



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

INDIKATOR MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN (SDG), MALAYSIA, 2022

**Malaysia berada di landasan yang betul untuk mencapai
Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) dengan 99 indikator menunjukkan
peningkatan positif pada tahun 2022**

PUTRAJAYA, 7 DISEMBER 2023 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **Laporan Indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG), Malaysia, 2022** iaitu laporan kelima Indikator SDG, Malaysia. Laporan ini mengandungi 195 indikator termasuk 20 indikator baharu di peringkat nasional, 80 indikator peringkat negeri dan 23 indikator di peringkat daerah yang menyediakan input bagi penilaian pencapaian SDG di Malaysia pada tahun 2022.

Mengulas terhadap laporan tersebut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Buat julung kalinya pada tahun ini, DOSM telah mengorak langkah bagi menghasilkan Laporan Indikator SDG bagi setiap negeri (13) dan Wilayah Persekutuan (3). Di samping itu, lima (5) laporan indikator mengikut bidang tumpuan juga diterbitkan iaitu Kemajuan Masyarakat; Kemakmuran; Penjagaan Bumi; Keamanan dan Kerjasama. Indikator di peringkat negeri dan daerah yang diterbitkan dapat digunakan oleh pihak kerajaan negeri dan pihak berkuasa tempatan dalam memantau dan menyusun kerangka pelaksanaan SDG di peringkat negeri dan daerah masing-masing. Inisiatif ini bertepatan dengan Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (KSP RMKe-12) yang memberi penegasan berkaitan usaha memperluaskan pelaksanaan SDG di peringkat tempatan dan memperkasa kerajaan negeri, pihak berkuasa tempatan dan komuniti setempat."

Ketersediaan indikator pada tahun 2022 meningkat kepada 79 peratus (195 indikator) berbanding 71 peratus (175 indikator) pada tahun sebelumnya. Daripada keseluruhan

195 indikator, sebanyak 146 data tersedia bagi tahun 2022. Sejumlah 68 peratus (99 indikator) menunjukkan peningkatan positif bagi tempoh tersebut.

Dari aspek **Kemajuan Masyarakat**, terdapat 69 indikator bagi mengukur pencapaian bidang tumpuan ini. Sejumlah 31 indikator telah menunjukkan pencapaian yang positif pada tahun 2022 antaranya nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin (MMR). MMR mengukur prestasi bagi Sasaran 3.1 yang menyasarkan untuk mengurangkan nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin di peringkat global kepada kurang daripada 70 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup menjelang 2030. Malaysia telah mencapai Sasaran 3.1 sejak 1979. MMR bertambah baik daripada 68.2 (2021) kepada 26.0 pada 2022 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup. MMR terendah direkodkan bagi Negeri Sembilan (6.3), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (15.1) dan Melaka (15.3).

Berdasarkan **Kemakmuran**, sejumlah 53 indikator telah tersedia bagi mengukur pencapaian matlamat dalam bidang tumpuan ini. Pencapaian yang baik telah dilaporkan bagi 26 indikator termasuk pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK dan kadar pengangguran. Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan KDNK sebenar per kapita meningkat dari 2.9 peratus (2021) kepada 8.2 peratus pada 2022 dan kadar pengangguran bertambah baik daripada 4.6 peratus (2021) kepada 3.9 peratus pada 2022. Merujuk kepada kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri pada tahun 2022, 12 negeri merekodkan kadar pengangguran di bawah paras nasional dan tiga (3) negeri mencatatkan kadar pengangguran terendah adalah W.P. Putrajaya (1.0%), Melaka (1.6%) dan Pahang (2.5%).

Melihat kepada aspek **Penjagaan Bumi**, terdapat 40 indikator bagi mengukur pencapaian bidang tumpuan ini. Sejumlah 18 indikator telah menunjukkan pencapaian yang baik pada 2022 termasuk kadar kitar semula kebangsaan dan kuantiti buangan terjadual. Kadar kitar semula kebangsaan meningkat kepada 33.2 peratus (2022) berbanding 31.5 peratus pada 2021. Sementara itu, kuantiti buangan terjadual yang dihasilkan oleh industri menurun sebanyak 21.2 peratus kepada 5,915.1 ribu tan metrik pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Selangor menyumbang jumlah sisa terjadual tertinggi pada kadar 26.7 peratus diikuti oleh Johor (22.4%) dan Negeri Sembilan (10.6%).

