasarkan lokasi majikan dimana telah berlakunya kehilangan pekerjaan.

Jumlah bayaran yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kedudukan atau lokasi pejabat PERKESO

The number of job losses by state is based on the location of the employer where the job loss has occurred.

The amount of payment stated is based on the position or location of SOCSO office

Indikator 1.3.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang dilindungi oleh sistem/ peringkat perlindungan sosial, mengikut jantina, dan dibezakan mengikut kategori kanak-kanak, warga tua, orang kurang upaya, wanita hamil, bayi baru lahir, mangsa kemalangan di tempat kerja serta golongan miskin dan berisiko

Indicator 1.3.1 : Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Jadual 1.4 : Bilangan penerima dan jumlah bantuan mengikut negeri dan jenis bantuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 1.4 : Number of recipients and total assistance by state and type of assistance, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bantuan Penjagaan OKU Terlantar/ Pesakit Kronik Terlantar Assistance for the carer of the bedridden PWD/ chronically ill patients	Bantuan OKU Tidak Berupaya Bekerja Assistance for PWD's incapable	Bencana Disaster	Kehilangan pekerjaan ^b Loss of employment	
Pulau Pinang	Bilangan/ Number RM ('000)	2017	986	2,426	-	-
		2018	3,696.6	5,596.4	-	-
	2019	956	2,680	21,725	1,408	
Sabah	2017	956	2,680	21,725	1,408	
		2018	4,148.6	7,625.8	5,471.8	1,071.0
	2019	953	2,961	2,264	2,374	
Sarawak	2017	953	2,961	2,264	2,374	
		2018	4,011.4	8,468.7	1,131.5	8,187.2
	2019	2,296	803	4,364	-	
Selangor	2017	2,296	803	4,364	-	
		2018	7,193.5	1,237.5	2,182.0	-
	2019	1,914	1,227	4,186	1,212	
Terengganu	2017	1,914	1,227	4,186	1,212	
		2018	8,113.1	2,753.2	2,093.0	916.8
	2019	2,341	1,809	3,836	2,127	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	2,341	1,809	3,836	2,127	
		2018	9,452.3	4,815.8	1,856.5	4,582.3
	2019	1,952	6,345	3,981	-	
W.P. Labuan	2017	1,952	6,345	3,981	-	
		2018	7,213.6	17,736.4	1,990.5	-
	2019	1,943	6,683	12,868	1,023	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,943	6,683	12,868	1,023	
		2018	8,122.5	21,745.6	6,434.0	907.2
	2019	3,238	7,426	1,589	1,493	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	3,238	7,426	1,589	1,493	
		2018	13,551.0	25,222.2	786.0	3,670.4
	2019	1,995	7,335	990	-	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,995	7,335	990	-	
		2018	7,424.1	17,300.3	279.3	-
	2019	2,065	8,182	-	6,456	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	2,065	8,182	-	6,456	
		2018	8,561.0	23,342.7	-	3,662.8
	2019	2,092	9,403	-	13,458	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	2,092	9,403	-	13,458	
		2018	8,733.9	26,927.8	-	33,279.4
	2019	1,481	2,685	7,300	-	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,481	2,685	7,300	-	
		2018	5,249.1	6,161.6	3,650.0	-
	2019	1,642	3,000	3,680	694	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,642	3,000	3,680	694	
		2018	6,945.5	8,583.0	1,840.0	611.4
	2019	1,526	3,528	1,202	580	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,526	3,528	1,202	580	
		2018	6,422.5	9,799.1	583.0	2,756.2
	2019	436	1,751	-	-	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	436	1,751	-	-	
		2018	1,578.9	3,970.4	-	-
	2019	486	2,054	-	5,392	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	486	2,054	-	5,392	
		2018	1,995.4	5,829.5	-	2,827.3
	2019	491	2,283	-	10,678	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	491	2,283	-	10,678	
		2018	2,074.1	6,690.3	-	18,690.6
	2019	30	94	-	-	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	30	94	-	-	
		2018	115.8	238.1	-	-
	2019	35	117	-	292	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	35	117	-	292	
		2018	128.8	283.4	-	278.4
	2019	33	129	-	53	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	33	129	-	53	
		2018	127.1	354.8	-	424.0
	2019	9	64	-	-	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	9	64	-	-	
		2018	22.2	148.6	-	-
	2019	17	43	-	112	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	17	43	-	112	
		2018	58.1	149.0	-	55.2
	2019	18	59	-	135	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	18	59	-	135	
		2018	57.4	131.5	-	7,668.5
	2019	57.4	131.5	-	7,668.5	

Sumber: i. Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia
ii. Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
iii. Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial
Source: i. Department of Social Welfare Malaysia
ii. National Disaster Management Agency
iii. Social Security Organisation

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya
- ^b Data adalah daripada PERKESO merujuk kepada individu yang kehilangan pekerjaan yang menerima perlindungan daripada Sistem Insurans Pekerjaan (SIP)
Data is from SOCSO referring to unemployed individuals who receive protection from the Employment Insurance System (EIS)
- Jumlah kehilangan pekerjaan mengikut negeri adalah berdasarkan lokasi majikan dimana telah berlakunya kehilangan pekerjaan.
Jumlah bayaran yang dinyatakan adalah berdasarkan kedudukan atau lokasi pejabat PERKESO
The number of job losses by state is based on the location of the employer where the job loss has occurred.
The amount of payment stated is based on the position or location of SOCSO office



Indikator 1.4.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang tinggal dalam isi rumah dengan akses kepada keperluan asas

Indicator 1.4.1 : Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Jadual 1.5a : Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 1.5a : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban		Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2017	95.5	97.2		93.9
	2018	95.6	97.3		94.0
	2019	95.7	97.3		94.3
Johor	2017	99.8	100.0		99.5
	2018	99.9	100.0		99.9
	2019	99.9	100.0		99.8
Kedah	2017	98.3	100.0		96.5
	2018	98.3	100.0		96.5
	2019	98.3	100.0		96.5
Kelantan	2017	68.0	61.5		74.4
	2018	69.3	62.4		76.2
	2019	70.7	63.5		77.8
Melaka	2017	100.0	100.0		100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0		100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0		100.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	99.9	100.0		99.8
	2018	99.9	100.0		99.8
	2019	99.9	100.0		99.8
Pahang	2017	98.0	100.0		96.0
	2018	98.0	100.0		96.0
	2019	98.0	100.0		96.0
Perak	2017	99.6	100.0		99.2
	2018	99.6	100.0		99.2
	2019	99.6	100.0		99.2
Perlis	2017	99.5	100.0		99.0
	2018	99.5	100.0		99.0
	2019	99.5	100.0		99.0
Pulau Pinang	2017	99.9	100.0		99.8
	2018	99.9	100.0		99.8
	2019	99.9	100.0		99.8
Sabah	2017	89.0	100.0		78.0
	2018	89.0	100.0		78.0
	2019	89.0	100.0		79.0
Sarawak	2017	89.6	99.8		79.5
	2018	89.8	99.9		79.7
	2019	90.0	99.9		80.2
Selangor ^a	2017	99.8	100.0		99.5
	2018	99.8	100.0		99.5
	2019	99.8	100.0		99.5
Terengganu	2017	96.0	99.1		92.9
	2018	96.0	99.1		92.9
	2019	96.0	99.1		92.9
W.P. Labuan	2017	100.0	100.0		100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0		100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0		100.0

Sumber: Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air dan Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara
Source: Ministry of Environment and Water and National Water Services Commission

Nota/Note:

^aTermasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya
Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

Indikator 1.4.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang tinggal dalam isi rumah dengan akses kepada keperluan asas
Indicator 1.4.1 : Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Jadual 1.5b : Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.5b : Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019

	(%)		
Negeri State	2014	2016	2019
Malaysia	99.5	99.7	99.7
Johor	100.0	100.0	99.9
Kedah	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kelantan	100.0	99.7	100.0
Melaka	100.0	99.9	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	99.9	100.0	100.0
Pahang	99.9	99.8	100.0
Perak	99.9	100.0	100.0
Perlis	99.9	99.9	100.0
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	94.8	96.1	95.6
Sarawak	99.4	99.7	99.7
Selangor	99.8	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	99.9	100.0	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	97.8	99.6	99.3
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 1.5.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 1.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Jadual 1.6 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 1.6 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kematian Death		Orang yang dilaporkan hilang ^a Missing person		Orang yang terjejas ^b Affected person	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Malaysia	2017	31	0.1	4	0.0	177,862	555
	2018	19	0.1	-	-	51,298	158
	2019	9	0.0	-	-	86,406	266
Johor	2017	-	-	-	-	17,533	474
	2018	-	-	-	-	5,153	137
	2019	1	0.0	-	-	17,784	473
Kedah	2017	-	-	-	-	13,157	614
	2018	-	-	-	-	4,636	214
	2019	-	-	-	-	508	23
Kelantan	2017	10	0.5	-	-	61,647	3,371
	2018	-	-	-	-	94	5
	2019	4	0.2	-	-	37,506	1,991
Melaka	2017	-	-	-	-	1,792	196
	2018	-	-	-	-	1,289	140
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,589	171
Negeri Sembilan	2017	-	-	-	-	319	29
	2018	-	-	-	-	55	5
	2019	-	-	-	-	175	16
Pahang	2017	-	-	-	-	15,969	970
	2018	3	0.2	-	-	14,853	892
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,881	113
Perak	2017	-	-	-	-	3,663	147
	2018	-	-	-	-	2,251	90
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,253	130
Perlis	2017	-	-	-	-	3,397	1,348
	2018	4	1.6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	154	61

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Bilangan orang hilang yang disebabkan oleh bencana
Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- ^b Bilangan orang dengan kediaman yang rosak
Number of people with damaged dwellings
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indikator 1.5.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 1.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Jadual 1.6 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 1.6 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kematian Death		Orang yang dilaporkan hilang ^a Missing person		Orang yang terjejas ^b Affected person	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Pulau Pinang	2017	18	1.0	4	0.2	12,631	724
	2018	9	0.5	-	-	1,086	62
	2019	4	0.2	-	-	370	21
Sabah	2017	-	-	-	-	9,881	256
	2018	-	-	-	-	1,358	35
	2019	-	-	-	-	5,596	143
Sarawak	2017	1	0.0	-	-	892	32
	2018	-	-	-	-	9,729	348
	2019	-	-	-	-	302	11
Selangor	2017	-	-	-	-	1,446	23
	2018	-	-	-	-	3,899	60
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,981	61
Terengganu	2017	2	0.2	-	-	34,966	2,895
	2018	-	-	-	-	6,769	551
	2019	-	-	-	-	13,106	1,053
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	-	-	-	-	438	24
	2018	-	-	-	-	126	7
	2019	-	-	-	-	201	11
W.P. Labuan	2017	-	-	-	-	131	134
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Bilangan orang hilang yang disebabkan oleh bencana
Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- ^b Bilangan orang dengan kediaman yang rosak
Number of people with damaged dwellings
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

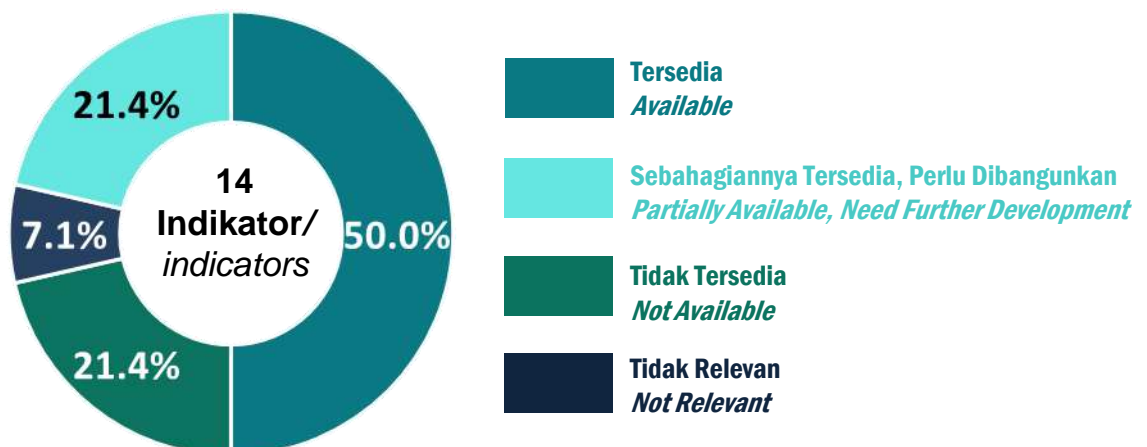
Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>1.5 Menjelang 2030, membina daya tahan golongan miskin dan berisiko, serta mengurangkan pendedahan dan risiko mereka terhadap peristiwa berkaitan iklim melampau serta kejutan dan bencana ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar yang lain</p> <p><i>By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</i></p>	<p>1.5.3 Bilangan negara yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional sesuai dengan Kerangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030</p> <p><i>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i></p>	<p>Malaysia mengamalkan dan menerapkan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana kebangsaan</p> <p>Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i></p>
	<p>1.5.4 Peratusan kerajaan tempatan yang mengamalkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan sejajar dengan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional</p> <p><i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</i></p>	<p>Semua negeri di Malaysia telah menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan. Strategi ini akan diperluas kepada kerajaan daerah</p> <p>Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i></p>



Kelaparan Sifar *Zero Hunger*

**Menamatkan kelaparan, mencapai jaminan makanan dan nutrisi yang lebih baik
serta menggalakkan pertanian mampan**
*End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable
agriculture*



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Indikator 2.1.1 : Prevalens kekurangan zat makanan

Indicator 2.1.1 : Prevalence of undernourishment

Jadual 2.1 : Prevalens kurang berat badan di kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019

Table 2.1 : Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

	(%)	
	2015	2019
Malaysia	12.4	14.1

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

*Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia*

Indikator 2.1.2 : Prevalens tiada jaminan makanan yang sederhana atau teruk dalam penduduk, berdasarkan Skala Pengalaman Tiada Jaminan Makanan (Food Insecurity Experience Scale, FIES)

Indicator 2.1.2 : Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Jadual 2.2 : Prevalens tahap sekuriti makanan di peringkat isi rumah, dewasa dan di peringkat kanak-kanak^a, Malaysia, 2014

Table 2.2 : Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels^a, Malaysia, 2014

	(%)
	2014
Kekurangan kuantiti makanan disebabkan oleh kekangan kewangan dalam 12 bulan terakhir	25.0
<i>Prevalence of food quantity insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months</i>	
Kekurangan makanan kerana kekangan kewangan dalam 12 bulan terakhir	25.5
<i>Prevalence of food variety insufficiency due to financial constraint in the past 12 months</i>	
Kekurangan saiz makanan kerana kekangan kewangan dalam 12 bulan terakhir	21.9
<i>Prevalence of meal size reduction due to financial constraint in the past 12 months</i>	
Kelewatan makan utama disebabkan kekangan kewangan dalam 12 bulan terakhir	15.2
<i>Prevalence of main meal skip due to financial constraint in the past 12 months</i>	
Prevalens kanak-kanak makan dengan makanan yang murah dan berpatutan	23.7
<i>Prevalence of children feeding with cheap and affordable food</i>	
Prevalens kanak-kanak memberi makan dengan makanan yang kurang kerana kekangan kewangan	20.8
<i>Prevalence of children feeding with less food variety due to financial constraint</i>	

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2014
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

*Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2014
Ministry of Health Malaysia*

Nota/Note:

^a Menggunakan enam item yang diadaptasi dari 18 item USDA,
Modul Kajian Keselamatan Makanan Rumah Tangga

*Using six items adapted from USDA 18-item,
Household Food Security Survey Module*



Indikator 2.2.1 : Prevalens pembantutan (ketinggian bagi umur <-2 sisihan piawai daripada median Standard Pertumbuhan Kanak-kanak Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (*World Health Organization, WHO*) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun

Indicator 2.2.1 : Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Jadual 2.3a : Prevalens pembantutan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019

Table 2.3a : Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

(%)

	2015	2019
Malaysia	17.7	21.8

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Jadual 2.3b : Prevalens pembantutan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019

Table 2.3b : Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by sex, Malaysia, 2019

(%)

Jantina Sex	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	21.8	20.2	23.5

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Jadual 2.3c : Prevalens pembantutan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2019

Table 2.3c : Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by strata, Malaysia, 2019

(%)

Strata	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	21.8	22.2	21.7

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Indikator 2.2.2 : Prevalens kekurangan nutrisi (berat bagi ketinggian $>+2$ atau <-2 sisihan piawai standard daripada median Standard Pertumbuhan Kanak-kanak WHO) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, mengikut jenis (susut badan dan berlebihan berat badan)

Indicator 2.2.2 : Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Jadual 2.4a : Prevalens susut badan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019

Table 2.4a : Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

	(%)	
	2015	2019
Malaysia	8.0	9.7

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Jadual 2.4b : Prevalens berlebihan berat badan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak di bawah umur 5 tahun, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019

Table 2.4b : Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

	(%)	
	2015	2019
Malaysia	7.1	5.6

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2015, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2015, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Indikator 2.2.3 : Prevalens anemia pada wanita berumur 15 hingga 49 tahun, mengikut status kehamilan (peratusan)

Indicator 2.2.3 : Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

Jadual 2.5 : Prevalens anemia di kalangan wanita usia reproduksi (berumur 15-49 tahun) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015 dan 2019

Table 2.5 : Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproduction age (aged 15-49 years) by state, Malaysia, 2015 and 2019

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

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Indikator 2.5.1 : Bilangan sumber genetik tumbuhan dan haiwan untuk makanan dan pertanian yang disimpan sama ada di kemudahan penyimpanan jangka masa sederhana atau jangka masa panjang

Indicator 2.5.1 : Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

Jadual 2.6 : Bilangan sumber genetik haiwan untuk makanan dan pertanian dijamin di kemudahan pemuliharaan jangka sederhana atau jangka panjang, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 2.6 : Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jenis Genetik Haiwan Type of Animal Genetic	2017	2018	2019
Semen	24,440	24,390	23,490
Ternakan lembu baka tempatan tulen <i>Local live purebred cattle</i>	608	573	655

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia

Nota/Note:

DVS mempunyai satu (1) sumber genetik haiwan Institut Biodiversiti Veterinar Kebangsaan (IBVK)
DVS has one (1) animal genetic resources Institut Biodiversiti Veterinar Kebangsaan (IBVK)

Indikator 2.5.2 : Peratusan baka tempatan yang diklasifikasi sebagai berisiko pupus

Indicator 2.5.2 : Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

Jadual 2.7 : Peratusan baka tempatan yang diklasifikasi sebagai berisiko pupus, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 2.7 : Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

	2017 ^e	2018 ^e	2019 ^e
Malaysia	99.9	99.9	99.9

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia

Nota/Note:

^e Anggaran berdasarkan jumlah ternakan lembu dan semen di ladang nukleus DVS dan Institut Biodiversiti Veterinar Kebangsaan (IBVK)

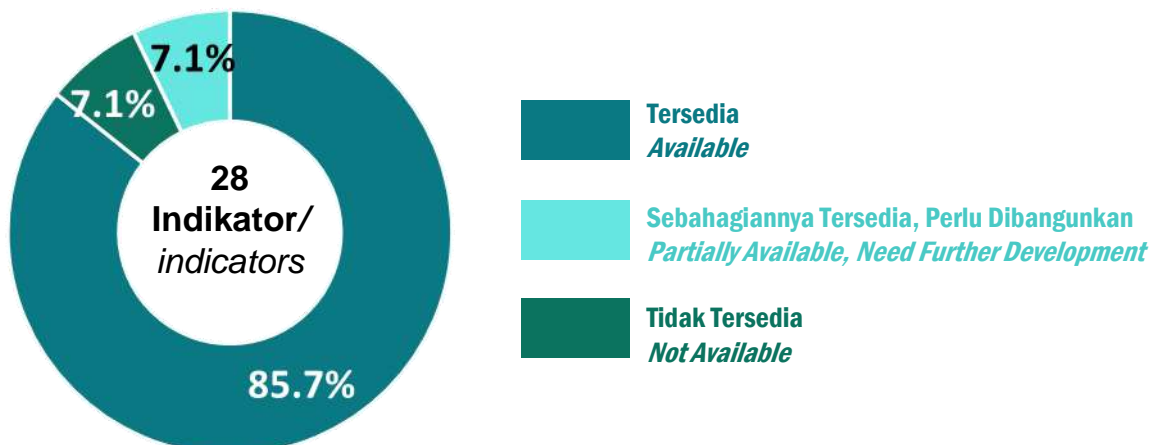
Estimation based on number of purebred animal and semen in DVS nucleus farm in Malaysia and Institut Biodiversiti Veterinar Kebangsaan (IBVK)



Kesehatan yang Baik dan Kesejahteraan

Good Health and Well-Being

Memastikan kehidupan sehat dan menggalakkan kesejahteraan pada semua peringkat umur
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



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Indikator 3.1.1 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin

Indicator 3.1.1 : Maternal mortality ratio

Jadual 3.1 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.1 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	25.0	23.5	21.1
Johor	24.6	27.8	20.0
Kedah	27.3	25.3	17.4
Kelantan	25.6	18.2	24.5
Melaka	27.8	27.8	-
Negeri Sembilan	22.1	33.0	51.7
Pahang	29.0	33.3	19.4
Perak	20.1	23.6	21.3
Perlis	22.5	-	49.5
Pulau Pinang	41.9	19.3	29.8
Sabah	26.7	18.9	26.6
Sarawak	21.2	30.0	16.5
Selangor	24.0	19.6	17.9
Terengganu	21.5	10.6	18.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	24.3	41.3	18.5
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Indikator 3.1.2 : Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih

Indicator 3.1.2 : Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Jadual 3.2 : Peratusan kelahiran yang disambut oleh kakitangan kesihatan terlatih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.2 : Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	99.6	99.6	99.6
Johor	99.9	99.9	99.9
Kedah	99.9	99.9	99.9
Kelantan	99.6	99.6	99.6
Melaka	99.9	99.9	99.9
Negeri Sembilan	99.9	99.9	99.9
Pahang	99.8	99.9	99.9
Perak	99.7	99.8	99.8
Perlis	99.8	99.8	100.0
Pulau Pinang	99.9	99.9	99.9
Sabah	97.8	97.8	98.2
Sarawak	99.3	99.3	99.4
Selangor	100.0	99.9	99.9
Terengganu	99.9	99.9	99.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	99.8	99.7	99.7
W.P. Labuan	98.3	98.7	99.1
W.P. Putrajaya	99.9	99.9	99.9

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Indikator 3.2.1 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun

Indicator 3.2.1 : Under-5 mortality rate

Jadual 3.3 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.3 : Under-5 mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	8.4	8.8	7.7
Johor	8.2	8.4	7.7
Kedah	7.3	8.0	7.9
Kelantan	9.3	8.9	8.9
Melaka	7.9	8.3	7.5
Negeri Sembilan	9.9	10.4	8.8
Pahang	9.3	9.0	8.9
Perak	8.5	8.4	8.6
Perlis	6.7	10.3	6.9
Pulau Pinang	7.0	7.6	6.4
Sabah	12.4	12.7	8.0
Sarawak	7.9	9.5	7.1
Selangor	7.2	7.8	7.4
Terengganu	7.5	7.3	8.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.7	7.3	5.1
W.P. Labuan	7.1	10.1	9.6
W.P. Putrajaya	9.1	11.3	9.1

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note :

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births



Indikator 3.2.2 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal

Indicator 3.2.2 : Neonatal mortality rate

Jadual 3.4 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	4.4	4.6	4.1
Johor	4.5	4.3	3.9
Kedah	3.8	4.2	4.0
Kelantan	5.1	5.1	5.0
Melaka	4.2	4.9	4.5
Negeri Sembilan	5.7	6.1	5.2
Pahang	4.7	4.6	4.6
Perak	4.6	4.4	4.5
Perlis	2.5	6.4	4.5
Pulau Pinang	3.9	4.3	3.9
Sabah	6.1	6.3	3.9
Sarawak	4.2	3.8	3.2
Selangor	3.7	4.1	3.8
Terengganu	4.1	4.2	4.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.8	4.0	2.8
W.P. Labuan	4.2	7.1	4.2
W.P. Putrajaya	4.8	5.0	3.5

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

Indikator 3.3.1 : Bilangan jangkitan HIV baharu bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk yang tidak dijangkiti mengikut penduduk utama, jantina dan umur

Indicator 3.3.1 : Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

Jadual 3.5 : Bilangan jangkitan HIV baharu bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk yang tidak dijangkiti mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.5 : Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jantina Sex	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	0.4	0.3	0.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Jangkitan adalah bagi 1,000 penduduk

The infections are per 1,000 population

2. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Indikator 3.3.2 : Insidens batuk kering bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
Indicator 3.3.2 : Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Jadual 3.6 : Insidens batuk kering mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016-2018
Table 3.6 : Tuberculosis incidence by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Negeri State	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	81.3	80.8	79.0
Johor	63.6	59.7	56.2
Kedah	60.5	65.1	60.6
Kelantan	69.8	70.4	62.2
Melaka	63.3	69.3	66.6
Negeri Sembilan	58.3	55.9	51.8
Pahang	57.5	55.7	55.2
Perak	67.1	66.8	60.2
Perlis	53.0	51.5	51.7
Pulau Pinang	80.6	77.1	69.5
Sabah	129.9	132.5	127.8
Sarawak	104.2	100.3	110.4
Selangor	78.3	76.8	77.9
Terengganu	65.0	63.1	62.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	101.7	106.7	102.3
W.P. Labuan	136.0	138.4	122.5

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Termasuk/Includes W.P. Putrajaya
- Insidens adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The incidence are per 100,000 population

Indikator 3.3.3 : Insidens malaria bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

Indicator 3.3.3 : Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Jadual 3.7 : Insidens malaria mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.7 : Malaria incidence by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1
Johor	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kelantan	0.1	0.1	0.1
Melaka	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pahang	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perak	0.1	0.1	0.0
Perlis	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sabah	0.5	0.6	0.5
Sarawak	0.5	0.6	0.5
Selangor	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Insidens adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

The incidence are per 1,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

3. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indikator 3.3.4 : Insidens hepatitis B bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 3.3.4 : Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Jadual 3.8 : Kadar notifikasi hepatitis B mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.8 : Hepatitis B notification rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	15.4	14.5	15.7
Johor	8.6	5.6	5.4
Kedah	3.0	6.4	6.7
Kelantan	9.3	8.9	10.3
Melaka	12.8	16.3	16.7
Negeri Sembilan	14.0	17.1	18.5
Pahang	15.1	15.3	20.8
Perak	9.7	9.8	10.7
Perlis	5.5	3.9	8.3
Pulau Pinang	2.9	3.0	6.6
Sabah	34.6	32.7	33.4
Sarawak	25.1	35.2	37.0
Selangor	16.2	11.2	10.8
Terengganu	14.3	8.7	11.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	16.2	10.6	10.3
W.P. Labuan	32.3	10.0	70.5
W.P. Putrajaya	8.9	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

1. Kadar notifikasi adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The notification rate are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

Indikator 3.3.5 : Bilangan orang yang memerlukan intervensi terhadap penyakit tropika terabai

Indicator 3.3.5 : Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Jadual 3.9 : Liputan Pemberian Ubat secara beramai-ramai di kalangan penduduk sasaran di negeri dengan endemik filariasis, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.9 : Mass Drug Administration coverage among targeted population in filarial endemic states, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	96.8	100.0	98.8

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia



Indikator 3.4.1 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada *cardiovascular disease*, *cancer*, *diabetes* atau *chronic respiratory disease*

Indicator 3.4.1 : Mortality rate attributed to *cardiovascular disease*, *cancer*, *diabetes* or *chronic respiratory disease*

Jadual 3.10 : Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada *cardiovascular disease*, *cancer*, *diabetes* atau *chronic respiratory disease* mengikut negeri, Malaysia 2017-2019

Table 3.10 : Premature mortality rate attributed to *cardiovascular disease*, *cancer*, *diabetes* or *chronic respiratory disease* by state, Malaysia 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Cardiovascular disease	Canser	Diabetes	Chronic respiratory disease
Malaysia	2017	118.6	63.5	4.3	18.0
	2018	143.1	75.5	11.0	21.0
	2019	130.8	70.0	7.2	18.0
Johor	2017	128.0	69.2	4.0	16.6
	2018	164.5	81.9	12.1	20.4
	2019	153.9	77.4	6.0	21.9
Kedah	2017	155.5	60.5	9.4	23.2
	2018	210.0	75.4	21.9	27.5
	2019	186.7	68.7	14.2	24.6
Kelantan	2017	149.7	49.8	5.5	21.2
	2018	197.3	55.9	16.8	22.5
	2019	181.1	53.6	9.4	18.4
Melaka	2017	172.3	76.4	7.8	16.9
	2018	181.9	94.0	8.7	19.2
	2019	157.9	83.2	7.5	18.4
Negeri Sembilan	2017	155.4	85.7	10.1	25.1
	2018	180.9	96.8	15.0	29.5
	2019	170.7	93.5	15.2	23.8
Pahang	2017	137.1	61.5	8.4	28.5
	2018	176.6	82.2	20.2	32.7
	2019	143.1	65.5	6.9	22.7
Perak	2017	176.8	83.7	6.3	26.3
	2018	218.3	99.0	16.2	31.8
	2019	194.1	94.6	10.7	27.1
Perlis	2017	149.8	71.5	3.9	20.6
	2018	193.8	86.8	8.7	28.0
	2019	181.5	86.5	4.8	20.9

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note :

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk berumur 30-69 tahun

The rates are per 100,000 population of aged 30-69 years



Indikator 3.4.1 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada *cardiovascular disease*, *cancer*, *diabetes* atau *chronic respiratory disease*

Indicator 3.4.1 : *Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease*

Jadual 3.10 : Kadar kematian pramatang yang berpunca daripada *cardiovascular disease*, *cancer*, *diabetes* atau *chronic respiratory disease* mengikut negeri, Malaysia 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 3.10 : *Premature mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state, Malaysia 2017-2019*

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Cardiovascular disease	Cancer	Diabetes	Chronic respiratory disease
Pulau Pinang	2017	130.5	66.3	4.2	23.4
	2018	147.5	79.9	9.9	26.9
	2019	142.6	65.5	8.1	18.8
Sabah	2017	57.0	44.1	1.5	12.9
	2018	64.1	51.2	1.9	13.1
	2019	58.6	55.7	3.2	12.9
Sarawak	2017	74.6	69.4	1.6	14.7
	2018	105.1	92.7	6.5	20.6
	2019	91.1	81.7	5.2	16.5
Selangor	2017	102.4	58.4	2.2	13.8
	2018	108.7	65.7	7.4	14.1
	2019	105.3	60.5	4.7	12.0
Terengganu	2017	167.2	61.8	7.8	22.8
	2018	215.4	80.2	34.0	32.9
	2019	180.7	78.3	17.6	25.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	93.7	65.4	1.6	11.5
	2018	101.0	70.1	3.4	14.5
	2019	102.2	65.5	4.5	12.6
W.P. Labuan	2017	65.0	30.2	4.6	7.0
	2018	99.2	67.6	4.5	13.5
	2019	86.6	62.1	4.4	13.3
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	81.8	61.4	-	5.1
	2018	88.4	55.9	4.7	7.0
	2019	56.8	63.4	2.2	10.9

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: *Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia*

Nota/Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk berumur 30-69 tahun

The rates are per 100,000 population of aged 30-69 years

2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Indikator 3.4.2 : **Kadar kematian bunuh diri**
Indicator 3.4.2 : *Suicide mortality rate*

Jadual 3.11 : **Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019**
Table 3.11 : *Suicide mortality rate by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019*

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.0
Johor	-	0.1	0.1
Kedah	-	-	0.1
Kelantan	0.1	-	-
Melaka	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	0.2	0.4	0.1
Pahang	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perak	0.4	0.2	-
Perlis	-	0.4	-
Pulau Pinang	0.2	-	0.1
Sabah	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sarawak	0.0	0.3	0.1
Selangor	0.0	-	0.0
Terengganu	-	0.3	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	0.1
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

3. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

Indikator 3.5.1 : Liputan rawatan & intervensi (farmakologi, psikososial dan pemulihan serta perkhidmatan jagaan susulan) untuk masalah kecelaruan penggunaan bahan psikotropik

Indicator 3.5.1 : Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

Jadual 3.12 : Liputan rawatan & intervensi untuk masalah kecelaruan penggunaan bahan psikotropik mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.12 : Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Opioids			ATS		
		Rawatan Treatment	DUD	Liputan (%) Coverage (%)	Rawatan Treatment	DUD	Liputan (%) Coverage (%)
Malaysia	2017	2,244	10,154	22.1	3,179	15,549	20.4
	2018	2,391	7,746	30.9	3,412	17,536	19.5
	2019	2,074	7,938	26.1	2,832	19,026	14.9
Johor	2017	247	1,301	19.0	152	789	19.3
	2018	426	1,049	40.6	583	1,534	38.0
	2019	300	642	46.7	539	2,197	24.5
Kedah	2017	825	1,553	53.1	469	1,140	41.1
	2018	1,001	1,699	58.9	440	955	46.1
	2019	977	2,558	38.2	253	1,062	23.8
Kelantan	2017	50	58	86.2	755	3,779	20.0
	2018	63	392	16.1	588	3,983	14.8
	2019	22	158	13.9	383	3,045	12.6
Melaka	2017	68	411	16.5	4	155	2.6
	2018	98	335	29.3	55	378	14.6
	2019	108	380	28.4	43	453	9.5
Negeri Sembilan	2017	29	475	6.1	17	451	3.8
	2018	19	333	5.7	28	926	3.0
	2019	24	277	8.7	18	936	1.9
Pahang	2017	252	519	48.6	257	1,547	16.6
	2018	58	335	17.3	92	1,441	6.4
	2019	69	373	18.5	59	1,322	4.5
Perak	2017	245	1,009	24.3	77	481	16.0
	2018	226	967	23.4	113	706	16.0
	2019	208	1,032	20.2	76	1,025	7.4
Perlis	2017	8	17	47.1	49	647	7.6
	2018	1	30	3.3	32	548	5.8
	2019	14	110	12.7	18	212	8.5

Sumber: Agensi Anti Dadah Kebangsaan
Source: National Anti-drug Agency

Nota/Notes:

1. ATS merujuk kepada Amphetamine Type Stimulan

ATS refers to Amphetamine Type Stimulants

2. DUD merujuk kepada masalah kecelaruan penggunaan dadah

DUD refers to drug use disorders

Indikator 3.5.1 : Liputan rawatan & intervensi (farmakologi, psikososial dan pemulihan serta perkhidmatan jagaan susulan) untuk masalah kecelaruan penggunaan bahan psikotropik

Indicator 3.5.1 : Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

Jadual 3.12 : Liputan rawatan & intervensi untuk masalah kecelaruan penggunaan bahan psikotropik mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 3.12 : Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Opioids			ATS		
		Rawatan Treatment	DUD	Liputan (%) Coverage (%)	Rawatan Treatment	DUD	Liputan (%) Coverage (%)
Pulau Pinang	2017	48	3,102	1.5	26	724	3.6
	2018	74	985	7.5	81	1,268	6.4
	2019	103	1,215	8.5	45	1,564	2.9
Sabah	2017	2	3	66.7	453	1,285	35.3
	2018	30	115	26.1	454	1,175	38.6
	2019	-	72	0.0	414	1,682	24.6
Sarawak	2017	-	1	0.0	130	451	28.8
	2018	7	36	19.4	192	719	26.7
	2019	-	53	0.0	243	940	25.9
Selangor	2017	208	703	29.6	226	1,413	16.0
	2018	237	821	28.9	215	1,266	17.0
	2019	161	635	25.4	153	1,620	9.4
Terengganu	2017	115	299	38.5	446	1,764	25.3
	2018	61	389	15.7	387	1,639	23.6
	2019	33	240	13.8	402	1,940	20.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	147	703	20.9	84	734	11.4
	2018	89	258	34.5	138	868	15.9
	2019	54	178	30.3	169	834	20.3
W.P. Labuan	2017	-	-	-	34	154	22.1
	2018	1	2	50.0	14	99	14.1
	2019	-	7	0.0	17	162	10.5
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	-	-	-	-	35	0.0
	2018	-	-	-	-	31	0.0
	2019	1	8	12.5	-	32	0.0

Sumber: Agensi Anti Dadah Kebangsaan
Source: National Anti-drug Agency

Nota/Notes:

1. ATS merujuk kepada Amphetamine Type Stimulan

ATS refers to Amphetamine Type Stimulants

2. DUD merujuk kepada masalah kecelaruan penggunaan dadah

DUD refers to drug use disorders

3. (-) Tiada

Nil

Indikator 3.5.2 : Penggunaan alkohol per kapita (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas) dalam satu tahun kalendar mengikut liter alkohol tulen

Indicator 3.5.2 : Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Jadual 3.13a : Prevalens *Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED)* dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019

Table 3.13a : Prevalence of *Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED)* among 18 years old and above by state, Malaysia, 2019

Negeri State	2019 (%)
Malaysia	0.2
Johor	0.1
Kedah	0.5
Kelantan	0.2
Melaka	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.4
Pahang	0.2
Perak	1.0
Perlis	0.2
Pulau Pinang	1.6
Sabah	2.2
Sarawak	3.5
Selangor	0.5
Terengganu	0.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.0
W.P. Labuan	0.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Proxy: Prevalens *Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED)* dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas (%)

Proxy: Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above (%)

2. HED merujuk kepada pengambilan 6 atau lebih unit minuman beralkohol pada satu masa sekurang-kurangnya sekali seminggu

HED refers to consuming 6 or more standard alcoholic drinks at one sitting weekly

3. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Indikator 3.5.2 : Penggunaan alkohol per kapita (berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas) dalam satu tahun kalendar mengikut liter alkohol tulen

Indicator 3.5.2 : Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Jadual 3.13b : Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2019

Table 3.13b : Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above by sex, Malaysia, 2019

	(%)
Jantina Sex	2019
Malaysia	0.2
Lelaki Male	1.7
Perempuan Female	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2019

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2019

Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Proxy: Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas (%)

Proxy: Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above (%)

2. HED merujuk kepada pengambilan 6 atau lebih unit minuman beralkohol pada satu masa sekurang-kurangnya sekali seminggu

HED refers to consuming 6 or more standard alcoholic drinks at one sitting weekly

Jadual 3.13c : Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2019

Table 3.13c : Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above by strata, Malaysia, 2019

	(%)
Strata	2019
Malaysia	0.2
Bandar Urban	0.8
Luar Bandar Rural	1.1

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2019

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2019

Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Proxy: Prevalens Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) dikalangan 18 tahun dan ke atas (%)

Proxy: Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) among 18 years old and above (%)

2. HED merujuk kepada pengambilan 6 atau lebih unit minuman beralkohol pada satu masa sekurang-kurangnya sekali seminggu

HED refers to consuming 6 or more standard alcoholic drinks at one sitting weekly

Indikator 3.6.1 : Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya

Indicator 3.6.1 : Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Jadual 3.14 : Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.14 : Death rate due to road traffic injuries by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan kematian Number of death	Kadar kematian Death rate
Malaysia	2017	6,740	21.0
	2018	6,284	19.4
	2019	6,167	19.0
Johor	2017	1,067	28.9
	2018	977	26.1
	2019	1,040	27.7
Kedah	2017	560	26.1
	2018	509	23.5
	2019	446	20.5
Kelantan	2017	442	24.2
	2018	420	22.6
	2019	338	17.9
Melaka	2017	230	25.2
	2018	191	20.7
	2019	217	23.4
Negeri Sembilan	2017	370	33.2
	2018	362	32.2
	2019	337	29.9
Pahang	2017	485	29.4
	2018	485	29.1
	2019	454	27.2
Perak	2017	711	28.5
	2018	693	27.7
	2019	667	26.6
Perlis	2017	62	24.6
	2018	64	25.2
	2019	76	29.9

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

Indikator 3.6.1 : Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya

Indicator 3.6.1 : *Death rate due to road traffic injuries*

Jadual 3.14 : Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 3.14 : *Death rate due to road traffic injuries by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)*

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan kematian Number of death	Kadar kematian Death rate
Pulau Pinang	2017	401	23.0
	2018	390	22.1
	2019	392	22.2
Sabah	2017	338	8.8
	2018	298	7.6
	2019	291	7.5
Sarawak	2017	408	14.7
	2018	333	11.9
	2019	369	13.2
Selangor	2017	1,087	17.0
	2018	1,046	16.2
	2019	1,054	16.2
Terengganu	2017	330	27.3
	2018	275	22.4
	2019	277	22.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	229	12.8
	2018	222	12.4
	2019	209	11.7
W.P. Labuan	2017	13	13.3
	2018	12	12.1
	2019	7	7.1
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	7	8.0
	2018	7	7.2
	2019	9	8.7

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

Indikator 3.7.1 : Peratusan wanita umur reproduktif (15-49 tahun) yang berpuas hati dengan kaedah moden bagi keperluan perancangan keluarga mereka

Indicator 3.7.1 : Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Jadual 3.15a : Bilangan dan peratusan wanita berkahwin (umur reproduktif) yang keperluan perancang keluarga dipenuhi dengan kaedah moden mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014

Table 3.15a : Number and proportion of married women (reproductive age) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by state, Malaysia, 2014

Negeri State	Bilangan ^e Number	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2,038,054	47.7
Johor	212,310	45.6
Kedah	147,642	47.7
Kelantan	82,340	42.2
Melaka	72,225	55.5
Negeri Sembilan	59,931	41.2
Pahang	111,079	49.4
Perak	146,306	41.4
Perlis	23,329	60.3
Pulau Pinang	118,709	49.8
Sabah ^a	225,785	50.7
Sarawak	245,982	58.5
Selangor ^b	414,066	44.8
Terengganu	69,306	47.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	109,044	46.3

Sumber: Kajian Penduduk dan Keluarga Malaysia Kelima 2014,
Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,
National Population and Family Development Board

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Labuan
- ^b Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya
- ^e Anggaran penduduk/ Population estimates
- Kajian Penduduk dan Keluarga Malaysia dilakukan setiap sepuluh tahun
Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years

Jadual 3.15b : Bilangan dan peratusan wanita yang berkahwin (umur reproduktif) yang keperluan perancang keluarga dipenuhi dengan kaedah moden mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2014

Table 3.15b : Number and proportion of married women (reproductive age) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods by strata, Malaysia, 2014

Strata	Bilangan ^e Number	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2,038,054	47.7
Bandar Urban	1,501,506	46.3
Luar Bandar Rural	536,548	52.4

Sumber: Kajian Penduduk dan Keluarga Malaysia Kelima 2014,
Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
Source: Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014,
National Population and Family Development Board

Nota/Notes:

- ^e Anggaran penduduk/ Population estimates
- Kajian Penduduk dan Keluarga Malaysia dilakukan setiap sepuluh tahun
Malaysian Population and Family Survey is conducted every ten years

Indikator 3.7.2 : Kadar kelahiran remaja (berumur 10-14 tahun; berumur 15-19 tahun) bagi setiap 1,000 wanita dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan

Indicator 3.7.2 : Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Jadual 3.16 : Kadar kelahiran remaja mengikut negeri dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.16 : Adolescent birth rate by state and age group, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Umur 10-14 tahun Aged 10-14 years			Umur 15-19 tahun Aged 15-19 years		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.1	8.5	8.2
Johor	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2	7.4	7.1
Kedah	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.3	6.8	7.0
Kelantan	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.8	8.8	8.8
Melaka	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.7	5.5	6.1
Negeri Sembilan	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.0	6.8	6.4
Pahang	0.1	0.1	0.3	11.9	11.8	11.1
Perak	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.2	5.7
Perlis	0.1	0.3	0.0	10.3	9.6	8.9
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.3	0.3	5.8	5.0	4.8
Sabah	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.2	11.1	11.1
Sarawak	0.3	0.2	0.2	18.3	16.6	16.1
Selangor	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.0	5.4
Terengganu	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	7.3	6.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.7	6.4	6.7
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.2	0.0	20.9	12.3	11.9
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.3	1.9

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Vital Statistic, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun

The rates are per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

2. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Indikator 3.8.2 : Peratusan penduduk dengan perbelanjaan isi rumah yang besar untuk kesihatan sebagai bahagian daripada jumlah perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah

Indicator 3.8.2 : Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Jadual 3.17 : Peratusan penduduk dengan perbelanjaan isi rumah yang besar untuk kesihatan sebagai bahagian daripada jumlah perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2016

Table 3.17 : Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income by strata, Malaysia, 2016

Strata	10 peratus 10 per cent	25 peratus 25 per cent
Malaysia	2.0	2.0
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2.2	2.2
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	1.9	1.9

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Indikator 3.9.2 : Kadar kematian disebabkan oleh air yang tidak selamat, sanitasi yang tidak selamat dan kekurangan kebersihan (pendedahan kepada perkhidmatan Air, Sanitasi dan Kebersihan untuk Semua (*Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH)*)) yang tidak selamat)

Indicator 3.9.2 : Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

Jadual 3.18 : Kadar kematian (yang dilaporkan di Fasiliti KKM sahaja) disebabkan oleh air yang tidak selamat, sanitasi yang tidak selamat dan kurangnya kebersihan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.18 : Mortality rate (deaths reported by MOH facilities only) attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	0.5	0.7	0.7
Johor	0.4	0.5	0.9
Kedah	0.4	0.7	0.7
Kelantan	0.7	0.4	0.4
Melaka	0.8	1.2	1.2
Negeri Sembilan	1.0	1.5	0.8
Pahang	0.5	0.8	0.6
Perak	0.7	1.0	1.0
Perlis	1.6	1.2	1.6
Pulau Pinang	0.8	0.9	1.2
Sabah	0.4	0.7	0.8
Sarawak	0.6	0.6	0.5
Selangor	0.2	0.6	0.4
Terengganu	0.2	0.1	0.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.5	0.4	0.4
W.P. Labuan	0.0	2.0	2.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	1.0	1.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Indikator 3.9.3 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada keracunan tidak sengaja

Indicator 3.9.3 : Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Jadual 3.19 : Kadar kematian (yang dilaporkan di Fasilitas KKM sahaja) disebabkan oleh keracunan secara tidak sengaja dan pendedahan kepada bahan berbahaya mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.19 : Mortality rate (deaths reported by MOH facilities only) due to the accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substance by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	0.2	0.3	0.2
Johor	0.2	0.5	0.3
Kedah	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kelantan	0.1	0.1	0.1
Melaka	0.4	0.0	0.3
Negeri Sembilan	1.0	0.7	0.4
Pahang	0.2	0.8	0.3
Perak	0.4	0.9	0.7
Perlis	0.0	0.0	0.4
Pulau Pinang	0.2	0.3	0.5
Sabah	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sarawak	0.1	0.0	0.3
Selangor	0.1	0.1	0.1
Terengganu	0.0	0.1	0.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.1
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Berdasarkan jumlah kematian (UCOD) di hospital KKM sahaja

Based on number of mortality (UCOD) in MoH hospitals only

2. Bilangan kematian untuk semua peringkat umur

Number of mortality for all ages

3. Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The ratios are per 100,000 population

4. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Indikator 3.a.1 : Prevalens umur terpiawai bagi penggunaan tembakau semasa dalam kalangan individu berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas

Indicator 3.a.1 : Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Jadual 3.20 : Prevalens umur terpiawai bagi penggunaan tembakau semasa dalam kalangan individu berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019

Table 3.20 : Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by state, Malaysia, 2019

Negeri State	2019 (%)
Malaysia	20.7
Johor	20.5
Kedah	24.5
Kelantan	15.5
Melaka	15.0
Negeri Sembilan	18.2
Pahang	21.4
Perak	22.1
Perlis	20.6
Pulau Pinang	19.3
Sabah	25.3
Sarawak	22.0
Selangor	19.4
Terengganu	24.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	18.9
W.P. Labuan	19.4
W.P. Putrajaya	15.8

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2019
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2019
Ministry of Health Malaysia



Indikator 3.b.1 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program kebangsaan
Indicator 3.b.1 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Jadual 3.21 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.21 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	DTP (dos ke-3) DTP (3 rd dose)	MMR (dos ke-2) MMR (2 nd dose)	HPV (dos terakhir dalam jadual) HPV (last dose in the schedule)	
					(%)
Malaysia	2017	98.9	97.2		83.6
	2018	100.2	110.7		82.2
	2019	98.4 ^P	106.5		84.4
Johor	2017	99.2	94.6		89.3
	2018	101.2	96.5		89.2
	2019	100.9 ^P	96.5		90.8
Kedah	2017	92.3	91.3		90.7
	2018	90.9	90.7		91.1
	2019	91.9 ^P	91.6		92.0
Kelantan	2017	74.9	71.8		83.8
	2018	75.3	96.5		83.4
	2019	73.5 ^P	72.3		82.8
Melaka	2017	103.4	99.7		93.1
	2018	106.6	100.2		86.9
	2019	102.0 ^P	101.1		91.2
Negeri Sembilan	2017	100.2	98.3		96.5
	2018	103.2	98.0		97.3
	2019	99.6 ^P	98.5		103.1
Pahang	2017	98.7	96.0		79.5
	2018	101.3	97.8		81.9
	2019	100.0 ^P	99.0		80.8
Perak	2017	92.7	92.5		81.8
	2018	96.2	106.1		82.2
	2019	96.4 ^P	96.0		89.0
Perlis	2017	94.0	91.5		93.7
	2018	92.2	139.5		99.5
	2019	88.1 ^P	91.3		97.8

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis
DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis
2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela
MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella
3. HPV merujuk kepada virus papilloma manusia
HPV refers to human papilloma virus
4. ^P merujuk kepada permulaan
refers to preliminary



Indikator 3.b.1 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program kebangsaan
Indicator 3.b.1 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Jadual 3.21 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 3.21 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	DTP (dos ke-3) MMR (dos ke-2) HPV (dos terakhir dalam jadual)			
		DTP (3 rd dose)	MMR (2 nd dose)	HPV (last dose in the schedule)	
Pulau Pinang	2017	101.0	103.3	92.1	
	2018	103.0	90.7	90.4	
	2019	106.2 ^P	111.2	90.4	
Sabah	2017	102.4	97.3	67.4	
	2018	101.2	97.8	66.3	
	2019	98.4 ^P	93.6	65.9	
Sarawak	2017	96.3	93.9	80.1	
	2018	99.0	98.4	79.4	
	2019	98.2 ^P	98.2	81.1	
Selangor	2017	103.1	103.4	83.6	
	2018	107.7	108.0	76.5	
	2019	104.4 ^P	108.4	82.3	
Terengganu	2017	97.4	90.3	86.8	
	2018	95.1	89.5	89.1	
	2019	89.7 ^P	87.4	90.3	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	127.2	114.4	87.0	
	2018	119.2	109.7	88.2	
	2019	116.1 ^P	108.1	89.5	
W.P. Labuan	2017	115.0	120.1	68.7	
	2018	116.4	119.7	72.5	
	2019	113.1 ^P	116.8	77.4	
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	127.5	121.8	116.1	
	2018	120.7	121.4	118.9	
	2019	121.2 ^P	127.0	106.7	

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis**
DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis
- MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubella**
MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella
- HPV merujuk kepada virus papilloma manusia**
HPV refers to human papilloma virus
- ^P merujuk kepada permulaan**
refers to preliminary

Indikator 3.c.1 : Kepadatan dan agihan pekerja kesihatan

Indicator 3.c.1 : Health worker density and distribution

Jadual 3.22 : Kepadatan dan agihan pekerja kesihatan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 3.22 : Health worker density and distribution by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Doktor Doctor		Doktor gigi Dentist		Ahli farmasi Pharmacist		Jururawat berdaftar Registered nurse		Anggota perbidanan Midwifery personnel	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Malaysia	2017	57,831	1.8	8,598	0.3	11,559	0.4	106,289	3.3	53,426	1.7
	2018	61,158	1.9	9,699	0.3	13,420	0.4	106,373	3.3	53,805	1.7
	2019	67,586	2.1	10,801	0.3	18,938	0.6	107,748	3.3	53,968	1.7
Johor	2017	4,815	1.3	863	0.2	1,122	0.3	10,287	2.8	3,512	0.9
	2018	5,146	1.4	986	0.3	1,305	0.3	10,386	2.8	3,510	0.9
	2019	5,888	1.6	1,100	0.3	1,388	0.4	10,273	2.7	3,569	0.9
Kedah	2017	2,922	1.4	452	0.2	580	0.3	5,797	2.7	2,873	1.3
	2018	3,180	1.5	496	0.2	692	0.3	5,747	2.7	2,883	1.3
	2019	3,577	1.6	545	0.2	773	0.4	5,818	2.7	2,921	1.3
Kelantan	2017	2,252	1.2	529	0.3	474	0.3	5,359	2.9	2,794	1.5
	2018	2,453	1.3	603	0.3	532	0.3	5,410	2.9	2,811	1.5
	2019	3,090	1.6	699	0.4	605	0.3	5,444	2.9	2,866	1.5
Melaka	2017	1,945	2.1	343	0.4	332	0.4	3,875	4.2	1,276	1.4
	2018	1,930	2.1	392	0.4	403	0.4	3,786	4.1	1,276	1.4
	2019	2,276	2.4	431	0.5	422	0.5	3,911	4.2	1,301	1.4
Negeri Sembilan	2017	2,470	2.2	367	0.3	432	0.4	3,915	3.5	1,544	1.4
	2018	2,868	2.5	444	0.4	527	0.5	3,865	3.4	1,502	1.3
	2019	2,985	2.6	524	0.5	557	0.5	4,008	3.5	1,552	1.4
Pahang	2017	2,200	1.3	512	0.3	512	0.3	5,099	3.1	2,642	1.6
	2018	2,539	1.5	560	0.3	597	0.0	5,187	3.1	2,643	1.6
	2019	3,193	1.9	636	0.4	668	0.4	5,459	3.3	2,643	1.6
Perak	2017	3,984	1.6	578	0.2	985	0.4	7,928	3.2	3,438	1.4
	2018	4,237	1.7	632	0.3	1,093	0.4	7,709	3.1	3,419	1.4
	2019	4,705	1.9	715	0.3	1,183	0.5	7,836	3.1	3,454	1.4
Perlis	2017	573	2.3	119	0.5	101	0.4	1,151	4.6	555	2.2
	2018	605	2.4	146	0.6	122	0.5	950	3.7	549	2.2
	2019	657	2.6	161	0.6	143	0.6	979	3.8	533	2.2

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk
The rates are per 1,000 population

Indikator 3.c.1 : Kepadatan dan agihan pekerja kesihatan

Indicator 3.c.1 : Health worker density and distribution

Jadual 3.22 : Kepadatan dan agihan pekerja kesihatan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 3.22 : Health worker density and distribution by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Doktor Doctor		Doktor gigi Dentist		Ahli farmasi Pharmacist		Jururawat berdaftar Registered nurse		Anggota perbidanan Midwifery personnel	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Pulau Pinang	2017	3,791	2.2	575	0.3	965	0.6	7,635	4.4	1,698	1.0
	2018	3,963	2.2	667	0.4	1,171	0.7	7,753	4.4	1,692	1.0
	2019	3,803	2.1	697	0.4	1,186	0.7	7,879	4.4	1,725	1.0
Sabah	2017	3,756	1.0	437	0.1	732	0.2	8,758	2.3	5,456	1.4
	2018	4,557	1.2	463	0.1	765	0.2	8,668	2.2	5,312	1.4
	2019	4,779	1.2	530	0.1	841	0.2	8,240	2.1	5,266	1.3
Sarawak	2017	4,715	1.7	516	0.2	859	0.3	7,146	2.6	4,195	1.5
	2018	4,215	1.5	529	0.2	992	0.4	7,163	2.6	4,067	1.5
	2019	4,126	1.5	558	0.2	1,001	0.4	7,247	2.6	3,884	1.4
Selangor	2017	11,711	1.8	1,549	0.2	2,778	0.4	17,645	2.8	3,830	0.6
	2018	12,090	1.9	1,826	0.3	3,333	0.5	19,015	2.9	3,782	0.6
	2019	12,631	1.9	2,041	0.3	3,538	0.5	18,428	2.8	3,830	0.6
Terengganu	2017	1,961	1.6	422	0.4	292	0.2	3,233	2.7	2,258	1.9
	2018	2,067	1.7	498	0.4	386	0.3	3,255	2.6	2,297	1.9
	2019	2,276	1.8	550	0.4	442	0.4	3,318	2.7	2,329	1.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	6,351	3.6	1,205	0.7	1,202	0.7	15,894	8.9	2,175 ^a	1.2 ^a
	2018	7,364	4.1	1,309	0.7	1,291	0.7	15,674	8.7	1,880 ^a	1.0 ^a
	2019	8,317	4.7	1,452	0.8	1,353	0.8	16,868	9.5	1,986 ^a	1.1 ^a
W.P. Labuan	2017	93	1.0	26	0.3	36	0.4	247	2.5	163	1.7
	2018	134	1.4	27	0.3	35	0.4	239	3.4	157	1.6
	2019	138	1.4	39	0.4	39	0.4	243	2.4	159	1.6
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	4,292	50.0	105	1.2	157	1.8	2,320	27.0	-	-
	2018	3,810	41.7	121	1.3	176	1.9	1,566	17.2	-	-
	2019	5,145	49.6	123	1.2	220	2.1	1,797	17.3	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk

The rates are per 1,000 population

2. ^a Termasuk/ Include W.P. Putrajaya

Indikator 3.d.1 : Keupayaan dan ketersediaan kecemasan kesihatan Peraturan Kesihatan Antarabangsa (International Health Regulations, IHR)

Indicator 3.d.1 : International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Jadual 3.23 : Keupayaan dan ketersediaan kecemasan kesihatan Peraturan Kesihatan Antarabangsa (International Health Regulations, IHR), Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 3.23 : International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(%)

	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	100.0	100.0	92.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Indikator 3.d.2 : Peratusan jangkitan aliran darah disebabkan oleh organisma rintangan antimikrobial terpilih

Indicator 3.d.2 : Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms

Jadual 3.24 : Peratusan jangkitan aliran darah disebabkan oleh organisma rintangan antimikrobial terpilih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2018-2019

Table 3.24 : Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms by state, Malaysia, 2018-2019

(%)

