



**JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

**PENEMUAN UTAMA
BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
NEGERI**

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

Pemakluman

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

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

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

Announcement

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

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

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

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

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KATA PENGANTAR

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



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

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

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

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci 2020
Profesor Adjung (UiTM, UUM, MSU)

MEI 2022

PREFACE

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

MAY 2022

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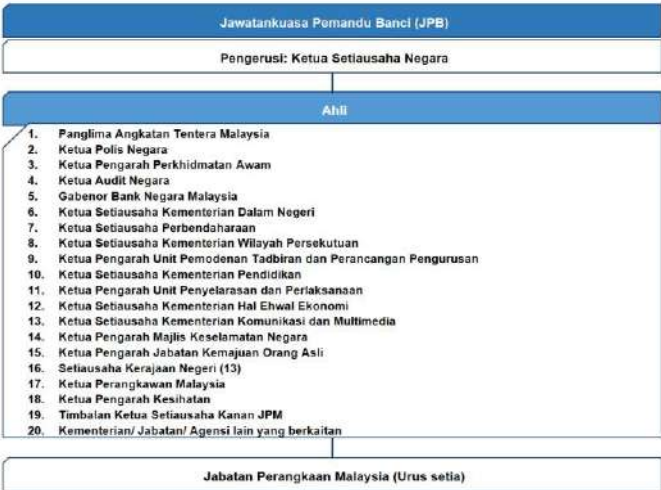
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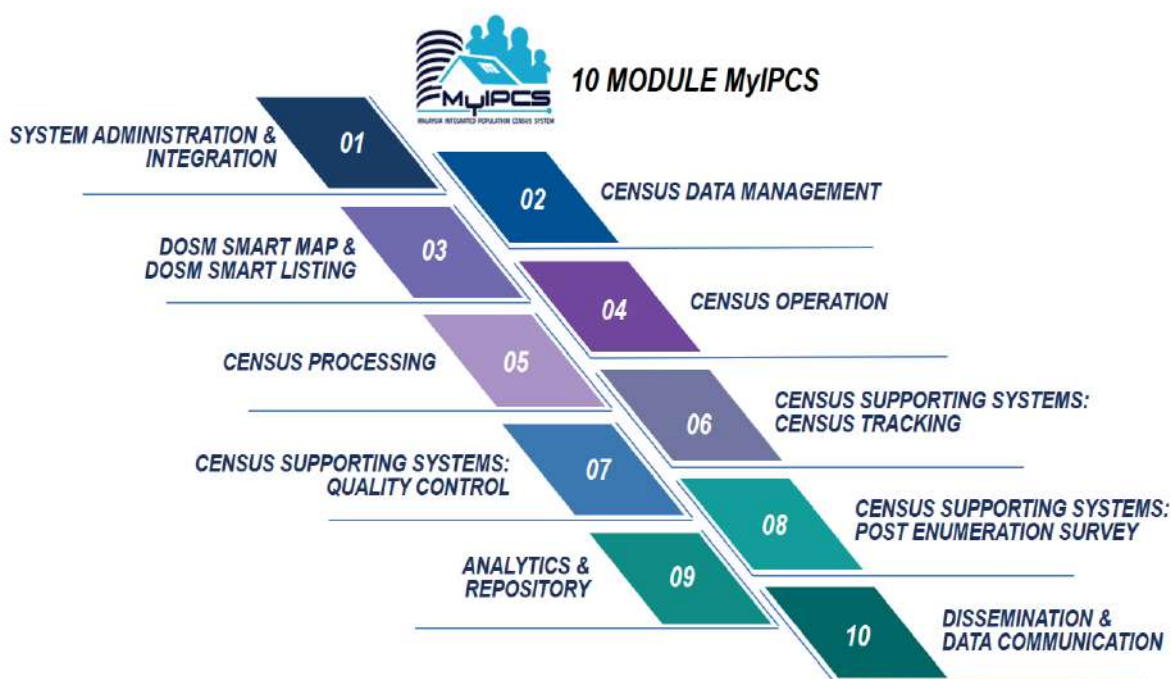
PENGENALAN

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

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



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



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

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

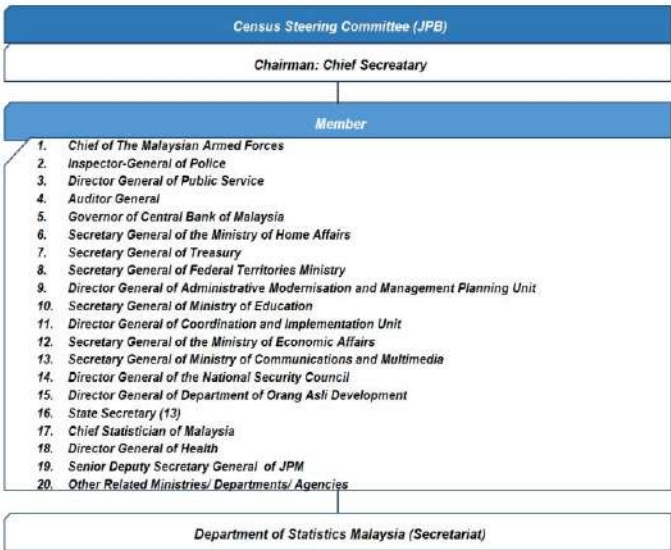
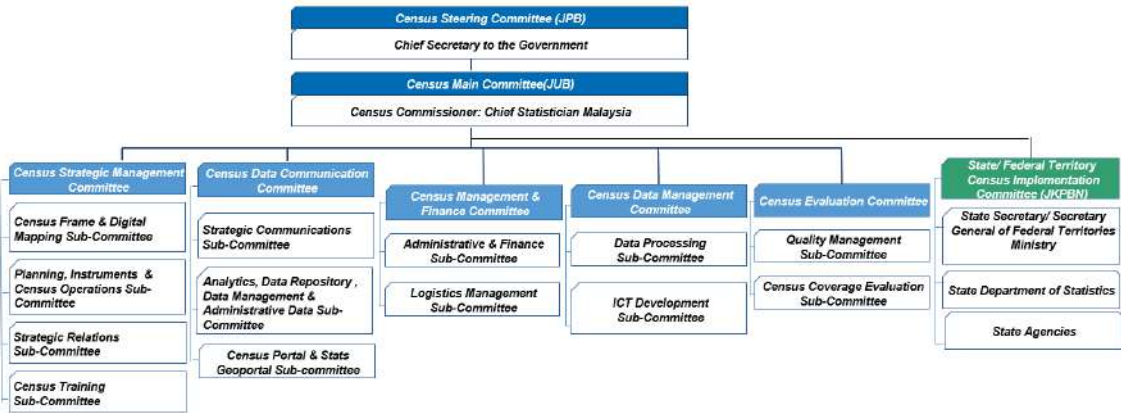
Outcome Banci Malaysia 2020 akan memberi tumpuan kepada agenda nasional dan menjadi penanda aras baru pencapaian negara. Maklumat yang berintegriti dan *reliable* digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat keputusan yang tepat berorientasikan *evidence-based policy* untuk perancangan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan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

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

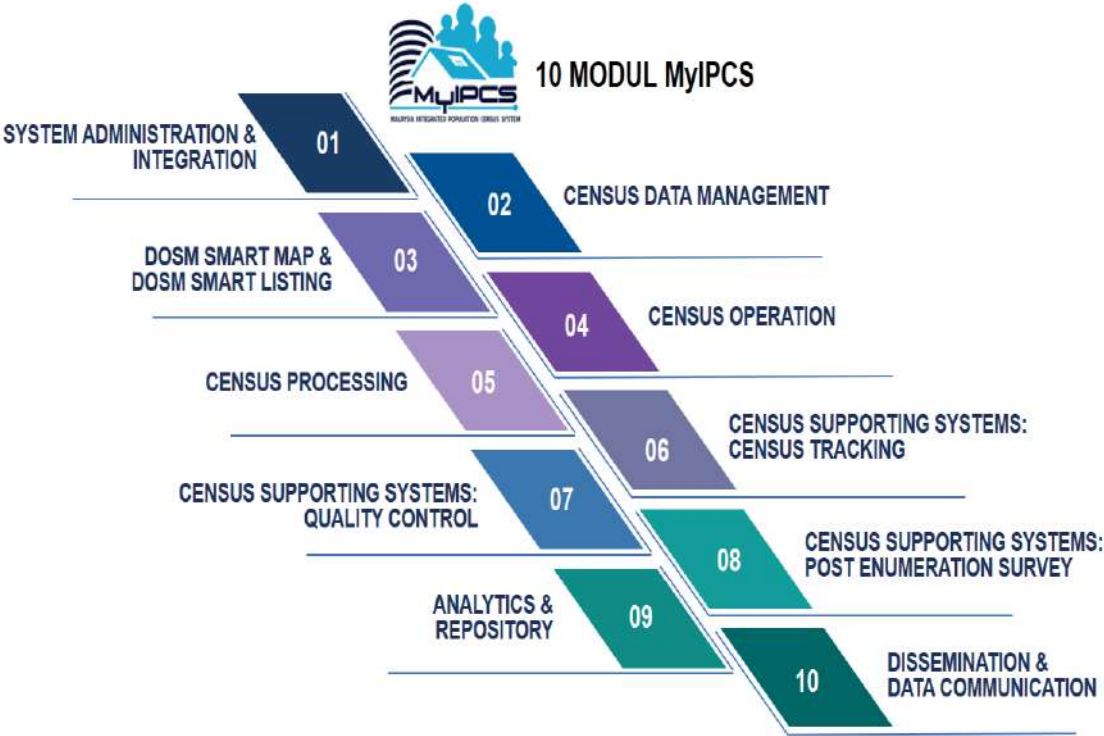
OVERVIEW

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

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



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



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

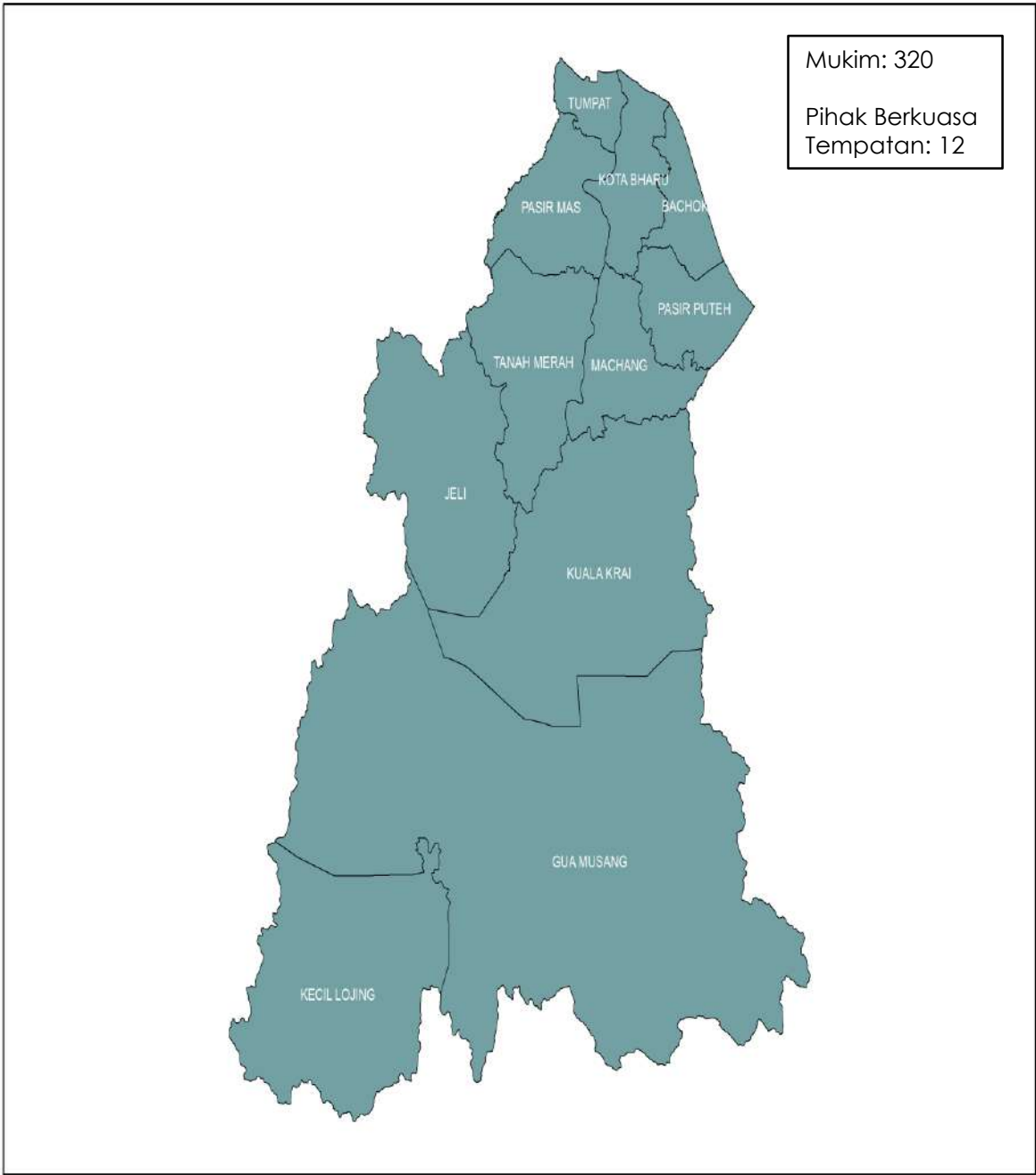
An integrated management has been introduced by DOSM by developing a secured, comprehensive and interactive census portal (www.mycensus.gov.my) for the purpose of implementing MyCensus 2020. This portal is an information gateway that provides various census information in the form of infographics, interactive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

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

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

LATAR BELAKANG NEGERI KELANTAN

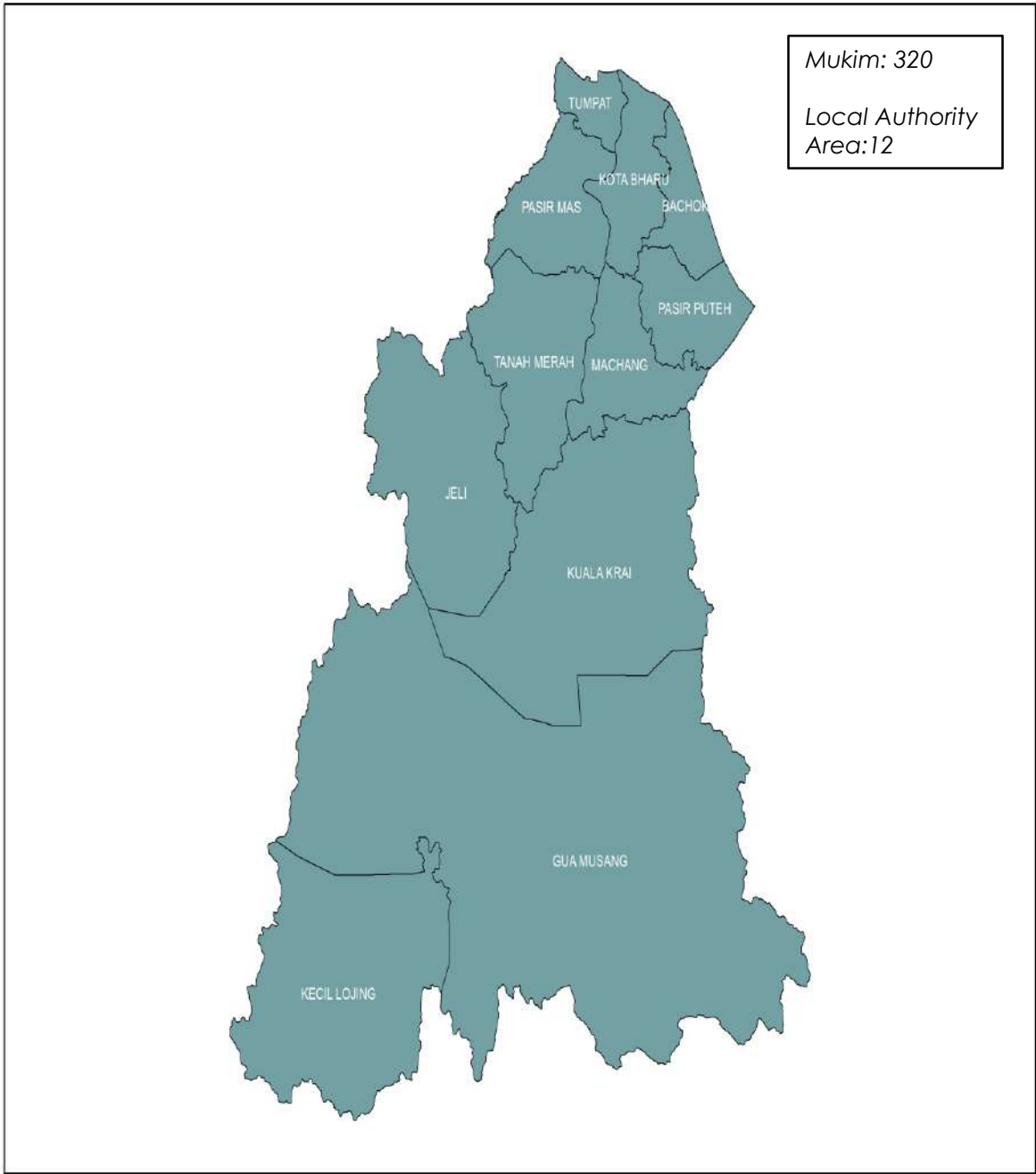
Kelantan atau juga dikenali sebagai Kelantan Darul Naim merupakan salah satu daripada 14 negeri di Malaysia. Terdapat 11 daerah pentadbiran di Kelantan yang merangkumi Bachok, Kota Bharu, Machang, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Tanah Merah, Tumpat, Gua Musang, Kuala Krai, Jeli dan Kecil Lojing. Keluasan Kelantan adalah 15,040 kilometer persegi dengan jumlah penduduk 1,792,501 dan mempunyai kepadatan penduduk 119 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Kelantan mencatatkan nisbah jantina 101 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan. Penduduk Kelantan terdiri daripada Warganegara 1,757,199 (98.0%) dan Bukan Warganegara 35,302 (2.0%) dengan komposisi mengikut etnik adalah Bumiputera 1,696,831 (96.6%), Cina 44,676 (2.5%), India 4,705 (0.3%) dan Lain-lain 10,987 (0.6%).



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF KELANTAN

Kelantan or also known as Kelantan Darul Naim is one of the 14 states in Malaysia. There are 11 administrative districts in Kelantan which include Bachok, Kota Bharu, Machang, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Tanah Merah, Tumpat, Gua Musang, Kuala Krai, Jeli and Kecil Lojing. The area of Kelantan is 15,040 square kilometre with a total population of 1,792,501 and has a population density of 119 people per square kilometer. Kelantan recorded a gender ratio of 101 males for every 100 females. The population of Kelantan consists of Citizens 1,757,199 (98.0%) and Non-citizens 35,302 (2.0%) with the composition by ethnicity is Bumiputera 1,696,831 (96.6%), Chinese 44,676 (2.5%), Indians 4,705 (0.3 %) and Others 10,987 (0.6%).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia



PENDUDUK KELANTAN

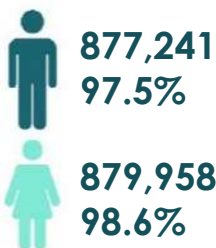
1,792,501



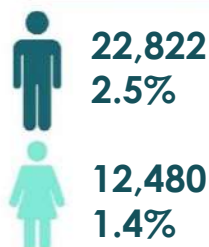
Purata kadar
pertumbuhan
penduduk tahunan

2.0%

Warganegara



Bukan Warganegara



PENDUDUK MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR



Tempat Kediaman
430,354



Isi Rumah
363,251



Purata Saiz Isi Rumah
4.9



Bandar
44.1%



Luar bandar
55.9%

PENDUDUK MENGIKUT JANTINA



Nisbah jantina:
101 lelaki bagi 100 perempuan

PENDUDUK WARGANEGARA MENGIKUT KUMPULAN ETNIK

Bumiputera	96.6%
Cina	2.5%
India	0.3%
Lain-lain	0.6%

AGAMA

Islam	95.5%	Buddha	2.8%
Kristian	0.4%	Hindu	0.2%
Lain-lain	0.2%	Tiada Agama, Tidak Diketahui	0.9%

TARAF PERKAHWINAN

(Penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih)

Tidak pernah
berkahwin

504,785

Berkahwin

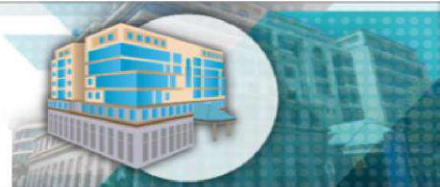
647,254

Balu/ Duda

72,646

Bercerai/ berpisah

19,280



**5 JAJAHAN/ MUKIM/ PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)
DENGAN PENDUDUK TERTINGGI
KELANTAN**

JAJAHAN

JAJAHAN	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KOTA BHARU	555,757	133,413	115,485	4.5
PASIR MAS	230,424	54,924	45,128	5.1
TUMPAT	179,943	42,113	34,817	5.2
BACHOK	157,288	37,058	31,355	4.9
TANAH MERAH	150,766	34,696	30,134	5.0

MUKIM

JAJAHAN	MUKIM	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KOTA BHARU	BANDAR KOTA BHARU	47,910	14,419	10,126	4.1
TANAH MERAH	MUKIM PASIR GANDA	30,507	7,284	6,182	5.0
GUA MUSANG	MUKIM RELAI	30,025	7,081	5,728	5.2
TANAH MERAH	MUKIM MAKU	28,058	6,225	5,489	5.0
GUA MUSANG	BANDAR GUA MUSANG	23,967	7,210	5,109	4.6

PBT

JAJAHAN	PBT	PENDUDUK	TEMPAT KEDIAMAN	ISI RUMAH	PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
KOTA BHARU	M.P. KOTA BHARU BANDARAYA ISLAM	396,193	94,131	83,683	4.4
PASIR MAS	M.D. PASIR MAS	230,424	54,924	45,128	5.1
TUMPAT	M.D. TUMPAT	179,944	42,113	34,818	5.2
KOTA BHARU	M.D. KETEREH	159,560	39,282	31,798	4.9
BACHOK	M.D. BACHOK	157,291	37,058	31,358	4.9

Nota:
M.P – Majlis Perbandaran
M.D – Majlis Daerah



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



POPULATION OF KELANTAN

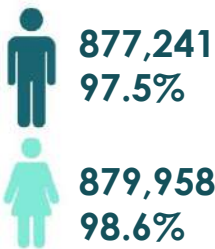
1,792,501

Average annual
population growth rate

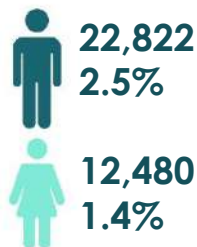
2.0%



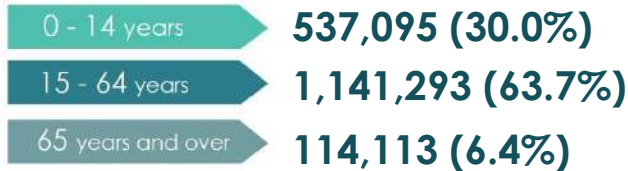
Citizens



Non-citizens



POPULATION BY AGE GROUP



Living Quarters
430,354



Household
363,251



Average Household Size
4.9



Urban
44.1%



Rural
55.9%

POPULATION BY SEX



Sex ratio:
101 males per 100 females

ETHNIC GROUP OF CITIZENS

Bumiputera	96.6%
Chinese	2.5%
Indians	0.3%
Others	0.6%

RELIGION

Islam	95.5%	Buddhism	2.8%
Christianity	0.4%	Hinduism	0.2%
Others	0.2%	No Religion, Unknown	0.9%

MARITAL STATUS

(Population aged 15 years and over)

Never married

504,785

Married

647,254

Widowed

72,646

Divorced/ Separated

19,280



TOP 5 JAJAHAN / MUKIM/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA) WITH HIGHEST POPULATION KEDAH

JAJAHAN

JAJAHAN	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KOTA BHARU	555,757	133,413	115,485	4.5
PASIR MAS	230,424	54,924	45,128	5.1
TUMPAT	179,943	42,113	34,817	5.2
BACHOK	157,288	37,058	31,355	4.9
TANAH MERAH	150,766	34,696	30,134	5.0

MUKIM

JAJAHAN	MUKIM	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KOTA BHARU	BANDAR KOTA BHARU	47,910	14,419	10,126	4.1
TANAH MERAH	MUKIM PASIR GANDA	30,507	7,284	6,182	5.0
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TANAH MERAH	MUKIM MAKA	28,058	6,225	5,489	5.0
GUA MUSANG	BANDAR GUA MUSANG	23,967	7,210	5,109	4.6

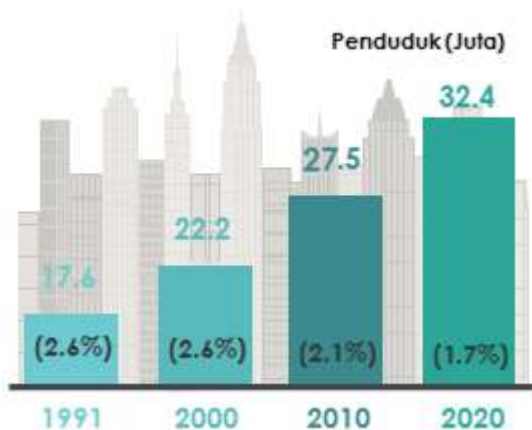
LAA

JAJAHAN	LOCAL AUTHORITY	POPULATION	LIVING QUARTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE
KOTA BHARU	M.P. KOTA BHARU BANDARAYA ISLAM	396,193	94,131	83,683	4.4
PASIR MAS	M.D. PASIR MAS	230,424	54,924	45,128	5.1
TUMPAT	M.D. TUMPAT	179,944	42,113	34,818	5.2
KOTA BHARU	M.D. KETEREH	159,560	39,282	31,798	4.9
BACHOK	M.D. BACHOK	157,291	37,058	31,358	4.9

Notes:
M.P – Majlis Perbandaran
M.D – Majlis Daerah

BAHAGIAN 1
PART 1
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Penduduk

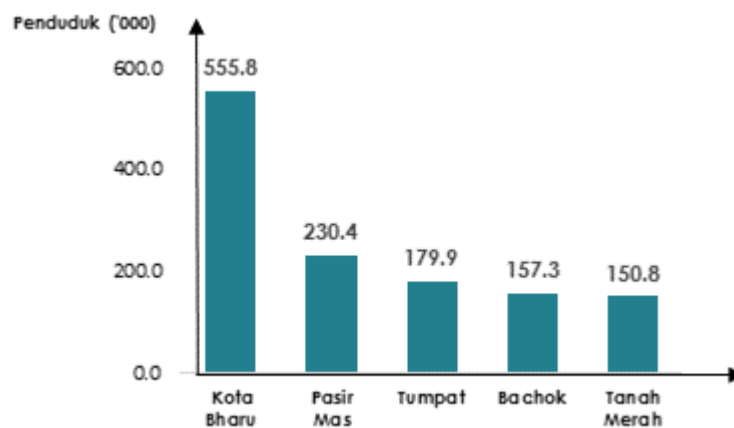


Carta 1: Bilangan dan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk, Malaysia, 1991–2020

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

Sementara itu, bilangan penduduk di Kelantan berjumlah 1,792.5 ribu (2010: 1,470.7 ribu) dengan kadar purata pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan 2.0 peratus bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2020 (2000–2010: 1.3%).

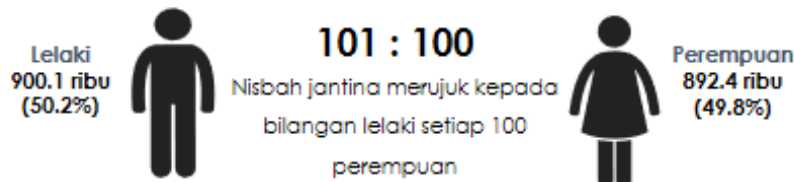
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan penduduk tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 2.



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

2. Jantina

Banci Malaysia 2020 mencatatkan 900.1 ribu lelaki dan 892.4 ribu perempuan di Kelantan. Nisbah jantina adalah 101 lelaki bagi setiap 100 orang perempuan.