Dari segi **Keamanan**, sejumlah 16 indikator telah tersedia bagi mengukur pencapaian matlamat dalam bidang tumpuan ini. Pencapaian yang baik telah dilaporkan bagi

sembilan (9) indikator dan antaranya adalah bilangan kes jenayah kekerasan dan orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman. Bilangan kes jenayah kekerasan berkurang kepada 8,636 kes (2022) berbanding 9,941 kes pada 2021. Di samping itu, peratus orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keseluruhan banduan menurun kepada 29.5 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 39.3 peratus pada 2021. W.P. Labuan mencatatkan peratus orang tahanan yang tidak dijatuhkan hukuman sebagai sebahagian daripada jumlah keseluruhan banduan terendah iaitu 4.9 peratus diikuti oleh Melaka dan Sarawak (14.2%).

Seterusnya dari segi **Kerjasama**, terdapat 17 indikator bagi mengukur pencapaian bidang tumpuan ini. Sejumlah 15 indikator telah menunjukkan pencapaian yang bertambah baik pada tahun 2022 termasuk peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet. Peratusan individu yang menggunakan Internet di Malaysia meningkat secara marginal dari 96.8 peratus (2021) kepada 97.4 peratus pada 2022. Tujuh (7) negeri mencatatkan peratusan individu menggunakan Internet yang lebih tinggi daripada tahap nasional, iaitu W.P. Putrajaya (99.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (99.8%), Pulau Pinang (98.7%), Selangor (98.5%), Johor (98.3%), Negeri Sembilan (98.0%) dan Melaka (97.7%). Penggunaan Internet meningkat dengan ketara bagi perkhidmatan berkaitan aktiviti mendapatkan maklumat, komunikasi, sivik dan politik, e-Kerajaan, hiburan, e-Dagang serta lain-lain perkhidmatan atas talian.

Mengikut Laporan tahun 2022, sebanyak 53 indikator (21%) yang belum tersedia, ianya dikategorikan kepada masih perlu dibangunkan (28 indikator atau 11%), 19 indikator (8%) tidak tersedia dan 6 indikator (2%) tidak relevan kepada Malaysia. Kesemua 17 Matlamat telah mencapai ketersediaan indikator melebihi 50 peratus dan dua (2) Matlamat telah berjaya mencapai 100 peratus ketersediaan indikator iaitu Matlamat 4: Pendidikan Berkualiti dan Matlamat 9: Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur.

Kementerian/ agensi memainkan peranan penting dalam pengukuran pencapaian SDG negara dengan menyumbang sebanyak 77 peratus indikator berbanding 23 peratus indikator daripada DOSM. Kerjasama dengan kementerian/ agensi dan pertubuhan masyarakat sivil (CSO) akan terus diperkukuhkan dalam mengurangkan jurang ketersediaan data sekaligus meningkatkan ketersediaan data granular terutama bagi empat (4) Matlamat dengan ketersediaan indikator kurang 70 peratus iaitu Matlamat 10: Mengurangkan Ketidaksamaan (57%); Matlamat 12: Penggunaan dan

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Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab (69%); Matlamat 15: Kehidupan di Darat (57%); dan Matlamat 16: Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh (67%). Penyediaan indikator yang berkualiti adalah signifikan dalam mengukur dan memantau pencapaian Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 (RMK-12) sekaligus memastikan pelaksanaan Agenda 2030 tercapai.