Negeri State	2018	2019
Malaysia	3.3	3.0
Johor	2.7	2.6
Kedah	4.5	2.8
Kelantan	1.1	1.4
Melaka	4.6	4.6
Negeri Sembilan	8.4	6.8
Pahang	0.8	0.8
Perak	4.1	3.2
Perlis	5.2	5.8
Pulau Pinang	3.4	4.1
Sabah	2.0	1.6
Sarawak	1.8	1.2
Selangor	4.8	3.5
Terengganu	0.9	1.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.2	4.3
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	1.2

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

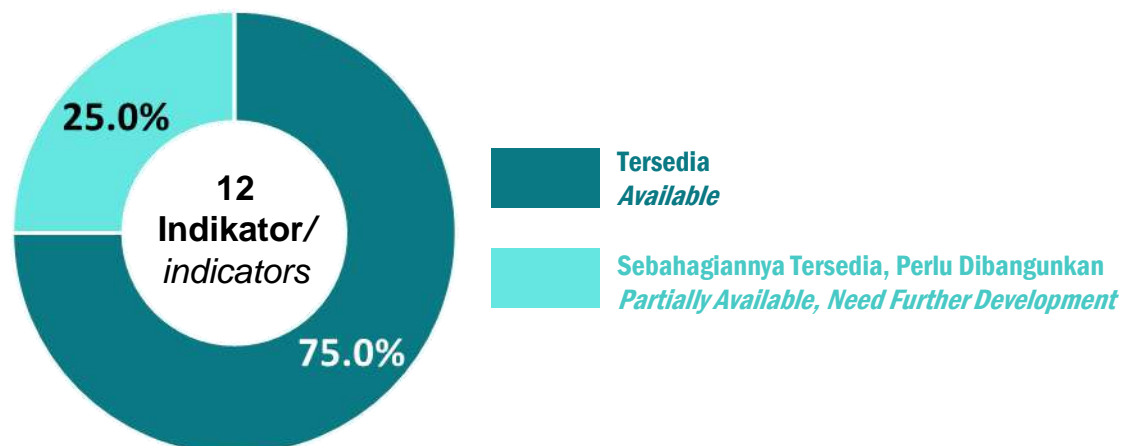
2. n.a. tidak tersedia

not applicable



Kualiti Pendidikan *Quality Education*

Memastikan pendidikan berkualiti, menyeluruh dan saksama serta menggalakkan peluang pembelajaran sepanjang hayat untuk semua
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



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Indikator 4.1.1 : Peratusan kanak-kanak dan remaja: (a) dalam gred 2/3; (b) pada akhir sekolah rendah; dan (c) pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam (i) membaca dan (ii) matematik, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Jadual 4.1a : Peratusan kanak-kanak dalam gred 2/3 yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca dan matematik mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 4.1a : Proportion of children in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Membaca Reading						Matematik Mathematics					
		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2016	429,983	98.6	217,934	98.1	212,048	99.1	431,762	99.0	219,388	98.8	212,373	99.3
	2017	437,242	98.3	221,710	97.7	215,531	98.9	439,579	98.8	223,562	98.6	216,016	99.1
	2018	437,461	98.0	220,556	97.3	216,904	98.7	440,114	98.6	222,686	98.2	217,427	99.0
Johor	2016	53,860	99.2	27,412	98.9	26,447	99.5	54,036	99.5	27,535	99.3	26,500	99.7
	2017	53,788	99.0	27,411	98.7	26,376	99.4	53,962	99.4	27,550	99.2	26,411	99.6
	2018	53,677	98.9	27,474	98.5	26,202	99.4	53,904	99.4	27,652	99.2	26,251	99.6
Kedah	2016	30,336	98.6	15,299	97.9	15,036	99.2	30,505	99.1	15,440	98.8	15,064	99.4
	2017	30,950	98.2	15,518	97.3	15,431	99.0	31,138	98.8	15,691	98.4	15,446	99.1
	2018	30,956	97.7	15,480	96.8	15,475	98.5	31,209	98.5	15,673	98.0	15,535	98.9
Kelantan	2016	27,322	99.0	13,756	98.7	13,565	99.2	27,369	99.1	13,793	99.0	13,575	99.3
	2017	27,606	98.4	13,960	98.2	13,645	98.7	27,671	98.7	14,031	98.7	13,639	98.6
	2018	27,292	98.1	13,681	97.7	13,610	98.6	27,377	98.4	13,757	98.2	13,619	98.6
Melaka	2016	12,982	99.1	6,618	98.8	6,363	99.5	13,007	99.3	6,643	99.1	6,363	99.5
	2017	13,398	99.0	6,679	98.4	6,718	99.5	13,440	99.3	6,715	99.0	6,724	99.6
	2018	13,267	98.8	6,695	98.4	6,571	99.3	13,305	99.1	6,729	98.9	6,575	99.4
Negeri Sembilan	2016	16,593	98.3	8,396	97.6	8,196	99.1	16,706	99.0	8,496	98.7	8,209	99.3
	2017	16,635	98.2	8,396	97.7	8,238	98.8	16,751	98.9	8,480	98.7	8,270	99.2
	2018	16,597	98.2	8,400	97.5	8,196	98.9	16,674	98.6	8,468	98.3	8,205	99.0
Pahang	2016	22,946	99.0	11,536	98.7	11,409	99.4	23,008	99.3	11,583	99.1	11,424	99.5
	2017	23,393	98.9	11,962	98.6	11,430	99.1	23,472	99.2	12,016	99.1	11,455	99.3
	2018	23,589	98.6	12,002	98.1	11,586	99.1	23,685	99.0	12,077	98.7	11,607	99.3
Perak	2016	32,313	98.5	16,414	98.2	15,898	98.8	32,439	98.9	16,506	98.7	15,932	99.1
	2017	32,388	98.1	16,357	97.6	16,030	98.6	32,559	98.6	16,472	98.3	16,086	98.9
	2018	31,925	97.6	15,997	96.8	15,927	98.4	32,173	98.3	16,192	97.9	15,980	98.8
Perlis	2016	3,645	98.8	1,854	98.2	1,790	99.3	3,666	99.3	1,874	99.3	1,791	99.3
	2017	3,788	98.4	1,930	97.8	1,857	99.0	3,805	98.9	1,945	98.5	1,859	99.1
	2018	3,783	97.9	1,911	97.0	1,871	98.8	3,816	98.7	1,938	98.3	1,877	99.1
Pulau Pinang	2016	21,181	98.4	10,705	97.9	10,475	98.8	21,326	99.0	10,809	98.8	10,516	99.2
	2017	21,639	98.2	10,960	97.6	10,678	98.9	21,775	98.8	11,070	98.5	10,704	99.1
	2018	21,339	98.2	10,820	97.5	10,518	98.8	21,461	98.7	10,919	98.4	10,541	99.1
Sabah	2016	43,163	99.1	21,815	98.7	21,347	99.5	43,289	99.4	21,925	99.2	21,363	99.6
	2017	45,179	98.3	23,075	97.8	22,103	98.9	45,440	98.9	23,265	98.6	22,174	99.2
	2018	45,283	97.1	22,827	96.0	22,455	98.3	45,694	98.0	23,146	97.3	22,547	98.7
Sarawak	2016	38,627	96.9	19,579	95.7	19,047	98.1	38,631	96.9	19,660	96.1	18,970	97.7
	2017	39,277	96.6	20,070	95.5	19,206	97.8	39,526	97.2	20,296	96.6	19,229	97.9
	2018	39,104	96.2	19,698	94.8	19,405	97.7	39,214	96.5	19,854	95.5	19,359	97.5
Selangor	2016	82,997	98.5	42,229	97.9	40,767	99.1	83,519	99.1	42,634	98.9	40,884	99.4
	2017	83,976	98.4	42,585	97.8	41,390	99.0	84,583	99.1	43,043	98.8	41,539	99.3
	2018	84,595	98.2	42,678	97.5	41,916	98.8	85,297	99.0	43,198	98.7	42,098	99.3
Terengganu	2016	19,706	99.3	9,991	99.0	9,714	99.5	19,763	99.6	10,031	99.4	9,731	99.7
	2017	20,293	99.1	10,356	98.5	9,936	99.7	20,381	99.5	10,436	99.2	9,944	99.7
	2018	20,703	98.9	10,321	98.4	10,381	99.4	20,808	99.4	10,402	99.1	10,405	99.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2016	20,713	98.3	10,491	97.8	10,221	98.7	20,904	99.2	10,624	99.1	10,279	99.3
	2017	20,836	98.3	10,390	97.7	10,445	98.8	20,963	98.9	10,479	98.5	10,483	99.2
	2018	20,911	98.2	10,343	97.6	10,567	98.7	21,042	98.8	10,439	98.6	10,602	99.0
W.P. Labuan	2016	1,391	99.6	709	99.4	681	99.7	1,385	99.2	704	98.7	680	99.6
	2017	1,489	98.5	734	97.9	754	99.1	1,500	99.3	742	98.9	757	99.5
	2018	1,484	98.9	722	98.0	761	99.7	1,494	99.6	731	99.2	762	99.9
W.P. Putrajaya	2016	2,223	99.7	1,130	99.6	1,092	99.7	2,224	99.8	1,131	99.7	1,092	99.7
	2017	2,622	99.6	1,327	99.5	1,294	99.7	2,628	99.8	1,331	99.8	1,296	99.8
	2018	2,971	99.6	1,507	99.3	1,463	99.8	2,976	99.8	1,511	99.6	1,464	99.9

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- Merujuk kepada Data LINUS yang dikemas kini oleh PADU (2016-2018). LINUS telah dihentikan mulai 2019
Refers to LINUS Data updated by PADU (2016-2018). LINUS has been stopped starting 2019
- PADU merujuk kepada Unit Pelaksanaan dan Prestasi Pendidikan, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
PADU refers to Education Performance and Delivery Unit, Ministry of Education Malaysia
- LINUS merujuk kepada Program Literasi dan Numerasi di bawah Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
LINUS refers to Literacy and Numeracy Programme under the Ministry of Education Malaysia



Indikator 4.1.1 : Peratusan kanak-kanak dan remaja: (a) dalam gred 2/3; (b) pada akhir sekolah rendah; dan (c) pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam (i) membaca dan (ii) matematik, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Jadual 4.1b : Peratusan kanak-kanak pada akhir sekolah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca dan matematik mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.1b : Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Membaca Reading						Matematik Mathematics					
		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2017	409,614	95.1	203,478	93.0	206,136	97.4	350,601	81.4	169,078	77.3	181,523	85.7
	2018	403,553	94.5	200,516	92.2	203,037	96.9	343,858	80.5	166,131	76.4	177,726	84.8
	2019	410,166	95.0	203,797	93.0	206,369	97.1	358,785	83.1	173,404	79.1	185,381	87.3
Johor	2017	50,206	95.3	25,095	93.3	25,111	97.5	45,553	86.5	22,309	82.9	23,244	90.2
	2018	49,947	94.6	25,100	92.5	24,847	96.8	45,423	86.0	22,468	82.8	22,954	89.5
	2019	50,994	95.1	25,415	93.2	25,579	97.1	47,473	88.5	23,340	85.6	24,133	91.6
Kedah	2017	29,966	95.7	14,818	93.6	15,148	97.9	24,784	79.2	11,639	73.5	13,145	85.0
	2018	29,557	95.1	14,568	92.8	14,989	97.5	24,382	78.5	11,465	73.0	12,916	84.0
	2019	29,399	95.4	14,524	92.9	14,875	97.9	25,097	81.4	11,854	75.8	13,243	87.2
Kelantan	2017	27,052	95.2	13,298	92.6	13,754	97.8	23,023	81.0	11,034	76.8	11,989	85.3
	2018	26,171	94.9	12,852	92.3	13,319	92.3	21,759	97.4	10,310	74.1	11,449	83.8
	2019	26,341	95.4	12,874	93.1	13,467	97.7	22,252	80.6	10,449	75.6	11,803	85.6
Melaka	2017	12,538	96.6	6,289	95.0	6,249	98.3	10,988	84.7	5,362	81.0	5,626	88.5
	2018	12,315	96.6	6,148	95.2	6,167	95.2	10,723	98.0	5,223	80.9	5,500	87.4
	2019	12,710	97.2	6,392	96.0	6,318	98.5	11,321	86.6	5,549	83.3	5,772	90.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	15,816	95.8	7,899	93.9	7,917	97.7	14,170	85.8	6,894	82.0	7,276	89.7
	2018	15,442	95.3	7,680	93.3	7,762	93.3	13,664	97.3	6,660	80.9	7,004	87.8
	2019	16,063	95.6	8,051	94.0	8,012	97.2	14,644	87.1	7,226	84.4	7,418	90.0
Pahang	2017	22,113	95.4	10,944	93.6	11,169	97.2	18,804	81.1	9,056	77.4	9,748	84.8
	2018	21,292	94.8	10,575	92.7	10,717	92.7	17,977	96.9	8,608	75.5	9,369	84.7
	2019	21,655	95.3	10,672	93.4	10,983	97.3	18,687	82.3	8,948	78.3	9,739	86.3
Perak	2017	31,099	93.9	15,293	91.6	15,806	96.2	27,128	81.9	12,991	77.8	14,137	86.0
	2018	30,209	93.1	14,951	90.4	15,258	90.4	26,193	96.0	12,660	76.6	13,533	85.1
	2019	30,502	93.5	15,153	91.3	15,349	95.7	27,042	82.9	13,120	79.1	13,922	86.8
Perlis	2017	3,499	95.2	1,711	92.8	1,788	97.7	2,760	75.1	1,262	68.4	1,498	81.8
	2018	3,349	94.6	1,654	91.9	1,695	91.9	2,620	97.4	1,241	68.9	1,379	79.3
	2019	3,536	95.4	1,747	93.0	1,789	97.8	2,857	77.0	1,359	72.3	1,498	81.9
Pulau Pinang	2017	20,306	95.1	10,097	93.1	10,209	97.1	18,378	86.0	8,933	82.3	9,445	89.9
	2018	19,624	93.9	9,881	91.3	9,743	96.6	17,765	84.9	8,807	81.3	8,958	88.8
	2019	20,066	94.4	9,921	92.2	10,145	96.7	18,420	86.7	8,931	83.0	9,489	90.4
Sabah	2017	40,680	94.0	20,115	91.5	20,565	96.7	30,537	70.5	14,389	65.4	16,148	75.9
	2018	39,676	93.2	19,584	90.2	20,092	96.2	29,331	68.8	13,754	63.3	15,576	74.5
	2019	40,682	94.3	20,041	91.6	20,641	97.0	31,700	73.5	14,771	67.6	16,929	79.6
Sarawak	2017	38,266	94.1	19,048	91.3	19,218	97.1	31,168	76.6	14,880	71.3	16,288	82.2
	2018	37,533	93.3	18,629	90.4	18,904	96.4	30,052	74.7	14,374	69.7	15,677	80.0
	2019	37,452	94.1	18,693	91.5	18,759	96.8	30,837	77.5	14,810	72.5	16,027	82.7
Selangor	2017	77,103	95.3	38,652	93.4	38,451	97.3	67,410	83.3	33,055	79.9	34,355	86.9
	2018	77,254	94.7	38,651	92.8	38,603	96.8	67,880	83.2	33,246	79.8	34,633	86.8
	2019	78,689	95.0	39,369	93.2	39,320	97.0	70,951	85.7	34,810	82.4	36,141	89.2
Terengganu	2017	19,173	97.1	9,339	95.3	9,834	98.9	16,467	83.4	7,711	78.7	8,756	88.1
	2018	18,946	96.6	9,243	94.6	9,703	98.5	16,265	82.9	7,629	78.1	8,635	87.7
	2019	19,434	97.1	9,656	95.4	9,778	98.7	16,829	84.1	8,024	79.3	8,805	88.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	18,806	95.5	9,335	93.6	9,471	97.4	16,859	85.6	8,270	82.9	8,589	88.3
	2018	18,947	94.9	9,399	93.0	9,548	96.8	16,970	84.9	8,330	82.4	8,639	87.5
	2019	19,170	95.1	9,525	93.5	9,645	96.6	17,580	87.2	8,685	85.3	8,895	89.1
W.P. Labuan	2017	1,202	97.7	625	97.2	577	98.3	933	75.9	469	72.9	464	79.0
	2018	1,289	96.6	631	94.3	658	98.8	985	73.8	461	69.0	523	78.5
	2019	1,263	97.4	646	96.7	617	98.1	992	76.5	483	72.3	509	80.9
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,789	99.4	920	98.9	869	100.0	1,639	91.1	824	88.6	815	93.8
	2018	2,002	99.3	970	98.9	1,032	99.7	1,877	93.1	895	91.2	981	94.8
	2019	2,210	99.7	1,118	99.6	1,092	99.8	2,103	94.9	1,045	93.1	1,058	96.7

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- Merujuk kepada Data UPSR oleh Lembaga Peperiksaan (2016-2018)
Refers to UPSR Data by Examination Syndicate (2016-2018)
- UPSR merujuk kepada Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah. Ini adalah penilaian untuk kanak-kanak sebelum menamatkan sekolah rendah
UPSR refers to Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah. It is an assessment for children prior to completing primary school
- Hanya melibatkan calon di sekolah kerajaan dan sekolah bantuan kerajaan
Candidates for Government Schools and Government-Assisted Schools only



Indikator 4.1.1 : Peratusan kanak-kanak dan remaja: (a) dalam gred 2/3; (b) pada akhir sekolah rendah; dan (c) pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam (i) membaca dan (ii) matematik, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.1.1 : Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Jadual 4.1c : Peratusan remaja pada akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca dan matematik mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.1c : Proportion of young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Membaca Reading						Matematik Mathematics					
		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2017	309,471	80.2	138,086	72.5	171,385	87.8	171,873	44.6	72,403	38.0	99,499	50.9
	2018	293,064	78.3	128,678	69.5	164,386	87.0	158,183	42.3	67,413	36.4	90,770	48.0
	2019	308,767	82.2	137,885	74.5	170,882	89.5	212,140	56.4	90,136	48.6	122,004	63.9
Johor	2017	37,576	79.7	16,907	72.2	20,669	87.0	23,203	49.2	9,665	41.3	13,538	57.0
	2018	36,342	78.9	16,206	70.9	20,136	86.8	22,251	48.3	9,523	41.7	12,728	54.9
	2019	38,070	81.3	17,087	74.1	20,983	88.3	29,006	61.9	12,354	53.5	16,652	70.0
Kedah	2017	23,984	82.3	10,456	73.9	13,528	91.4	13,333	45.7	5,443	38.5	7,890	52.6
	2018	22,127	80.0	9,588	71.0	12,539	88.5	11,254	40.7	4,619	34.2	6,635	46.8
	2019	22,956	84.2	9,890	75.4	13,066	92.4	15,263	55.9	6,026	45.9	9,237	65.2
Kelantan	2017	19,632	82.2	8,520	72.7	11,112	91.4	11,110	46.5	4,342	37.1	6,768	55.7
	2018	17,795	80.5	7,575	70.1	10,220	90.5	9,564	43.3	3,793	35.1	5,771	51.1
	2019	17,847	82.7	7,533	72.9	10,314	91.7	12,515	57.9	5,042	48.7	7,473	66.5
Melaka	2017	10,498	85.1	4,778	79.4	5,720	90.5	5,568	45.1	2,332	38.7	3,236	51.2
	2018	9,930	82.9	4,494	75.1	5,436	90.7	5,079	42.4	2,196	36.7	2,883	48.1
	2019	10,384	87.5	4,807	81.9	5,577	93.0	6,899	58.2	2,997	51.1	3,902	65.1
Negeri Sembilan	2017	12,527	80.4	5,674	73.4	6,853	87.4	6,888	44.2	2,931	37.9	3,957	50.4
	2018	12,348	79.1	5,476	71.1	6,872	86.8	6,651	42.6	2,881	37.4	3,770	47.6
	2019	12,849	82.2	5,892	75.8	6,957	88.4	9,128	58.3	3,972	51.0	5,156	65.5
Pahang	2017	15,843	82.4	7,229	75.3	8,614	89.6	8,713	45.3	3,670	38.2	5,043	52.5
	2018	15,258	81.2	6,749	72.4	8,509	89.9	8,058	42.9	3,373	36.2	4,685	49.5
	2019	15,579	84.7	7,135	77.6	8,444	91.8	10,217	55.5	4,352	47.3	5,865	63.8
Perak	2017	25,563	78.5	11,414	71.5	14,149	85.3	14,641	45.0	6,315	39.5	8,326	50.2
	2018	23,775	76.7	10,583	68.9	13,192	84.5	13,313	43.0	5,871	38.2	7,442	47.7
	2019	24,784	80.2	11,104	72.9	13,680	87.2	17,609	56.9	7,632	50.0	9,977	63.6
Perlis	2017	2,929	82.1	1,249	73.3	1,680	90.3	1,591	44.6	676	39.6	915	49.2
	2018	2,847	81.6	1,239	73.7	1,608	88.9	1,414	40.5	564	33.6	850	47.0
	2019	2,819	86.0	1,247	78.4	1,572	93.1	1,818	55.4	758	47.6	1,060	62.8
Pulau Pinang	2017	15,131	76.1	6,858	68.4	8,273	83.9	9,257	46.6	4,152	41.5	5,105	51.8
	2018	14,309	73.8	6,183	64.8	8,126	82.5	8,914	45.9	3,945	41.3	4,969	50.4
	2019	14,986	76.8	6,579	68.4	8,407	85.0	11,501	58.9	5,059	52.5	6,442	65.1
Sabah	2017	30,804	82.3	13,674	73.8	17,130	90.7	14,130	37.7	5,662	30.5	8,468	44.8
	2018	28,873	80.0	12,471	69.8	16,402	89.9	12,992	36.0	5,152	28.9	7,840	43.0
	2019	31,590	85.1	14,279	77.5	17,311	92.6	18,885	50.8	7,762	42.0	11,123	59.5
Sarawak	2017	27,908	77.1	12,196	68.1	15,712	86.0	12,900	35.7	5,359	30.0	7,541	41.3
	2018	26,609	73.6	11,447	62.9	15,162	84.5	11,907	33.0	5,076	27.9	6,831	38.1
	2019	29,643	81.4	13,125	72.9	16,518	89.7	17,448	47.9	7,385	41.0	10,063	54.6
Selangor	2017	55,381	78.5	24,971	71.7	30,442	85.1	31,772	45.0	13,833	39.8	17,939	50.2
	2018	52,443	76.2	23,030	67.9	29,413	84.3	28,963	42.1	12,608	37.2	16,355	46.9
	2019	55,687	79.7	24,898	72.5	30,789	86.7	39,466	56.4	17,031	49.5	22,435	63.2
Terengganu	2017	15,973	85.1	6,930	75.6	9,043	94.2	9,122	48.6	3,706	40.4	5,416	56.4
	2018	14,741	82.6	6,365	72.7	8,376	92.2	8,211	46.0	3,344	38.2	4,867	53.6
	2019	15,471	86.1	6,750	77.0	8,721	94.8	10,271	57.1	4,157	47.3	6,114	66.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	13,257	78.4	5,973	71.2	7,284	85.4	8,173	48.3	3,550	42.3	4,623	54.2
	2018	13,279	80.1	6,043	72.6	7,236	87.6	8,024	48.4	3,658	43.9	4,366	52.9
	2019	13,451	81.7	6,197	75.4	7,254	88.0	10,065	61.1	4,600	56.0	5,465	66.2
W.P. Labuan	2017	931	85.4	446	79.4	485	91.9	397	36.4	183	32.6	214	40.5
	2018	849	80.1	387	70.4	462	90.6	431	40.6	198	35.9	233	45.7
	2019	995	90.4	473	84.6	522	96.3	652	59.2	281	50.3	371	68.5
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,502	98.5	811	97.5	691	99.7	1,104	72.4	584	70.2	520	75.0
	2018	1,539	98.3	842	97.7	697	99.1	1,157	73.9	612	71.0	545	77.5
	2019	1,656	97.9	889	96.2	767	99.9	1,397	82.5	728	78.7	669	87.1

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- Merujuk kepada Data PT3 oleh Lembaga Peperiksaan (2016-2018)
Refers to PT3 Data by Examination Syndicate (2016-2018)
- PT3 merujuk kepada Penilaian Menengah Rendah bagi remaja di akhir menengah rendah
PT3 refers to Lower Secondary Assessment for young people at the end of lower secondary
- Hanya melibatkan calon di sekolah kerajaan dan sekolah bantuan kerajaan
Candidates for Government Schools and Government-Assisted Schools only



Indikator 4.2.1 : Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 24-59 bulan yang berada dalam tahap perkembangan kesihatan yang sepatutnya, pembelajaran dan kesejahteraan psikososial, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.2.1 : Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Jadual 4.2 : Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 24-59 bulan yang berada dalam tahap perkembangan kesihatan yang sepatutnya mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2016

Table 4.2 : Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health by state and sex, Malaysia, 2016

(%)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Malaysia	2,418,995	97.2	1,247,904	96.7	1,171,090	97.7
Johor	272,169	98.5	141,889	98.3	130,280	98.8
Kedah	173,031	99.3	91,313	99.1	81,718	99.5
Kelantan	165,104	95.4	83,750	95.2	81,354	95.7
Melaka	66,391	96.0	33,854	96.4	32,537	95.5
Negeri Sembilan	86,354	95.4	44,252	96.5	42,103	94.2
Pahang	153,281	98.8	78,638	98.0	74,643	99.7
Perak	163,622	96.4	82,854	95.7	80,768	97.1
Perlis	22,524	99.5	11,936	99.4	10,589	99.7
Pulau Pinang	109,476	97.8	56,249	96.6	53,227	99.1
Sabah	298,043	94.8	159,064	94.0	138,979	95.7
Sarawak	206,628	98.7	108,264	99.6	98,364	97.7
Selangor	446,427	98.7	229,365	98.0	217,063	99.5
Terengganu	114,725	93.4	56,429	89.8	58,297	97.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	119,465	95.2	59,503	95.0	59,962	95.4
W.P. Labuan	6,281	100.0	2,895	100.0	3,386	100.0
W.P. Putrajaya	15,472	95.0	7,650	93.5	7,822	96.6

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia



Indikator 4.2.2 : Kadar penyertaan dalam pembelajaran terancang (setahun sebelum umur rasmi layak memasuki sekolah rendah), mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.2.2 : Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Jadual 4.3 : Kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.3 : Participation rate in preschool by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Malaysia	2017	454,439	89.6	232,731	88.8	221,708	90.4
	2018	458,311	87.8	235,371	87.3	222,940	88.5
	2019	448,561	89.7	204,552	79.2	194,720	80.7
Johor	2017	57,851	100.3	29,532	99.4	28,319	101.2
	2018	56,532	94.4	28,960	93.7	27,572	95.0
	2019	53,507	94.0	25,374	86.2	24,326	88.4
Kedah	2017	32,388	90.9	16,493	90.1	15,895	91.7
	2018	32,605	90.4	16,906	90.2	15,699	90.7
	2019	32,019	92.2	13,508	75.5	13,021	77.2
Kelantan	2017	29,942	80.3	15,300	79.7	14,642	80.8
	2018	29,295	79.9	15,137	79.2	14,158	80.8
	2019	28,831	79.9	11,999	64.3	11,384	65.3
Melaka	2017	16,087	116.3	8,299	115.2	7,788	117.5
	2018	16,227	114.7	8,255	115.2	7,972	114.2
	2019	16,228	119.5	7,657	108.8	7,213	110.3
Negeri Sembilan	2017	17,449	99.7	8,967	98.4	8,482	101.0
	2018	17,493	98.6	9,010	98.6	8,483	98.5
	2019	17,619	101.5	8,291	91.7	7,897	95.0
Pahang	2017	25,082	93.7	12,894	92.9	12,188	94.6
	2018	25,269	93.2	12,815	92.9	12,454	93.4
	2019	25,035	93.9	11,167	80.8	10,656	83.0
Perak	2017	33,804	90.9	17,519	90.9	16,285	90.9
	2018	33,836	90.5	17,396	90.5	16,440	90.5
	2019	32,879	93.6	15,277	84.3	14,261	83.9
Perlis	2017	4,412	107.3	2,259	104.4	2,153	110.5
	2018	4,341	105.5	2,200	103.9	2,141	107.2
	2019	4,249	106.0	1,878	90.2	1,754	91.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Data merujuk pada satu tahun sebelumnya umur kemasukan sekolah rendah secara rasmi

Data refers to one year before the official primary entry age



Indikator 4.2.2 : Kadar penyertaan dalam pembelajaran terancang (setahun sebelum umur rasmi layak memasuki sekolah rendah), mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.2.2 : Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

Jadual 4.3 : Kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 4.3 : Participation rate in preschool by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Pulau Pinang	2017	18,734	84.6	9,702	84.3	9,032	84.9
	2018	19,627	83.2	9,969	82.9	9,658	83.5
	2019	18,277	85.7	8,193	75.0	8,048	77.3
Sabah	2017	47,871	87.6	24,641	87.0	23,230	88.1
	2018	49,620	85.8	25,686	85.4	23,934	86.2
	2019	49,770	88.2	24,276	82.4	22,507	83.4
Sarawak	2017	39,323	91.4	20,033	90.6	19,290	92.2
	2018	38,608	90.1	20,003	89.6	18,605	90.7
	2019	36,871	91.9	18,875	90.5	17,562	91.2
Selangor	2017	82,405	80.0	42,083	79.2	40,322	81.0
	2018	85,973	80.2	44,011	79.1	41,962	81.4
	2019	85,636	83.6	37,234	70.5	35,853	72.4
Terengganu	2017	22,876	93.3	11,696	92.0	11,180	94.8
	2018	23,418	92.0	11,957	91.3	11,461	92.8
	2019	23,381	92.9	9,311	72.4	9,046	73.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	22,534	89.0	11,449	87.8	11,085	90.3
	2018	20,668	77.1	10,632	76.4	10,036	77.8
	2019	19,283	76.6	8,946	69.1	8,782	71.8
W.P. Labuan	2017	1,760	102.6	900	100.4	860	104.9
	2018	1,749	99.5	901	97.4	848	101.9
	2019	1,672	96.8	905	96.7	767	97.0
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1,921	65.6	963	64.4	958	66.9
	2018	3,051	97.9	1,535	97.2	1,516	98.7
	2019	3,304	112.7	1,661	111.5	1,643	114.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Data merujuk pada satu tahun sebelumnya umur kemasukan sekolah rendah secara rasmi

Data refers to one year before the official primary entry age



Indikator 4.3.1 : Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal serta tidak formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.3.1 : Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Jadual 4.4 : Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.4 : Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jantina Sex	2017		2018		2019	
	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Malaysia	2,636,142	11.0	2,529,685	10.3	2,475,382	9.9
Lelaki Male	1,258,234	10.2	1,193,891	9.4	1,156,093	9.0
Perempuan Female	1,377,908	12.0	1,335,794	11.2	1,319,289	10.9

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia



Indikator 4.4.1 : Peratusan belia dan dewasa dengan kemahiran teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT), mengikut jenis kemahiran

Indicator 4.4.1 : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Jadual 4.5a : Peratusan orang dewasa menggunakan komputer mengikut jenis kemahiran ICT dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.5a : Proportion of adults using computers by type of ICT skills and state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Malaysia	2017	79.5	79.1	61.7	35.5	69.3	48.2	28.9	60.8	10.7
	2018	79.7	81.5	62.1	36.7	70.2	49.2	34.3	61.5	11.1
	2019	80.4	81.8	62.1	37.0	70.3	51.4	34.6	62.4	11.4
Johor	2017	77.8	78.9	59.6	27.0	71.8	49.1	23.4	53.9	7.5
	2018	78.2	79.1	59.2	31.0	68.8	46.2	30.8	58.7	6.7
	2019	78.2	78.1	61.0	29.3	69.6	45.9	28.7	56.8	8.6
Kedah	2017	73.6	73.2	58.7	28.3	68.0	41.9	20.0	50.4	4.7
	2018	76.2	76.9	56.4	21.3	65.2	41.0	20.0	56.2	3.1
	2019	77.9	80.2	60.4	29.0	64.1	43.4	25.7	60.7	6.2
Kelantan	2017	76.1	75.7	52.1	30.5	54.3	43.3	23.9	51.6	4.4
	2018	76.5	76.7	49.7	24.5	62.2	38.4	20.5	53.6	5.7
	2019	75.7	74.9	54.9	27.1	63.1	37.7	18.4	52.4	5.8
Melaka	2017	78.0	77.9	61.0	46.5	64.1	50.9	34.4	62.3	14.2
	2018	79.8	82.0	56.4	32.8	63.8	38.9	28.8	57.7	8.1
	2019	79.4	73.9	58.2	28.7	68.2	35.7	25.3	54.9	10.2
Negeri Sembilan	2017	84.0	83.9	67.6	51.5	79.7	61.7	39.9	67.7	4.4
	2018	78.1	79.2	60.6	32.0	67.6	51.5	35.4	58.3	4.0
	2019	76.4	80.5	57.9	32.8	72.0	56.1	40.0	56.1	12.9
Pahang	2017	70.9	71.2	55.5	34.8	59.7	33.6	21.8	53.5	6.2
	2018	79.5	82.2	55.8	27.9	61.3	37.2	22.5	53.8	5.0
	2019	78.6	83.5	57.7	32.4	64.9	44.9	27.8	60.7	8.0
Perak	2017	77.8	77.1	59.4	36.6	72.5	49.4	28.0	58.6	6.4
	2018	77.8	80.6	59.0	37.0	67.8	49.9	30.6	58.7	4.6
	2019	76.7	83.0	59.8	32.1	65.6	52.9	30.2	59.6	8.9
Perlis	2017	75.5	75.6	53.1	32.1	47.7	43.3	22.8	64.7	4.6
	2018	79.9	83.7	54.9	24.6	66.1	43.1	21.0	57.5	8.9
	2019	79.8	83.1	55.6	23.1	69.4	45.9	30.0	54.7	8.6

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indikator 4.4.1 : Peratusan belia dan dewasa dengan kemahiran teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT), mengikut jenis kemahiran

Indicator 4.4.1 : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Jadual 4.5a : Peratusan orang dewasa menggunakan komputer mengikut jenis kemahiran ICT dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 4.5a : Proportion of adults using computers by type of ICT skills and state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Pulau Pinang	2017	85.9	83.7	68.1	42.8	34.8	39.4	25.5	62.1	7.2
	2018	73.2	75.5	61.3	34.4	69.6	44.8	30.3	58.3	7.4
	2019	75.4	76.7	58.6	36.6	72.2	49.7	34.5	51.3	8.3
Sabah	2017	76.2	75.9	52.2	33.6	71.8	33.9	25.4	62.1	4.6
	2018	80.5	80.3	58.3	33.7	73.1	45.1	27.7	66.4	8.9
	2019	78.2	82.6	55.5	33.4	75.9	43.4	32.6	73.9	10.8
Sarawak	2017	79.7	80.2	55.7	26.7	68.7	46.2	18.5	59.7	5.2
	2018	76.0	78.8	61.1	35.6	71.4	49.2	31.6	61.0	13.4
	2019	80.6	82.1	58.9	33.2	71.3	53.1	27.9	62.2	10.4
Selangor	2017	85.0	83.9	67.1	40.8	77.5	58.4	38.8	66.7	22.0
	2018	83.9	86.9	70.8	51.2	75.3	58.5	49.7	67.4	20.9
	2019	86.5	86.5	69.0	51.1	71.3	62.8	46.1	68.5	14.1
Terengganu	2017	68.6	68.1	57.9	23.9	71.3	39.1	17.9	46.4	6.7
	2018	82.2	80.8	55.7	16.9	68.0	41.7	24.7	57.4	1.4
	2019	80.2	79.0	54.9	24.6	70.0	43.0	28.8	58.0	8.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	79.8	79.5	73.2	36.8	77.6	53.5	36.7	73.3	14.3
	2018	82.0	83.0	69.6	43.1	72.5	58.6	40.4	64.3	17.9
	2019	83.2	83.4	74.3	46.3	75.1	59.8	46.2	65.2	23.8
W.P. Labuan	2017	74.9	74.7	64.8	24.0	64.0	45.8	8.4	57.1	4.3
	2018	82.7	84.2	64.3	29.8	68.6	55.6	30.0	63.9	13.3
	2019	81.5	87.1	63.0	36.4	69.6	63.0	40.9	72.3	21.9
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	91.9	91.9	89.0	58.1	68.5	69.7	53.5	80.9	13.3
	2018	96.9	97.1	87.3	62.9	85.0	72.8	56.1	87.2	24.6
	2019	96.2	97.2	82.5	61.6	86.4	76.1	65.9	93.6	37.6

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. **A merujuk kepada menyalin atau memindahkan fail atau folder**
refers to copying or moving a file or folder
2. **B merujuk kepada penggunaan alat salin dan tampal untuk menduplikasi atau memindahkan maklumat dalam dokumen**
refers to using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document
3. **C merujuk kepada menghantar e-mel dengan fail yang dilampirkan**
refers to sending an e-mail with attached files
4. **D merujuk kepada penggunaan formula aritmetik asas dalam hamparan**
refers to using basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheet
5. **E merujuk kepada penyambungan dan pemasangan peranti baru**
refers to connecting and installing new device
6. **F merujuk kepada mencari, memuat turun, memasang dan mengkonfigurasi perisian**
refers to searching, downloading, installing and configuring software
7. **G merujuk kepada membuat persembahan elektronik menggunakan perisian komputer**
refers to creating electronic presentations using computer software
8. **H merujuk kepada pemindahan fail antara komputer dan peranti lain**
refers to transferring files between a computer and other devices
9. **I merujuk kepada menulis program komputer menggunakan bahasa pengaturcaraan khusus**
refers to writing a computer program using a specialised programming language



Indikator 4.4.1 : Peratusan belia dan dewasa dengan kemahiran teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT), mengikut jenis kemahiran

Indicator 4.4.1 : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Jadual 4.5b : Peratusan belia menggunakan komputer mengikut jenis kemahiran ICT dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.5b : Proportion of youths using computers by type of ICT skills and state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Malaysia	2017	86.3	86.4	57.3	35.8	67.8	56.7	32.8	64.8	10.2
	2018	92.4	91.1	51.1	35.7	71.6	61.0	32.8	77.1	11.8
	2019	82.0	86.3	66.7	39.6	74.1	47.4	41.0	67.3	12.4
Johor	2017	87.4	87.9	54.7	27.0	71.9	61.5	27.3	60.5	7.3
	2018	91.9	90.3	48.7	30.3	71.4	58.8	31.0	78.7	8.9
	2019	78.1	86.8	68.3	35.8	70.9	46.1	37.2	67.4	11.9
Kedah	2017	78.0	77.6	52.6	24.4	64.5	45.9	19.6	50.8	4.3
	2018	91.4	88.7	36.9	14.8	62.1	49.7	14.4	68.4	2.5
	2019	85.1	88.7	60.4	34.1	71.1	43.1	36.4	67.0	8.3
Kelantan	2017	83.8	83.8	46.4	31.1	46.1	51.6	28.7	52.2	5.6
	2018	93.1	91.9	38.1	29.6	65.4	50.3	23.8	69.9	5.6
	2019	77.2	80.1	57.8	29.9	74.3	33.5	21.4	55.4	7.5
Melaka	2017	86.2	87.2	61.8	54.5	66.2	64.3	45.4	71.4	14.0
	2018	94.0	92.3	42.4	36.9	69.2	63.9	28.6	76.3	10.0
	2019	85.7	83.2	65.9	34.6	73.4	38.0	34.9	70.7	15.5
Negeri Sembilan	2017	93.9	93.7	70.5	66.1	86.3	77.2	55.2	78.6	5.9
	2018	95.0	92.0	55.1	36.0	76.9	72.5	41.1	80.2	5.4
	2019	78.9	84.6	59.1	34.0	72.7	53.4	44.5	56.1	15.6
Pahang	2017	76.8	77.7	49.3	40.1	57.9	39.3	26.0	54.4	6.4
	2018	92.5	92.7	47.7	29.7	63.2	50.2	22.2	72.4	6.4
	2019	84.9	89.3	67.6	36.1	64.9	42.4	32.0	59.2	9.5
Perak	2017	89.9	88.3	57.1	42.9	71.6	61.8	37.1	68.0	6.0
	2018	94.6	93.4	51.0	44.1	71.9	70.3	37.2	81.6	6.3
	2019	83.4	88.0	64.8	37.6	65.2	51.9	36.8	68.4	10.3
Perlis	2017	88.3	88.6	45.2	31.5	40.1	48.4	28.5	79.7	6.3
	2018	96.4	96.1	48.1	20.6	66.5	53.8	22.4	81.5	7.3
	2019	81.5	86.8	61.1	16.7	81.0	42.2	34.1	53.4	9.7

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indikator 4.4.1 : Peratusan belia dan dewasa dengan kemahiran teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT), mengikut jenis kemahiran

Indicator 4.4.1 : Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Jadual 4.5b : Peratusan belia menggunakan komputer mengikut jenis kemahiran ICT dan negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 4.5b : Proportion of youths using computers by type of ICT skills and state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Pulau Pinang	2017	91.5	91.7	63.2	44.5	31.7	44.9	30.7	69.9	7.4
	2018	89.2	89.2	64.0	37.9	84.5	68.9	34.9	87.2	8.3
	2019	87.0	78.7	70.9	48.1	69.1	52.6	48.9	51.6	10.8
Sabah	2017	75.3	75.4	44.1	29.1	68.7	37.0	24.9	59.8	4.2
	2018	89.9	87.4	38.9	21.7	64.2	43.5	17.5	72.1	7.1
	2019	76.3	85.7	57.2	31.6	76.8	38.7	34.4	79.2	10.0
Sarawak	2017	86.0	86.2	52.0	24.8	66.2	55.3	19.1	60.1	5.9
	2018	91.4	89.7	54.9	35.8	70.9	57.2	30.6	78.2	14.1
	2019	81.2	85.3	62.3	36.7	74.7	57.6	31.2	71.3	10.6
Selangor	2017	92.8	92.8	66.0	41.7	78.4	68.6	44.6	74.1	21.8
	2018	93.2	94.2	64.7	54.5	79.9	75.5	53.6	81.6	23.9
	2019	88.4	90.3	77.1	54.2	79.2	55.4	59.2	77.7	14.7
Terengganu	2017	79.6	79.3	57.9	20.1	75.8	49.4	18.7	49.3	6.8
	2018	92.1	84.5	35.7	10.6	60.5	41.1	14.0	64.3	1.0
	2019	82.5	83.8	65.6	23.3	78.9	39.6	35.1	60.7	10.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	94.2	94.7	77.8	40.3	78.5	72.1	52.8	86.8	22.3
	2018	94.9	93.5	66.8	57.0	80.9	82.3	47.0	81.1	30.3
	2019	71.9	83.1	77.4	58.8	87.6	46.0	59.0	49.3	29.9
W.P. Labuan	2017	82.8	81.7	62.5	21.5	74.1	59.1	7.6	58.6	2.9
	2018	94.3	92.8	50.4	22.9	66.2	64.9	24.3	78.1	14.6
	2019	76.3	98.2	59.0	35.9	69.3	51.9	43.0	67.4	16.7
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	92.1	91.2	76.0	38.3	64.7	74.8	50.0	73.2	12.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	62.9	50.7	80.0	91.2	48.8	82.6	20.0
	2019	86.2	100.0	72.2	63.7	86.9	73.1	70.0	85.2	35.0

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan & Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. A merujuk kepada menyalin atau memindahkan fail atau folder

refers to copying or moving a file or folder

2. B merujuk kepada penggunaan alat salin dan tampal untuk menduplikasi atau memindahkan maklumat dalam dokumen

refers to using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document

3. C merujuk kepada menghantar e-mel dengan fail yang dilampirkan

refers to sending an e-mail with attached files

4. D merujuk kepada penggunaan formula aritmetik asas dalam hamparan

refers to using basic arithmetic formulas in spreadsheet

5. E merujuk kepada penyambungan dan pemasangan peranti baru

refers to connecting and installing new device

6. F merujuk kepada mencari, memuat turun, memasang dan mengkonfigurasi perisian

refers to searching, downloading, installing and configuring software

7. G merujuk kepada membuat persembahan elektronik menggunakan perisian komputer

refers to creating electronic presentations using computer software

8. H merujuk kepada pemindahan fail antara komputer dan peranti lain

refers to transferring files between a computer and other devices

9. I merujuk kepada menulis program komputer menggunakan bahasa pengaturcaraan khusus

refers to writing a computer program using a specialised programming language

Indikator 4.5.1 : Indeks kesetaraan (wanita/lelaki, luar bandar/bandar, kuintil kekayaan bawah/atas dan lain-lain seperti status ketidakupayaan, peribumi dan terjejas akibat konflik, apabila data tersedia) untuk semua indikator pendidikan dalam senarai ini yang boleh diasingkan

Indicator 4.5.1 : Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Jadual 4.6 : Indeks kesetaraan jantina untuk indikator pendidikan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.6 : Gender parity index for education indicators, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Indikator Indicators	Perempuan/ Lelaki Female/ Male		
	2017	2018	2019
4.1.1a			
Gred 2/3 yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca <i>Grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading</i>	1.01	1.02	-
Gred 2/3 yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam matematik <i>Grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics</i>	1.01	1.01	-
4.1.1b			
Akhir sekolah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca <i>End of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading</i>	1.05	1.05	1.04
Akhir sekolah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam matematik <i>End of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics</i>	1.11	1.11	1.10
4.1.1c			
Akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam membaca <i>End of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading</i>	1.21	1.25	1.20
Akhir sekolah menengah rendah yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan minimum dalam matematik <i>End of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics</i>	1.34	1.32	1.31
4.2.2			
Kadar penyertaan peringkat prasekolah <i>Participation rate in preschool</i>	1.02	1.01	1.02
4.3.1			
Kadar penyertaan belia dan dewasa dalam pendidikan dan latihan formal dalam tempoh 12 bulan sebelumnya <i>Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education and training in the previous 12 months</i>	1.17	1.20	1.22
4.6.1 ^a			
Tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi (15 tahun dan ke atas) <i>Proficiency in literacy skill (15 years old and over)</i>	0.97	0.97	0.97
Tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi (umur 15-24 tahun) <i>Proficiency in literacy skill (aged 15-24 years old)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sumber: i. Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
ii. Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: i. Ministry of Education Malaysia
ii. Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

^a Data merujuk kepada survei tenaga buruh
Data refers from labour force survey



Indikator 4.6.1 : Peratusan penduduk dalam kumpulan umur tertentu yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan tetap dalam kemahiran (a) literasi dan (b) numerasi, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.6.1 : Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Jadual 4.7a : Peratusan penduduk (15 tahun dan ke atas) yang mencapai tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.7a : Proportion of population (15 years old and over) achieving proficiency in literacy skill by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	15 tahun dan ke atas 15 years old and over					
		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan ('000) Number ('000)	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan ('000) Number ('000)	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan ('000) Number ('000)	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2017	22,778.0	95.1	11,998.8	96.5	10,779.2	93.6
	2018	23,210.5	94.9	12,124.0	96.1	11,086.5	93.5
	2019	23,634.9	95.0	12,333.9	96.2	11,301.0	93.6
Johor	2017	2,641.9	96.6	1,423.6	97.9	1,218.3	95.1
	2018	2,692.1	96.4	1,434.5	97.4	1,257.6	95.3
	2019	2,735.7	96.3	1,455.3	97.3	1,280.4	95.3
Kedah	2017	1,516.0	95.1	780.0	96.8	736.0	93.3
	2018	1,557.6	95.0	799.6	96.8	758.0	93.1
	2019	1,593.1	95.2	818.0	96.9	775.1	93.6
Kelantan	2017	1,171.3	93.1	598.1	95.1	573.2	91.1
	2018	1,204.4	93.2	609.9	94.6	594.5	91.7
	2019	1,236.1	93.3	625.0	94.9	611.1	91.7
Melaka	2017	670.8	96.7	345.2	98.4	325.6	94.9
	2018	685.6	97.1	348.1	98.6	337.5	95.5
	2019	697.8	97.0	354.7	98.5	343.1	95.6
Negeri Sembilan	2017	814.5	97.5	428.8	98.6	385.8	96.4
	2018	827.0	97.2	432.7	98.2	394.4	96.3
	2019	834.9	97.2	435.6	97.9	399.3	96.3
Pahang	2017	1,143.7	95.8	621.3	97.0	522.4	94.4
	2018	1,172.5	96.1	633.8	97.3	538.7	94.7
	2019	1,192.0	96.3	643.5	97.3	548.5	95.1
Perak	2017	1,816.3	95.4	938.2	96.8	878.1	93.9
	2018	1,865.5	95.9	961.1	97.7	904.4	94.0
	2019	1,877.0	95.6	967.0	97.3	910.0	93.8
Perlis	2017	183.0	95.7	92.1	98.0	90.8	93.4
	2018	186.4	96.2	94.1	98.4	92.3	94.0
	2019	189.7	96.5	95.1	97.8	94.5	95.2
Pulau Pinang	2017	1,339.7	97.1	677.6	98.0	662.1	96.2
	2018	1,351.7	96.5	680.4	97.5	671.3	95.6
	2019	1,382.6	97.4	694.3	98.5	688.2	96.3
Sabah	2017	2,571.6	88.6	1,387.4	90.5	1,184.2	86.5
	2018	2,585.2	86.8	1,376.1	88.2	1,209.1	85.3
	2019	2,632.7	86.6	1,398.8	88.1	1,233.9	85.0
Sarawak	2017	1,922.7	92.0	1,044.4	94.9	878.3	88.8
	2018	1,962.9	91.6	1,063.4	94.4	899.5	88.4
	2019	2,014.1	92.2	1,091.9	95.0	922.1	89.0
Selangor	2017	4,735.5	97.5	2,501.9	98.3	2,233.6	96.5
	2018	4,856.4	97.6	2,537.5	98.4	2,318.9	96.8
	2019	4,965.2	97.8	2,591.5	98.6	2,373.7	97.0
Terengganu	2017	785.5	95.1	404.9	96.3	380.6	93.9
	2018	805.3	95.0	412.0	95.7	393.3	94.2
	2019	825.4	95.2	422.2	96.0	403.2	94.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	1,349.2	98.2	699.1	98.7	650.1	97.6
	2018	1,337.5	98.4	34.9	98.9	654.5	97.9
	2019	1,339.1	98.7	683.2	99.0	655.9	98.3
W.P. Labuan	2017	65.4	95.0	33.9	96.4	31.5	93.6
	2018	68.8	95.8	34.9	96.9	33.9	94.8
	2019	68.0	92.9	34.5	94.2	33.4	91.5
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	51.1	99.7	22.4	99.8	28.6	99.7
	2018	51.6	99.8	22.8	99.7	28.8	99.8
	2019	51.6	99.9	23.0	99.8	28.6	100.0

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note :

Proksi menggunakan Survei Tenaga Buruh (merujuk kepada orang yang pernah bersekolah iaitu mereka yang sedang bersekolah atau tamat persekolahan)

Proxy using Labour Force Survey (refers to persons who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling)

Indikator 4.6.1 : Peratusan penduduk dalam kumpulan umur tertentu yang mencapai sekurang-kurangnya tahap kecekapan tetap dalam kemahiran (a) literasi dan (b) numerasi, mengikut jantina

Indicator 4.6.1 : Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Jadual 4.7b : Peratusan penduduk (umur 15-24 tahun) yang mencapai tahap kecekapan dalam kemahiran literasi mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.7b : Proportion of population (aged 15-24 years old) achieving proficiency in literacy skill by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Umur 15-24 tahun Aged 15-24 years old					
		Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
		Bilangan ('000) Number ('000)	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan ('000) Number ('000)	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan ('000) Number ('000)	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2017	5,963.1	97.3	3,117.8	97.1	2,845.2	97.4
	2018	5,950.0	96.8	3,096.2	96.7	2,853.8	97.0
	2019	5,942.0	96.8	3,103.9	96.6	2,838.1	97.0
Johor	2017	655.8	99.1	349.7	98.7	306.2	99.5
	2018	660.8	98.6	349.8	98.2	311.0	99.1
	2019	660.9	98.6	354.3	98.3	306.6	98.9
Kedah	2017	429.5	98.3	226.6	98.3	202.9	98.3
	2018	433.7	97.9	229.2	98.1	204.5	97.7
	2019	439.4	98.4	232.1	98.2	207.3	98.5
Kelantan	2017	395.0	98.2	203.9	98.0	191.1	98.5
	2018	396.1	97.6	203.2	97.1	192.9	98.2
	2019	400.0	98.1	204.0	97.5	195.9	98.8
Melaka	2017	182.1	99.2	94.9	99.1	87.2	99.3
	2018	178.0	99.3	92.5	99.4	85.5	99.1
	2019	170.8	99.3	89.7	99.2	81.2	99.4
Negeri Sembilan	2017	219.6	99.3	119.3	99.2	100.3	99.5
	2018	218.4	99.0	118.2	98.9	100.2	99.1
	2019	208.2	98.1	109.4	96.8	98.8	99.6
Pahang	2017	316.3	98.3	171.0	98.1	145.3	98.4
	2018	317.7	98.9	171.0	98.5	146.7	99.5
	2019	314.2	98.8	169.8	98.5	144.4	99.1
Perak	2017	482.1	98.6	245.5	98.6	236.6	98.6
	2018	486.8	99.2	245.4	99.0	241.4	99.3
	2019	482.6	99.3	245.7	99.3	236.8	99.3
Perlis	2017	51.2	98.8	25.1	98.8	26.1	98.8
	2018	49.5	99.3	24.5	99.6	25.0	99.0
	2019	47.3	99.5	23.6	99.6	23.7	99.4
Pulau Pinang	2017	305.1	99.2	154.3	99.3	150.8	99.1
	2018	299.8	98.2	150.3	97.9	149.5	98.5
	2019	301.7	99.2	151.7	99.4	150.0	98.9
Sabah	2017	807.9	88.1	424.5	88.2	383.3	88.1
	2018	796.7	86.2	416.9	86.3	379.8	86.0
	2019	795.7	85.3	414.4	85.1	381.3	85.6
Sarawak	2017	546.5	99.1	289.4	99.1	257.2	99.2
	2018	547.6	98.9	289.5	98.9	258.1	98.9
	2019	550.0	99.1	291.0	98.9	259.0	99.4
Selangor	2017	1,032.6	99.4	537.2	99.1	495.4	99.8
	2018	1,035.8	99.5	536.4	99.3	499.4	99.7
	2019	1,051.8	99.4	552.7	99.5	499.0	99.3
Terengganu	2017	247.3	98.4	126.7	98.1	120.7	98.8
	2018	245.7	97.5	125.4	97.1	120.3	97.9
	2019	244.4	97.4	124.8	97.0	119.6	97.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	267.4	98.7	138.0	98.5	129.4	98.9
	2018	257.8	99.4	131.4	99.2	126.4	99.5
	2019	249.6	98.8	128.3	98.9	121.3	98.7
W.P. Labuan	2017	15.6	95.1	7.4	93.4	8.2	96.8
	2018	16.2	96.4	7.7	95.9	8.5	96.8
	2019	15.8	93.7	7.8	95.6	8.0	91.9
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	8.9	99.3	4.4	99.6	4.5	99.0
	2018	9.4	99.6	4.7	99.2	4.7	100.0
	2019	9.6	99.5	4.5	98.9	5.1	100.0

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note :

Proksi menggunakan Survei Tenaga Buruh (merujuk kepada orang yang pernah bersekolah iaitu mereka yang sedang bersekolah atau tamat persekolahan)

Proxy using Labour Force Survey (refers to persons who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling)

Indikator 4.a.1 : Peratusan perkhidmatan asas yang ditawarkan oleh sekolah, mengikut jenis perkhidmatan

Indicator 4.a.1 : Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

Jadual 4.8 : Peratusan sekolah dengan kemudahan pendidikan mengikut negeri dan jenis akses, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.8 : Proportion of schools with education facilities by state and type of access, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jenis akses Type of access						
		Elektrik Electricity	Internet ^a	Komputer ^a Computer	Prasarana dan bahan yang disesuaikan ^b Adapted infrastructure and materials	Air minuman asas Basic drinking water	Kemudahan mencuci satu jantina Single-sex washing facility	Kemudahan asas mencuci tangan Basic handwashing facilities
Malaysia	2017	100.0	100.0	81.7	16.9	97.4	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	88.3	15.5	97.3	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	88.8	16.9	97.6	100.0	100.0
Johor	2017	99.9	100.0	83.3	17.1	99.5	100.0	99.9
	2018	100.0	100.0	94.0	17.0	99.5	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	99.9	94.4	18.6	99.5	100.0	100.0
Kedah	2017	100.0	100.0	98.9	20.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	93.6	20.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	95.3	21.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kelantan	2017	99.8	100.0	96.0	13.0	98.3	100.0	99.8
	2018	100.0	100.0	96.3	12.6	98.2	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	96.8	12.6	98.6	100.0	100.0
Melaka	2017	100.0	100.0	88.9	18.8	99.7	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	97.5	18.5	99.7	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	97.5	20.3	99.7	100.0	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	100.0	100.0	81.3	22.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	96.4	19.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	96.0	20.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pahang	2017	100.0	100.0	99.5	13.0	99.3	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	96.3	13.4	99.1	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	96.4	15.8	99.0	100.0	100.0
Perak	2017	100.0	100.0	83.9	14.2	99.5	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	97.5	13.2	99.5	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	96.2	13.9	99.5	100.0	100.0
Perlis	2017	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2017	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	96.0	25.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	96.7	32.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	2017	100.0	100.0	62.3	7.4	90.2	100.0	100.0
	2018	99.9	100.0	61.8	7.0	90.5	100.0	100.0
	2019	99.9	100.0	64.1	7.4	91.6	100.0	100.0
Sarawak	2017	99.8	100.0	46.0	7.5	92.7	100.0	99.8
	2018	99.9	100.0	61.8	7.0	90.5	100.0	100.0
	2019	99.9	100.0	64.1	7.4	91.6	100.0	100.0
Selangor	2017	99.9	100.0	94.6	27.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	94.0	22.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	94.5	23.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	2017	100.0	100.0	99.0	23.1	99.6	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	96.8	21.9	99.8	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	97.8	24.2	99.8	100.0	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	99.7	100.0	99.3	33.9	100.0	100.0	99.7
	2018	100.0	100.0	93.6	28.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	96.3	33.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	2017	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	100.0	100.0	84.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Untuk tujuan pedagogi
For pedagogical purposes
- ^b Pelajar kurang upaya
Student with disabilities