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

3. Kewarganegaraan

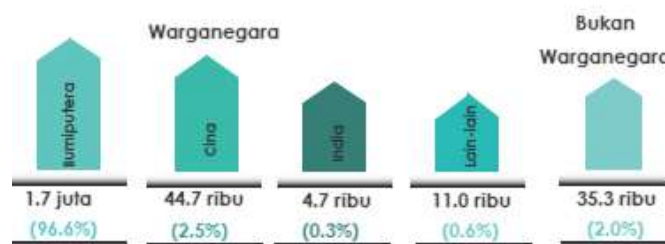
Jumlah penduduk di Kelantan adalah 98.0 peratus warganegara Malaysia dan 2.0 peratus bukan warganegara. Bilangan penduduk warganegara terdiri daripada 49.9 peratus lelaki dan 50.1 peratus perempuan. Manakala penduduk bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 64.6 peratus lelaki dan 35.4 peratus perempuan.



Carta 4: Penduduk mengikut kewarganegaraan, Kelantan, 2020

4. Kumpulan Etnik

Penduduk warganegara mengikut etnik di Kelantan adalah terdiri daripada Bumiputera 1,696.8 ribu (96.6%), Cina 44.7 ribu (2.5%), India 4.7 ribu (0.3%) dan Lain-lain 11.0 ribu (0.6%).



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

5. Struktur Umur

Penduduk berumur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) di Kelantan pada 2020 mencatatkan 30.0 peratus (537.1 ribu), 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 63.7 peratus (1,141.3 ribu) serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.4 peratus (114.1 ribu).

Penduduk lelaki di Kelantan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 30.7 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 63.5 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 5.9 peratus. Sementara itu, penduduk perempuan bagi kumpulan umur 0 hingga 14 tahun (umur muda) adalah 29.3 peratus, 15 hingga 64 tahun (umur bekerja) 63.9 peratus serta 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) 6.9 peratus.

	0-14 tahun	15-64 tahun	65+ tahun
 Jumlah	537.1 ribu (30.0%)	1,141.3 ribu (63.7%)	114.1 ribu (6.4%)
 Lelaki	276.0 ribu (30.7%)	571.2 ribu (63.5%)	52.8 ribu (5.9%)
 Perempuan	261.1 ribu (29.3%)	570.1 ribu (63.9%)	61.3 ribu (6.9%)

Carta 6: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, Kelantan, 2020

6. Nisbah Tanggungan

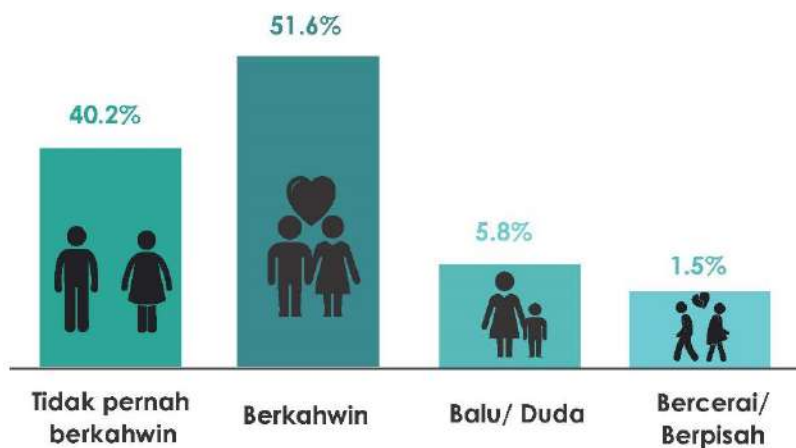
Nisbah tanggungan jumlah memaparkan nisbah umur muda (0 hingga 14 tahun) dan umur tua (65 tahun dan lebih) bagi setiap 100 penduduk umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun). Pada 2020, nisbah tanggungan jumlah di Kelantan adalah 57.1, nisbah tanggungan umur muda 47.1 dan nisbah tanggungan umur tua 10.0.

Nisbah Tanggungan Umur Tua	 10.0
Nisbah Tanggungan Umur Muda	 47.1
Nisbah Tanggungan Jumlah	 57.1

Carta 7: Nisbah tanggungan, Kelantan, 2020

7. Taraf Perkahwinan

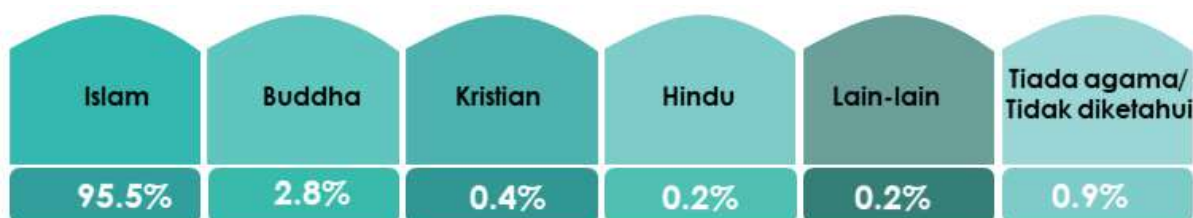
Pada 2020, penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun keatas di Kelantan mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah terdiri daripada tidak pernah berkahwin (40.2%), berkahwin (51.6%), balu / duda (5.8%), dan bercerai / berpisah (1.5%).



Carta 8: Penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Kelantan, 2020

8. Agama

Islam merupakan agama yang paling meluas dianuti di Kelantan dengan 95.5 peratus. Sebagai negara yang berbilang kaum, antara agama yang dianuti ialah Buddha 2.8 peratus, Kristian 0.4 peratus dan Hindu 0.2 peratus.



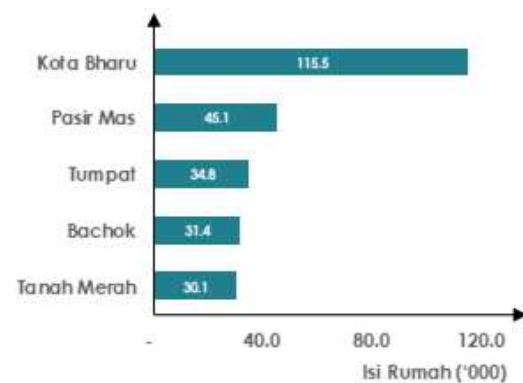
Carta 9: Penduduk mengikut agama, Kelantan, 2020

9. Isi Rumah

Jumlah isi rumah bagi negeri Kelantan adalah 363.3 ribu dengan purata saiz isi rumah persendirian seramai 4.8 in 2020. Daerah pentadbiran yang mencatatkan bilangan isi rumah tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 11.



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

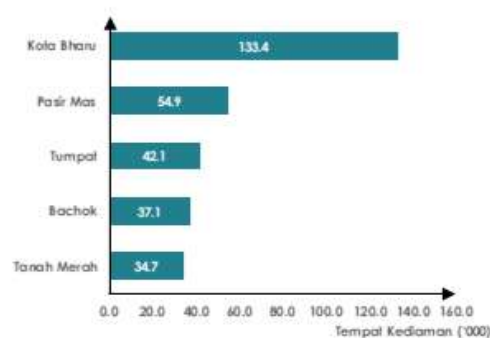


Carta 11: Bilangan isi rumah tertinggi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2020

10. Tempat Kediaman

Banci Malaysia 2020 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Kelantan adalah 430.4 ribu. Daripada jumlah tersebut, tempat kediaman didiami merangkumi 79.9 peratus dan selebihnya 20.1 peratus adalah tempat kediaman kosong.

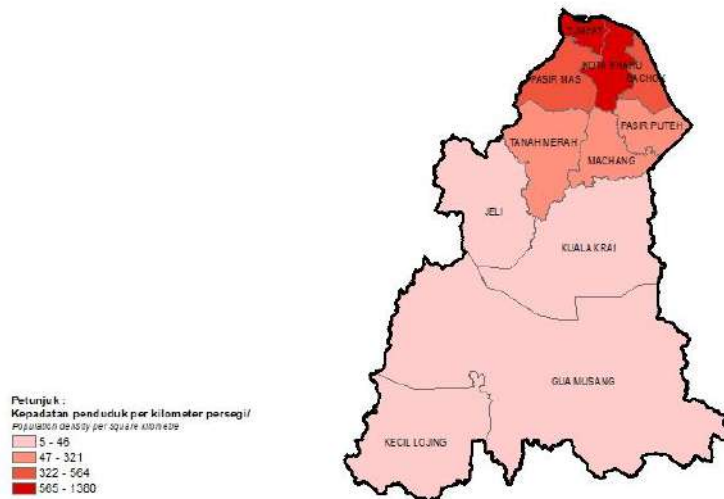
Daerah yang mencatatkan bilangan tempat kediaman tertinggi adalah seperti di Carta 12.



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

11. Kepadatan Penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk di Kelantan adalah 119.2 orang per satu kilometer persegi. Kepadatan penduduk mengikut daerah pentadbiran di Kelantan adalah seperti di dalam Carta 13



Carta 13: Kepadatan penduduk, Kelantan, 2020

12. Penduduk Mengikut Strata

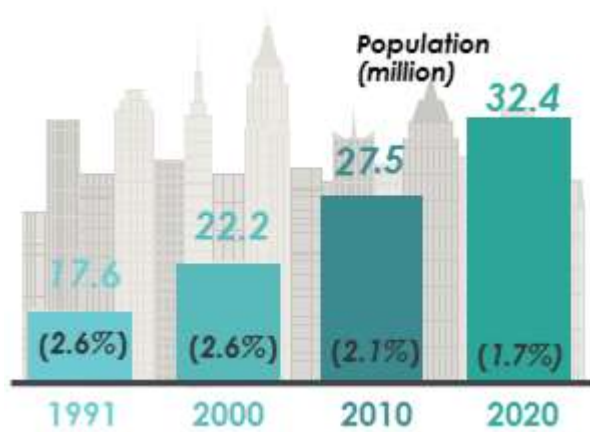
Kadar pembandaran di Malaysia meningkat kepada 75.1 peratus (24.3 juta) pada 2020 berbanding 70.9 peratus (19.5 juta) pada 2010. Sementara itu, penduduk luar bandar adalah 24.9 peratus (2010: 29.1%).

Penduduk bandar di Kelantan pada 2020 merekodkan 44.1 peratus (790.4 ribu), manakala penduduk luar bandar adalah 55.9 peratus (1.00 juta).



Carta 14: Penduduk mengikut strata, Kelantan, 2020

1. Population



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

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

Meanwhile, the number of population in Kelantan was in 1,792.5 thousand (2010: 1,470.7 million) with an average annual population growth rate of 2.0 per cent for the period 2010 to 2020 (2000-2010: 1.3%).

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

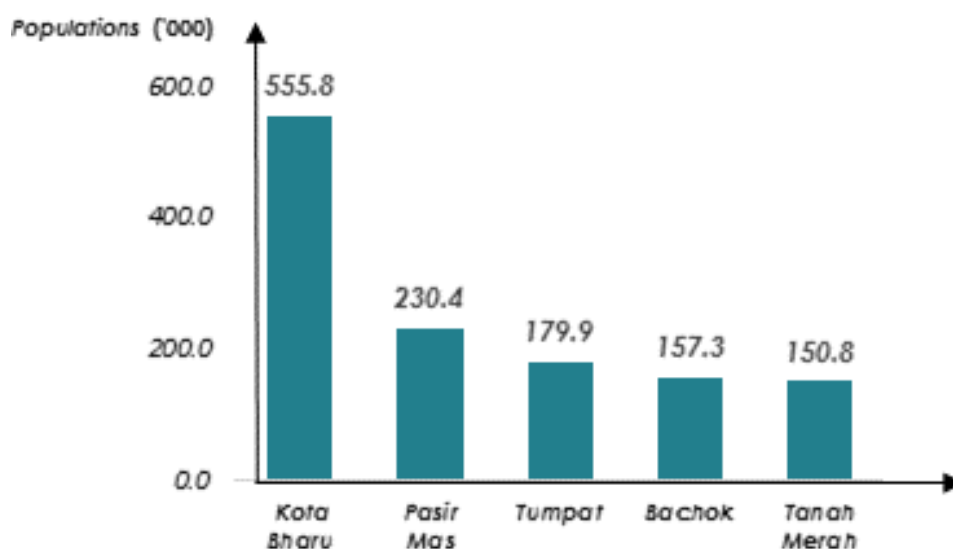


Chart 2: Highest population by administrative district, Kelantan, 2020

2. Sex

MyCensus 2020 recorded 900.1 thousands males and 892.4 thousand females in Kelantan . The sex ratio was 101 males for every 100 females.

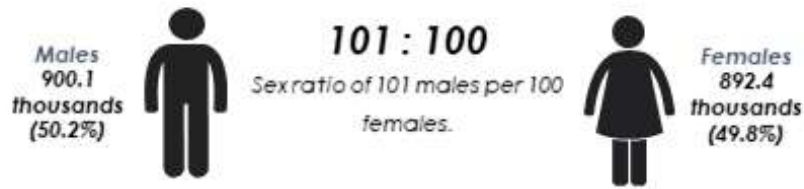


Chart 3: Population by sex and sex ratio, Kelantan, 2020

3. Citizenship

The total population in Kelantan was 98.0 per cent citizens and 2.0 per cent non-citizens. The citizen population consists of 49.9 per cent males and 50.1 per cent females. Meanwhile the non-citizen population consists of 64.6 per cent males and 35.4 per cent females.



Chart 4: Population by citizenship, Kelantan, 2020

4. Ethnicity

The population of citizens by ethnics in Kelantan comprised Bumiputera 1,696.8 thousands (96.6%), Chinese 44.7 thousands (2.5%), Indian 4.7 thousands (0.3%), and Others 11.0 thousands (0.6%).



Chart 5: Population by ethnicity, Kelantan, 2020

5. Age Structure

The population aged 0 to 14 years (young age) in Kelantan recorded 30.0 per cent (537.1 thousands), 15 to 64 years (working age) was 63.7 per cent (1,141.3 thousands) and 65 years and over (old age) was 6.4 per cent (114.1 thousands).

The male population in Kelantan for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 30.7 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 63.5 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 5.9 per cent. Meanwhile, the female population for the age group 0 to 14 years (young age) is 29.3 per cent, 15 to 64 years (working age) 63.9 per cent and 65 years and over (old age) 6.9 per cent.

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
 Total	537.1 thousand (30.0%)	1,141.3 thousand (63.7%)	114.1 thousand (6.4%)
 Male	276.0 thousand (30.7%)	571.2 thousand (63.5%)	52.8 thousand (5.9%)
 Female	261.1 thousand (29.3%)	570.1 thousand (63.9%)	61.3 thousand (6.9%)

Chart 6: Population by age groups, Kelantan, 2020

6. Dependency Ratio

The total dependency ratio presents the ratio of young age (0 to 14 years) and old age (65 years and over) for every 100 working age population (15 to 64 years). In 2020, the total dependency ratio in Kelantan was 57.1, young age dependency ratio 47.1 and old age dependency ratio 10.0.

Dependency Ratio of Old Age	 10.0
Dependency Ratio of Young Age	 47.1
Total Dependency Ratio	 57.1

Chart 7: Dependency ratio, Kelantan, 2020

7. Marital Status

In 2020, the population aged 15 years and over in Kelantan who were never married (40.2%), married (51.6%), widow/widower (5.8%) and divorced/separated (1.5%).

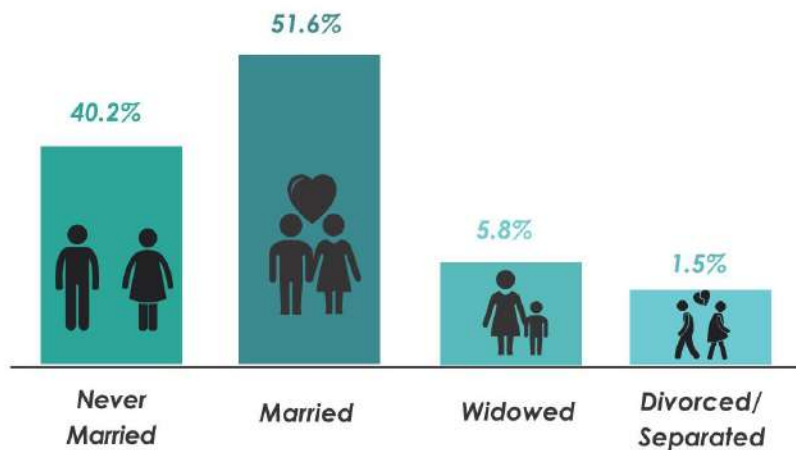


Chart 8: Population by marital status, Kelantan, 2020

8. Religion

Islam was the mostly widely professed religion in Kelantan with 95.5 per cent. As a multi-racial nation, other religions embraced were Buddhists 2.8 per cent, Christians 0.4 per cent and Hindus 0.2 per cent.

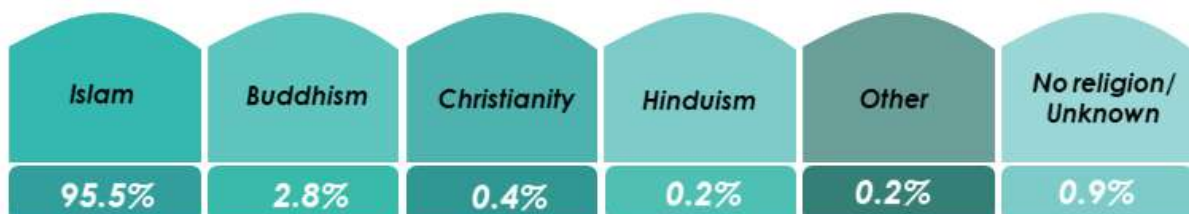


Chart 9: Population by religion, Kelantan, 2020

9. Households

The total households for Kelantan was 363.3 thousands with an average size of private households 4.8 in 2020. Administrative district that recorded the highest number of households is as shown in Chart 11.



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

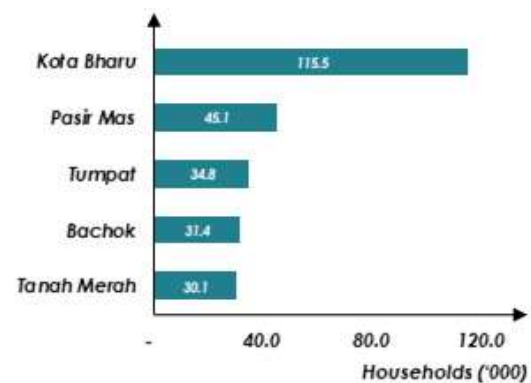


Chart 11: Highest number of household by administrative district, Kelantan, 2020

10. Living Quarters

The MyCensus 2020 recorded the number of living quarters in Kelantan was 430.4 thousand. From this total, occupied living quarters 79.9 per cent and the remaining 20.1 per cent were vacant.

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

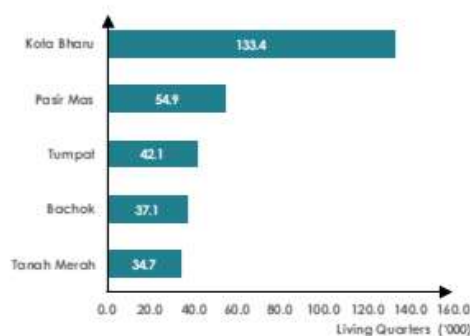


Chart 12: Highest number of living quarters by administrative district, Kelantan, 2020

11. Population Density

The population density in Kelantan are 119.2 people per square kilometre. The population density by administrative district in Kelantan is shown in Chart 13.

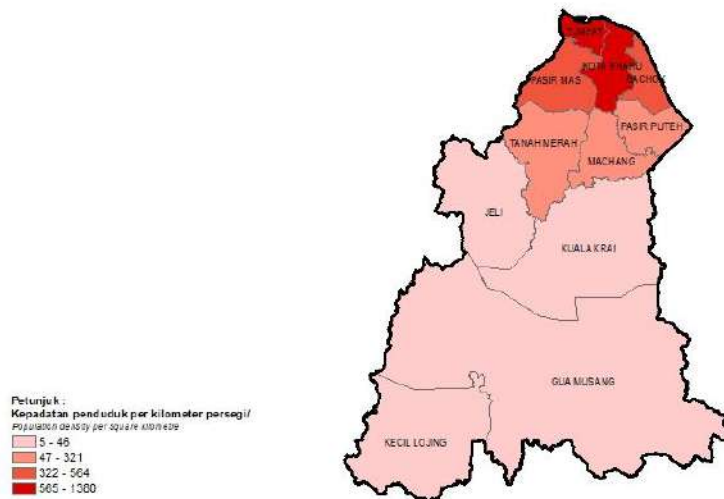


Chart 13: Population density, Kelantan, 2020

12. Population by Stratum

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

The urban population in the state of Kelantan in 2020 recorded 44.1 per cent (790.4 thousands), while the rural population is 55.9 per cent (1.00 thousand).



Chart 14: Population by stratum, Kelantan, 2020



BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

ARTIKEL

ARTICLES

PENUAAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

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

1. PENGENALAN

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

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

Jadual 1: Kategori penuaan penduduk

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

Nota:

¹ Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

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

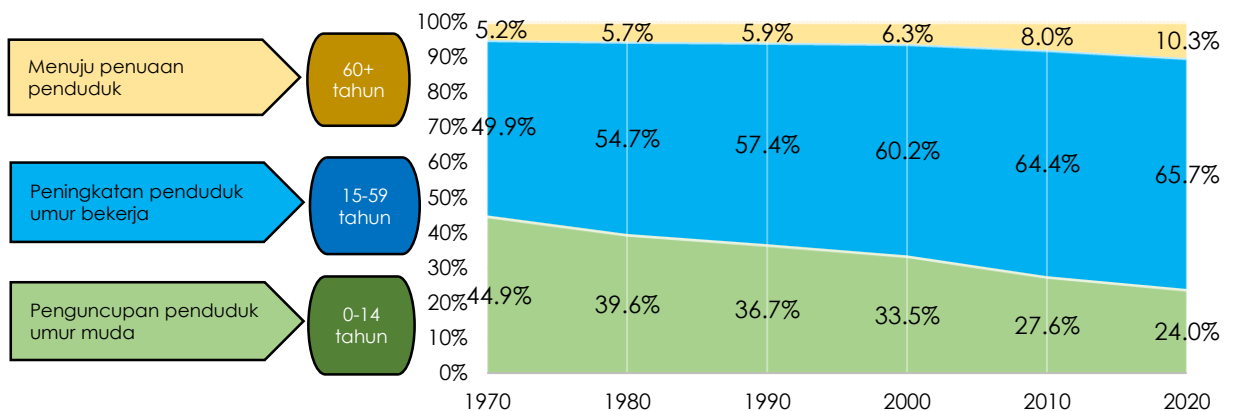
Berdasarkan DWEN, penduduk Malaysia telah diunjurkan mencapai negara menua pada 2030 dengan peratusan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih adalah 15.3 peratus. Data unjuran ini akan dikemaskini semula berasaskan Banci Malaysia 2020. Menurut kategori penuaan UN, Malaysia dijangka mengalami penuaan penduduk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

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

2. PERUBAHAN STRUKTUR DEMOGRAFI PENDUDUK MALAYSIA

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

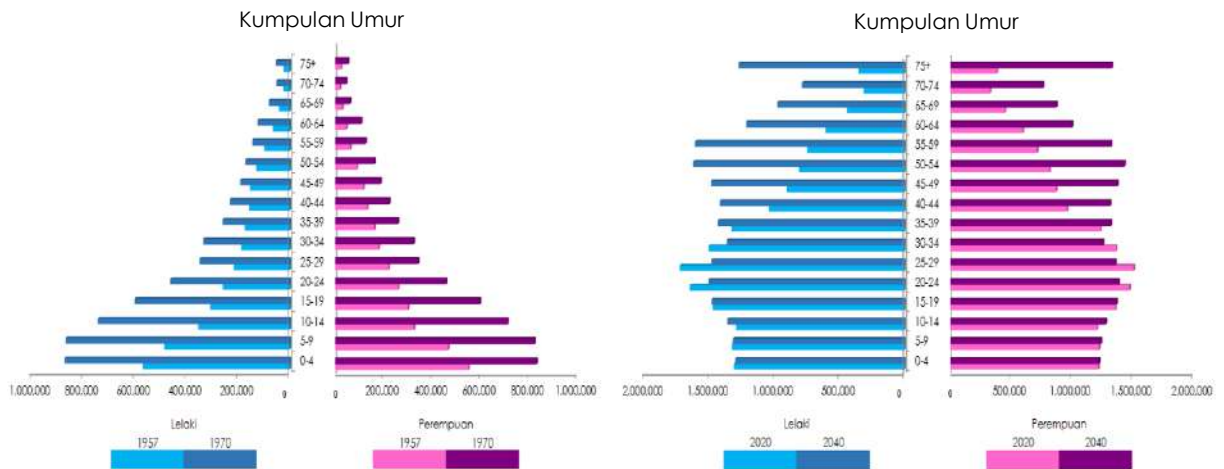
Paparan 1: Struktur penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur pada tahun banci, Malaysia



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

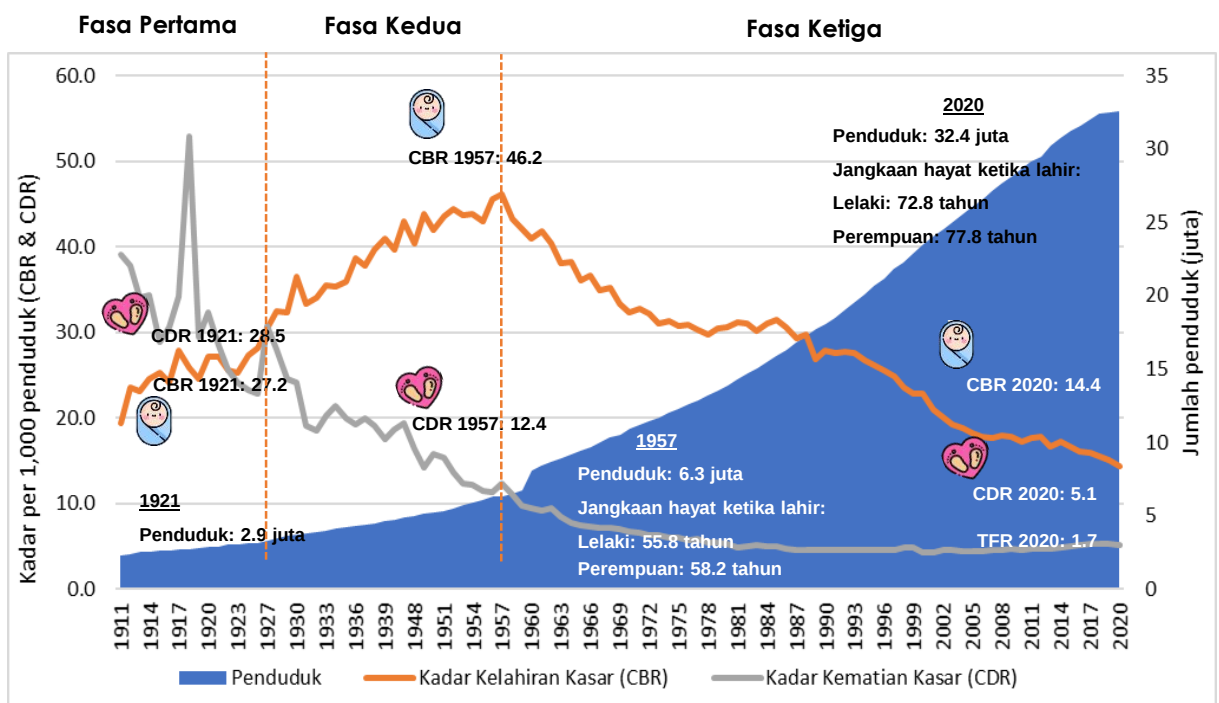
Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia pada tahun 1957 dan tahun banci 1970 serta tahun banci 2020 dan unjuran tahun 2040



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Paparan 2: Transisi demografi, Malaysia, 1911-2020