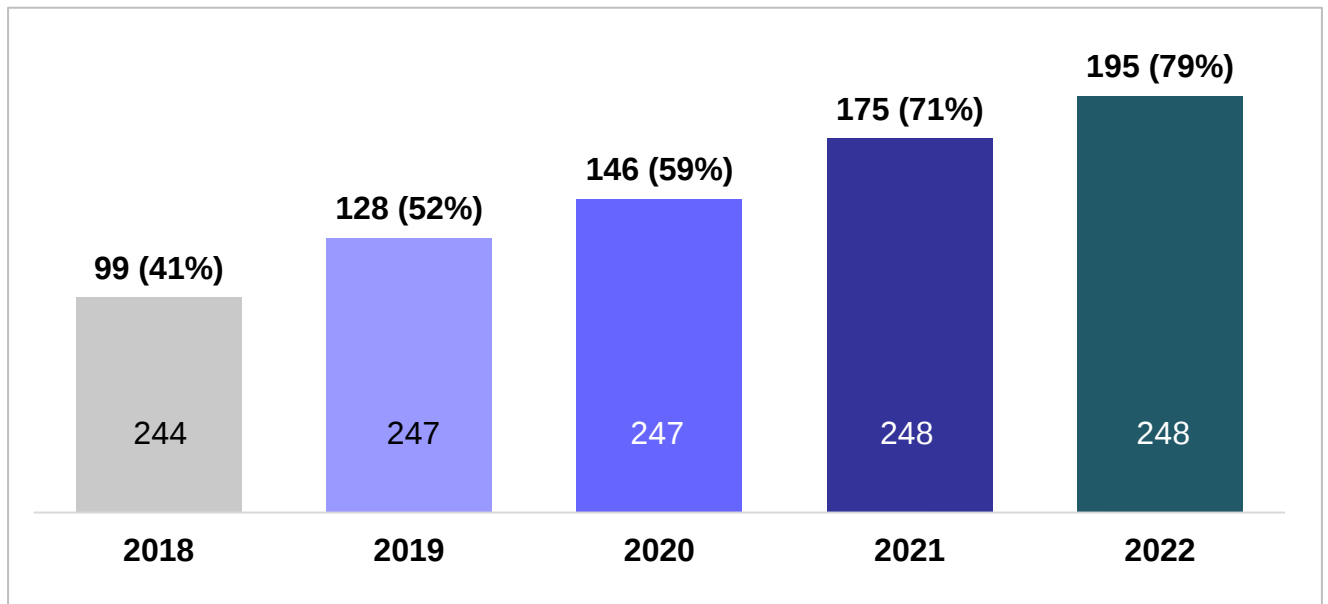
Laporan Indikator Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG), Malaysia, 2022 boleh dimuat turun secara percuma di portal Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (www.dosm.gov.my).

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

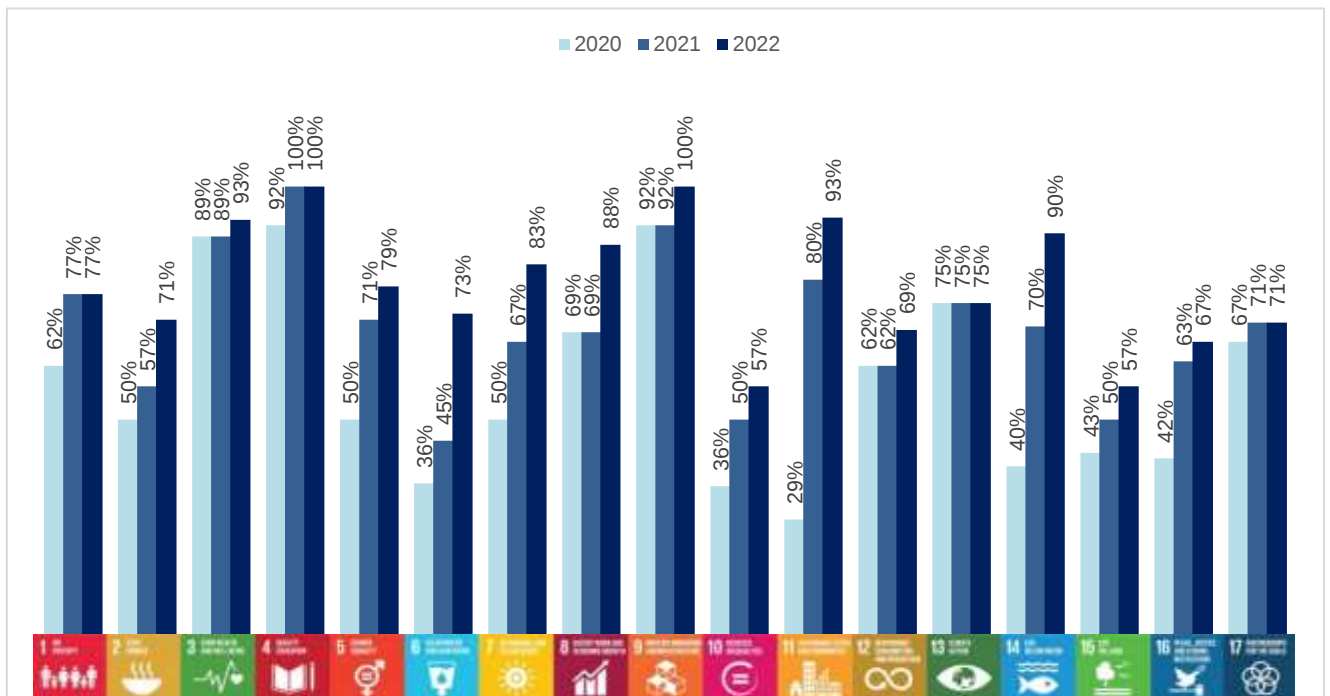
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