Indikator 4.c.1 : Peratusan guru dengan kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan, mengikut tahap pendidikan

Indicator 4.c.1 : Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Jadual 4.9 : Peratusan guru dengan latihan perguruan minimum yang teratur mengikut tahap pendidikan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 4.9 : Proportion of teachers with minimum organized teacher training by level of education, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Pra sekolah Pre-primary		Sekolah Rendah Primary		Sekolah Menengah Secondary	
		Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent
Malaysia	2017	34,648	100.0	230,087	99.8	186,948	99.1
	2018	34,537	100.0	228,641	99.5	187,387	98.1
	2019	34,222	100.0	224,459	99.2	185,969	97.9
Johor	2017	3,706	100.0	26,976	99.6	21,713	98.7
	2018	3,676	100.0	27,208	99.4	21,915	98.3
	2019	3,605	100.0	26,485	99.2	21,856	98.4
Kedah	2017	2,432	99.9	16,872	99.6	14,678	98.1
	2018	2,432	100.0	16,589	99.9	14,765	98.2
	2019	2,392	100.0	16,539	99.9	14,627	98.5
Kelantan	2017	2,497	100.0	15,761	100.0	13,082	99.3
	2018	2,498	100.0	15,575	100.0	13,245	98.6
	2019	2,451	100.0	15,632	100.0	13,253	98.7
Melaka	2017	1,018	100.0	7,512	99.8	6,860	99.0
	2018	1,017	100.0	7,567	99.7	6,629	99.1
	2019	1,014	100.0	7,398	99.4	6,568	98.9
Negeri Sembilan	2017	1,497	100.0	9,455	99.6	8,406	99.3
	2018	1,487	100.0	9,286	99.5	8,387	97.5
	2019	1,492	100.0	9,155	99.5	8,315	97.1
Pahang	2017	2,816	100.0	13,837	99.9	11,781	99.3
	2018	2,814	99.9	13,897	99.4	11,962	98.3
	2019	2,764	99.9	13,634	99.2	11,928	98.2
Perak	2017	2,846	100.0	20,891	99.8	18,612	98.7
	2018	2,862	100.0	20,490	99.6	18,577	98.1
	2019	2,863	100.0	19,917	99.5	18,279	98.2
Perlis	2017	512	100.0	2,324	99.9	2,402	98.7
	2018	491	100.0	2,264	99.6	2,527	97.3
	2019	500	100.0	2,247	99.7	2,511	96.8

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Termasuk sekolah di bawah Kementerian Pendidikan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain
Includes schools under the Ministry of Education and other government agencies



Indikator 4.c.1 : Peratusan guru dengan kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan, mengikut tahap pendidikan

Indicator 4.c.1 : Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

Jadual 4.9 : Peratusan guru dengan latihan perguruan minimum yang teratur mengikut tahap pendidikan, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 4.9 : Proportion of teachers with minimum organized teacher training by level of education, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Pra sekolah Pre-primary		Sekolah Rendah Primary		Sekolah Menengah Secondary	
		Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent	Bilangan Number	Peratus Per cent
Pulau Pinang	2017	1,224	100.0	10,594	99.9	9,870	99.2
	2018	1,208	100.0	10,545	99.8	9,791	98.5
	2019	1,193	100.0	10,279	99.7	9,674	98.0
Sabah	2017	4,395	100.0	24,729	99.6	16,093	99.8
	2018	4,423	99.9	24,620	99.0	16,397	97.8
	2019	4,378	99.9	24,174	98.2	16,382	97.4
Sarawak	2017	4,846	100.0	24,938	99.9	15,819	99.4
	2018	4,717	100.0	24,198	99.3	15,202	94.4
	2019	4,682	100.0	23,461	97.8	14,834	93.4
Selangor	2017	3,331	100.0	33,926	99.8	27,105	99.4
	2018	3,380	100.0	33,993	99.6	27,301	99.5
	2019	3,384	100.0	33,387	99.4	27,077	99.3
Terengganu	2017	2,341	100.0	11,567	100.0	10,737	99.0
	2018	2,334	100.0	11,518	100.0	10,902	97.9
	2019	2,294	100.0	11,476	100.0	10,840	97.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	934	100.0	9,074	99.6	8,378	99.2
	2018	938	100.0	9,057	99.6	8,303	98.9
	2019	945	100.0	8,765	99.6	8,383	98.6
W.P. Labuan	2017	122	100.0	708	100.0	673	100.0
	2018	126	100.0	705	100.0	664	99.1
	2019	129	100.0	708	100.0	640	99.1
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	131	100.0	923	100.0	739	100.0
	2018	134	100.0	1,129	100.0	820	99.3
	2019	136	100.0	1,202	99.9	802	97.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Termasuk sekolah di bawah Kementerian Pendidikan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain

Includes schools under the Ministry of Education and other government agencies

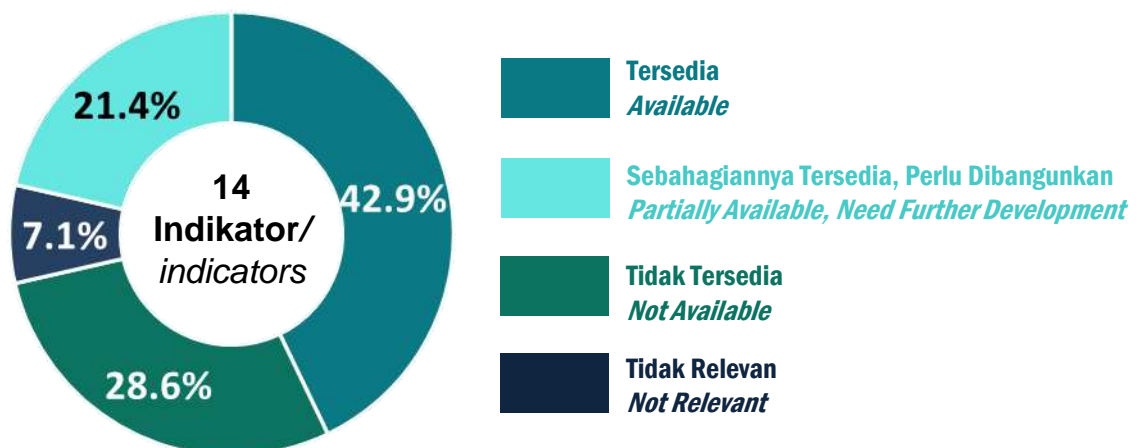
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Kesaksamaan Gender

Gender Equality

Mencapai kesaksamaan gender dan memperkuat semua golongan wanita
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



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Indikator 5.3.1 : Peratusan wanita berumur 20-24 tahun yang telah berkahwin atau berada dalam sebuah ikatan sebelum berumur 15 tahun dan sebelum berusia 18 tahun

Indicator 5.3.1 : Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

Jadual 5.1 : Bilangan wanita bukan islam berumur 20-24 tahun yang telah berkahwin sebelum berumur 18 tahun, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 5.1 : Number of non-muslim women aged 20-24 years old who were married before 18 years, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Umur (tahun semasa) Age (current year)	2017	2018	2019
20-24	2,663	2,496	2,392
20	473	443	446
21	548	473	443
22	482	548	473
23	550	482	548
24	610	550	482

Sumber: Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
Source: National Registration Department

Nota/Notes:

1. Persetujuan bertulis untuk perkahwinan bagi seseorang yang belum berumur 21 tahun tetapi setelah genap 18 tahun memerlukan kebenaran ibu bapa

Written consent to the marriage for one who has not completed 21 years of age but having completed 18 years requires permission of the parents

2. Permohonan lesen perkahwinan untuk wanita di bawah 18 tahun tetapi setelah genap 16 tahun adalah tertakluk kepada kelulusan Menteri Besar

Application for a marriage licences for female below 18 years of age but having completed 16 years is subject to the approval of the Chief Minister

Indikator 5.5.1 : Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam (a) parlimen negara dan (b) kerajaan tempatan

Indicator 5.5.1 : Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Jadual 5.2 : Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam parlimen negara, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 5.2 : Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jenis kerusi Type of seat	Tahun Year	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
(%)			
Parlimen Negara			
<i>National Parliaments</i>			
Dewan Negara <i>Senate</i>	2017	83.0	17.0
	2018	83.0	17.0
	2019	82.0	18.0
Dewan Rakyat <i>House of Representatives</i>	2017	89.1	10.9
	2018	85.6	14.4
	2019	85.1	14.9
Menteri Kabinet <i>Cabinet Ministers</i>	2017	91.4	8.6
	2018	82.1	17.9
	2019	82.1	17.9
Timbalan Menteri <i>Deputy Ministers</i>	2017	84.8	15.2
	2018	85.2	14.8
	2019	84.6	15.4

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia
Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Indikator 5.5.2 : Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan

Indicator 5.5.2 : Proportion of women in managerial positions

Jadual 5.3 : Peratusan wanita dalam jawatan pengurusan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 5.3 : Proportion of women in managerial positions by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	22.1	24.7	23.3
Johor	15.1	18.3	17.7
Kedah	18.7	18.9	17.3
Kelantan	15.0	18.7	20.4
Melaka	24.5	28.3	22.2
Negeri Sembilan	18.0	23.8	16.6
Pahang	11.6	16.5	22.3
Perak	22.5	27.3	26.4
Perlis	21.3	17.4	17.5
Pulau Pinang	24.0	28.9	28.2
Sabah	28.0	30.4	27.3
Sarawak	18.8	20.1	16.8
Selangor	20.5	23.2	25.7
Terengganu	17.8	18.2	15.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	16.9	23.1	22.6
W.P. Labuan	12.7	31.6	25.9
W.P. Putrajaya	10.0	38.5	23.5

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 5.6.1 : Peratusan wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang membuat keputusan mereka sendiri berdasarkan maklumat tentang hubungan seksual, penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan dan penjagaan kesihatan reproduktif

Indicator 5.6.1 : Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Jadual 5.4 : Peratusan wanita pada umur reproduktif yang membuat keputusan mereka sendiri berdasarkan maklumat tentang hubungan seksual, penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan dan penjagaan kesihatan reproduktif mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014

Table 5.4 : Proportion of women in the reproductive age who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care by state, Malaysia, 2014

(%)

Negeri State	Hubungan seksual Sexual relation	Penggunaan alat pencegah kehamilan Contraceptive use	Penjagaan kesihatan reproduktif Reproductive health care
Malaysia	n.a	89.3	n.a
Johor	n.a	84.2	n.a
Kedah	n.a	89.7	n.a
Kelantan	n.a	93.6	n.a
Melaka	n.a	87.3	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	n.a	86.3	n.a
Pahang	n.a	90.2	n.a
Perak	n.a	88.6	n.a
Perlis	n.a	89.0	n.a
Pulau Pinang	n.a	89.3	n.a
Sabah ^a	n.a	94.0	n.a
Sarawak	n.a	88.2	n.a
Selangor ^b	n.a	89.0	n.a
Terengganu	n.a	95.2	n.a
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a	91.3	n.a

Sumber: Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
Source: National Population & Family Development Board

Nota/Notes:

1. Hanya satu bahagian (data penggunaan Kontraseptif) yang tersedia

Only one part (Contraceptive use data) is available

2. ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Labuan

3. ^b Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

4. n.a. tidak tersedia

not applicable

Indikator 5.b.1 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina

Indicator 5.b.1 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Jadual 5.5a : Peratusan individu memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 5.5a : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	(%)	
			Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	2017	95.5	96.6	94.4
	2018	96.0	96.7	95.1
	2019	95.7	96.8	94.5
Johor	2017	95.4	97.1	93.5
	2018	96.0	96.8	95.1
	2019	99.3	98.4	96.1
Kedah	2017	94.8	95.7	93.9
	2018	95.2	96.5	93.9
	2019	97.1	95.4	91.5
Kelantan	2017	94.6	95.3	93.9
	2018	95.5	96.9	94.1
	2019	97.2	94.1	91.2
Melaka	2017	96.5	97.7	95.4
	2018	96.1	97.0	95.1
	2019	94.4	95.8	93.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	94.6	95.6	93.6
	2018	95.2	96.2	94.1
	2019	93.9	94.9	92.7
Pahang	2017	95.0	95.5	94.4
	2018	95.3	94.9	95.8
	2019	97.9	96.0	94.8
Perak	2017	91.8	93.7	89.9
	2018	93.4	95.4	91.3
	2019	93.7	95.3	92.1
Perlis	2017	96.5	97.5	95.5
	2018	96.8	97.3	96.2
	2019	94.4	95.9	93.0

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 5.b.1 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina

Indicator 5.b.1 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Jadual 5.5a : Peratusan individu memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 5.5a : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	(%)	
			Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Pulau Pinang	2017	95.5	96.1	94.8
	2018	95.6	97.0	94.3
	2019	95.7	97.2	94.3
Sabah	2017	94.7	95.7	93.6
	2018	95.2	95.8	94.5
	2019	95.2	96.1	94.3
Sarawak	2017	94.7	95.9	93.5
	2018	94.8	95.5	93.9
	2019	93.5	95.0	91.8
Selangor	2017	97.5	98.3	96.5
	2018	97.8	98.0	97.5
	2019	97.8	98.6	96.9
Terengganu	2017	95.8	96.4	95.2
	2018	95.9	96.4	95.4
	2019	95.7	97.1	94.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	98.9	99.3	98.5
	2018	98.7	98.9	98.5
	2019	98.6	98.8	98.4
W.P. Labuan	2017	98.8	98.8	98.9
	2018	96.7	96.6	96.9
	2019	99.0	99.6	98.4
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	98.5	99.1	98.0
	2018	99.8	99.8	99.8
	2019	98.8	98.4	99.1

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 5.b.1 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina

Indicator 5.b.1 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Jadual 5.5b : Peratusan individu memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 5.5b : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2017	95.5	96.1	93.7
	2018	96.0	96.6	93.9
	2019	95.7	96.5	92.7
Johor	2017	95.4	95.4	95.3
	2018	96.0	96.6	94.1
	2019	97.3	97.6	96.2
Kedah	2017	94.8	95.3	93.5
	2018	95.2	95.8	93.7
	2019	93.5	94.5	90.8
Kelantan	2017	94.6	95.7	93.6
	2018	95.5	96.3	94.7
	2019	92.6	94.1	90.9
Melaka	2017	96.5	96.7	94.6
	2018	96.1	96.2	94.7
	2019	94.4	94.7	90.2
Negeri Sembilan	2017	94.6	95.2	93.0
	2018	95.2	96.0	93.1
	2019	93.9	94.6	91.6
Pahang	2017	95.0	95.8	93.9
	2018	95.3	96.2	94.1
	2019	95.5	97.2	92.7
Perak	2017	91.8	92.4	90.0
	2018	93.4	93.7	92.4
	2019	93.7	94.3	91.3
Perlis	2017	96.5	96.8	96.0
	2018	96.8	97.1	96.1
	2019	94.4	95.4	92.4

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 5.b.1 : Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina

Indicator 5.b.1 : Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Jadual 5.5b : Peratusan individu memiliki telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 5.5b : Proportion of mobile phone ownership by individuals by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Pulau Pinang	2017	95.5	95.6	93.0
	2018	95.6	95.6	95.6
	2019	95.7	95.8	95.0
Sabah	2017	94.7	95.9	93.0
	2018	95.2	96.1	93.9
	2019	95.2	95.9	94.3
Sarawak	2017	94.7	95.8	93.2
	2018	94.8	96.2	92.7
	2019	93.5	95.9	89.7
Selangor	2017	97.5	97.5	96.6
	2018	97.8	98.0	95.1
	2019	97.8	98.0	93.8
Terengganu	2017	95.8	95.3	96.8
	2018	95.9	95.7	96.3
	2019	95.7	95.4	96.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	98.9	98.9	n.a
	2018	98.7	98.7	n.a
	2019	98.6	98.6	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2017	98.8	99.2	96.5
	2018	96.7	96.8	96.5
	2019	99.0	99.5	97.0
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	98.5	98.5	n.a
	2018	99.8	99.8	n.a
	2019	98.8	98.8	n.a

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

n.a. tidak tersedia
not applicable

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

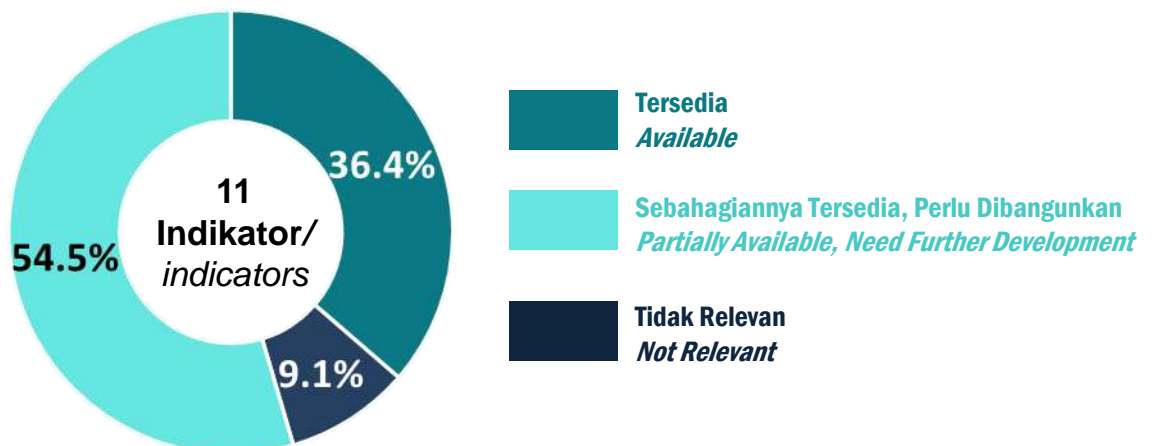
SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>5.6 Memastikan akses sejagat kepada kesihatan reproduktif dan seksual serta hak reproduktif seperti yang dipersetujui selaras dengan Program Tindakan Persidangan Antarabangsa tentang Populasi dan Pembangunan serta Platform Beijing untuk Tindakan dan dokumen hasil persidangan kajian semula mereka</p> <p><i>Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme for Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</i></p>	<p>5.6.2 Bilangan negara dengan undang-undang dan peraturan yang menjamin akses penuh dan setara bagi wanita dan lelaki berumur 15 tahun mengenai penjagaan kesihatan, maklumat dan pendidikan terhadap seksual dan reproduktif</p> <p><i>Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</i></p>	<p>Malaysia mempunyai dasar Kesihatan Sosial dan Reproduksi Remaja (ASRH) untuk memastikan akses remaja ke maklumat dan pendidikan kesihatan pembiakan.</p> <p>Sumber: Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara</p> <p><i>Malaysia has Adolescent Social and Reproductive Health (ASRH) policy to ensure adolescent access to reproductive health information and education.</i></p> <p><i>Source: National Population and Family Development Board</i></p>



Air Bersih dan Sanitasi

Clean Water and Sanitation

Memastikan ketersediaan dan pengurusan air mampan serta sanitasi untuk semua
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



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Indikator 6.1.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat

Indicator 6.1.1 : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Jadual 6.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 6.1 : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2017	95.5	97.2	93.9
	2018	95.6	97.3	94.0
	2019	95.7	97.3	94.3
Johor	2017	99.8	100.0	99.5
	2018	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2019	99.9	100.0	99.8
Kedah	2017	98.3	100.0	96.5
	2018	98.3	100.0	96.5
	2019	98.3	100.0	96.5
Kelantan	2017	68.0	61.5	74.4
	2018	69.3	62.4	76.2
	2019	70.7	63.5	77.8
Melaka	2017	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	99.9	100.0	99.8
	2018	99.9	100.0	99.8
	2019	99.9	100.0	99.8
Pahang	2017	98.0	100.0	96.0
	2018	98.0	100.0	96.0
	2019	98.0	100.0	96.0
Perak	2017	99.6	100.0	99.2
	2018	99.6	100.0	99.2
	2019	99.6	100.0	99.2
Perlis	2017	99.5	100.0	99.0
	2018	99.5	100.0	99.0
	2019	99.5	100.0	99.0
Pulau Pinang	2017	99.9	100.0	99.8
	2018	99.9	100.0	99.8
	2019	99.9	100.0	99.8
Sabah	2017	89.0	100.0	78.0
	2018	89.0	100.0	78.0
	2019	89.0	100.0	79.0
Sarawak	2017	89.6	99.8	79.5
	2018	89.8	99.9	79.7
	2019	90.0	99.9	80.2
Selangor ^a	2017	99.8	100.0	99.5
	2018	99.8	100.0	99.5
	2019	99.8	100.0	99.5
Terengganu	2017	96.0	99.1	92.9
	2018	96.0	99.1	92.9
	2019	96.0	99.1	92.9
W.P. Labuan	2017	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2018	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air dan Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara
Source: Ministry of Environment and Water and National Water Services Commission

Nota/Note:

^aTermasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya
Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya



Indikator 6.2.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan (a) perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat dan (b) kemudahan mencuci tangan dengan sabun dan air

Indicator 6.2.1 : Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Jadual 6.2 : Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 6.2 : Proportion of households using safely managed sanitation services by state, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	(%)		
	2014	2016	2019
Malaysia	99.5	99.7	99.7
Johor	100.0	100.0	99.9
Kedah	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kelantan	100.0	99.7	100.0
Melaka	100.0	99.9	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	99.9	100.0	100.0
Pahang	99.9	99.8	100.0
Perak	99.9	100.0	100.0
Perlis	99.9	99.9	100.0
Pulau Pinang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	94.8	96.1	95.6
Sarawak	99.4	99.7	99.7
Selangor	99.8	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	99.9	100.0	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Labuan	97.8	99.6	99.3
W.P. Putrajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey
Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indikator 6.3.2 : Peratusan badan air dengan kualiti air ambien yang baik

Indicator 6.3.2 : Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Jadual 6.3 : Peratusan badan air dengan kualiti air ambien yang baik, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 6.3 : Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Peratusan (%) <i>Percentage (%)</i>	92.9	90.0	93.0
Jumlah lembangan sungai yang diawasi <i>Total river basin</i>	140	140	143
Kualiti ambien yang baik <i>Good ambient quality</i>	130	126	133

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar
Source: Department of Environment

Nota/Note:

Malaysia mengklasifikasikan status kualiti air mengikut tiga (3) kategori iaitu Bersih, Tercemar Sederhana dan tercemar. Untuk tujuan pelaporan, Pencemaran Sederhana dilaporkan sebagai Kualiti Air yang Baik dengan mempertimbangkan julat besar dalam indeks. Perbezaan dalam satu (1) titik akan memberikan kesan yang besar dalam klasifikasi kualiti air dan keadaan ini tidak dibenarkan.

Malaysia classify water quality status by three (3) category that is Clean, Slightly Polluted and polluted. For the purpose of reporting, Slightly Polluted is reported as Good Water Quality in consideration of the big range in index. A difference in one (1) point will give a great impact in water quality classification and this situation is unjustified.

Indikator 6.5.2 : Peratusan kawasan lembangan rentas sempadan dengan perjanjian operasi untuk kerjasama air

Indicator 6.5.2 : Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Jadual 6.4 : Peratusan kawasan lembangan rentas sempadan dengan perjanjian operasi untuk kerjasama air, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 6.4 : Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	(%)		
	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	3.4	3.4	3.4

Sumber: Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air
Source: Ministry of Environment and Water

Nota/Note:

Berdasarkan kawasan yang diliputi dalam Memorandum Perjanjian (MoA)

The Golok River Mouth Improvement Project Malaysia-Thailand

Based on the area covered under Memorandum of Agreement (MoA)

Malaysia-Thailand On The Golok River Mouth Improvement Project

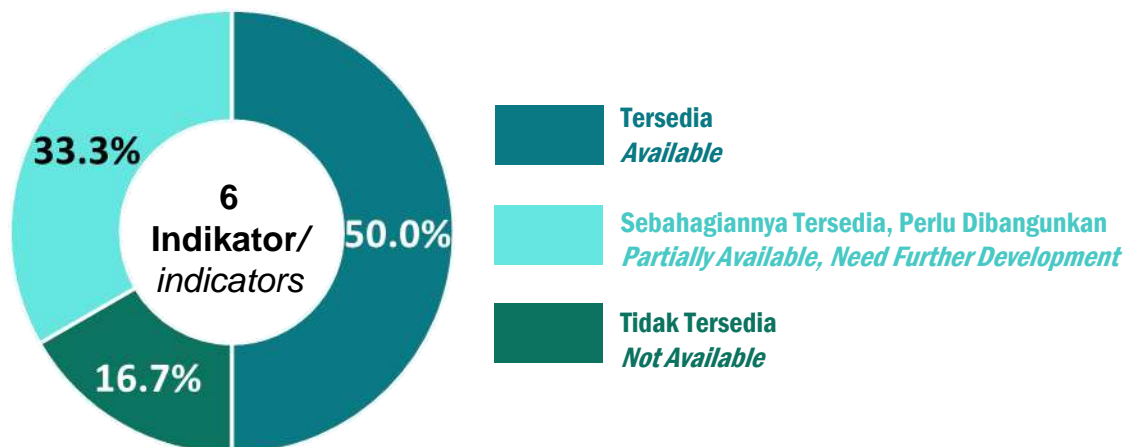
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Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih

Affordable and Clean Energy

Memastikan akses kepada tenaga mampu milik, boleh dipercayai, mampan dan moden untuk semua
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



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Indikator 7.1.1 : Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik

Indicator 7.1.1 : Proportion of population with access to electricity

Jadual 7.1 : Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 7.1 : Proportion of population with access to electricity by state and strata, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	(%)	
			Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2014	99.9	99.9	99.6
	2016	99.9	100.0	99.7
	2019	99.9	100.0	99.8
Johor	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kedah	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kelantan	2014	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2016	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Melaka	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pahang	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perak	2014	99.9	99.9	100.0
	2016	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2019	99.9	100.0	99.9
Perlis	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabah	2014	99.3	99.9	98.4
	2016	99.5	100.0	98.7
	2019	99.7	99.9	99.3
Sarawak	2014	99.5	99.8	99.0
	2016	99.6	99.9	99.3
	2019	99.8	99.9	99.7
Selangor	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
Terengganu	2014	99.9	100.0	99.9
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2014	100.0	100.0	n.a
	2016	100.0	100.0	n.a
	2019	100.0	100.0	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2016	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. Putrajaya	2014	100.0	100.0	n.a
	2016	100.0	100.0	n.a
	2019	100.0	100.0	n.a

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

n.a. tidak tersedia
not applicable



Indikator 7.2.1 : Sumbangan tenaga boleh baharu dalam jumlah penggunaan tenaga akhir

Indicator 7.2.1 : Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Jadual 7.2 : Sumbangan tenaga boleh baharu dalam jumlah penggunaan tenaga akhir, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 7.2 : Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption, Malaysia, 2016-2018

(%)

	2016	2017	2018
<i>Primary energy supplied</i>	5.4	7.1	7.2
<i>Generation mix</i>	13.5	16.9	16.6
<i>Bioenergy</i>	3.6	3.0	4.8

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Tenaga

Source: Energy Commission

Indikator 7.3.1 : Intensiti tenaga yang diukur dari segi tenaga primer dan KDNK

Indicator 7.3.1 : Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Jadual 7.3 : Intensiti tenaga, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 7.3 : Energy intensity, Malaysia, 2016-2018

toe/KDNK pada harga malar 2015 (RM juta)

toe/GDP at constant price 2015 (RM million)

	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	78.5	75.6	73.3

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Tenaga

Source: Energy Commission

Nota/Note :

toe merujuk kepada tan setara minyak

toe refers to tonnes of oil equivalent

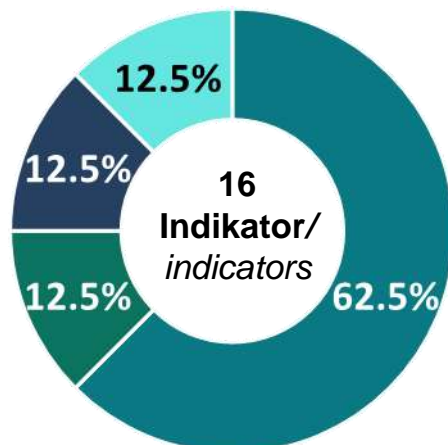


Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi

Decent Work and Economic Growth

Menggalakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan, menyeluruh dan mampan,
guna tenaga penuh dan produktif serta pekerjaan yang baik untuk semua

*Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth,
full and productive employment and decent work for all*



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Indikator 8.1.1 : Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita

Indicator 8.1.1 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Jadual 8.1 : Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.1 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

Negeri State	2017 ^f	2018 ^e	2019 ^p
Malaysia	4.5	3.6	3.9
Johor	4.6	4.1	2.4
Kedah	3.5	3.1	4.1
Kelantan	2.7	0.9	4.0
Melaka	6.8	2.8	2.2
Negeri Sembilan	3.5	3.4	4.8
Pahang	6.0	1.9	3.3
Perak	4.7	4.8	3.8
Perlis	1.8	2.7	4.3
Pulau Pinang	3.6	4.0	3.4
Sabah	6.6	0.3	0.4
Sarawak	3.5	1.2	2.0
Selangor	5.7	5.3	6.2
Terengganu	3.6	0.8	2.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	7.2	6.4	6.1
W.P. Labuan	5.1	5.2	4.8

Sumber: Akaun Negara Tahunan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Annual National Accounts Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

2. ^f Akhir
Final

3. ^e Anggaran
Estimates

4. ^p Permulaan
Preliminary

Indikator 8.2.1 : Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar bagi setiap pekerja

Indicator 8.2.1 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Jadual 8.2 : Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar bagi setiap pekerja, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.2 : Annual real GDP per employed person, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
KDNK Sebenar (RM juta) <i>Real GDP (RM million)</i>	1,300,769	1,362,815	1,421,454
Pekerja ('000) <i>Employment ('000)</i>	14,459	14,810	15,126
Produktiviti buruh (RM) <i>Labour productivity (RM)</i>	89,964	92,018	93,973
Pertumbuhan (%) <i>Growth (%)</i>	3.8	2.3	2.1

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh Suku Pertama 2020, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Productivity First Quarter 2020, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

KDNK pada harga malar 2015
GDP at constant 2015 prices

Indikator 8.3.1 : Peratusan guna tenaga informal dalam jumlah guna tenaga, mengikut sektor dan jantina

Indicator 8.3.1 : Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Jadual 8.3a : Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019

Table 8.3a : Share of employment in the informal sector by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Perempuan Female	
			Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	2015	11.4	9.7	13.9
	2017 ^f	10.8	11.1	10.3
	2019	9.3	8.9	9.9
Johor	2015	9.9	7.7	13.5
	2017 ^f	8.3	8.6	7.8
	2019	8.2	6.0	11.4
Kedah	2015	16.4	12.4	21.9
	2017 ^f	18.2	19.9	15.9
	2019	13.4	13.0	14.0
Kelantan	2015	30.7	30.8	30.6
	2017 ^f	22.8	24.3	20.7
	2019	22.1	23.7	19.5
Melaka	2015	11.0	8.2	14.9
	2017 ^f	9.8	11.4	7.6
	2019	8.5	6.4	11.3
Negeri Sembilan	2015	8.6	6.2	12.3
	2017 ^f	11.0	12.0	9.4
	2019	7.7	5.9	10.4
Pahang	2015	12.5	10.1	16.1
	2017 ^f	11.7	12.6	10.3
	2019	10.1	7.7	13.8
Perak	2015	12.6	12.2	13.2
	2017 ^f	11.4	10.9	12.2
	2019	10.2	9.3	11.4
Perlis	2015	15.4	14.1	17.3
	2017 ^f	9.2	8.7	9.9
	2019	12.0	11.0	13.3
Pulau Pinang	2015	7.3	6.5	8.4
	2017 ^f	8.6	9.0	8.0
	2019	5.8	5.9	5.6
Sabah	2015	14.0	13.5	14.7
	2017 ^f	10.7	10.9	10.5
	2019	11.0	12.0	9.5
Sarawak	2015	11.7	10.7	13.5
	2017 ^f	10.2	10.5	9.6
	2019	8.9	8.0	10.5
Selangor	2015	8.0	5.3	11.8
	2017 ^f	9.8	9.6	10.0
	2019	6.1	5.9	6.3
Terengganu	2015	18.5	18.8	18.1
	2017 ^f	15.2	15.9	14.1
	2019	20.9	21.5	19.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2015	5.8	5.0	7.4
	2017 ^f	4.6	4.8	4.3
	2019	6.3	5.9	6.8

Sumber: Survei Sektor Informal, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Statistik bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dan Putrajaya tidak diterbitkan kerana jumlah pekerjaan di sektor informal terlalu kecil untuk dianggarkan

Statistics for the Federal Territory of Labuan and Putrajaya was not published because the number of employment in the informal sector were too small to estimate

2. Tidak termasuk pegawai dan pegawai kerajaan di sektor pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan

Exclude government employees and employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector

Indikator 8.3.1 : Peratusan guna tenaga informal dalam jumlah guna tenaga, mengikut sektor dan jantina

Indicator 8.3.1 : Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Jadual 8.3b : Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut strata dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019

Table 8.3b : Share of employment in the informal sector by state and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019

Strata	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
Malaysia	2015	11.4	9.7	13.9		
	2017 ^f	10.8	11.1	10.3		
	2019	9.3	8.9	9.9		
Bandar Urban	2015	9.8	8.1	12.3		
	2017 ^f	10.5	10.8	10.0		
	2019	8.1	7.7	8.8		
Luar Bandar Rural	2015	19.8	18.1	22.4		
	2017 ^f	12.7	12.9	12.4		
	2019	16.1	15.4	17.3		

Sumber: Survei Sektor Informal, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 8.3c : Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor informal mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 dan 2019

Table 8.3c : Share of employment in the informal sector by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2015, 2017 and 2019

Kumpulan Umur Age group	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female	
Jumlah Total	2015	11.4	9.7	13.9		
	2017 ^f	10.8	11.1	10.3		
	2019	9.3	8.9	9.9		
15-24	2015	9.8	10.8	8.5		
	2017 ^f	9.8	11.9	6.8		
	2019	7.5	7.7	7.1		
25-34	2015	7.6	7.1	8.2		
	2017 ^f	7.1	8.2	5.7		
	2019	7.1	7.3	6.9		
35-44	2015	11.5	9.6	14.1		
	2017 ^f	11.3	11.6	10.9		
	2019	8.9	8.4	9.6		
45-54	2015	15.7	11.0	23.2		
	2017 ^f	14.3	12.3	17.5		
	2019	12.6	10.8	15.2		
55-64	2015	22.4	15.5	37.0		
	2017 ^f	20.9	17.7	27.5		
	2019	17.1	14.5	22.4		

Sumber: Survei Sektor Informal, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Informal Sector Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^f Dikemaskini
Revised

2. Tidak termasuk pegawai dan pegawai kerajaan di sektor pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
Exclude government employees and employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector

Indikator 8.5.1 : Purata pendapatan mengikut jam bagi pekerja, mengikut jantina, umur, pekerjaan dan orang kurang upaya

Indicator 8.5.1 : Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Jadual 8.4a : Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.4a : Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(RM)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	2017	2,879	2,953	2,772
	2018	3,087	3,174	2,959
	2019	3,224	3,304	3,108
Johor	2017	2,932	3,158	2,564
	2018	3,228	3,483	2,813
	2019	3,266	3,507	2,873
Kedah	2017	2,193	2,148	2,254
	2018	2,294	2,323	2,253
	2019	2,413	2,387	2,450
Kelantan	2017	2,319	2,156	2,598
	2018	2,419	2,272	2,660
	2019	2,517	2,371	2,911
Melaka	2017	2,565	2,599	2,519
	2018	2,853	2,939	2,739
	2019	2,990	3,095	2,853
Negeri Sembilan	2017	2,874	3,031	2,639
	2018	3,048	3,189	2,846
	2019	3,218	3,272	3,138
Pahang	2017	2,425	2,406	2,456
	2018	2,662	2,632	2,712
	2019	2,754	2,718	2,813
Perak	2017	2,281	2,310	2,240
	2018	2,387	2,461	2,280
	2019	2,571	2,653	2,452
Perlis	2017	2,465	2,388	2,589
	2018	2,628	2,522	2,805
	2019	2,723	2,640	2,847

Sumber: Survei Gaji dan Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Salaries and Wages Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

Data refers to citizen



Indikator 8.5.1 : Purata pendapatan mengikut jam bagi pekerja, mengikut jantina, umur, pekerjaan dan orang kurang upaya

Indicator 8.5.1 : Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Jadual 8.4a : Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 8.4a : Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Pulau Pinang	2017	2,672	2,791	2,512
	2018	2,811	3,010	2,549
	2019	3,022	3,186	2,800
Sabah	2017	2,507	2,509	2,503
	2018	2,745	2,703	2,807
	2019	2,836	2,830	2,845
Sarawak	2017	2,513	2,504	2,529
	2018	2,757	2,751	2,767
	2019	2,819	2,827	2,805
Selangor	2017	3,454	3,651	3,198
	2018	3,668	3,855	3,419
	2019	3,892	4,114	3,621
Terengganu	2017	2,522	2,521	2,524
	2018	2,695	2,705	2,678
	2019	2,766	2,793	2,721
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	3,969	4,129	3,774
	2018	4,336	4,465	4,173
	2019	4,359	4,528	4,145
W.P. Labuan	2017	2,849	3,054	2,439
	2018	3,054	3,166	2,858
	2019	3,323	3,457	3,075
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	4,220	4,538	3,971
	2018	4,530	5,074	4,120
	2019	4,695	4,991	4,453

Sumber: Survei Gaji dan Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Salaries and Wages Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

Data refers to citizen



Indikator 8.5.1 : Purata pendapatan mengikut jam bagi pekerja, mengikut jantina, umur, pekerjaan dan orang kurang upaya

Indicator 8.5.1 : Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

Jadual 8.4b : Purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.4b : Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur <i>Age group</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2017	2,879	2,953	2,772
	2018	3,087	3,174	2,959
	2019	3,224	3,304	3,108
15-19	2017	1,323	1,381	1,228
	2018	1,429	1,453	1,385
	2019	1,546	1,607	1,415
20-24	2017	1,643	1,685	1,587
	2018	1,780	1,813	1,736
	2019	1,850	1,886	1,802
25-29	2017	2,256	2,248	2,266
	2018	2,359	2,356	2,362
	2019	2,586	2,615	2,547
30-34	2017	2,846	2,801	2,906
	2018	3,056	3,028	3,092
	2019	3,269	3,303	3,224
35-39	2017	3,259	3,302	3,197
	2018	3,476	3,551	3,371
	2019	3,644	3,644	3,643
40-44	2017	3,650	3,744	3,515
	2018	4,002	4,109	3,842
	2019	4,005	4,121	3,839
45-49	2017	3,708	3,921	3,376
	2018	3,949	4,113	3,696
	2019	4,109	4,248	3,914
50-54	2017	3,778	3,730	3,869
	2018	4,111	4,189	3,965
	2019	4,125	4,265	3,877
55-59	2017	3,983	4,200	3,450
	2018	4,098	4,331	3,538
	2019	4,137	4,289	3,776
60-64	2017	3,044	3,159	2,640
	2018	3,300	3,484	2,682
	2019	3,320	3,583	2,679

Sumber: Survei Gaji dan Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Salaries and Wages Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

Data merujuk kepada warganegara

Data refers to citizen



Indikator 8.5.2 : Kadar pengangguran, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya
Indicator 8.5.2 : Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Jadual 8.5a : Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019
Table 8.5a : Unemployment rate by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	2017	3.4	3.3	3.5
	2018	3.3	3.1	3.6
	2019	3.3	3.2	3.4
Johor	2017	3.4	3.3	3.6
	2018	3.0	2.8	3.3
	2019	2.7	2.9	2.5
Kedah	2017	2.8	2.9	2.8
	2018	2.9	2.8	3.1
	2019	2.8	2.7	2.8
Kelantan	2017	3.6	3.4	3.9
	2018	4.0	3.2	5.3
	2019	4.0	3.2	5.2
Melaka	2017	1.0	0.9	1.1
	2018	1.1	0.7	1.6
	2019	1.1	0.7	1.6
Negeri Sembilan	2017	2.8	2.8	2.9
	2018	3.0	2.6	3.5
	2019	3.1	2.9	3.3
Pahang	2017	2.9	2.4	3.9
	2018	2.6	2.2	3.3
	2019	2.9	2.6	3.5
Perak	2017	3.7	3.3	4.4
	2018	3.3	2.7	4.2
	2019	3.4	2.7	4.6
Perlis	2017	3.4	2.7	4.6
	2018	3.4	2.6	4.7
	2019	3.3	2.6	4.4
Pulau Pinang	2017	2.1	2.0	2.1
	2018	2.2	2.4	1.9
	2019	2.0	2.0	1.9
Sabah	2017	5.6	5.6	5.7
	2018	5.8	5.3	6.7
	2019	5.8	5.7	5.9
Sarawak	2017	3.0	2.9	3.2
	2018	3.2	3.0	3.5
	2019	3.1	2.8	3.6
Selangor	2017	2.8	2.7	3.0
	2018	2.8	2.7	2.9
	2019	2.9	3.0	2.8
Terengganu	2017	4.5	4.5	4.5
	2018	4.8	4.7	4.9
	2019	3.5	3.5	3.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	3.1	2.9	3.5
	2018	2.4	2.3	2.5
	2019	2.6	2.6	2.7
W.P. Labuan	2017	8.5	8.9	7.8
	2018	7.1	8.5	4.7
	2019	6.9	8.0	4.8
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1.5	1.8	1.2
	2018	1.3	1.8	0.8
	2019	1.2	0.6	1.7

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 8.5.2 : Kadar pengangguran, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya

Indicator 8.5.2 : Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Jadual 8.5b : Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.5b : Unemployment rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Kumpulan Umur Age group	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	2017	3.4	3.3	3.5
	2018	3.3	3.1	3.6
	2019	3.3	3.2	3.4
15-24	2017	10.8	10.4	11.4
	2018	10.9	9.9	12.5
	2019	10.5	9.6	12.0
25-34	2017	2.9	2.8	3.0
	2018	2.9	2.6	3.2
	2019	2.9	3.0	2.7
35-44	2017	1.1	1.2	1.0
	2018	1.0	1.2	0.8
	2019	1.0	1.1	0.8
45-54	2017	1.1	1.1	0.9
	2018	0.7	0.9	0.4
	2019	0.7	1.0	0.4
55-64	2017	0.4	0.5	0.3
	2018	0.5	0.6	0.3
	2019	0.5	0.5	0.6

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 8.6.1 : Peratusan belia (berumur 15-24 tahun) bukan dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan atau latihan

Indicator 8.6.1 : Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Jadual 8.6 : Peratusan belia bukan dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan atau latihan mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.6 : Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	(%)	
			Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	2017	11.8	8.8	15.1
	2018	12.5	9.1	16.1
	2019	11.6	8.4	15.2
Johor	2017	9.5	7.1	12.3
	2018	10.7	7.9	13.9
	2019	8.8	7.0	11.0
Kedah	2017	10.5	8.1	13.3
	2018	10.9	8.8	13.1
	2019	11.2	7.3	15.5
Kelantan	2017	11.4	9.2	13.7
	2018	11.8	8.7	15.1
	2019	13.6	9.3	18.1
Melaka	2017	7.0	4.6	9.5
	2018	7.0	3.3	11.1
	2019	5.9	3.2	9.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	7.9	6.0	10.3
	2018	9.4	6.6	12.7
	2019	10.4	9.7	11.3
Pahang	2017	11.1	6.9	16.0
	2018	10.7	7.0	15.0
	2019	12.3	7.6	17.8
Perak	2017	11.1	8.1	14.2
	2018	9.8	7.2	12.4
	2019	9.4	6.5	12.5
Perlis	2017	13.6	9.4	17.6
	2018	14.4	7.3	21.3
	2019	13.6	10.2	17.0
Pulau Pinang	2017	7.0	5.7	8.3
	2018	8.0	7.0	8.9
	2019	7.9	5.7	10.2
Sabah	2017	23.4	17.4	30.1
	2018	24.9	17.7	32.8
	2019	20.9	14.9	27.5
Sarawak	2017	13.7	8.8	19.3
	2018	15.0	9.5	21.1
	2019	13.2	7.8	19.3
Selangor	2017	6.1	5.8	6.5
	2018	7.9	7.3	8.5
	2019	7.5	6.5	8.5
Terengganu	2017	15.0	10.8	19.4
	2018	14.1	10.2	18.2
	2019	12.7	9.6	16.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	8.8	6.1	11.8
	2018	6.0	3.6	8.6
	2019	7.4	5.2	9.7
W.P. Labuan	2017	21.8	16.5	26.7
	2018	22.7	19.5	25.7
	2019	19.5	15.0	23.7
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	6.1	6.6	5.6
	2018	6.6	7.2	6.0
	2019	5.0	4.0	5.9

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note :

Belia merujuk kepada umur 15-24 tahun

Youth refers to age 15-24 years old



Indikator 8.8.1 : Kecelakaan berkaitan kerja yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut bagi 100,000 pekerja, mengikut jantina dan status migran

Indicator 8.8.1 : Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Jadual 8.7a : Kadar insiden kecederaan pekerjaan yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut mengikut jenis kecederaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.7a : Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by type of injury and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jenis kecederaan <i>Type of injury</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah kecederaan <i>Total injury</i>	2017	1,029.1	1,418.4	499.3
	2018	1,025.9	1,411.9	500.8
	2019	1,078.4	1,492.6	523.9
Maut <i>Fatal</i>	2017	13.6	21.1	3.4
	2018	12.5	19.7	2.9
	2019	12.7	20.0	3.0
Tidak membawa maut <i>Non-Fatal</i>	2017	1,015.5	1,397.3	495.9
	2018	1,013.3	1,392.3	498.0
	2019	1,065.7	1,472.6	520.9

Sumber: Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial
Source: Social Security Organisation

Nota/Notes :

1. Tidak termasuk pekerja asing

Exclude foreign workers

2. Kadar insiden adalah bagi setiap 100,000 pekerja

The incidence rates are per 100,000 workers

Indikator 8.8.1 : Kecederaan berkaitan kerja yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut bagi 100,000 pekerja, mengikut jantina dan status migran

Indicator 8.8.1 : Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Jadual 8.7b : Kadar insiden kecederaan pekerjaan yang boleh membawa maut dan tidak membawa maut mengikut negeri dan jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 8.7b : Incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by state and sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Maut Fatal			Tidak membawa maut Non-fatal		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	2017	13.6	21.1	3.4	1,015.5	1,397.3	495.9
	2018	12.5	19.7	2.9	1,013.3	1,392.3	498.0
	2019	12.7	20.0	3.0	1,065.7	1,472.6	520.9
Johor	2017	21.4	33.7	4.2	1,322.1	1,849.9	587.9
	2018	22.6	35.4	5.0	1,353.4	1,891.9	610.4
	2019	20.9	33.7	3.6	1,397.8	1,984.7	603.3
Kedah	2017	22.4	34.6	6.6	1,827.5	2,432.9	1,041.3
	2018	27.9	41.2	10.7	1,741.6	2,328.1	980.9
	2019	25.5	41.2	6.1	1,771.3	2,366.5	1,031.9
Kelantan	2017	24.6	40.1	2.7	1,033.8	1,396.9	521.9
	2018	19.1	30.9	2.6	986.5	1,328.9	502.7
	2019	23.4	31.8	12.7	1,151.1	1,595.0	585.1
Melaka	2017	21.1	31.9	6.9	1,432.7	1,957.6	749.0
	2018	20.1	28.9	8.5	1,502.5	1,983.1	874.8
	2019	22.3	32.5	9.4	1,631.5	2,219.1	886.9
Negeri Sembilan	2017	21.3	33.4	4.4	1,766.4	2,390.2	899.8
	2018	19.4	26.9	8.5	1,741.3	2,306.2	913.2
	2019	21.7	32.2	6.7	1,806.0	2,436.2	909.3
Pahang	2017	32.2	47.5	8.7	1,432.6	1,946.4	645.9
	2018	28.9	41.2	9.9	1,479.0	2,011.0	660.8
	2019	24.8	34.8	9.7	1,601.3	2,254.5	614.1
Perak	2017	28.4	40.6	12.8	1,945.5	2,716.6	961.3
	2018	22.4	36.8	4.0	1,924.5	2,670.9	966.9
	2019	24.7	39.0	6.6	1,983.0	2,764.9	995.4
Perlis	2017	54.4	90.2	10.9	1,493.4	2,048.6	820.5
	2018	51.0	92.1	0.0	1,279.1	1,682.1	778.9
	2019	9.2	16.4	0.0	1,365.2	1,842.9	758.8
Pulau Pinang	2017	14.7	23.0	4.7	1,469.3	2,127.5	681.7
	2018	14.6	24.5	2.5	1,405.8	2,042.7	630.9
	2019	17.5	29.1	3.3	1,503.4	2,169.8	692.1
Sabah ^a	2017	10.0	16.2	0.7	436.4	629.7	141.4
	2018	11.1	16.5	2.8	464.9	667.6	157.8
	2019	12.3	20.6	0.0	475.1	685.5	161.5
Sarawak	2017	15.7	23.1	3.3	676.7	963.1	198.1
	2018	17.0	26.4	1.1	743.9	1,042.4	238.8
	2019	16.7	25.1	2.7	701.4	979.7	242.8
Selangor ^b	2017	10.4	16.5	1.9	928.8	1,296.2	419.3
	2018	8.1	13.1	1.4	888.1	1,237.3	409.7
	2019	7.6	12.2	1.3	947.5	1,298.9	458.2
Terengganu	2017	17.4	24.2	4.9	988.3	1,224.9	555.4
	2018	21.1	29.1	6.6	943.1	1,161.2	546.5
	2019	25.2	34.2	8.6	1,020.5	1,270.6	563.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	3.7	5.8	1.1	551.5	716.3	345.4
	2018	1.7	2.6	0.7	582.6	766.2	355.3
	2019	2.9	4.2	1.2	624.8	843.8	363.0

Sumber: Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial
Source: Social Security Organisation

Nota/Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P Labuan

2. ^b Termasuk/ Includes W.P Putrajaya

3. Tidak termasuk pekerja asing

Exclude foreign workers

4. Kadar insiden adalah bagi setiap 100,000 pekerja

The incidence rates are per 100,000 workers

- Indikator 8.9.1** : KDNK daripada pelancongan langsung sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah KDNK dan kadar pertumbuhan
Indicator 8.9.1 : *Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate*
- Jadual 8.8** : Sumbangan dan kadar pertumbuhan pelancongan kepada KDNK, Malaysia, 2017-2019
Table 8.8 : *Share and growth rate of tourism to GDP, Malaysia, 2017-2019*

(RM juta)
(RM million)

	2017 ^f	2018 ^e	2019 ^p
Jumlah KDNK <i>Total GDP</i>	1,372,310	1,447,451	1,510,693
KDNK Langsung Pelancongan <i>Tourism Direct GDP</i>	87,895	94,591	102,016
Sumbangan (%) <i>Share (%)</i>	6.4	6.5	6.8
Pertumbuhan <i>Growth (%)</i>	7.1	7.6	7.9

Sumber: Akaun Satelit Pelancongan, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Tourism Satellite Account, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- ^f Akhir
Final
- ^e Anggaran
Estimates
- ^p Permulaan
Preliminary

- Indikator 8.10.1** : (a) Bilangan cawangan bank komersial bagi 100,000 orang dewasa dan (b) mesin juruwang automatik (ATM) bagi 100,000 orang dewasa
Indicator 8.10.1 : *(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults*

Jadual 8.9 : Bilangan cawangan bank komersial dan mesin juruwang automatik (ATM), Malaysia, 2017-2019
Table 8.9 : *Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs), Malaysia, 2017-2019*

	2017	2018	2019
Cawangan bank komersial <i>Commercial bank branches</i>	10.2	10.2	10.1
Mesin juruwang automatik <i>Automated teller machines (ATMs)</i>	47.6	46.6	44.7

Sumber/ Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

- Jumlah cawangan bank komersial dan mesin juruwang automatik adalah bagi 100,000 orang dewasa
The number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines are per 100,000 adults
- Golongan dewasa merujuk kepada penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas
Adults refers to population age 15 years old and over

- Indikator 8.10.2** : Peratusan orang dewasa (15 tahun dan ke atas) yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak
Indicator 8.10.2 : *Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider*

Jadual 8.10 : Peratusan orang dewasa yang memiliki akaun di bank atau institusi kewangan lain atau dengan penyedia perkhidmatan wang bergerak mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2017-2019
Table 8.10 : *Proportion of adults with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider by sex, Malaysia, 2017-2019*

(%)

Jantina Sex	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	95.1	95.5	96.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	95.4	95.8	95.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	94.9	95.2	96.7

Sumber/ Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Nota/Note:

- Golongan dewasa merujuk kepada penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas
Adults refers to population age 15 years old and over

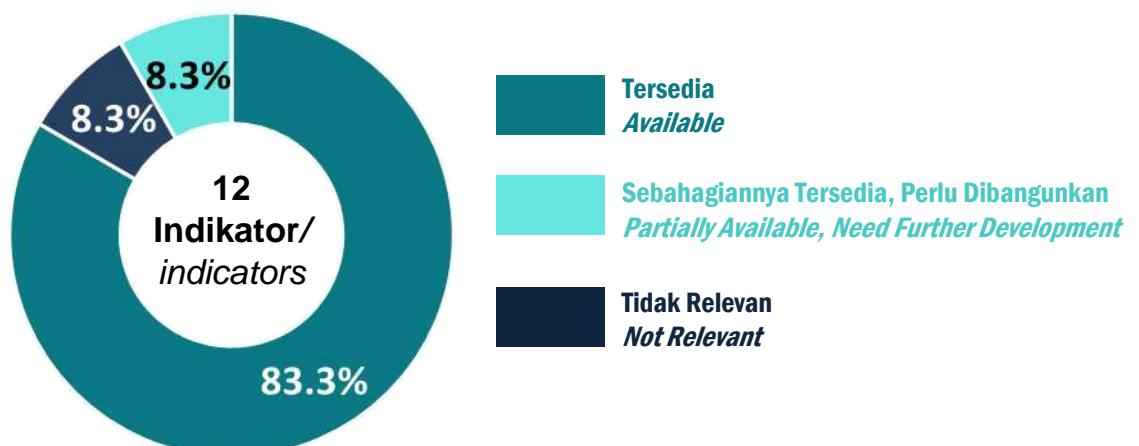


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Indikator 9.1.2 : Jumlah penumpang dan barangan, mengikut jenis pengangkutan

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Jadual 9.1a : Bilangan penumpang mengikut jenis perkhidmatan oleh Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.1a : Number of passengers by type of services by Malayan Railways Limited, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jenis perkhidmatan <i>Type of services</i>		2017	2018	2019
Perkhidmatan Keretapi <i>Rail Services</i>	Bilangan/ Number (' 000)	3,092	3,527	3,746
	KM Penumpang/ Passenger KM (' 000,000)	180	178	183
KTM Komuter <i>KTM Commuter</i>		37,274	32,078	30,405
		1,100	1,012	905
Electric Train Services (ETS)		4,148	3,933	3,902
		1,189	1,127	1,112

Sumber: Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad
Source: Malayan Railways Limited

Nota/Note:

ETS-Mula operasi pada Bulan Ogos 2010

Electric Train Services (ETS) start operation on August 2010

Jadual 9.1b : Bilangan penumpang bagi perkhidmatan pengangkutan kereta api, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.1b : Number of passengers for rail transport services, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Jenis perkhidmatan <i>Type of services</i>	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	190,958,899	220,821,189	245,238,163
LRT Laluan Kelana Jaya <i>LRT Kelana Jaya Line</i>	83,585,412	87,216,597	94,657,974
LRT Laluan Ampang <i>LRT Ampang Line</i>	59,462,032	60,960,445	65,147,222
Laluan MRT SBK <i>MRT SBK Line</i>	22,350,508	51,314,240	63,952,805
KL Monorel <i>KL Monorail</i>	16,841,630	12,594,377	12,535,738
KLIA Ekspres <i>KLIA Express</i>	2,275,650	2,195,353	2,156,302
KLIA Transit <i>KLIA Transit</i>	6,443,667	6,540,177	6,788,122

Sumber: Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. (-) Tiada

Nil

2. LRT merujuk kepada Transit Aliran Ringan

LRT refers to Light Rapid Transit

3. MRT merujuk kepada Transit Aliran Deras

MRT refers to Mass Rapid Transit

4. SBK merujuk kepada Sungai Buloh-Kajang

SBK refers to Sungai Buloh-Kajang

5. KLIA merujuk kepada Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur

KLIA refers to Kuala Lumpur International Airport

Indikator 9.1.2 : Jumlah penumpang dan barangan, mengikut jenis pengangkutan
Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Jadual 9.1c : Bilangan penumpang yang dikendalikan mengikut lapangan terbang, Malaysia, 2017-2019
Table 9.1c : Number of passengers handled by airport, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Lapangan terbang <i>Airport</i>	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	99,523,790	102,433,054	109,363,076
KLIA	28,196,313	28,021,775	29,128,481
KLIA2	30,267,030	31,866,394	33,128,941
Pulau Pinang	7,188,238	7,771,548	8,318,772
Kota Kinabalu	8,006,446	8,622,119	9,444,570
Kuching	5,086,208	5,559,092	5,955,776
Langkawi	2,767,707	2,735,262	2,945,924
Johor Bahru	3,124,799	3,522,519	4,204,898
Kota Bharu	1,988,212	1,688,625	1,823,089
Ipoh	274,146	315,673	457,231
Kuala Terengganu	943,660	894,737	913,671
Alor Setar	802,304	817,253	919,875
Melaka	62,076	52,493	135,569
Subang	2,880,536	1,964,059	2,259,595
Kuantan	241,314	258,816	394,599
Tioman	-	-	-
Pangkor	-	-	-
Redang	-	51	0
Labuan	553,772	557,802	709,278
Lahad Datu	127,651	124,803	140,583
Sandakan	878,204	940,139	1,082,627
Tawau	1,374,881	1,642,171	1,833,540
Bintulu	826,501	909,057	1,114,318
Miri	2,179,799	2,343,468	2,433,651
Sibu	1,485,385	1,570,591	1,751,556
Mulu	62,656	57,505	59,501
Limbang	49,461	45,475	57,638
STOL Sabah	4,542	3,951	1,589
STOL Sarawak	151,949	147,676	147,804