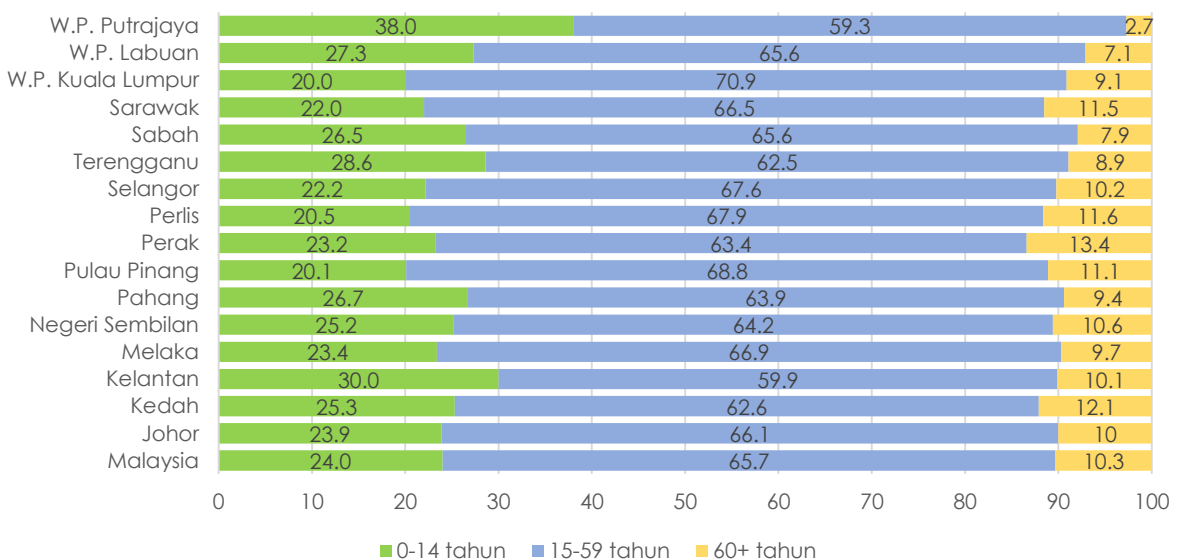


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

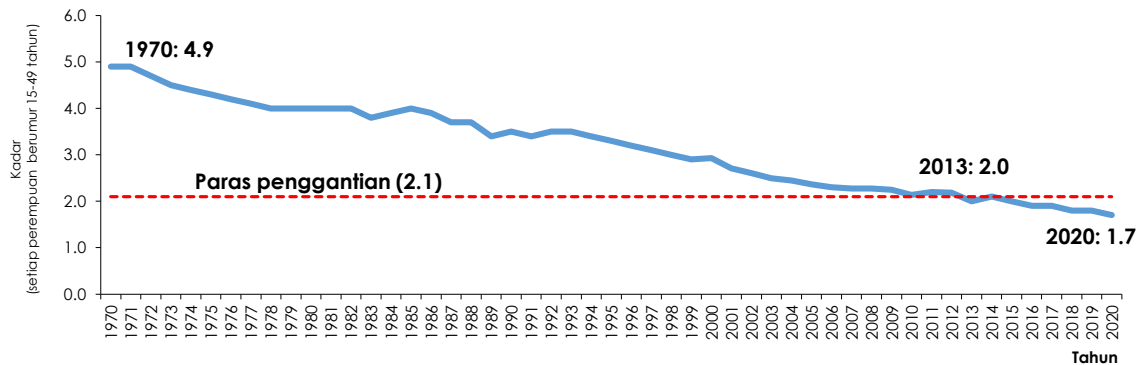
3. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

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

3.1 Penurunan Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

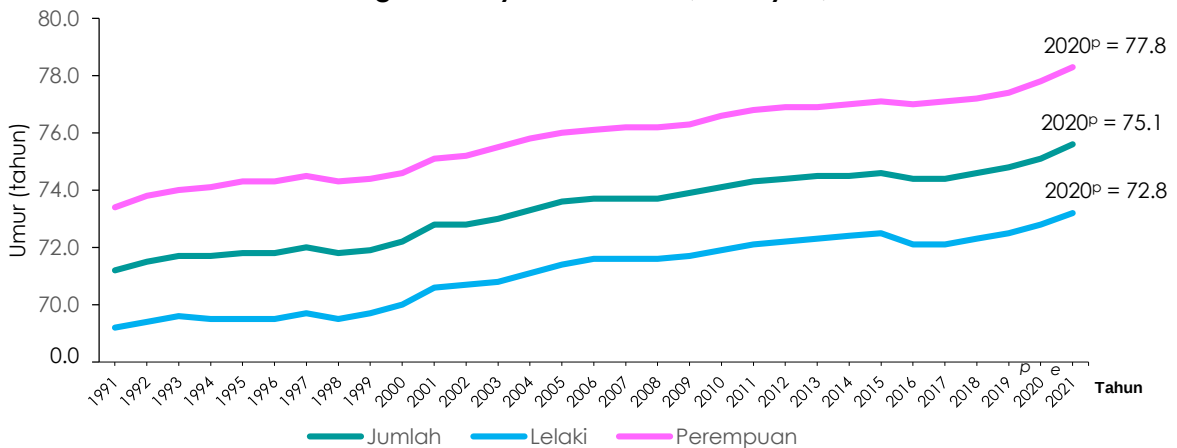
3.2 Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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

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

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

Carta 3: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, Malaysia, 1991-2021^e



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

4. FAKTOR PENUAAN PENDUDUK

4.1 Impak kepada Ekonomi

a. Peningkatan Perbelanjaan Awam

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

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

b. Penguncupan Tenaga Buruh

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

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

4.2. Impak kepada Sistem Kesihatan

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

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

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

4.3. Impak kepada Struktur Sosial

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

5. RUMUSAN

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

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MALAYSIAN POPULATION AGEING

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

Table 1: Population Ageing Categories

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

Notes:

¹ Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

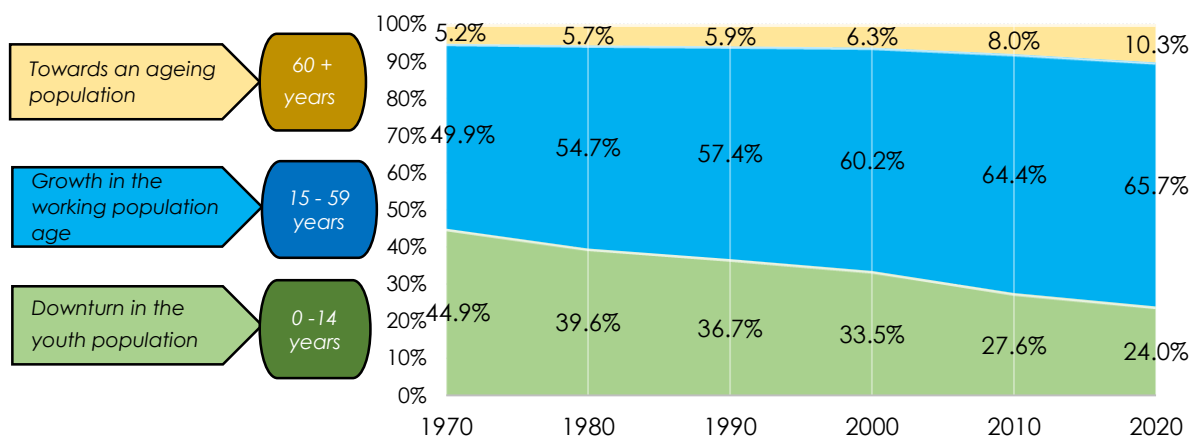
² Population Projections (Revised), 2010-2040 based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

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

2. CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION

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

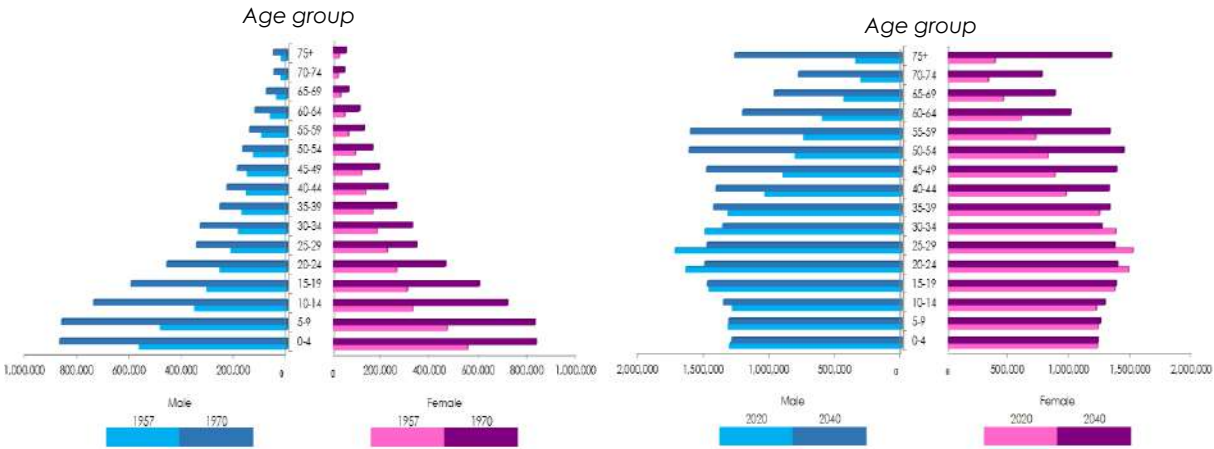
Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in census year, Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

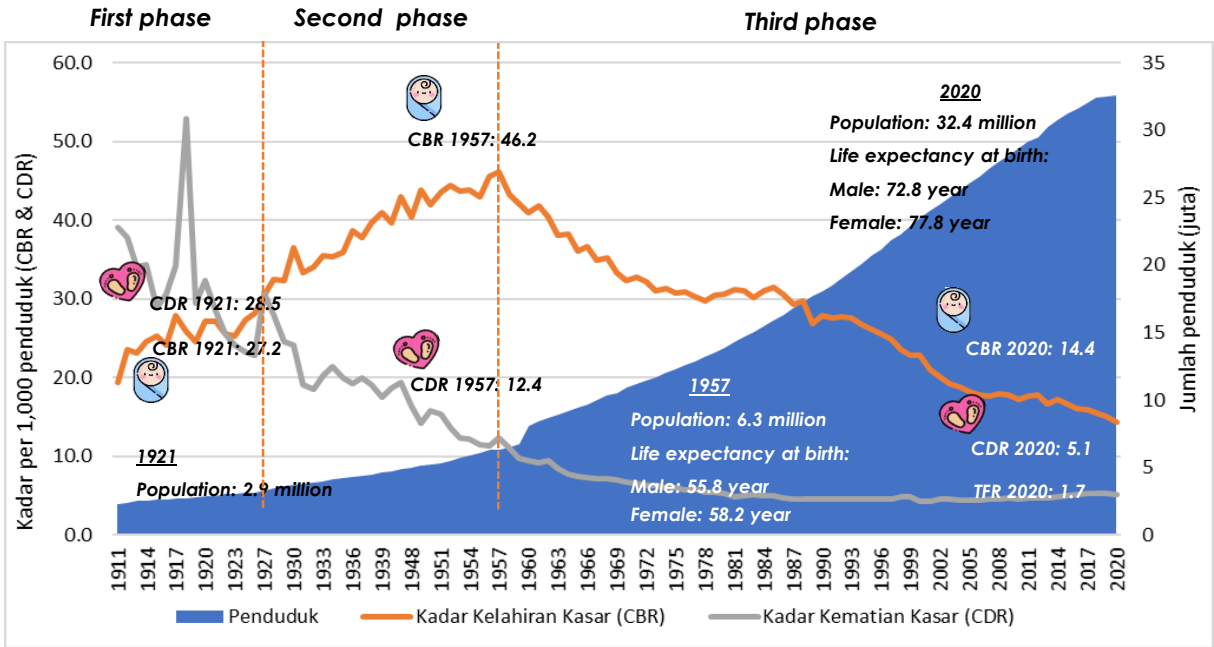
Figure 1: Malaysia's population pyramid for the year 1957 and the 1970 census year as well as the 2020 census year and the projection of 2040



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

Exhibit 2: Demographic transition, Malaysia, 1911-2020

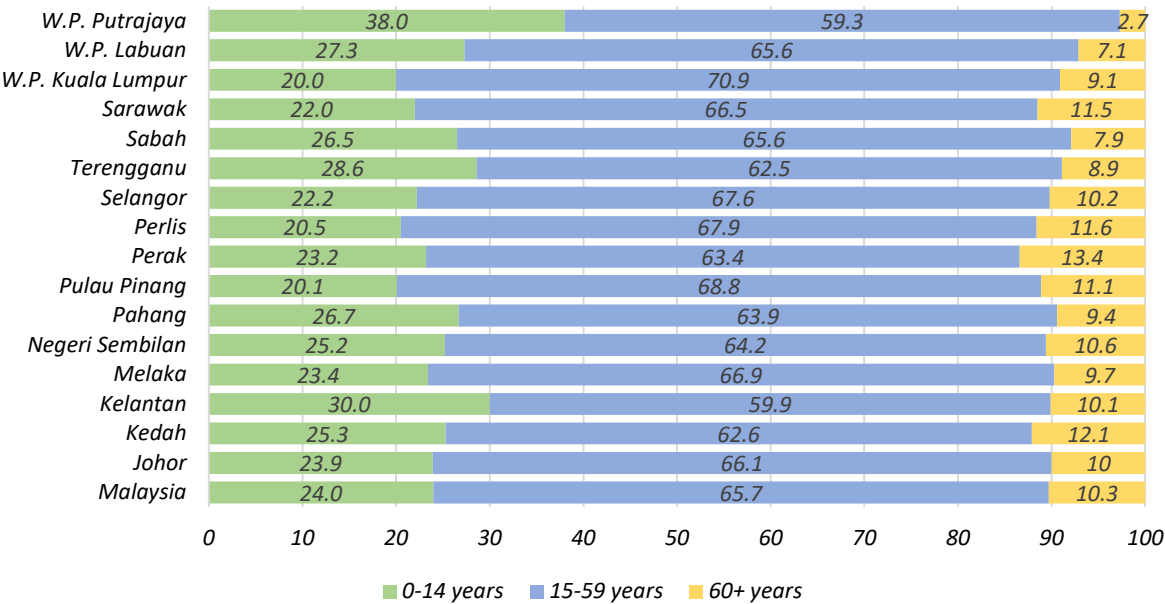


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

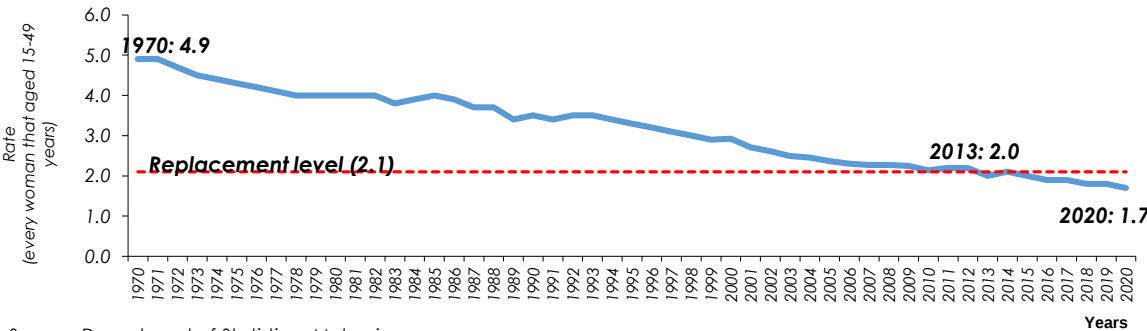
3. FACTORS OF AGEING POPULATION

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

3.1 Decrease in Total Fertility Rate

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

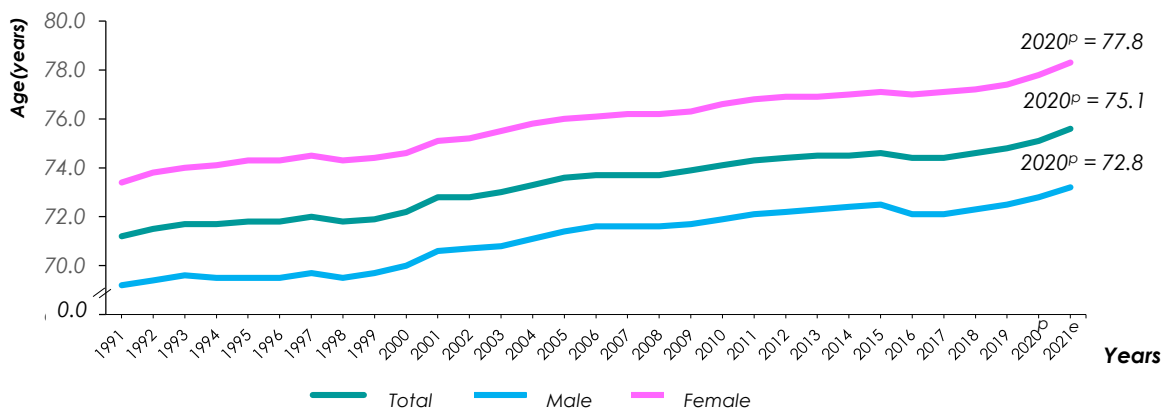
3.2 Increased Life Expectancy

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

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

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

4. POPULATION AGEING FACTORS

4.1 Impact on the Economy

a. Increased Public Expenditure

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

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

b. Labour Force Shortage

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

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

4.2. Impact on the Health System

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

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

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

4.3. Impact on Social Structure

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

5. CONCLUSION

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

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PERUBAHAN DEMOGRAFI: DI MANA GENERASI MUDA DI MALAYSIA?

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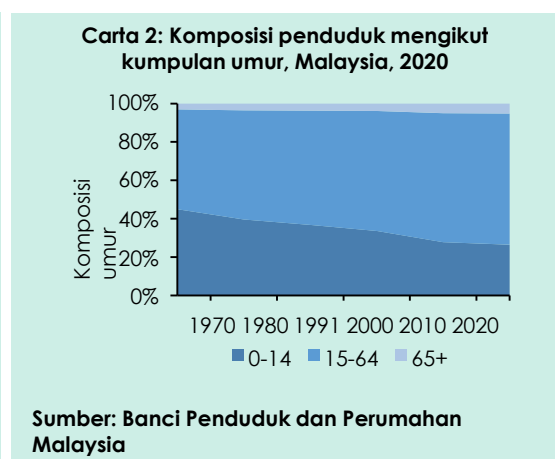
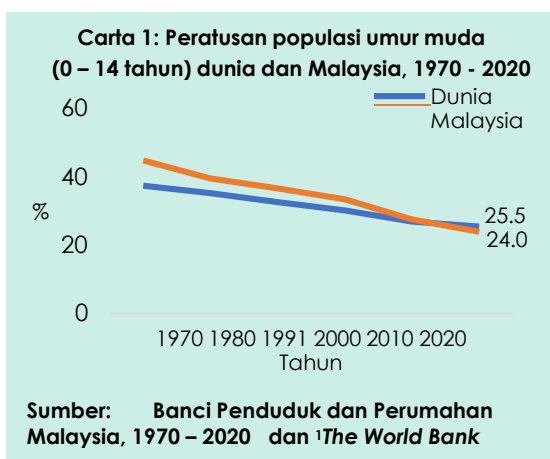
1. Siapakah Generasi Muda?

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

2. Taburan penduduk umur muda di Malaysia

Penduduk umur muda di Malaysia dan dunia

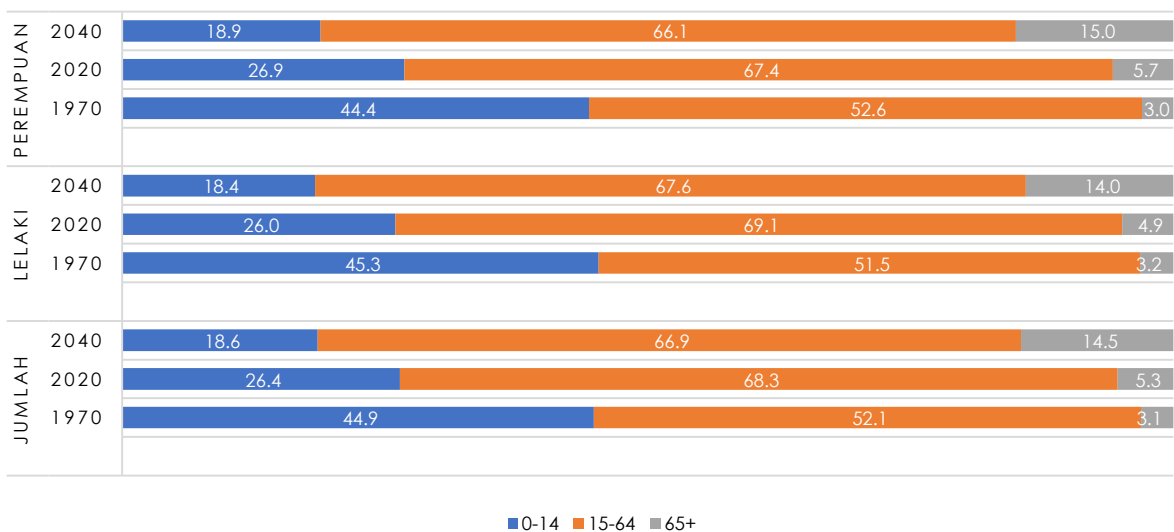
Pada tahun 2020, terdapat 7.8 billion penduduk dunia. Daripada jumlah itu, golongan umur muda dunia merekodkan sebanyak 2.0 billion yang menyumbang kepada 25.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan populasi dunia. Manakala berdasarkan penemuan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020, bilangan penduduk Malaysia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



Penduduk umur muda mengikut jantina

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

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

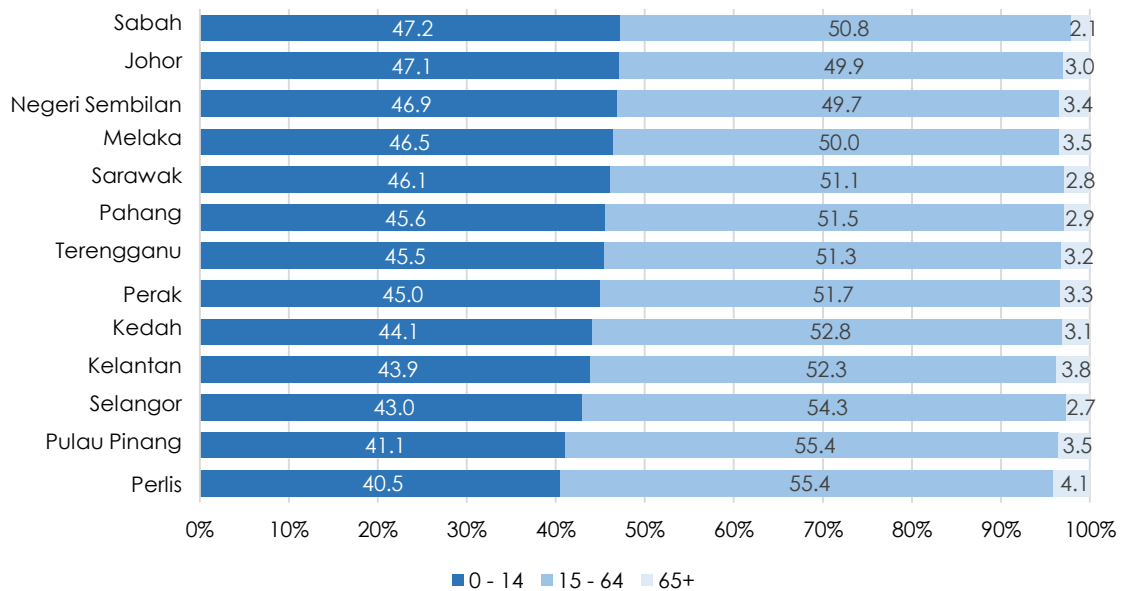


Penduduk umur muda mengikut kumpulan umur dan negeri

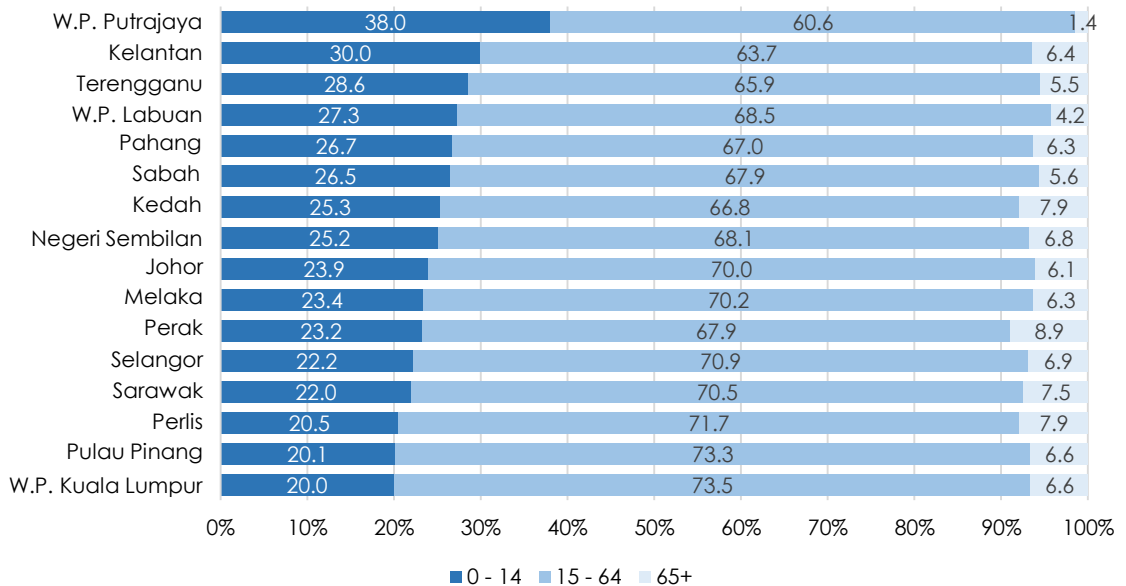
Penduduk kumpulan umur muda adalah hampir separuh daripada jumlah populasi untuk hampir kesemua negeri pada tahun 1970. Sabah merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda paling tertinggi dengan 47.2 peratus. Sebaliknya, Perlis merekodkan peratusan penduduk kumpulan umur muda terendah di antara semua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

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

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



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



Kesan penduduk umur muda kepada umur bekerja akan datang

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

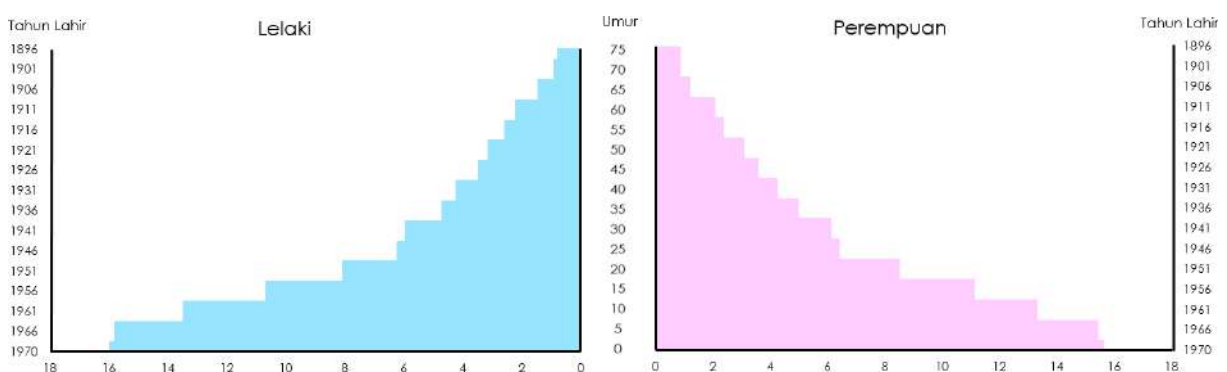
3. Takrifan generasi

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

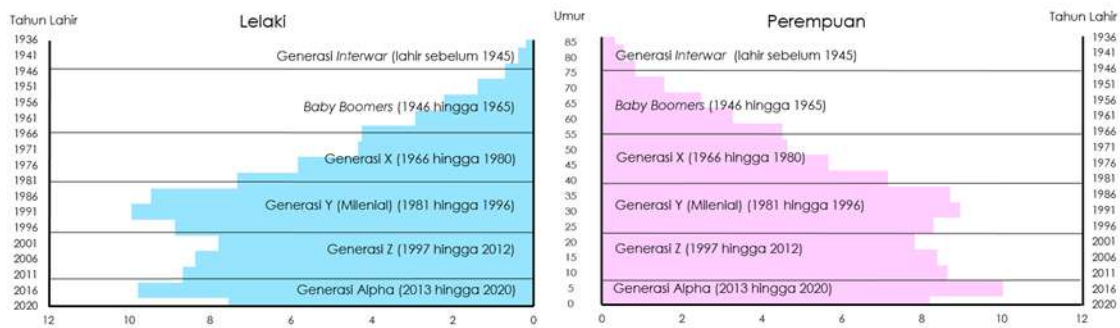
Bergantung pada kedudukan dalam kitaran hidup mereka, generasi ini juga mempengaruhi ekonomi dan masyarakat bukan sahaja kerana saiz mereka tetapi juga kerana nilai dan sikap mereka yang berbeza terhadap kehidupan. Generasi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah seperti berikut:

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

Rajah 1: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 1970



Rajah 2: Piramid penduduk Malaysia, 2020



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

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

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

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

4. Kesimpulan dan kajian lanjut

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

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

5. Rujukan

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11. *Youth.* (n.d.). Retrieved from United Nations: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/youth#:~:text=There%20is%20no%20universally%20agreed,of%2015%20and%2024%20years.>

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: WHERE ARE THE YOUNG?