Carta 1: Ketersediaan Indikator SDG, Malaysia, 2018-2022



Nota: Bilangan indikator global untuk tahun tersebut dipaparkan di dalam carta bar

Carta 2: Ketersediaan Indikator SDG Berdasarkan Laporan Indikator SDG 2020-2022 Mengikut Matlamat



Paparan 1: Infografik pencapaian Indikator SDG mengikut 5 bidang tumpuan (5P), Malaysia, 2022



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) INDICATORS, MALAYSIA, 2022

Malaysia is on the right track in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with 99 indicators indicate positive improvement in 2022

PUTRAJAYA, DECEMBER 7, 2023 –The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators, Malaysia, 2022 report** which is the fifth report of SDG indicators for Malaysia. This report encompasses 195 indicators including 20 new indicators at national level, 80 indicators at state level and 23 indicators at district level which provides input for the assessment of SDG achievement in Malaysia for 2022.

Commenting on the report, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "For the first time this year, DOSM has taken steps to produce SDG Indicator Reports for each state (13) and Federal Territories (3). In addition, five (5) reports for SDG indicators have also been published based on the focus areas of SDG namely People; Prosperity; Planet; Peace and Partnership. The indicators at the state and district levels that are published can be utilised by state governments and local authorities in monitoring and formulating the framework for the implementation of SDG at their respective state and district level. This initiative aligns with the Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP MTR), which emphasises efforts to expand the implementation of SDG at the local level and empower state governments, local authorities and local communities."

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The availability of indicators in 2022 increase to 79 per cent (195 indicators) as compared to 71 per cent (175 indicators) in the previous year. From the total of 195 indicators, 146 data are available for the year 2022. A total of 68 percent (99 indicators) showed a positive improvement during that period.

*Looking on the aspect of **People**, there are 69 indicators to measure the achievements in this focus area. A total of 31 indicators have shown positive accomplishments in 2022, including maternal mortality ratio (MMR). MMR assesses the performance for Target 3.1, aiming to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. Malaysia has achieved Target 3.1 since 1979. MMR improved from 68.2 (2021) to 26.0 in 2022 per 100,000 live births. The lowest MMR was recorded for Negeri Sembilan (6.3), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (15.1) and Melaka (15.3).*

*In terms of **Prosperity**, a total of 53 indicators are available to assess the achievements of goals in this focus area. Positive accomplishment has been showed by 26 indicators including annual real GDP and unemployment rate. The annual real GDP growth rate per capita augmented from 2.9 per cent (2021) to 8.2 per cent in 2022 and unemployment rate improved from 4.6 per cent (2021) to 3.9 per cent in 2022. Referring to unemployment rates by state in 2022, 12 states recorded unemployment rates below the national level and three (3) states registered the lowest unemployment rates namely W.P. Putrajaya (1.0%), Melaka (1.6%) and Pahang (2.5%).*