Sumber: Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Tidak termasuk penumpang transit
Excluding transit passengers

2. (-) Tiada
Nii

3. STOL merujuk kepada pelepasan dan pendaratan singkat
STOL refers to short take off & landing



Indikator 9.1.2 : Jumlah penumpang dan barangan, mengikut jenis pengangkutan

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Jadual 9.1d : Jumlah barangan dan kontena dikendalikan oleh Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.1d : Freight volumes and container handled by Malayan Railways Limited, Malaysia, 2017-2019

		2017	2018	2019
Barangan	Tan metrik/ Tonnes (' 000)	5,617	5,944	5,973
<i>Freight</i>	Tan metrik KM/ Tonnes KM (' 000,000)	1,234	1,315	1,142
Kontena	Teu/ Teus	331,059	351,222	243,468
<i>Container</i>				

Sumber: Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad

Source: Malayan Railways Limited

Jadual 9.1e : Kargo dikendalikan (tan metrik) mengikut lapangan terbang, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.1e : Cargo handled (tonnes) by airport, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Lapangan terbang	2017	2018	2019
<i>Airport</i>			
Malaysia	948,192	965,801	942,626
KLIA	563,054	555,704	545,240
KLIA2	147,132	158,965	142,000
Pulau Pinang	119,272	130,127	124,361
Kota Kinabalu	27,372	28,039	28,664
Kuching	24,080	26,615	24,730
Langkawi	759	832	907
Johor Bahru	7,614	9,691	14,694
Kota Bharu	775	1,073	1,250
Ipoh	105	142	0
Kuala Terengganu	247	363	426
Alor Setar	489	845	1,009
Melaka	-	-	-
Subang	36,568	32,284	34,648
Kuantan	25	13	3
Tioman	-	-	-
Pangkor	-	-	-
Redang	-	-	-
Labuan	4,580	3,823	6,134
Lahad Datu	101	97	75
Sandakan	2,207	2,150	2,547
Tawau	3,884	4,060	3,893
Bintulu	2,845	3,565	4,659
Miri	4,872	5,054	5,278
Sibu	1,284	1,438	1,262
Mulu	315	299	304
Limbang	196	198	111
STOL Sabah	-	-	-
STOL Sarawak	415	425	430

Sumber: Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Tidak termasuk kargo dalam perjalanan

Excluding cargo in transit

2. (-) Tiada

Nil

3. STOL merujuk kepada pelepasan dan pendaratan singkat

STOL refers to short take off & landing

Indikator 9.1.2 : Jumlah penumpang dan barangan, mengikut jenis pengangkutan

Indicator 9.1.2 : Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Jadual 9.1f : Hasil kargo (tan metrik) mengikut pelabuhan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.1f : Cargo throughput (tonnes) by port, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(‘000)

Pelabuhan <i>Port</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Eksport <i>Exports</i>	Import <i>Imports</i>	Trans-penghantaran <i>Trans-shipment</i>
Malaysia	2017	544,711	228,459	191,810	124,441
	2018	570,701	222,937	214,285	133,479
	2019	595,478	241,792	223,453	130,233
Klang	2017	212,308	104,202	108,106	-
	2018	220,700	104,418	116,282	-
	2019	243,108	116,805	126,303	-
Pulau Pinang	2017	32,773	14,715	17,416	642
	2018	34,409	15,081	18,658	670
	2019	33,128	14,921	17,654	553
Johor	2017	28,376	11,842	16,534	-
	2018	31,012	13,001	18,011	-
	2019	31,144	13,666	17,478	-
Kuantan	2017	17,462	11,734	5,728	-
	2018	17,998	9,357	8,641	-
	2019	26,099	13,257	12,841	-
Bintulu	2017	47,645	40,433	5,919	1,293
	2018	44,054	36,994	5,485	1,575
	2019	45,196	39,577	4,370	1,249
Tanjung Bruas	2017	868	63	805	-
	2018	713	38	675	-
	2019	986	58	928	-
Kuching	2017	8,707	1,900	6,807	-
	2018	9,008	1,665	7,343	-
	2019	9,053	1,758	7,295	-
Miri	2017	5,003	4,321	682	-
	2018	4,782	4,032	750	-
	2019	4,606	3,895	711	-
Rajang	2017	1,185	185	1,000	-
	2018	1,325	278	1,047	-
	2019	1,289	294	995	-
Sabah	2017	35,507	23,424	12,083	-
	2018	36,449	23,557	12,892	-
	2019	34,163	21,637	12,526	-
Port Dickson	2017	15,966	4,155	11,811	-
	2018	22,607	3,372	19,234	-
	2019	18,350	2,964	15,386	-
Kemaman	2017	5,516	3,335	2,181	-
	2018	5,110	2,636	2,474	-
	2019	8,119	4,151	3,968	-
Teluk Ewa	2017	2,873	2,338	535	-
	2018	2,728	2,277	451	-
	2019	3,035	2,536	499	-
Tanjung Pelepas	2017	130,522	5,813	2,203	122,506
	2018	139,807	6,231	2,342	131,234
	2019	137,203	6,272	2,500	128,432

Sumber: Kementerian Pengangkutan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Transport Malaysia

Nota/Note:

(-) Tiada

Nil



Indikator 9.2.1 : Nilai tambah pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK dan per kapita

Indicator 9.2.1 : Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Jadual 9.2 : Nilai tambah pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK dan per kapita, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.2 : Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017 ^f	2018 ^e	2019 ^p
MVA (Malar)			
<i>MVA (Constant)</i>			
USD juta	67,543	75,547	76,360
<i>USD million</i>			
RM juta	290,464	304,843	316,320
<i>RM million</i>			
KDNK (Malar)			
USD juta	302,473	337,737	343,142
<i>USD million</i>			
RM juta	1,300,769	1,362,815	1,421,454
<i>RM million</i>			
Penduduk ('000)	32,023	32,385	32,581
<i>Population ('000)</i>			
Sumbangan kepada KDNK (%)			
<i>Share to GDP (%)</i>			
USD	22.3	22.4	22.3
RM	22.3	22.4	22.3
MVA Per Kapita			
<i>MVA Per Capita</i>			
USD	2,109	2,333	2,344
RM	9,071	9,413	9,709
Pertumbuhan MVA Per Kapita (%)			
<i>Growth MVA Per Capita (%)</i>			
USD	1.1	10.6	0.5
RM	4.8	3.8	3.1

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^f Akhir
Final

2. ^e Anggaran
Estimates

3. ^p Permulaan
Preliminary

4. MVA merujuk kepada nilai tambah pembuatan
MVA refers to manufacturing value added



Indikator 9.2.2 : Guna tenaga sektor pembuatan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keseluruhan guna tenaga
Indicator 9.2.2 : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Jadual 9.3 : Sumbangan guna tenaga dalam sektor pembuatan mengikut negeri dan strata, 2017-2019

Table 9.3 : Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	(%)	
			Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2017	17.4	19.1	11.5
	2018	16.9	18.5	11.0
	2019	17.3	18.5	11.0
Johor	2017	25.9	27.3	20.7
	2018	23.6	24.6	19.5
	2019	24.4	25.6	19.5
Kedah	2017	20.2	22.4	14.4
	2018	20.4	22.5	15.0
	2019	20.8	22.6	15.6
Kelantan	2017	9.6	11.5	7.7
	2018	9.2	10.2	8.2
	2019	10.3	12.3	8.2
Melaka	2017	24.2	24.7	16.7
	2018	23.4	23.8	15.2
	2019	23.3	23.4	21.3
Negeri Sembilan	2017	18.4	19.8	14.5
	2018	16.6	17.8	12.6
	2019	17.1	18.3	13.2
Pahang	2017	11.6	12.8	9.8
	2018	11.9	13.6	9.3
	2019	10.8	11.4	9.9
Perak	2017	16.8	17.3	15.2
	2018	16.2	16.9	13.1
	2019	17.7	18.5	14.4
Perlis	2017	10.0	10.5	9.3
	2018	8.6	7.5	10.6
	2019	10.2	8.6	13.5
Pulau Pinang	2017	36.4	36.6	31.5
	2018	34.5	34.6	32.3
	2019	36.1	36.3	31.5
Sabah	2017	8.8	10.0	7.2
	2018	8.9	10.6	6.1
	2019	9.8	10.0	9.4
Sarawak	2017	12.3	15.2	7.9
	2018	13.6	17.1	8.2
	2019	13.7	16.5	9.0
Selangor	2017	20.4	20.5	18.0
	2018	20.1	20.2	19.5
	2019	19.4	19.6	14.6
Terengganu	2017	11.5	11.6	11.2
	2018	10.3	10.8	9.3
	2019	10.9	11.0	10.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	5.7	5.7	-
	2018	5.4	5.4	-
	2019	8.0	8.0	-
W.P. Labuan	2017	10.9	11.3	7.9
	2018	8.8	8.7	10.0
	2019	7.6	8.0	5.1
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	1.6	1.6	-
	2018	1.9	1.9	-
	2019	1.7	1.7	-

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indikator 9.3.1 : Peratusan industri berskala kecil dalam nilai tambah industri keseluruhan

Indicator 9.3.1 : *Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added*

Jadual 9.4 : Peratusan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) dalam jumlah nilai ditambah industri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.4 : *Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) in total industry value added, Malaysia, 2017-2019*

	Unit	2017 ^f	2018 ^e	2019 ^p
Jumlah nilai ditambah pembuatan PKS (Malar) <i>Total manufacturing value added of SMEs (Constant)</i>	(RM juta) <i>(RM million)</i>	99,331	104,763	109,527
Jumlah ditambah pembuatan keseluruhan (Malar) <i>Total manufacturing value added (Constant)</i>	(RM juta) <i>(RM million)</i>	290,464	304,843	316,320
Sumbangan nilai ditambah pembuatan PKS terhadap KDNK <i>Share manufacturing value added of SMEs to GDP</i>	Peratus <i>Percent</i>	34.2	34.4	34.6
Pertumbuhan nilai ditambah pembuatan PKS (%) <i>Growth manufacturing value added of SMEs (%)</i>	Peratus <i>Percent</i>	6.8	5.5	4.5

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

1. **PKS merujuk kepada Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana**

SME refers to Small and Medium Enterprise

2. ^f **Akhir**

Final

3. ^e **Anggaran**

Estimates

4. ^p **Permulaan**

Preliminary

Indikator 9.3.2 : Peratusan industri berskala kecil dengan pinjaman atau kredit

Indicator 9.3.2 : *Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit*

Jadual 9.5 : Peratusan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) dengan pinjaman atau kredit, Malaysia, 2015

Table 9.5 : *Proportion of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) with a loan or line of credit, Malaysia, 2015*

Jenis Type	Bilangan PKS Number of SMEs		Sumbangan Share (%)
	Jumlah Total	Pinjaman/Kredit With loan/Credit line	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	907,065	488,290	53.8
Mikro <i>Micro</i>	693,670	353,645	51.0
Kecil <i>Small</i>	192,783	118,296	61.4
Sederhana <i>Medium</i>	20,612	16,349	79.3

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note :

PKS merujuk kepada Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana

SME refers to Small and Medium Enterprise

Indikator 9.4.1 : Pelepasan CO2 per unit nilai ditambah

Indicator 9.4.1 : CO2 emission per unit of value added

Jadual 9.6 : Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 dan 2014

Table 9.6 : Greenhouse gas emissions, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 and 2014

	Unit	2005	2011	2014
Pelepasan eq CO2 <i>CO2 eq emissions</i>	Tan metrik (juta) <i>Metric tons (million)</i>	246.7	280.0	314.3
Pelepasan eq CO2 per kapita <i>CO2 eq emissions per capita</i>	Tan metrik/kapita <i>Metric tons/capita</i>	9.5	9.6	10.2
CO2 eq pelepasan per KDNK <i>CO2 eq emissions per GDP</i>	Tan metrik/RM ('000) <i>Metric tons/RM ('000)</i>	0.4	0.3	0.3

Sumber: Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air
Source: Ministry of Environment and Water

Indikator 9.5.1 : Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK

Indicator 9.5.1 : Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Jadual 9.7 : Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 dan 2018

Table 9.7 : Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 and 2018

	(%)		
	2015	2016	2018
Malaysia	1.3	1.4	1.0

Sumber: Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
Source: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Nota/Notes:

1. (-) Tiada

Nil

2. Tiada data pada 2017 kerana kajian Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan (R&D) Kebangsaan tidak dilaksanakan pada tahun tersebut

There are no data in 2017 because the National Survey of Research and Development was not conducted during the year

Indikator 9.5.2 : Penyelidik (bersamaan sepenuh masa) bagi sejuta penduduk

Indicator 9.5.2 : Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Jadual 9.8 : Bilangan penyelidik bagi sejuta penduduk, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 dan 2018

Table 9.8 : Number of researchers per million inhabitants, Malaysia, 2015, 2016 and 2018

	2015	2016	2018
Malaysia	2,239	2,325	2,127

Sumber: Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi
Source: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Nota/Notes:

1. (-) Tiada

Nil

2. Tiada data pada 2017 kerana kajian Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan (R&D) Kebangsaan tidak dilaksanakan pada tahun tersebut

There are no data in 2017 because the National Survey of Research and Development was not conducted during the year

Indikator 9.b.1 : Peratusan nilai ditambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam nilai ditambah keseluruhan

Indicator 9.b.1 : Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Jadual 9.9 : Peratusan nilai ditambah industri berteknologi sederhana dan tinggi dalam nilai ditambah keseluruhan pembuatan (pada harga malar), Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.9 : Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added (at constant prices), Malaysia, 2017-2019

Tahun Year	Nilai ditambah (RM juta) Value added (RM million)		Nisbah nilai ditambah Value added ratio MHT/MS (%)
	Sektor Pembuatan Manufacturing sector (MS)	Industri Berteknologi Sederhana dan Tinggi Medium and high-tech Industry (MHT)	
2017	290,464	131,540	45.3
2018 ^e	304,843	139,602	45.8
2019 ^p	316,320	144,641	45.7

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^e Anggaran
Estimates

2. ^p Permulaan
Preliminary

Indikator 9.c.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang diliputi oleh rangkaian mudah alih, mengikut teknologi

Indicator 9.c.1 : Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Jadual 9.10 : Peratusan penduduk yang diliputi oleh rangkaian mudah alih, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 9.10 : Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	(%)		
	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	96.2	96.3	96.7

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission

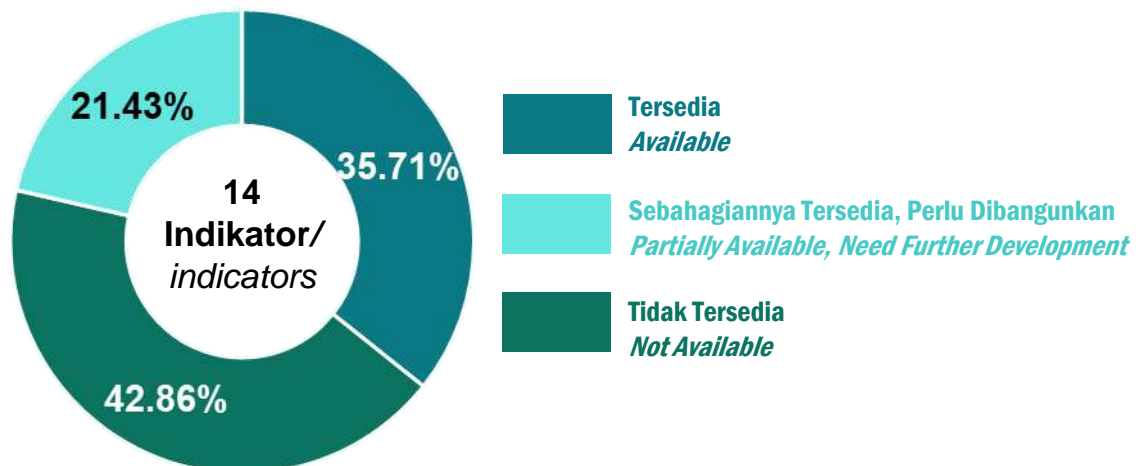
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Mengurangkan Ketidaksamaan

Reduces Inequalities

Mengurangkan ketidaksamaan di dalam negara dan dalam kalangan negara
Reduce inequality within and among countries



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Indikator 10.1.1 : Kadar pertumbuhan perbelanjaan atau pendapatan isi rumah per kapita dalam kalangan penduduk terendah 40 peratus dan jumlah penduduk

Indicator 10.1.1 : Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Jadual 10.1 : Kadar pertumbuhan isi rumah perbelanjaan dan pendapatan kumpulan isi rumah terendah 40 peratus mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014-2016 dan 2016-2019

Table 10.1 : Growth rates of household expenditure and income among the bottom 40 per cent of household by state, Malaysia, 2014-2016 and 2016-2019

Negeri State	Purata Pendapatan/ Mean Income (RM)				Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun/ Compounded Annual Growth Rate (%)			
	2016		2019		2016		2019	
	Terendah 40 Bottom 40	Jumlah Total	Terendah 40 Bottom 40	Jumlah Total	Terendah 40 Bottom 40	Jumlah Total	Terendah 40 Bottom 40	Jumlah Total
Malaysia	2,848	6,958	3,152	7,901	5.8	6.2	3.4	4.2
Johor	3,222	6,928	3,591	8,013	0.4	5.5	3.6	4.8
Kedah	2,089	4,971	2,603	5,522	0.7	5.2	7.3	3.5
Kelantan	1,815	4,214	2,194	4,874	7.0	6.3	6.3	4.9
Melaka	3,328	6,849	3,327	7,741	2.5	6.2	0.0	4.1
Negeri Sembilan	2,569	5,887	2,844	6,707	1.8	5.5	3.4	4.3
Pahang	2,589	5,012	2,910	5,667	12.5	7.2	3.9	4.1
Perak	2,313	5,065	2,528	5,645	9.7	8.6	3.0	3.6
Perlis	2,512	4,998	2,617	5,476	7.8	5.9	1.4	3.0
Pulau Pinang	3,157	6,771	3,588	7,774	5.9	6.1	4.3	4.6
Sabah	2,135	5,354	2,343	5,745	2.2	4.6	3.1	2.3
Sarawak	2,252	5,387	2,468	5,959	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.4
Selangor	4,307	9,463	4,602	10,827	8.6	6.8	2.2	4.5
Terengganu	2,904	5,776	3,342	6,815	12.6	9.1	4.7	5.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,257	11,692	6,480	13,257	8.6	4.8	7.0	4.2
W.P. Labuan	3,529	8,174	4,085	8,319	4.7	3.7	4.9	0.6
W.P. Putrajaya	5,626	11,555	6,072	12,840	6.4	5.3	2.5	3.5

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indikator 10.2.1 : Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah, mengikut umur, jantina dan orang kurang upaya

Indicator 10.2.1 : Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Jadual 10.2 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 10.2 : Proportion of households below 50 per cent of median income by state, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Negeri State	2014	2016	2019
Malaysia	15.6	15.9	16.9
Johor	10.2	13.5	15.3
Kedah	12.1	15.9	10.8
Kelantan	12.4	12.1	9.9
Melaka	8.8	10.7	17.0
Negeri Sembilan	13.0	15.5	11.6
Pahang	12.1	8.2	6.0
Perak	16.0	14.1	11.3
Perlis	10.1	12.0	12.1
Pulau Pinang	12.4	11.3	13.2
Sabah	16.3	17.6	14.7
Sarawak	17.1	16.8	15.2
Selangor	11.1	10.7	15.3
Terengganu	13.7	10.2	8.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	13.3	13.8	10.6
W.P. Labuan	14.1	11.6	13.1
W.P. Putrajaya	7.9	8.9	12.2

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Indikator 10.4.1 : Sumbangan buruh dalam KDNK

Indicator 10.4.1 : Labour share of GDP

Jadual 10.3 : Pampasan pekerja mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa-Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 10.3 : Compensation of employees by kind of economic activity at current prices-Percentage Share to GDP, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	(%)		
Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity	2017	2018 ^e	2019 ^p
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	35.5	35.8	35.9
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	19.6	19.3	19.2
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining & quarrying</i>	8.3	8.2	8.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	36.5	36.9	37.0
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	72.2	72.1	71.9
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	39.7	39.8	39.5

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^e Anggaran
Estimates

2. ^p Permulaan
Preliminary

Indikator 10.c.1 : Kos pengiriman wang sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah yang dikirimkan

Indicator 10.c.1 : Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Jadual 10.4 : Kos pengiriman wang sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah yang dikirimkan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 10.4 : Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	(%)		
	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	3.0	2.8	2.4

Sumber/ Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Indikator dengan penjelasan

Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>10.7 Memudahkan migrasi dan pergerakan manusia yang tersusun, selamat, kerap dan bertanggungjawab, termasuk melalui pelaksanaan dasar migrasi yang terancang dan diuruskan dengan baik</p> <p><i>Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</i></p>	<p>10.7.2 Bilangan negara dengan dasar migrasi yang memudahkan migrasi dan pergerakan orang yang teratur, selamat, berkala dan bertanggungjawab</p> <p><i>Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people</i></p>	<p>Akta Antipemerdagangan Orang dan Antipenyeludupan Migran</p> <p>Sumber: Kementerian Dalam Negeri</p> <p><i>Act: Immigration Act, Anti-Trafficking in Person Act</i></p> <p><i>Source: Ministry of Home Affairs Malaysia</i></p>

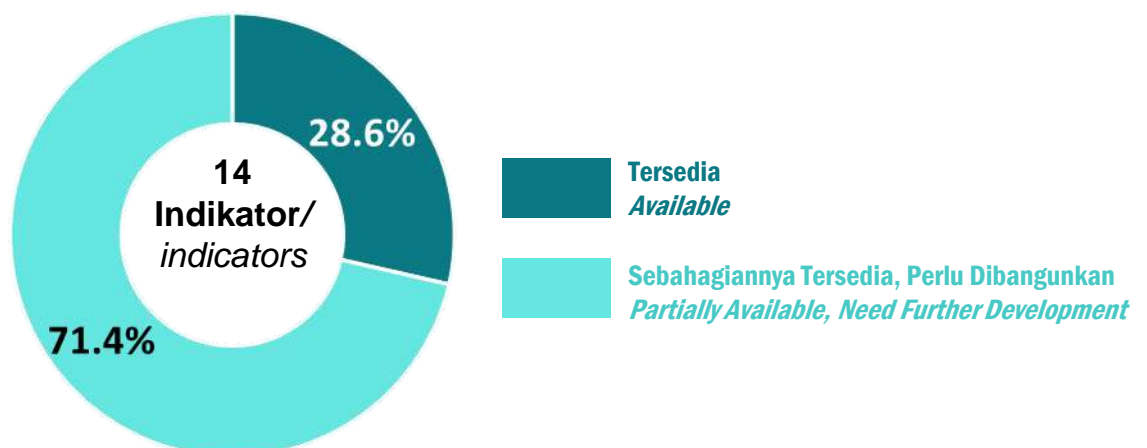


Bandar dan Komuniti yang Mampan

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Menjadikan bandar raya dan penempatan manusia sebagai menyeluruh, selamat, berdaya tahan dan mampan

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



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Indikator 11.5.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 11.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Jadual 11.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019

Table 11.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kematian Death		Orang yang dilaporkan hilang ^a Missing person		Orang yang terjejas ^b Affected person	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Malaysia	2017	31	0.1	4	0.0	177,862	555
	2018	19	0.1	-	-	51,298	158
	2019	9	0.0	-	-	86,406	266
Johor	2017	-	-	-	-	17,533	474
	2018	-	-	-	-	5,153	137
	2019	1	0.0	-	-	17,784	473
Kedah	2017	-	-	-	-	13,157	614
	2018	-	-	-	-	4,636	214
	2019	-	-	-	-	508	23
Kelantan	2017	10	0.5	-	-	61,647	3,371
	2018	-	-	-	-	94	5
	2019	4	0.2	-	-	37,506	1,991
Melaka	2017	-	-	-	-	1,792	196
	2018	-	-	-	-	1,289	140
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,589	171
Negeri Sembilan	2017	-	-	-	-	319	29
	2018	-	-	-	-	55	5
	2019	-	-	-	-	175	16
Pahang	2017	-	-	-	-	15,969	970
	2018	3	0.2	-	-	14,853	892
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,881	113
Perak	2017	-	-	-	-	3,663	147
	2018	-	-	-	-	2,251	90
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,253	130
Perlis	2017	-	-	-	-	3,397	1,348
	2018	4	1.6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	154	61

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Bilangan orang hilang yang disebabkan oleh bencana
Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- ^b Bilangan orang dengan kediaman yang rosak
Number of people with damaged dwellings
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases
- 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
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Indikator 11.5.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 11.5.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Jadual 11.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 11.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019(cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kematian Death		Orang yang dilaporkan hilang ^a Missing person		Orang yang terjejas ^b Affected person	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Pulau Pinang	2017	18	1.0	4	0.2	12,631	724
	2018	9	0.5	-	-	1,086	62
	2019	4	0.2	-	-	370	21
Sabah	2017	-	-	-	-	9,881	256
	2018	-	-	-	-	1,358	35
	2019	-	-	-	-	5,596	143
Sarawak	2017	1	0.0	-	-	892	32
	2018	-	-	-	-	9,729	348
	2019	-	-	-	-	302	11
Selangor	2017	-	-	-	-	1,446	23
	2018	-	-	-	-	3,899	60
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,981	61
Terengganu	2017	2	0.2	-	-	34,966	2,895
	2018	-	-	-	-	6,769	551
	2019	-	-	-	-	13,106	1,053
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	-	-	-	-	438	24
	2018	-	-	-	-	126	7
	2019	-	-	-	-	201	11
W.P. Labuan	2017	-	-	-	-	131	134
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Bilangan orang hilang yang disebabkan oleh bencana
Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- ^b Bilangan orang dengan kediaman yang rosak
Number of people with damaged dwellings
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
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Indikator 11.6.2 : Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus (contohnya PM2.5 dan PM10) di bandar (berpemberat penduduk)

Indicator 11.6.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Jadual 11.2 : Tahap min tahunan jirim habuk halus di bandar (berpemberat penduduk), Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 11.2 : Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population weighted), Malaysia, 2016-2018

	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
Kepekatan habuk halus <i>Concentration of particulate matter</i>	2016	2017	2018
PM₁₀	44	35	28
PM_{2.5}	-	-	19

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Data PM10 dan PM2.5 merujuk kepada Laporan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 2018 yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia (DOE)

Data PM10 and PM2.5 refer to the Environmental Quality Report 2018 issued by the Department of Environment, Malaysia (DOE)

2. Data PM2.5 hanya bermula pada 2018

PM2.5 data only start in 2018

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

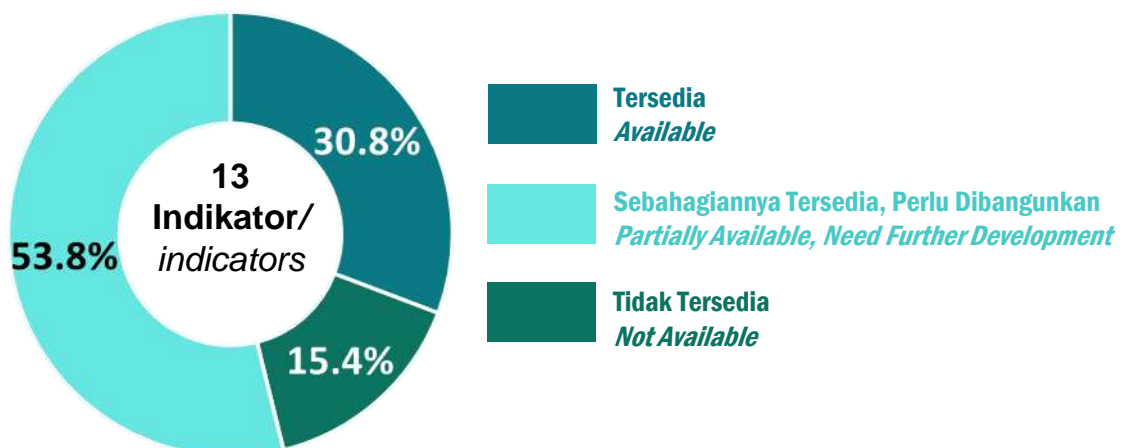
SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>11.b Menjelang 2020, meningkatkan dengan ketara jumlah bandar raya dan penempatan manusia yang mengguna pakai dan melaksanakan dasar dan pelan bersepadu ke arah penyertaan, kecekapan sumber, pengurangan dan penyesuaian kepada perubahan iklim, ketahanan kepada bencana, serta membangunkan dan melaksanakan pengurusan risiko bencana yang holistik pada semua peringkat selaras dengan Rangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030</p> <p><i>By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</i></p>	<p>11.b.1 Bilangan negara yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional sesuai dengan Kerangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030</p> <p><i>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i></p>	<p>Malaysia mengamalkan dan menerapkan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana kebangsaan</p> <p>Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i></p>
	<p>11.b.2 Peratusan kerajaan tempatan yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan sesuai dengan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional</p> <p><i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</i></p>	<p>Semua negeri di Malaysia telah menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan. Strategi ini akan diperluas kepada kerajaan daerah</p> <p>Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i></p>



Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab

Responsible Consumption and Production

Memastikan corak penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang mampan
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



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Indikator 12.4.1 : Bilangan pihak dalam perjanjian alam sekitar antarabangsa pelbagai hala tentang sisa berbahaya dan bahan kimia lain yang memenuhi komitmen dan obligasi mereka dalam menyampaikan maklumat seperti yang dikehendaki oleh setiap perjanjian yang berkenaan

Indicator 12.4.1 : Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Jadual 12.1 : Bilangan penyertaan dalam perjanjian alam sekitar pelbagai hala antarabangsa, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 12.1 : Number of participations in international multilateral environmental agreements, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	13	13	13

Sumber: Kementerian Sains, Teknologi & Inovasi
Source: Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation

Indikator 12.4.2 : (a) Sisa buangan berbahaya yang dihasilkan per kapita; dan (b) peratusan jumlah sisa berbahaya yang dirawat, mengikut jenis rawatan

Indicator 12.4.2 : (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Jadual 12.2a : Kuantiti buangan klinikal yang dikendalikan untuk pemusnahan di insinerator mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 12.2a : Quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	(tan metrik) (tonnes)		
	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	28,375.2	31,397.8	33,757.0
Johor	2,806.0	3,097.5	3,173.6
Kedah	1,405.6	1,466.3	1,609.2
Kelantan	1,162.3	1,225.7	1,355.5
Melaka	1,195.8	1,186.7	1,895.0
Negeri Sembilan	1,210.9	1,242.9	1,364.4
Pahang	1,265.0	1,315.9	1,429.9
Perak	2,193.5	2,345.1	2,644.2
Perlis	245.4	251.3	262.9
Pulau Pinang	2,052.3	2,344.7	2,360.3
Sabah	1,762.6	1,849.3	1,900.0
Sarawak	3,086.9	3,348.6	3,683.8
Selangor	4,370.7	6,035.0	7,343.2
Terengganu	753.0	818.2	846.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	4,808.1	4,808.1	3,822.4
W.P. Labuan	57.2	62.5	66.3

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Nota/Note :

^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Indikator 12.4.2 : (a) Sisa buangan berbahaya yang dihasilkan per kapita; dan (b) peratusan jumlah sisa berbahaya yang dirawat, mengikut jenis rawatan

Indicator 12.4.2 : (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Jadual 12.2b : **Buangan terjadual yang diuruskan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019**

Table 12.2b : *Scheduled waste managed by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019*

Negeri State	(tan metrik) (tonnes)		
	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	2,017,281	2,355,085	4,013,189
Johor	394,960	421,847	917,343
Kedah	50,671	40,436	216,861
Kelantan	2,806	2,453	9,810
Melaka	49,516	57,588	185,063
Negeri Sembilan	77,668	140,981	434,975
Pahang	37,026	258,825	316,179
Perak	368,477	486,909	112,983
Perlis	1,985	2,536	7,816
Pulau Pinang	195,358	98,884	326,884
Sabah	16,480	17,267	89,463
Sarawak	119,782	126,534	79,707
Selangor	318,645	302,998	1,019,932
Terengganu	370,652	382,270	176,518
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^a	8,795	11,840	33,914
W.P. Labuan	4,459	3,717	85,740

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Nota/Note:

^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>12.1 Melaksanakan Rangka Kerja 10 Tahun bagi Program Corak Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran Mampan, dengan semua negara mengambil tindakan dan negara maju sebagai perintis, serta mengambil kira pembangunan dan keupayaan negara membangun</p> <p><i>Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</i></p>	<p>12.1.1 Bilangan negara yang membangun, menerapkan atau melaksanakan dasar instrumen yang bertujuan menyokong peralihan kepada penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang mampan</p> <p><i>Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production</i></p>	<p><u>Global:</u> Ketersediaan indikator 12.1.1. adalah daripada UNESCAP www.dataexplorer.unescap.org</p> <p><u>National:</u> Malaysia mengamalkan konsep penggunaan dan pengeluaran lestari seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas</p> <p>Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri</p> <p><u>Global:</u> Indicator 12.1.1. is available from UNESCAP www.dataexplorer.unescap.org</p> <p><u>National:</u> Malaysia is adopting the sustainable consumption and production concept as stated in the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan</p> <p>Source: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</p>
<p>12.7 Menggalakkan amalan pemerolehan awam yang mampan, selaras dengan dasar dan keutamaan negara</p> <p><i>Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</i></p>	<p>12.7.1 Tahap pelaksanaan dasar dan pelan tindakan pemerolehan awam yang mampan</p> <p><i>Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation</i></p>	<p><u>National:</u> Tahap pelaksanaan perolehan hijau Kerajaan (GGP) boleh diperolehi daripada Kementerian Kewangan (MOF) dan Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air (KASA).</p> <p>Malaysia telah melaksanakan pemerolehan hijau kerajaan untuk produk dan perkhidmatan hijau terpilih seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas</p> <p>Sumber: i) Kementerian Kewangan ii) Kementerian Sains, Teknologi, dan Inovasi iii) Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri</p> <p><i>Malaysia has implemented government green procurement of selected green products and services as stated in the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Malaysia Plan</i></p> <p>Source: i) Ministry of Finance ii) Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation iii) Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</p>

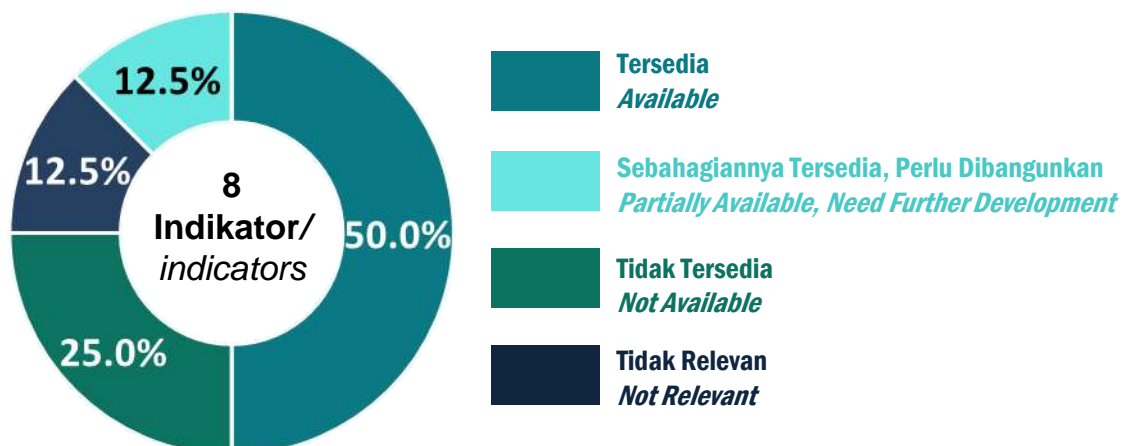
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Tindakan Iklim

Climate Action

Mengambil tindakan segera untuk menangani perubahan iklim dan kesannya
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



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Indikator 13.1.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 13.1.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Jadual 13.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019

Table 13.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kematian Death		Orang yang dilaporkan hilang ^a Missing person		Orang yang terjejas ^b Affected person	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
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	2019	-	-	-	-	175	16
Pahang	2017	-	-	-	-	15,969	970
	2018	3	0.2	-	-	14,853	892
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,881	113
Perak	2017	-	-	-	-	3,663	147
	2018	-	-	-	-	2,251	90
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,253	130
Perlis	2017	-	-	-	-	3,397	1,348
	2018	4	1.6	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	154	61

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Nota/Notes:

- ^a Bilangan orang hilang yang disebabkan oleh bencana
Number of missing persons attributed to disasters
- ^b Bilangan orang dengan kediaman yang rosak
Number of people with damaged dwellings
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Indikator 13.1.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

Indicator 13.1.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Jadual 13.1 : Bilangan kematian, orang yang dilaporkan hilang dan orang yang terjejas akibat bencana bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 13.1 : Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019(cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Kematian Death		Orang yang dilaporkan hilang ^a Missing person		Orang yang terjejas ^b Affected person	
		Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate	Bilangan Number	Kadar Rate
Pulau Pinang	2017	18	1.0	4	0.2	12,631	724
	2018	9	0.5	-	-	1,086	62
	2019	4	0.2	-	-	370	21
Sabah	2017	-	-	-	-	9,881	256
	2018	-	-	-	-	1,358	35
	2019	-	-	-	-	5,596	143
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	2018	-	-	-	-	9,729	348
	2019	-	-	-	-	302	11
Selangor	2017	-	-	-	-	1,446	23
	2018	-	-	-	-	3,899	60
	2019	-	-	-	-	3,981	61
Terengganu	2017	2	0.2	-	-	34,966	2,895
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	2018	-	-	-	-	126	7
	2019	-	-	-	-	201	11
W.P. Labuan	2017	-	-	-	-	131	134
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara
Source: National Disaster Management Agency

Nota/Notes:

1. ^a Bilangan orang hilang yang disebabkan oleh bencana

Number of missing persons attributed to disasters

2. ^b Bilangan orang dengan kediaman yang rosak

Number of people with damaged dwellings

3. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

4. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

5. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Indikator 13.2.2 : Jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca setiap tahun

Indicator 13.2.2 : Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Jadual 13.2 : Pelepasan gas rumah kaca, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 dan 2014

Table 13.2 : Greenhouse gas emissions, Malaysia, 2005, 2011 and 2014

	Unit	2005	2011	2014
Pelepasan eq CO2 <i>CO2 eq emissions</i>	Tan metrik (juta) <i>Metric tons (million)</i>	246.7	280.0	314.3
Pelepasan eq CO2 per kapita <i>CO2 eq emissions per capita</i>	Metrik tan/kapita <i>Metric tons/capita</i>	9.5	9.6	10.2
CO2 eq pelepasan per KDNK <i>CO2 eq emissions per GDP</i>	Tan metrik/RM ('000) <i>Metric tons/RM ('000)</i>	0.4	0.3	0.3

Sumber: Kementerian Alam Sekitar dan Air
Source: Ministry of Environment and Water

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>13.1 Memperkukuh ketahanan dan keupayaan untuk membuat penyesuaian kepada bahaya berkaitan iklim dan bencana alam di semua negara</p> <p><i>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</i></p>	<p>13.1.2 Bilangan negara yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional sesuai dengan Kerangka Kerja Sendai untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana 2015-2030</p> <p><i>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i></p>	<p>Malaysia mengamalkan dan menerapkan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana kebangsaan</p> <p>Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i></p>
	<p>13.1.3 Peratusan kerajaan tempatan yang menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan sesuai dengan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana nasional</p> <p><i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</i></p>	<p>Semua negeri di Malaysia telah menerapkan dan melaksanakan strategi pengurangan risiko bencana tempatan. Strategi ini akan diperluas kepada kerajaan daerah</p> <p>Sumber: Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara, Malaysia</p> <p><i>All states in Malaysia have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. Moving forward it will be extended to local governments</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Malaysia</i></p>

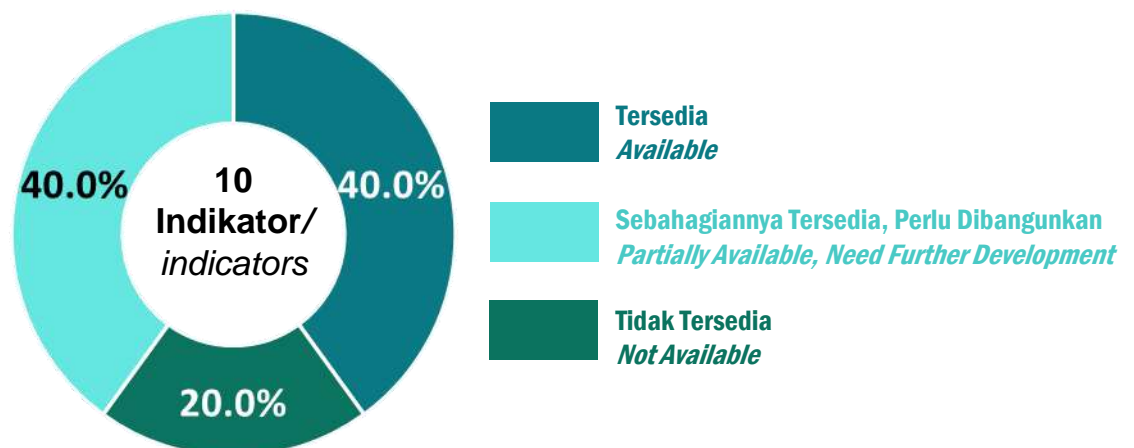


Kehidupan di Bawah Air

Life Below Water

Memulihara dan menggunakan sumber lautan dan marin secara mampan untuk pembangunan mampan

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



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Indikator 14.3.1 : Purata keasidan laut (pH) yang diukur pada set yang dipersetujui oleh stesen pensampelan wakilan

Indicator 14.3.1 : Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Jadual 14.1a : Status kualiti air marin di kawasan pantai berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 14.1a : Status of marine water quality at coastal areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(Bilangan stesen)
(Number of stations)

Negeri State	Kategori Category											
	2017				2018				2019			
	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P
Malaysia	60	56	70	2	124	37	27	-	37	69	79	3
Johor	21	3	5	-	20	3	6	-	3	8	15	3
Kedah	5	3	1	-	8	1	-	-	5	2	2	-
Kelantan	1	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
Melaka	-	4	5	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	9	-
Negeri Sembilan	-	3	11	-	6	4	4	-	-	8	6	-
Pahang	10	5	7	-	16	4	2	-	4	9	9	-
Perak	7	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	6	-
Pulau Pinang	-	3	13	1	5	2	10	-	-	2	15	-
Sabah	-	5	18	1	24	-	-	-	7	11	6	-
Sarawak	1	20	2	-	7	15	1	-	10	12	1	-
Selangor	2	1	3	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	5	-
Terengganu	13	3	-	-	15	1	-	-	7	7	2	-
W.P. Labuan	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	-

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Tiada stesen kualiti air di Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya

No marine water quality stations in Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

2. Klasifikasi Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia:

Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index Classification:

Kategori Category	Nilai indeks Index value
E	Cemerlang <i>Excellent</i>
G	Baik <i>Good</i>
M	Sederhana <i>Moderate</i>
P	Kurang baik <i>Poor</i>

3. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

Indikator 14.3.1 : Purata keasidan laut (pH) yang diukur pada set yang dipersetujui oleh stesen pensampelan wakilan

Indicator 14.3.1 : Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Jadual 14.1b : Status kualiti air marin di kawasan muara sungai berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 14.1b : Status of marine water quality at estuary areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(Bilangan stesen)
(Number of stations)

Negeri State	Kategori Category											
	2017				2018				2019			
	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P
Malaysia	15	23	47	3	18	21	41	5	3	13	58	11
Johor	3	-	5	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	4	2
Kedah	-	1	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-
Kelantan	-	3	3	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	5	1
Melaka	-	4	4	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	7	1
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pahang	2	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
Perak	-	2	4	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	5	1
Perlis	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pulau Pinang	-	-	5	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	6	1
Sabah	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Sarawak	-	7	7	-	2	8	4	-	1	9	4	-
Selangor	3	2	5	-	1	3	4	2	-	-	5	5
Terengganu	7	2	4	-	9	1	3	-	2	3	8	-

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Tiada stesen kualiti air marin di Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya
No marine water quality stations in Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

2. Klasifikasi Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia:
Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index Classification:

Kategori Category	Nilai indeks Index value
E	Cemerlang <i>Excellent</i>
G	Baik <i>Good</i>
M	Sederhana <i>Moderate</i>
P	Kurang baik <i>Poor</i>

3. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases

Indikator 14.3.1 : Purata keasidan laut (pH) yang diukur pada set yang dipersetujui oleh stesen pensampelan wakilan

Indicator 14.3.1 : Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Jadual 14.1c : Status kualiti air marin di kawasan pulau berdasarkan Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 14.1c : Status of marine water quality at island areas based on Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(Bilangan stesen)
(Number of stations)

Negeri State	Kategori Category											
	2017				2018				2019			
	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P	E	G	M	P
Malaysia	47	31	17	-	82	8	5	-	34	33	27	1
Johor	8	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	2	3	-
Kedah	13	-	1	-	13	1	-	-	8	5	1	-
Kelantan	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Melaka	3	2	1	-	4	2	-	-	1	2	3	-
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pahang	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	7	1	1	-
Perak	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
Pulau Pinang	-	2	7	-	2	3	4	-	-	1	8	-
Sabah	-	14	3	-	17	-	-	-	3	9	5	-
Sarawak	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Selangor	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
Terengganu	8	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	6	4	1	-
W.P. Labuan	3	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	2	3	2	-

Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
Source: Department of Environment, Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Tiada stesen kualiti air marin di Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya

No marine water quality stations in Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

2. Klasifikasi Indeks Kualiti Air Marin Malaysia:

Malaysia Marine Water Quality Index Classification:

Kategori Category	Nilai indeks Index value
E	Cemerlang <i>Excellent</i>
G	Baik <i>Good</i>
M	Sederhana <i>Moderate</i>
P	Kurang baik <i>Poor</i>

3. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

Indikator 14.5.1 : Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut

Indicator 14.5.1 : Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Jadual 14.2 : Liputan kawasan yang dilindungi berkaitan dengan keluasan laut, Malaysia, 2018-2020

Table 14.2 : Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, Malaysia, 2018-2020

	(%)		
	2018	2019	2020
Malaysia	10.4	16.4	16.4

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
 Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>14.b Menyediakan akses kepada sumber marin dan pasaran bagi nelayan tradisional berskala kecil</p> <p>Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p>14.b.1 Tahap permohonan rangka kerja perundangan/kawal selia/dasar/institusi yang mengiktiraf dan melindungi hak akses untuk perikanan berskala kecil</p> <p>Degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p>	<p>Malaysia mengiktiraf kepentingan perikanan berskala kecil (SSF) dan melaksanakan dasar berkaitan seperti berikut:</p> <p>a) Malaysia telah menetapkan Zon A (0-5 batu nautika) untuk nelayan pantai yang menggunakan peralatan menangkap ikan tradisional sebagai tujuan melindungi kebajikan nelayan serta sumber akuatik pantai.</p> <p>b) Menuju kearah mewujudkan Pelan Pengurusan Perikanan yang akan dibangunkan berdasarkan kepada spesies-kawasan dengan mengambil kira Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). Pembangunan FMP akan melibatkan proses konsultasi bersama pihak berkepentingan bagi membolehkan mereka, terutamanya nelayan mengambil bahagian dalam proses membuat keputusan.</p> <p>Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia recognises the importance of small scale fisheries (SSF) and has specific policies that governs the small scale fisheries:</i></p> <p><i>a) Malaysia has designated Zone A (1-5 nautical miles) specifically for small scale fishermen using traditional fishing gear to protect their livelihoods, and the coastal aquatic resources. (note:NPOA Fishing Capacity has lapsed and in process of revision)</i></p> <p><i>b) Moving towards establishing Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs), developed based on species-area specific, taking into consideration the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). The FMP development process would involve stakeholder's consultations which enables them especially the fishermen to participate in the decision-making processes.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Department of Fisheries, Malaysia</i></p>

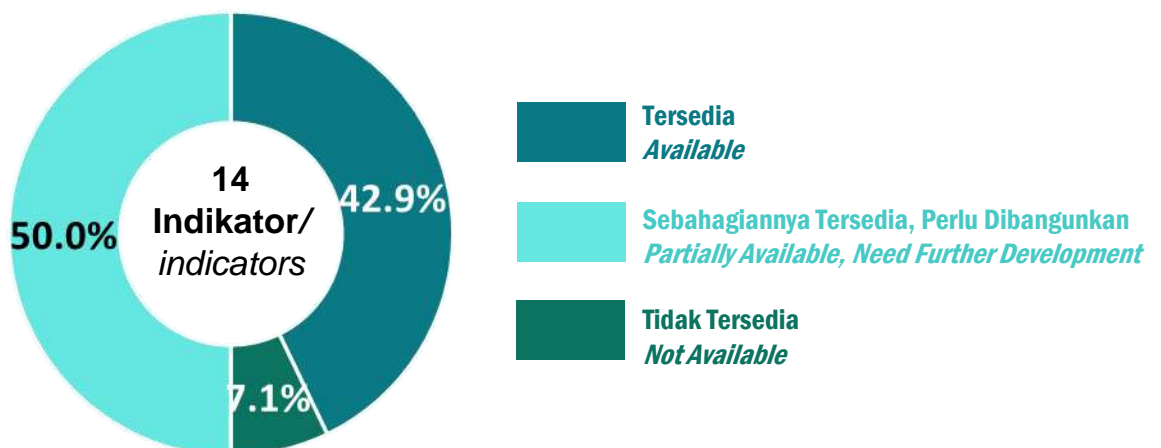
SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>14.c Meningkatkan pemuliharaan dan penggunaan mampan lautan dan sumber lautan dengan melaksanakan perundangan antarabangsa seperti yang dizahirkan dalam Konvensyen Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu tentang Undang-undang Lautan, yang menyediakan rangka kerja undang-undang bagi pemuliharaan dan penggunaan mampan lautan dan sumber lautan, seperti yang dinyatakan dalam perenggan 158 "Masa depan yang kami mahu"</p> <p><i>Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"</i></p>	<p>14.c.1 Bilangan negara yang membuat kemajuan dalam mengesahkan, menerima dan melaksanakan melalui kerangka undang-undang, dasar dan institusi berkaitan dengan lautan yang menerapkan hukum internasional, seperti yang tercermin dalam Konvensyen Undang-undang Laut Antarabangsa Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (UNCLOS), untuk pemuliharaan dan penggunaan mampan lautan dan sumbernya</p> <p>Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p>	<p>Kerangka perundangan Malaysia dalam latar belakang UNCLOS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akta Perikanan 1985 dan peraturan subsidiarinya • Akta Laut Wilayah 2012 • Akta Pelantar Benua 1966 dan pindaan • Akta Zon Ekonomi Eksklusif 1984 dan pindaan • Akta Garis Pangkal Zon MARitim 2006 <p>Malaysia juga telah membangunkan dasar dan kerangka institusi selaras dengan instrumen antarabangsa seperti Port State Measures (PSM), IPOA-IUU, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) dll.</p> <p>Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan, Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia related legislative referring to UNCLOS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fisheries Act 1985 and its subsidiaries regulations</i> • <i>Territorial Sea Act 2012</i> • <i>Continental Shelf Act 1966 and amendments</i> • <i>Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984 and amendments</i> • <i>Baselines of Maritime Zones Act 2006</i> <p><i>Malaysia also established policies and institutional frameworks in line with international instruments such as Port State Measures (PSM), IPOA-IUU, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), etc.</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>Department of Fisheries, Malaysia</i></p>



Kehidupan di Darat

Life on Land

Melindungi, memulihkan dan menggalakkan penggunaan ekosistem daratan mampan, menguruskan hutan, mencegah penggurunan, menghentikan dan memulihkan kemerosotan tanah dan menghentikan kerugian biodiversiti secara mampan
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



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Indikator 15.1.1 : Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah
Indicator 15.1.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Jadual 15.1 : Kawasan hutan sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keluasan tanah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 15.1 : Forest area as a proportion of total land area by state, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Negeri State	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	55.4	55.6	55.3
Johor	23.6	23.4	23.4
Kedah	36.3	36.3	36.3
Kelantan	53.8	53.7	53.7
Melaka	3.3	3.1	3.3
Negeri Sembilan	23.7	23.7	23.6
Pahang	57.2	57.2	57.4
Perak	48.6	48.5	48.2
Perlis	14.5	14.5	14.1
Pulau Pinang	7.5	7.5	7.5
Sabah	61.9	61.9	64.5
Sarawak	63.8	62.9	62.3
Selangor	31.6	31.6	31.7
Terengganu	50.6	50.3	50.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.0	7.0	8.4
W.P. Labuan	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

Nota/Note:
(-) Tiada
Nil

Indikator 15.1.2 : Peratusan tapak penting bagi biodiversiti daratan dan air tawar yang diliputi oleh kawasan perlindungan, mengikut jenis ekosistem

Indicator 15.1.2 : Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Jadual 15.2 : Peratusan tapak penting bagi biodiversiti daratan dan air tawar yang diliputi oleh kawasan perlindungan, Malaysia, 2016-2018

Table 15.2 : Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered, Malaysia, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Malaysia	9.6	9.9	10.0

Sumber: Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli
Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

Nota/Note:
Data di atas merujuk kepada kawasan perlindungan Terrestrial
The figure above is refer to Terrestrial protected areas

Indikator 15.7.1 : Peratusan dagangan hidupan liar yang diburu atau diseludup secara haram

Indicator 15.7.1 : Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Jadual 15.3 : Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar mengikut kategori, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 15.3 : Number of wildlife crime cases by category, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Kategori Category	2017	2018	2019
Pemilikan/ Penggunaan sendiri <i>Possession/ Own use</i>	1,545	1,132	1041
Penceroobohan <i>Encroachment</i>	9	9	4
Penyeludupan <i>Smuggling</i>	16	7	40
Perdagangan Tidak Sah <i>Illegal Trade</i>	31	18	17
Zoo/ Pameran <i>Zoo/ Exhibition</i>	2	2	2
Lain-lain/ Others	9	7	118

Sumber: Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia
Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) Peninsular Malaysia

Indikator 15.c.1 : Peratusan dagangan hidupan liar yang diburu atau diseludup secara haram

Indicator 15.c.1 : Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Jadual 15.4 : Bilangan kes jenayah hidupan liar mengikut kategori, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 15.4 : Number of wildlife crime cases by category, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Kategori Category	2017	2018	2019
Pemilikan/ Penggunaan sendiri <i>Possession/ Own use</i>	1,545	1,132	1041
Penceroobohan <i>Encroachment</i>	9	9	4
Penyeludupan <i>Smuggling</i>	16	7	40
Perdagangan Tidak Sah <i>Illegal Trade</i>	31	18	17
Zoo/ Pameran <i>Zoo/ Exhibition</i>	2	2	2
Lain-lain/ Others	9	7	118

Sumber: Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia
Source: Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) Peninsular Malaysia

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>15.6 Menggalakkan perkongsian manfaat yang adil dan saksama hasil daripada penggunaan sumber genetik dan menggalakkan akses yang sesuai kepada sumber tersebut, seperti yang dipersetujui pada peringkat antarabangsa</p> <p><i>Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</i></p>	<p>15.6.1 Bilangan negara yang telah mengguna pakai rangka kerja perundangan, pentadbiran dan dasar untuk memastikan perkongsian manfaat yang adil dan saksama</p> <p><i>Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</i></p>	<p>Malaysia telah menerima pakai kerangka perundangan, pentadbiran dan dasar untuk memastikan pembahagian faedah yang adil dan saksama (Akta 795 - Akses ke Akta Sumber Daya Biologi dan Pembahagian Manfaat 2017)</p> <p>Sumber: Kementerian Tenaga dan Sumber Asli</p> <p><i>Malaysia has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Act 795 - Access to Biological Resource and Benefit Sharing Act 2017)</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource</p>
<p>15.8 Menjelang 2020, memperkenalkan langkah untuk menghalang pengenalan dan mengurangkan dengan signifikan kesan spesies asing yang invasif terhadap ekosistem daratan dan air serta mengawal atau menghapuskan spesies keutamaan</p> <p><i>By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</i></p>	<p>15.8.1 Peratusan negara yang mengguna pakai undang-undang kebangsaan yang relevan dan menyediakan secukupnya sumber pencegahan atau kawalan bagi spesies asing yang invasif</p> <p><i>Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</i></p>	<p>Malaysia telah menerima pakai relevan perundangan negara dan sumber yang mencukupi untuk pencegahan atau kawalan spesies asing invasif</p> <p>Sumber: i) Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ii) Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar iii) PERHILITAN</p> <p><i>Malaysia has adopted relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> i) Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries ii) Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia iii) PERHILITAN</p>

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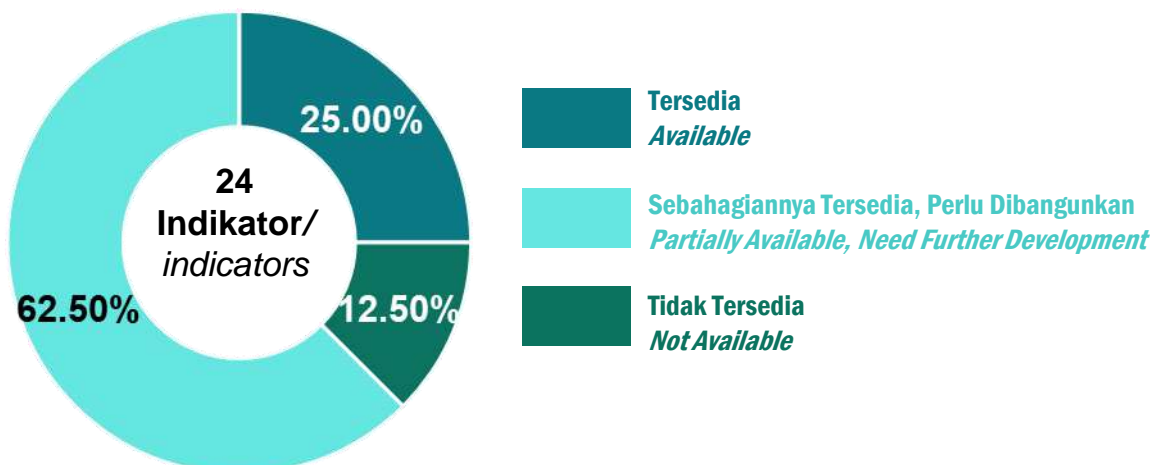