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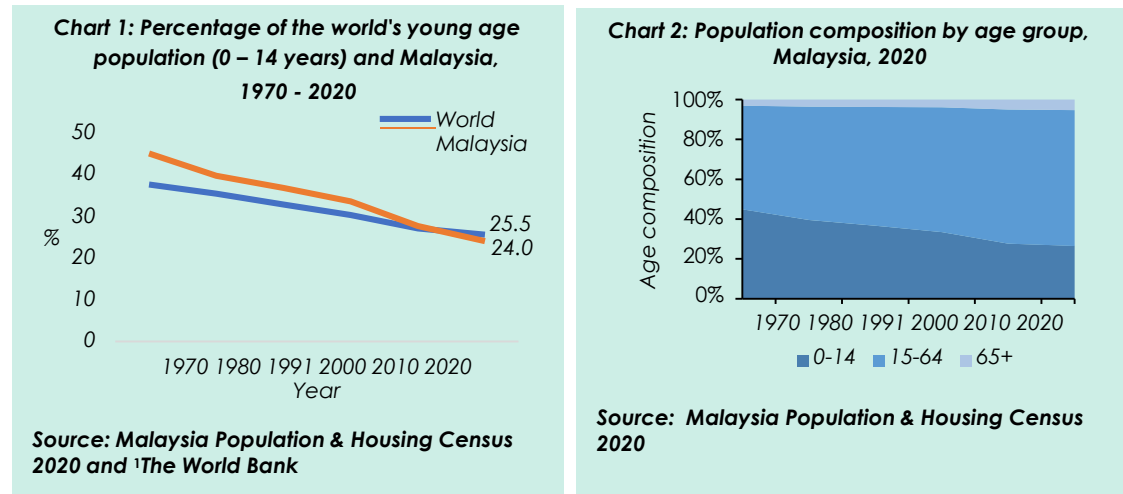
1. Who is the Young?

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

2. Distribution of the young age group population in Malaysia

Young age population in Malaysia and world

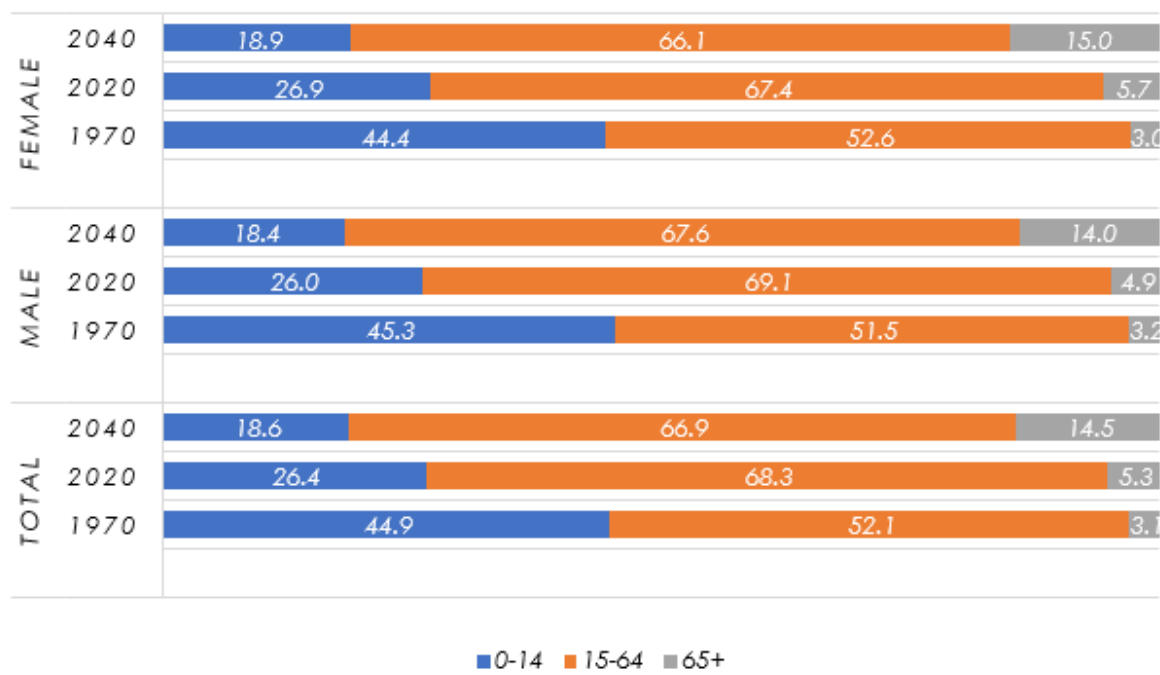
In 2020, there are 7.8 billion world population. From that figure, the world's young age group records a total of 2.0 billion, contributing to 25.5 per cent of the total world population. Meanwhile, based on the key findings of the 2020 Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (MyCensus 2020), Malaysia's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



Young age population by age group and sex

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

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



Young age population by age group and states

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

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

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

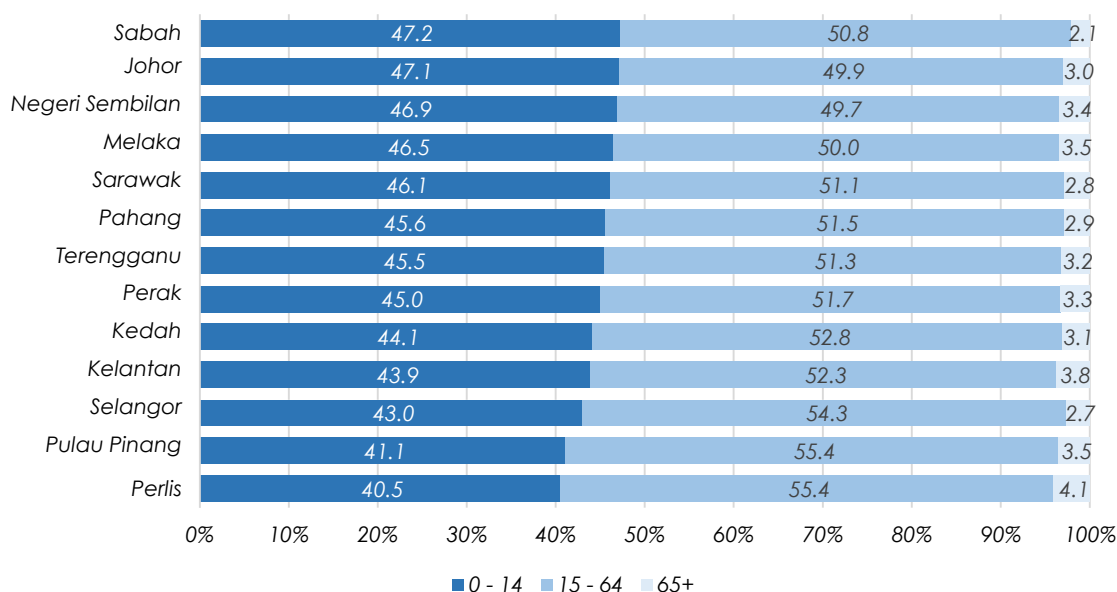
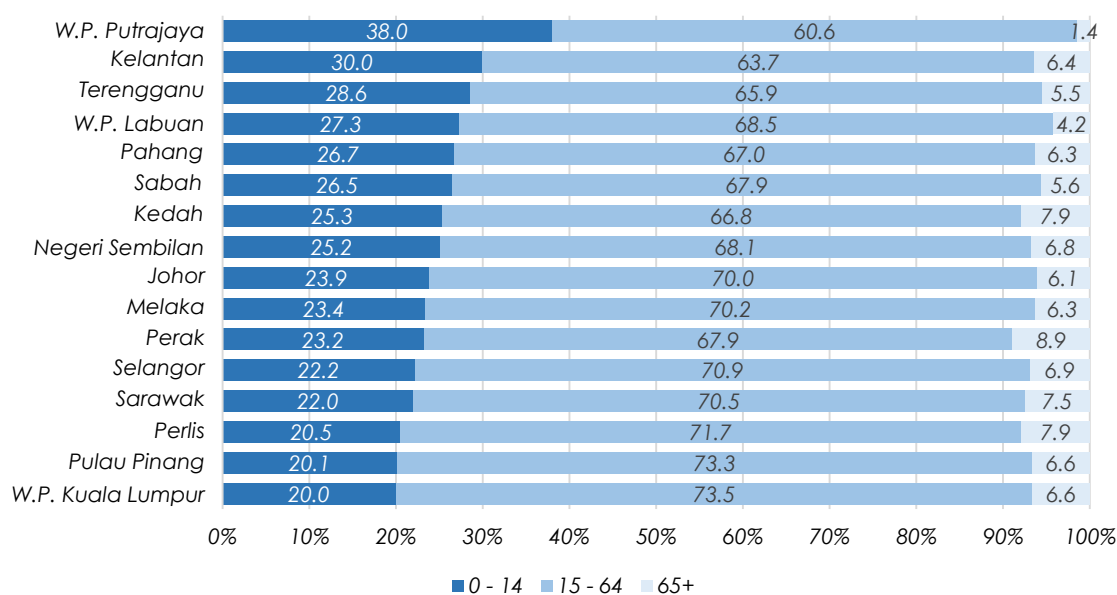


Chart 5: Percentage of population by major age group and state, Malaysia, 2020



Impact of young age population to the future working age

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

3. Defining generations

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

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

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

Figure 1: Population pyramid Malaysia, 1970

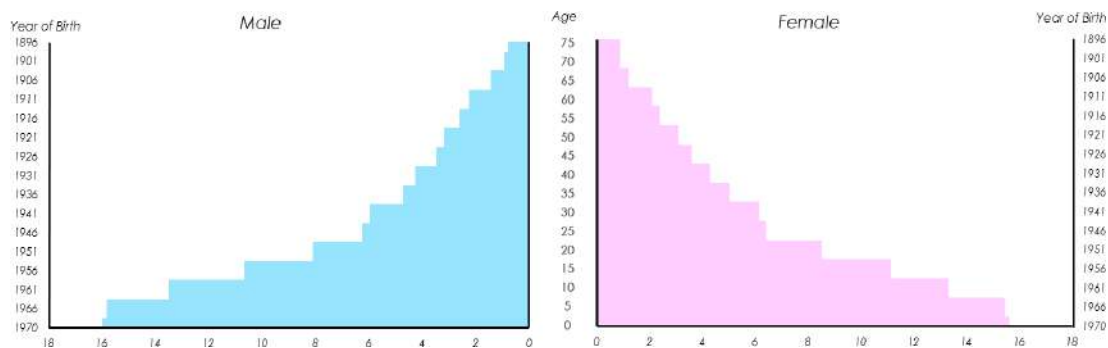
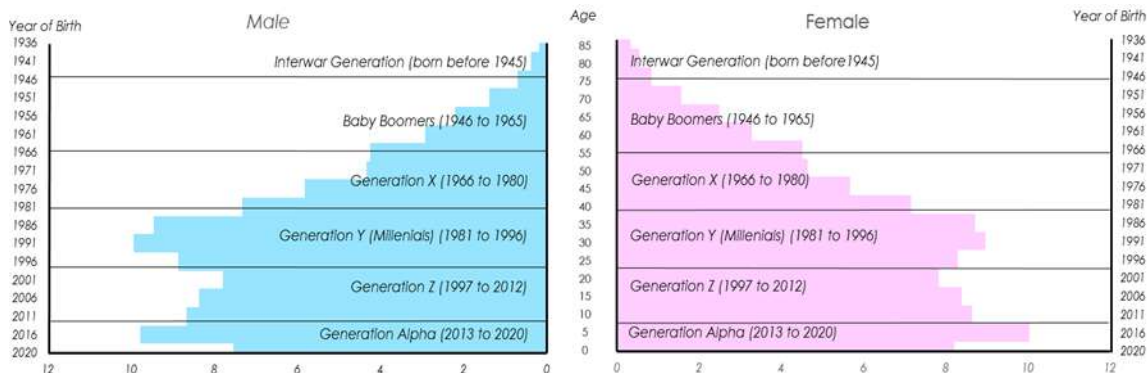


Figure 2: Population pyramid Malaysia, 2020



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

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

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

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

4. Conclusions and further study

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

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

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PERTUMBUHAN PENDUDUK MALAYSIA SEMAKIN PERLAHAN

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Amerudin Abdul Ghani; Rosmiyawati Anwar

Pengenalan

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

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

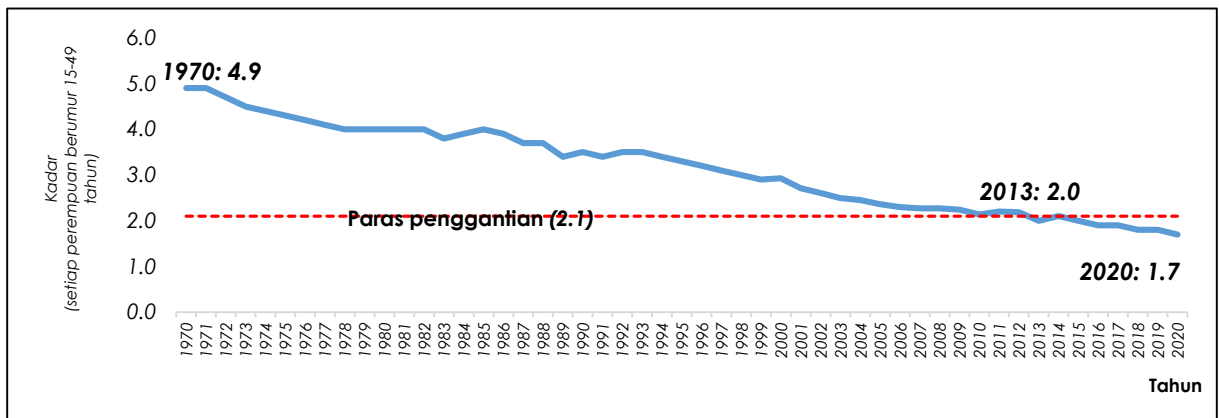
Terdapat empat faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan penduduk iaitu kadar kesuburan, kadar kematian (jangka hayat), struktur umur (agihan di antara umur muda dan umur tua) dan migrasi. Artikel ini membincangkan mengenai keempat-empat faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan populasi di Malaysia daripada 1970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

Kesuburan terus mencatatkan penurunan

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

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

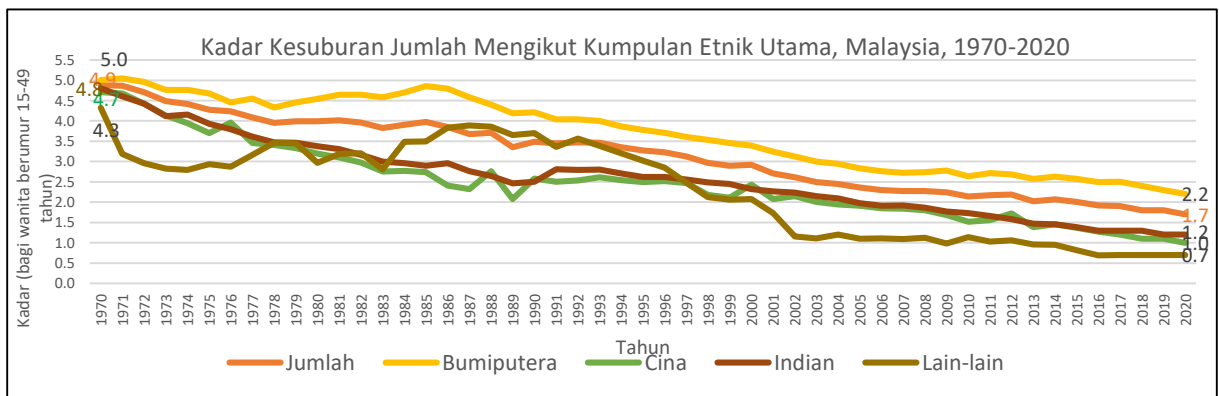
Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

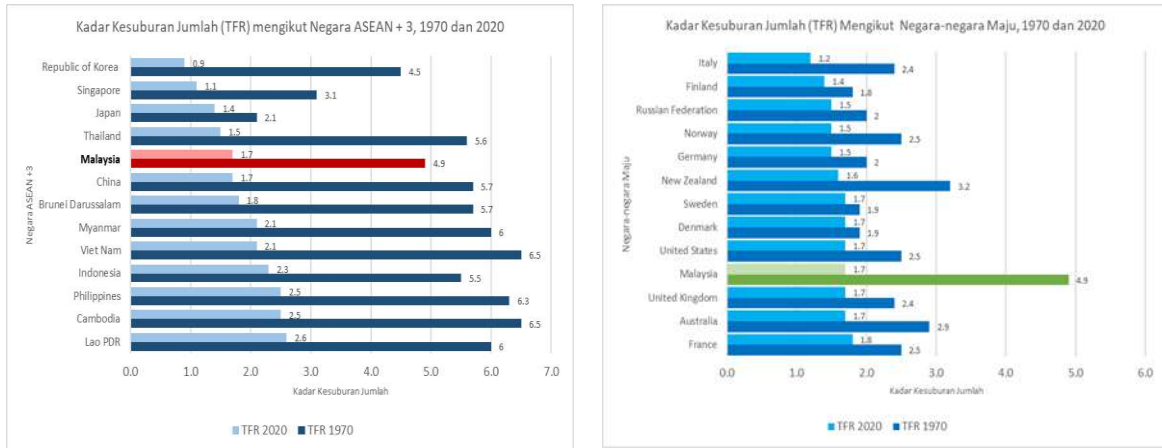
Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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



Sumber: The World Bank

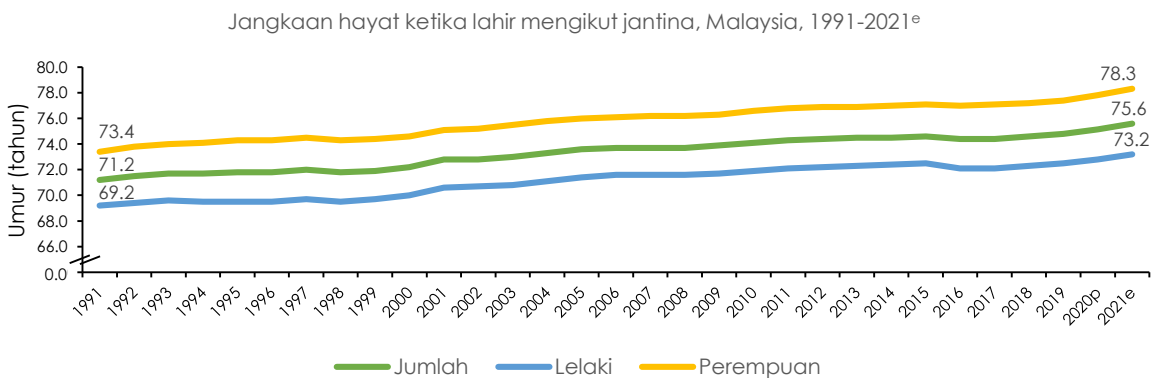
Wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran di dalam negara. Trend penurunan dalam kelahiran disumbangkan oleh peningkatan tahap pendidikan dalam kalangan wanita dan peningkatan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi wanita. Pada tahun 2020, kadar penyertaan tenaga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

Peningkatan Jangkaan Hayat

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

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

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



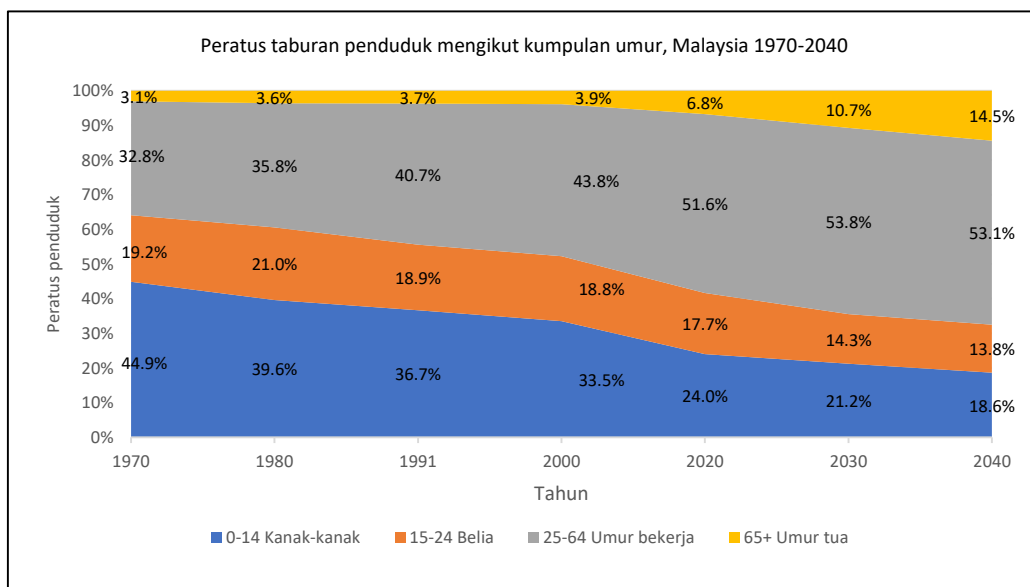
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Perubahan Taburan Struktur Umur

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

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



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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

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

Migrasi

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

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

Kesimpulan

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

Penafian

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

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MALAYSIA'S POPULATION GROWTH IS SLOWING DOWN

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Amerudin Abdul Ghani; Rosmiyawati Anwar

Introduction

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

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

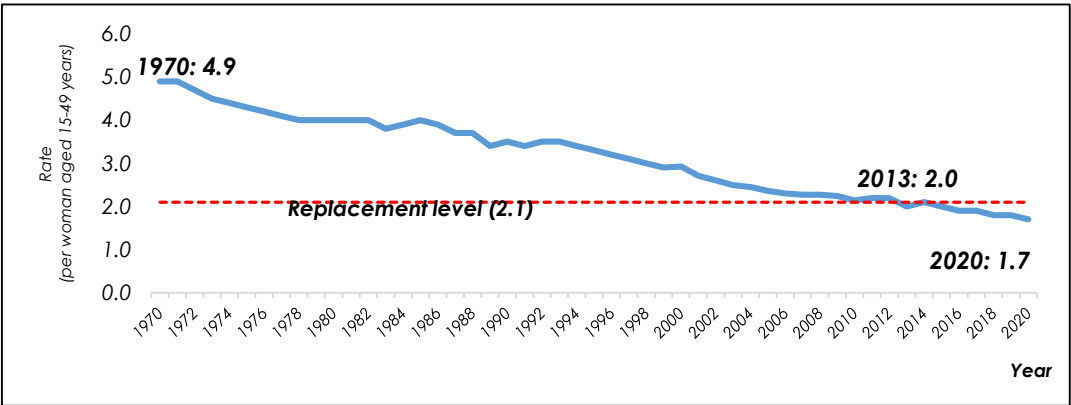
There are four main factors driving population growth that are fertility rates, life expectancy, age structure (the distribution between young and old person) and migration. This article presents an overview of these four main drivers of population change in Malaysia from 1970 to 2040. It highlights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

Continuous drop in fertility

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

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

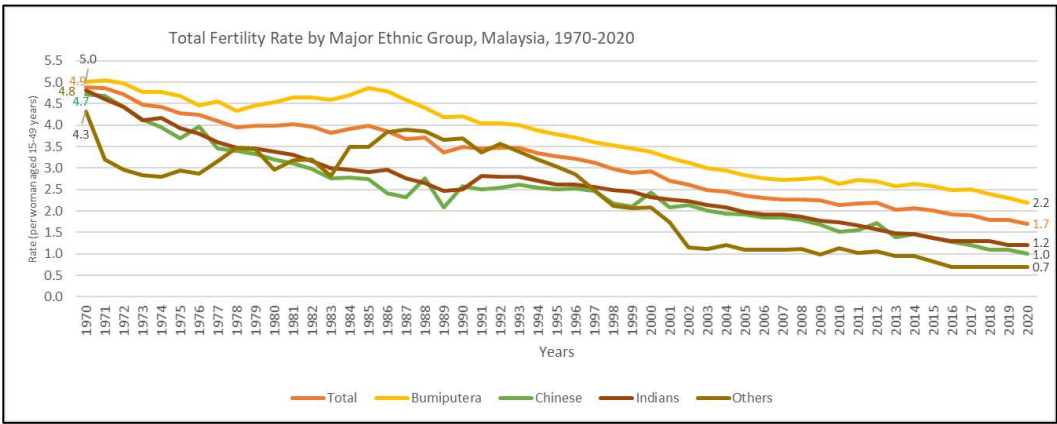
Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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



Source: The World Bank

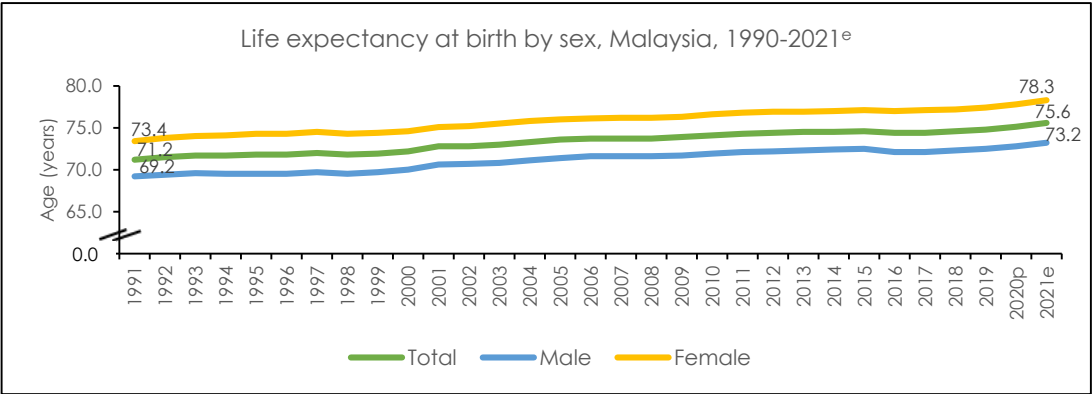
Women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labour force. In 2020, female's labour force participation rate (LFPR)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

Rising Life Expectancy

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

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

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



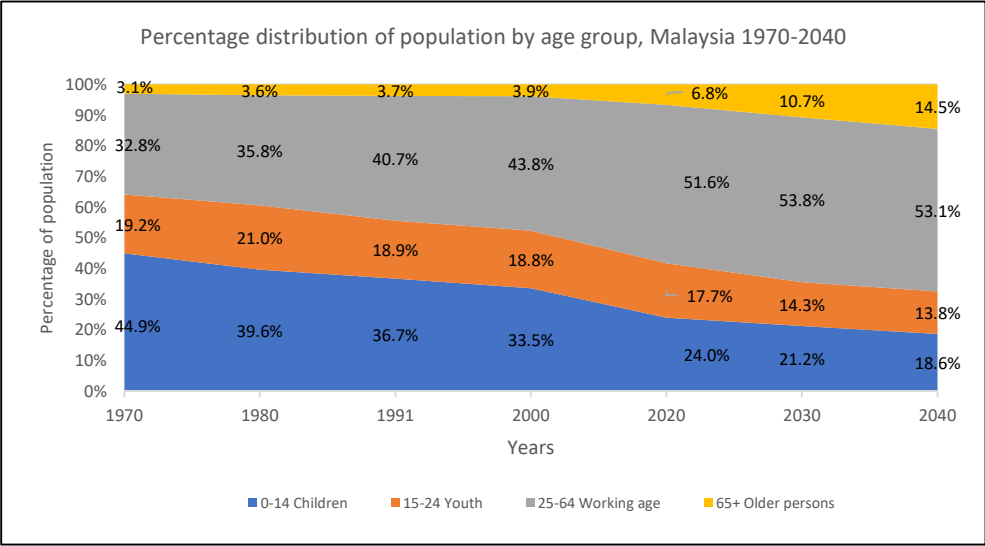
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

The distribution of Age Structural shift

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

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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

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

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

Migration

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

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

Conclusion

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

Disclaimer

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

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BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

JADUAL

TABLES

STATISTIK PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN

Population and Housing Statistics

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

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

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

Jadual 1: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Malaysia (samb.)