*Looking at the **Planet** aspect, there are 40 indicators to assess the achievements in this focus area. A total of 18 indicators have shown good progress in 2022, including the national recycling rate and quantity of scheduled wastes. The national recycling rate increased to 33.2 per cent (2022) from 31.5 per cent in 2021. Meanwhile, quantity of scheduled wastes generated by industries decreased by 21.2 per cent to 5,915.1 thousand metric tons in 2022 as compared to the previous year. Selangor contributed the highest amount of scheduled wastes at a rate of 26.7 per cent, followed by Johor (22.4%) and Negeri Sembilan (10.6%).*

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In terms of **Peace**, a total of 16 indicators are available to evaluate the achievement of goals in this focus area. Notable achievement has been reported for nine (9) indicators, including number of violent crime cases and unsentenced detainees. Number of violent crime cases reduced to 8,636 cases (2022) as compared to 9,941 cases in 2021. In addition, the percentage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population dropped to 29.5 per cent in 2022 as compared to 39.3 per cent in 2021. W.P. Labuan recorded the lowest percentage of detainees not sentenced as part of the total prisoner population at 4.9 per cent, followed by Melaka and Sarawak (14.2%) respectively.

Moving on to **Partnership**, there are 17 indicators available to measure the achievements of this focus area. A total of 15 indicators have shown better achievements in 2022, including percentage of individuals using the Internet. The percentage of individuals using the Internet in Malaysia increased marginally from 96.8 per cent (2021) to 97.4 per cent in 2022. Seven (7) states recorded a higher percentage of individuals using the Internet surpassing the national level, namely W.P. Putrajaya (99.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (99.8%), Pulau Pinang (98.7%), Selangor (98.5%), Johor (98.3%), Negeri Sembilan (98.0%), and Melaka (97.7%). Internet usage has significantly increased for services related to information gathering, communication, civic and political engagement, e-Government, entertainment, e-Commerce, and other online services.

According to the 2022 report, a total of 53 indicators (21%) which are not available, are categorized as still need to be developed (28 indicators or 11%), 19 indicators (8%) are not available and 6 indicators (2%) are not relevant to Malaysia. All 17 Goals have achieved indicators availability of exceeding 50 per cent, with two (2) Goals successfully reaching 100 per cent indicators availability namely Goal 4: Quality Education and Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

Ministries/ agencies play a crucial role in measuring the country's achievement of SDG by contributing 77 per cent of the indicators as compared to 23 per cent from DOSM. Collaboration with ministries/ agencies and civil society organizations (CSO) will continue to be strengthened to reduce data gap while enhancing the availability of granular data

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especially for four (4) Goals with the indicator availability below 70 per cent particularly Goal 10: Reducing Inequality (57%), Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (69%), Goal 15: Life on Land (57%), and Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (67%). The provision of quality indicators is significant in measuring and monitoring the achievements of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (MP-12) as well as realisation of 2030 Agenda.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators, Malaysia, 2022 can be downloaded for free at the Department of Statistics Malaysia portal (www.dosm.gov.my).