Keamanan, keadilan dan institusi yang teguh

Peace, justice and strong institutions

Menggalakkan masyarakat yang aman dan menyeluruh untuk pembangunan mampan, menyediakan akses kepada keadilan untuk semua dan membina institusi yang berkesan, bertanggungjawab dan menyeluruh pada semua peringkat

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



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Indikator 16.1.1 : Bilangan mangsa pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk, mengikut jantina dan umur

Indicator 16.1.1 : *Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age*

Jadual 16.1 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 16.1 : *Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019*

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	1.2	1.0	1.0
Johor	1.8	1.1	0.9
Kedah	1.0	0.4	0.9
Kelantan	0.7	0.3	0.5
Melaka	0.8	1.4	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	1.3	0.8	0.9
Pahang	1.0	0.5	1.0
Perak	1.4	1.3	1.2
Perlis	0.8	0.4	0.4
Pulau Pinang	1.0	1.2	0.9
Sabah ^a	0.9	0.9	0.7
Sarawak	1.0	0.6	1.0
Selangor	1.3	1.4	1.4
Terengganu	0.4	0.2	0.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ^b	2.1	1.8	1.3

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Labuan

2. ^b Termasuk/ Includes W.P. Putrajaya



- Indikator 16.2.1** : Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 1-17 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas
- Indicator 16.2.1* : *Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month*
- Jadual 16.2a** : Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 1-5 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2016
- Table 16.2a* : *Proportion of children aged 1-5 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month by sex, Malaysia, 2016*

(%)

Jantina Sex	2016
Malaysia	70.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	74.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	67.4

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2016
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2016
Ministry of Health Malaysia

- Jadual 16.2b** : Peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 1-5 tahun yang mengalami apa-apa hukuman fizikal dan/atau penderaan psikologi oleh penjaga pada bulan lepas mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Table 16.2b* : *Proportion of children aged 1-5 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month by strata, Malaysia, 2016*

(%)

Strata	2016
Malaysia	70.8
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	71.8
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	69.2

Sumber: Laporan Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi, 2016
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: National Health and Morbidity Survey Report, 2016
Ministry of Health Malaysia



Indikator 16.3.2 : Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman sebagai sebahagian daripada penghuni penjara keseluruhan

Indicator 16.3.2 : Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Jadual 16.3 : Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 16.3 : Unsentenced detainees as of prisoner by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Tahanan reman Unsentenced detainee	Banduan Prisoner	Peratusan (%) Proportion (%)
Malaysia	2017	14,559	54,868	26.5
	2018	16,640	61,680	27.0
	2019	18,199	66,185	27.5
Johor	2017	891	4,688	19.0
	2018	1,187	4,771	24.9
	2019	973	5,191	18.7
Kedah	2017	1,677	4,495	37.3
	2018	1,976	5,579	35.4
	2019	1,540	4,974	31.0
Kelantan	2017	893	4,033	22.1
	2018	1,032	4,943	20.9
	2019	1,453	4,690	31.0
Melaka	2017	873	3,263	26.8
	2018	1,190	3,918	30.4
	2019	1,318	4,388	30.0
Negeri Sembilan	2017	-	1,892	-
	2018	-	1,653	-
	2019	-	1,965	-
Pahang	2017	992	4,631	21.4
	2018	1,133	5,124	22.1
	2019	1,335	5,686	23.5
Perak	2017	997	4,797	20.8
	2018	1,496	5,826	25.7
	2019	1,910	6,296	30.3

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Prison Department

Nota/Notes:

1. Data pada 31 Disember

Data as at 31st December

2. (-) Tiada/kosong/tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

Indikator 16.3.2 : Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman sebagai sebahagian daripada penghuni penjara keseluruhan

Indicator 16.3.2 : Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Jadual 16.3 : Orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 16.3 : Unsentenced detainees as of prisoner by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Tahanan reman Unsentenced detainee	Banduan Prisoner	Peratusan (%) Proportion (%)
Perlis	2017	428	923	46.4
	2018	403	1,165	34.6
	2019	608	1,320	46.1
Pulau Pinang	2017	1,376	3,804	36.2
	2018	1,383	3,885	35.6
	2019	1,383	4,859	28.5
Sabah	2017	1,105	6,115	18.1
	2018	1,557	7,078	22.0
	2019	1,594	6,385	25.0
Sarawak	2017	322	2,408	13.4
	2018	337	2,493	13.5
	2019	494	3,598	13.7
Selangor	2017	4,412 ^a	10,221 ^b	43.2
	2018	4,381 ^a	11,306 ^b	38.7
	2019	4,900 ^a	12,800 ^b	38.3
Terengganu	2017	587	3,212	18.3
	2018	519	3,171	16.4
	2019	639	3,426	18.7
W.P. Labuan	2017	6	386	1.6
	2018	46	768	6.0
	2019	52	607	8.6

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Prison Department

Nota/Notes:

1. Data pada 31 Disember

Data as at 31st December

2. ^a Termasuk Negeri Sembilan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya

Includes Negeri Sembilan, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

3. ^b Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya

Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

Indikator 16.6.1 : Perbelanjaan utama kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada belanjawan asal yang diluluskan, mengikut sektor (atau mengikut kod bajet atau yang serupa dengannya)

Indicator 16.6.1 : Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Jadual 16.4 : Perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan sebagai sebahagian daripada belanjawan asal yang diluluskan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 16.4 : Federal Government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
			(RM juta) (RM million)
Belanjawan diperuntukkan <i>Budget allocated</i>	260,800	280,250	314,600
Jumlah perbelanjaan <i>Total expenditure</i>	262,579	287,055	317,516
Perbelanjaan mengurus <i>Operating expenditure</i>	217,695	230,960	263,343
Perbelanjaan pembangunan <i>Development expenditure</i>	44,884	56,095	54,173
Sumbangan (%) <i>Share (%)</i>	100.7	102.4	100.9

Sumber: Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Indikator 16.6.2 : Peratusan penduduk yang berpuas hati dengan pengalaman terakhir mereka berurusan dengan perkhidmatan awam

Indicator 16.6.2 : Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Jadual 16.5 : Bilangan aduan terhadap perkhidmatan awam mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 16.5 : Number of complaints on public services by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	3,855	4,128	6,165
Johor	707	697	791
Kedah	242	234	287
Kelantan	150	153	150
Melaka	269	197	226
Negeri Sembilan	293	255	261
Pahang	277	358	444
Perak	328	436	720
Perlis	61	30	32
Pulau Pinang	331	299	337
Sabah	386	374	442
Sarawak	215	233	309
Selangor	425	631	1,971
Terengganu	171	231	195

Sumber: Biro Pengaduan Awam
Source: Public Complaints Bureau



Indikator 16.7.1 : Peratusan jawatan di institusi kerajaan dan tempatan, termasuk (a) badan perundangan; (b) perkhidmatan awam; dan (c) badan kehakiman, berbanding taburan national mengikut jantina, umur, orang kurang upaya dan kumpulan penduduk

Indicator 16.7.1 : Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Jadual 16.6 : Peratusan penjawat awam kurang upaya dalam perkhidmatan awam, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 16.6 : Proportions of civil servant with disabilities in public service, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
Penjawat awam <i>Civil servant</i>	1,255,524	1,270,917	1,265,484
Penjawat awam kurang upaya <i>Civil servant with disabilities</i>	3,629	3,694	3,700
Peratus (%) <i>Percent (%)</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Awam

Source: Public Service Department

Nota/Notes:

1. Status jawatan merangkumi kakitangan pentadbiran, jawatan tetap & sementara, kedudukan khas untuk penyandang jawatan, kumpulan simpanan latihan, jawatan dummy (tambahsentara), penyandang statik, penyandang jawatan tetap tanpa waran

Position status includes administrative staff, permanent & temporary position, special position for incumbent, training reserve group, dummy position (tambahsentara), static incumbent, permanent incumbent without warrant

2. Status jawatan tidak termasuk PRE-2, 29000 sambilan, 29000 perkhidmatan pendek, 29000 sementara dan 29000 kontrak

Position status excluding PRE-2, 29000 part-time, 29000 short-service, 29000 temporary and 29000 contract

3. Data tidak termasuk Polis dan Tentera

Data excludes Police and Military

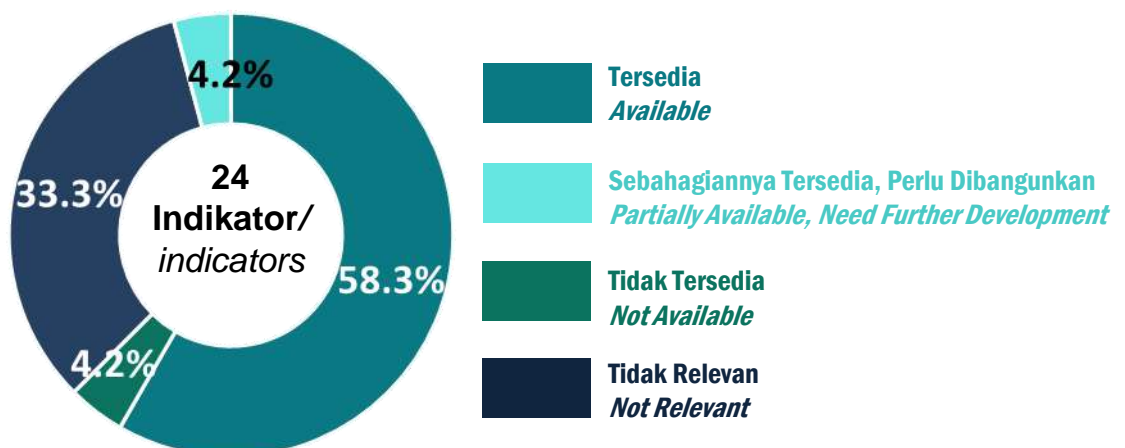


Kerjasama Demi Matlamat

Partnerships for The Goals

Memperkukuhkan kaedah pelaksanaan dan menggiatkan semula Kerjasama Global untuk Pembangunan Mampan

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



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Indikator 17.1.1 : Jumlah hasil kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK, mengikut sumber

Indicator 17.1.1 : Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Jadual 17.1 : Jumlah hasil kerajaan sebagai sebahagian daripada KDNK mengikut sumber, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.1 : Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP by source, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah pendapatan			
<i>Total revenue</i>			
USD juta			
<i>USD million</i>	51,252	57,714	63,202
RM juta			
<i>RM million</i>	220,406	232,882	261,814
KDNK (Semasa)			
<i>GDP (Current)</i>			
USD juta			
<i>USD million</i>	319,109	358,712	364,684
RM juta			
<i>RM million</i>	1,372,310	1,447,451	1,510,693
Sumbangan (Hasil / KDNK) (%)			
<i>Share (Revenue/GDP) (%)</i>	16.1	16.1	17.3

Sumber: Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Nota/Note:

2015=100: 2015-2019

Indikator 17.1.2 : Peratusan bajet dalam negeri yang dibiayai oleh cukai dalam negeri

Indicator 17.1.2 : Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Jadual 17.2 : Hasil dan perbelanjaan cukai Kerajaan Persekutuan, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.2 : Federal Government tax revenue and expenditure, Malaysia, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Hasil Cukai (RM juta)			
<i>Total Tax Revenue (RM million)</i>	177,658	174,700	176,152
Jumlah Perbelanjaan (RM juta)			
<i>Total Expenditure (RM million)</i>	262,579	287,055	317,516
Perbelanjaan Mengendalikan (RM juta)			
<i>Operating Expenditure (RM million)</i>	217,695	230,960	263,343
Perbelanjaan Pembangunan (RM juta)			
<i>Development Expenditure (RM million)</i>	44,884	56,095	54,173
Sumbangan (Jumlah hasil cukai / Jumlah perbelanjaan) (%)			
<i>Share (Total tax revenue/ Total expenditure) (%)</i>	67.7	60.9	55.5

Sumber: Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. Hasil cukai - dikemaskini pada Disember 2019

Tax revenue - update as at December 2019

2. Perbelanjaan - dikemaskini pada Disember 2019

Expenditure - update as at December 2019



Indikator 17.6.1 : Langganan jalur lebar Internet tetap bagi setiap 100 penduduk, mengikut kelajuan

Indicator 17.6.1 : Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Jadual 17.3 : Kadar penembusan jalur lebar tetap bagi setiap 100 penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.3 : Fixed-broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants by state, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	8.0	8.2	8.9
Johor	8.7	8.9	9.8
Kedah	4.7	4.7	5.3
Kelantan	2.2	2.1	2.5
Melaka	8.9	9.0	9.8
Negeri Sembilan	7.9	8.0	8.9
Pahang	4.3	4.1	4.7
Perak	7.4	7.4	8.0
Perlis	4.9	4.8	5.3
Pulau Pinang	11.7	11.8	12.7
Sabah	2.6	2.7	3.1
Sarawak	5.2	5.3	5.9
Selangor	14.3	14.7	15.6
Terengganu	4.4	4.2	4.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	13.5	13.9	16.3
W.P. Labuan	7.6	7.1	7.6
W.P. Putrajaya	14.6	12.7	13.3

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
Source: Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

Nota/Note:

Kadar penembusan jalur lebar tetap bagi 100 penduduk mengambil kira langganan jalur lebar tetap dengan kelajuan 1Mbit/s dan ke atas

Fixed-broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants includes fixed-broadband subscriptions with speed 1Mbit/s and above



Indikator 17.8.1 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet

Indicator 17.8.1 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Jadual 17.4 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.4 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2017	80.1	84.0	68.0
	2018	81.2	84.9	69.4
	2019	84.2	87.5	72.7
Johor	2017	82.7	84.2	77.4
	2018	83.2	84.6	78.3
	2019	89.6	91.7	82.2
Kedah	2017	70.0	73.8	60.8
	2018	72.3	75.9	63.1
	2019	75.6	78.5	68.0
Kelantan	2017	70.4	77.4	63.7
	2018	71.3	77.9	64.7
	2019	73.9	77.9	69.1
Melaka	2017	84.2	84.7	76.1
	2018	85.4	85.9	77.6
	2019	85.6	85.7	84.5
Negeri Sembilan	2017	80.1	82.8	72.3
	2018	80.3	83.1	72.3
	2019	81.3	83.3	75.5
Pahang	2017	78.9	87.9	67.0
	2018	79.1	85.5	70.7
	2019	81.8	87.1	73.5
Perak	2017	74.2	76.2	67.7
	2018	74.5	76.7	67.6
	2019	80.6	82.4	74.1
Perlis	2017	83.3	85.4	79.9
	2018	83.4	85.6	79.7
	2019	83.8	84.9	81.6

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator 17.8.1 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet

Indicator 17.8.1 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Jadual 17.4 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.)

Table 17.4 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and strata, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Pulau Pinang	2017	86.3	86.8	77.6
	2018	86.7	86.9	83.1
	2019	86.7	86.9	82.9
Sabah	2017	73.1	77.8	66.5
	2018	76.7	80.9	70.6
	2019	80.0	84.5	73.3
Sarawak	2017	73.5	81.5	62.3
	2018	73.6	82.7	60.6
	2019	76.4	85.0	63.0
Selangor	2017	90.1	90.8	78.7
	2018	91.0	91.9	79.4
	2019	91.7	92.4	78.4
Terengganu	2017	77.8	80.2	73.2
	2018	78.2	81.3	72.2
	2019	81.0	83.6	74.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2017	86.5	86.5	n.a
	2018	87.4	87.4	n.a
	2019	93.4	93.4	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2017	88.8	91.1	76.1
	2018	89.1	91.1	77.9
	2019	94.9	98.2	82.5
W.P. Putrajaya	2017	99.5	99.5	n.a
	2018	99.6	99.6	n.a
	2019	98.4	98.4	n.a

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

n.a. tidak tersedia
not applicable



Indikator 17.9.1 : Nilai dolar bagi bantuan kewangan dan teknikal (termasuk melalui kerjasama Utara-Selatan, Selatan-Selatan dan tiga penjurua) yang komited untuk negara membangun

Indicator 17.9.1 : Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Jadual 17.5 : Nilai bantuan kewangan dan teknikal yang diberikan kepada negara-negara membangun, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.5 : Value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(RM '000)

	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	8,187.6	6,675.1	11,720.6

Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri

Source: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department

Nota/Note:

Sokongan berterusan dalam pembangunan keupayaan melalui Utara-Selatan, Selatan-Selatan dan kerjasama segitiga dilancarkan melalui Program Kerjasama Teknikal Malaysia (MTCP). Sejak dimulakan pada tahun 1980, 33,485 peserta dari 144 negara telah mendapat manfaat daripada program ini. Malaysia juga bekerjasama dengan Agensi Kerjasama Antarabangsa Jepun (JICA) di bawah platform MTCP.

Continued support in capacity-building through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation are instituted through Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP). Since its inception in 1980, 33,485 participants from 144 countries have benefited from this programme. Malaysia also collaborates with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under MTCP platform.

Indikator 17.10.1 : Purata tarif berpemberat seluruh dunia

Indicator 17.10.1 : Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Table 17.6 : Purata tarif berpemberat seluruh dunia, Malaysia, 2015-2017

Table 17.6 : Worldwide weighted tariff-average, Malaysia, 2015-2017

(%)

	2015	2016	2017
Malaysia	4.3	4.5	3.8

Sumber: Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia

Source: World Trade Organization

Nota/Note:

Data adalah dari Sistem Analisis Tarif Online (TAO), Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia (WTO)

Data is from Tariff Analysis Online System (TAO), World Trade Organization (WTO)

Indikator 17.11.1 : Sumbangan eksport global negara membangun dan negara kurang membangun

Indicator 17.11.1 : Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Jadual 17.7 : Sumbangan eksport global, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.7 : Share of global exports, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

	2017	2018	2019
Malaysia	1.2	1.3	1.3

Sumber: Pertubuhan Perdagangan Dunia

Source: World Trade Organization



Indikator 17.18.1 : Kapasiti indikator statistik untuk pemantauan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan

Indicator 17.18.1 : Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

Jadual 17.8 : Peratusan indikator pembangunan mampan yang relevan yang dihasilkan di peringkat nasional, sesuai dengan Prinsip Asas Statistik Rasmi, Malaysia, 2018-2019

Table 17.8 : Percentage of relevant sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Malaysia, 2018-2019

Tahun Year	Jumlah petunjuk yang relevan Total indicator relevant	Indikator dihasilkan Indicator produced	Sumbangan (%) Share (%)
2018	232 ^a	118 ^b	50.9
2019	232 ^c	128	55.2

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

1. ^a Semua indikator SDG (244 indikator) kecuali 12 petunjuk yang tidak relevan berdasarkan Penilaian Awal Indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan untuk Malaysia 2018

All SDG indicators except 12 not relevant indicators based on The Initial Assessment of The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia 2018

2. ^b Terdapat indikator SDG berdasarkan Penilaian Awal Indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan untuk Malaysia 2018

Available SDG indicators based on The Initial Assessment of The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for Malaysia 2018

3. ^c Semua indikator SDG (247 indikator berdasarkan sesi ke-51 UNSC) kecuali 15 petunjuk yang tidak relevan berdasarkan penilaian terkini

All SDG indicators (247 indicators based on 51st Session UNSC) except 15 not relevant indicators based on latest assessment

Indikator 17.19.2 : Peratusan negara yang (a) telah menjalankan sekurang-kurangnya satu banci penduduk dan perumahan dalam 10 tahun terakhir; dan (b) telah mencapai 100 peratus pendaftaran kelahiran dan 80 peratus pendaftaran kematian

Indicator 17.19.2 : Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Jadual 17.9 : Pencapaian pendaftaran kelahiran dan kematian, Malaysia, 2017-2019

Table 17.9 : Achievement of birth and death registration, Malaysia, 2017-2019

(%)

	2017	2018	2019
Mencapai pendaftaran kelahiran 100 <i>Achieved 100 per cent birth registration</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mencapai 80 peratus pendaftaran kematian <i>Achieved 80 per cent death registration</i>	97.9	97.9	97.9

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Indikator dengan penjelasan
Indicators with explanation

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>17.14 Meningkatkan kekoherenan dasar untuk pembangunan mampan</p> <p><i>Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</i></p>	<p>17.14.1 Bilangan negara dengan mekanisme sedia ada untuk meningkatkan kekoherenan dasar pembangunan mampan</p> <p><i>Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</i></p>	<p>National:</p> <p>Malaysia mempunyai mekanisme untuk meningkatkan koordinasi pembangunan yang mampan</p> <p>Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri</p> <p><i>Malaysia has mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</p>
<p>17.15 Menghormati ruang dasar dan kepimpinan setiap negara untuk mewujudkan dan melaksanakan dasar bagi pembasmian kemiskinan dan pembangunan mampan</p> <p><i>Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</i></p>	<p>17.15.1 Tahap penggunaan rangka kerja keputusan dan alat perancangan milik negara oleh penyedia kerjasama pembangunan</p> <p><i>Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</i></p>	<p>National:</p> <p>Malaysia mempunyai dasar dan strategi tersendiri untuk program pembangunan lestari dan membasmi kemiskinan</p> <p>Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri</p> <p><i>Malaysia has its own policies and strategies for sustainable development and eradicating poverty programme</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</p>
<p>17.16 Meningkatkan Perkongsian Global untuk Pembangunan Mampan yang dilengkapi oleh perkongsian pelbagai pihak berkepentingan yang menggerakkan dan berkongsi pengetahuan, kepakaran, teknologi dan sumber kewangan, untuk menyokong pencapaian Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan di semua negara, khususnya negara membangun</p> <p><i>Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development,</i></p>	<p>17.16.1 Bilangan negara yang melaporkan kemajuan dalam rangka kerja pemantauan keberkesanan pembangunan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan yang menyokong pencapaian Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan</p> <p><i>Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the</i></p>	<p>Struktur tadbir urus pelbagai pihak dan partisipatif yang dipelopori oleh Majlis SDG Nasional telah dibentuk untuk menyokong pencapaian SDG. Majlis SDG Nasional yang dipengerusikan oleh YAB Perdana Menteri Malaysia adalah untuk menentukan arah pelaksanaan SDG di Malaysia, menetapkan agenda nasional dan tonggak, dan mempersiapkan pelaporan ke Forum Politik Tingkat Tinggi PBB. Majlis SDG Nasional juga terdiri dari Jawatankuasa Pemandu, yang dipengerusikan oleh Ketua Pengarah Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU) yang ditugaskan untuk merumuskan Peta Jalan SDG, memantau sasaran kemajuan,</p>

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p><i>complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</i></p>	<p><i>sustainable development goals</i></p>	<p>mengenal pasti masalah, dan melaporkan kepada Majlis SDG Nasional.</p> <p>Terdapat lima (5) jawatankuasa kerja yang dibentuk di bawah Jawatankuasa Pemandu, iaitu Inklusiviti, Kesejahteraan, Modal Insan, Alam Sekitar dan Sumber Asli, dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. Selain struktur tadbir urus ini, SDG Data Dashboard Monitoring juga ditubuhkan di bawah Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia untuk membantu memantau pencapaian SDG</p> <p><i>A multi-stakeholder and participatory governance structure spearheaded by the National SDG Council was established to support the achievement of SDGs. The National SDG Council chaired by YAB Prime Minister of Malaysia is to establish direction for SDG implementation in Malaysia, set national agenda and milestones, and prepare reporting to UN High Level Political Forum. The National SDG Council also consists of Steering Committee, chaired by the Director General of Economic Planning Unit (EPU) that is tasked to formulate SDG Roadmap, monitor progress targets, identify issues, and report to National SDG Council.</i></p> <p><i>There are five (5) working committees established under the Steering Committee, namely Inclusivity, Well-being, Human Capital, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economic Growth. Besides this governance structure, SDG Data Dashboard Monitoring was also established under Department of Statistics Malaysia to help monitor SDG achievements</i></p>

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>17.18 Menjelang 2020, meningkatkan sokongan pembinaan keupayaan kepada negara membangun, termasuk negara kurang membangun dan negara pulau kecil membangun, untuk meningkatkan dengan signifikan ketersediaan data yang boleh dipercayai, berkualiti tinggi dan tepat pada masanya yang diasingkan mengikut pendapatan, jantina, umur, kaum, etnik, status migran, ketidakupayaan, lokasi geografi dan ciri lain yang relevan dalam konteks negara</p> <p><i>By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</i></p>	<p>17.18.2 Jumlah negara yang mempunyai peraturan statistik kebangsaan yang mematuhi Prinsip Asas Statistik Rasmi</p> <p><i>Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</i></p>	<p>Undang-undang Statistik 1965 (disemak 1989) di Malaysia sebahagiannya mematuhi Prinsip Asas Perangkaan Rasmi. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah mengguna proses kerja Model Proses Perniagaan Statistik Generik (GSBPM), yang dipatuhi dengan Prinsip Asas Statistik Rasmi</p> <p>Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia</p> <p><i>The Statistics Act 1965 (revised 1989) in Malaysia is partially complied with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Department of Statistic Malaysia (DOSM) has adopted the work process of Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), which is complied with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</i></p> <p><i>Source :</i> <i>Department of Statistic Malaysia</i></p>
	<p>17.18.3 Bilangan negara dengan pelan statistik kebangsaan yang dibiayai sepenuhnya dan sedang dilaksanakan, mengikut sumber pembiayaan</p> <p><i>Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</i></p>	<p>Pelan statistik nasional Malaysia dibiayai sepenuhnya oleh Kerajaan Malaysia</p> <p>Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia's national statistical plan is fully funded by Government of Malaysia</i></p> <p><i>Source:</i> <i>Department of Statistic Malaysia</i></p>

SASARAN TARGET	INDIKATOR INDICATOR	KETERSEDIAAN AVAILABILITY
<p>17.19 Menjelang 2030, memajukan inisiatif sedia ada untuk membangunkan ukuran kemajuan bagi pembangunan mampan yang seiring dengan keluaran dalam negeri kasar, dan menyokong pembinaan keupayaan statistik di negara membangun</p> <p><i>By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</i></p>	<p>17.19.2 Peratusan negara yang (a) telah menjalankan sekurang-kurangnya satu banci penduduk dan perumahan dalam 10 tahun terakhir; dan (b) telah mencapai 100 peratus pendaftaran kelahiran dan 80 peratus pendaftaran kematian</p> <p><i>Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</i></p>	<p>Malaysia telah melaksanakan banci penduduk dan perumahan setiap 10 tahun sekali sejak tahun 1970. Banci terkini telah diadakan pada tahun 2020.</p> <p>Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia</p> <p><i>Malaysia has been conducting population and housing census every 10 years since 1970. The latest census has conducted in 2020.</i></p> <p>Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia</p>

BAHAGIAN 7
PART 7

**Jadual Indikator
SDG di Peringkat
Lokal**

*Table of Localized
SDG Indicators*

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Pengenalan

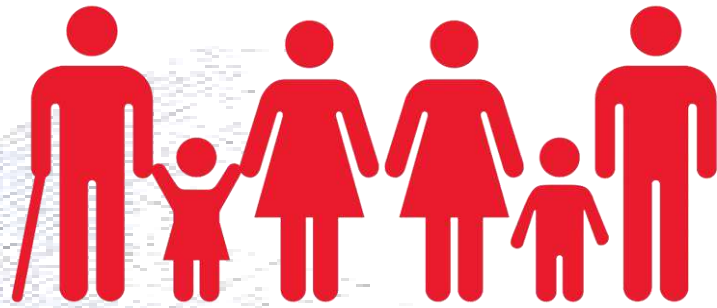
Introduction

Statistik di peringkat lokal adalah sangat penting dalam perancangan ekonomi dan pembangunan sosial di peringkat terkecil. Oleh yang demikian, bahagian ini menyediakan 18 indikator di peringkat lokal termasuk enam indikator proksi. Senarai indikator adalah seperti di bawah:

Statistics at the local level are very important in economic planning and social development at the smallest level. Therefore, this section provides 18 indicators at the local level including six proxy indicators. List of indicators are as follows:

Bil. No.	Indikator SDG SDG Indicators		Jadual Table
1	1.2.1	Peratusan penduduk yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional, mengikut jantina dan umur <i>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</i> Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional <i>Proxy: Proportion of households living below the national poverty line</i>	18.1
2	3.1.1	Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin <i>Maternal mortality ratio</i>	18.2
3	3.2.1	Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun <i>Under-5 mortality rate</i>	18.3
4	3.2.2	Kadar mortaliti neonatal <i>Neonatal mortality rate</i>	18.4
5	3.4.1	Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease <i>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</i>	18.5
6	3.4.2	Kadar kematian bunuh diri <i>Suicide mortality rate</i>	18.6
7	3.6.1	Kadar kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya <i>Death rate due to road traffic injuries</i>	18.7
8	3.b.1	Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan <i>Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme</i>	18.8
9	5.b.1	Peratusan individu yang memiliki telefon bimbit, mengikut jantina <i>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</i>	18.9
10	6.1.1	Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan perkhidmatan air minuman yang diuruskan dengan selamat <i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</i> Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air <i>Proxy: Percentage of households by type of water supply</i>	18.10

Bil. No.	Indikator SDG SDG Indicators		Jadual Table
11	6.2.1	Peratusan penduduk yang menggunakan (a) perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat dan (b) kemudahan mencuci tangan dengan sabun dan air <i>Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</i>	18.11
12	7.1.1	Peratusan penduduk dengan akses kepada bekalan elektrik <i>Proportion of population with access to electricity</i>	18.12
13	8.5.2	Kadar pengangguran, mengikut jantina, umur dan orang kurang upaya <i>Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i>	18.13
14	10.2.1	Peratusan orang yang hidup di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah, mengikut umur, jantina dan orang kurang upaya <i>Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</i> Proksi: Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus pendapatan penengah <i>Proxy: Proportion of households living below 50 per cent of median income</i>	18.14
15	12.4.2	(a) Sisa buangan berbahaya yang dihasilkan per kapita; (b) peratusan jumlah sisa berbahaya yang dirawat, mengikut jenis rawatan <i>a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</i> Proksi: Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari <i>Proxy: Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily</i>	18.15
16	16.1.1	Bilangan mangsa pembunuhan dengan niat bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk, mengikut jantina dan umur <i>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</i> Proksi: Bilangan kes pembunuhan <i>Proxy: Number of murder cases</i>	18.16
17	16.1.4	Peratusan penduduk yang rasa selamat berjalan seorang diri di sekitar kawasan tempat tinggal mereka <i>Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</i> Proksi: Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) <i>Proxy: Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area</i>	18.17
18	17.8.1	Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet <i>Proportion of individuals using the internet</i>	18.18



Tiada Kemiskinan
No Poverty



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Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : *Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (SDG 1.2.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
JOHOR	2016	6.2	5.9	7.5
	2019	3.9	3.8	4.2
Batu Pahat	2016	3.8	3.2	7.2
	2019	2.9	2.7	3.9
Johor Bahru	2016	4.9	4.9	4.8
	2019	3.3	3.5	2.1
Kluang	2016	11.6	10.6	16.6
	2019	5.0	4.8	5.7
Kota Tinggi	2016	10.1	10.2	9.5
	2019	6.0	5.7	7.4
Mersing	2016	21.0	21.9	17.1
	2019	12.1	11.8	13.4
Muar	2016	5.9	6.3	3.7
	2019	4.1	4.0	4.8
Pontian	2016	9.7	9.7	9.6
	2019	5.8	5.3	8.9
Segamat	2016	6.9	6.2	11.0
	2019	2.9	3.0	2.5
Kulai	2016	3.0	2.9	3.7
	2019	3.2	2.9	6.1
Tangkak	2016	6.1	5.7	7.6
	2019	3.7	3.2	6.0
KEDAH	2016	14.3	14.3	14.4
	2019	8.8	9.3	6.4
Baling	2016	25.0	25.8	21.4
	2019	17.9	19.2	12.2
Bandar Baharu	2016	12.2	12.1	12.3
	2019	7.2	5.1	13.4
Kota Setar	2016	12.0	11.5	14.5
	2019	6.4	7.0	3.3
Kuala Muda	2016	13.2	12.7	15.4
	2019	10.9	12.2	6.1
Kubang Pasu	2016	16.1	17.0	12.0
	2019	4.8	4.7	5.2
Kulim	2016	11.0	11.5	7.8
	2019	9.9	10.4	8.4
Langkawi	2016	3.8	3.5	5.2
	2019	0.9	1.0	0.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Padang Terap	2016	15.6	14.3	23.8
	2019	9.1	9.3	8.1
Sik	2016	24.8	22.7	32.4
	2019	7.6	6.5	13.3
Yan	2016	23.3	23.9	19.5
	2019	12.7	14.1	6.3
Pendang	2016	20.7	22.2	13.2
	2019	8.1	8.6	5.4
Pokok Sena	2016	15.4	17.3	8.0
	2019	7.3	8.0	1.2
KELANTAN	2016	19.5	20.9	13.8
	2019	12.4	13.1	9.1
Bachok	2016	25.9	27.0	22.6
	2019	13.1	12.6	16.0
Kota Bharu	2016	13.2	13.9	10.1
	2019	9.1	8.9	9.9
Machang	2016	17.8	19.0	13.4
	2019	7.1	7.8	4.4
Pasir Mas	2016	24.7	27.3	15.6
	2019	13.1	14.3	8.2
Pasir Puteh	2016	22.6	24.6	14.9
	2019	12.7	13.6	9.4
Tanah Merah	2016	16.1	16.7	12.8
	2019	12.0	14.2	2.3
Tumpat	2016	24.0	25.1	19.8
	2019	12.5	13.3	9.0
Gua Musang	2016 ^a	27.2	29.9	10.8
	2019	17.2	18.7	7.4
Kuala Krai	2016	23.4	25.7	10.7
	2019	22.4	24.2	14.7
Jeli	2016	29.3	33.9	12.9
	2019	18.5	21.5	4.0
Lojing	2019	33.3	37.5	0.0
MELAKA	2016	2.6	2.2	4.5
	2019	3.9	3.8	4.1
Alor Gajah	2016	3.6	3.3	5.2
	2019	3.8	3.5	4.8

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jasin	2016	5.1	4.4	8.0
	2019	3.0	2.7	4.0
Melaka Tengah	2016	1.8	1.4	3.6
	2019	4.2	4.2	3.8
NEGERI SEMBILAN	2016	6.4	6.0	8.3
	2019	4.3	4.2	4.5
Jelebu	2016	11.0	13.6	3.3
	2019	5.2	5.9	2.9
Kuala Pilah	2016	9.6	9.9	8.5
	2019	8.3	9.1	5.3
Port Dickson	2016	8.8	8.1	12.1
	2019	4.3	4.4	3.5
Rembau	2016	8.6	9.9	0.0
	2019	5.7	6.0	4.4
Seremban	2016	5.3	4.7	8.6
	2019	3.2	3.1	3.8
Tampin	2016	6.5	5.7	9.7
	2019	4.8	4.2	8.0
Jempol	2016	5.8	5.8	6.2
	2019	6.2	5.8	8.3
PAHANG	2016	9.2	9.1	9.5
	2019	4.3	4.3	4.2
Bentong	2016	10.6	10.8	9.5
	2019	3.3	3.7	1.4
Cameron Highlands	2016	7.1	7.3	5.1
	2019	0.4	0.4	0.0
Jerantut	2016	16.2	16.4	14.9
	2019	9.9	9.1	12.9
Kuantan	2016	3.9	3.7	4.7
	2019	1.8	2.0	1.1
Lipis	2016	18.8	19.1	16.9
	2019	5.8	6.1	4.3
Pekan	2016	14.3	14.3	14.3
	2019	6.6	6.5	7.3
Raub	2016	5.4	5.0	7.6
	2019	4.7	4.0	8.1
Temerloh	2016	11.2	10.1	16.9
	2019	6.1	6.0	6.9

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Rompin	2016	10.0	10.7	6.8
	2019	6.7	7.4	3.0
Maran	2016	15.8	17.5	9.6
	2019	6.4	7.1	2.7
Bera	2016	11.4	11.4	11.2
	2019	2.9	2.4	4.6
PULAU PINANG	2016	2.2	1.6	4.4
	2019	1.9	1.8	2.3
Seberang Perai Tengah	2016	2.5	1.8	5.0
	2019	2.3	2.1	3.2
Seberang Perai Utara	2016	4.2	3.4	7.8
	2019	4.6	4.2	6.3
Seberang Perai Selatan	2016	4.8	2.6	14.7
	2019	2.1	1.6	4.7
Timur Laut	2016	1.0	0.9	1.1
	2019	0.5	0.6	0.3
Barat Daya	2016	0.7	0.4	2.3
	2019	1.0	1.1	0.9
PERAK	2016	8.2	7.8	9.7
	2019	7.3	7.9	4.9
Batang Padang	2016 ^a	7.5	6.5	11.3
	2019	7.1	7.8	5.1
Manjung	2016	9.7	8.5	15.3
	2019	6.9	7.2	5.9
Kinta	2016	5.3	5.0	6.2
	2019	4.9	5.7	2.1
Kerian	2016	11.9	11.0	17.0
	2019	6.0	6.6	3.7
Kuala Kangsar	2016	10.8	9.7	14.8
	2019	10.6	10.6	10.9
Larut dan Matang	2016	7.9	7.7	8.9
	2019	7.9	8.8	4.8
Hilir Perak	2016 ^b	12.9	14.4	7.5
	2019	12.0	12.1	11.5
Hulu Perak	2016	17.8	16.7	22.9
	2019	12.9	14.0	6.8

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim

2. ^bTermasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk

3. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Perak Tengah	2016	10.9	10.7	11.4
	2019	10.0	11.1	4.5
Kampar	2016	6.8	6.8	6.9
	2019	7.0	8.8	1.7
Muallim	2019	11.6	8.9	22.6
Bagan Datuk	2019	6.4	7.1	2.3
PERLIS	2016	7.2	6.9	9.6
	2019	3.9	3.8	4.6
SELANGOR	2016	0.8	0.7	1.5
	2019	1.2	1.1	1.8
Gombak	2016	0.1	0.1	0.0
	2019	0.4	0.4	0.6
Klang	2016	0.9	0.7	2.6
	2019	1.7	1.4	3.7
Kuala Langat	2016	1.7	1.2	5.4
	2019	2.4	1.6	8.1
Kuala Selangor	2016	4.0	3.7	5.2
	2019	3.5	3.4	3.9
Petaling	2016	0.6	0.6	0.5
	2019	1.1	0.9	1.8
Sabak Bernam	2016	4.8	5.8	0.0
	2019	4.7	4.9	3.6
Sepang	2016	0.6	0.7	0.0
	2019	0.7	0.8	0.0
Hulu Langat	2016	0.6	0.4	2.2
	2019	0.6	0.6	0.0
Hulu Selangor	2016	1.4	1.0	4.4
	2019	1.5	1.4	1.8
TERENGGANU	2016	6.8	6.5	8.5
	2019	6.1	6.3	4.7
Besut	2016	15.9	17.5	7.3
	2019	10.1	10.5	7.8
Dungun	2016	4.2	3.6	8.4
	2019	5.1	5.5	1.1
Kemaman	2016	3.1	2.8	6.1
	2019	4.6	4.7	3.6

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Kuala Terengganu	2016 ^a	5.2	4.6	8.2
	2019	4.4	4.3	5.2
Marang	2016	10.2	9.3	16.7
	2019	8.2	8.5	5.3
Hulu Terengganu	2016	6.1	5.4	8.9
	2019	7.9	8.1	6.5
Setiu	2016	10.9	11.8	6.5
	2019	6.5	6.1	9.1
Kuala Nerus	2019	5.4	6.1	0.0
SABAH	2016	23.9	24.1	22.8
	2019	19.5	20.2	16.2
Tawau	2016	20.6	19.5	24.1
	2019	14.2	14.2	14.1
Lahad Datu	2016	20.2	19.3	24.7
	2019	19.3	18.2	23.7
Semporna	2016	39.5	38.6	42.7
	2019	31.5	33.2	24.6
Sandakan	2016	23.3	22.1	27.4
	2019	18.2	17.1	22.2
Kinabatangan	2016	33.6	34.3	31.2
	2019	32.1	30.4	37.6
Beluran	2016 ^b	42.3	42.2	42.8
	2019	45.0	47.3	33.1
Kota Kinabalu	2016	13.5	14.3	9.8
	2019	7.5	7.9	5.9
Ranau	2016	38.7	40.5	31.9
	2019	26.8	29.0	16.3
Kota Belud	2016	40.2	41.5	33.0
	2019	34.0	37.5	21.0
Tuaran	2016	29.8	30.1	28.8
	2019	16.7	17.6	12.2
Penampang	2016	10.1	10.4	8.6
	2019	4.4	4.6	3.8
Papar	2016	17.9	18.8	13.2
	2019	12.7	13.1	10.6
Kudat	2016	48.0	50.0	38.3
	2019	41.5	42.8	35.5

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Kuala Nerus/ Includes Kuala Nerus
- ^b Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid
- 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Kota Marudu	2016	52.9	55.0	39.4
	2019	46.1	47.2	38.5
Pitas	2016	56.6	58.5	45.0
	2019	53.6	55.9	44.4
Beaufort	2016	26.2	26.3	26.1
	2019	21.0	21.6	17.4
Kuala Penyu	2016	17.8	18.4	14.3
	2019	29.7	31.5	17.6
Sipitang	2016	29.5	27.4	40.6
	2019	10.5	12.1	0.0
Tenom	2016	22.0	21.4	24.3
	2019	17.2	19.0	8.1
Nabawan	2016	26.0	30.0	6.3
	2019	35.6	38.0	18.2
Keningau	2016	15.4	16.0	13.1
	2019	17.1	18.1	12.5
Tambunan	2016	17.6	19.7	10.0
	2019	16.7	17.6	13.3
Kunak	2016	25.0	24.9	25.1
	2019	26.0	26.2	25.0
Tongod	2016	48.5	54.1	22.2
	2019	56.6	63.1	21.1
Putatan	2016	18.3	18.4	17.8
	2019	10.9	12.4	5.4
Telupid	2019	40.7	41.7	35.7
SARAWAK	2016	11.9	12.1	11.1
	2019	9.0	9.4	7.4
Kuching	2016	8.8	9.1	7.4
	2019	5.6	5.7	5.3
Bau	2016	13.3	15.4	4.3
	2019	9.6	11.1	3.8
Lundu	2016	15.9	13.8	25.9
	2019	10.2	10.9	7.5
Samarahan	2016	6.2	6.1	6.9
	2019	4.7	4.6	5.0
Serian	2016 ^a	24.5	23.8	28.4
	2019	16.8	17.6	12.9

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu

2. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Simunjan	2016	34.8	36.3	25.0
	2019	21.1	22.5	15.0
Sri Aman	2016	11.8	10.4	16.3
	2019	7.4	7.5	7.0
Lubok Antu	2016	14.7	18.8	3.2
	2019	7.9	9.6	2.7
Betong	2016 ^a	24.4	26.2	17.9
	2019	22.4	24.1	14.9
Saratok	2016 ^b	14.5	13.4	19.0
	2019	13.8	15.3	3.6
Sarikei	2016	14.0	13.3	16.4
	2019	9.1	9.6	8.0
Maradong	2016	21.1	22.4	15.4
	2019	12.7	13.2	11.3
Daro	2016 ^c	28.8	30.8	22.9
	2019	18.5	19.2	15.9
Julau	2016	24.0	21.9	30.4
	2019	13.0	13.6	11.4
Sibu	2016	12.3	13.0	9.6
	2019	7.3	7.2	7.5
Dalat	2016	15.5	17.8	10.0
	2019	11.9	11.2	14.3
Mukah	2016	14.0	15.4	10.4
	2019	10.4	11.4	7.5
Kanowit	2016	29.7	29.9	29.0
	2019	21.9	22.0	21.7
Bintulu	2016 ^d	2.6	2.4	4.9
	2019	2.1	2.3	0.0
Tatau	2016	9.8	10.9	0.0
	2019	5.0	4.2	9.5
Kapit	2016 ^e	10.0	12.1	6.2
	2019	3.8	5.8	0.7

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa

2. ^b Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong

3. ^c Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis

4. ^d Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh

5. ^e Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong

6. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.1 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 1.2.1)

Table 18.1 : Proportion of households below the national poverty line by state, administrative district and sex of head of households, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 1.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Song	2016	10.1	9.8	11.1
	2019	6.0	6.1	5.9
Belaga	2016	17.0	17.7	12.5
	2019	6.9	6.7	7.9
Miri	2016 ^a	4.1	4.1	4.1
	2019	4.7	5.1	2.8
Marudi	2016 ^b	16.8	17.6	12.9
	2019	16.9	19.8	7.8
Limbang	2016	28.2	26.3	35.2
	2019	11.0	11.7	8.7
Lawas	2016	24.7	26.2	18.9
	2019	14.4	16.5	8.1
Matu	2016	16.8	15.9	19.2
	2019	24.1	27.1	17.1
Asajaya	2016	26.5	29.4	13.0
	2019	20.0	22.5	9.7
Pakan	2016	27.1	31.3	6.3
	2019	21.7	21.3	23.8
Selangau	2016	29.5	31.7	21.4
	2019	14.3	16.4	9.1
Pusa	2019	38.6	38.9	37.5
Kabong	2019	23.0	22.2	26.7
tanjung Manis	2019	16.1	13.9	28.6
Sebauh	2019	3.4	2.6	9.1
Subis	2019	7.4	8.7	0.0
Tebedu	2019	28.7	29.9	14.3
Bukit Mabong	2019	7.5	7.9	6.1
Beluru	2019	12.0	13.6	0.0
Telang Usan	2019	13.6	13.1	15.0
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	2016	0.8	0.6	1.4
	2019	0.2	0.1	0.3
W.P. LABUAN	2016	6.8	6.7	7.7
	2019	3.1	3.3	1.8
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	2016	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	0.4	0.2	1.1

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
- ^b Termasuk Bukit Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Bukit Beluru and Telang Usan
- 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown

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**Kesehatan yang Baik dan
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Jadual 18.2 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.1.1)

Table 18.2 : Maternal mortality ratio by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	24.6	27.8	20.0
Batu Pahat	42.1	57.0	-
Johor Bahru	23.3	26.5	19.1
Kluang	41.3	21.0	42.5
Kota Tinggi	-	22.4	46.5
Mersing	-	-	-
Muar	-	46.2	23.6
Pontian	-	-	-
Segamat	30.3	-	-
Kulai	45.5	25.1	24.4
Tangkak	46.1	45.2	48.6
KEDAH	27.3	25.3	17.4
Baling	64.0	65.3	34.1
Bandar Baharu	-	-	-
Kota Setar	-	14.5	-
Kuala Muda	37.8	13.1	13.4
Kubang Pasu	22.5	70.4	25.3
Kulim	21.2	-	-
Langkawi	54.2	-	-
Padang Terap	71.2	69.5	-
Sik	-	79.6	155.0
Yan	81.2	-	-
Pendang	-	-	48.5
Pokok Sena	-	-	-
KELANTAN	25.6	18.2	24.5
Bachok	62.0	-	32.3
Kota Bharu	24.4	16.5	17.4
Machang	-	44.8	-
Pasir Mas	20.3	-	-
Pasir Puteh	31.4	-	32.2
Tanah Merah	31.4	31.2	69.7
Tumpat	-	-	51.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.2 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.1.1)

Table 18.2 : Maternal mortality ratio by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Gua Musang ^a	-	136.7	47.7
Kuala Krai	80.5	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-
MELAKA	27.8	27.8	-
Alor Gajah	30.9	61.0	-
Jasin	40.4	-	-
Melaka Tengah	23.1	23.0	-
NEGERI SEMBILAN	22.1	33.0	51.7
Jelevu	-	-	147.9
Kuala Pilah	99.7	-	111.4
Port Dickson	51.2	105.2	53.3
Rembau	-	-	-
Seremban	-	40.8	31.6
Tampin	-	-	158.1
Jempol	74.8	-	42.2
PAHANG	29.0	33.3	19.4
Bentong	66.5	67.5	69.3
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-
Jerantut	61.1	60.5	64.6
Kuantan	32.9	22.4	11.5
Lipis	-	70.1	-
Pekan	37.1	-	-
Raub	-	-	-
Temerloh	-	92.6	-
Rompin	41.1	-	44.0
Maran	45.0	-	50.0
Bera	-	76.3	-
PULAU PINANG	41.9	19.3	29.8
Seberang Perai Tengah	57.8	39.3	60.1
Seberang Perai Utara	38.9	-	-
Seberang Perai Selatan	34.2	-	35.9
Timur Laut	20.8	22.5	46.9

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

3. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.2 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.1.1)

Table 18.2 : Maternal mortality ratio by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Barat Daya	58.9	30.1	-
PERAK	20.1	23.6	21.3
Batang Padang	-	-	-
Manjung	26.2	27.2	53.9
Kinta	29.1	29.4	-
Kerian	-	73.8	38.8
Kuala Kangsar	73.3	-	40.2
Larut dan Matang	20.3	22.2	45.4
Hilir Perak	-	-	-
Hulu Perak	-	57.8	-
Perak Tengah	-	-	-
Kampar	-	-	-
Muallim	-	-	-
Bagan Datuk	-	-	222.2
PERLIS	22.5	-	49.5
SELANGOR	24.0	19.6	17.9
Gombak	14.3	-	8.9
Klang	36.2	33.1	33.7
Kuala Langat	17.1	-	34.9
Kuala Selangor	-	45.5	23.7
Petaling	23.3	15.5	9.9
Sabak Bernam	42.1	45.5	45.7
Sepang	64.1	-	-
Hulu Langat	18.4	28.2	20.9
Hulu Selangor	24.8	26.0	-
TERENGGANU	21.5	10.6	18.5
Besut	-	23.9	25.3
Dungun	26.3	26.7	27.6
Kemaman	-	22.9	25.1
Kuala Terengganu	14.9	-	14.3
Marang	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.2 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.1.1)

Table 18.2 : Maternal mortality ratio by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Setiu	126.1	-	-
Kuala Nerus	75.6	-	45.6
SABAH	26.7	18.9	26.6
Tawau	17.8	-	-
Lahad Datu	112.8	27.2	109.8
Semporna	30.6	29.7	89.0
Sandakan	19.4	55.4	36.9
Kinabatangan	116.3	-	-
Beluran ^a	76.0	-	-
Kota Kinabalu	41.4	27.0	26.8
Ranau	-	-	-
Kota Belud	-	-	-
Tuaran	37.3	-	38.9
Penampang	-	-	-
Papar	-	-	41.0
Kudat	-	-	-
Kota Marudu	-	-	-
Pitas	-	93.4	-
Beaufort	-	75.4	-
Kuala Penyu	-	-	-
Sipitang	-	-	-
Tenom	-	94.7	-
Nabawan	-	-	-
Keningau	33.9	-	-
Tambunan	-	-	-
Kunak	-	-	84.5
Tongod	-	-	-
Putatan	-	-	-
SARAWAK	21.2	30.0	16.5
Kuching	22.7	35.7	23.7
Bau	-	-	-
Lundu	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid

2. Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

3. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.2 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.1.1)

Table 18.2 : Maternal mortality ratio by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Samarahan	68.3	-	-
Serian ^a	-	128.6	63.9
Simunjan	-	-	-
Sri Aman	124.2	-	-
Lubok Antu	-	-	-
Betong ^b	-	89.8	-
Saratok ^c	-	-	-
Sarikei	-	-	-
Maradong	-	-	-
Daro ^d	-	-	-
Julau	-	-	-
Sibu	29.1	-	28.9
Dalat	-	-	-
Mukah	-	-	-
Kanowit	-	-	-
Bintulu ^e	39.1	40.3	-
Tatau	-	-	-
Kapit ^f	-	-	-
Song	-	-	-
Belaga	-	-	-
Miri ^g	21.9	44.9	43.5
Marudi ^h	-	122.4	-
Limbang	-	-	-
Lawas	-	-	-
Matu	-	357.1	-
Asajaya	-	-	-
Pakan	-	-	-
Selangau	259.1	-	-
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	24.3	41.3	18.5
W.P. LABUAN	-	-	-
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu
- ^b Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
- ^c Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
- ^d Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
- ^e Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
- ^f Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong
- ^g Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
- ^h Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan
- Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
The ratios are per 100,000 live births
- (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.3 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.2.1)

Table 18.3 : Under-5 Mortality Rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	8.2	8.4	7.7
Batu Pahat	8.3	8.7	7.0
Johor Bahru	8.5	8.5	7.6
Kluang	10.3	9.0	7.9
Kota Tinggi	9.3	9.6	9.3
Mersing	7.5	10.7	7.2
Muar	7.2	7.6	6.6
Pontian	7.0	8.1	8.1
Segamat	7.3	10.2	6.6
Kulai	7.1	4.8	7.8
Tangkak	6.5	7.7	9.7
KEDAH	7.3	8.0	7.9
Baling	8.0	8.5	7.8
Bandar Baharu	4.0	14.6	4.1
Kota Setar	6.4	7.3	8.6
Kuala Muda	7.9	6.7	6.7
Kubang Pasu	6.3	6.6	7.6
Kulim	7.0	8.7	7.4
Langkawi	7.6	11.3	11.0
Padang Terap	7.1	8.3	12.6
Sik	5.6	9.6	3.1
Yan	11.4	8.6	9.6
Pendang	8.1	9.2	9.2
Pokok Sena	11.2	9.1	8.2
KELANTAN	9.3	8.9	8.9
Bachok	7.1	10.6	9.0
Kota Bharu	9.2	8.8	7.9
Machang	7.1	9.4	7.9
Pasir Mas	8.5	9.2	6.8
Pasir Puteh	6.3	6.4	9.3
Tanah Merah	12.6	7.5	8.4
Tumpat	9.7	8.1	9.8

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births



Jadual 18.3 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.1)

Table 18.3 : Under-5 Mortality Rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Gua Musang ^a	12.6	15.5	15.3
Kuala Krai	10.5	6.2	9.2
Jeli	12.6	12.3	14.8
MELAKA	7.9	8.3	7.5
Alor Gajah	7.7	8.2	6.2
Jasin	8.5	4.9	7.0
Melaka Tengah	7.8	9.3	8.1
NEGERI SEMBILAN	9.9	10.4	8.8
Jelevu	12.2	9.1	10.4
Kuala Pilah	8.0	7.9	15.6
Port Dickson	11.3	11.6	7.5
Rembau	10.1	8.6	4.8
Seremban	9.8	11.0	8.6
Tampin	8.4	10.0	13.4
Jempol	10.1	9.3	6.3
PAHANG	9.3	9.0	8.9
Bentong	10.0	6.1	9.7
Cameron Highlands	8.6	19.4	8.0
Jerantut	9.8	6.7	4.5
Kuantan	8.8	7.9	7.6
Lipis	11.2	16.8	9.4
Pekan	10.8	9.8	10.7
Raub	7.2	13.5	11.7
Temerloh	8.5	9.3	13.2
Rompin	10.7	7.5	6.6
Maran	9.5	8.2	12.0
Bera	8.7	8.4	5.3
PULAU PINANG	7.0	7.6	6.4
Seberang Perai Tengah	4.8	7.7	7.4
Seberang Perai Utara	8.2	6.3	5.7
Seberang Perai Selatan	5.1	8.9	6.8
Timur Laut	9.1	9.2	6.1

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births



Jadual 18.3 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.1)

Table 18.3 : Under-5 Mortality Rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Barat Daya	7.1	6.3	5.7
PERAK	8.5	8.4	8.6
Batang Padang	6.6	5.9	10.6
Manjung	9.7	8.1	11.0
Kinta	5.8	7.2	7.0
Kerian	10.7	11.4	8.1
Kuala Kangsar	11.0	7.2	5.2
Larut dan Matang	8.3	8.9	10.2
Hilir Perak	7.1	6.5	9.4
Hulu Perak	19.8	14.5	13.3
Perak Tengah	6.5	9.2	5.6
Kampar	5.2	5.4	5.8
Muallim	12.4	14.1	8.1
Bagan Datuk	9.8	27.6	17.8
PERLIS	6.7	10.3	6.9
SELANGOR	7.2	7.8	7.4
Gombak	7.1	7.4	8.8
Klang	6.3	7.8	8.0
Kuala Langat	7.7	8.3	6.6
Kuala Selangor	7.9	7.7	7.1
Petaling	7.5	6.9	6.6
Sabak Bernam	7.2	6.4	8.2
Sepang	7.0	9.8	6.4
Hulu Langat	7.1	9.0	7.6
Hulu Selangor	9.2	8.1	8.0
TERENGGANU	7.5	7.3	8.2
Besut	9.6	6.7	7.1
Dungun	6.6	9.3	9.4
Kemaman	6.7	5.3	9.8
Kuala Terengganu	7.8	6.1	8.0
Marang	7.7	7.3	6.8
Hulu Terengganu	4.5	8.0	6.6

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births



Jadual 18.3 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.1)

Table 18.3 : Under-5 Mortality Rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Setiu	7.6	10.2	8.7
Kuala Nerus	8.3	12.7	9.1
SABAH	12.4	12.7	8.0
Tawau	9.1	33.5	7.3
Lahad Datu	8.2	17.4	4.9
Semporna	8.3	12.8	4.5
Sandakan	11.2	10.7	7.9
Kinabatangan	11.6	9.3	10.1
Beluran ^a	7.6	30.6	9.6
Kota Kinabalu	13.0	8.8	7.0
Ranau	25.0	16.9	10.9
Kota Belud	15.3	11.8	13.2
Tuaran	17.5	7.3	8.6
Penampang	10.3	6.7	7.0
Papar	17.0	5.9	10.2
Kudat	7.1	5.0	11.2
Kota Marudu	11.8	5.9	7.2
Pitas	19.5	8.4	4.8
Beaufort	9.3	10.6	6.6
Kuala Penyu	7.4	-	16.6
Sipitang	10.2	14.5	5.9
Tenom	14.8	10.4	14.1
Nabawan	8.3	1.3	6.6
Keningau	12.9	6.3	7.7
Tambunan	36.4	6.4	8.3
Kunak	5.4	3.2	4.2
Tongod	15.2	9.7	9.6
Putatan	23.5	23.6	31.0
SARAWAK	7.9	9.5	7.1
Kuching	7.0	9.5	6.2
Bau	5.7	8.5	10.8
Lundu	9.4	6.9	10.0