Table 1: Principal statistics of population on census year, Malaysia (cont'd)

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

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

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Bilangan tempat kediaman/ Number of living quarters						
Jumlah/ Total	151,301	188,579	264,720	295,610	335,675	430,354
Didiami/ Occupied	138,102	171,984	227,293	252,808	298,846	343,859
Kosong/ Vacant	12,130	12,385	36,300	42,221	36,360	86,495
Peratus bilangan tempat kediaman/ Percentage number of living quarters (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Didiami/ Occupied	91.9	93.3	86.2	85.7	89.2	79.9
Kosong/ Vacant	8.1	6.7	13.8	14.3	10.8	20.1
Bilangan isi rumah/ Number of households						
Jumlah/ Total	145,380	177,799	231,641	255,975	301,965	363,251
Purata saiz isi rumah/ Average household size	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
Penduduk/ Population						
Jumlah/ Total	684,738	859,270	1,181,315	1,287,367	1,470,696	1,792,501
Lelaki/ Male	339,002	420,546	582,168	642,313	740,246	900,063
Perempuan/ Female	345,736	438,724	599,147	645,054	730,450	892,438
Peratus Penduduk/ Percentage of Population (%)						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lelaki/ Male	49.5	48.9	49.3	49.9	50.3	50.2
Perempuan/ Female	50.5	51.1	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.8
Kewarganegaraan/ Citizenship						
Warganegara/ Citizens	684,738	859,270	1,156,621	1,268,315	1,439,640	1,757,199
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	...	...	24,694	19,052	31,056	35,302
Peratus Kewarganegaraan/ Percentage of Citizenship (%)						
Warganegara/ Citizens	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.5	97.9	98.0
Bukan warganegara/ Non-citizens	...	...	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.0
Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan (%)/ Average annual population growth rate (%)						
	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.0	1.3	2.0
Kumpulan etnik warganegara/ Ethnic group of citizens						
Bumiputera	632,750	799,340	1,091,678	1,211,895	1,378,352	1,696,831
Melayu/ Malay	632,750	799,340	1,083,499	1,201,345	1,362,830	1,671,394
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	..	..	8,179	10,550	15,522	25,437
Cina/ Chinese	38,741	45,331	49,949	44,545	48,787	44,676
India/ Indians	5,829	6,201	5,484	3,499	3,658	4,705
Lain-lain/ Others	7,418	8,398	9,510	8,376	8,843	10,987
Peratus kumpulan etnik warganegara (%)/ Percentage of ethnic group of citizens (%)						
Bumiputera	92.4	93.0	94.4	95.6	95.7	96.6
Melayu/ Malay	92.4	93.0	93.7	94.7	94.7	95.1
Bumiputera Lain/ Other Bumiputera	..	..	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4
Cina/ Chinese	5.7	5.3	4.3	3.5	3.4	2.5
India/ Indians	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lain-lain/ Others	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Struktur umur/ Age structure						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun	300,719	366,403	505,981	535,442	475,551	537,095
<i>Population aged 0-14 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun	357,831	458,056	623,623	690,300	912,251	1,141,293
<i>Population aged 15-64 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	26,188	34,811	51,711	61,625	82,894	114,113
<i>Population aged 65 years and over</i>						
Peratus struktur umur/ Percentage of age structure (%)						
Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun	43.9	42.6	42.8	41.6	32.3	30.0
<i>Population aged 0-14 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun	52.3	53.3	52.8	53.6	62.0	63.7
<i>Population aged 15-64 years</i>						
Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.4
<i>Population aged 65 years and over</i>						

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

Jadual 2: Statistik utama penduduk pada tahun banci, Kelantan (samb.)

Table 2: Principal statistics of population on census year, Kelantan (cont'd)

	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020
Nisbah tanggungan/ Dependency ratio						
Jumlah/ Total	91.4	87.6	89.4	86.5	61.2	57.1
Umur muda/ Young age	84.0	80.0	81.1	77.6	52.1	47.1
Umur tua/ Old age	7.3	7.6	8.3	8.9	9.1	10.0
Nisbah jantina/ Sex ratio						
	98	96	97	100	101	101
Taraf perkahwinan/ Marital status						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	159,928	245,892	358,134	235,730	340,472	504,785
Berkahwin/ Married	263,886	305,713	410,801	457,650	579,288	647,254
Balul/ Duda/ Widowed	34,083	28,642	37,939	45,994	64,540	72,646
Bercera/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	12,799	19,828	16,519	12,551	10,845	19,280
Peratus taraf perkahwinan/ Percentage of marital status (%)						
Tidak pernah berkahwin/ Never married	34.0	41.0	43.5	31.4	34.2	40.2
Berkahwin/ Married	56.1	50.9	49.9	60.9	58.2	51.6
Balul/ Duda/ Widowed	7.2	4.8	4.6	6.1	6.5	5.8
Bercera/ Berpisah/ Divorced/ Separated	2.7	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.5
Agama/ Religion						
Islam	628,783	795,649	1,109,502	1,223,034	1,400,087	1,712,263
Kristian/ Christianity	1,912	2,009	2,917	2,203	4,212	6,850
Buddha/ Buddhism	38,909	44,262	53,932	50,432	54,789	50,725
Hindu/ Hinduism	4,262	4,618	4,348	3,085	3,499	3,821
Lain-lain/ Others	2,982	10,752	8,242	8,172	2,733	3,307
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui/ No Religion/ Unknown	7,464	901	1,063	441	5,376	15,535
Peratus agama/ Percentage of religion (%)						
Islam	91.9	92.7	94.0	95.0	95.2	95.5
Kristian/ Christianity	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Buddha/ Buddhism	5.7	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.8
Hindu/ Hinduism	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lain-lain/ Others	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Tiada Agama/ Tidak diketahui/ No Religion/ Unknown	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9
Keluasan (km²)/ Area (km²)						
	14,931	14,931	14,943	15,024	15,099	15,040
Kepadatan penduduk (per km²)/ Population density (per km²)						
	46	58	79	85	97	119
Penduduk mengikut strata / Population by stratum						
Bandar/ Urban	684,738	859,270	1,181,315	1,287,367	1,470,696	1,792,501
Luar Bandar/ Rural	103,250	241,028	395,485	430,943	612,793	790,412
	581,488	618,242	785,830	856,424	857,903	1,002,089
Peratus penduduk mengikut strata / Percentage of population by stratum (%)						
Bandar/ Urban	15.1	28.1	33.5	33.5	41.7	44.1
Luar Bandar/ Rural	84.9	71.9	66.5	66.5	58.3	55.9

Jadual 3: Bilangan penduduk dan nisbah jantina mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Table 3: Number of population and sex ratio by administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jantina <i>Sex</i>		Nisbah Jantina <i>Sex Ratio</i>
		Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Kelantan	1,792,501	900,063	892,438	101
Bachok	157,288	76,210	81,078	94
Kota Bharu	555,757	277,807	277,950	100
Machang	110,008	54,680	55,328	99
Pasir Mas	230,424	116,756	113,668	103
Pasir Puteh	136,157	67,447	68,710	98
Tanah Merah	150,766	77,481	73,285	106
Tumpat	179,943	89,192	90,751	98
Gua Musang	101,886	54,745	47,141	116
Kuala Krai	105,007	52,863	52,144	101
Jeli	54,656	27,373	27,283	100
Kecil Lojing	10,609	5,509	5,100	108

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah

Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Kelantan	1,792,501	537,095	1,141,293	114,113
Bachok	157,288	43,156	104,538	9,594
Kota Bharu	555,757	147,669	372,078	36,010
Machang	110,008	35,996	66,567	7,445
Pasir Mas	230,424	71,914	142,373	16,137
Pasir Puteh	136,157	44,505	81,775	9,877
Tanah Merah	150,766	46,734	94,652	9,380
Tumpat	179,943	61,235	107,044	11,664
Gua Musang	101,886	36,763	60,881	4,242
Kuala Krai	105,007	30,366	67,826	6,815
Jeli	54,656	14,706	37,254	2,696
Kecil Lojing	10,609	4,051	6,305	253

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd.)

Jantina : Lelaki

Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Kelantan	900,063	276,030	571,240	52,793
Bachok	76,210	21,262	50,735	4,213
Kota Bharu	277,807	76,176	185,131	16,500
Machang	54,680	18,263	33,081	3,336
Pasir Mas	116,756	37,971	71,298	7,487
Pasir Puteh	67,447	22,440	40,441	4,566
Tanah Merah	77,481	24,567	48,372	4,542
Tumpat	89,192	31,479	52,409	5,304
Gua Musang	54,745	19,141	33,268	2,336
Kuala Krai	52,863	15,351	34,371	3,141
Jeli	27,373	7,375	18,763	1,235
Kecil Lojing	5,509	2,005	3,371	133

Jadual 4: Bilangan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 4: Number of population by age group, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd.)

Jantina : Perempuan

Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan Umur Age Group		
		0 - 14	15 - 64	65+
Kelantan	892,438	261,065	570,053	61,320
Bachok	81,078	21,894	53,803	5,381
Kota Bharu	277,950	71,493	186,947	19,510
Machang	55,328	17,733	33,486	4,109
Pasir Mas	113,668	33,943	71,075	8,650
Pasir Puteh	68,710	22,065	41,334	5,311
Tanah Merah	73,285	22,167	46,280	4,838
Tumpat	90,751	29,756	54,635	6,360
Gua Musang	47,141	17,622	27,613	1,906
Kuala Krai	52,144	15,015	33,455	3,674
Jeli	27,283	7,331	18,491	1,461
Kecil Lojing	5,100	2,046	2,934	120

Jadual 5: Bilangan dan peratus penduduk (%) mengikut kumpulan sub-etnik, Kelantan, 2020

Table 5: Number and percentage (%) of population by sub-ethnic group, Kelantan, 2020

Kumpulan sub-etnik <i>Sub-ethnic group</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>	Peratus penduduk (%) <i>Percentage of population (%)</i>
Jumlah Penduduk <i>Total Population</i>	1,792,501	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	1,757,199	98.0
Bumiputera	1,696,831	96.6
Melayu <i>Malay</i>	1,671,394	93.2
Orang Asli Semenanjung	17,866	1.0
Negrito	1,077	0.1
Senoi	16,669	0.9
Melayu Proto	120	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah	5,361	0.3
Kadazan/ Dusun	444	0.0
Bajau	322	0.0
Murut	72	0.0
Bumiputera Sabah Lain	4,523	0.3
Bumiputera Sarawak	2,210	0.1
Iban	625	0.0
Bidayuh	258	0.0
Melanau	892	0.0
Bumiputera Sarawak Lain	435	0.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	44,676	2.5
India <i>Indians</i>	4,705	0.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	10,987	0.6
Bukan Warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	35,302	2.0

Nota/ Notes:

Statistik ini merujuk kepada pelaporan oleh responden

The Statistics refer to self-declaration by respondent

Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Taraf Perkahwinan <i>Marital Status</i>				
		Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balul Duda <i>Widowed</i>	Berceraif/ Berpisah <i>Separated/ Divorced</i>	Tidak diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Kelantan	1,255,406	504,785	647,254	72,646	19,280	11,441
Bachok	114,132	47,556	58,978	5,885	1,435	278
Kota Bharu	408,088	172,652	202,004	22,060	6,254	5,118
Machang	74,012	31,130	37,272	4,296	1,212	102
Pasir Mas	158,510	63,770	80,840	10,986	2,359	555
Pasir Puteh	91,652	35,535	48,443	5,459	2,002	213
Tanah Merah	104,032	39,885	56,444	5,849	1,441	413
Tumpat	118,708	44,267	63,925	8,163	1,926	427
Gua Musang	65,123	22,846	35,962	2,560	782	2,973
Kuala Krai	74,641	26,296	41,219	4,975	1,219	932
Jeli	39,950	18,531	18,337	2,127	533	422
Kecil Lojing	6,558	2,317	3,830	286	117	8

Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd.)

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Taraf Perkahwinan Marital Status				
		Tidak pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balul/ Duda Widowed	Bercerail/ Berpisah Separated/ Divorced	Tidak diketahui Unknown
Kelantan	624,033	277,272	317,557	14,498	6,396	8,310
Bachok	54,948	24,616	28,629	1,087	490	126
Kota Bharu	201,631	92,620	99,029	4,255	1,856	3,871
Machang	36,417	16,594	18,414	824	533	52
Pasir Mas	78,785	35,919	39,390	2,232	832	412
Pasir Puteh	45,007	19,360	23,595	1,117	798	137
Tanah Merah	52,914	23,147	27,762	1,197	498	310
Tumpat	57,713	24,721	30,703	1,574	540	175
Gua Musang	35,604	14,013	18,522	667	268	2,134
Kuala Krai	37,512	15,086	20,341	980	373	732
Jeli	19,998	9,762	9,204	497	174	361
Kecil Lojing	3,504	1,434	1,968	68	34	-

Jadual 6: Bilangan penduduk mengikut taraf perkahwinan, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 6: Number of population by marital status, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd.)

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Taraf Perkahwinan <i>Marital Status</i>				
		Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balul Duda <i>Widowed</i>	Berceraif/ Berpisah <i>Separated/ Divorced</i>	Tidak diketahui <i>Unknown</i>
Kelantan	631,373	227,513	329,697	58,148	12,884	3,131
Bachok	59,184	22,940	30,349	4,798	945	152
Kota Bharu	206,457	80,032	102,975	17,805	4,398	1,247
Machang	37,595	14,536	18,858	3,472	679	50
Pasir Mas	79,725	27,851	41,450	8,754	1,527	143
Pasir Puteh	46,645	16,175	24,848	4,342	1,204	76
Tanah Merah	51,118	16,738	28,682	4,652	943	103
Tumpat	60,995	19,546	33,222	6,589	1,386	252
Gua Musang	29,519	8,833	17,440	1,893	514	839
Kuala Krai	37,129	11,210	20,878	3,995	846	200
Jeli	19,952	8,769	9,133	1,630	359	61
Kecil Lojing	3,054	883	1,862	218	83	8

Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion					Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others		
Kelantan	1,792,501	1,712,263	6,850	50,725	3,821	3,307	8,318	7,217
Bachok	157,288	155,139	160	1,583	100	18	10	278
Kota Bharu	555,757	531,584	2,916	15,692	1,189	340	147	3,889
Machang	110,008	107,648	207	1,960	117	46	11	19
Pasir Mas	230,424	225,777	231	3,849	5	6	3	553
Pasir Puteh	136,157	134,566	166	1,244	42	73	1	65
Tanah Merah	150,766	143,648	484	5,017	434	17	933	233
Tumpat	179,943	166,415	351	13,016	83	34	17	27
Gua Musang	101,886	87,932	1,465	4,654	765	2,422	3,372	1,276
Kuala Krai	105,007	99,601	275	3,562	922	73	1	573
Jeli	54,656	53,827	243	115	149	8	10	304
Kecil Lojing	10,609	6,126	352	33	15	270	3,813	-

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd.)

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion					Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism	Lain-lain* Others		
Kelantan	900,063	855,897	3,730	25,687	2,234	1,725	4,521	6,269
Bachok	76,210	75,201	71	764	35	7	6	126
Kota Bharu	277,807	264,283	1,513	7,854	583	183	91	3,300
Machang	54,680	53,420	117	1,026	64	28	6	19
Pasir Mas	116,756	114,256	123	1,957	2	4	2	412
Pasir Puteh	67,447	66,595	85	635	20	53	-	59
Tanah Merah	77,481	73,348	323	2,603	297	11	673	226
Tumpat	89,192	82,466	181	6,459	45	17	7	17
Gua Musang	54,745	46,559	803	2,529	603	1,259	1,742	1,250
Kuala Krai	52,863	49,793	183	1,779	516	35	-	557
Jeli	27,373	26,808	148	49	56	2	7	303
Kecil Lojing	5,509	3,168	183	32	13	126	1,987	-

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

Jadual 7 : Bilangan penduduk mengikut agama, jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 7: Number of population by religion, sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd.)

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Jumlah Total	Agama Religion					Lain-lain* Others	Tiada Agama No Religion	Tidak Diketahui Unknown
		Islam Islam	Kristian Christianity	Buddha Buddhism	Hindu Hinduism				
Kelantan	892,438	856,366	3,120	25,038	1,587	1,582	3,797	948	
Bachok	81,078	79,938	89	819	65	11	4	152	
Kota Bharu	277,950	267,301	1,403	7,838	606	157	56	589	
Machang	55,328	54,228	90	934	53	18	5	-	
Pasir Mas	113,668	111,521	108	1,892	3	2	1	141	
Pasir Puteh	68,710	67,971	81	609	22	20	1	6	
Tanah Merah	73,285	70,300	161	2,414	137	6	260	7	
Tumpat	90,751	83,949	170	6,557	38	17	10	10	
Gua Musang	47,141	41,373	662	2,125	162	1,163	1,630	26	
Kuala Krai	52,144	49,808	92	1,783	406	38	1	16	
Jeli	27,283	27,019	95	66	93	6	3	1	
Kecil Lojing	5,100	2,958	169	1	2	144	1,826	-	

Nota/ Notes :

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

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

Jadual 8: Bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020*Table 8: Number of households and average household size by administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020*

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>		
	Jumlah Isi Rumah <i>Number of households</i>	Jumlah Isi Rumah Persendirian <i>Number of Private households</i>	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah <i>Average of household size</i>
Kelantan	363,251	356,233	4.8
Bachok	31,355	30,641	4.9
Kota Bharu	115,485	113,394	4.5
Machang	21,963	20,864	4.9
Pasir Mas	45,128	44,471	5.1
Pasir Puteh	26,440	26,105	5.1
Tanah Merah	30,134	29,536	5.0
Tumpat	34,817	34,510	5.2
Gua Musang	20,324	20,078	5.0
Kuala Krai	23,862	23,636	4.4
Jeli	11,620	10,888	4.6
Kecil Lojing	2,123	2,110	5.0

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Tempat Kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Isi Rumah <i>Households</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i>
Kelantan	430,354	363,251	1,792,501
Bachok	37,058	31,355	157,288
Kota Bharu	133,413	115,485	555,757
Machang	25,946	21,963	110,008
Pasir Mas	54,924	45,128	230,424
Pasir Puteh	33,404	26,440	136,157
Tanah Merah	34,696	30,134	150,766
Tumpat	42,113	34,817	179,943
Gua Musang	25,763	20,324	101,886
Kuala Krai	28,982	23,862	105,007
Jeli	11,451	11,620	54,656
Kecil Lojing	2,604	2,123	10,609

Jadual 10: Data awalan tempat kediaman kosong mengikut sebab utama kekosongan, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Table 10: Preliminary data of vacant living quarters by main reason of vacancy, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Tempat Kediaman Kosong <i>Living quarters Vacant</i>												
Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual <i>Newly completed/ for rent or sale</i>		Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai <i>For repair/ renovation</i>		Rumah peranginan/ persinggahan <i>Holiday resort/ Transit</i>		Homestay		Rumah pekerja bermusim <i>Seasonal workers quarters</i>		Hampir roboh <i>Dilapidated</i>	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Kelantan	21,337	24.8	5,152	6.0	21,342	24.8	2,157	2.5	1,593	1.9	7,125	8.3
Bachok	1,389	19.3	280	3.9	1,822	25.3	127	1.8	42	0.6	396	5.5
Kota Bharu	6,540	26.5	1,917	7.8	5,738	23.2	1,093	4.4	153	0.6	1,815	7.4
Machang	1,459	27.8	404	7.7	1,569	29.9	102	1.9	50	1.0	433	8.2
Pasir Mas	2,323	19.9	401	3.4	2,746	23.5	162	1.4	70	0.6	458	3.9
Pasir Puteh	1,643	22.2	463	6.3	1,703	23.0	112	1.5	123	1.7	749	10.1
Tanah Merah	1,529	26.3	450	7.8	1,331	22.9	111	1.9	160	2.8	841	14.5
Tumpat	3,179	38.2	503	6.1	2,552	30.7	209	2.5	59	0.7	613	7.4
Gua Musang	1,497	20.7	299	4.1	1,949	26.9	162	2.2	591	8.2	465	6.4
Kuala Krai	1,234	21.0	379	6.5	1,350	23.0	42	0.7	245	4.2	1,090	18.6
Jeli	496	22.9	53	2.5	396	18.3	30	1.4	98	4.5	237	11.0
Kecil Lojing	48	9.6	3	0.6	186	37.3	7	1.4	2	0.4	28	5.6

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

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 dan 2020

Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ daerah kecil, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 and 2020

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population						Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2010	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Malaysia	27,484,596	32,447,385	14,127,608	16,966,217	13,356,988	15,481,168	7,346,910	9,614,139	6,353,470	8,234,644	4.2	4.8	4.2	3.9
Kelantan	1,470,696	1,792,501	740,246	900,063	730,450	892,438	335,675	430,354	301,965	363,251	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Bachok	126,350	157,291	63,459	76,212	62,891	81,079	27,142	37,058	24,462	31,358	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Mukim Alor Bakat	3,528	4,419	1,699	2,037	1,829	2,382	803	975	736	913	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8
Mukim Bachok	3,042	3,571	1,537	1,766	1,505	1,805	714	911	643	770	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6
Mukim Bator	6,360	7,252	3,226	3,436	3,134	3,816	1,367	1,974	1,212	1,432	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0
Mukim Chap	2,451	2,780	1,197	1,297	1,254	1,483	507	635	475	610	5.2	4.6	5.2	4.6
Mukim Cherang Hangus	1,104	1,123	555	550	549	573	223	261	209	238	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.7
Mukim Gajah Mati	4,612	5,791	2,337	2,909	2,275	2,882	988	1,412	885	1,213	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.7
Mukim Gunong	5,171	5,800	2,642	2,723	2,529	3,077	1,169	1,455	1,064	1,202	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Mukim Kuau	1,205	1,724	628	837	577	887	275	462	243	392	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.4
Mukim Kemasin	2,772	3,685	1,398	1,728	1,374	1,957	700	1,009	617	818	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Mukim Kubang Telaga	2,787	3,532	1,416	1,736	1,371	1,796	584	698	531	640	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.9
Mukim Kucheliong	2,784	4,013	1,420	1,979	1,364	2,034	598	837	545	789	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9
Mukim Lubok Tembesu	2,547	2,346	1,290	1,152	1,257	1,194	491	561	459	480	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9
Mukim Mak Lipah	2,045	2,926	1,050	1,248	995	1,678	471	576	419	514	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Mukim Melawi	5,181	5,162	2,653	2,371	2,528	2,791	1,162	1,341	1,043	1,083	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7
Mukim Nipah	2,097	2,369	1,026	1,157	1,071	1,212	495	634	441	540	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4
Mukim Pak Pura	6,957	8,545	3,401	4,186	3,556	4,359	1,515	2,200	1,360	1,778	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
Mukim Pauh Sembilan	8,857	11,578	4,479	5,674	4,378	5,904	1,961	2,722	1,769	2,315	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Mukim Paya Mengkuang	4,090	4,396	2,094	2,143	1,996	2,253	905	1,083	828	928	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7
Mukim Perupok	4,318	4,364	2,204	2,107	2,114	2,257	964	1,093	890	906	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8
Mukim Repek	7,793	13,923	4,079	6,525	3,714	7,398	1,573	2,538	1,414	2,497	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1
Mukim Rusa	3,846	5,426	1,933	2,763	1,913	2,663	862	1,300	724	1,013	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0
Mukim Senak	7,680	10,452	3,953	5,217	3,727	5,235	1,508	2,081	1,382	1,810	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7
Mukim Serdang	3,591	4,359	1,815	2,124	1,776	2,235	846	1,026	771	843	4.6	5.1	4.6	5.1
Mukim Takang	504	601	265	308	239	293	92	131	88	113	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.3
Mukim Tanjung	637	831	313	409	324	422	142	202	138	177	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
Mukim Tanjung Jering	1,248	1,488	633	717	615	771	275	334	241	283	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3
Mukim Tanjung Pauh	1,766	2,178	895	1,093	871	1,085	381	514	355	452	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
Mukim Telok Mesira	5,482	6,825	2,793	3,325	2,689	3,500	1,172	1,568	1,035	1,448	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.7
Mukim Telong	9,950	12,478	4,573	6,353	5,377	6,125	1,687	3,292	1,502	2,442	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0
Mukim Temu Ranggas	2,346	2,837	1,193	1,374	1,153	1,463	520	628	476	563	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Mukim Tepus	6,957	7,648	3,438	3,588	3,519	4,060	1,533	1,853	1,384	1,545	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Mukim Tualang Salak	987	1,130	494	559	493	571	235	271	217	239	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
Bandar Bachok	1,072	947	518	448	554	499	284	277	237	212	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Pekan Jelawat	583	792	312	373	271	419	140	204	129	160	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9

Jadual 11: Bilangan penduduk, tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)

Table 11: Number of population, living quarters, households and average household size by mukim/ daerah kecil, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		Lelaki Male		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Kota Bharu	468,438	555,753	232,752	277,804	235,686	277,949	105,803	133,413	96,278	115,481	4.7	4.5
Mukim Aur Duri	1,070	1,341	534	666	536	675	269	334	247	283	4.3	4.7
Mukim Badak Mati	3,560	3,784	1,829	1,779	1,731	2,005	805	1,101	711	859	5.0	4.4
Mukim Badak	3,381	4,449	1,699	2,252	1,682	2,197	773	1,025	698	872	4.8	5.1
Mukim Badang	5,576	5,850	2,772	2,893	2,804	2,957	1,198	1,452	1,108	1,296	5.0	4.5
Mukim Banggu	4,173	4,733	2,128	2,412	2,045	2,321	863	1,094	794	956	5.3	5.0
Mukim Banggol	5,519	6,090	2,767	2,956	2,752	3,134	1,135	1,292	1,058	1,282	5.2	4.7
Mukim Baung	12,134	13,972	5,772	6,142	6,362	7,830	2,322	2,654	2,164	2,551	4.8	4.4
Mukim Bayang	4,456	5,625	2,257	2,857	2,199	2,768	1,014	1,394	924	1,429	4.8	4.0
Mukim Bechah Mulong	3,578	4,524	1,804	2,262	1,774	2,262	807	986	746	965	4.8	4.7
Mukim Beta Hulu	1,632	2,147	797	1,044	835	1,103	349	495	311	437	5.2	4.9
Mukim Beting	2,341	2,990	1,177	1,540	1,164	1,450	546	668	484	540	4.8	5.2
Mukim Beting	5,908	4,958	2,790	2,510	3,118	2,448	1,270	1,403	1,161	1,160	4.8	4.2
Mukim Blah	1,647	2,105	817	1,011	830	1,094	375	491	351	423	4.7	5.0
Mukim Binjai	6,026	5,833	3,035	2,924	2,991	2,909	1,336	1,429	1,212	1,361	4.8	4.2
Mukim Buloh Poh	3,179	3,587	1,585	1,854	1,594	1,733	724	872	656	723	4.8	4.9
Mukim Bunut Payong	4,865	5,795	2,393	2,855	2,472	2,940	1,148	1,381	1,052	1,281	4.6	4.5
Mukim But	2,808	3,875	1,437	1,979	1,371	1,896	629	958	556	789	5.1	4.9
Mukim Chekli	1,355	2,154	702	1,154	653	1,000	323	413	284	466	4.8	4.6
Mukim Chekok	4,761	5,317	2,392	2,722	2,369	2,595	1,000	1,366	957	1,184	5.0	4.5
Mukim Che Latiff	2,075	3,553	1,062	2,030	1,013	1,523	433	692	401	702	5.2	4.6
Mukim Chicha	4,469	4,057	2,240	1,949	2,229	2,108	1,001	1,141	925	1,054	4.8	3.8
Mukim Dal	5,427	7,711	2,765	3,800	2,662	3,911	1,095	1,547	1,025	1,507	5.3	4.6
Mukim Demit	5,162	4,639	2,318	2,161	2,844	2,478	1,057	1,262	973	1,200	4.7	3.5
Mukim Dusun Rendah	1,651	1,981	855	1,008	796	973	376	472	350	397	4.7	5.0
Mukim Guntong	14,138	19,591	7,127	9,957	7,011	9,634	3,584	4,700	3,214	3,952	4.4	5.0
Mukim Jelutong	1,331	1,967	674	980	657	987	296	437	269	438	4.9	4.5
Mukim Kadok	5,121	7,066	2,540	3,605	2,581	3,461	1,158	1,529	1,063	1,368	4.8	5.0
Mukim Karang	2,259	3,308	1,132	1,551	1,127	1,757	495	670	437	516	5.2	5.3
Mukim Kampong Sireh	1,960	2,164	1,009	1,075	951	1,089	463	493	430	395	4.6	5.5
Mukim Kedai Buloh	3,935	4,070	1,912	1,890	2,023	2,180	739	832	698	781	5.6	4.5
Mukim Kejang	5,479	6,247	2,737	3,133	2,742	3,114	1,147	1,306	1,054	1,376	5.2	4.5
Mukim Kemubu	4,258	5,619	2,064	2,969	2,194	2,650	974	1,273	866	1,075	4.9	5.2
Mukim Kemumin	12,325	18,121	6,936	10,681	5,389	7,440	2,286	3,070	2,160	3,142	4.4	4.0
Mukim Kenali	8,764	10,236	4,009	4,854	4,755	5,382	1,900	2,370	1,742	1,912	4.6	4.3
Mukim Keteher Barat	3,722	4,892	1,869	2,520	1,853	2,372	928	1,047	801	971	4.6	5.0
Mukim Keteher Timor	4,883	5,897	2,416	3,069	2,467	2,828	1,173	1,482	1,030	1,255	4.7	4.8