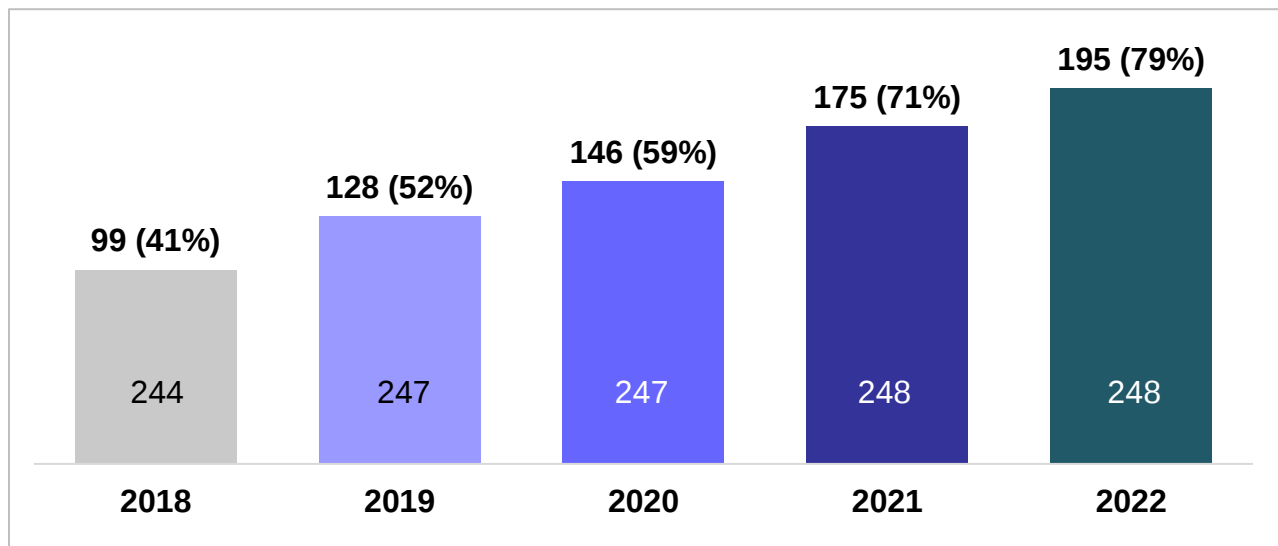
The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM will conduct the Agriculture Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development".

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life".

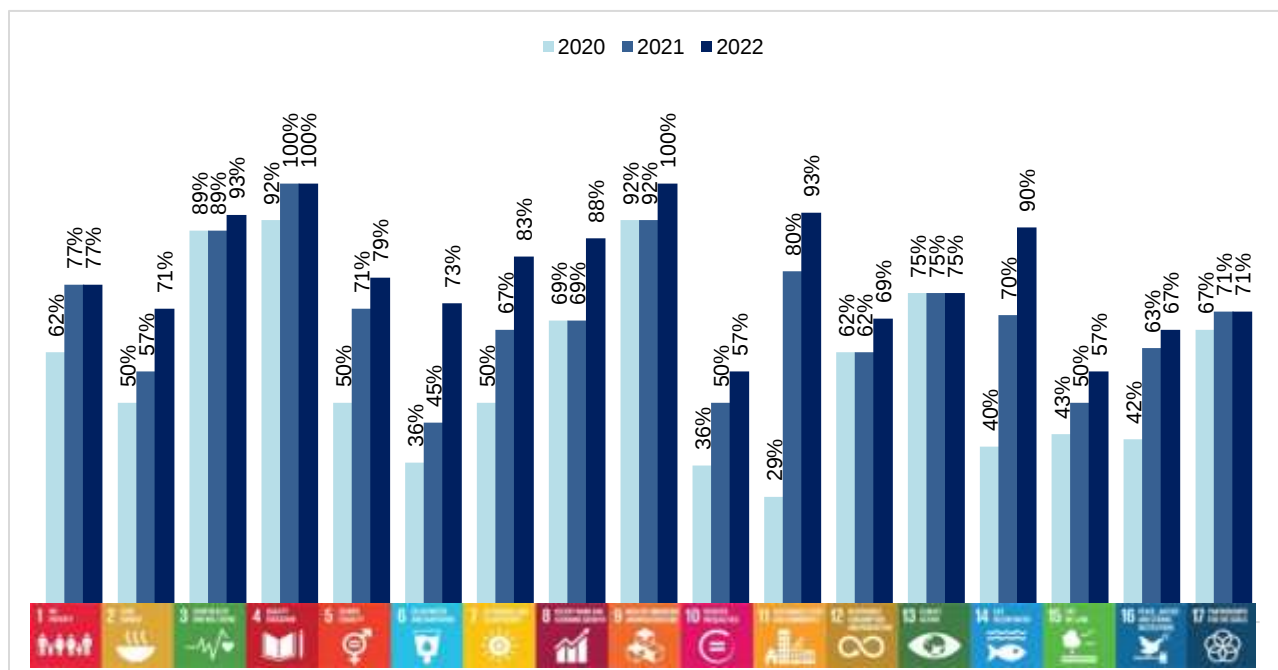
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Chart 1: Availability of SDG Indicators, Malaysia, 2018-2022