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid

2. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

3. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.3 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.1)

Table 18.3 : Under-5 Mortality Rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Samarahan	6.1	10.3	5.6
Serian ^a	7.0	4.5	5.1
Simunjan	8.2	14.9	9.5
Sri Aman	3.7	12.7	10.7
Lubok Antu	8.6	5.9	5.4
Betong ^b	5.0	15.3	8.9
Saratok ^c	3.5	13.6	6.1
Sarikei	4.6	7.9	5.7
Maradong	9.9	6.9	5.3
Daro ^d	7.9	9.8	11.9
Julau	6.8	18.8	-
Sibu	9.3	7.8	8.1
Dalat	5.4	10.9	6.2
Mukah	11.9	8.1	12.0
Kanowit	12.0	5.8	2.0
Bintulu ^e	6.3	10.1	6.8
Tatau	6.8	4.5	2.3
Kapit ^f	10.9	8.6	9.4
Song	16.4	18.5	7.2
Belaga	5.5	5.0	3.2
Miri ^g	9.8	10.3	4.3
Marudi ^h	12.1	8.6	12.7
Limbang	10.8	6.1	14.5
Lawas	9.0	10.8	4.6
Matu	-	25.0	3.8
Asajaya	12.0	6.3	14.5
Pakan	26.5	4.6	16.2
Selangau	-	6.2	3.1
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	7.7	7.3	5.1
W.P. LABUAN	7.1	10.1	9.6
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	9.1	11.3	9.1

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a **Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu**
2. ^b **Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa**
3. ^c **Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong**
4. ^d **Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis**
5. ^e **Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh**
6. ^f **Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong**
7. ^g **Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis**
8. ^h **Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan**
9. **Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup**
The rates are per 1,000 live births
10. (-) **Tiada/kosong /tiada kes**
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.4 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.2.2)

Table 18.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.2.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	4.5	4.3	3.9
Batu Pahat	5.2	5.3	3.5
Johor Bahru	4.6	3.8	4.1
Kluang	5.6	4.4	5.5
Kota Tinggi	4.6	5.4	3.0
Mersing	3.8	5.3	3.3
Muar	4.5	3.9	3.1
Pontian	4.0	5.7	4.4
Segamat	4.6	6.2	3.1
Kulai	2.5	2.3	4.1
Tangkak	3.2	5.0	4.4
KEDAH	3.8	4.2	4.0
Baling	4.5	5.9	3.8
Bandar Baharu	2.6	10.6	2.7
Kota Setar	3.3	3.5	4.3
Kuala Muda	4.8	3.4	2.9
Kubang Pasu	3.4	2.8	3.8
Kulim	3.6	4.8	4.2
Langkawi	3.8	5.7	4.7
Padang Terap	1.4	5.6	7.1
Sik	1.6	4.8	2.3
Yan	6.5	2.6	3.5
Pendang	3.4	5.3	7.3
Pokok Sena	6.2	3.6	-
KELANTAN	5.1	5.1	5.0
Bachok	3.7	5.1	4.8
Kota Bharu	4.8	6.0	4.7
Machang	4.4	5.4	3.7
Pasir Mas	6.1	5.0	3.4
Pasir Puteh	3.8	3.1	5.8
Tanah Merah	8.2	4.7	4.9
Tumpat	4.8	4.9	6.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.4 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.2)

Table 18.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Gua Musang ^a	5.2	5.5	5.7
Kuala Krai	5.2	2.9	5.4
Jeli	3.9	7.2	8.4
MELAKA	4.2	4.9	4.5
Alor Gajah	4.3	4.3	4.0
Jasin	5.2	2.9	4.5
Melaka Tengah	3.8	5.8	4.7
NEGERI SEMBILAN	5.7	6.1	5.2
Jelebu	6.8	3.9	3.0
Kuala Pilah	6.0	5.0	12.2
Port Dickson	7.2	6.3	4.8
Rembau	3.8	2.5	1.2
Seremban	5.6	6.6	5.1
Tampin	3.8	7.7	7.9
Jempol	6.0	5.4	4.2
PAHANG	4.7	4.6	4.6
Bentong	6.0	4.0	6.9
Cameron Highlands	5.2	11.6	4.0
Jerantut	6.1	4.2	1.3
Kuantan	4.1	4.0	4.2
Lipis	3.5	9.1	5.0
Pekan	5.2	6.2	5.4
Raub	5.6	7.1	5.0
Temerloh	5.5	4.3	7.6
Rompin	4.5	2.9	3.1
Maran	4.1	1.8	5.0
Bera	5.1	5.3	1.5
PULAU PINANG	3.9	4.3	3.9
Seberang Perai Tengah	2.5	4.1	4.2
Seberang Perai Utara	4.1	3.8	3.4
Seberang Perai Selatan	3.4	5.0	3.9
Timur Laut	5.2	5.2	4.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births



Jadual 18.4 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.2)

Table 18.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Barat Daya	4.1	3.6	3.9
PERAK	4.6	4.4	4.5
Batang Padang	2.8	3.8	4.7
Manjung	6.8	5.2	5.7
Kinta	3.1	2.8	3.7
Kerian	8.1	8.5	4.7
Kuala Kangsar	5.9	3.4	2.4
Larut dan Matang	3.9	5.1	6.1
Hilir Perak	2.9	4.0	4.1
Hulu Perak	10.2	5.2	7.3
Perak Tengah	3.6	5.5	2.5
Kampar	2.1	2.2	1.9
Muallim	6.9	6.0	4.0
Bagan Datuk	1.6	18.4	11.1
PERLIS	2.5	6.4	4.5
SELANGOR	3.7	4.1	3.8
Gombak	4.0	3.8	5.0
Klang	3.2	4.5	4.1
Kuala Langat	3.6	3.9	3.3
Kuala Selangor	3.6	3.9	3.1
Petaling	3.9	3.7	3.3
Sabak Bernam	3.8	2.7	5.5
Sepang	2.3	4.2	2.8
Hulu Langat	3.8	5.0	4.1
Hulu Selangor	5.0	4.4	4.3
TERENGGANU	4.1	4.2	4.8
Besut	5.9	3.1	4.0
Dungun	3.4	3.5	5.2
Kemaman	4.1	4.3	5.8
Kuala Terengganu	4.5	3.7	3.7
Marang	3.7	6.0	4.8
Hulu Terengganu	1.7	3.7	4.4

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births



Jadual 18.4 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.2)

Table 18.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Setiu	3.2	4.5	7.4
Kuala Nerus	3.8	7.6	5.5
SABAH	6.1	6.3	3.9
Tawau	4.6	18.7	3.7
Lahad Datu	3.4	10.3	2.2
Semporna	4.3	5.6	2.7
Sandakan	5.4	5.0	3.3
Kinabatangan	3.5	5.3	7.2
Beluran ^a	7.6	16.0	2.2
Kota Kinabalu	6.3	3.5	4.5
Ranau	13.2	4.6	4.9
Kota Belud	7.4	4.9	6.9
Tuaran	9.7	4.2	5.1
Penampang	5.4	2.1	2.5
Papar	14.2	2.8	5.7
Kudat	2.0	3.5	5.9
Kota Marudu	2.5	3.5	3.6
Pitas	10.9	3.7	4.8
Beaufort	5.0	5.3	4.4
Kuala Penyu	-	-	2.4
Sipitang	4.4	5.8	1.5
Tenom	5.6	8.5	5.0
Nabawan	2.8	-	1.3
Keningau	4.1	3.6	3.0
Tambunan	14.0	1.3	4.1
Kunak	4.4	2.2	1.7
Tongod	2.5	2.4	-
Putatan	13.1	10.7	8.3
SARAWAK	4.2	3.8	3.2
Kuching	3.5	4.3	3.3
Bau	3.4	1.2	4.8
Lundu	7.8	5.1	6.6

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid

2. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup

The rates are per 1,000 live births

3. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.4 : Kadar mortaliti neonatal mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.2.2)

Table 18.4 : Neonatal mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.2.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Samarahan	4.8	2.8	2.1
Serian ^a	4.1	3.2	1.3
Simunjan	4.1	5.4	4.1
Sri Aman	-	3.8	5.9
Lubok Antu	5.8	5.9	-
Betong ^b	0.8	6.3	7.1
Saratok ^c	3.5	5.7	2.4
Sarikei	4.6	4.5	3.4
Maradong	4.9	2.3	2.7
Daro ^d	4.0	2.0	9.9
Julau	4.5	-	-
Sibu	5.8	2.0	4.0
Dalat	2.7	5.4	-
Mukah	7.5	6.7	3.0
Kanowit	3.4	1.9	-
Bintulu ^e	3.1	2.4	2.4
Tatau	-	-	2.3
Kapit ^f	5.0	5.3	3.1
Song	3.3	3.7	3.6
Belaga	-	2.5	-
Miri ^g	5.0	4.5	1.5
Marudi ^h	6.0	1.2	3.8
Limbang	6.7	2.5	9.2
Lawas	7.5	6.2	1.5
Matu	-	14.3	-
Asajaya	6.0	4.7	4.8
Pakan	17.7	-	8.1
Selangau	-	3.1	-
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	3.8	4.0	2.8
W.P. LABUAN	4.2	7.1	4.2
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	4.8	5.0	3.5

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Vital Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a **Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu**
2. ^b **Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa**
3. ^c **Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong**
4. ^d **Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis**
5. ^e **Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh**
6. ^f **Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong**
7. ^g **Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis**
8. ^h **Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan**
9. **Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup**
The rates are per 1,000 live births
10. (-) **Tiada/kosong /tiada kes**
Nil/blank/no cases

Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia 2017-2019 (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : *Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia 2017-2019 (SDG 3.4.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
JOHOR	2017	128.0	69.2	4.0	16.6
	2018	164.5	81.9	12.1	20.4
	2019	153.9	77.4	6.0	21.9
Batu Pahat	2017	119.0	81.4	4.2	19.8
	2018	214.4	109.3	7.8	26.2
	2019	183.8	76.2	4.0	34.5
Johor Bahru	2017	97.0	53.8	2.0	11.1
	2018	115.6	65.0	8.8	13.5
	2019	113.9	66.0	3.4	11.8
Kluang	2017	129.0	81.3	5.5	14.7
	2018	142.3	68.5	13.6	23.6
	2019	125.5	73.7	5.8	20.7
Kota Tinggi	2017	154.1	72.5	8.1	20.1
	2018	228.6	104.0	44.2	27.5
	2019	231.1	90.1	14.4	29.7
Mersing	2017	204.5	79.1	13.6	30.0
	2018	218.2	93.1	16.0	37.3
	2019	208.9	69.6	10.3	49.0
Muar	2017	134.9	77.5	6.2	23.3
	2018	164.3	89.7	15.8	25.6
	2019	154.7	72.9	6.6	19.2
Pontian	2017	146.9	69.1	2.5	26.4
	2018	158.6	64.7	8.5	15.9
	2019	155.1	78.7	11.9	35.8
Segamat	2017	144.8	59.8	3.1	12.6
	2018	208.5	66.7	8.2	17.5
	2019	153.4	73.2	5.0	21.1
Kulai	2017	119.0	48.3	3.0	13.4
	2018	127.5	62.3	2.9	18.1
	2019	116.5	54.7	5.6	16.8
Tangkak	2017	135.6	69.9	4.3	17.1
	2018	156.7	73.5	4.2	12.5
	2019	121.6	67.6	6.8	16.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
KEDAH	2017	155.5	60.5	9.4	23.2
	2018	210.0	75.4	21.9	27.5
	2019	186.7	68.7	14.2	24.6
Baling	2017	184.2	52.9	14.4	19.2
	2018	222.7	78.4	37.6	43.9
	2019	179.8	79.9	21.5	18.4
Bandar Baharu	2017	169.8	64.9	10.0	25.0
	2018	234.5	58.6	14.7	24.4
	2019	167.4	62.2	23.9	14.3
Kota Setar	2017	139.2	71.1	12.2	20.4
	2018	196.1	71.5	22.3	38.3
	2019	154.4	79.1	11.2	33.1
Kuala Muda	2017	151.4	59.7	8.5	26.7
	2018	212.0	74.6	17.0	25.3
	2019	191.5	65.7	15.4	22.2
Kubang Pasu	2017	133.6	48.9	6.0	17.9
	2018	192.2	77.1	20.5	17.6
	2019	148.0	59.8	12.3	24.7
Kulim	2017	134.9	56.0	4.2	24.2
	2018	183.1	52.0	11.5	17.6
	2019	179.4	54.3	7.9	17.2
Langkawi	2017	140.5	51.7	2.1	20.7
	2018	226.0	76.7	22.2	26.2
	2019	185.1	53.7	19.9	11.9
Padang Terap	2017	129.0	80.2	20.9	24.4
	2018	195.0	78.7	44.5	44.5
	2019	178.2	67.2	-	16.8
Sik	2017	189.4	32.7	-	35.9
	2018	215.3	77.1	22.5	28.9
	2019	234.7	53.2	9.4	34.4
Yan	2017	158.0	46.1	9.9	13.2
	2018	164.7	64.6	-	12.9
	2019	104.8	41.3	15.9	22.2
Pendang	2017	171.7	47.0	21.2	18.8
	2018	170.7	92.3	41.5	6.9
	2019	199.5	63.5	22.7	34.0
Pokok Sena	2017	179.6	59.9	8.6	4.3
	2018	179.6	83.5	20.9	16.7
	2019	213.3	57.4	4.1	8.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
KELANTAN	2017	149.7	49.8	5.5	21.2
	2018	197.3	55.9	16.8	22.5
	2019	181.1	53.6	9.4	18.4
Bachok	2017	117.6	43.6	7.6	15.2
	2018	186.4	78.3	11.2	20.5
	2019	197.3	65.8	11.0	18.3
Kota Bharu	2017	144.6	62.6	2.8	18.0
	2018	173.3	47.8	10.4	14.4
	2019	180.6	53.7	4.4	15.4
Machang	2017	164.6	61.1	10.6	31.9
	2018	253.7	88.0	33.7	51.8
	2019	175.7	62.7	20.1	17.6
Pasir Mas	2017	165.5	39.2	3.8	16.4
	2018	183.8	61.3	12.5	18.8
	2019	158.8	64.0	4.9	20.9
Pasir Puteh	2017	219.4	43.9	11.0	28.5
	2018	264.4	73.7	32.5	30.3
	2019	181.5	85.4	12.8	32.0
Tanah Merah	2017	155.9	41.4	3.9	13.8
	2018	173.5	50.7	15.6	17.5
	2019	181.0	38.5	7.7	17.3
Tumpat	2017	175.2	56.3	10.9	20.3
	2018	277.6	69.0	27.6	33.7
	2019	250.6	46.5	24.0	21.0
Gua Musang ^a	2017	130.6	20.1	5.0	40.2
	2018	197.2	27.1	9.9	27.1
	2019	171.4	33.8	14.5	21.7
Kuala Krai	2017	82.5	41.3	-	23.9
	2018	136.5	29.9	6.4	21.3
	2019	119.3	39.8	-	14.6
Jeli	2017	149.7	41.9	18.0	35.9
	2018	248.6	53.3	65.1	29.6
	2019	163.1	11.6	17.5	5.8

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

- ^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>	
MELAKA	2017	172.3	76.4	7.8	16.9	
	2018	181.9	94.0	8.7	19.2	
	2019	157.9	83.2	7.5	18.4	
	Alor Gajah	2017	206.4	78.7	11.9	20.3
		2018	222.5	121.8	17.6	23.4
		2019	177.8	88.9	10.3	22.8
	Jasin	2017	144.1	62.0	9.3	15.5
		2018	194.5	90.5	1.5	19.6
		2019	179.7	85.4	7.4	17.7
Melaka Tengah	2017	154.6	73.2	5.5	14.8	
	2018	148.9	77.3	6.8	15.9	
	2019	129.2	72.0	5.9	15.1	
NEGERI SEMBILAN	2017	155.4	85.7	10.1	25.1	
	2018	180.9	96.8	15.0	29.5	
	2019	170.7	93.5	15.2	23.8	
	Jelebu	2017	160.3	115.2	15.0	50.1
		2018	154.2	154.2	24.9	34.8
		2019	255.5	117.9	9.8	24.6
	Kuala Pilah	2017	162.2	116.8	16.2	55.1
		2018	169.7	105.7	12.8	64.0
		2019	181.9	119.2	18.8	43.9
Port Dickson	2017	156.4	57.0	14.7	22.1	
	2018	192.5	106.1	7.2	28.8	
	2019	150.2	71.6	17.5	12.2	
Rembau	2017	190.8	100.4	15.1	25.1	
	2018	202.7	173.1	14.8	34.6	
	2019	165.2	150.6	34.0	24.3	
Seremban	2017	127.7	74.9	6.8	15.3	
	2018	147.4	75.6	12.0	16.8	
	2019	143.5	78.7	12.3	17.9	
Tampin	2017	151.7	73.4	9.8	26.9	
	2018	176.1	70.0	12.1	31.4	
	2019	155.5	100.5	14.4	40.7	
Jempol	2017	200.4	101.1	10.8	37.9	
	2018	243.3	104.8	28.4	53.3	
	2019	184.3	75.5	10.5	24.6	

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
PAHANG	2017	137.1	61.5	8.4	28.5
	2018	176.6	82.2	20.2	32.7
	2019	143.1	65.5	6.9	22.7
Bentong	2017	128.2	73.3	11.7	36.6
	2018	124.2	87.1	17.7	24.2
	2019	138.9	80.5	6.3	18.9
Cameron Highlands	2017	95.9	24.0	-	9.6
	2018	130.3	32.6	14.0	27.9
	2019	100.0	40.9	-	13.6
Jerantut	2017	142.0	58.6	13.5	36.1
	2018	194.4	92.8	35.3	48.6
	2019	165.4	55.9	4.3	30.1
Kuantan	2017	87.4	58.0	8.7	24.4
	2018	131.7	71.1	8.6	19.9
	2019	95.6	61.1	4.9	19.5
Lipis	2017	98.1	51.4	7.0	23.4
	2018	146.6	67.7	18.0	27.1
	2019	98.4	41.6	6.6	15.3
Pekan	2017	155.6	62.2	11.7	38.9
	2018	249.9	89.0	34.1	54.9
	2019	186.0	49.7	9.2	27.6
Raub	2017	145.7	64.3	4.3	23.6
	2018	183.2	68.7	14.6	31.2
	2019	149.2	57.2	4.1	26.6
Temerloh	2017	176.4	67.5	3.8	20.0
	2018	182.7	99.9	13.4	31.7
	2019	145.1	57.1	4.8	14.3
Rompin	2017	149.8	52.9	8.8	28.2
	2018	181.0	71.7	25.6	37.6
	2019	153.3	73.3	8.3	26.7
Maran	2017	189.4	55.5	11.5	30.6
	2018	236.4	69.4	33.8	31.9
	2019	170.3	71.4	18.3	23.8
Bera	2017	129.7	37.1	-	22.6
	2018	127.2	68.6	26.2	34.3
	2019	128.1	51.2	3.9	17.7

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>	
PULAU PINANG	2017	130.5	66.3	4.2	23.4	
	2018	147.5	79.9	9.9	26.9	
	2019	142.6	65.5	8.1	18.8	
	Seberang Perai Tengah	2017	100.4	44.2	6.0	18.4
		2018	129.4	68.5	8.5	26.4
		2019	109.0	45.8	5.7	13.1
	Seberang Perai Utara	2017	138.6	68.0	6.5	27.2
		2018	162.5	70.5	16.5	23.5
		2019	151.5	61.1	13.7	24.9
Seberang Perai Selatan	2017	150.6	65.3	5.5	25.5	
	2018	177.4	71.8	14.1	28.3	
	2019	164.2	74.6	10.7	14.9	
Timur Laut	2017	115.7	69.5	1.6	18.2	
	2018	118.3	79.3	4.7	24.0	
	2019	127.3	67.3	2.4	18.1	
Barat Daya	2017	139.3	66.2	1.7	29.2	
	2018	142.1	80.7	9.2	25.2	
	2019	136.9	58.9	14.1	15.8	
PERAK	2017	176.8	83.7	6.3	26.3	
	2018	218.3	99.0	16.2	31.8	
	2019	194.1	94.6	10.7	27.1	
	Batang Padang	2017	153.8	74.3	8.8	30.1
		2018	219.3	62.2	12.1	43.2
		2019	193.1	76.9	6.8	29.1
	Manjung	2017	158.4	79.6	2.7	23.8
		2018	186.2	86.4	16.2	27.9
		2019	179.7	81.4	7.1	24.8
Kinta	2017	141.8	87.7	5.4	20.1	
	2018	165.7	108.5	6.0	24.4	
	2019	150.9	93.7	4.0	22.3	
Kerian	2017	171.5	58.5	10.2	26.7	
	2018	192.7	84.5	27.4	32.3	
	2019	185.7	103.3	16.0	39.4	

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Kuala Kangsar	2017	192.6	76.5	4.1	36.9
	2018	219.2	73.1	14.9	39.2
	2019	192.1	82.9	11.8	40.8
Larut dan Matang	2017	206.6	87.5	7.1	30.2
	2018	249.9	105.1	28.3	38.4
	2019	206.0	95.8	18.0	26.1
Hilir Perak	2017	180.4	56.8	8.5	29.8
	2018	211.0	71.3	12.6	27.9
	2019	179.6	84.3	13.8	20.7
Hulu Perak	2017	229.3	67.0	12.9	38.6
	2018	284.2	96.4	48.2	25.4
	2019	259.5	64.9	29.9	29.9
Perak Tengah	2017	214.0	70.5	-	17.6
	2018	336.0	91.9	14.5	43.5
	2019	266.0	80.3	9.2	16.1
Kampar	2017	200.7	122.3	2.3	27.7
	2018	301.6	82.7	8.9	24.6
	2019	211.6	109.0	2.1	25.7
Muallim	2017	122.8	54.6	10.2	10.2
	2018	134.4	73.6	25.6	16.0
	2019	185.6	39.6	15.2	15.2
Bagan Datuk	2017	168.9	65.7	3.1	18.8
	2018	225.2	92.5	6.2	33.9
	2019	155.7	85.5	18.3	12.2
PERLIS	2017	148.0	70.6	3.9	20.3
	2018	190.2	85.2	8.5	27.4
	2019	176.2	83.9	4.6	20.3
SELANGOR	2017	102.4	58.4	2.2	13.8
	2018	108.7	65.7	7.4	14.1
	2019	105.3	60.5	4.7	12.0
Gombak	2017	99.8	61.2	1.2	12.7
	2018	106.3	69.1	9.9	12.3
	2019	96.0	57.9	3.3	9.1

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Klang	2017	102.3	57.3	1.2	15.6
	2018	94.2	50.7	1.3	12.8
	2019	100.6	47.1	3.4	12.9
Kuala Langat	2017	113.8	48.6	2.6	15.6
	2018	119.5	65.2	4.2	21.2
	2019	153.0	61.5	7.5	23.3
Kuala Selangor	2017	164.4	66.0	2.9	15.3
	2018	194.5	72.8	23.0	26.7
	2019	131.9	67.7	12.5	16.9
Petaling	2017	76.8	50.9	1.9	10.1
	2018	79.5	58.4	6.0	8.7
	2019	76.3	53.4	4.4	7.0
Sabak Bernam	2017	221.0	73.7	11.6	48.5
	2018	278.9	106.2	41.7	62.6
	2019	248.0	86.4	20.7	47.0
Sepang	2017	68.7	45.8	1.8	8.8
	2018	96.4	57.0	7.5	5.9
	2019	120.5	50.6	1.6	5.6
Hulu Langat	2017	95.1	52.6	2.2	12.3
	2018	101.7	64.1	5.8	14.2
	2019	95.9	58.7	2.7	11.4
Hulu Selangor	2017	155.8	76.9	6.1	18.4
	2018	166.3	67.9	7.9	21.7
	2019	131.0	75.5	7.6	22.9
TERENGGANU	2017	167.2	61.8	7.8	22.8
	2018	215.4	80.2	34.0	32.9
	2019	180.7	78.3	17.6	25.8
Besut	2017	185.0	75.1	10.5	24.4
	2018	321.6	74.9	47.6	25.5
	2019	235.9	88.1	24.9	19.9
Dungun	2017	201.8	61.6	3.1	24.6
	2018	218.7	96.7	44.6	35.7
	2019	176.1	77.3	14.3	18.6

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Kemaman	2017	142.8	49.7	7.6	25.5
	2018	184.2	77.2	29.9	33.6
	2019	191.8	86.2	21.8	36.4
Kuala Terengganu	2017	141.0	67.0	9.9	19.7
	2018	143.7	68.0	24.0	25.9
	2019	171.7	84.0	19.6	22.4
Marang	2017	140.4	66.7	2.3	25.3
	2018	235.5	65.0	33.6	44.9
	2019	148.4	41.5	10.9	34.9
Hulu Terengganu	2017	149.3	41.3	9.5	28.6
	2018	197.8	61.8	24.7	18.5
	2019	159.3	63.1	15.0	36.1
Setiu	2017	236.6	67.0	13.4	26.8
	2018	318.7	113.5	30.6	39.3
	2019	154.1	59.9	4.3	25.7
Kuala Nerus	2017	150.6	45.2	5.6	7.5
	2018	166.0	77.7	28.3	35.3
	2019	114.2	64.6	9.9	9.9
SABAH	2017	57.0	44.1	1.5	12.9
	2018	64.1	51.2	1.9	13.1
	2019	58.6	55.7	3.2	12.9
Tawau	2017	30.5	24.2	1.7	7.5
	2018	36.3	34.2	-	8.5
	2019	34.5	34.1	0.8	9.7
Lahad Datu	2017	40.5	23.2	-	6.9
	2018	50.8	30.8	5.8	9.2
	2019	49.2	23.0	7.1	7.9
Semporna	2017	49.0	18.2	4.2	9.8
	2018	48.3	38.9	2.7	8.1
	2019	39.8	29.5	3.9	12.8
Sandakan	2017	47.8	30.5	3.0	7.2
	2018	43.6	33.4	3.3	10.6
	2019	42.9	31.6	4.3	4.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Kinabatangan	2017	15.0	2.8	-	2.8
	2018	9.9	7.2	-	2.7
	2019	5.2	5.2	-	3.5
Beluran ^a	2017	33.3	18.3	-	16.7
	2018	39.7	27.0	-	7.9
	2019	34.2	22.3	3.0	11.9
Kota Kinabalu	2017	50.9	50.5	0.8	9.0
	2018	44.2	45.3	0.8	9.7
	2019	38.4	53.4	1.5	7.5
Ranau	2017	51.0	60.3	-	18.6
	2018	83.4	54.1	-	13.5
	2019	34.6	64.8	2.2	13.0
Kota Belud	2017	63.2	68.1	-	26.7
	2018	98.6	79.9	-	28.2
	2019	93.4	98.0	-	22.8
Tuaran	2017	88.3	58.2	-	32.3
	2018	128.5	68.4	-	20.7
	2019	76.2	94.2	4.0	20.0
Penampang	2017	53.2	62.5	3.1	3.1
	2018	57.3	52.8	-	13.6
	2019	43.9	55.6	1.5	11.7
Papar	2017	81.7	54.4	1.6	9.6
	2018	89.9	58.9	6.2	9.3
	2019	70.5	84.0	6.0	22.5
Kudat	2017	66.0	40.6	-	15.2
	2018	60.6	60.6	-	7.3
	2019	59.1	49.6	-	18.9
Kota Marudu	2017	76.5	59.9	-	23.3
	2018	77.3	106.2	-	32.2
	2019	71.2	58.8	6.2	30.9
Pitas	2017	129.0	61.7	-	22.4
	2018	113.5	81.1	-	32.4
	2019	73.9	89.7	-	21.1

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

- ^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Beaufort	2017	83.8	80.2	3.6	40.1
	2018	132.3	100.2	3.6	39.3
	2019	185.7	115.6	10.5	49.0
Kuala Penyu	2017	139.9	139.9	-	58.3
	2018	147.7	102.2	-	11.4
	2019	176.0	132.0	-	22.0
Sipitang	2017	90.1	66.1	-	30.0
	2018	98.3	52.0	5.8	11.6
	2019	100.9	100.9	5.6	5.6
Tenom	2017	124.7	58.5	-	15.6
	2018	116.8	101.7	-	15.1
	2019	94.3	65.3	-	10.9
Nabawan	2017	52.4	52.4	-	6.6
	2018	50.7	19.0	-	12.7
	2019	42.6	30.4	-	12.2
Keningau	2017	31.9	42.9	-	5.5
	2018	42.3	32.8	1.1	2.1
	2019	51.9	64.1	1.0	10.2
Tambunan	2017	79.7	49.1	6.1	6.1
	2018	111.5	93.9	11.7	23.5
	2019	56.7	62.4	-	-
Kunak	2017	21.9	10.9	2.7	19.1
	2018	26.4	36.9	-	10.5
	2019	45.5	15.2	5.1	7.6
Tongod	2017	30.7	-	-	10.2
	2018	79.2	19.8	-	9.9
	2019	52.6	38.3	-	-
Putatan	2017	48.1	72.2	-	12.0
	2018	69.8	54.3	-	19.4
	2019	93.9	71.4	-	11.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
SARAWAK	2017	74.6	69.4	1.6	14.7
	2018	105.1	92.7	6.5	20.6
	2019	91.1	81.7	5.2	16.5
Kuching	2017	63.1	66.1	1.6	11.8
	2018	93.4	78.7	4.2	18.0
	2019	78.5	74.8	4.4	16.3
Bau	2017	64.6	60.8	-	7.6
	2018	93.2	89.5	-	-
	2019	80.4	84.0	3.7	25.6
Lundu	2017	67.5	43.0	-	-
	2018	107.1	95.2	-	17.8
	2019	46.5	75.5	11.6	11.6
Samarahan	2017	24.7	34.6	2.5	7.4
	2018	48.2	60.3	4.8	9.6
	2019	46.9	65.6	-	-
Serian ^a	2017	89.0	74.9	4.7	16.4
	2018	110.2	185.9	6.9	22.9
	2019	123.3	118.8	13.5	17.9
Simunjan	2017	81.0	59.4	10.8	16.2
	2018	226.7	89.6	-	31.6
	2019	87.0	81.9	-	30.7
Sri Aman	2017	99.1	65.0	-	24.8
	2018	137.3	119.4	9.0	20.9
	2019	95.1	66.3	2.9	17.3
Lubok Antu	2017	30.0	67.5	-	30.0
	2018	213.7	110.5	7.4	44.2
	2019	107.9	93.5	7.2	7.2
Betong ^b	2017	120.2	53.1	-	14.1
	2018	191.2	116.1	13.7	64.9
	2019	119.6	89.7	6.6	23.3
Saratok ^c	2017	85.9	90.7	-	38.2
	2018	232.2	116.1	27.9	69.7
	2019	121.7	130.7	9.0	40.6
Sarikei	2017	78.4	57.0	-	24.9
	2018	112.3	112.3	7.0	28.1
	2019	82.0	61.5	3.4	23.9
Maradong	2017	102.1	88.5	-	68.1
	2018	72.6	52.8	6.6	-
	2019	64.5	116.2	-	12.9

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu
2. ^b Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
3. ^c Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
4. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
5. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Daro ^a	2017	39.2	19.6	-	6.5
	2018	94.7	113.6	25.2	31.6
	2019	165.2	36.7	-	12.2
Julau	2017	98.6	84.6	-	-
	2018	97.0	83.2	-	41.6
	2019	54.8	123.4	-	27.4
Sibu	2017	85.8	80.3	0.8	15.0
	2018	91.4	84.5	8.4	20.7
	2019	77.4	81.9	2.3	19.5
Dalat	2017	132.8	77.5	11.1	11.1
	2018	95.8	127.7	-	-
	2019	114.0	114.0	-	-
Mukah	2017	77.9	64.2	-	41.2
	2018	80.1	97.9	-	4.5
	2019	129.6	60.5	4.3	13.0
Kanowit	2017	137.4	115.7	-	14.5
	2018	111.8	132.8	7.0	27.9
	2019	128.9	122.1	-	27.1
Bintulu ^b	2017	41.5	47.1	-	10.4
	2018	68.9	59.9	5.4	9.1
	2019	64.2	49.2	4.4	3.5
Tatau	2017	66.2	48.2	6.0	12.0
	2018	63.3	92.1	5.8	23.0
	2019	99.2	60.6	16.5	5.5
Kapit ^c	2017	57.4	72.7	-	15.3
	2018	66.9	85.5	3.7	14.9
	2019	87.5	72.9	7.3	29.2
Song	2017	99.7	59.8	-	39.9
	2018	181.1	57.2	9.5	28.6
	2019	75.0	75.0	-	28.1
Belaga	2017	19.7	29.6	4.9	4.9
	2018	23.7	33.1	-	14.2
	2019	41.1	32.0	-	-
Miri ^d	2017	83.5	75.2	1.9	7.6
	2018	83.3	82.1	6.8	16.1
	2019	84.7	78.7	5.4	11.4

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

1. ^a Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis

2. ^b Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh

3. ^c Termasuk Mabong/ Includes Mabong

4. ^d Termasuk Bukit Subis/ Includes Bukit Subis

5. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

6. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.5 : Kadar kematian yang berpunca daripada cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes atau chronic respiratory diseases mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.1)

Table 18.5 : Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penyakit kardiovaskular <i>Cardiovascular disease</i>	Kanser <i>Cancer</i>	diabetes <i>diabetes</i>	penyakit pernafasan kronik <i>chronic respiratory disease</i>
Marudi ^a	2017	61.1	85.5	-	12.2
	2018	111.8	73.5	5.9	20.6
	2019	88.4	65.6	-	8.6
Limbang	2017	80.3	111.5	4.5	17.8
	2018	135.5	96.1	8.7	17.5
	2019	120.2	68.7	12.9	17.2
Lawas	2017	85.1	79.7	-	5.3
	2018	81.7	112.4	10.2	10.2
	2019	88.8	123.3	19.7	19.7
Matu	2017	36.6	12.2	-	-
	2018	71.3	35.7	-	11.9
	2019	80.8	34.6	11.5	-
Asajaya	2017	61.5	27.3	6.8	13.7
	2018	173.1	106.5	-	33.3
	2019	103.0	51.5	12.9	38.6
Pakan	2017	81.3	67.7	-	-
	2018	173.2	133.2	-	40.0
	2019	104.0	78.0	-	39.0
Selangau	2017	52.2	34.8	-	26.1
	2018	42.4	50.9	-	-
	2019	92.4	75.6	-	8.4
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	2017	93.7	65.4	1.6	11.5
	2018	101.0	70.1	3.4	14.5
	2019	102.2	65.5	4.5	12.6
W.P. LABUAN	2017	65.0	30.2	4.6	7.0
	2018	99.2	67.6	4.5	13.5
	2019	86.6	62.1	4.4	13.3
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	2017	81.8	61.4	0.0	5.1
	2018	88.4	55.9	4.7	7.0
	2019	56.8	63.4	2.2	10.9

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

- ^a Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan
- Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk
The rates are per 100,000 population
- (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.6 : Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.4.2)

Table 18.6 : Suicide mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.4.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	-	0.1	0.1
Batu Pahat	-	-	0.2
Johor Bahru	-	0.1	-
Kluang	-	0.3	-
Kota Tinggi	-	-	-
Mersing	-	-	-
Muar	-	0.4	-
Pontian	-	-	-
Segamat	-	-	-
Kulai	-	0.4	-
Tangkak	-	-	0.6
KEDAH	-	-	0.1
Baling	-	-	-
Bandar Baharu	-	-	2.1
Kota Setar	-	-	-
Kuala Muda	-	-	-
Kubang Pasu	-	-	-
Kulim	-	-	-
Langkawi	-	-	-
Padang Terap	-	-	-
Sik	-	-	-
Yan	-	-	-
Pendang	-	-	-
Pokok Sena	-	-	-
KELANTAN	0.1	-	-
Bachok	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	-	-	-
Machang	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	0.9	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-
Tumpat	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.6 : Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.2)

Table 18.6 : Suicide mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Gua Musang ^a	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-
MELAKA	-	-	-
Alor Gajah	-	-	-
Jasin	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	-	-	-
NEGERI SEMBILAN	0.2	0.4	0.1
Jelevu	-	-	-
Kuala Pilah	-	-	1.3
Port Dickson	-	-	-
Rembau	-	-	-
Seremban	0.2	-	-
Tampin	-	1.1	-
Jempol	0.8	2.3	-
PAHANG	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bentong	-	-	-
Cameron Highlands	-	-	-
Jerantut	-	-	-
Kuantan	-	-	-
Lipis	-	-	-
Pekan	-	1.6	0.8
Raub	-	-	-
Temerloh	-	-	-
Rompin	0.8	-	-
Maran	-	-	-
Bera	-	-	-
PULAU PINANG	0.2	-	0.1
Seberang Perai Tengah	0.2	-	0.2
Seberang Perai Utara	0.3	-	-
Seberang Perai Selatan	-	-	-
Timur Laut	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

3. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.6 : Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.2)

Table 18.6 : Suicide mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Barat Daya	0.4	-	-
PERAK	0.4	0.2	-
Batang Padang	-	-	-
Manjung	-	-	-
Kinta	-	0.1	-
Kerian	1.0	-	-
Kuala Kangsar	2.3	-	-
Larut dan Matang	-	-	-
Hilir Perak	2.0	1.9	-
Hulu Perak	-	-	-
Perak Tengah	-	-	-
Kampar	-	-	-
Mualim	-	-	-
Bagan Datuk	1.4	-	-
PERLIS	-	0.4	-
SELANGOR	0.0	-	0.0
Gombak	-	-	-
Klang	-	-	-
Kuala Langat	-	-	-
Kuala Selangor	0.4	-	-
Petaling	-	-	-
Sabak Bernam	-	-	-
Sepang	-	-	0.4
Hulu Langat	0.1	-	-
Hulu Selangor	-	-	-
TERENGGANU	-	0.3	-
Besut	-	1.2	-
Dungun	-	-	-
Kemaman	-	0.5	-
Kuala Terengganu	-	-	-
Marang	-	0.9	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

2. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

3. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.6 : Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.2)

Table 18.6 : Suicide mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Setiu	-	-	-
Kuala Nerus	-	-	-
SABAH	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tawau	-	-	-
Lahad Datu	-	-	-
Semporna	-	-	-
Sandakan	0.2	-	-
Kinabatangan	-	-	-
Beluran ^a	-	-	-
Kota Kinabalu	-	-	-
Ranau	-	1.8	0.9
Kota Belud	-	-	-
Tuaran	-	-	-
Penampang	-	-	-
Papar	-	-	-
Kudat	-	-	-
Kota Marudu	-	-	-
Pitas	-	-	-
Beaufort	-	-	-
Kuala Penyu	-	-	-
Sipitang	-	-	-
Tenom	-	-	-
Nabawan	-	-	-
Keningau	-	-	-
Tambunan	-	-	-
Kunak	-	-	-
Tongod	-	-	-
Putatan	-	-	-
SARAWAK	0.0	0.3	0.1
Kuching	-	0.1	0.1
Bau	-	1.7	-
Lundu	-	-	-
Samarahan	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid

2. Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk

The rates are per 100,000 population

3. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

4. 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

0.0 refers to less than half smallest unit shown



Jadual 18.6 : Kadar kematian bunuh diri mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.4.2)

Table 18.6 : Suicide mortality rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.4.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Serian ^a	1.0	-	-
Simunjan	-	2.2	-
Sri Aman	-	-	-
Lubok Antu	-	-	-
Betong ^b	-	1.4	-
Saratok ^c	-	-	1.9
Sarikei	-	-	-
Maradong	-	-	-
Daro ^d	-	-	-
Julau	-	5.5	-
Sibu	-	-	-
Dalat	-	-	-
Mukah	-	-	-
Kanowit	-	-	-
Bintulu ^e	-	0.9	-
Tatau	-	-	-
Kapit ^f	-	-	-
Song	-	-	-
Belaga	-	-	-
Miri ^g	-	-	0.3
Marudi ^h	-	-	-
Limbang	-	-	-
Lawas	-	2.2	-
Matu	-	-	-
Asajaya	-	-	-
Pakan	-	-	-
Selangau	-	-	-
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	-	-	0.1
W.P. LABUAN	-	-	-
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	-	-	-

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Statistics on Causes of Death, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a **Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu**
2. ^b **Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa**
3. ^c **Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong**
4. ^d **Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis**
5. ^e **Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh**
6. ^f **Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong**
7. ^g **Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis**
8. ^h **Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan**
9. **Kadar adalah bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk**
The rates are per 100,000 population
10. (-) **Tiada/kosong /tiada kes**
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.7 : Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.6.1)

Table 18.7 : Number of death due to road traffic injuries by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.6.1)

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	1,067	977	1,040
Batu Pahat	165	178	155
Johor Bahru Selatan	115	85	90
Johor Bahru Utara	70	65	71
Kluang	87	82	94
Kota Tinggi	109	97	79
Kulai	95	78	83
Ledang	60	48	68
Mersing	29	24	46
Muar	69	67	81
Nusajaya	68	58	78
Pontian	42	50	56
Segamat	65	63	47
Seri Alam	93	82	92
KEDAH	560	509	446
Baling	57	54	33
Bandar Baharu	18	10	12
Kota Setar	93	80	74
Kuala Muda	134	115	98
Kubang Pasu	83	57	61
Kulim	63	70	53
Langkawi	18	24	34
Padang Terap	29	15	14
Pendang	28	36	32
Sik	14	17	15
Yan	23	31	20
KELANTAN	442	420	338
Bachok	36	34	32
Gua Musang	35	52	44
Jeli	22	19	8
Kota Bharu	94	108	66
Kuala Krai	39	26	29
Machang	31	38	41
Pasir Mas	64	56	37

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police



Jadual 18.7 : Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.6.1)

Table 18.7 : Number of death due to road traffic injuries by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.6.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Pasir Puteh	35	35	27
Tanah Merah	52	27	33
Tumpat	34	25	21
MELAKA	230	191	217
Alor Gajah	83	81	81
Jasin	52	34	46
Melaka Tengah	95	76	90
NEGERI SEMBILAN	370	362	337
Jelevu	8	14	7
Jempol	52	38	36
Kuala Pilah	29	32	24
Nilai	82	71	94
Port Dickson	39	39	33
Rembau	28	40	28
Seremban	104	106	94
Tampin	28	22	21
PAHANG	485	485	454
Bentong	38	57	43
Bera	18	25	25
Cameron Highlands	12	5	5
Jerantut	21	20	33
Lipis	42	48	20
Kuantan	112	100	110
Maran	56	34	36
Pekan	39	32	31
Raub	35	43	35
Rompin	52	50	57
Temerloh	60	71	59
PERAK	711	693	667
Batu Gajah	30	39	26
Gerik	49	43	42
Hilir Perak	60	51	58
Ipoh	110	119	119

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police



Jadual 18.7 : Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.6.1)

Table 18.7 : Number of death due to road traffic injuries by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.6.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Kampar	34	41	27
Kerian	51	70	65
Kuala Kangsar	50	40	30
Lenggong	-	-	-
Manjung	87	58	84
Pengkalan Hulu	2	4	2
Perak Tengah	54	39	38
Selama	11	7	6
Sungai Siput	17	22	23
Taiping	71	82	61
Tanjung Malim	27	24	27
Tapah	58	54	59
PERLIS	62	64	76
Arau	17	16	22
Kangar	28	31	37
Padang Besar	17	17	17
PULAU PINANG	401	390	392
Barat Daya	52	31	42
Seberang Perai Selatan	50	60	53
Seberang Perai Tengah	108	110	129
Seberang Perai Utara	111	107	91
Timur Laut	80	82	77
SABAH	351	310	291
Beaufort	16	10	14
Beluran	22	9	9
Keningau	44	22	24
Kinabatangan	11	10	10
Kota Belud	10	9	18
Kota Kinabalu	31	21	34
Kota Marudu	19	27	8
Kudat	5	7	7
Kunak	4	8	4
Lahad Datu	41	26	30

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.7 : Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.6.1)

Table 18.7 : Number of death due to road traffic injuries by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.6.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Papar	20	15	27
Penampang	17	19	12
Ranau	5	23	10
Sandakan	29	17	7
Semporna	6	15	13
Sipitang	4	1	5
Tawau	32	36	33
Tenom	5	7	8
Tuaran	17	16	11
W.P. Labuan	13	12	7
SARAWAK	408	333	369
Baram	15	5	8
Bau	15	7	5
Belaga	3	-	7
Betong	10	9	10
Bintangor	7	10	11
Bintulu	34	38	44
Dalat	5	6	3
Julau	2	3	2
Kanowit	3	5	3
Kapit	6	2	10
Kuching	37	21	29
Lawas	1	4	5
Limbang	10	9	5
Lubok Antu	5	4	2
Lundu	8	4	8
Matu Daro	4	1	6
Miri	42	55	48
Mukah	14	14	12
Padawan	28	27	39
Samarahan	17	22	18
Saratok	14	8	7
Sarikei	14	9	3

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.7 : Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.6.1)

Table 18.7 : Number of death due to road traffic injuries by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.6.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Serian	29	14	16
Sibu	44	36	40
Simunjan	6	3	6
Song	1	-	4
Sri Aman	28	9	13
Tatau	6	8	5
SELANGOR	1,087	1,046	1,054
Ampang	26	18	28
Gombak	76	78	69
Hulu Selangor	88	94	91
Kajang	125	110	114
Klang Selatan	80	75	74
Klang Utara	70	85	64
KLIA	-	4	17
Kuala Langat	84	70	69
Kuala Selangor	85	73	88
Petaling Jaya	75	86	80
Sabak Bernam	49	44	34
Sepang	74 ^a	64	70
Serdang	57	43	36
Shah Alam	102	101	116
Subang Jaya	42	51	51
Sungai Buloh	54	50	53
TERENGGANU	330	275	277
Besut	44	39	36
Dungun	42	50	44
Hulu Terengganu	30	23	30
Kemaman	60	47	54
Kuala Terengganu	73	70	63
Marang	44	27	32
Setiu	37	19	18
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	229	222	200
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	7	7	9

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Notes :

- ^a Termasuk KLIA/Includes KLIA
- (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 3.b.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
JOHOR	2017	99.2	94.6
	2018	101.2	96.5
	2019	100.9	96.5
Batu Pahat	2017	88.3	86.3
	2018	90.9	87.2
	2019	88.7	84.6
Johor Baharu	2017	108.2	99.8
	2018	111.9	105.8
	2019	109.6	104.9
Kluang	2017	98.4	94.8
	2018	96.8	89.1
	2019	98.2	93.9
Kota Tinggi	2017	90.4	87.7
	2018	90.6	89.2
	2019	93.8	92.2
Mersing	2017	96.2	93.7
	2018	90.2	89.5
	2019	82.8	82.4
Muar	2017	94.7	92.9
	2018	98.8	92.0
	2019	100.2	93.5
Pontian	2017	96.3	96.2
	2018	94.8	94.0
	2019	98.1	95.8
Segamat	2017	89.7	88.1
	2018	89.4	91.3
	2019	90.7	84.7
Kulai	2017	96.1	96.7
	2018	94.9	88.2
	2019	101.4	93.5
Tangkak	2017	85.0	83.3
	2018	92.9	90.7
	2019	88.8	89.4

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
KEDAH	2017	92.3	91.3
	2018	90.9	90.7
	2019	91.9	91.6
Baling	2017	77.4	80.0
	2018	82.5	79.0
	2019	82.7	82.8
Bandar Baharu	2017	86.9	96.6
	2018	91.9	92.2
	2019	97.2	92.2
Kota Setar	2017	87.9	82.5
	2018	81.9	82.6
	2019	84.6	85.3
Kuala Muda	2017	95.0	92.9
	2018	90.9	92.3
	2019	94.0	92.5
Kubang Pasu	2017	98.2	97.5
	2018	92.3	93.7
	2019	90.3	91.5
Kulim	2017	103.6	111.3
	2018	109.7	109.8
	2019	107.4	108.2
Langkawi	2017	111.3	107.7
	2018	110.3	104.9
	2019	108.1	107.0
Padang Terap	2017	88.6	85.3
	2018	83.6	82.6
	2019	82.6	85.3
Pendang	2017	82.8	77.3
	2018	81.1	79.5
	2019	86.6	83.8
Sik	2017	81.5	76.5
	2018	86.0	83.6
	2019	85.0	81.8
Yan	2017	85.2	84.2
	2018	93.3	92.2
	2019	90.8	89.6

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
KELANTAN	2017	74.9	71.8
	2018	101.2	96.5
	2019	73.5	72.3
Bachok	2017	87.8	82.9
	2018	88.6	84.7
	2019	87.1	87.3
Kota Bharu	2017	74.3	69.0
	2018	73.4	67.7
	2019	71.1	69.1
Machang	2017	68.3	65.1
	2018	68.4	66.8
	2019	65.4	63.8
Pasir Mas	2017	63.9	63.0
	2018	65.1	62.5
	2019	68.0	66.2
Pasir Puteh	2017	68.4	70.3
	2018	73.4	66.8
	2019	67.5	67.8
Tanah Merah	2017	70.5	70.2
	2018	70.2	67.7
	2019	69.0	68.5
Tumpat	2017	75.5	69.1
	2018	77.4	72.1
	2019	72.7	71.1
Gua Musang ^a	2017	99.5	98.7
	2018	98.1	92.7
	2019	96.4	98.3
Kuala Krai	2017	76.2	74.3
	2018	73.3	72.8
	2019	75.5	73.0
Jeli	2017	87.3	86.7
	2018	86.5	80.7
	2019	87.9	86.5

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

3. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>	
MELAKA	2017	103.4	99.7	
	2018	106.6	100.2	
	2019	102.0	101.1	
	Alor Gajah	2017	111.0	108.4
		2018	112.9	107.7
		2019	105.5	107.9
	Jasin	2017	100.3	98.7
		2018	97.1	93.6
		2019	99.1	99.1
Melaka Tengah	2017	101.4	96.7	
	2018	107.0	99.4	
	2019	101.5	99.1	
NEGERI SEMBILAN	2017	100.2	98.3	
	2018	103.2	98.0	
	2019	99.6	98.5	
Jejebu	2017	92.0	95.5	
	2018	83.3	93.9	
	2019	84.9	86.2	
Jempol	2017	79.4	77.4	
	2018	76.6	73.4	
	2019	76.4	70.7	
Kuala Pilah	2017	111.2	111.2	
	2018	110.1	108.6	
	2019	103.0	106.8	
Port Dickson	2017	111.9	106.7	
	2018	114.6	108.6	
	2019	110.6	109.2	
Rembau	2017	102.1	102.4	
	2018	107.1	97.7	
	2019	99.0	106.0	
Seremban	2017	102.4	99.1	
	2018	107.2	100.5	
	2019	102.9	101.2	
Tampin	2017	103.1	110.4	
	2018	114.4	108.8	
	2019	110.3	113.7	

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
PAHANG	2017	98.7	96.0
	2018	101.3	97.8
	2019	100.0	99.0
Bentong	2017	108.7	108.7
	2018	116.6	109.7
	2019	114.0	115.3
Bera	2017	97.2	97.4
	2018	105.6	95.3
	2019	100.8	96.9
Cameron Highlands	2017	112.1	108.6
	2018	110.5	108.6
	2019	121.3	108.5
Jerantut	2017	102.2	103.4
	2018	106.9	100.2
	2019	108.4	104.2
Kuantan	2017	105.0	101.0
	2018	106.8	104.1
	2019	104.3	105.6
Lipis	2017	106.7	100.7
	2018	111.7	109.6
	2019	106.7	107.6
Maran	2017	75.9	79.3
	2018	83.5	80.2
	2019	79.7	80.5
Pekan	2017	94.8	89.3
	2018	89.8	88.0
	2019	89.7	88.1
Raub	2017	91.7	94.5
	2018	100.2	98.9
	2019	94.6	94.6
Rompin	2017	99.3	94.4
	2018	96.4	91.9
	2019	102.8	97.2
Temerloh	2017	90.7	86.0
	2018	93.6	91.6
	2019	92.9	90.6

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal/Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>	
PULAU PINANG	2017	101.0	103.3	
	2018	90.9	90.7	
	2019	106.2	111.2	
	Barat Daya	2017	108.2	106.3
		2018	104.8	103.7
		2019	107.5	109.6
	Seberang Perai Selatan	2017	110.9	111.7
		2018	106.6	104.0
		2019	108.2	109.7
	Seberang Perai Tengah	2017	94.7	93.9
		2018	103.2	102.6
		2019	107.0	107.7
	Seberang Perai Utara	2017	97.9	97.2
		2018	99.2	98.5
		2019	100.2	98.9
	Timur Laut	2017	100.6	113.2
		2018	103.4	120.7
		2019	110.0	131.6
	PERAK	2017	92.7	92.5
		2018	103.0	106.1
		2019	96.4	96.0
Batang Padang		2017	94.7	93.0
		2018	84.0	84.5
		2019	73.3	77.6
Manjung		2017	97.8	102.2
		2018	104.1	102.3
		2019	109.6	104.7
Kinta		2017	90.2	89.4
		2018	97.3	92.9
		2019	96.7	95.7
Kerian		2017	86.9	85.3
		2018	94.1	85.6
		2019	87.3	90.5
Kuala Kangsar		2017	94.4	91.8
		2018	92.2	91.7
		2019	90.5	89.4

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Larut dan Matang	2017	83.5	85.7
	2018	86.2	87.1
	2019	88.8	91.3
Hilir Perak ^a	2017	92.4	89.0
	2018	93.7	90.5
	2019	93.0	92.3
Hulu Perak	2017	96.8	94.5
	2018	91.9	92.5
	2019	96.2	93.0
Perak Tengah	2017	102.5	101.6
	2018	100.2	93.4
	2019	103.6	101.1
Kampar	2017	115.2	114.9
	2018	121.7	113.3
	2019	117.0	116.9
Muallim	2017	105.3	108.4
	2018	143.6	139.5
	2019	208.3	211.7
PERLIS	2017	94.0	91.5
	2018	143.6	139.5
	2019	88.1	91.3
SELANGOR	2017	103.1	103.4
	2018	107.7	108.0
	2019	104.4	108.4
Gombak	2017	103.2	103.6
	2018	115.1	108.6
	2019	111.5	104.4
Hulu Langat	2017	101.1	92.0
	2018	101.6	94.4
	2019	101.1	96.4
Hulu Selangor	2017	108.2	104.5
	2018	108.7	102.6
	2019	109.2	107.9

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

- ^a Termasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk
- DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis
DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis
- MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela
MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Klang	2017	111.7	109.0
	2018	118.0	111.5
	2019	120.7	119.9
Kuala Langat	2017	106.3	103.5
	2018	109.1	100.7
	2019	105.4	101.7
Kuala Selangor	2017	110.0	109.6
	2018	110.4	103.9
	2019	117.2	115.6
Petaling	2017	96.4	107.7
	2018	103.2	120.2
	2019	90.8	111.4
Sabak Bernam	2017	77.9	79.4
	2018	76.5	79.7
	2019	79.1	78.6
Sepang	2017	129.1	114.2
	2018	117.4	111.6
	2019	142.3	138.2
TERENGGANU	2017	97.3	90.3
	2018	95.1	89.5
	2019	89.7	87.4
Besut	2017	98.2	83.3
	2018	88.4	77.9
	2019	79.8	74.6
Dungun	2017	98.7	92.3
	2018	102.2	104.7
	2019	97.3	93.7
Kemaman	2017	112.3	119.9
	2018	116.7	116.6
	2019	108.2	116.3
Kuala Terengganu	2017	93.2	83.4
	2018	82.1	72.8
	2019	69.5	64.2
Marang	2017	91.1	82.1
	2018	86.5	83.1
	2019	87.0	82.3

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal/Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	DTP (dos ke-3) DTP (3 rd dose)	MMR (dos ke-2) MMR (2 nd dose)
Hulu Terengganu	2017	74.7	71.2
	2018	84.4	75.8
	2019	77.8	75.5
Setiu	2017	85.3	82.4
	2018	83.9	83.2
	2019	75.0	81.5
Kuala Nerus	2017	107.4	91.5
	2018	116.1	103.2
	2019	181.4	171.5
SABAH	2017	102.4	97.3
	2018	101.2	97.8
	2019	98.4	93.6
Beaufort	2017	94.0	96.5
	2018	94.2	92.5
	2019	90.5	84.5
Beluran	2017	124.8	115.5
	2018	130.8	121.7
	2019	136.1	126.0
Keningau	2017	100.0	96.7
	2018	107.5	100.6
	2019	102.0	95.4
Kinabatangan	2017	196.9	179.1
	2018	177.9	143.3
	2019	179.1	158.3
Kota Belud	2017	87.2	82.8
	2018	80.7	82.4
	2019	82.8	84.6
Kota Kinabalu	2017	106.0	94.0
	2018	99.5	95.2
	2019	95.3	91.7
Kota Marudu	2017	101.4	95.3
	2018	97.2	94.0
	2019	96.2	92.3
Kuala Penyu	2017	98.5	94.3
	2018	93.6	95.1
	2019	89.0	85.1

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal Notes:

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	%	
		DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Kudat	2017	93.7	92.9
	2018	87.1	85.5
	2019	91.2	85.9
Kunak	2017	121.4	103.5
	2018	102.7	106.4
	2019	116.5	108.1
Lahad Datu	2017	113.1	100.2
	2018	116.8	97.3
	2019	103.3	97.3
Nabawan	2017	91.4	85.1
	2018	87.3	83.7
	2019	85.2	81.0
Papar	2017	105.0	99.0
	2018	100.3	96.7
	2019	95.6	95.0
Penampang	2017	131.7	121.9
	2018	134.1	132.7
	2019	138.4	126.3
Pitas	2017	92.8	90.1
	2018	103.0	91.2
	2019	95.4	93.5
Ranau	2017	95.3	92.2
	2018	91.8	92.7
	2019	84.6	85.0
Sandakan	2017	101.0	121.1
	2018	103.0	104.8
	2019	99.3	95.8
Semporna	2017	65.4	67.9
	2018	79.4	91.5
	2019	69.1	66.3
Sipitang	2017	96.6	96.4
	2018	91.9	98.3
	2019	89.4	86.8