Jadual 11: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
Table 11: Number of living quarters, households and population by mukim/ daerah kecil, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female											
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020		
Kota Bharu (samb./cont'd)																
Mukim Koh	1,417	1,919	717	1,034	700	885	282	391	270	350	5.2	5.5				
Mukim Kota	4,155	4,595	1,992	2,249	2,163	2,346	1,029	1,183	948	1,057	4.4	4.4				
Mukim Langgar	8,152	9,477	4,090	4,506	4,062	4,971	1,883	2,128	1,745	2,035	4.7	4.3				
Mukim Lembu	4,417	6,162	2,118	3,001	2,299	3,161	910	1,325	820	1,112	4.9	4.9				
Mukim Lubok Jambu	1,700	2,175	703	1,075	997	1,100	274	510	249	401	5.8	5.4				
Mukim Lubok Pukol	3,772	3,760	1,902	1,885	1,870	1,875	701	914	660	776	5.7	4.8				
Mukim Lundang	6,415	7,894	3,013	3,685	3,402	4,209	1,449	1,608	1,336	1,741	4.6	4.4				
Mukim Lundang Paku	2,339	3,125	1,126	1,563	1,213	1,562	507	639	463	648	5.1	4.8				
Mukim Mahang Barat	15,042	19,148	8,079	11,141	6,963	8,007	3,882	5,581	3,135	3,488	4.0	4.7				
Mukim Mahang Timor	8,898	10,679	4,447	5,693	4,451	4,986	2,051	2,857	1,800	2,157	4.9	4.9				
Mukim Mentuan	5,479	6,796	2,859	3,419	2,620	3,377	1,112	1,426	1,039	1,449	5.3	4.7				
Mukim Melor	4,351	5,777	2,165	2,896	2,186	2,881	996	1,613	905	1,268	4.8	4.6				
Mukim Padang Bongor	14,384	16,126	7,022	8,235	7,362	7,891	3,377	3,874	3,098	3,538	4.6	4.3				
Mukim Padang Enggang	5,758	6,325	2,876	3,160	2,882	3,165	1,364	1,718	1,242	1,468	4.6	4.3				
Mukim Padang Garong	6,432	5,340	3,222	2,676	3,210	2,664	1,623	1,602	1,439	1,312	4.5	4.1				
Mukim Padang Leban	2,609	2,784	1,355	1,462	1,254	1,322	701	862	571	642	4.4	4.0				
Mukim Padang Raja	4,196	5,382	2,117	2,643	2,079	2,739	979	1,241	871	1,117	4.8	4.8				
Mukim Padang Sakar	1,959	2,649	949	1,305	1,010	1,344	448	580	404	486	4.8	5.5				
Mukim Padang Tengah	1,492	2,088	749	1,032	743	1,056	334	441	309	378	4.8	5.5				
Mukim Panchor	20,110	21,823	9,927	10,553	10,183	11,270	4,436	4,853	4,109	4,911	4.6	4.2				
Mukim Pangkal Pisang	3,026	3,725	1,522	1,857	1,504	1,868	652	975	603	810	5.0	4.6				
Mukim Parit	4,084	5,802	2,064	2,864	2,020	2,938	913	1,283	835	1,075	4.9	5.4				
Mukim Pasir Ha	2,654	3,444	1,321	1,712	1,333	1,732	603	783	559	787	4.7	4.4				
Mukim Pasir Mas	3,340	4,507	1,697	2,612	1,643	1,895	756	980	678	804	4.9	5.1				
Mukim Patek	4,227	5,264	2,112	2,633	2,115	2,631	975	1,331	866	1,092	4.9	4.8				
Mukim Pauh	6,335	7,581	3,208	3,762	3,127	3,819	1,422	1,654	1,297	1,719	4.9	4.4				
Mukim Paya	2,121	2,579	1,098	1,345	1,023	1,234	473	587	428	490	5.0	5.3				
Mukim Pendek	6,681	7,657	3,366	3,778	3,315	3,879	1,559	1,956	1,435	1,606	4.7	4.6				
Mukim Pengkalan Chepa	4,028	6,242	2,001	2,714	2,027	3,528	913	1,004	809	955	4.8	4.8				
Mukim Peringat	6,377	7,562	3,173	3,736	3,204	3,826	1,512	1,986	1,326	1,571	4.8	4.8				
Mukim Perol	872	1,138	430	594	442	544	191	275	173	245	5.0	4.4				
Mukim Pintu Gang	8,506	10,096	4,189	4,865	4,317	5,231	1,986	2,540	1,822	2,240	4.7	4.4				
Mukim Pulau	3,544	3,757	1,741	1,587	1,803	2,170	738	885	682	752	5.2	4.3				
Mukim Pulau Belanga	2,573	3,595	1,263	1,763	1,310	1,832	468	843	436	744	5.9	4.8				
Mukim Pulau Gajah	2,284	2,743	1,159	1,436	1,125	1,307	481	673	442	581	5.2	4.7				
Mukim Pulau Kundur	2,315	1,868	1,189	961	1,126	907	457	430	428	374	5.4	5.0				

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size			
	Jumlah Total		Perempuan Female		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters		Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Kota Bharu (samb./ cont'd)																
Mukim Pulau Panjang	1,571	2,206	844	1,096	727	1,110	329	411	310	377	5.1	5.3				
Mukim Pulau Pisang	2,983	2,995	1,515	1,542	1,468	1,453	567	704	531	640	5.6	4.7				
Mukim Sabak	2,013	2,436	1,005	1,570	1,008	866	408	399	381	387	5.3	5.0				
Mukim Salor	3,394	3,910	1,614	1,939	1,780	1,971	766	898	690	716	4.9	5.5				
Mukim Semut Api	2,648	3,168	1,345	1,612	1,303	1,556	508	758	471	707	5.6	4.5				
Mukim Sering	5,983	6,667	3,012	3,330	2,971	3,337	1,163	1,610	1,097	1,394	5.5	4.7				
Mukim Seterpa	3,833	5,522	1,917	2,882	1,916	2,640	813	1,243	757	1,188	5.1	4.6				
Mukim Tanjong Chat	5,736	5,462	2,922	2,752	2,814	2,710	1,285	1,356	1,184	1,284	4.6	4.2				
Mukim Tapang	5,385	7,614	2,749	3,693	2,636	3,921	1,146	1,504	1,073	1,541	4.9	4.6				
Mukim Tebing Tinggi	1,911	2,678	967	1,306	944	1,372	415	558	381	493	5.0	4.9				
Mukim Telok	7,784	10,649	3,808	5,337	3,976	5,312	1,958	2,646	1,677	2,417	4.6	4.4				
Mukim Telok Bharu	5,363	5,925	2,589	2,932	2,774	2,993	1,243	1,483	1,133	1,328	4.7	4.4				
Mukim Telok Kitang	1,447	1,334	725	672	722	662	305	318	281	287	5.1	4.7				
Mukim Tiong	5,958	7,377	2,973	3,763	2,985	3,614	1,304	1,727	1,201	1,526	5.0	4.7				
Mukim Tok Ku	5,977	6,952	3,023	3,411	2,954	3,541	1,214	1,520	1,103	1,296	5.4	4.9				
Mukim Wakaf Stan	5,184	5,823	2,640	2,932	2,544	2,891	1,146	1,391	1,073	1,282	4.8	4.5				
Mukim Wakaf Siku	1,132	1,125	581	558	551	567	262	286	242	258	4.7	4.4				
Bandar Kota Bharu	44,757	47,910	21,109	22,026	23,648	25,884	11,233	14,419	10,419	10,126	4.2	4.1				
Bandar Baru Kubang Kerian	4,209	4,011	2,010	1,903	2,199	2,108	1,271	1,480	1,093	1,124	3.9	3.6				
Pekan Mulong	198	157	91	72	107	85	39	40	37	33	5.4	4.8				
Machang																
Mukim Bagan	89,118	110,008	43,756	54,680	45,362	55,328	20,222	25,946	17,712	21,963	4.7	4.9				
Mukim Bakar	1,252	1,462	580	778	672	684	290	338	268	295	4.7	4.3				
Mukim Dewan	5,032	6,980	2,541	3,486	2,491	3,494	1,131	1,600	1,013	1,367	5.0	5.1				
Mukim Gading Galoh	3,845	5,183	1,952	2,609	1,893	2,574	879	1,629	791	1,014	4.9	5.1				
Mukim Jakar	4,084	5,076	2,041	2,563	2,043	2,513	928	1,116	840	937	4.9	5.2				
Mukim Joh	1,335	1,937	674	933	661	1,004	320	377	292	389	4.6	5.1				
Mukim Kelaweh	2,836	3,457	1,429	1,815	1,407	1,642	713	805	597	658	4.8	4.7				
Mukim Kerawang	5,899	7,723	3,480	4,612	2,419	3,111	1,103	1,454	1,000	1,303	5.0	4.8				
Mukim Kerilla	3,119	3,875	1,576	1,878	1,543	1,997	715	966	654	765	4.8	5.1				
Mukim Kuala Kerak	1,785	2,093	914	1,091	871	1,002	398	450	365	411	4.9	5.1				
Mukim Labok	2,475	3,044	1,215	1,564	1,260	1,480	609	731	542	614	4.6	4.6				
Mukim Limau Hantu	6,183	7,858	3,097	3,982	3,086	3,876	1,502	2,196	1,265	1,642	4.9	4.8				
Mukim Machang	6,232	7,631	3,106	3,774	3,126	3,857	1,453	1,742	1,345	1,512	4.6	5.0				
	12,568	15,585	6,243	7,691	6,325	7,894	2,994	3,896	2,640	3,162	4.8	4.9				

Jadual 11: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
Table 11: Number of living quarters, households and population by mukim/ daerah kecil, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female							
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Machang (samb./cont'd)												
Mukim Padang Kemunchut	1,315	1,457	687	748	628	709	303	352	285	310	4.6	4.7
Mukim Pek	2,317	3,074	1,145	1,670	1,172	1,404	536	719	469	599	4.9	5.1
Mukim Pemanok	2,814	3,918	1,365	1,904	1,449	2,014	785	1,086	658	817	4.3	4.8
Mukim Pulau Chondong	4,443	5,231	2,186	2,561	2,257	2,670	1,478	1,459	1,021	1,057	4.4	4.9
Mukim Raja	2,680	3,124	1,322	1,592	1,358	1,532	622	721	571	653	4.7	4.8
Mukim Temangan	736	685	378	366	358	319	163	203	153	158	4.8	4.2
Mukim Tengah	2,874	3,561	1,374	1,748	1,500	1,813	706	832	642	737	4.4	4.7
Mukim Tok Bok	1,473	2,370	715	1,122	758	1,248	339	558	316	466	4.7	5.1
Mukim Ulu Sat	9,158	9,358	3,452	3,537	5,706	5,821	1,080	1,396	942	2,081	5.1	4.0
Bandar Machang	3,873	4,458	1,895	2,239	1,978	2,219	987	1,117	869	843	4.4	4.9
Pekan Temangan	790	868	389	417	401	451	188	203	174	173	4.5	5.0
Pasir Mas												
Mukim Alor Buloh	180,878	230,424	90,850	116,756	90,028	113,668	42,561	54,924	37,643	45,128	4.8	5.1
Mukim Alor Pasir	2,972	3,725	1,459	1,858	1,513	1,867	630	990	593	863	5.0	4.5
Mukim Apa Apa	3,730	5,616	1,891	2,774	1,839	2,842	836	1,178	757	1,137	4.9	4.8
Mukim Apam	3,256	3,880	1,684	1,975	1,572	1,905	883	1,058	788	815	4.1	4.8
Mukim Bakong	12,981	18,445	6,744	9,579	6,237	8,866	3,159	6,410	2,614	3,520	4.8	5.0
Mukim Bechah Menerong	1,539	1,405	787	713	752	692	337	381	312	324	4.9	4.3
Mukim Bechah Palas	1,476	1,924	733	971	743	953	327	419	296	342	5.0	5.6
Mukim Bechah Semak	1,183	1,695	602	856	581	839	266	378	248	322	4.8	5.3
Mukim Bukit Tuku	1,668	2,039	851	1,030	817	1,009	332	480	321	422	5.2	4.8
Mukim Chetok	3,288	3,690	1,670	1,844	1,618	1,846	795	924	698	726	4.7	5.1
Mukim Gelam	5,014	6,063	2,511	2,992	2,503	3,071	1,174	1,394	1,073	1,143	4.7	5.3
Mukim Gua	2,481	2,893	1,251	1,451	1,230	1,442	544	705	500	567	5.0	5.1
Mukim Gua Nering	3,557	5,109	1,746	2,621	1,811	2,488	815	1,100	722	983	4.9	5.2
Mukim Gua Perioh	9,059	13,141	4,631	6,595	4,428	6,546	2,293	3,085	1,910	2,428	4.7	5.4
Mukim Jabo	5,648	6,715	2,917	3,469	2,731	3,246	1,340	1,884	1,153	1,431	4.9	4.7
Mukim Jejawi	5,948	7,589	2,965	3,730	2,983	3,859	1,659	1,891	1,330	1,430	4.5	5.3
Mukim Kangkong	2,291	2,002	1,138	1,035	1,153	967	458	462	419	398	5.5	5.0
Mukim Kala	2,987	3,853	1,505	1,999	1,482	1,854	720	899	665	775	4.5	5.0
Mukim Kasa	438	525	234	264	204	261	93	117	82	100	5.3	5.3
Mukim Kedondong	4,921	6,497	2,373	3,224	2,548	3,273	1,169	1,377	1,026	1,230	4.8	5.3
Mukim Kenak	1,530	1,571	759	771	771	800	313	443	278	339	5.5	4.9
Mukim Kerasak	1,548	1,825	768	901	780	924	337	434	313	364	4.9	5.0
	884	1,140	437	580	447	560	206	255	191	222	4.6	5.1

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households				Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size					
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020												
Pasir Mas (samb./ cont'd)																		
Mukim Kiat	3,872	5,072	1,909	2,486	1,963	2,586	865	1,081	781	949	5.0	5.3						
Mukim Kuala Lemal	3,201	3,864	1,606	1,901	1,595	1,963	682	778	628	713	5.1	5.3						
Mukim Kubang Batang	1,301	1,433	675	715	626	718	292	379	265	315	4.9	4.6						
Mukim Kubang Bemban	3,454	4,018	1,711	1,981	1,743	2,037	802	1,006	717	877	4.8	4.5						
Mukim Kubang Gatal	3,373	4,708	1,740	2,364	1,633	2,344	740	1,052	665	955	5.1	4.9						
Mukim Kubang Gendang	2,935	3,495	1,514	1,746	1,421	1,749	686	786	628	644	4.7	5.4						
Mukim Kubang Ketam	3,366	4,648	1,712	2,447	1,654	2,201	794	971	735	919	4.6	5.2						
Mukim Kubang Sepat	1,385	2,387	687	1,200	698	1,187	324	407	290	537	4.8	4.4						
Mukim Kubang Terap	4,662	6,604	2,343	3,392	2,319	3,212	1,097	1,347	983	1,158	4.7	5.7						
Mukim Lalang	2,289	3,323	1,108	1,731	1,181	1,592	489	647	442	600	5.2	5.7						
Mukim Lubok Anching	3,440	5,826	1,721	3,156	1,719	2,670	741	1,010	692	967	5.0	5.8						
Mukim Lubok Gong	3,447	4,852	1,699	2,458	1,748	2,394	842	973	733	905	4.7	5.6						
Mukim Lubok Kawah	2,228	2,801	1,111	1,420	1,117	1,381	455	540	430	568	5.2	4.9						
Mukim Lubok Tapah	2,456	3,462	1,232	1,783	1,224	1,679	617	720	550	673	4.3	5.1						
Mukim Lubok Setoi	1,784	2,449	894	1,250	890	1,199	465	552	406	430	4.4	5.7						
Mukim Meranti	5,266	5,015	2,639	2,548	2,627	2,467	1,158	1,300	1,069	1,169	4.9	4.2						
Mukim Padang Embon	4,152	5,686	2,087	2,889	2,065	2,797	973	1,308	883	1,192	4.7	4.8						
Mukim Paloh	1,581	2,425	804	1,203	777	1,222	338	453	317	489	5.0	5.0						
Mukim Rantau Panjang	9,074	11,102	4,589	5,727	4,485	5,375	2,203	2,542	1,963	2,004	4.6	5.5						
Mukim Sakar	4,749	6,326	2,389	3,239	2,360	3,087	1,204	1,464	1,054	1,458	4.5	4.4						
Mukim Tasik Berangan	1,833	2,129	934	1,050	899	1,079	386	481	351	399	5.2	5.3						
Mukim Tellar	2,554	3,914	1,291	1,936	1,263	1,978	591	790	531	743	4.8	5.2						
Mukim Tendong	3,671	4,755	1,817	2,434	1,854	2,321	830	1,090	743	990	4.9	4.8						
Mukim Tok Sangkot	1,863	2,746	932	1,407	931	1,339	377	665	341	570	5.4	4.8						
Mukim Tok Uban	6,606	7,639	3,277	3,783	3,329	3,856	1,635	1,906	1,437	1,563	4.6	4.9						
Mukim Kuala Kelar	2,453	3,064	1,225	1,534	1,228	1,530	590	769	546	598	4.5	5.1						
Bandar Pasir Mas	11,620	11,517	5,686	5,807	5,934	5,710	2,686	2,667	2,348	2,150	4.9	5.3						
Bandar Kechil Rantau Panjang	3,864	3,822	1,862	1,937	2,002	1,885	1,013	976	826	712	4.7	5.3						
Pasir Puteh																		
Mukim Banggol Setoi	113,191	136,157	56,505	67,447	56,686	68,710	26,112	33,404	23,191	26,440	4.9	5.1						
Mukim Batu Sebutir	1,723	1,985	873	1,030	850	955	332	586	309	466	5.6	4.4						
Mukim Berangan	2,100	1,717	1,063	895	1,037	822	583	613	418	443	5.0	3.9						
Mukim Bukit Abal Barat	1,800	2,038	888	990	912	1,048	387	467	363	392	5.0	5.2						
Mukim Bukit Abal Timur	2,112	2,094	1,037	982	1,075	1,112	470	529	437	443	4.8	4.7						
Mukim Bukit Abal Timor	621	650	299	309	322	341	156	169	137	127	4.5	5.1						

Jadual 11: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
Table 11: Number of living quarters, households and population by mukim/ daerah kecil, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population						Tempat Kediaman Living quarters						Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020		
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020										
Pasir Puteh (samb.cont'd)																
Mukim Bukit Merbau	3,332	6,878	1,731	3,064	1,601	3,814	658	1,855	618	1,291	5.2	4.3				
Mukim Bukit Tanah	2,727	3,064	1,329	1,506	1,398	1,558	608	793	561	644	4.9	4.8				
Mukim Cherang Ruku	12,245	14,656	6,080	7,286	6,165	7,370	2,875	3,542	2,586	2,770	4.7	5.3				
Mukim Changgai	1,655	2,075	806	1,009	849	1,066	382	445	352	373	4.7	5.6				
Mukim Gong Datok Barat	3,201	3,588	1,569	1,724	1,632	1,864	794	849	651	705	4.9	5.1				
Mukim Gong Datok Timor	2,383	2,472	1,202	1,233	1,181	1,239	586	655	536	545	4.4	4.5				
Mukim Gong Chapa	1,333	1,713	658	813	675	900	386	496	326	399	4.1	4.3				
Mukim Gong Chengal	1,628	1,901	835	988	793	913	364	427	345	363	4.7	5.3				
Mukim Gong Garu	1,445	1,835	740	927	705	908	336	376	311	313	4.6	5.9				
Mukim Gong Kulim	4,116	4,505	2,100	2,230	2,016	2,275	979	1,083	813	915	5.1	4.8				
Mukim Gong Nangka	3,465	3,774	1,782	1,906	1,683	1,868	773	919	721	743	4.8	5.1				
Mukim Gong Pachat	2,402	4,139	1,187	2,101	1,215	2,038	565	804	502	657	4.8	5.1				
Mukim Jeram	2,409	2,336	1,199	1,144	1,210	1,192	565	688	478	488	5.0	4.8				
Mukim Jerus	1,132	1,202	558	602	574	600	249	336	236	266	4.8	4.5				
Mukim Kandis	2,917	3,301	1,416	1,562	1,501	1,739	650	780	588	654	5.0	5.0				
Mukim Kampong Wakaf	1,547	1,730	732	894	815	836	339	394	312	295	5.0	5.8				
Mukim Kolan Tembesu	4,347	4,486	2,178	2,326	2,169	2,160	929	1,135	867	888	5.0	5.0				
Mukim Merbol	2,118	2,931	1,039	1,517	1,079	1,414	485	595	418	454	5.1	6.5				
Mukim Merkang	5,191	5,528	2,613	2,703	2,578	2,825	1,096	1,315	994	1,086	5.2	5.1				
Mukim Padang Pak Amat	7,423	11,316	3,628	5,588	3,795	5,728	1,813	2,621	1,600	2,137	4.6	5.3				
Mukim Pasir Puteh	7,013	7,733	3,509	3,709	3,504	4,024	1,714	1,986	1,512	1,546	4.6	4.9				
Mukim Pengkalai	3,918	5,141	1,992	2,507	1,926	2,634	970	1,283	858	1,052	4.6	4.9				
Mukim Permatang Sungkai	2,354	2,779	1,163	1,328	1,191	1,451	526	712	479	512	4.9	5.4				
Mukim Seligi	2,268	2,760	1,164	1,530	1,104	1,230	499	679	472	496	4.8	5.5				
Mukim Selising	7,093	7,894	3,547	3,828	3,546	4,066	1,681	2,056	1,405	1,569	5.0	5.0				
Mukim Semerak	4,309	6,063	2,153	3,106	2,156	2,957	957	1,533	813	1,246	5.2	4.8				
Mukim Tasik	3,611	4,064	1,794	2,090	1,817	1,974	717	838	663	714	5.4	5.7				
Mukim Telipok	5,009	5,765	2,503	2,968	2,506	2,797	1,083	1,284	985	1,024	5.1	5.6				
Bandar Pasir Puteh	2,115	1,950	1,068	1,014	1,047	936	577	539	499	407	4.2	4.6				
Pekan Selising	129	94	70	38	59	56	28	22	26	17	5.0	5.5				
Tanah Merah																
Mukim Batang Merbau	115,949	150,766	58,892	77,481	57,057	73,285	27,149	34,696	24,649	30,134	4.7	5.0				
Mukim Bendang Nior	5,309	7,062	2,660	3,582	2,649	3,480	1,160	1,651	1,028	1,321	5.2	5.3				
Mukim Bukit Durian	3,923	4,532	2,080	2,396	1,843	2,136	866	1,038	821	831	4.8	5.5				
	2,855	3,193	1,482	1,651	1,373	1,542	634	752	595	635	4.8	5.0				

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population						Tempat Kediaman Living quarters						Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020										
Tanah Merah (samb./ cont'd)																
Mukim Ulu Kusial	2,111	2,779	1,068	1,442	1,043	1,337	481	629	453	565	4.7	4.9				
Mukim Jedok	4,222	5,527	2,122	2,803	2,100	2,724	934	1,131	887	1,026	4.8	5.4				
Mukim Kuala Paku	7,657	8,624	3,798	4,411	3,859	4,213	1,633	1,934	1,495	1,777	5.1	4.9				
Mukim Lawang	17,477	21,270	9,071	10,952	8,406	10,318	4,022	4,715	3,746	4,153	4.6	5.1				
Mukim Maka	21,400	28,058	10,878	14,609	10,522	13,449	5,303	6,225	4,679	5,489	4.5	5.0				
Mukim Nilong	5,327	6,433	2,655	3,244	2,672	3,189	1,247	1,554	1,284	1,348	4.1	4.8				
Mukim Pasir Ganda	19,035	30,507	9,536	15,496	9,499	15,011	4,658	7,284	4,082	6,182	4.7	5.0				
Mukim Rambai	1,891	2,086	942	1,062	949	1,024	403	482	376	428	5.0	4.9				
Mukim Sokor	7,963	8,519	4,161	4,644	3,802	3,875	1,736	2,004	1,557	1,696	5.1	4.9				
Mukim Tanah Merah	12,167	16,910	6,104	8,528	6,063	8,382	2,973	3,995	2,659	3,607	4.6	4.7				
Mukim Tebing Tinggi	3,928	4,823	1,994	2,443	1,934	2,380	927	1,145	829	975	4.7	4.9				
Bandar Tanah Merah	684	443	341	218	343	225	172	157	158	101	4.3	4.5				
Tumpat																
Mukim Bechah Resak	147,179	179,944	73,726	89,193	73,453	90,751	32,497	42,113	29,653	34,818	4.9	5.2				
Mukim Bunohan	5,098	6,456	2,590	3,217	2,508	3,239	1,154	1,581	1,069	1,303	4.8	4.9				
Mukim Bunut Sarang Burong	5,009	7,180	2,534	3,672	2,475	3,508	1,142	1,545	1,049	1,333	4.8	5.4				
Mukim Chenderong Batu	2,659	3,784	1,362	1,809	1,297	1,975	527	690	492	682	5.4	5.6				
Mukim Cherang Melintang	5,764	8,175	2,937	4,043	2,827	4,132	1,326	1,958	1,195	1,703	4.8	4.8				
Mukim Geting	3,522	3,962	1,768	2,015	1,754	1,947	740	878	692	758	5.1	5.2				
Mukim Jal	9,418	10,941	4,745	5,515	4,673	5,426	1,996	2,414	1,875	1,938	5.0	5.7				
Mukim Kampong Laut	3,070	3,716	1,522	1,858	1,548	1,858	753	852	690	734	4.4	5.1				
Mukim Kelaboran	5,472	6,289	2,729	3,058	2,743	3,231	1,228	1,335	1,130	1,123	4.8	5.6				
Mukim Ketil	2,931	3,584	1,441	1,696	1,490	1,888	675	914	607	721	4.8	4.9				
Mukim Kok Keli	6,352	7,413	3,213	3,728	3,139	3,685	1,510	1,724	1,281	1,367	5.0	5.6				
Mukim Kutang	5,407	6,975	2,670	3,434	2,737	3,541	1,145	1,545	1,060	1,325	5.1	5.3				
Mukim Mak Neralang	6,050	7,568	2,995	3,600	3,055	3,968	1,375	1,748	1,258	1,523	4.8	4.9				
Mukim Morak	1,082	1,304	532	668	550	636	251	334	231	286	4.7	4.7				
Mukim Palekbang	9,745	13,691	4,944	6,682	4,801	7,009	2,136	2,966	1,959	2,509	5.0	5.4				
Mukim Pasir Pekan	4,830	6,015	2,484	2,990	2,346	3,025	1,043	1,344	963	1,134	5.0	5.3				
Mukim Perioik	13,860	14,194	6,837	6,942	7,023	7,252	3,086	3,476	2,794	2,915	4.7	4.9				
Mukim Pulau Besar	2,841	3,405	1,447	1,716	1,394	1,689	687	846	628	700	4.5	4.9				
Mukim Selehong Selatan	838	1,046	399	528	439	518	158	171	147	161	5.7	6.5				
Mukim Selehong Utara	5,084	5,733	2,570	2,839	2,514	2,894	1,210	1,406	1,085	1,278	4.7	4.6				
Mukim Simpangan	4,266	6,961	2,126	3,522	2,140	3,439	1,040	1,604	949	1,355	4.5	5.1				
	5,519	7,976	2,783	4,141	2,736	3,835	1,170	1,425	1,081	1,300	5.2	6.1				