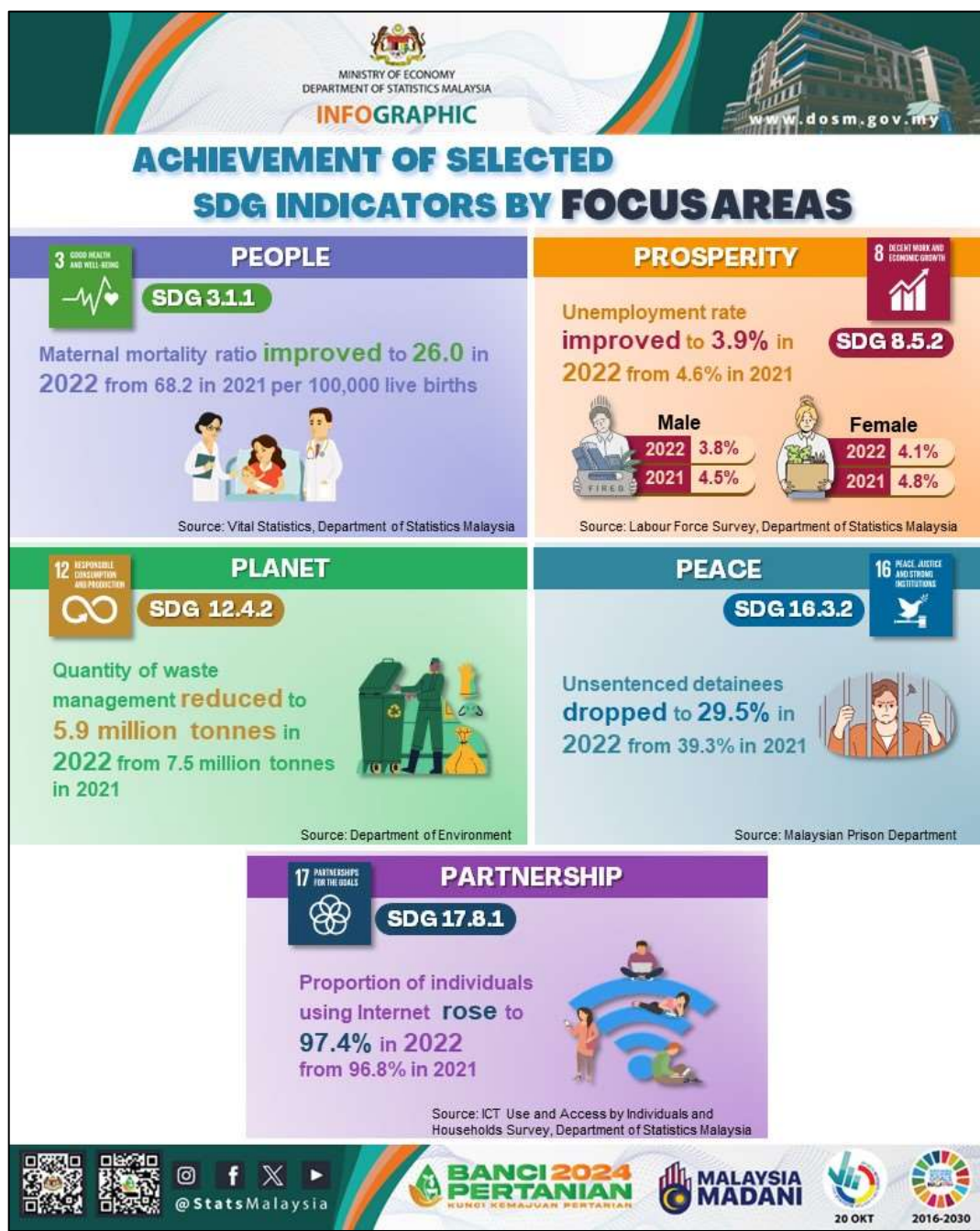
Note: The number of global indicators for the year are shown in the bar chart

Chart 2: Availability of SDG Indicators based on SDG Indicators Report, 2020-2022 by Goals



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Exhibit 1: Infographic of the SDG Indicators Achievement by 5 Focus Areas (5P)



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