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Tambunan	2017	83.6	78.3
	2018	82.8	80.3
	2019	77.0	80.2
Tawau	2017	102.1	82.6
	2018	98.2	90.6
	2019	100.4	89.8
Tenom	2017	95.7	93.8
	2018	87.5	89.5
	2019	86.6	86.2
Tongod	2017	123.0	122.0
	2018	136.3	126.4
	2019	120.5	120.5
Tuaran	2017	93.9	90.5
	2018	91.6	91.7
	2019	93.3	91.3
SARAWAK	2017	96.3	93.9
	2018	99.0	98.4
	2019	98.2	98.2
Kuching	2017	91.7	89.7
	2018	95.6	98.9
	2019	101.1	99.4
Bau	2017	95.3	87.5
	2018	88.0	92.3
	2019	93.4	92.1
Lundu	2017	90.7	89.8
	2018	82.3	86.4
	2019	91.6	85.2
Samarahan	2017	108.9	106.0
	2018	112.5	110.0
	2019	105.6	111.2
Serian ^a	2017	121.7	116.5
	2018	114.9	116.1
	2019	113.3	115.7

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu

2. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

3. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Simunjan	2017	76.1	76.5
	2018	82.8	79.2
	2019	77.9	79.4
Sri Aman	2017	98.0	91.0
	2018	102.1	101.0
	2019	91.6	94.7
Lubok Antu	2017	75.3	81.4
	2018	77.8	79.5
	2019	71.8	73.9
Betong ^a	2017	90.8	82.9
	2018	89.1	86.0
	2019	86.5	86.1
Saratok ^b	2017	84.2	79.8
	2018	82.4	82.2
	2019	79.6	78.8
Sarikei	2017	86.7	84.8
	2018	83.5	85.7
	2019	86.2	85.4
Maradong	2017	85.3	85.0
	2018	99.5	94.1
	2019	82.2	90.0
Daro ^c	2017	98.3	100.0
	2018	98.4	94.4
	2019	100.2	97.5
Julau	2017	36.4	35.7
	2018	39.9	35.6
	2019	54.5	48.9
Sibu	2017	95.6	93.3
	2018	113.3	108.8
	2019	103.1	105.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :

- ^a Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
- ^b Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
- ^c Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
- DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis
DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis
- MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubella
MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	(%)	
		DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Dalat	2017	75.7	73.6
	2018	77.5	78.6
	2019	74.7	76.0
Mukah	2017	86.1	88.6
	2018	105.1	102.8
	2019	94.8	98.7
Kanowit	2017	71.5	64.0
	2018	59.1	65.5
	2019	65.5	60.8
Bintulu ^a	2017	120.3	117.2
	2018	130.9	138.9
	2019	129.1	128.6
Tatau	2017	66.7	57.6
	2018	81.5	83.1
	2019	78.0	82.1
Kapit ^b	2017	79.6	81.3
	2018	79.8	78.1
	2019	89.4	82.2
Song	2017	51.8	58.6
	2018	53.3	49.7
	2019	61.1	58.1
Belaga	2017	147.2	124.1
	2018	136.9	127.6
	2019	114.6	112.8
Miri ^c	2017	101.5	99.7
	2018	100.8	94.8
	2019	102.7	102.4
Marudi ^d	2017	92.4	98.0
	2018	91.3	93.0
	2019	85.6	90.5

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
- ^b Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ includes Bukit Mabong
- ^c Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
- ^d Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan
- DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis
DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis
- MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela
MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella



Jadual 18.8 : Peratusan penduduk sasaran yang diliputi oleh semua vaksin dalam program imunisasi kebangsaan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 3.b.1)

Table 18.8 : *Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their immunization national programme by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 3.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	DTP (dos ke-3) <i>DTP (3rd dose)</i>	MMR (dos ke-2) <i>MMR (2nd dose)</i>
Limbang	2017	99.0	97.8
	2018	106.7	90.2
	2019	90.2	91.0
Lawas	2017	98.9	94.4
	2018	100.3	97.4
	2019	98.6	100.8
Matu	2017	116.0	115.5
	2018	99.6	91.7
	2019	87.9	92.1
Asajaya	2017	86.8	84.6
	2018	92.3	84.7
	2019	86.3	87.2
Pakan	2017	205.6	225.0
	2018	176.1	175.2
	2019	91.2	88.9
Selangau	2017	716.3	685.7
	2018	91.5	93.8
	2019	106.5	104.3
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	2017	125.2	114.4
	2018	119.2	109.7
	2019	116.1	108.1
W.P. LABUAN	2017	115.0	120.1
	2018	116.4	119.7
	2019	113.1	116.8
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	2017	127.5	121.8
	2018	120.7	121.4
	2019	121.2	127.0

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Notal Notes:

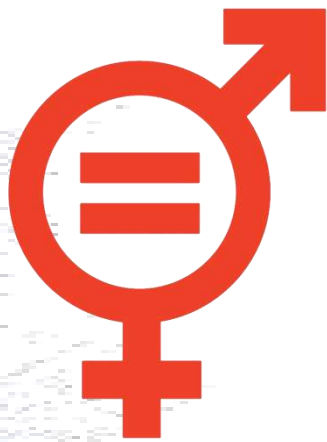
1. DTP merujuk kepada toksoid difteria dan tetanus dengan pertusis

DTP refers to diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis

2. MMR merujuk kepada penyakit gondok, campak dan rubela

MMR refers to mumps, measles and rubella

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Kesaksamaan Gender

Gender Equality



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Jadual 18.9 : Peratusan capaian isi rumah terhadap telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (SDG 5.b.1)

Table 18.9 : Proportion of households with access to mobile phone by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (SDG 5.b.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2019 (%)
JOHOR	99.3
Batu Pahat	99.7
Johor Bahru	99.8
Kluang	96.9
Kota Tinggi	99.5
Mersing	99.5
Muar	99.4
Pontian	99.6
Segamat	99.0
Kulai	98.9
Tangkak	98.1
KEDAH	97.1
Baling	91.2
Bandar Baharu	93.8
Kota Setar	97.8
Kuala Muda	96.5
Kubang Pasu	99.0
Kulim	98.6
Langkawi	99.2
Padang Terap	97.3
Sik	95.4
Yan	96.4
Pendang	99.4
Pokok Sena	94.5
KELANTAN	97.2
Bachok	96.4
Kota Bharu	98.0
Machang	97.4
Pasir Mas	94.6
Pasir Puteh	99.6
Tanah Merah	97.8
Tumpat	95.3
Gua Musang ^a	98.3

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing



Jadual 18.9 : Peratusan capaian isi rumah terhadap telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 5.b.1)

Table 18.9 : *Proportion of households with access to mobile phone by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 5.b.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019 (%)
Kuala Krai	97.8
Jeli	96.5
MELAKA	97.4
Alor Gajah	98.9
Jasin	93.8
Melaka Tengah	97.8
NEGERI SEMBILAN	98.4
Jelebu	95.3
Kuala Pilah	95.0
Port Dickson	99.2
Rembau	96.7
Seremban	99.3
Tampin	98.0
Jempol	96.5
PAHANG	97.9
Bentong	96.4
Cameron Highlands	96.5
Jerantut	96.1
Kuantan	99.0
Lipis	99.5
Pekan	98.6
Raub	97.8
Temerloh	98.7
Rompin	96.4
Maran	94.3
Bera	98.3
PULAU PINANG	97.7
Seberang Perai Tengah	99.0
Seberang Perai Utara	98.1
Seberang Perai Selatan	95.1
Timur Laut	97.1

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: *ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia*



Jadual 18.9 : Peratusan capaian isi rumah terhadap telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 5.b.1)

Table 18.9 : Proportion of households with access to mobile phone by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 5.b.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2019 (%)
Barat Daya	98.8
PERAK	97.0
Batang Padang ^a	99.7
Manjung	97.9
Kinta	98.1
Kerian	99.7
Kuala Kangsar	95.3
Larut dan Matang	97.6
Hilir Perak ^b	93.4
Hulu Perak	91.5
Perak Tengah	93.8
Kampar	93.2
PERLIS	98.4
SELANGOR	99.5
Gombak	99.2
Klang	99.6
Kuala Langat	99.9
Kuala Selangor	99.0
Petaling	99.5
Sabak Bernam	98.4
Selangor	99.9
Hulu Langat	99.4
Hulu Selangor	99.6
TERENGGANU	97.7
Besut	97.0
Dungun	99.0
Kemaman	99.1
Kuala Terengganu ^c	97.9
Marang	95.0
Hulu Terengganu	95.4
Setiu	98.3

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim
2. ^bTermasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk
3. ^cTermasuk Kuala Nerus/ Includes Kuala Nerus



Jadual 18.9 : Peratusan capaian isi rumah terhadap telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 5.b.1)

Table 18.9 : Proportion of households with access to mobile phone by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 5.b.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2019 (%)
SABAH	98.1
Tawau	98.0
Lahad Datu	99.6
Semporna	99.4
Sandakan	97.3
Kinabatangan	92.0
Beluran ^a	99.4
Kota Kinabalu	99.7
Ranau	97.8
Kota Belud	94.9
Tuaran	98.5
Penampang	99.5
Papar	98.6
Kudat	98.1
Kota Marudu	96.5
Pitas	97.2
Beaufort	99.0
Kuala Penyu	98.7
Sipitang	93.8
Tenom	98.0
Nabawan	98.5
Keningau	98.7
Tambunan	94.6
Kunak	98.7
Tongod	98.2
Putatan	99.1
SARAWAK	96.3
Kuching	97.7
Bau	97.8
Lundu	93.1
Samarahan	98.8

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid



Jadual 18.9 : Peratusan capaian isi rumah terhadap telefon bimbit mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 5.b.1)

Table 18.9 : Proportion of households with access to mobile phone by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 5.b.1)

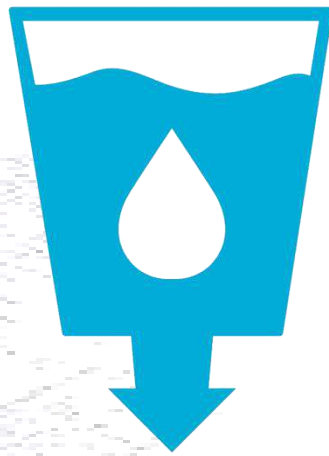
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2019 (%)
Serian ^a	96.3
Simunjan	97.8
Sri Aman	99.0
Lubok Antu	95.7
Betong ^b	95.1
Saratok ^c	98.1
Sarikei	98.8
Maradong	96.0
Daro ^d	96.1
Julau	91.5
Sibu	98.3
Dalat	96.9
Mukah	96.2
Kanowit	98.6
Bintulu ^e	97.9
Tatau	98.4
Kapit ^f }	
Song }	74.4
Belaga	84.1
Miri ^g	98.7
Marudi ^h	98.1
Limbang	96.2
Lawas	96.6
Matu	91.5
Asajaya	97.2
Pakan	91.2
Selangau	96.9
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	99.2
W.P. LABUAN	98.4
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	99.7

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu
2. ^bTermasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
3. ^cTermasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
4. ^dTermasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
5. ^eTermasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
6. ^fTermasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong
7. ^gTermasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
8. ^hTermasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan

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Air Bersih dan Sanitasi
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Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others
JOHOR	2016	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Batu Pahat	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Johor Bahru	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kluang	2016	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kota Tinggi	2016	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1
	2019	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0
Mersing	2016	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0
	2019	100.0	98.3	0.0	1.7
Muar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0
Pontian	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Segamat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kulai	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tangkak	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
KEDAH	2016	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3
	2019	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5
Baling	2016	100.0	91.0	0.0	9.0
	2019	100.0	96.9	0.0	3.1
Bandar Baharu	2016	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kota Setar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuala Muda	2016	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Kubang Pasu	2016	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2
Kulim	2016	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Langkawi	2016	100.0	97.8	0.0	2.2
	2019	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.5

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Air paip di rumah <i>Piped water in the house</i>	Air paip awam <i>Public water stand pipe</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
Padang Terap	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sik	2016	100.0	91.5	0.0	8.5
	2019	100.0	91.9	0.5	7.6
Yan	2016	100.0	95.1	0.0	4.9
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pendang	2016	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pokok Sena	2016	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
KELANTAN	2016	100.0	65.4	1.9	32.7
	2019	100.0	67.9	0.2	31.9
Bachok	2016	100.0	29.5	2.0	68.5
	2019	100.0	42.3	0.0	57.7
Kota Bharu	2016	100.0	72.0	1.2	26.8
	2019	100.0	64.3	0.0	35.7
Machang	2016	100.0	68.7	3.4	27.9
	2019	100.0	70.1	0.0	29.9
Pasir Mas	2016	100.0	67.0	1.3	31.7
	2019	100.0	71.9	0.2	27.9
Pasir Puteh	2016	100.0	52.0	4.0	44.0
	2019	100.0	65.8	0.2	34.0
Tanah Merah	2016	100.0	67.8	3.2	29.0
	2019	100.0	74.8	1.7	23.5
Tumpat	2016	100.0	62.6	2.1	35.3
	2019	100.0	66.9	0.2	32.9
Gua Musang	2016 ^a	100.0	69.1	1.3	29.6
	2019	100.0	90.7	0.0	9.3
Kuala Krai	2016	100.0	71.9	2.1	26.0
	2019	100.0	83.3	0.0	16.7
Jeli	2016	100.0	75.7	1.4	22.9
	2019	100.0	77.4	0.7	21.9
Lojing	2019	100.0	44.4	0.0	55.6
MELAKA	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Alor Gajah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Air paip di rumah <i>Piped water in the house</i>	Air paip awam <i>Public water stand pipe</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
Jasin	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Melaka Tengah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NEGERI SEMBILAN	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Jelevu	2016	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuala Pilah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Port Dickson	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rembau	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0
Seremban	2016	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Tampin	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Jempol	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PAHANG	2016	100.0	97.8	1.2	1.0
	2019	100.0	97.9	1.1	1.0
Bentong	2016	100.0	94.9	5.1	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0
Cameron Highlands	2016	100.0	93.6	0.0	6.4
	2019	100.0	96.1	1.9	2.0
Jerantut	2016	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuantan	2016	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.8
	2019	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.6
Lipis	2016	100.0	99.2	0.3	0.5
	2019	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0
Pekan	2016	100.0	96.7	2.9	0.4
	2019	100.0	92.5	2.5	5.0
Raub	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	90.0	9.7	0.3
Temerloh	2016	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Air paip di rumah <i>Piped water in the house</i>	Air paip awam <i>Public water stand pipe</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
Rompin	2016	100.0	95.3	1.8	2.9
	2019	100.0	96.3	0.0	3.7
Maran	2016	100.0	96.3	3.4	0.3
	2019	100.0	97.3	1.7	1.0
Bera	2016	100.0	94.9	0.0	5.1
	2019	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.3
PULAU PINANG	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Seberang Perai Tengah	2016	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Seberang Perai Utara	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
Seberang Perai Selatan	2016	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Timur Laut	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Barat Daya	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PERAK	2016	100.0	99.4	0.1	0.5
	2019	100.0	99.4	0.2	0.4
Batang Padang	2016 ^a	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6
Manjung	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
Kinta	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
Kerian	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuala Kangsar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3
Larut dan Matang	2016	100.0	97.0	0.0	3.0
	2019	100.0	97.8	0.0	2.2
Hilir Perak	2016 ^b	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1
Hulu Perak	2016	100.0	97.0	0.0	3.0
	2019	100.0	96.6	1.0	2.4

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim

2. ^bTermasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others
Perak Tengah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
Kampar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1
Muallim	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bagan Datuk	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
PERLIS	2016	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1
SELANGOR	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gombak	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Klang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuala Langat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuala Selangor	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Petaling	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sabak Bernam	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sepang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hulu Langat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hulu Selangor	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TERENGGANU	2016	100.0	96.0	1.4	2.6
	2019	100.0	96.2	2.6	1.2
Besut	2016	100.0	95.5	0.5	4.0
	2019	100.0	83.4	9.6	7.0
Dungun	2016	100.0	94.7	3.5	1.8
	2019	100.0	98.1	1.4	0.5
Kemaman	2016	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others
Kuala Terengganu	2016 ^a	100.0	95.7	1.4	2.9
	2019	100.0	97.9	1.9	0.2
Marang	2016	100.0	94.4	2.4	3.2
	2019	100.0	97.3	2.0	0.7
Hulu Terengganu	2016	100.0	98.0	0.8	1.2
	2019	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4
Setiu	2016	100.0	89.1	0.5	10.4
	2019	100.0	98.5	0.4	1.1
Kuala Nerus	2019	100.0	96.2	3.8	0.0
SABAH	2016	100.0	83.4	1.7	14.9
	2019	100.0	84.7	1.5	13.8
Tawau	2016	100.0	95.7	0.1	4.2
	2019	100.0	98.6	0.3	1.1
Lahad Datu	2016	100.0	79.6	0.2	20.2
	2019	100.0	75.4	0.0	24.6
Semporna	2016	100.0	73.8	2.1	24.1
	2019	100.0	90.3	0.7	9.0
Sandakan	2016	100.0	94.5	0.0	5.5
	2019	100.0	96.0	0.1	3.9
Kinabatangan	2016	100.0	63.9	0.3	35.8
	2019	100.0	76.6	0.0	23.4
Beluran	2016 ^b	100.0	50.6	1.0	48.4
	2019	100.0	55.5	0.3	44.2
Kota Kinabalu	2016	100.0	93.1	3.2	3.7
	2019	100.0	93.5	2.2	4.3
Ranau	2016	100.0	37.8	0.0	62.2
	2019	100.0	35.3	2.4	62.3
Kota Belud	2016	100.0	56.9	3.6	39.5
	2019	100.0	71.4	2.0	26.6
Tuaran	2016	100.0	80.6	2.0	17.4
	2019	100.0	78.3	0.4	21.3
Penampang	2016	100.0	96.5	0.6	2.9
	2019	100.0	96.9	0.6	2.5
Papar	2016	100.0	92.7	1.9	5.5
	2019	100.0	97.3	0.5	2.2
Kudat	2016	100.0	79.0	5.1	15.9
	2019	100.0	85.6	1.4	13.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Kuala Nerus / Includes Kuala Nerus

2. ^b Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others
Kota Marudu	2016	100.0	64.3	0.4	35.3
	2019	100.0	76.5	0.0	23.5
Pitas	2016	100.0	55.9	0.0	44.1
	2019	100.0	65.9	2.2	31.9
Beaufort	2016	100.0	82.8	1.0	16.2
	2019	100.0	89.5	5.5	5.0
Kuala Penyu	2016	100.0	73.3	11.1	15.6
	2019	100.0	86.7	9.4	3.9
Sipitang	2016	100.0	94.9	0.0	5.2
	2019	100.0	98.0	0.5	1.5
Tenom	2016	100.0	58.7	5.0	36.3
	2019	100.0	54.3	0.9	44.8
Nabawan	2016	100.0	62.5	2.1	35.4
	2019	100.0	50.0	2.2	47.8
Keningau	2016	100.0	76.0	4.2	19.8
	2019	100.0	75.8	7.9	16.3
Tambunan	2016	100.0	56.0	0.0	44.0
	2019	100.0	68.2	0.0	31.8
Kunak	2016	100.0	81.3	0.0	18.7
	2019	100.0	93.8	1.3	4.9
Tongod	2016	100.0	48.6	2.9	48.5
	2019	100.0	33.6	0.0	66.4
Putatan	2016	100.0	96.1	3.0	0.9
	2019	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0
Telupid	2019	100.0	72.1	0.0	27.9
SARAWAK	2016	100.0	86.0	0.9	13.1
	2019	100.0	86.4	1.2	12.4
Kuching	2016	100.0	97.9	0.4	1.7
	2019	100.0	98.2	0.9	0.9
Bau	2016	100.0	83.5	0.4	16.1
	2019	100.0	90.8	0.0	9.2
Lundu	2016	100.0	45.2	2.6	52.2
	2019	100.0	51.0	0.0	49.0
Samarahan	2016	100.0	98.8	1.0	0.2
	2019	100.0	96.6	3.1	0.3
Serian	2016 ^a	100.0	74.4	0.0	25.6
	2019	100.0	79.8	1.4	18.8

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^aTermasuk Tebedul Includes Tebedu



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Air paip di rumah <i>Piped water in the house</i>	Air paip awam <i>Public water stand pipe</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
Simunjan	2016	100.0	61.8	0.5	37.7
	2019	100.0	57.0	3.8	39.2
Sri Aman	2016	100.0	72.8	0.7	26.5
	2019	100.0	81.6	2.3	16.1
Lubok Antu	2016	100.0	82.8	0.0	17.2
	2019	100.0	71.5	0.0	28.5
Betong	2016 ^a	100.0	86.1	3.0	10.9
	2019	100.0	83.4	2.3	14.3
Saratok	2016 ^b	100.0	68.9	4.8	26.3
	2019	100.0	93.1	3.2	3.7
Sarikei	2016	100.0	93.9	0.9	5.2
	2019	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1
Maradong	2016	100.0	87.1	1.4	11.5
	2019	100.0	94.8	0.6	4.6
Daro	2016 ^c	100.0	59.7	0.7	39.6
	2019	100.0	80.6	0.0	19.4
Julau	2016	100.0	40.6	1.0	58.4
	2019	100.0	58.5	0.0	41.5
Sibu	2016	100.0	98.6	0.5	0.9
	2019	100.0	97.9	1.7	0.4
Dalat	2016	100.0	77.7	6.8	15.5
	2019	100.0	73.0	0.0	27.0
Mukah	2016	100.0	86.1	0.0	13.9
	2019	100.0	84.8	2.7	12.5
Kanowit	2016	100.0	84.3	0.0	15.7
	2019	100.0	71.9	4.9	23.2
Bintulu	2016 ^d	100.0	86.1	0.0	13.9
	2019	100.0	97.5	0.2	2.3
Tatau	2016	100.0	61.6	0.0	38.4
	2019	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Kapit	2016 ^e	100.0	40.3	0.3	59.4
	2019	100.0	62.8	3.8	33.4

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
- ^b Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
- ^c Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
- ^d Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
- ^e Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ includes Bukit Mabong



Jadual 18.10 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.1.1)

Table 18.10 : Percentage of households by type of water supply, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Air paip di rumah Piped water in the house	Air paip awam Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain Others
Song	2016	100.0	39.5	0.9	59.6
	2019	100.0	22.4	3.5	74.1
Belaga	2016	100.0	62.5	0.0	37.5
	2019	100.0	53.7	0.0	46.3
Miri	2016 ^a	100.0	94.8	1.2	4.0
	2019	100.0	99.0	0.0	1.0
Marudi	2016 ^b	100.0	31.8	5.8	62.4
	2019	100.0	46.5	1.4	52.1
Limbang	2016	100.0	81.9	2.8	15.3
	2019	100.0	88.4	2.3	9.3
Lawas	2016	100.0	65.9	0.0	34.1
	2019	100.0	76.8	1.2	22.0
Matu	2016	100.0	84.2	0.0	15.8
	2019	100.0	74.4	0.0	25.6
Asajaya	2016	100.0	93.9	5.3	0.8
	2019	100.0	90.6	0.6	8.8
Pakan	2016	100.0	47.9	0.0	52.1
	2019	100.0	60.9	0.0	39.1
Selangau	2016	100.0	32.5	1.6	65.9
	2019	100.0	38.1	0.5	61.4
Pusa	2019	100.0	76.1	3.4	20.5
Kabong	2019	100.0	85.1	4.6	10.3
Tanjung Manis	2019	100.0	81.7	0.0	18.3
Sebauh	2019	100.0	41.4	0.0	58.6
Subis	2019	100.0	86.4	0.0	13.6
Tebedu	2019	100.0	36.2	4.2	59.6
Bukit Mabong	2019	100.0	3.7	0.8	95.5
Beluru	2019	100.0	79.4	0.0	20.6
Telang Usan	2019	100.0	32.1	0.0	67.9
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. LABUAN	2016	100.0	98.5	1.0	0.5
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis

2. ^b Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan



Jadual 18.11 : Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (SDG 6.2.1)

Table 18.11 : Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (SDG 6.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
JOHOR	100.0	100.0	99.9
Batu Pahat	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johor Bahru	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kluang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kota Tinggi	100.0	100.0	99.0
Mersing	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muar	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pontian	100.0	100.0	100.0
Segamat	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kulai	100.0	99.9	100.0
Tangkak	100.0	100.0	100.0
KEDAH	100.0	100.0	100.0
Baling	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar Baharu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kota Setar	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuala Muda	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kubang Pasu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kulim	100.0	100.0	100.0
Langkawi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Padang Terap	100.0	99.4	100.0
Sik	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yan	99.5	100.0	100.0
Pendang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pokok Sena	100.0	100.0	100.0
KELANTAN	100.0	99.7	100.0
Bachok	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kota Bharu	99.9	99.7	100.0
Machang	100.0	98.6	99.7
Pasir Mas	100.0	99.7	100.0
Pasir Puteh	100.0	99.8	100.0
Tanah Merah	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tumpat	100.0	99.2	100.0
Gua Musang ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing

2. Jadual merujuk peratusan pembahagian isi rumah mengikut jenis tandas yang digunakan (Tandas tarik dan tandas siram)

Table refers to percentage distribution of household by type of toilet used (Flush toilet and Pour toilet)



Jadual 18.11 : Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.2.1)

Table 18.11 : Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
Kuala Krai	99.8	100.0	100.0
Jeli	100.0	100.0	100.0
MELAKA	100.0	99.9	100.0
Alor Gajah	100.0	99.8	100.0
Jasin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Melaka Tengah	100.0	99.9	100.0
NEGERI SEMBILAN	99.9	100.0	100.0
Jelebu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuala Pilah	100.0	100.0	100.0
Port Dickson	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rembau	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seremban	99.9	100.0	100.0
Tampin	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jempol	99.4	100.0	100.0
PAHANG	99.9	99.8	100.0
Bentong	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cameron Highlands	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jerantut	99.6	100.0	100.0
Kuantan	99.9	100.0	100.0
Lipis	98.7	100.0	100.0
Pekan	99.6	99.6	100.0
Raub	100.0	100.0	100.0
Temerloh	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rompin	100.0	99.6	100.0
Maran	100.0	100.0	99.7
Bera	100.0	96.0	100.0
PULAU PINANG	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seberang Perai Tengah	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seberang Perai Utara	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seberang Perai Selatan	100.0	100.0	100.0
Timur Laut	100.0	100.0	99.9
Barat Daya	99.8	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Jadual merujuk peratusan pembahagian isi rumah mengikut jenis tandas yang digunakan (Tandas tarik dan tandas siram)

Table refers to percentage distribution of household by type of toilet used (Flush toilet and Pour toilet)



Jadual 18.11 : Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.2.1)

Table 18.11 : Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
PERAK	99.9	100.0	100.0
Batang Padang ^a	100.0	99.8	100.0
Manjung	99.5	100.0	100.0
Kinta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerian	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuala Kangsar	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larut dan Matang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hilir Perak ^b	99.9	100.0	100.0
Hulu Perak	99.1	99.5	99.7
Perak Tengah	99.7	100.0	100.0
Kampar	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERLIS	99.9	99.9	100.0
SELANGOR	99.8	100.0	100.0
Gombak	100.0	100.0	100.0
Klang	99.5	100.0	100.0
Kuala Langat	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuala Selangor	97.8	100.0	100.0
Petaling	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabak Bernam	99.0	100.0	100.0
Sepang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hulu Langat	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hulu Selangor	100.0	100.0	100.0
TERENGGANU	99.9	100.0	100.0
Besut	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dungun	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kemaman	99.9	99.8	100.0
Kuala Terengganu ^c	99.9	100.0	100.0
Marang	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hulu Terengganu	98.9	100.0	100.0
Setiu	100.0	100.0	100.0
SABAH	94.8	96.1	95.6
Tawau	95.5	98.0	99.1

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim
- ^b Termasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk
- ^c Termasuk Kuala Nerus/ Includes Kuala Nerus
- Jadual merujuk peratusan pembahagian isi rumah mengikut jenis tandas yang digunakan (Tandas tarik dan tandas siram)
Table refers to percentage distribution of household by type of toilet used (Flush toilet and Pour toilet)



Jadual 18.11 : Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.2.1)

Table 18.11 : Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
Lahad Datu	94.1	92.1	92.1
Semporna	79.3	88.4	87.2
Sandakan	94.5	93.8	95.0
Kinabatangan	93.9	96.7	91.6
Beluran ^a	84.2	87.7	83.7
Kota Kinabalu	99.3	98.2	99.1
Ranau	96.1	99.2	94.8
Kota Belud	93.8	94.3	98.7
Tuaran	98.6	98.0	98.6
Penampang	99.9	100.0	100.0
Papar	99.6	98.6	99.9
Kudat	76.6	85.2	79.2
Kota Marudu	86.6	92.1	80.9
Pitas	78.2	88.8	74.6
Beaufort	97.9	99.0	99.6
Kuala Penyu	97.9	100.0	99.2
Sipitang	95.4	98.3	99.5
Tenom	99.5	99.5	100.0
Nabawan	100.0	100.0	97.8
Keningau	99.2	99.1	98.2
Tambunan	100.0	100.0	97.0
Kunak	94.8	96.6	97.6
Tongod	70.7	95.2	79.5
Putatan	99.6	98.7	100.0
SARAWAK	99.4	99.7	99.7
Kuching	99.9	99.8	99.9
Bau	99.6	100.0	99.6
Lundu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Samarahan	99.6	100.0	100.0
Serian ^b	99.6	100.0	99.6
Simunjan	100.0	99.0	100.0
Sri Aman	99.7	100.0	98.9

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid

2. ^b Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu

3. Jadual merujuk peratusan pembahagian isi rumah mengikut jenis tandas yang digunakan (Tandas tarik dan tandas siram)

Table refers to percentage distribution of household by type of toilet used (Flush toilet and Pour toilet)



Jadual 18.11 : Peratusan isi rumah yang menggunakan perkhidmatan sanitasi yang diuruskan dengan selamat mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 6.2.1)

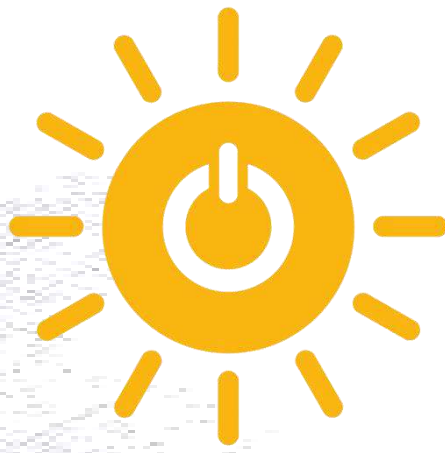
Table 18.11 : Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 6.2.1)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
Lubok Antu	100.0	100.0	100.0
Betong ^a	100.0	99.6	100.0
Saratok ^b	100.0	99.6	99.5
Sarikei	99.7	100.0	100.0
Maradong	98.7	100.0	99.1
Daro ^c	98.6	97.8	99.7
Julau	100.0	97.9	100.0
Sibu	98.9	99.8	99.9
Dalat	85.6	95.2	96.0
Mukah	98.3	99.0	100.0
Kanowit	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bintulu ^d	99.9	100.0	99.9
Tatau	99.2	100.0	100.0
Kapit ^e	100.0	100.0	100.0
Song	99.2	100.0	100.0
Belaga	94.5	99.1	100.0
Miri ^f	99.7	99.9	99.9
Marudi ^g	99.4	99.4	99.7
Limbang	100.0	98.8	98.6
Lawas	98.9	99.5	100.0
Matu	77.7	86.3	90.5
Asajaya	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pakan	100.0	99.0	99.1
Selangau	100.0	99.2	100.0
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	100.0	100.0	100.0
W.P. LABUAN	97.8	99.6	99.3
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
- ^b Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
- ^c Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
- ^d Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
- ^e Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong
- ^f Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
- ^g Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan
- Jadual merujuk peratusan pembahagian isi rumah mengikut jenis tandas yang digunakan (Tandas tarik dan tandas siram)
Table refers to percentage distribution of household by type of toilet used (Flush toilet and Pour toilet)



Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih

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Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
JOHOR	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Batu Pahat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Johor Bahru	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kluang	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kota Tinggi	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Mersing	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Muar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Pontian	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Segamat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kulai	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tangkak	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
KEDAH	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Baling	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bandar Baharu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kota Setar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Muda	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kubang Pasu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kulim	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Langkawi	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Padang Terap	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sik	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Yan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Pendang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Pokok Sena	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
KELANTAN	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bachok	2016	100.0	99.8	0.2	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kota Bharu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Machang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Pasir Mas	2016	100.0	99.8	0.2	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Pasir Puteh	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tanah Merah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tumpat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Gua Musang	2016 ^a	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Krai	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Jeli	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Lojing	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
MELAKA	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Alor Gajah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Jasin	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Melaka Tengah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
NEGERI SEMBILAN	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Jelebu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Pilah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Port Dickson	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Rembau	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Seremban	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tampin	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Jempol	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
PAHANG	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bentong	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Cameron Highlands	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Jerantut	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuantan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Lipis	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Pekan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Raub	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Temerloh	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Temerloh	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Rompin	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Maran	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bera	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
PULAU PINANG	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Seberang Perai Tengah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	
Seberang Perai Utara	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Seberang Perai Selatan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Timur Laut	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Barat Daya	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
PERAK	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Batang Padang	2016 ^a	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Manjung	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kinta	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kerian	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Kangsar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Larut dan Matang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	
Hilir Perak	2016 ^b	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Hulu Perak	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.7	0.3	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim

2. ^bTermasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Perak Tengah	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kampar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Muallim	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bagan Datuk	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
PERLIS	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
SELANGOR	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Gombak	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Klang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Langat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Selangor	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Petaling	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sabak Bernam	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sepang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Hulu Langat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Hulu Selangor	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
TERENGGANU	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Besut	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Dungun	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kemaman	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Kuala Terengganu	2016 ^a	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Marang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Hulu Terengganu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Setiu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kuala Nerus	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
SABAH	2016	100.0	99.5	0.5	
	2019	100.0	99.7	0.3	
Tawau	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	
Lahad Datu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	
Semporna	2016	100.0	99.7	0.3	
	2019	100.0	99.7	0.3	
Sandakan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	
Kinabatangan	2016	100.0	99.5	0.5	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Beluran	2016 ^b	100.0	91.3	8.7	
	2019	100.0	95.7	4.3	
Kota Kinabalu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	
Ranau	2016	100.0	99.1	0.9	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kota Belud	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.7	0.3	
Tuaran	2016	100.0	99.6	0.4	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Penampang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Papar	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kudat	2016	100.0	98.1	1.9	
	2019	100.0	98.8	1.2	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Kuala Nerus / Includes Kuala Nerus

2. ^b Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Kota Marudu	2016	100.0	98.5	1.5	
	2019	100.0	99.3	0.7	
Pitas	2016	100.0	98.6	1.4	
	2019	100.0	98.6	1.4	
Beaufort	2016	100.0	99.7	0.3	
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.4	
Kuala Penyu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sipitang	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tenom	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Nabawan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Keningau	2016	100.0	99.1	0.9	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tambunan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kunak	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tongod	2016	100.0	93.2	6.8	
	2019	100.0	91.0	9.0	
Putatan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Telupid	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
SARAWAK	2016	100.0	99.6	0.4	
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	
Kuching	2016	100.0	99.9	0.1	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bau	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.4	
Lundu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Samarahan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.8	0.2	
Serian	2016 ^a	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.4	0.6	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Simunjan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.5	0.5	
Sri Aman	2016	100.0	99.4	0.6	
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.4	
Lubok Antu	2016	100.0	96.5	3.5	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Betong	2016 ^a	100.0	99.6	0.4	
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.4	
Saratok	2016 ^b	100.0	99.6	0.4	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sarikei	2016	100.0	99.4	0.6	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Maradong	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.4	0.6	
Daro	2016 ^c	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Julau	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sibu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Dalat	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Mukah	2016	100.0	99.0	1.0	
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.4	
Kanowit	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.1	0.9	
Bintulu	2016 ^d	100.0	99.7	0.3	
	2019	100.0	99.9	0.1	
Tatau	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kapit	2016 ^e	100.0	99.2	0.8	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
2. ^b Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
3. ^c Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
4. ^d Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
5. ^e Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong



Jadual 18.12 : Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 7.1.1)

Table 18.12 : Percentage of households by electricity supply facilities, state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 7.1.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kemudahan bekalan air <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	(%)
Song	2016	100.0	98.2	1.8	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Belaga	2016	100.0	98.2	1.8	
	2019	100.0	99.1	0.9	
Miri	2016 ^a	100.0	99.8	0.2	
	2019	100.0	99.7	0.3	
Marudi	2016 ^b	100.0	98.3	1.7	
	2019	100.0	99.5	0.5	
Limbang	2016	100.0	98.3	1.7	
	2019	100.0	98.4	1.6	
Lawas	2016	100.0	97.8	2.2	
	2019	100.0	99.6	0.4	
Matu	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.3	0.7	
Asajaya	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	99.4	0.6	
Pakan	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Selangau	2016	100.0	97.7	2.3	
	2019	100.0	98.9	1.1	
Pusa	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Kabong	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tanjung Manis	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Sebauh	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Subis	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Tebedu	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Bukit Mabong	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Beluru	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
Telang Usan	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
W.P. LABUAN	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	2016	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	2019	100.0	100.0	0.0	

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis

2. ^b Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan

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Jadual 18.13 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019 (SDG 8.5.2)

Table 18.13 : Unemployment rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019 (SDG 8.5.2)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2018	2019
JOHOR	3.0	2.7
Batu Pahat	1.9	1.7
Johor Bahru	3.3	3.1
Kluang	3.9	3.4
Kota Tinggi	3.0	2.7
Mersing	2.5	2.4
Muar	1.8	1.7
Pontian	3.2	3.1
Segamat	2.8	2.6
Kulai	2.9	2.7
Tangkak	2.3	2.1
KEDAH	2.9	2.8
Baling	2.4	2.3
Bandar Baharu	2.7	2.6
Kota Setar	3.8	3.5
Kuala Muda	2.7	2.6
Kubang Pasu	2.6	2.3
Kulim	2.2	2.0
Langkawi	3.8	3.7
Padang Terap	3.2	3.0
Sik	3.3	3.2
Yan	4.0	3.8
Pendang	2.9	2.8
Pokok Sena	3.1	3.1
KELANTAN	4.0	4.0
Bachok	3.2	3.1
Kota Bharu	4.8	4.8
Machang	5.2	4.9
Pasir Mas	4.9	4.8
Pasir Puteh	3.3	3.3
Tanah Merah	2.9	2.7
Tumpat	3.4	3.5
Gua Musang ^a	3.7	3.5

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^aTermasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing



Jadual 18.13 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 8.5.2)

Table 18.13 : Unemployment rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 8.5.2)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2018	2019
Kuala Krai	2.5	2.4
Jeli	2.7	2.7
MELAKA	1.1	1.1
Alor Gajah	1.5	1.6
Jasin	0.9	0.8
Melaka Tengah	0.9	0.9
NEGERI SEMBILAN	3.0	3.1
Jelebu	2.9	3.0
Kuala Pilah	3.3	3.5
Port Dickson	3.2	3.2
Rembau	3.3	3.4
Seremban	2.7	2.9
Tampin	3.7	3.9
Jempol	3.0	3.0
PAHANG	2.6	2.9
Bentong	2.8	3.2
Cameron Highlands	2.2	2.3
Jerantut	2.7	3.0
Kuantan	2.6	2.9
Lipis	2.5	2.9
Pekan	2.6	2.8
Raub	2.5	2.9
Temerloh	2.7	2.9
Rompin	2.9	3.2
Maran	2.0	2.4
Bera	2.5	2.8
PULAU PINANG	2.2	2.0
Seberang Perai Tengah	1.6	1.4
Seberang Perai Utara	2.6	2.2
Seberang Perai Selatan	2.1	1.9
Timur Laut	2.7	2.5

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.13 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 8.5.2)

Table 18.13 : Unemployment rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 8.5.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2018	2019
Barat Daya	1.7	1.5
PERAK	3.3	3.4
Batang Padang ^a	3.4	3.6
Manjung	3.6	3.8
Kinta	2.9	3.0
Kerian	3.4	3.6
Kuala Kangsar	3.1	3.1
Larut dan Matang	3.6	3.8
Hilir Perak ^b	3.3	3.4
Hulu Perak	3.3	3.4
Perak Tengah	3.4	3.5
Kampar	4.1	4.2
PERLIS	3.4	3.3
SELANGOR	2.8	2.9
Gombak	2.8	2.8
Klang	2.8	2.9
Kuala Langat	2.9	3.0
Kuala Selangor	2.9	3.0
Petaling	2.7	2.7
Sabak Bernam	3.2	3.3
Sepang	3.1	3.2
Hulu Langat	3.0	3.1
Hulu Selangor	2.3	2.3
TERENGGANU	4.8	3.6
Besut	5.2	3.7
Dungun	4.7	3.7
Kemaman	4.6	3.3
Kuala Terengganu ^c	4.7	3.4
Marang	4.7	3.8
Hulu Terengganu	4.7	3.9
Setiu	4.9	3.8

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim
2. ^bTermasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk
3. ^cTermasuk Kuala Nerus/ Includes Kuala Nerus



Jadual 18.13 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 8.5.2)

Table 18.13 : Unemployment rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 8.5.2)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2018	2019
SABAH	5.8	5.8
Tawau	5.7	5.6
Lahad Datu	6.2	6.4
Semporna	6.1	6.3
Sandakan	6.0	6.1
Kinabatangan	5.8	6.1
Beluran ^a	6.6	6.2
Kota Kinabalu	5.2	5.1
Ranau	5.4	5.5
Kota Belud	5.8	5.8
Tuaran	5.4	5.4
Penampang	6.3	6.0
Papar	5.6	5.3
Kudat	5.3	5.2
Kota Marudu	5.3	5.5
Pitas	5.8	5.9
Beaufort	5.5	5.5
Kuala Penyu	5.3	5.3
Sipitang	6.6	6.7
Tenom	5.7	5.9
Nabawan	6.1	6.2
Keningau	6.4	6.2
Tambunan	5.3	5.3
Kunak	5.9	6.2
Tongod	5.8	6.3
Putatan	6.7	6.7
SARAWAK	3.2	3.1
Kuching	2.9	3.0
Bau	3.3	3.2
Lundu	3.3	3.0
Samarahan	3.9	3.7

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid



Jadual 18.13 : Kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2018 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 8.5.2)

Table 18.13 : Unemployment rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2018 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 8.5.2)

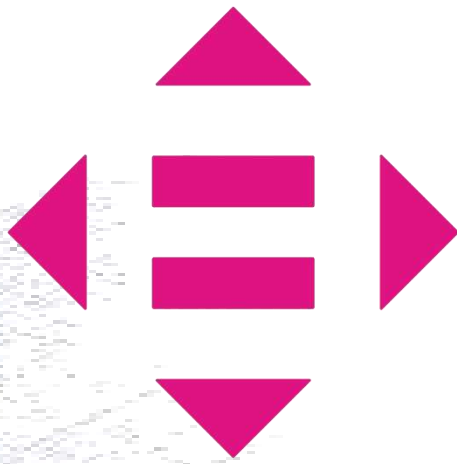
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2018	2019
Serian ^a	3.2	3.0
Simunjan	3.1	3.0
Sri Aman	2.8	2.5
Lubok Antu	3.9	3.7
Betong ^b	2.9	2.7
Saratok ^c	2.8	2.5
Sarikei	2.9	2.8
Maradong	3.6	3.3
Daro ^d	2.8	2.5
Julau	4.4	4.0
Sibu	3.8	3.6
Dalat	3.2	3.1
Mukah	3.5	3.2
Kanowit	3.8	3.5
Bintulu ^e	2.8	2.6
Tatau	3.4	3.4
Kapit ^f } Song }	3.6	3.9
Belaga	2.7	2.8
Miri ^g	3.4	3.4
Marudi ^h	2.7	2.5
Limbang	3.8	3.7
Lawas	3.4	3.2
Matu	3.4	3.5
Asajaya	3.5	3.4
Pakan	3.6	3.4
Selangau	3.6	3.3
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	2.4	2.6
W.P. LABUAN	7.1	6.9
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	1.3	1.2

Sumber: Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
 Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

- ^a Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu
- ^b Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
- ^c Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
- ^d Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
- ^e Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
- ^f Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong
- ^g Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
- ^h Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan

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**Mengurangkan
Ketidaksamaan**
Reduces Inequalities



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Jadual 18.14 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (SDG 10.2.1)

Table 18.14 : Proportion of household below 50 per cent of median income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (SDG 10.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
JOHOR	10.2	13.5	15.3
Batu Pahat	12.0	10.2	9.0
Johor Bahru	5.0	8.9	12.8
Kluang	21.7	26.4	24.9
Kota Tinggi	7.6	20.2	20.8
Mersing	27.4	37.2	41.2
Muar	11.8	14.6	14.8
Pontian	13.7	21.8	23.0
Segamat	18.8	20.7	20.5
Kulai Jaya	9.0	8.1	10.1
Tangkak	16.6	18.0	16.7
KEDAH	12.1	15.9	10.8
Baling	21.9	27.3	23.9
Bandar Baharu	12.6	15.9	12.6
Kota Setar	9.2	14.7	8.1
Kuala Muda	11.6	15.3	13.7
Kubang Pasu	9.5	17.4	5.5
Kulim	8.3	10.7	10.5
Langkawi	10.0	4.6	1.3
Padang Terap	22.6	12.3	5.3
Sik	19.1	26.1	8.9
Yan	22.1	22.2	24.1
Pendang	17.0	24.1	9.5
Pokok Sena	12.8	22.5	8.6
KELANTAN	12.4	12.1	9.9
Bachok	16.3	16.9	10.7
Kota Bharu	8.7	6.1	7.5
Machang	13.3	11.9	8.8
Pasir Mas	21.5	21.5	9.5
Pasir Puteh	14.7	14.0	12.1
Tanah Merah	12.8	10.7	8.9
Tumpat	10.9	15.3	8.7
Gua Musang ^a	4.1	12.6	15.8

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing



Jadual 18.14 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 10.2.1)

Table 18.14 : Proportion of household below 50 per cent of median income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 10.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
Kuala Krai	14.2	14.8	17.3
Jeli	21.0	21.4	9.6
MELAKA	8.8	10.7	17.0
Alor Gajah	12.2	15.1	18.8
Jasin	10.7	19.5	17.4
Melaka Tengah	7.4	7.7	16.2
NEGERI SEMBILAN	13.0	15.5	11.6
Jelebu	19.0	22.0	18.4
Kuala Pilah	29.2	27.2	23.0
Port Dickson	13.7	14.6	10.0
Rembau	26.5	19.7	20.8
Seremban	8.4	12.0	7.9
Tampin	17.3	25.0	18.6
Jempol	17.1	19.3	14.4
PAHANG	12.1	8.2	6.0
Bentong	23.5	12.5	3.9
Cameron Highlands	11.6	6.4	1.3
Jerantut	20.7	14.3	10.0
Kuantan	5.6	4.0	3.0
Lipis	22.7	20.0	8.4
Pekan	11.9	6.8	8.9
Raub	19.9	8.8	3.9
Temerloh	13.7	11.5	10.2
Rompin	8.6	4.6	6.3
Maran	9.0	11.9	8.4
Bera	11.3	7.1	8.5
PULAU PINANG	12.4	11.3	13.2
Seberang Perai Tengah	12.0	13.7	16.9
Seberang Perai Utara	14.8	16.6	18.1
Seberang Perai Selatan	14.4	17.2	15.3
Timur Laut	11.7	7.9	8.6

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.14 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 10.2.1)

Table 18.14 : Proportion of household below 50 per cent of median income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 10.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
Barat Daya	10.6	5.1	10.8
PERAK	16.0	14.1	11.3
Batang Padang ^a	17.5	12.3	13.2
Manjung	12.6	11.1	8.8
Kinta	12.0	10.3	9.9
Kerian	17.5	14.1	8.3
Kuala Kangsar	22.6	18.2	14.4
Larut dan Matang	14.9	15.8	8.3
Hilir Perak ^b	22.0	23.1	14.9
Hulu Perak	32.7	25.1	19.2
Perak Tengah	19.8	18.8	14.2
Kampar	20.9	18.8	16.7
PERLIS	10.1	12.0	12.1
SELANGOR	11.1	10.7	15.3
Gombak	9.4	4.5	14.5
Klang	14.6	13.3	16.6
Kuala Langat	18.4	19.9	19.7
Kuala Selangor	25.9	31.0	30.4
Petaling	8.4	9.0	14.4
Sabak Bernam	47.0	39.8	46.2
Sepang	4.7	6.5	7.9
Hulu Langat	6.7	7.9	10.5
Hulu Selangor	23.1	13.5	26.6
TERENGGANU	13.7	10.2	8.2
Besut	23.3	19.1	9.5
Dungun	10.1	7.3	6.1
Kemaman	6.5	6.0	5.6
Kuala Terengganu ^c	12.1	9.1	6.0
Marang	18.4	12.6	12.0
Hulu Terengganu	18.4	11.3	19.7
Setiu	23.4	13.9	11.1

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim
2. ^b Termasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk
3. ^c Termasuk Kuala Nerus/ Includes Kuala Nerus



Jadual 18.14 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 10.2.1)

Table 18.14 : Proportion of household below 50 per cent of median income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 10.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
SABAH	16.3	17.6	14.7
Tawau	16.0	17.2	9.0
Lahad Datu	13.1	6.0	9.0
Semporna	19.8	20.9	18.0
Sandakan	14.5	17.0	11.5
Kinabatangan	16.2	27.1	19.1
Beluran ^a	29.8	34.1	33.9
Kota Kinabalu	7.2	11.2	5.1
Ranau	20.5	26.6	21.3
Kota Belud	29.5	31.2	31.1
Tuaran	20.2	25.1	16.5
Penampang	7.0	7.5	4.0
Papar	13.5	11.3	10.8
Kudat	38.7	36.9	36.5
Kota Marudu	44.0	47.4	42.3
Pitas	57.7	48.2	56.6
Beaufort	17.5	23.3	19.1
Kuala Penyu	21.9	22.2	20.0
Sipitang	11.8	22.2	6.2
Tenom	18.0	16.5	11.3
Nabawan	9.9	4.2	12.7
Keningau	12.0	8.1	10.9
Tambunan	14.1	12.1	19.1
Kunak	14.8	10.7	13.5
Tongod	47.4	46.6	49.1
Putatan	8.9	14.0	8.8
SARAWAK	17.1	16.8	15.2
Kuching	7.7	10.3	7.4
Bau	13.3	14.1	13.0
Lundu	24.6	25.5	25.0
Samarahan	5.8	7.9	6.5

Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid



Jadual 18.14 : Peratusan isi rumah di bawah 50 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.) (SDG 10.2.1)

Table 18.14 : Proportion of household below 50 per cent of median income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 10.2.1)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2014	2016	2019
Serian ^a	27.5	27.5	25.4
Simunjan	32.5	40.1	35.6
Sri Aman	28.2	29.0	20.7
Lubok Antu	32.8	36.2	32.1
Betong ^b	34.8	33.5	35.5
Saratok ^c	32.5	26.8	30.5
Sarikei	29.1	26.1	25.4
Maradong	37.3	35.9	32.4
Daro ^d	36.1	41.7	26.0
Julau	37.5	27.1	43.2
Sibu	16.5	17.2	11.0
Dalat	33.7	26.2	20.5
Mukah	33.0	26.4	16.8
Kanowit	48.6	39.5	41.8
Bintulu ^e	2.9	5.6	4.6
Tatau	14.2	7.1	8.7
Kapit ^f	33.2	21.7	19.7
Song	39.5	31.2	40.0
Belaga	19.7	27.7	21.4
Miri ^g	9.6	4.7	6.7
Marudi ^h	25.4	25.4	23.7
Limbang	22.4	28.4	16.2
Lawas	28.1	29.1	16.1
Matu	47.1	43.2	35.3
Asajaya	26.9	31.1	28.4
Pakan	39.3	41.7	38.1
Selangau	39.7	45.7	38.2
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	13.3	13.8	10.6
W.P. LABUAN	14.1	11.6	13.1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	7.9	8.9	12.2

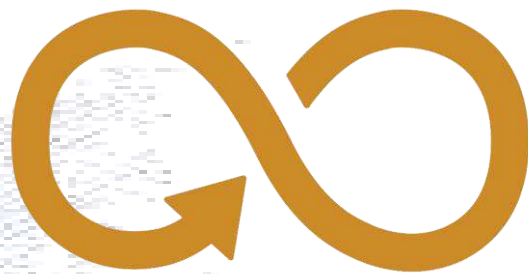
Sumber: Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^aTermasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu
2. ^bTermasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
3. ^cTermasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
4. ^dTermasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
5. ^eTermasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
6. ^fTermasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong
7. ^gTermasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
8. ^hTermasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan

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**Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran
yang Bertanggungjawab
Responsible Consumption and
Production**



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Jadual 18.15 : Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 12.4.2)

Table 18.15 : *Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 12.4.2)*

(Tan metrik/hari)
(Tonnes/day)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	3,449.0	3,062.3	1,312.4
Batu Pahat	-	-	-
Johor Bahru	350.0	350.0	-
Kluang	484.0	350.4	484.2
Kota Tinggi	171.0	150.7	94.8
Mersing	62.0	52.4	61.3
Muar	320.0	131.2	319.5
Pontian	164.0	117.3	164.2
Segamat	188.0	151.5	188.4
Kulai	1,600.0	1,700.0	-
Tangkak	110.0	59.0	-
KEDAH	1,544.0	1,557.3	740.1
Baling	80.0	-	-
Bandar Baharu	-	-	-
Kota Setar	332.0	395.5	400.1
Kuala Muda	370.0	370.0	-
Kubang Pasu	240.0	240.0	-
Kulim	300.0	306.0	340.0
Langkawi	172.0	196.3	-
Padang Terap	-	-	-
Sik	-	-	-
Yan	-	-	-
Pendang	50.0	50.0	-
Pokok Sena	-	-	-
KELANTAN	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bachok	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Machang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes :

1. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

2. n.a tidak tersedia

not applicable

3. Merujuk kepada peraturan di bawah 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 Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya



Jadual 18.15 : Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 12.4.2)

Table 18.15 : *Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 12.4.2)*

(Tan metrik/hari)
(Tonnes/day)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
Gua Musang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	n.a	n.a	n.a
MELAKA	848.0	950.0	851.8
Alor Gajah	-	-	-
Jasin	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	848.0	950.0	851.8
NEGERI SEMBILAN	944.0	887.7	893.5
Jejebu	32.0	28.7	32.2
Kuala Pilah	100.0	69.1	100.3
Port Dickson	665.0	672.2	665.3
Rembau	-	-	-
Seremban	-	-	-
Tampin	52.0	50.3	-
Jempol	95.0	67.5	95.7
PAHANG	1206.0	1088.4	679.8
Bentong	205.0	88.5	178.5
Cameron Highlands	40.0	40.0	40.0
Jerantut	4.0	4.0	-
Kuantan	500.0	500.0	-
Lipis	28.0	34.9	51.4
Pekan	44.0	49.2	45.5
Raub	30.0	-	-
Temerloh	171.0	150.2	102.3
Rompin	52.0	47.9	59.3
Maran	92.0	77.9	111.8
Bera	40.0	95.8	91.0
PULAU PINANG	n.a	n.a	n.a
Seberang Perai Tengah	n.a	n.a	n.a
Seberang Perai Utara	n.a	n.a	n.a
Seberang Perai Selatan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Timur Laut	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

1. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

2. n.a tidak tersedia

not applicable

3. Merujuk kepada peraturan di bawah 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 Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya



Jadual 18.15 : Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 12.4.2)

Table 18.15 : *Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 12.4.2)*

(Tan metrik/hari)
(Tonnes/day)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
Barat Daya	n.a	n.a	n.a
PERAK	2335.0	2285.0	-
Batang Padang	100.0	100.0	-
Manjung	345.0	345.0	-
Kinta	760.0	710.0	-
Kerian	120.0	120.0	-
Kuala Kangsar	180.0	180.0	-
Larut dan Matang	340.0	340.0	-
Hilir Perak	200.0	200.0	-
Hulu Perak	60.0	60.0	-
Perak Tengah	80.0	80.0	-
Kampar	80.0	80.0	-
Mualim	70.0	70.0	-
Bagan Datuk	-	-	-
PERLIS	300.0	164.7	148.1
SELANGOR	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gombak	n.a	n.a	n.a
Klang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Langat	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Selangor	n.a	n.a	n.a
Petaling	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sabak Bernam	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sepang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hulu Langat	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hulu Selangor	n.a	n.a	n.a
TERENGGANU	n.a	n.a	n.a
Besut	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dungun	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kemaman	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Terengganu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Marang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hulu Terengganu	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

1. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

2. n.a tidak tersedia

not applicable

3. Merujuk kepada peraturan di bawah 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 Johor,

Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya



Jadual 18.15 : Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 12.4.2)

Table 18.15 : *Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 12.4.2)*

(Tan metrik/hari)
(Tonnes/day)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
Setiu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Nerus	n.a	n.a	n.a
SABAH	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tawau	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lahad Datu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Semporna	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sandakan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kinabatangan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Beluran	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Kinabalu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ranau	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Belud	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tuaran	n.a	n.a	n.a
Penampang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Papar	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kudat	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Marudu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pitas	n.a	n.a	n.a
Beaufort	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Penyu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sipitang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tenom	n.a	n.a	n.a
Nabawan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Keningau	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tambunan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kunak	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tongod	n.a	n.a	n.a
Putatan	n.a	n.a	n.a
SARAWAK	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuching	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bau	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lundu	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

1. n.a tidak tersedia

not applicable

2. Merujuk kepada peraturan di bawah 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 Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya



Jadual 18.15 : Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 12.4.2)