Jadual 11: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut mukim/ daerah kecil, daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 dan 2020 (samb.)
Table 11: Number of living quarters, households and population by mukim/ daerah kecil, administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2010 and 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020						
Tumpat (samb./cont'd)												
Mukim Sungai Pinang	1,980	2,602	992	1,252	988	1,350	442	569	387	431	5.1	5.9
Mukim Tabar	412	491	227	262	185	229	86	104	80	81	5.2	6.1
Mukim Talak	1,682	1,840	843	948	839	892	361	469	337	391	5.0	4.7
Mukim Telok Renjuna	2,548	2,059	1,285	1,071	1,263	988	543	574	507	484	5.0	4.3
Mukim Tujoh	6,262	7,078	3,156	3,458	3,106	3,620	1,198	1,420	1,080	1,285	5.8	5.5
Mukim Tumpat	7,827	10,234	3,965	5,087	3,862	5,147	1,596	3,394	1,468	2,113	5.3	4.8
Mukim Wakaf Bharu	5,413	6,485	2,669	3,174	2,744	3,311	1,252	1,694	1,164	1,357	4.7	4.8
Mukim Wakaf Delima	6,408	8,674	3,162	4,286	3,246	4,388	1,448	2,039	1,297	1,726	4.9	5.1
Bandar Tumpat	5,830	4,113	2,799	1,982	3,031	2,131	1,219	1,094	1,098	802	5.3	5.1
Gua Musang												
Mukim Batu Papan	77,105	101,886	41,657	54,745	35,448	47,141	18,438	25,763	16,581	20,324	4.6	5.0
Mukim Gua Musang	1,834	3,079	941	1,620	893	1,459	389	762	361	543	5.1	5.7
Mukim Ulu Nenggiri	163	90	87	40	76	50	38	29	33	23	4.9	3.9
Mukim Ketil	11,172	16,237	5,762	8,388	5,410	7,849	2,434	2,888	2,159	3,096	5.2	5.2
Mukim Kuala Sungai	4,984	6,031	2,647	3,184	2,337	2,847	1,344	2,411	1,090	1,551	4.6	3.9
Mukim Limau Kasturi	563	647	313	367	250	280	133	137	129	116	4.4	5.6
Mukim Pulau	2,322	3,092	1,229	1,810	1,093	1,282	575	656	540	512	4.3	5.8
Mukim Relai	2,203	3,617	1,186	1,916	1,017	1,701	613	1,177	561	822	3.9	4.4
Mukim Renok	26,093	30,025	14,709	16,681	11,384	13,344	6,099	7,081	5,538	5,728	4.7	5.2
Bandar Gua Musang	10,890	15,101	5,828	8,007	5,062	7,094	2,440	3,412	2,312	2,824	4.7	5.3
	16,881	23,967	8,955	12,732	7,926	11,235	4,373	7,210	3,858	5,109	4.4	4.6
Kuala Krai												
Mukim Batu Mengkebang	104,234	105,007	53,585	52,863	50,649	52,144	24,750	28,982	21,935	23,862	4.8	4.4
Mukim Enggong	4,715	6,657	2,368	3,332	2,347	3,325	1,375	2,100	1,008	1,615	4.7	4.1
Mukim Gajah	3,921	3,649	2,001	1,821	1,920	1,828	835	969	773	798	5.1	4.6
Mukim KandeK	5,296	5,424	2,706	2,686	2,590	2,738	1,267	1,519	1,111	1,204	4.8	4.5
Mukim Kenor	1,397	1,378	743	706	654	672	362	362	299	296	4.7	4.7
Mukim Kuala Geris	12,148	13,293	6,145	6,502	6,003	6,791	2,923	3,558	2,633	3,145	4.6	4.2
Mukim Kuala Krai	2,874	2,179	1,507	1,195	1,367	984	679	797	601	550	4.8	4.0
Mukim Kuala Nal	356	541	190	254	166	287	77	122	75	95	4.7	5.7
Mukim Kuala Pahi	7,002	6,364	3,770	3,214	3,232	3,150	1,657	2,023	1,483	1,575	4.7	4.0
Mukim Kuala Pergau	9,330	9,189	4,785	4,599	4,545	4,590	2,115	2,500	1,936	2,077	4.8	4.4
Mukim Kuala Stong	2,724	2,426	1,406	1,195	1,318	1,231	616	631	537	510	5.1	4.8
	6,178	6,407	3,250	3,251	2,928	3,156	1,464	1,782	1,293	1,326	4.8	4.8

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

Daerah Pentadbiran/Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil Administrative District/ Jajahan Mukim/ Daerah Kecil	Penduduk Population				Tempat Kediaman Living quarters				Isi Rumah Households		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size	
	Jumlah Total		Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female							
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Kuala Krai (samb./ cont'd)												
Mukim Mambong	1,138	899	590	446	548	453	373	363	287	197	4.0	4.6
Mukim Manek Urai	11,697	12,825	6,033	6,661	5,664	6,164	2,654	3,037	2,378	2,617	4.9	4.8
Mukim Manjor	10,493	10,479	5,381	5,246	5,112	5,233	2,335	2,568	2,114	2,129	5.0	4.9
Mukim Telekong	9,502	10,735	4,886	5,561	4,616	5,174	2,320	2,863	2,030	2,515	4.7	4.1
Bandar Kuala Krai	15,463	12,562	7,824	6,194	7,639	6,368	3,698	3,788	3,377	3,213	4.6	3.9
Jeli												
Mukim Belimbing	39,170	54,656	20,362	27,373	18,808	27,283	9,122	11,451	8,318	11,620	4.6	4.6
Mukim Bunga Tanjong	6,263	7,435	3,290	3,906	2,973	3,529	1,394	1,680	1,255	1,971	4.8	3.8
Mukim Jeli	2,229	2,396	1,138	1,212	1,091	1,184	485	574	465	527	4.8	4.5
Mukim Jeli Tepi Sungai	11,094	18,092	5,666	8,524	5,428	9,568	2,643	3,280	2,371	3,511	4.6	5.1
Mukim Kalai	9,235	14,454	4,996	7,539	4,239	6,915	2,204	3,000	2,011	3,066	4.4	4.5
Mukim Kuala Balah	2,193	2,598	1,129	1,260	1,064	1,338	460	513	427	494	5.1	5.3
Mukim Lubok Bongor	4,857	6,086	2,452	3,102	2,405	2,984	1,178	1,404	1,099	1,254	4.4	4.7
	3,299	3,595	1,691	1,830	1,608	1,765	758	1,000	690	797	4.8	4.4
Kecil Lojing												
Mukim Balar	9,084	10,609	4,702	5,509	4,382	5,100	1,879	2,604	1,543	2,123	5.9	5.0
Mukim Kuala Betis	1,222	1,124	633	574	589	550	231	201	194	205	6.3	5.5
Mukim Blau	2,476	3,800	1,268	1,971	1,208	1,829	499	988	421	801	5.9	4.8
Mukim Hau	1,628	448	881	251	747	197	350	130	270	93	6.0	4.9
Mukim Hendrop	-	1,053	-	563	-	490	-	247	-	184	-	5.7
Mukim Sigar	1,010	1,295	533	687	477	608	207	301	165	258	6.1	5.0
Mukim Tuel	1,392	2,212	708	1,131	684	1,081	302	602	251	470	5.6	4.6
	1,356	677	679	332	677	345	290	135	242	112	5.6	6.1

Jadual 12: Bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk mengikut Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan, Kelantan, 2020
Table 12: Number of living quarters, households and population by Local Authority Area, Kelantan, 2020

Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Local Authority Area	Penduduk Population		Tempat Kediaman Living quarters	Isi Rumah Households	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Average of household size
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female		
MALAYSIA	32,447,385	16,966,217	15,481,168	8,234,644	3.9
KELANTAN	1,792,501	900,063	892,438	363,251	4.8
M.D. Bachok	157,291	76,212	81,079	31,358	4.9
M.P. Kota Bharu Bandaraya Islam	396,193	195,205	200,988	83,683	4.4
M.D. Ketereh	159,560	82,599	76,961	31,798	4.9
M.D. Machang	110,008	54,680	55,328	21,963	4.9
M.D. Pasir Mas	230,424	116,756	113,668	45,128	5.1
M.D. Pasir Puteh	136,157	67,447	68,710	26,440	5.1
M.D. Tanah Merah	150,766	77,481	73,285	30,134	5.0
M.D. Tumpat	179,944	89,193	90,751	34,818	5.2
M.D. Gua Musang	112,495	60,254	52,241	22,447	5.0
M.D. Kuala Krai	63,889	31,923	31,966	15,230	4.2
M.D. Dabong	41,118	20,940	20,178	8,632	4.7
M.D. Jeli	54,656	27,373	27,283	11,620	4.6

Indikator Demografi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Demographic Indicators,
State*

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

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators							
	Kelahiran Hidup Live Births	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar Crude Birth Rate	Kematian Deaths	Kadar Kematian Kasar Crude Death Rate	Pertambahan semula jadi Natural Increase	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar Crude Rate of Natural Increase	Kematian Perinatal Perinatal Deaths	Kematian Neonatal Neonatal Deaths
Kelantan	36,220	19.0	10,919	5.7	25,301	13.3	302	145
Bachok	2,941	17.8	1,019	6.2	1,922	11.6	19	8
Kota Bharu	11,285	18.7	3,318	5.5	7,967	13.2	98	39
Machang	2,151	18.7	674	5.9	1,477	12.8	22	10
Pasir Mas	4,412	18.8	1,492	6.4	2,920	12.4	40	24
Pasir Puteh	3,102	21.4	978	6.7	2,124	14.6	25	8
Tanah Merah	2,817	18.7	780	5.2	2,037	13.5	24	16
Tumpat	3,833	20.2	1,152	6.1	2,681	14.1	27	13
Gua Musang	2,239	19.8	488	4.3	1,751	15.5	19	10
Kuala Krai	2,402	17.7	730	5.4	1,672	12.3	19	14
Jeli	1,038	20.2	288	5.6	750	14.6	9	3
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Jantina : Jumlah
Sex : Total

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan Administrative District/ Jajahan	Indikator Demografi Demographic Indicators									
	Kematian bayi Infant deaths	Kematian kanak-kanak Toddler death	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun Under-5 deaths	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin Maternal mortality ratio	Perkahwinan Orang Islam Muslim marriages	Perkahwinan Bukan Islam Non-Muslim marriages	Perceraian Orang Islam Muslim divorces	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam Non-Muslim divorces	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir Life expectancy at birth	
Kelantan	214	48	262	35.9	2,383	287	3,068	59	72.8p	
Bachok	18	6	24	0	197	10	267	*	-	
Kota Bharu	66	12	`	35.4	744	86	965	28	-	
Machang	13	2	15	0	157	18	223	*	-	
Pasir Mas	31	5	36	22.7	298	15	342	*	-	
Pasir Puteh	16	5	21	32.2	256	12	240	*	-	
Tanah Merah	20	4	24	71	197	36	283	5	-	
Tumpat	15	5	20	52.2	210	44	265	12	-	
Gua Musang	13	4	17	44.7	106	49	205	8	-	
Kuala Krai	19	3	22	83.3	134	17	201	6	-	
Jeli	3	2	5	0	84	-	77	-	-	
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Nota/ Notes :

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
The ratios are per 100,000 live births

^a **Permulaan**

^p **Preliminary**

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

*** Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terlalu kecil untuk dipaparkan**
Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

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

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Indikator Demografi <i>Demographic Indicators</i>						
	Kelahiran Hidup <i>Live Births</i>	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar <i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>	Kadar Kematian Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>	Pertambahan semula jadi <i>Natural Increase</i>	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar <i>Crude Rate of Natural Increase</i>	Kematian Neonatal <i>Neonatal Deaths</i>
Kelantan	18,711	19.4	6,233	6.5	12,478	13.0	87
Bachok	1,485	18.0	566	6.8	919	11.1	3
Kota Bharu	5,903	19.6	1,861	6.2	4,042	13.4	22
Machang	1,114	19.5	383	6.7	731	12.8	8
Pasir Mas	2,280	19.3	869	7.4	1,411	11.9	18
Pasir Puteh	1,612	22.2	547	7.5	1,065	14.6	5
Tanah Merah	1,461	19.1	467	6.1	994	13.0	8
Tumpat	1,937	20.3	655	6.9	1,282	13.5	10
Gua Musang	1,148	18.6	304	4.9	844	13.7	3
Kuala Krai	1,244	17.7	426	6.1	818	11.7	8
Jeli	527	19.7	155	5.8	372	13.9	2
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Jantina : Lelaki
Sex : Male

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Indikator Demografi <i>Demographic Indicators</i>								
	Kematian bayi <i>Infant deaths</i>	Kematian kanak-kanak <i>Toddler death</i>	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun <i>Under-5 deaths</i>	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin <i>Maternal mortality ratio</i>	Perkahwinan Orang Islam <i>Muslim marriages</i>	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam <i>Non-Muslim marriages</i>	Perceraian Orang Islam <i>Muslim divorces</i>	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam <i>Non-Muslim divorces</i>	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir <i>Life expectancy at birth</i>
Kelantan	127	24	151	0	2,383	287	3,068	66	69.8p
Bachok	8	3	11	0	197	10	267	*	-
Kota Bharu	37	6	43	0	744	86	965	28	-
Machang	8	0	8	0	157	18	223	*	-
Pasir Mas	22	2	24	0	298	15	342	*	-
Pasir Puteh	11	2	13	0	256	12	240	*	-
Tanah Merah	11	2	13	0	197	36	283	5	-
Tumpat	11	3	14	0	210	44	265	12	-
Gua Musang	5	4	9	0	106	49	205	8	-
Kuala Krai	12	1	13	0	134	17	201	6	-
Jeli	2	1	3	0	84	-	77	-	-
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notal/ Notes :

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup
The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permulaaan

p Preliminar

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terluu kecil untuk dipaparkan
The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

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

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Indikator Demografi <i>Demographic Indicators</i>							
	Kelahiran Hidup <i>Live Births</i>	Kadar Kelahiran Kasar <i>Crude Birth Rate</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>	Kadar Kematian Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>	Pertambahan semula jadi <i>Natural Increase</i>	Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar <i>Crude Rate of Natural Increase</i>	Kematian Perinatal <i>Perinatal Deaths</i>	Kematian Neonatal <i>Neonatal Deaths</i>
Kelantan	17,509	18.6	4,686	5.0	12,823	13.6	121	58
Bachok	1,456	17.7	453	5.5	1,003	12.2	8	5
Kota Bharu	5,382	17.8	1,457	4.8	3,925	13.0	39	17
Machang	1,037	17.9	291	5.0	746	12.8	8	2
Pasir Mas	2,132	18.3	623	5.3	1,509	12.9	12	6
Pasir Puteh	1,490	20.6	431	5.9	1,059	14.6	14	3
Tanah Merah	1,356	18.3	313	4.2	1,043	14.1	11	8
Tumpat	1,896	20.1	497	5.3	1,399	14.8	9	3
Gua Musang	1,091	21.2	184	3.6	907	17.6	8	7
Kuala Krai	1,158	17.6	304	4.6	854	13.0	8	6
Jeli	511	20.7	133	5.4	378	15.3	4	1
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Jantina : Perempuan
Sex : Female

Daerah Pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative District/ Jajahan</i>	Indikator Demografi <i>Demographic Indicators</i>								
	Kematian bayi <i>Infant deaths</i>	Kematian kanak-kanak <i>Toddler death</i>	Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun <i>Under-5 deaths</i>	Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin <i>Maternal mortality ratio</i>	Perkahwinan Orang Islam <i>Muslim marriages</i>	Perkahwinan Orang Bukan Islam <i>Non-Muslim marriages</i>	Perceraian Orang Islam <i>Muslim divorces</i>	Perceraian Orang Bukan Islam <i>Non-Muslim divorces</i>	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir <i>Life expectancy at birth</i>
Kelantan	87	24	111	35.9	87	284	3,166	60	76.1p
Bachok	10	3	13	0	5	14	297	*	-
Kota Bharu	29	6	35	35.4	28	86	969	21	-
Machang	5	2	7	0	5	18	191	*	-
Pasir Mas	9	3	12	22.7	8	20	367	6	-
Pasir Puteh	5	3	8	32.2	5	8	244	*	-
Tanah Merah	9	2	11	71	8	26	310	4	-
Tumpat	4	2	6	52.2	12	50	280	13	-
Gua Musang	8	0	8	44.7	9	41	222	12	-
Kuala Krai	7	2	9	83.3	7	21	219	4	-
Jeli	1	1	2	0	*	*	67	-	-
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notal/ Notes :

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

p Permulaaan

p Preliminary

Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam Bilangan perkahwinan/ perceraian terluu kecil untuk dipaparkan

The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by

Number of marriages/ divorces are too small to be published

Jadual 14: Kelahiran hidup (bilangan dan kadar) mengikut jantina dan daerah pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020*Table 14: Live births (number and rate) by sex and administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020*

Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative district/ Jajahan</i>	Kelahiran hidup <i>Live births</i>			Kadar kelahiran kasar <i>Crude birth rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	36,220	18,711	17,509	19.0	19.4	18.6
Bachok	2,941	1,485	1,456	17.8	18.0	17.7
Kota Bharu	11,285	5,903	5,382	18.7	19.6	17.8
Machang	2,151	1,114	1,037	18.7	19.5	17.9
Pasir Mas	4,412	2,280	2,132	18.8	19.3	18.3
Pasir Puteh	3,102	1,612	1,490	21.4	22.2	20.6
Tanah Merah	2,817	1,461	1,356	18.7	19.1	18.3
Tumpat	3,833	1,937	1,896	20.2	20.3	20.1
Gua Musang	2,239	1,148	1,091	19.8	18.6	21.2
Kuala Krai	2,402	1,244	1,158	17.7	17.7	17.6
Jeli	1,038	527	511	20.2	19.7	20.7
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan <i>Administrative district/ Jajahan</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>			Kadar Kematian Kasar <i>Crude Death Rate</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	10,919	6,233	4,686	5.7	6.5	5.0
Bachok	1,019	566	453	6.2	6.8	5.5
Kota Bharu	3,318	1,861	1,457	5.5	6.2	4.8
Machang	674	383	291	5.9	6.7	5.0
Pasir Mas	1,492	869	623	6.4	7.4	5.3
Pasir Puteh	978	547	431	6.7	7.5	5.9
Tanah Merah	780	467	313	5.2	6.1	4.2
Tumpat	1,152	655	497	6.1	6.9	5.3
Gua Musang	488	304	184	4.3	4.9	3.6
Kuala Krai	730	426	304	5.4	6.1	4.6
Jeli	288	155	133	5.6	5.8	5.4
Kecil Lojing	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

		Jantina : Jumlah Sex : Total	
Disahkan secara perubatan Medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1.	Ischaemic heart diseases	1,622	22.9
2.	Pneumonia	811	11.4
3.	Cerebrovascular diseases	701	9.9
4.	Diabetes mellitus	190	2.7
5.	Transport accidents	183	2.6
6.	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	166	2.3
7.	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	107	1.5
8.	Hypertensive diseases	107	1.5
9.	Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	91	1.3
10.	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	87	1.2
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		7,090	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan Non-medically certified		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih Old age 65 years and over	2,278	59.5
2.	Kencing manis Diabetes mellitus	170	4.4
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular Cerebrovascular diseases	166	4.3
4.	Darah tinggi Hypertension	143	3.7
5.	Penyakit jantung iskemia Ischaemic heart diseases	74	1.9
6.	Lelah Asthma	52	1.4
7.	Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur Colon, rectum and anus cancer	35	0.9
8.	Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer	33	0.9
9.	Barah hati Liver cancer	26	0.7
10.	Barah payu dara Breast cancer	21	0.5
Keseluruhan sebab All causes		3,829	

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

		Jantina : Lelaki Sex : Male	
Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	1,067	25.0
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	484	11.4
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	379	8.9
4.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	153	3.6
5.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	116	2.7
6.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	93	2.2
7.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	73	1.7
8.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts</i>	58	1.4
9.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	51	1.2
10.	<i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	51	1.2
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		4,264	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	1,028	52.2
2.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	92	4.7
3.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	80	4.1
4.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	76	3.9
5.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	60	3.0
6.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	38	1.9
7.	Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	21	1.1
8.	Barah hati <i>Liver cancer</i>	20	1.0
9.	Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	19	1.0
10.	Penyakit hati <i>Liver disease</i>	12	0.6
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,969	

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

		Jantina : Perempuan Sex : Female	
Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	555	19.6
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	327	11.6
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	322	11.4
4.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	97	3.4
5.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of breast</i>	82	2.9
6.	<i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	56	2.0
7.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	50	1.8
8.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus</i>	40	1.4
9.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	34	1.2
10.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	30	1.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		2,826	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. <i>No.</i>	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	1,250	67.2
2.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	90	4.8
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	74	4.0
4.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	67	3.6
5.	Barah payu dara <i>Breast cancer</i>	21	1.1
6.	Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	16	0.9
7.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	14	0.8
8.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	14	0.8
9.	Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	12	0.6
10.	Radang paru-paru <i>Pneumonia</i>	8	0.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,860	

Jadual 16.1: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Bachok, 2020

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

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		166	22.0
2. Pneumonia		97	12.9
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		79	10.5
4. Diabetes mellitus		32	4.2
5. Transport accidents		23	3.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		754	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		212	80.0
2. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		10	3.8
3. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		8	3.0
4. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		5	1.9
5. Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>		3	1.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		265	

Jadual 16.2: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kota Bharu, 2020

Table 16.2: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kota Bharu, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	443	21.9
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	259	12.8
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	194	9.6
4.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	59	2.9
5.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	40	2.0
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		2,025	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	665	51.4
2.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	84	6.5
3.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	79	6.1
4.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	72	5.6
5.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	34	2.6
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,293	

Jadual 16.3: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Machang, 2020

Table 16.3: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Machang, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Ischaemic heart diseases		75	19.3
2. Pneumonia		54	13.9
3. Cerebrovascular diseases		43	11.1
4. Diabetes mellitus		12	3.1
5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases		11	2.8
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		388	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1. Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>		181	63.3
2. Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>		15	5.2
3. Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>		10	3.5
4. Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>		4	1.4
5. Barah hati	Liver cancer	3	1.0
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		286	

Jadual 16.4: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Pasir Mas, 2020

Table 16.4: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Pasir Mas, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	234	23.1
2.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	103	10.1
3.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	101	10.0
4.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	31	3.1
5.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	29	2.9
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		1,015	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	294	61.6
2.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	22	4.6
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	20	4.2
4.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	9	1.9
5.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	9	1.9
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		477	

Jadual 16.5: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Pasir Puteh, 2020

Table 16.5: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Pasir Puteh, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	162	24.4
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	95	14.3
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	62	9.4
4.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	20	3.0
5.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	19	2.9
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		663	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	205	65.1
2.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	16	5.1
3.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	10	3.2
4.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	9	2.9
5.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	6	1.9
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		315	

Jadual 16.6: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Tanah Merah, 2020

Table 16.6: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Tanah Merah, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	124	26.0
2.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	53	11.1
3.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	49	10.3
4.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	22	4.6
5.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	15	3.1
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		477	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	181	59.7
2.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	17	5.6
3.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	9	3.0
4.	Barah trakea, bronkus dan paru-paru <i>Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer</i>	8	2.6
5.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	7	2.3
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		303	

Jadual 16.7: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Tumpat, 2020

Table 16.7: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Tumpat, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	211	23.8
2.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	89	10.0
3.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	68	7.7
4.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	20	2.3
5.	<i>Hypertensive diseases</i>	14	1.6
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		887	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	192	72.5
2.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	11	4.2
3.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	7	2.6
4.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	3	1.1
5.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	2	0.8
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		265	

Jadual 16.8: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Gua Musang, 2020

Table 16.8: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Gua Musang, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	58	21.6
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	23	8.6
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	15	5.6
4.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	14	5.2
5.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	7	2.6
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		269	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	113	51.6
2.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	11	5.0
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	10	4.6
4.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	7	3.2
5.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	6	2.7
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		219	

Jadual 16.9: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Kuala Krai, 2020

Table 16.9: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Kuala Krai, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	76	20.1
2.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	43	11.4
3.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	40	10.6
4.	<i>Transport accidents</i>	16	4.2
5.	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung</i>	9	2.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		378	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	199	56.5
2.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	12	3.4
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	10	2.8
4.	Barah kolon, rektum dan dubur <i>Colon, rectum and anus cancer</i>	9	2.6
5.	Barah payu dara <i>Breast cancer</i>	5	1.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		352	

Jadual 16.10: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Jeli, 2020

Table 16.10: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Jeli, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	73	31.2
2.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	23	9.8
3.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	22	9.4
4.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	10	4.3
5.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	8	3.4
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		234	
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	36	66.7
2.	Lelah <i>Asthma</i>	2	3.7
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	2	3.7
4.	Radang paru-paru <i>Pneumonia</i>	2	3.7
5.	Barah prostat <i>Prostate cancer</i>	1	1.9
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>		54	

Jadual 16.11: Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan), Jajahan Kecil Lojing, 2020

Table 16.11: Five principal causes of death (medically certified and non-medically certified), Jajahan Kecil Lojing, 2020

Disahkan secara perubatan <i>Medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	<i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	..	..
2.	<i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	..	..
3.	<i>Pneumonia</i>	..	..
4.	<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	..	..
5.	<i>Chronic lower respiratory diseases</i>	..	..
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>			
Tidak disahkan secara perubatan <i>Non-medically certified</i>		Bil. No.	%
1.	Sakit tua 65 tahun dan lebih <i>Old age 65 years and over</i>	..	..
2.	Kencing manis <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	..	..
3.	Penyakit serebrovaskular <i>Cerebrovascular diseases</i>	..	..
4.	Darah tinggi <i>Hypertension</i>	..	..
5.	Penyakit jantung iskemia <i>Ischaemic heart diseases</i>	..	..
Keseluruhan sebab <i>All causes</i>			

Nota/ Notes:

Statistik bagi daerah pentadbiran Kecil Lojing diliputi dalam Gua Musang.

Statistics for Kecil Lojing administrative district covered in Gua Musang.