Table 18.15 : *Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 12.4.2)*

(Tan metrik/hari)
(Tonnes/day)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
Samarahan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Serian	n.a	n.a	n.a
Simunjan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sri Aman	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lubok Antu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Betong	n.a	n.a	n.a
Saratok	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sarikei	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maradong	n.a	n.a	n.a
Daro	n.a	n.a	n.a
Julau	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sibu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dalat	n.a	n.a	n.a
Mukah	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kanowit	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bintulu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tatau	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kapit	n.a	n.a	n.a
Song	n.a	n.a	n.a
Belaga	n.a	n.a	n.a
Miri	n.a	n.a	n.a
Marudi	n.a	n.a	n.a
Limbang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lawas	n.a	n.a	n.a
Matu	n.a	n.a	n.a
Asajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pakan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Selangau	n.a	n.a	n.a
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	n.a	n.a	n.a
W.P. LABUAN	n.a	n.a	n.a
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	n.a	n.a	n.a

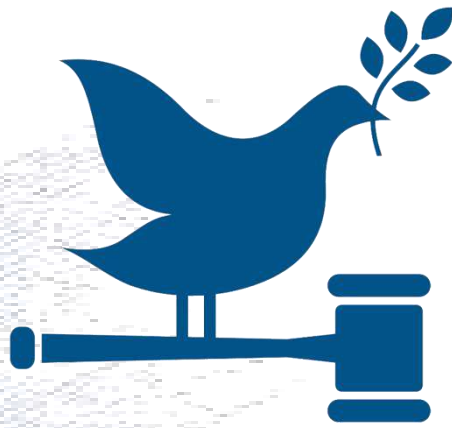
Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Notes:

1. n.a tidak tersedia
not applicable

2. Merujuk kepada peraturan di bawah 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 Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

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**Keamanan, keadilan dan
institusi yang teguh**

***Peace, justice and strong
institutions***



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Jadual 18.16 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 16.1.1)

Table 18.16 : Number of homicide cases by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 16.1.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	66	43	35
Batu Pahat	-	3	3
Iskandar Puteri	4	4	4
Johor Bahru Selatan	23	9	10
Johor Bahru Utara	8	5	1
Kluang	1	1	4
Kota Tinggi	7	2	6
Kulai	6	7	1
Ledang	1	2	-
Mersing	1	-	-
Muar	2	2	-
Nusajaya	-	-	-
Pontian	4	-	-
Segamat	2	1	1
Seri Alam	7	7	5
KEDAH	21	9	20
Baling	-	-	1
Bandar Baharu	-	-	1
Kota Setar	3	1	2
Kuala Muda	7	5	3
Kubang Pasu	4	-	2
Kulim	3	1	5
Langkawi	3	2	1
Padang Terap	-	-	2
Pendang	1	-	1
Sik	-	-	-
Yan	-	-	2
KELANTAN	13	6	9
Bachok	-	-	1
Gua Musang	2	-	3
Jeli	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	3	2	1
Kuala Krai	1	-	-
Machang	1	-	-

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
 Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
 Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.16 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.1)

Table 18.16 : Number of homicide cases by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Pasir Mas	1	2	1
Pasir Puteh	1	2	2
Tanah Merah	1	-	1
Tumpat	3	-	-
MELAKA	7	13	5
Alor Gajah	1	2	1
Jasin	1	1	-
Melaka Tengah	5	10	4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	14	9	10
Jelebu	2	-	-
Jempol	4	-	-
Kuala Pilah	1	-	-
Nilai	1	-	2
Port Dickson	1	3	1
Rembau	-	1	-
Seremban	4	5	6
Tampin	1	-	1
PAHANG	16	8	16
Bentong	2	1	5
Bera	2	1	2
Cameron Highland	-	-	-
Jerantut	1	1	2
Lipis	1	-	-
Kuantan	4	2	3
Maran	-	2	-
Pekan	-	-	2
Raub	2	-	-
Rompin	2	-	-
Temerloh	2	1	2
PERAK	35	36	31
Batu Gajah	1	1	3
Gerik	2	3	-
Hilir Perak	5	6	1
Ipoh	9	6	11

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
 Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
 Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.16 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.1)

Table 18.16 : Number of homicide cases by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.1)

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Kampar	2	-	-
Kerian	4	4	-
Kuala Kangsar	1	1	-
Manjung	7	6	6
Pengkalan Hulu	-	-	-
Perak Tengah	-	3	1
Selama	-	-	-
Sungai Siput	1	1	1
Taiping	2	3	3
Tanjung Malim	-	1	1
Tapah	1	1	4
PERLIS	2	1	1
Arau	1	-	-
Kangar	-	1	-
Padang Besar	1	-	1
PULAU PINANG	17	21	15
Barat Daya	-	1	1
Seberang Perai Selatan	3	2	-
Seberang Perai Tengah	6	7	4
Seberang Perai Utara	2	5	4
Timur Laut	6	6	6
SABAH	37	37	28
Beaufort	1	-	-
Beluran	2	2	1
Keningau	2	2	3
Kota Belud	2	1	-
Kota Kinabalu	3	6	5
Kota Kinabatangan	2	5	2
Kota Marudu	-	1	1
Kudat	1	-	1
Kunak	-	-	-
Lahad Datu	2	2	1
Papar	1	-	-
Penampang	1	1	1

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
 Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
 Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.16 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.1)

Table 18.16 : Number of homicide cases by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Ranau	3	-	3
Sandakan	3	1	1
Semporna	1	6	4
Sipitang	1	-	-
Tawau	9	2	4
Tenom	-	2	-
Tuaran	2	1	1
W.P. Labuan	1	3	-
SARAWAK	27	17	26
Bau	-	-	1
Belaga	-	3	-
Betong	-	-	1
Bintulu	2	-	4
Dalat	-	-	-
Julau	-	-	-
Kanowit	-	-	-
Kapit	2	-	-
Kota Samarahan	1	-	3
Kuching	2	1	3
Lawas	-	-	-
Limbang	1	1	2
Lubok Antu	-	-	-
Lundu	-	-	1
Marudi	-	1	2
Matu Daro	-	-	-
Meradang	1	-	-
Miri	7	3	2
Mukah	-	-	1
Padawan	3	-	1
Saratok	-	1	-
Sarikei	1	-	-
Serian	1	1	2
Sibu	5	4	4
Simunjan	-	-	-

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
 Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
 Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.16 : Bilangan kes pembunuhan mengikut negeri dan daerah PDRM, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.1)

Table 18.16 : Number of homicide cases by state and PDRM district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.1)

Daerah PDRM PDRM district	2017	2018	2019
Selangor	-	-	-
Sri Aman	1	1	-
Tatau	-	1	1
SELANGOR	83	91	90
Ampang Jaya	4	5	5
Gombak	11	7	11
Hulu Selangor	3	2	1
Kajang	11	19	14
Klang Selatan	8	10	11
Klang Utara	3	6	7
Kuala Langat	2	5	5
Kuala Selangor	6	3	1
Petaling Jaya	7	13	4
Sabak Bernam	-	1	1
Sepang	7	3	10
Serdang	6	6	8
Sg. Buloh	3	2	4
Shah Alam	6	4	8
Subang Jaya	6	5	-
TERENGGANU	5	2	1
Besut	3	-	-
Dungun	-	-	-
Hulu Terengganu	-	-	-
Kemaman	-	-	1
Kuala Terengganu	1	1	-
Marang	1	1	-
Setiu	-	-	-
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	37	33	22
Brickfields	2	3	4
Cheras	5	3	6
Dang Wangi	10	8	8
Sentul	15	12	3
Wangsa Maju	5	7	1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	-	-	-

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
 Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
 Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.17 : Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 16.1.4)

Table 18.17 : Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (SDG 16.1.4)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
JOHOR	614	622	655
Batu Pahat	20	20	20
Johor Bahru	344	362	372
Kluang	16	16	16
Kota Tinggi	-	-	23
Mersing	-	-	-
Muar	36	36	36
Pontian	-	-	-
Segamat	-	-	-
Kulai	198	188	188
Tangkak	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEDAH	100	103	100
Baling	-	-	-
Bandar Baharu	-	-	-
Kota Setar	36	36	36
Kuala Muda	28	28	28
Kubang Pasu	-	-	-
Kulim	20	23	20
Langkawi	16	16	16
Padang Terap	-	-	-
Sik	n.a	n.a	n.a
Yan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pendang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pokok Sena	n.a	n.a	n.a
KELANTAN	16	16	24
Bachok	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	16	16	16
Machang	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	-	-	8
Gua Musang	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

- (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes**
Nil/blank/no cases
- n.a tidak tersedia**
not applicable



Jadual 18.17 : Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.4)

Table 18.17 : Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.4)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2017	2018	2019
Kuala Krai	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	n.a	n.a	n.a
MELAKA	107	107	107
Alor Gajah	20	20	20
Jasin	-	-	-
Melaka Tengah	87	87	87
NEGERI SEMBILAN	100	130	105
Jelevu	-	-	-
Kuala Pilah	-	-	-
Port Dickson	36	36	36
Rembau	-	-	-
Seremban	64	94	32
Tampin	-	-	36
Jempol	-	-	1
PAHANG	63	64	64
Bentong	16	16	16
Cameron Highlands	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jerantut	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuantan	26	27	26
Lipis	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pekan	n.a	n.a	n.a
Raub	n.a	n.a	n.a
Temerloh	21	21	21
Rompin	n.a	n.a	n.a
Maran	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bera	-	-	1
PULAU PINANG	418	418	1250
Seberang Perai Tengah	100	100	130
Seberang Perai Utara	-	-	-
Seberang Perai Selatan	-	-	-
Timur Laut	318	318	1120

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
 Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government
 Local Authority

Nota/ Notes:

1. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

2. n.a tidak tersedia

not applicable



Jadual 18.17 : Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.4)

Table 18.17 : Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.4)

	(%)		
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Barat Daya	-	-	-
PERAK	100	100	242
Bagan Datuk	-	-	-
Batang Padang	-	-	16
Manjung	16	16	68
Kinta	24	24	24
Kerian	-	-	-
Kuala Kangsar	20	20	20
Larut dan Matang	20	20	20
Hilir Perak	20	20	94
Hulu Perak	-	-	-
Muallim	-	-	-
Perak Tengah	-	-	-
Kampar	-	-	-
PERLIS	-	-	130
SELANGOR	816	878	775
Gombak	74	74	74
Klang	76	76	76
Kuala Langat	43	58	47
Kuala Selangor	8	8	8
Petaling	359	406	384
Sabak Bernam	8	8	8
Sepang	82	82	50
Hulu Langat	158	158	120
Hulu Selangor	8	8	8
TERENGGANU	238	149	157
Besut	30	30	-
Dungun	45	16	39
Kemaman	33	36	94
Kuala Terengganu	46	16	16
Marang	33	33	-
Hulu Terengganu	25	8	8
Setiu	26	10	-
Kuala Nerus	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
 Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government
 Local Authority

Nota/ Notes:

1. (-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes

Nil/blank/no cases

2. n.a tidak tersedia

not applicable



Jadual 18.17 : Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.4)

Table 18.17 : Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.4)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
SABAH	161	163	289
Tawau	20	22	137
Lahad Datu	-	-	-
Semporna	-	-	-
Sandakan	20	20	31
Kinabatangan	-	-	-
Beluran	-	-	-
Kota Kinabalu	121	121	121
Ranau	-	-	-
Kota Belud	-	-	-
Tuaran	-	-	-
Penampang	-	-	-
Papar	-	-	-
Kudat	-	-	-
Kota Marudu	-	-	-
Pitas	-	-	-
Beaufort	-	-	-
Kuala Penyu	-	-	-
Sipitang	-	-	-
Tenom	-	-	-
Nabawan	-	-	-
Keningau	-	-	-
Tambunan	-	-	-
Kunak	-	-	-
Tongod	-	-	-
Putatan	-	-	-
SARAWAK	269	268	354
Kuching	133	133	209
Bau	-	-	-
Lundu	-	-	-
Samarahan	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
 Nil/blank/no cases



Jadual 18.17 : Statistik CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (samb.) (SDG 16.1.4)

Table 18.17 : Statistics on CCTV in Local Authority area by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2017-2019 (cont'd) (SDG 16.1.4)

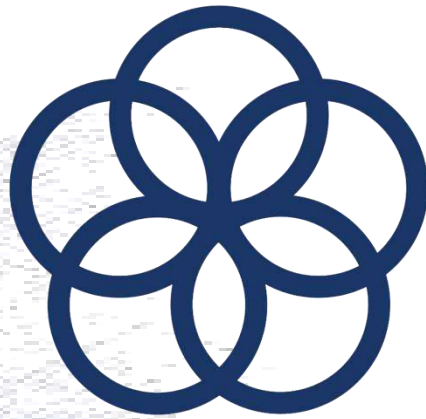
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2017	2018	2019
Serian	-	-	-
Simunjan	-	-	-
Sri Aman	-	-	-
Lubok Antu	-	-	-
Betong	-	-	-
Saratok	-	-	-
Sarikei	-	-	-
Maradong	-	-	-
Daro	-	-	-
Julau	-	-	-
Sibu	74	74	84
Dalat	-	-	-
Mukah	-	-	-
Kanowit	-	-	-
Bintulu	42	41	41
Tatau	-	-	-
Kapit	-	-	-
Song	-	-	-
Belaga	-	-	-
Miri	20	20	20
Marudi	-	-	-
Limbang	-	-	-
Lawas	-	-	-
Matu	-	-	-
Asajaya	-	-	-
Pakan	-	-	-
Selangau	-	-	-
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	1064	1064	1159
W.P. LABUAN	13	13	158
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	205	205	230

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
 Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government
 Local Authority

Nota/ Note:

(-) Tiada/kosong /tiada kes
Nil/blank/no cases



Kerjasama Demi Matlamat
Partnerships for The Goals



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Jadual 18.18 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (SDG 17.8.1)

Table 18.18 : *Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (SDG 17.8.1)*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019 (%)
JOHOR	89.6
Batu Pahat	90.4
Johor Bahru	93.3
Kluang	75.1
Kota Tinggi	85.8
Mersing	78.7
Muar	92.4
Pontian	82.1
Segamat	88.0
Kulai	91.3
Tangkak	89.3
KEDAH	75.6
Baling	67.7
Bandar Baharu	69.7
Kota Setar	78.5
Kuala Muda	75.1
Kubang Pasu	77.8
Kulim	81.2
Langkawi	76.1
Padang Terap	69.9
Sik	59.7
Yan	71.8
Pendang	72.1
Pokok Sena	72.0
KELANTAN	73.9
Bachok	74.9
Kota Bharu	78.4
Machang	71.2
Pasir Mas	76.6
Pasir Puteh	64.0
Tanah Merah	71.1
Tumpat	77.5
Gua Musang ^a	66.6

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a Termasuk Lojing/ Includes Lojing



Jadual 18.18 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 17.8.1)

Table 18.18 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 17.8.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019 (%)
Kuala Krai	66.1
Jeli	64.9
MELAKA	85.6
Alor Gajah	84.8
Jasin	84.8
Melaka Tengah	86.1
NEGERI SEMBILAN	81.3
Jelebu	71.6
Kuala Pilah	74.8
Port Dickson	85.5
Rembau	79.6
Seremban	84.1
Tampin	75.3
Jempol	69.8
PAHANG	81.8
Bentong	81.4
Cameron Highlands	69.2
Jerantut	81.3
Kuantan	88.4
Lipis	71.6
Pekan	84.8
Raub	79.9
Temerloh	79.2
Rompin	74.6
Maran	71.5
Bera	76.4
PULAU PINANG	86.7
Seberang Perai Tengah	87.0
Seberang Perai Utara	81.8
Seberang Perai Selatan	80.1
Timur Laut	90.1

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



Jadual 18.18 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 17.8.1)

Table 18.18 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 17.8.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019 (%)
Barat Daya	89.4
PERAK	80.6
Batang Padang ^a	82.0
Manjung	79.9
Kinta	84.1
Kerian	77.8
Kuala Kangsar	77.6
Larut dan Matang	76.1
Hilir Perak ^b	77.4
Hulu Perak	74.4
Perak Tengah	86.8
Kampar	79.8
PERLIS	83.8
SELANGOR	91.7
Gombak	88.3
Klang	87.5
Kuala Langat	95.9
Kuala Selangor	83.6
Petaling	95.0
Sabak Bernam	66.5
Sepang	94.5
Hulu Langat	93.4
Hulu Selangor	91.2
TERENGGANU	81.0
Besut	75.5
Dungun	82.6
Kemaman	83.9
Kuala Terengganu ^c	82.6
Marang	82.0
Hulu Terengganu	74.9
Setiu	72.4

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Muallim/ Includes Muallim
2. ^b Termasuk Bagan Datuk/ Includes Bagan Datuk
3. ^c Termasuk Kuala Nerus/ Includes Kuala Nerus



Jadual 18.18 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 17.8.1)

Table 18.18 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 17.8.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019 (%)
SABAH	80.0
Tawau	79.1
Lahad Datu	82.1
Semporna	80.8
Sandakan	82.0
Kinabatangan	67.2
Beluran ^a	65.2
Kota Kinabalu	90.8
Ranau	75.3
Kota Belud	79.8
Tuaran	85.8
Penampang	92.0
Papar	85.8
Kudat	72.8
Kota Marudu	72.3
Pitas	65.6
Beaufort	79.9
Kuala Penyu	84.0
Sipitang	81.4
Tenom	69.3
Nabawan	63.8
Keningau	73.9
Tambunan	76.3
Kunak	77.8
Tongod	71.6
Putatan	72.9
SARAWAK	76.4
Kuching	83.6
Bau	70.6
Lundu	55.3
Samarahan	86.2

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

^a **Termasuk Telupid/ Includes Telupid**



Jadual 18.18 : Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 (samb.) (SDG 17.8.1)

Table 18.18 : Proportion of individuals using the Internet by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 (cont'd) (SDG 17.8.1)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019 (%)
Serian ^a	60.0
Simunjan	53.7
Sri Aman	78.5
Lubok Antu	50.5
Betong ^b	67.6
Saratok ^c	62.6
Sarikei	70.4
Maradong	70.7
Daro ^d	57.9
Julau	52.1
Sibu	85.8
Dalat	75.9
Mukah	75.1
Kanowit	52.2
Bintulu ^e	82.5
Tatau	72.3
Kapit ^f	62.1
Song	
Belaga	56.5
Miri ^g	81.7
Marudi ^h	68.0
Limbang	80.5
Lawas	73.7
Matu	66.9
Asajaya	62.8
Pakan	55.8
Selangau	62.7
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	93.4
W.P. LABUAN	94.9
W.P. PUTRAJAYA	98.4

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. ^a Termasuk Tebedu/ Includes Tebedu
2. ^b Termasuk Pusa/ Includes Pusa
3. ^c Termasuk Kabong/ Includes Kabong
4. ^d Termasuk Tanjung Manis/ Includes Tanjung Manis
5. ^e Termasuk Sebauh/ Includes Sebauh
6. ^f Termasuk Bukit Mabong/ Includes Bukit Mabong
7. ^g Termasuk Subis/ Includes Subis
8. ^h Termasuk Beluru dan Telang Usan/ Includes Beluru and Telang Usan

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BAHAGIAN 8
PART 8

Nota Teknikal
Technical Notes

Singkatan
Abbreviations

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Technical Notes

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

INDICATOR	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> The indicator “proportion of the population below the international poverty line” is defined as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. The 'international poverty line' is currently set at \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u> Proportion of employed household below the international poverty line of \$1.25 per day, also referred to as the working poor, is defined as the proportion of the employed household income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.25.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>Proxy</u> Poverty rate calculation involves all households having monthly gross income below Poverty Line Income. Formula for calculating the Incidence of Poverty (IP) is as follows:</p> $IP = \frac{\text{Number of households with income below the PLI}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$
INDICATOR	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).</p> <p><u>Proxy</u> The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total household living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural household living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban household living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line).</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>Proxy</u> Poverty rate calculation involves all households having monthly gross income below Poverty Line Income. Formula for calculating the Incidence of Poverty (IP) is as follows:</p> $IP = \frac{\text{Number of households with income below the PLI}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The following four series are used to monitor the SDG 1.2.2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Official multidimensional poverty headcount, by sex, and age (% of population) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor 2) Average number of deprivations (intensity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived 3) Official multidimensional poverty headcount (% of total households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of households who are multidimensionally poor 4) Multidimensional deprivation for children (% of population under 18) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of children who are simultaneously deprived in multiple dimensions of wellbeing
INDICATOR	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The indicator reflects the proportion of persons effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or non-contributory).</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Number of recipients and total assistance by type of assistance</p>
INDICATOR	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to basic services implies that sufficient and affordable service is reliably available with adequate quality. • Access to Basic Drinking Water Services refers to drinking water from an improved source is available with collection time not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Improved sources include; piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. This definition is based on SDG indicator 6.1. • Access to Basic Sanitation Services refers to the use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. This definition is based on SDG 6.2. • Access to Basic Hygiene Facilities refers to availability of a hand washing facility on premises with soap and water. Hand washing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for hand washing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other hand washing agents. This definition is based on SDG 6.2.

Technical Notes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Basic Mobility refers to having access to all-weather-roads in a rural context (SDG 9.1.1) or having access to public transport in an urban context (SDG 11.2.1). The computation of “Access to Basic Mobility” shall therefore be a combination of the above. <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Proportion of the population with access to the public treated water supply system.</p> <p>The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. “Improved” sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.</p>
INDICATOR	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populations
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Death</u> The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. • <u>Missing</u> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. • <u>Directly affected</u> The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences. <p><u>National</u></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Death</u> The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event. • <u>Missing</u> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. • <u>Directly affected</u> People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$

Technical Notes

	$X_2 = \frac{\text{Number of missing persons attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $X_3 = \frac{\text{Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to number of deaths attributed to disasters; X_2 refers to number of people missing persons attributed to disasters; and X_3 refers to number of directly affected people attributed to disasters</p>
INDICATOR	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.
INDICATOR	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>

Technical Notes

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

INDICATOR	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Global</p> <p>The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) (French: pourcentage de sous-alimentation; Spanish: porcentaje de sub-alimentación; Italian: prevalenza di sotto-alimentazione) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>Prevalence of underweight (weight for age <-2standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>Prevalence of underweight (moderate and severe) children aged 0–59 months (moderate = weight-for-age below -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median; severe = weight-for-age below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median).</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p>Proxy</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are underweight}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years underweight</p>
INDICATOR	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Global</p> <p>The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>Prevalence of food insecurity at household, adult and child levels using six items adapted from USDA 18-item Household Food Security Survey Module</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p>Proxy</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Food Quantity Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$ $X_2 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Food Variety Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$

Technical Notes

<p>FORMULA</p>	$X_3 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Meal Reduction Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$ $X_4 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Main Meal Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$ $X_5 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Children Feeding with Cheap and Affordable Food}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$ $X_6 = \frac{\text{Number of respondents having Children Feeding with Less Food Variety due to Financial Constraint}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$ <p>X_1 refers to Prevalence of Food Quantity Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint</p> <p>X_2 refers to Prevalence of Food Variety Insufficiency due to Financial Constraint</p> <p>X_3 refers to Prevalence of Meal Reduction due to Financial Constraint</p> <p>X_4 refers to Prevalence of Main Meal Skip due to Financial Constraint</p> <p>X_5 refers to Prevalence of Children Feeding with Cheap and Affordable Food</p> <p>X_6 refers to Prevalence of Children Feeding with Less Food Variety due to Financial Constraint</p> <p>All the prevalence's are weighted to the population based on National Census 2010</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p>National</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are stunted}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years stunted</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>a. Wasting Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>b. Overweight Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p>

Technical Notes

FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> <p>a. Wasting</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are wasted}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years wasted</p> <p>b. Overweight</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of children aged 0 – 59 months who are overweight}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0 – 59 months who were measured}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to percentage of children aged < 5 years overweight</p>
INDICATOR	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.
INDICATOR	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long term conservation facilities (ex situ in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide. Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm.</p> <p>The measure of trends in ex situ conserved materials provides an overall assessment of the extent to which we are managing to maintain and/or increase the total genetic diversity available for future use and thus protected from any permanent loss of genetic diversity which may occur in the natural habitat, i.e. in situ, or on-farm.</p> <p>The two components of the indicator, plant and animal GRFA, are separately counted.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</p>
INDICATOR	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The indicator presents the percentage of local livestock breeds among local breeds with known risk status classified as being at risk of extinctions at a certain moment in time, as well as the trends for this percentage.
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Total population of cattle} - \text{Number of local live purebred cattle}}{\text{Total population of cattle}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (%)</p>

Technical Notes

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

INDICATOR	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.</p> <p>Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p>National</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to maternal mortality ratio</p>
INDICATOR	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of childbirths attended by professional health personnel. According to the revised definition these are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socio-culturally sensitive and dignified care to women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included
INDICATOR	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p>National</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 5 years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to under-five mortality rate</p>
INDICATOR	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.</p>

Technical Notes

FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 28 days of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to neonatal mortality rate</p>
INDICATOR	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.</p>
INDICATOR	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>The tuberculosis incidence as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 populations.</p>
INDICATOR	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.
INDICATOR	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic HBV infection (i.e. the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]).</p> <p>Hepatitis B surface antigen: a protein from the virus's coat. A positive test for HBsAg indicates active HBV infection. The immune response to HBsAg provides the basis for immunity against HBV, and HBsAg is the main component of HepB.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Number of cases reported, divided by population, multiplied by 100,000 in a given year.</p> <p>This figure is a proxy for incidence rate, in actual fact this is notification rate per 100,000 populations</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>Proxy</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of Hepatitis B reported}}{\text{Number of Population in a given year}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Mass Drug Administration coverage among targeted population in filarial endemic states</p>
INDICATOR	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases defined as the number of death per 100,000 population. The ICD-10 code for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases are I00-I99, C00-C97, E10-E14 and J30-J98.</p>
INDICATOR	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Mortality rate due to suicide is the number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population. The ICD-10 code for suicide are X60-X84 and named as Intentional Self-harm.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to Suicide/Intentional Self – harm in year } t}{\text{Number of mid – year population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to mortality rate due to Suicide/Intentional Self-harm</p>
INDICATOR	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is defined as the number of people who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year. This indicator is disaggregated by two broad groups of psychoactive substances: (1) drugs, (2) alcohol and other psychoactive substances.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders is defined as the number of people who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year. Number of people who received treatment refers to number of people admitted to National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA) rehabilitation center. Total number of people with substance use disorders refers to number of drug dependent individuals defined as per Section 2 of Drug Dependancy Act 1983.</p>

Technical Notes

FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of people in treatment for DUD}}{\text{Number of people with DUD}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to coverage of Drug use disorders (DUD)</p>
INDICATOR	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Prevalence of Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) amongst those aged 18 years and above.</p> <p>Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) is defined as those who consumed 6 or more standard alcoholic drinks at one sitting at least weekly.</p>
INDICATOR	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.</p>
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to death rate due to road traffic injuries</p>
INDICATOR	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.</p> <p>Estimates are with respect to women who are currently ever married.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>Proxy</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of women who are currently using a modern method of family planning}}{\text{Number of women who are using any method of family planning or are having an unmet need for family planning}}$ <p>Where X refers to proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods Estimates are with respect to women who are currently married of reproductive age (15-49 years).</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
INDICATOR	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Global Proportion of the population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income. Two thresholds are used to define “large household expenditure on health”: greater than 10% and greater than 25% of total household expenditure or income.
INDICATOR	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Global The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000. Proxy Mortality rate (deaths reported by MOH facilities only) attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services (per 100 000 population)
INDICATOR	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Global The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning as defined as the number of deaths of unintentional poisonings in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000. Proxy Mortality Rate (deaths reported by MOH facilities only) due to accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substance
INDICATOR	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Global The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis.
INDICATOR	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Global Coverage of DTP containing vaccine (3rd dose): Percentage of surviving infants who received the 3 doses of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine in a given year. Coverage of Measles containing vaccine (2nd dose): Percentage of children who received two dose of measles containing vaccine according to nationally recommended schedule through routine immunization services in a given year.

Technical Notes

	<p>Coverage of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of surviving infants who received the recommended doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in a given year.</p> <p>Coverage of HPV vaccine (last dose in the schedule): Percentage of 15 years old girls received the recommended doses of HPV vaccine. Currently performance of the programme in the previous calendar year based on target age group is used.</p> <p><u>National</u> Immunization coverage of infants for DPT (completion dose)</p> <p>Immunization coverage of MMR (Mumps, measles and rubella) for children aged 1 - 2 years</p> <p>Immunization coverage of female aged 15 years for HPV (human papilloma virus) (2nd dose)</p>
INDICATOR	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Density of medical doctors: The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 populations in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.</p> <p>Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 populations in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222.</p> <p>Density of dentists: The density of dentists is defined as the number of dentists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2261.</p> <p>Density of pharmacists: The density of pharmacists is defined as the number of pharmacists per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2262.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Density of doctor: The density of doctor is defined as the number of doctor, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 1,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08</p> <p>Density of registered nurse: The density of registered nurse is defined as the number of registered nurse per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221 and 2222.</p>

Technical Notes

<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Density of midwifery personnel: The density of community nurse is defined as the number of community nurse per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 code included in this category is 3222.</p> <p>Density of dentist: The density of dentist is defined as the number of dentists per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 code included in this category is 2261.</p> <p>Density of pharmacist: The density of pharmacist is defined as the number of pharmacists per 1000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 code included in this category is 2262.</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Total number of personnel}}{\text{Number of Population}} \times 1000$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to Health worker density per 1000 population</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Legislation and financing; (2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions; (3) Zoonotic events and the Human-Animal Health Interface; (4) Food safety; (5) Laboratory; (6) Surveillance; (7) Human resources; (8) National Health Emergency Framework; (9) Health Service Provision; (10) Risk communication; (11) Points of entry; (12) Chemical events; and (13) Radiation emergencies
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) and <i>Escherichia coli</i> resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g., ESBL- <i>E. coli</i>) among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested.</p>

Technical Notes

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

INDICATOR	4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> Percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics during primary education (Grade 2 or 3), at the end of primary education, and at the end of lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.</p> <p><u>National</u> The proficiency level for grade 2/3 of primary education is measured using Literacy and Numeracy Programme (LINUS) under the Ministry of Education Malaysia.</p> <p>The proficiency level for at the end of primary education is measured using Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR). It is an assessment for children prior to completing primary school.</p> <p>The proficiency level for end of lower secondary education is measured using Lower Secondary Assessment (PT3) for young people at the end of lower secondary.</p>
INDICATOR	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of children aged 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.
INDICATOR	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.
INDICATOR	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).</p> <p><u>National</u> The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 15-24 years, 25-64 years, etc.) participating in formal education or training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months).</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill as defined as the percentage of individuals that have undertaken certain ICT related activities in the last 3 months.
INDICATOR	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups.
INDICATOR	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common literacy and numeracy scales currently in development.</p> <p>Proxy The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in literacy who have ever been to school that is, those currently schooling or completed schooling.</p>
INDICATOR	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The percentage of schools by level of education (primary education) with access to the given facility or service.
INDICATOR	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

INDICATOR	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.</p> <p>Proxy The number of non-muslim women aged 20–24 years old and married before 18 years.</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, currently as at 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>National parliaments divided into four type of seats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Senate ii. House of Representatives iii. Cabinet Ministers iv. Deputy Ministers
INDICATOR	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is recommended to use two different measures jointly for this indicator: the share of females in (total) management and the share of females in senior and middle management (thus excluding junior management). The joint calculation of these two measures provides information on whether women are more represented in junior management than in senior and middle management, thus pointing to an eventual ceiling for women to access higher-level management positions. In these cases, calculating only the share of women in (total) management would be misleading, in that it would suggest that women hold positions with more decision-making power and responsibilities than they actually do.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. The share of females in (total) management is measured by Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) for Major Group 1: Managers.</p>
INDICATOR	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.</p>

Technical Notes

	<p>Women's autonomy in decision-making and exercise of their reproductive rights is assessed from responses to the following three questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – RESPONDENT – HUSBAND/PARTNER – RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY – SOMEONE ELSE – OTHER SPECIFY 2. Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – RESPONDENT – HUSBAND/PARTNER – RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY – SOMEONE ELSE – OTHER SPECIFY 3. Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – YES – NO – DEPENDS/NOT SURE <p>A woman is considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights if they (1) decide on health care for themselves, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners, (2) decide on use or non-use of contraception, either alone or jointly with their husbands or partners; and (3) can say no to sex with their husband/partner if they do not want to.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>The proportion of women aged 15-49 years (married and currently using contraceptive or in union) who make their own decision on use of contraception. Only women who provide 'mainly respondent and joint decision' answer are considered as women who "make their own decisions regarding contraceptive use.</p> <p>Limitation: Data on Indicator 5.6.1 is based on available information on women's decision-making on use/ non-use of contraception only.</p> <p>"Who takes the decision on use/ non-use of contraception?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mainly respondent – Mainly husband – Joint decision – Other family members – Other (specify)
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of married or in union women aged 15 – 49 year old (for whom the decision on contraception is not mainly made by the husband/ partner/ others)}}{\text{Total number women aged 15 – 49 years old, who are currently using any contraceptive method}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X1 refers to proportion</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.6.2 seeks to measure the extent to which countries have national laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</p> <p>The indicator is a percentage (%) score from 0 to 100 (national laws and regulations exist to guarantee full and equal access), indicating a country's status and progress in the existence of such national laws and regulations. Indicator 5.6.2 measures only the <i>existence</i> of laws and regulations; it does not measure their implementation.</p>
INDICATOR	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex is defined as the proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of individuals who own a mobile telephone}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone</p>

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATOR	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. "Improved" drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Proportion of the population with access to the public treated water supply system.</p>
INDICATOR	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. "Improved" sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The indicator is defined as the proportion of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwaters and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of samples collected from surface and groundwaters. Water quality is assessed by means of core physical and chemical parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with major impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surface and groundwaters is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently characterize the status of ambient water quality in a country.</p> <p>Therefore, countries select river, lake and groundwater bodies that are representative and significant for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor and report on indicator 6.3.2. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality monitoring data for the core parameters with target values defined by the country. The indicator is computed as the proportion of the number of water bodies classified as having good quality (i.e. with at least 80 % compliance) to the total number of assessed water bodies, expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>The indicator is define as the proportion of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwater and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities. The indicator relies on water quality data derived from in situ measurements and the analysis of water samples collected from surface and groundwater. Water quality is assessed by means of core physico-chemical and biological parameters that reflect natural water quality related to climatological and geological factors, together with anthropogenic impacts resulted from human activities as well as naturally occurred impacts on water quality. The continuous monitoring of all surface and groundwater is economically unfeasible and not required to sufficiently categorized the status of ambient water quality in the country. Therefore, rivers, lakes and groundwater bodies throughout the country that are representative and significant were selected for the assessment and management of water quality to monitor the actual level of water quality in order to prevent and control pollution base on selected pollutant parameters. The respective Water Quality Index is calculated to determine the water quality status of water bodies base on it's specific formula.</p>
INDICATOR	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>The proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation is defined as the proportion of transboundary basins area within a country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. It is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. "transboundary" basins) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers). The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain it expressed as percentage share.</p>

Technical Notes

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

INDICATOR	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.</p> <p>National</p> <p>The percentage of households accessing electricity is households that have access to electricity supplied by electricity companies (such as Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd and others). This also includes electricity supplied through power generators either supplied by electricity companies or owned by households. In addition, it also includes electricity supply obtained using solar power.</p>
INDICATOR	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.</p>
INDICATOR	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.</p>

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

INDICATOR	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP are measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of country growth rates and aggregation of the country data.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita (in RM) is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population.</p>
INDICATOR	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per employed person conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.</p>
INDICATOR	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>This indicator presents the share of employment which is classified as informal employment in the total economy, and separately in agriculture and in non-agriculture.</p>

Technical Notes

	<p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Share of employment in the informal sector (not including government employees and employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector).</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>Proxy</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Employment in informal sector}}{\text{Employment in non - agricultural sector}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to proportion of employment in the informal sector</p>
INDICATOR	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by sex and age group</p>
INDICATOR	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to unemployment rate</p>
INDICATOR	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Youth} - (\text{Youth in employment} + \text{Youth not in employment but in education or training})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to youth NEET rate</p>
INDICATOR	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>This indicator provides information on the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the reference group during the reference period. It is a measure of the personal likelihood or risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury for each worker in the reference group. The number of occupational injuries expressed per a given number of workers in the reference group is also known as the incidence rate of occupational injuries.</p>

Technical Notes

	<p><u>National</u></p> <p>Incidence rate is calculated as the number of new cases of non-fatal injury during the reference year divided by the average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 100 000.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of new cases of fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to fatal occupational injury incidence rate</p> $X_2 = \frac{\text{Number of new cases of non – fatal injury during the reference year}}{\text{Average number of workers in the reference group during the reference year}} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, X₂ refers to non-fatal occupational injury incidence rate</p>
INDICATOR	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices. The indicator relies on the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, an international standard adopted by the UN Statistical Commission and elaborated by UNWTO, OECD and EUROSTAT.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) is the sum of the part gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal consumption. The amount of net taxes on products and imports are included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' price.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{TDGDP}{Total\ GDP} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to proportion</p>
INDICATOR	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults refers to the number of commercial banks branches at end-year reported by the Bank Negara Malaysia. Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of financial institutions.</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

INDICATOR	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>Passenger and freight volumes are respectively measured in passenger-km and tonne-km, and broken down by mode of transport. For the purposes of monitoring this indicator, passenger-km data are split between aviation, road (broken down between passenger cars, buses and motorcycles) and rail, and tonne-km are split between aviation, road, rail and inland waterways. As maritime data are not widely available, only tonnes (rather than tonne-km) data at the regional level have been shared.</p> <p>National</p> <p>Passenger and freight volumes are the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively.</p>
INDICATOR	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD.</p> <p>MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2015 USD by population of a country or area.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>This indicator is defined as the ratio between manufacturing values added (MVA) and the gross domestic product (GDP). It is represented as a percentage. MVA per capita is the total MVA divided by the total population. The data are measured in RM.</p>
INDICATOR	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.
INDICATOR	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.</p> <p>Proportion of “small-scale industries” in total industry value added represents an indicator calculating the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in the total manufacturing value added.</p>

Technical Notes

	<p><u>National</u></p> <p>The small-scale industries are referring to Small Medium Enterprise (SME). The proportion of SME in total value added is an indicator calculated as a share of value added for SME manufacturing enterprises in total manufacturing value added.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Manufacturing value added of SME}}{\text{Total manufacturing value added}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to proportion of Small Medium Enterprise (SME) in total value added</p>
INDICATOR	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class.</p> <p>This indicator shows the number of “small-scale industries” with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises.</p> <p><u>National</u></p> <p>The small-scale industries are referring to Small Medium Enterprise (SME). The proportion of SME with a loan or line of credit is calculated as the number of SME with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises.</p>
FORMULA	<p><u>National</u></p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of SME with loan or line of credit}}{\text{Total number of SME}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to proportion of Small Medium Enterprise (SME) with a loan or line of credit</p>
INDICATOR	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Carbon dioxide (here after, CO₂) emissions per unit value added is an indicator computed as ratio between CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. The indicator can be computed for the whole economy (total CO₂ emissions/GDP) or for specific sectors, notably the manufacturing sector (CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per manufacturing value added (MVA)).</p> <p>CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP are expressed in kilogrammes of CO₂ per USD constant 2010 PPP GDP. CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of MVA are measured in kilogrammes of CO₂ equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2015 USD.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.
INDICATOR	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants are a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.
INDICATOR	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>The proportion of medium-high and high-tech industry (MHT hereafter) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA hereafter) is a ratio value between the value added of MHT industry and MVA.</p> <p>National</p> <p>The proportion of medium and high-tech industry (MHT) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA) is a ratio value between the values added of MHT industry and MVA.</p> <p>The MHT industry is defined by Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0 at two digit level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code 20 - Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products 2. Code 21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations 3. Code 26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products 4. Code 27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment 5. Code 28 - Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c 6. Code 29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers 7. Code 30 (excluding 301) - Manufacture of other transport equipment
FORMULA	<p>National</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Value added medium and high – tech Industry (MHT)}}{\text{Value added manufacturing sector (MS)}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added</p>
INDICATOR	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of inhabitants within range of a mobile – cellular signal}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to proportion of population covered by a mobile network</p>

Technical Notes

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

INDICATOR	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40 per cent is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40 per cent of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.
INDICATOR	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>Proportion of households below 50 per cent of median income</p>
INDICATOR	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Labour share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total compensation of employees and the labour income of the self-employed given as a percent of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of output which accrues to workers as compared with the share that accrues to capital in the production process for a given reference period.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Total compensation of employees}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to labour share of Gross Domestic Product</p>
INDICATOR	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	SDG Indicator 10.7.2 aims to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time. The information collected seeks to identify both progress made and gaps, thus contributing to the evidence base for actionable recommendations for the implementation of SDG target 10.7. The indicator also serves for the future thematic reviews at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Global</p> <p>The target includes two components. The first component is that transaction costs for migrant remittances should be 3 per cent or less by 2030. This transaction cost should be intended as “Global average total cost of sending \$200 (or equivalent in local sending currency) and expressed as per cent of amount sent”. This indicator is readily available and published on a quarterly basis by the World Bank in the Remittance Prices Worldwide database, which covers 365 country corridors, from 48 sending to 105 receiving countries. The second component is to eliminate corridor where cost is 5 per cent or higher. This should be intended in the sense that it should be possible for remittance senders to send money to the beneficiary for an average cost of 5 per cent or less of the amount sent. For this purpose, it should suffice that in each corridor there are at least 3 services, meeting a defined set of service requirements (including service quality, reach etc.), for which the average is 5 per cent or less.</p> <p>National</p> <p>Outward remittance conducted by licensed non-bank remittance service providers in Malaysia for 5 major corridors (i.e. Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Philippines)</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	<p>National</p> $X_1 = \left[\left(\frac{\text{flat fee}}{\text{tier amount}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{offered rate} - \text{World Bank's benchmark rate}}{\text{World Bank's benchmark rate}} \right) \right] \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to proportion of remittance costs</p>

GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

INDICATOR	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>Global</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p>Death</p> <p>The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p>Missing</p> <p>The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p>

Technical Notes

	<p><u>Directly affected</u> The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.</p> <p>National This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><u>Death</u> The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><u>Missing</u> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><u>Directly affected</u> People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>
FORMULA	$A_2 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $A_3 = \frac{\text{Number of people with damaged dwellings in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $B_1 = \frac{\text{Number of missing persons attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, A_2 refers to number of deaths attributed to disasters; A_3 refers to number of people with damaged dwellings; and B_1 refers to number of missing persons attributed to disasters</p>
INDICATOR	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities (population weighted)
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM_{2.5}) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country, and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/ m³).</p> <p>National Respirable particles of less than 10 micron in diameter. PM₁₀ can be in solid or liquid form and it includes aerosol, dust, smoke and pollen. These particles originate from power plants, industrial processes and open burning activities.</p>

Technical Notes

FORMULA	<p>The annual urban mean concentration of PM_{2.5} is estimated with improved modelling using data integration from satellite remote sensing, population estimates, topography and ground measurements (WHO, 2016a; Shaddick et al, 2016)</p> <p>PM_{2.5} : 10 µg/m³ annual mean 25 µg/m³ 24-hour mean</p> <p>PM₁₀ : 20 µg/m³ annual mean 50 µg/m³ 24-hour mean</p>
INDICATOR	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>NA</p> <p>[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
INDICATOR	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”.</p> <p>In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

INDICATOR	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	This indicator allows for the quantification (#) and monitoring of countries making progress along the policy cycle of binding and non-binding policy instruments aimed at supporting Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Technical Notes

	<p>Sustainable Consumption and Production: the working definition of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) used in the context of this framework is: “The use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generation.”¹</p> <p>Policy: although quite flexible and contexts specific, a policy is usually defined as a course of action that has been officially agreed by an entity or an organization (governmental or non-governmental) and is effectively implemented to achieve specific objectives.</p> <p>Policy instruments for sustainable consumption and production: policy instruments refer to the means – methodologies, measures or interventions – that are used to achieve those objectives. In the case of SCP, such instruments are designed and implemented to reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production patterns, with a view of generating economic and/or social benefits.</p> <p>Making progress along the policy cycle refers to the development, adoption, implementation or evaluation of such policy instruments.</p> <p>¹UNEP (2010). ABC of SCP: Clarifying Concepts on Sustainable Consumption and Production.</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The indicator refers to the number of parties (=countries that have ratified, accepted, approved or accessed), to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention); 2. The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention); 3. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention); 4. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol); 5. Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention), <p>Which have submitted the information to the Secretariat of each MEA, as required by each of the agreements.</p> <p>The information required is as follows:</p> <p>Basel Convention :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designation of the Focal Point and one or more Competent Authorities; 2. Submission of the annual national reports. <p>Rotterdam Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designation of the Designated National Authority(-ies) and Official contact points; 2. Submission of the import responses.

Technical Notes

	<p>Stockholm Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designation of the Stockholm Convention official contact points and national focal points; 2. Submission of the national implementation plans; 3. Submission of the revised national implementation plan addressing amendments; 4. Submission of the national reports. <p>Montreal Protocol:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliance with reporting requirements for production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances under (Article 7 of) the Montreal Protocol; 2. Submission of information on Licensing systems under (Article 4B of) the Montreal Protocol. <p>Minamata Convention:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designation of a national focal point for exchange of information under Article 17 of the Convention; 2. Submission of national reports as required under Article 21 of the Minamata Convention. <p><u>National</u></p> <p>List of multilateral environmental agreements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Montreal Protocol 2. Kyoto Protocol 3. Basel Convention 4. Rotterdam Convention 5. Stockholm Convention 6. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR) 7. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage(UNESCO World Heritage Convention) 8. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora & Fauna (CITES) 9. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 10. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 11. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity 12. Nagoya Protocol 13. Minamata Convention on Mercury
INDICATOR	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The indicator includes hazardous generated, hazardous waste generated by type (including e-waste as a sub-indicator) and the proportion of hazardous waste treated. For the e-waste sub-category, United Nations University is a co-custodian.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Scheduled waste managed by state and quantity of clinical wastes handled for destruction at incinerators.</p> <p>Scheduled wastes refers to any waste within the categories of waste listed in the First Schedule, Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste) Regulation 2005.</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	12.7.1 Degree of implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The indicator tries to assess the degree of implementing Sustainable Public Procurement action plans or policies through a composite index. To produce the index, countries self-assess the followings main elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - staff dedicated to supporting the implementation of SPP - training/capacity-building of public procurement practitioners for the implementation of SPP - practical support delivered for the implementation of SPP - existence of SPP monitoring system - SPP purchase criteria and priorities <p>However, the above list is not complete and more details are provided in the attachment SPP “Index Methodology”</p>

GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

INDICATOR	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><u>Death</u></p> <p>The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><u>Missing</u></p> <p>The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><u>Directly affected</u></p> <p>The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.</p>

Technical Notes

<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><u>National</u></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 populations.</p> <p>Concepts:</p> <p><u>Death</u> The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><u>Missing</u> The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><u>Directly affected</u> People who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated; or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>
<p>FORMULA</p>	$A_2 = \frac{\text{Number of deaths attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $A_3 = \frac{\text{Number of people with damaged dwellings in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ $B_1 = \frac{\text{Number of missing persons attributed to disasters in year } t}{\text{Total population in year } t} \times 100,000$ <p>Where, A_2 refers to number of deaths attributed to disasters; A_3 refers to number of people with damaged dwellings; and B_1 refers to number of missing persons attributed to disasters</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>NA</p> <p>[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
<p>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p>	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: "Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020".</p>

Technical Notes

	<p>In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.</p> <p>The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (OIEWG) established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) has developed a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, which was endorsed by the UNGA (OIEWG report A/71/644). The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p>
INDICATOR	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The ultimate objective of the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) is to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Estimating the levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals is an important element of the efforts to achieve this objective.</p>

GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

INDICATOR	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>Ocean acidification is the reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period, typically of decades or longer, which is caused primarily by the uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This indicator is based on observations that constrain the ocean carbon system and which are required to describe the variability of ocean acidity. The carbon system in this context mainly refers to the four measureable parameters: pH (the concentration of hydrogen ions on a logarithmic scale), DIC (CT; total dissolved inorganic carbon), pCO₂ (carbon dioxide partial pressure), and TA (AT, total alkalinity). Average, as used here, is the equally weighed annual mean.</p> <p>A agreed suite of representative sampling stations are sites that have a measurement frequency that is adequate for describing variability and trends in carbonate chemistry in order to deliver critical information on the exposure of and impacts on marine systems to ocean acidification, and which provide data of sufficient quality and with comprehensive metadata information to enable integration with data from other sites in the country.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>Status of marine water quality based on Marine Water Quality Index</p> <p>The marine water quality index classification defines as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Category excellent station refers to 90 -100 index value ii. Category good station refers to 80 - <90 index value iii. Category moderate station refers to 50 - <80 index value iv. Category poor station refers to 0 - <50 index value
INDICATOR	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The indicator coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Progress by number of countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.
INDICATOR	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 14.c.1 measures the number of countries making progress in ratification of, accession to and implementation of ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.</p> <p>There are two aspects to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of countries making progress in ratifying and acceding to ocean-related instruments that implement international law as reflected in UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, and • the number of countries making progress in implementing such instruments through legal, policy and institutional frameworks.

GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

INDICATOR	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global Forest area as a proportion of total land area.</p> <p>National A land area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meter with a tree canopy cover of more than 10 per cent. It does not include land under agricultural or urban land use (stand of trees in agricultural areas, parks, etc.). Forested land is divided into permanent forest reserve (PRF), forestland government (FLG), forest wildlife outside the PRF, other forested reserve and alienated land.</p>
INDICATOR	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	This indicator proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The indicator is defined as the number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. It refers to the efforts by countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001).</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol covers genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as the benefits arising from their utilization by setting out core obligations for its contracting Parties to take measures in relation to access, benefit sharing and compliance. The objectives of the International Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>The Protocol provides greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and therefore, encourages the advancement of research on genetic resources, which could lead to new discoveries for the benefit of all.</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol also creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources, and thereby enhances the contribution of biodiversity to development and human well-being. In addition, Parties to the Protocol are to encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.</p> <p>The International Treaty has established the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing, which facilitates exchanges of plant genetic resources for purposes of agricultural research and breeding, by providing a transparent and reliable framework for the exchange of crop genetic resources. The Multilateral System is instrumental to achieving the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use.</p>
INDICATOR	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u> Number of wildlife crime cases by category.</p>
INDICATOR	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>This indicator aims to quantify trends in:</p> <p>Part A: Commitment by countries to relevant multinational agreements, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) National adoption of invasive alien species-relevant international policy. (2) Percentage of countries with; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien species; and (b) national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species. <p>Part B: The translation of policy arrangements into action by countries to implement policy and actively prevent and control invasive alien species IAS and the resourcing of this action, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (3) National allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> The share of all trade in wildlife detected as being illegal.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u> Number of wildlife crime cases by category.</p>

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

INDICATOR	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u> Number of intentional homicide cases per 100,000 population</p>
INDICATOR	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u> Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month is currently being measured by the Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.</p> <p>Psychological aggression refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names, such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.</p> <p>Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting him/her on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping him/her on the face, head or ears, and beating him/her over and over as hard as possible.</p> <p><u>National</u> Proportion of children aged 1-5 years (12 – 59 months) who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Number of unsentenced detainees}}{\text{Number of prisoner}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to proportion of unsentenced detainees</p>
INDICATOR	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget.</p> <p>This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.</p>
FORMULA	$X_1 = \frac{\text{Total Expenditure}}{\text{Budget Allocated}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X_1 refers to proportion of federal government expenditures</p>
INDICATOR	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global</p> <p>This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education and government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths)¹. This is a survey-based indicator which emphasizes citizens' experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents.</p> <p>Respondents are asked to reflect on their last experience with each service, and to provide a rating on five 'attributes', or service-specific standards, of healthcare, education and government services (such as access, affordability, quality of facilities, etc.). A final question asks respondents for their overall satisfaction level with each service.</p> <p>¹ The formulation 'government services' (also commonly called 'administrative services') is used in this metadata to mirror this more colloquial language used in the survey questionnaire.</p> <p>Proxy</p> <p>Number of complaints on public services</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institution, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>This metadata sheet is focused only on the first sub-component of indicator 16.7.1, namely on positions in national legislatures held by individuals of each target population (sex, age, persons with disabilities, and contextually relevant population groups).</p> <p>The legislative sub-component of indicator 16.7.1 aims to measure how representative of the general population are the individuals occupying key decision-making positions in national legislatures. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, age groups) in the national population amongst individuals occupying the following positions in national legislatures: (1) Members, (2) Speakers and (3) Chairs of permanent committees in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality. Furthermore, it looks at the electoral and constitutional provisions adopted by countries to secure representation in national legislatures of persons with disabilities and contextually relevant population groups.</p>

GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

INDICATOR	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Revenue is defined in Chapter 4 (paragraph 4.23) of GFSM 2014 as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. It is a fiscal indicator for assessing the sustainability of fiscal activities. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14). Of these, compulsory levies and transfers are the main sources of revenue for most general government units.</p> <p>In particular, taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Social contributions are actual or imputed revenue receivable by social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits payable. Grants are transfers receivable by government units from other resident or non-resident government units or international organizations, and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution.</p> <p>Other revenue is all revenue receivable excluding taxes, social contributions, and grants. Other revenue comprises: (i) property income; (ii) sales of goods and services; (iii) fines, penalties, and forfeits; (iv) transfers not elsewhere classified; and (v) premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardized guarantee schemes.</p>
INDICATOR	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. Budgetary central government, described in GFSM 2014 (paragraph 2.81) is an institutional unit of the general government sector particularly important in terms of size and power, particularly the power to exercise control over many other units and entities.</p>

Technical Notes

	<p>The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government that encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary powers. This component of general government is usually covered by the main (or general) budget. The budgetary central government's revenue (and expense) are normally regulated and controlled by a ministry of finance, or its functional equivalent, by means of a budget approved by the legislature.</p> <p>Most of the ministries, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units. This is because they generally do not have the authority to own assets, incur liabilities, or engage in transactions in their own right (see GFSM 2014 paragraph 2.42). including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and expressed in universally applicable terms. It must clearly express the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.).</p>
INDICATOR	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.</p> <p>The indicator is currently broken down by the following subscription speeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s and less than 2 Mbit/s. - 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s subscriptions: Refers to all fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 2 Mbit/s and less than 10 Mbit/s. - Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s subscriptions (4213_G10). Refers to all fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions with advertised downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 10 Mbit/s. <p><u>National</u></p> <p>This indicator presents the Fixed-broadband penetration rate per 100 inhabitants (downstream speed 1Mbps and above) per 100 inhabitants.</p>
INDICATOR	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the internet from any location in the last three months.</p>
INDICATOR	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p><u>Global</u></p> <p>Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity building and national planning.</p> <p><u>Proxy</u></p> <p>Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in Harmonized System (HS) chapter 01-97.
INDICATOR	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	Exports by developing countries and LDCs as a share of global exports of goods and services.
INDICATOR	17.14.1 Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>For the purpose of this methodology 'policy coherence of sustainable development' has been interpreted as the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development. This indicator is a composite indicator which covers mechanisms related to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment 2. Long-term considerations in decision-making 3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination 4. Participatory processes 5. Policy linkages 6. Alignment across government levels 7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence 8. Financing for policy coherence
INDICATOR	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>This indicator measures the extent to which, and the ways in which, all concerned development partners use country-led results frameworks (CRFs) to plan development cooperation efforts and assess their performance.</p> <p>The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.</p>
INDICATOR	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>Global No metadata</p> <p>National Percentage of relevant sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p>
FORMULA	<p>National</p> $X_1 = \frac{\text{Indicator produced}}{\text{Total relevant indicator}} \times 100$ <p>Where, X₁ refers to proportion of sustainable development indicators</p>

Technical Notes

INDICATOR	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have a statistical legislation, which respects the principles of UNFOP.
INDICATOR	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
INDICATOR	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	<p>This information only refers to 17.19.2 (a)</p> <p>The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.</p> <p>This information only refers to 17.19.2 (b)</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration.</p> <p>According to the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3, a complete civil registration is defined as: “The registration in the civil registration system of every vital event that has occurred to the members of the population of a particular country (or area), within a specified period as a result of which every such event has a vital registration record and the system has attained 100 per cent coverage.”</p> <p>In a given country or area, the level of completeness of birth registration can be different from the level of completeness of death registration.</p> <p>There exist several methods for the evaluation of completeness of birth or death registration systems. An elaboration of these methods is available at Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3. The evaluation and monitoring of quality and completeness of birth and death registration systems are addressed in Part three, sub- Chapters: D. Quality assessment methods; E. Direct versus indirect assessment, and F. Choosing appropriate methods for assessing completeness and qualitative accuracy of registration and register-based vital statistics (para 579 to 622).</p> <p>Indicator 17.19.2 (b) has two parts; the first concerning the birth registration and the second concerning the death registration of each individual country or area.</p>

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Singkatan Abbreviation

n.a	Tidak berkaitan/ <i>Not applicable</i>
p	Permulaan/ <i>Preliminary</i>
e	Anggaran/ <i>Estimates</i>
%	Peratusan/ <i>Percentage</i>
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes <i>Nil/blank/no cases</i>
0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil ditunjukkan/ <i>Less than half smallest unit shown</i>
toe	Tan setara minyak/ <i>Tonnes of oil equivalent</i>
GDP	Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar/ <i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
µg/ m ³	Mikrogram setiap meter padu/ <i>Microgram per cubic metre</i>
ha	Hektar/ <i>Hectare</i>
PM	Particulate matter
t km	Tan kilometer/ <i>Tonnes kilometre</i>
MVA	Nilai tambah sektor pembuatan/ <i>Manufacturing value added</i>
SME	Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana/ <i>Small and Medium Enterprise</i>
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
PDRM	Polis Diraja Malaysia/ <i>Royal Malaysia Police</i>
DOSM	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia/ <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries

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