Indikator Sosial dan Ekonomi Terpilih, Negeri

*Selected Social and Economic Indicators,
State*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	(km ²) Luas kawasan <i>Land area</i>
KELANTAN	2018	15,040
	2019	15,040
	2020	15,040
Bachok	2018	279
	2019	279
	2020	279
Kota Bharu	2018	403
	2019	403
	2020	403
Machang	2018	526
	2019	526
	2020	526
Pasir Mas	2018	570
	2019	570
	2020	570
Pasir Puteh	2018	423
	2019	423
	2020	423
Tanah Merah	2018	880
	2019	880
	2020	880
Tumpat	2018	180
	2019	180
	2020	180
Gua Musang	2018	8,179
	2019	8,179
	2020	6,362
Kuala Krai	2018	2,275
	2019	2,275
	2020	2,275
Jeli	2018	1,326
	2019	1,326
	2020	1,326
Kecil Lojing	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1,817

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

Jadual 18: Statistik jalan negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan agensi negeri, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 18: State road statistics by administrative district and state agencies, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

							(km)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jabatan Kerja Raya <i>Public Works Department</i>	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan <i>Local Authority</i>	Pejabat Daerah & Tanah <i>Land & District Office</i>	Jabatan Pengairan & Saliran <i>Department Of Irrigation & Drainage</i>	
KELANTAN	2018	18,585.7	2,078.8	3,863.5	11,517.3	1,126.1	
	2019	18,829.1	1,454.3	4,076.8	11,166.0	2,132.0	
	2020	19,609.7	1,481.4	4,140.3	11,717.5	2,270.5	
Bachok	2018	1,139.6	135.1	108.2	740.1	156.3	
	2019	1,556.8	135.1	187.5	950.5	283.8	
	2020	1,462.2	137.9	189.2	840.4	294.7	
Kota Bharu	2018	3,936.1	594.2	1,282.6	1,985.6	73.8	
	2019	3,862.3	277.2	1,003.4	2,377.2	204.5	
	2020	3,917.2	310.7	1,009.8	2,377.7	219.0	
Machang	2018	1,782.2	459.2	291.3	859.5	172.1	
	2019	1,398.2	158.3	185.0	814.0	240.8	
	2020	1,412.3	166.9	185.4	818.0	242.0	
Pasir Mas	2018	2,429.0	158.3	388.3	1,817.6	64.9	
	2019	2,445.4	158.3	298.8	1,805.0	183.2	
	2020	2,489.2	157.2	299.8	1,836.6	195.6	
Pasir Puteh	2018	2,747.3	147.5	568.5	1,906.5	124.8	
	2019	2,695.0	147.5	740.2	1,616.6	190.7	
	2020	2,764.6	152.8	750.6	1,653.0	208.2	
Tanah Merah	2018	1,693.9	113.9	389.9	1,040.4	149.7	
	2019	1,547.4	114.3	420.8	796.8	215.5	
	2020	1,675.5	115.3	452.3	878.2	229.8	
Tumpat	2018	1,168.9	80.3	148.7	853.0	86.9	
	2019	1,348.5	78.1	236.0	901.9	132.5	
	2020	1,367.9	78.1	237.6	904.4	147.7	
Gua Musang	2018	941.6	125.9	90.5	594.2	131.0	
	2019	1,372.3	115.9	186.2	865.2	205.0	
	2020	1,856.7	78.4	189.4	1,351.9	237.0	
Kuala Krai	2018	2,223.3	221.3	386.6	1,490.1	125.4	
	2019	1,796.2	222.4	518.8	738.5	316.5	
	2020	1,836.5	229.0	530.5	750.6	326.4	
Jeli	2018	523.7	43.2	208.9	230.3	41.3	
	2019	807.1	47.2	300.0	300.3	159.6	
	2020	827.6	55.1	295.6	306.7	170.2	
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	

Sumber: Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia
Source: Public Works Department, Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/applicable

Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah Berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
KELANTAN	2018	80,472	12,970	3,907	31,884	-
	2019	82,904	13,171	4,045	33,355	-
	2020	85,410	13,373	4,106	33,936	-
Bachok	2018	3,928	557	340	2,221	-
	2019	4,012	562	346	2,294	-
	2020	4,169	586	368	2,405	-
Kota Bharu	2018	33,178	6,387	1,462	10,914	-
	2019	33,878	6,407	1,488	10,946	-
	2020	35,617	6,422	1,509	10,989	-
Machang	2018	6,597	747	186	2,448	-
	2019	6,609	753	192	2,448	-
	2020	6,624	768	192	2,448	-
Pasir Mas	2018	5,825	1,172	281	3,845	-
	2019	6,376	1,244	285	4,320	-
	2020	6,779	1,341	285	4,626	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	3,789	814	130	1,521	-
	2019	3,811	836	130	1,521	-
	2020	3,855	858	140	1,533	-
Tanah Merah	2018	7,360	1,638	164	3,027	-
	2019	7,501	1,663	184	3,123	-
	2020	7,530	1,670	184	3,145	-
Tumpat	2018	6,345	713	724	3,538	-
	2019	6,949	759	736	4,084	-
	2020	7,065	781	744	4,170	-
Gua Musang	2018	5,178	778	496	1,964	-
	2019	5,361	783	560	2,078	-
	2020	5,364	783	560	2,079	-
Kuala Krai	2018	6,093	158	124	1,965	-
	2019	6,228	158	124	2,100	-
	2020	6,228	158	124	2,100	-
Jeli	2018	2,179	6	-	441	-
	2019	2,179	6	-	441	-
	2020	2,179	6	-	441	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

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

Jadual 19: Bilangan stok unit kediaman sedia ada mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (samb.)
Table 19: Number of existing stock of residential units by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>
KELANTAN	2018	172	26,974	813	1,221	2,531
	2019	172	26,974	871	1,221	3,095
	2020	172	26,976	1,031	2,221	3,595
Bachok	2018	168	642	-	-	-
	2019	168	642	-	-	-
	2020	168	642	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	10,890	813	181	2,531
	2019	-	10,890	871	181	3,095
	2020	-	10,890	1,031	1,181	3,595
Machang	2018	4	3,212	-	-	-
	2019	4	3,212	-	-	-
	2020	4	3,212	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	527	-	-	-
	2019	-	527	-	-	-
	2020	-	527	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	1,324	-	-	-
	2019	-	1,324	-	-	-
	2020	-	1,324	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	2,531	-	-	-
	2019	-	2,531	-	-	-
	2020	-	2,531	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	1,370	-	-	-
	2019	-	1,370	-	-	-
	2020	-	1,370	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	940	-	1,000	-
	2019	-	940	-	1,000	-
	2020	-	942	-	1,000	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	3,806	-	40	-
	2019	-	3,806	-	40	-
	2020	-	3,806	-	40	-
Jeli	2018	-	1,732	-	-	-
	2019	-	1,732	-	-	-
	2020	-	1,732	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 20: Bilangan unit kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 20: Number of completed residential units by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1,733	411	210	1,048	-
	2019	1,959	201	138	998	-
	2020	2,444	184	41	559	-
Bachok	2018	249	44	32	173	-
	2019	84	5	6	73	-
	2020	109	16	2	91	-
Kota Bharu	2018	397	91	66	240	-
	2019	711	20	26	43	-
	2020	1,738	15	21	42	-
Machang	2018	100	23	18	59	-
	2019	12	6	6	-	-
	2020	15	15	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	148	74	6	68	-
	2019	534	72	4	458	-
	2020	403	97	-	306	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	136	41	40	55	-
	2019	22	22	-	-	-
	2020	34	12	10	12	-
Tanah Merah	2018	351	114	-	173	-
	2019	141	25	20	96	-
	2020	29	7	-	22	-
Tumpat	2018	145	24	4	117	-
	2019	137	46	12	79	-
	2020	116	22	8	86	-
Gua Musang	2018	33	-	-	33	-
	2019	183	5	64	114	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	102	-	44	58	-
	2019	135	-	-	135	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	72	-	-	72	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	64	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	58	-	564
	2020	-	-	160	1,000	500
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	58	-	564
	2020	-	-	160	1,000	500
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	64	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 21: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman akan datang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 21: Number of incoming supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
KELANTAN	2018	12,568	1,144	544	4,987	-
	2019	11,917	1,213	618	4,664	-
	2020	11,233	1,316	716	5,104	-
Bachok	2018	585	142	64	379	-
	2019	633	145	80	408	-
	2020	634	152	72	410	-
Kota Bharu	2018	5,635	265	124	507	-
	2019	5,394	269	146	806	-
	2020	3,956	346	198	865	-
Machang	2018	778	53	14	293	-
	2019	909	75	12	404	-
	2020	1,102	66	22	593	-
Pasir Mas	2018	2,280	290	192	1,764	-
	2019	2,137	304	240	1,559	-
	2020	2,187	256	246	1,351	300
Pasir Puteh	2018	698	274	24	288	-
	2019	893	263	62	456	-
	2020	1,061	272	52	625	-
Tanah Merah	2018	1,065	38	32	539	-
	2019	1,113	61	12	490	-
	2020	1,167	91	21	505	-
Tumpat	2018	803	77	26	700	-
	2019	355	96	62	197	-
	2020	365	123	76	166	-
Gua Musang	2018	302	5	64	115	-
	2019	119	-	-	1	-
	2020	245	2	16	111	-
Kuala Krai	2018	255	-	-	255	-
	2019	130	-	-	130	-
	2020	274	-	9	265	-
Jeli	2018	167	-	4	147	-
	2019	234	-	4	213	-
	2020	242	8	4	213	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsapuri <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/Apartment</i>
KELANTAN	2018	306	61	636	1,150	3,740
	2019	400	61	578	1,150	3,233
	2020	400	62	418	150	2,767
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	25	218	1,000	3,496
	2019	-	25	160	1,000	2,988
	2020	-	25	-	-	2,522
Machang	2018	-	-	418	-	-
	2019	-	-	418	-	-
	2020	-	3	418	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	34	-	-	-
	2019	-	34	-	-	-
	2020	-	34	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	112
	2019	-	-	-	-	112
	2020	-	-	-	-	112
Tanah Merah	2018	306	-	-	150	-
	2019	400	-	-	150	-
	2020	400	-	-	150	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	2	-	-	116
	2019	-	2	-	-	116
	2020	-	-	-	-	116
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	16
	2019	-	-	-	-	17
	2020	-	-	-	-	17
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 22: Bilangan penawaran unit kediaman yang dirancang mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 22: Number of planning supply of residential units by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
KELANTAN	2018	3,186	754	302	1,808	-
	2019	4,055	868	318	2,614	-
	2020	4,802	971	325	2,650	-
Bachok	2018	269	65	44	160	-
	2019	290	93	54	143	-
	2020	252	109	40	103	-
Kota Bharu	2018	626	146	64	297	-
	2019	753	178	110	319	-
	2020	1,399	173	137	345	-
Machang	2018	268	52	28	188	-
	2019	623	70	36	517	-
	2020	606	113	34	456	-
Pasir Mas	2018	1,141	312	64	672	-
	2019	897	347	12	445	-
	2020	1,246	396	24	733	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	104	52	36	-	-
	2019	630	58	24	532	-
	2020	482	63	32	371	-
Tanah Merah	2018	511	75	20	322	-
	2019	304	21	8	275	-
	2020	317	38	11	268	-
Tumpat	2018	133	44	10	79	-
	2019	192	91	22	79	-
	2020	190	79	18	93	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	129	2	16	111	-
	2020	159	-	2	157	-
Kuala Krai	2018	116	-	36	80	-
	2019	229	-	36	193	-
	2020	103	-	27	76	-
Jeli	2018	18	8	-	10	-
	2019	8	8	-	-	-
	2020	48	-	-	48	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/ Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/ Apartment</i>
KELANTAN	2018	94	116	-	-	112
	2019	-	109	-	-	146
	2020	-	112	-	-	744
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	7	-	-	112
	2019	-	-	-	-	146
	2020	-	-	-	-	744
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	3	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	93	-	-	-
	2019	-	93	-	-	-
	2020	-	93	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	16	-	-	-
	2019	-	16	-	-	-
	2020	-	16	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	94	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

(RM)						
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelompok <i>Cluster</i>	Rumah kos rendah <i>Low cost house</i>	Rumah flat kos rendah <i>Low cost flat house</i>	Rumah pangsa <i>Flat</i>	Kondominium/Pangsapuri <i>Condominium/Apartment</i>
Bachok	2018	190,000	-	-	-	-
	2019	95,000	110,000	-	-	-
	2020	75,000	82,500	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	125,000	120,000	60,500	-	260,000
	2019	80,000	120,000	77,000	90,000	219,900
	2020	94,000	140,000	70,000	52,000	233,000
Machang	2018	-	70,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	60,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	94,500	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	83,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	94,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	120,000	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	70,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	61,380	-	-	-
	2020	-	60,000	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	70,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	115,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	77,500	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	150,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	150,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	120,000	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	43,000	-	-	-
	2019	-	70,000	-	-	-
	2020	-	65,000	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	75,000	35,000	-	-
	2019	-	70,000	80,000	-	-
	2020	-	70,000	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta*Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department***Nota/ Note:****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

Jadual 23: Trend harga median rumah mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (samb.)*Table 23: Median house price trend by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (cont'd)*

(RM)					
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Sesebuah <i>Detached</i>	Rumah berkembar <i>Semi-detached</i>	Teres <i>Terrace</i>	Rumah bandar <i>Town house</i>
Bachok	2018	320,000	260,000	200,000	-
	2019	307,500	282,955	191,500	-
	2020	310,000	279,000	196,500	-
Kota Bharu	2018	312,500	297,500	170,000	-
	2019	335,000	300,000	190,000	-
	2020	340,000	280,000	220,000	-
Machang	2018	300,000	120,000	132,700	-
	2019	299,000	227,500	152,000	-
	2020	270,000	265,000	285,000	-
Pasir Mas	2018	285,000	250,000	180,000	-
	2019	285,000	237,600	180,000	-
	2020	240,000	266,750	215,450	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	268,000	260,000	158,000	-
	2019	310,000	259,500	166,000	-
	2020	290,000	250,000	178,000	-
Tanah Merah	2018	250,000	-	103,000	-
	2019	300,000	190,000	168,000	-
	2020	280,000	-	117,500	-
Tumpat	2018	360,000	-	195,000	-
	2019	343,500	490,000	210,000	-
	2020	353,000	294,500	225,000	-
Gua Musang	2018	96,500	308,800	170,000	-
	2019	130,000	385,500	198,800	-
	2020	120,000	366,000	195,000	-
Kuala Krai	2018	102,000	293,700	175,000	-
	2019	180,000	254,500	213,275	-
	2020	183,000	365,000	228,500	-
Jeli	2018	360,000	-	292,500	-
	2019	276,000	-	198,984	-
	2020	310,000	-	292,500	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Kediaman, NAPIC, Jabatan Penilaian dan Perkhidmatan Harta*Source: Residential Property Stock Report, NAPIC, Valuation and Property Services Department***Nota/ Note:****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Dimiliki <i>Owned</i>	Disewa <i>Rent</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1,150	-
	2019	418	-
	2020	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	1,000	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-
	2019	418	-
	2020	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	150	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-
	2019	-	-
	2020	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of program</i>
KELANTAN	283
Bachok	13
Kota Bharu	146
Machang	4
Pasir Mas	4
Pasir Puteh	23
Tanah Merah	57
Tumpat	5
Gua Musang	5
Kuala Krai	2
Jeli	24
Kecil Lojing	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

(%)					
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Dimiliki Owned	Disewa Rent	Kuarters Quarters	Jumlah Total
KELANTAN	2014	83.9	13.4	2.7	100.0
	2016	83.9	13.3	2.8	100.0
	2019	84.7	12.1	3.2	100.0
Bachok	2014	90.7	8.5	0.8	100.0
	2016	94.0	5.5	0.5	100.0
	2019	90.1	8.5	1.4	100.0
Kota Bharu	2014	80.7	17.9	1.4	100.0
	2016	79.6	17.7	2.7	100.0
	2019	82.2	15.6	2.2	100.0
Machang	2014	90.2	9.5	0.3	100.0
	2016	83.5	13.9	2.6	100.0
	2019	85.3	10.9	3.8	100.0
Pasir Mas	2014	87.8	11.0	1.1	100.0
	2016	91.1	8.8	0.1	100.0
	2019	89.3	8.5	2.2	100.0
Pasir Puteh	2014	91.1	8.4	0.5	100.0
	2016	88.6	11.0	0.4	100.0
	2019	86.3	12.6	1.1	100.0
Tanah Merah	2014	84.2	13.0	2.8	100.0
	2016	81.1	13.4	5.5	100.0
	2019	86.9	11.3	1.8	100.0
Tumpat	2014	91.4	8.0	0.7	100.0
	2016	90.6	9.0	0.4	100.0
	2019	90.9	7.9	1.2	100.0
Gua Musang	2014	67.5	14.6	17.9	100.0
	2016	74.8	13.9	11.3	100.0
	2019	72.0	9.5	18.5	100.0
Kuala Krai	2014	75.4	16.5	8.0	100.0
	2016	82.3	13.6	4.1	100.0
	2019	83.0	12.3	4.7	100.0
Jeli	2014	84.6	11.2	4.2	100.0
	2016	77.2	10.7	12.1	100.0
	2019	73.3	19.9	6.8	100.0
Kecil Lojing	2014	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-
	2019	88.9	0.0	11.1	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Not

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

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

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Tenaga buruh Labour force (^{'000})	Penduduk bekerja Employed person (^{'000})	Penganggur Unemployed person (^{'000})	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate (%)	Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate (%)
KELANTAN	2018	712.0	683.3	28.6	60.5	4.0
	2019	710.5	682.4	28.1	58.9	4.0
	2020	711.2	680.8	30.4	57.9	4.3
Bachok	2018 ^r	57.5	55.7	1.8	57.8	3.2
	2019 ^r	57.1	55.3	1.8	55.9	3.1
	2020 ^p	57.2	55.1	2.2	55.1	3.8
Kota Bharu	2018 ^r	233.8	222.5	11.3	62.3	4.8
	2019 ^r	233.2	222.0	11.2	60.7	4.8
	2020 ^p	236.2	223.4	12.8	60.2	5.4
Machang	2018 ^r	41.3	39.2	2.1	59.5	5.2
	2019 ^r	41.7	39.7	2.0	59.1	4.9
	2020 ^p	42.1	39.8	2.3	57.6	5.5
Pasir Mas	2018 ^r	82.7	78.6	4.1	58.1	4.9
	2019 ^r	82.7	78.7	4.0	56.6	4.8
	2020 ^p	81.4	77.6	3.8	54.8	4.6
Pasir Puteh	2018 ^r	54.4	52.6	1.8	60.9	3.3
	2019 ^r	52.7	51.0	1.7	57.9	3.3
	2020 ^p	53.9	52.3	1.6	58.2	3.1
Tanah Merah	2018 ^r	56.1	54.5	1.6	59.8	2.9
	2019 ^r	56.5	55.0	1.5	58.4	2.7
	2020 ^p	57.6	55.9	1.7	58.7	3.0
Tumpat	2018 ^r	70.1	67.7	2.4	60.2	3.4
	2019 ^r	69.6	67.2	2.4	58.4	3.5
	2020 ^p	66.9	64.7	2.2	55.4	3.3
Gua Musang	2018 ^r	43.7	42.1	1.6	59.9	3.7
	2019 ^r	43.7	42.1	1.5	58.4	3.5
	2020 ^p	41.6	39.8	1.8	55.3	4.4
Kuala Krai	2018 ^r	53.1	51.8	1.3	61.8	2.5
	2019 ^r	54.2	52.9	1.3	61.7	2.4
	2020 ^p	55.0	53.6	1.4	61.8	2.5
Jeli	2018 ^r	19.1	18.6	0.5	59.3	2.7
	2019 ^r	19.0	18.5	0.5	57.6	2.7
	2020 ^p	19.3	18.7	0.6	57.1	3.0
Kecil Iojing	2018 ^r	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019 ^r	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020 ^p	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Nota/Notes:

Statistik Tenaga Buruh mengikut daerah pentadbiran digunakan secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi

Labour Force Statistics by administrative district to be used with caution due to high relative standard error (RSE)

^r **Dikemaskini**

Revised

^p **Permulaan**

Preliminary

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Bekalan elektrik gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and recovery activities</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>
KELANTAN	2018	171	-	33	83	-	-	26	12
	2019	398	193	3	28	11	-	-	64
	2020	1,694	147	-	1,474	-	-	-	43
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kota Bharu	2018	28	-	-	12	-	-	-	10
	2019	312	154	3	-	-	-	-	64
	2020	1,570	91	-	1,422	-	-	-	23
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Pasir Puteh	2018	35	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	19	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Gua Musang	2018	12	-	-	2	-	-	4	-
	2019	64	28	-	28	-	-	-	-
	2020	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	74	-	-	51	-	-	22	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	78	56	-	22	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	22	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
	2020	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia
Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/Notes:
Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)
Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)
n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan
Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transport and storage</i>	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful <i>Financial activities and insurance/takaful</i>	Aktiviti hartanah <i>Real estate activities</i>	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>Professional, scientific and technical</i>	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	46	4	1	-	9	26
	2020	14	-	7	3	1	2	3
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	46	4	1	-	9	26
	2020	14	-	7	3	1	2	3
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia
Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/Notes:

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 28: Bilangan pekerja yang diberhentikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan industri, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 28: Number of retrenchment by administrative district and industry, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pentadbiran Awam dan Pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security activities</i>	Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of households as employers</i>	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah <i>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	5	-	-	8	-	-
	2019	-	3	-	-	8	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia

Source: Ministry of Human Resources

Nota/Note:

Data merangkumi Pemberhentian Tetap dan Pemberhentian Secara Sukarela (VSS)

Data includes Voluntary Retirement and Voluntary Retrenchment (VSS)

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>			Purata <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
			<i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>			<i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>
	(RM)		(%)			(%)
	2016	2019	2016 – 2019	2016	2019	2016 – 2019
KELANTAN	3,079	3,563	4.9	4,214	4,874	4.9
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3,635	4,019	3.3	4,862	5,429	3.7
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	2,635	3,115	5.6	3,567	4,264	5.9
Bachok	2,933	3,621	7.0	4,081	4,728	4.9
Kota Bharu	3,677	4,171	4.2	4,923	5,577	4.2
Machang	2,956	3,708	7.6	4,044	4,841	6.0
Pasir Mas	2,543	3,341	9.1	3,789	4,745	7.5
Pasir Puteh	2,895	3,458	5.9	3,866	4,688	6.4
Tanah Merah	3,021	3,166	1.6	3,929	4,338	3.3
Tumpat	3,105	3,500	4.0	3,934	4,838	6.9
Gua Musang	2,818	2,942	1.4	3,551	4,009	4.0
Kuala Krai	2,541	2,896	4.4	3,526	3,979	4.0
Jeli	2,377	2,943	7.1	3,290	3,872	5.4
Kecil Lojing	-	3,138	n.a	-	3,002	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pekali Gini <i>Gini Coefficient</i>	Insiden kemiskinan <i>Incidence of poverty</i>
KELANTAN	2016	0.389	19.5
	2019	0.378	12.4
Bachok	2016	0.406	25.9
	2019	0.361	13.1
Kota Bharu	2016	0.379	13.2
	2019	0.381	9.1
Machang	2016	0.371	17.8
	2019	0.352	7.1
Pasir Mas	2016	0.427	24.7
	2019	0.381	13.1
Pasir Puteh	2016	0.379	22.6
	2019	0.386	12.7
Tanah Merah	2016	0.352	16.1
	2019	0.346	12.0
Tumpat	2016	0.380	24.0
	2019	0.374	12.5
Gua Musang	2016	0.340	27.2
	2019	0.367	17.2
Kuala Krai	2016	0.377	23.4
	2019	0.382	22.4
Jeli	2016	0.396	29.3
	2019	0.328	18.5
Kecil Lojing	2016	-	-
	2019	0.233	33.3

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia***Nota/ Note:****0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus***0.0 shows the value is less than 0.05 per cent*

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

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

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Expenditure group	Jumlah Total				Bandar Urban				Luar bandar Rural			
	2016		2019		2016		2019		2016		2019	
	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)	(RM)	(%)
01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Food & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	774	26.9	824	25.6	793	25.0	862	23.6	756	29.4	782	28.4
Beras <i>Rice</i>	48	1.7	44	1.4	46	1.5	44	1.2	50	1.9	44	1.6
Roti & bijirin lain <i>Bread & other cereals</i>	133	4.6	139	4.3	148	4.7	148	4.1	118	4.6	128	4.7
Daging <i>Meat</i>	137	4.8	140	4.4	138	4.4	147	4.0	135	5.2	133	4.8
Ikan & makanan laut <i>Fish & seafood</i>	174	6.1	180	5.6	170	5.4	181	5.0	178	6.9	178	6.5
Susu, keju & telur <i>Milk, cheese & eggs</i>	51	1.8	57	1.8	55	1.7	62	1.7	47	1.8	51	1.8
Minyak & lemak <i>Oil & fats</i>	17	0.6	18	0.5	17	0.5	19	0.5	17	0.7	16	0.6
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	51	1.8	60	1.9	53	1.7	65	1.8	48	1.9	55	2.0
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	71	2.5	74	2.3	71	2.2	75	2.1	72	2.8	73	2.6
Gula, jem, madu, coklat & manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery</i>	28	1.0	28	0.9	29	0.9	30	0.8	28	1.1	26	0.9
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	43	1.0	49	1.5	42	1.0	52	1.4	46	1.3	45	1.6
Kopi, teh, koko & minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa & non-alcoholic beverages</i>	35	1.2	36	1.1	38	1.2	39	1.1	32	1.2	32	1.2
02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages & tobacco</i>	61	2.1	62	1.9	61	1.9	70	1.9	60	2.3	53	1.9
03 Pakaian & kasut <i>Clothing & footwear</i>	106	3.7	106	3.3	121	3.8	115	3.1	91	3.5	97	3.5
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels</i>	529	18.4	609	18.9	612	19.3	689	18.8	445	17.3	522	19.0
05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, households equipment & routine households maintenance</i>	110	3.8	123	3.8	126	4.0	139	3.8	94	3.7	105	3.8
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	41	1.4	50	1.6	46	1.5	61	1.7	37	1.4	38	1.4
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	365	12.7	403	12.5	409	12.9	477	13.1	320	12.5	322	11.7
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	120	4.2	132	4.1	143	4.5	156	4.3	97	3.8	105	3.8
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	92	3.2	116	3.6	106	3.3	153	4.2	78	3.0	76	2.8
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	33	1.1	39	1.2	36	1.1	45	1.2	30	1.2	33	1.2
11 Restoran & hotel <i>Restaurant & hotels</i>	444	15.4	490	15.2	510	16.1	583	16.0	377	14.7	388	14.1
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	383	13.3	422	13.1	441	13.9	497	13.6	325	12.6	339	12.3
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	46	1.6	51	1.6	52	1.6	57	1.6	40	1.6	45	1.6
Perkhidmatan penginapan & lain-lain <i>Accommodation services & others</i>	15	0.5	17	0.5	18	0.6	29	0.8	12	0.5	4	0.2
12 Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods & services</i>	200	7.0	269	8.3	213	6.7	303	8.3	187	7.3	231	8.4
Komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan (01-12) <i>Composition of monthly households consumption expenditure (01-12)</i>	2,875	100.0	3,223	100.0	3,175	100.0	3,653	100.0	2,573	100.0	2,752	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>			Purata <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>
	(RM)		(%)	(RM)		(%)
	2016	2019	2016-2019	2016	2019	2016-2019
KELANTAN	2,444	2,650	2.7	2,875	3,223	3.8
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,731	3,001	3.1	3,175	3,653	4.7
Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	2,155	2,327	2.6	2,573	2,752	2.2
Bachok	2,541	2,412	-1.7	2,978	2,742	-2.8
Kota Bharu	2,855	3,108	2.8	3,295	3,746	4.3
Machang	2,292	2,722	5.7	2,982	3,056	0.8
Pasir Mas	2,123	2,671	7.7	2,680	3,180	5.7
Pasir Puteh	2,348	2,614	3.6	2,795	3,105	3.5
Tanah Merah	2,373	2,329	-0.6	2,652	2,869	2.6
Tumpat	2,358	2,636	3.7	2,657	3,377	8.0
Gua Musang	1,906	2,514	9.2	2,230	2,929	9.1
Kuala Krai	1,843	2,166	5.4	2,187	2,505	4.5
Jeli	2,090	1,856	-4.0	2,409	2,289	-1.7
Kecil Lojing	-	2,493	-	-	2,592	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah <i>Secondary</i>
KELANTAN	2018	418	177
	2019	418	177
	2020	418	177
Bachok	2018	34	19
	2019	34	19
	2020	34	19
Kota Bharu	2018	96	49
	2019	96	49
	2020	96	49
Machang	2018	29	10
	2019	29	10
	2020	29	10
Pasir Mas	2018	56	25
	2019	56	25
	2020	56	25
Pasir Puteh	2018	39	17
	2019	39	17
	2020	39	17
Tanah Merah	2018	34	16
	2019	34	16
	2020	34	16
Tumpat	2018	35	13
	2019	35	13
	2020	35	13
Gua Musang	2018	34	9
	2019	34	9
	2020	34	9
Kuala Krai	2018	41	13
	2019	41	13
	2020	41	13
Jeli	2018	15	6
	2019	15	6
	2020	15	6
Kecil Lojing	2018	5	n.a
	2019	5	n.a
	2020	5	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>			Menengah <i>Secondary</i>		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2018	16,294	5,822	10,472	12,792	4,813	7,979
	2019	16,358	5,783	10,575	13,402	4,971	8,431
	2020	16,243	5,720	10,523	12,685	4,629	8,056
Bachok	2018	1,448	490	958	1,345	505	840
	2019	1,408	467	941	1,338	497	841
	2020	1,432	474	958	1,319	487	832
Kota Bharu	2018	4,603	1,450	3,153	3,706	1,265	2,441
	2019	4,627	1,447	3,180	3,715	1,274	2,441
	2020	4,552	1,427	3,125	3,694	1,258	2,436
Machang	2018	1,023	332	691	782	288	494
	2019	1,025	333	692	780	281	499
	2020	1,009	322	687	780	261	519
Pasir Mas	2018	2,062	759	1,303	1,645	628	1,017
	2019	2,040	752	1,288	1,677	632	1,045
	2020	2,026	745	1,281	1,630	612	1,018
Pasir Puteh	2018	1,425	513	912	1,119	447	672
	2019	1,423	506	917	1,677	632	1,045
	2020	1,398	500	898	1,066	407	659
Tanah Merah	2018	1,306	470	836	1,175	483	692
	2019	1,305	460	845	1,147	454	693
	2020	1,279	443	836	1,145	451	694
Tumpat	2018	1,535	534	1,001	1,101	414	687
	2019	1,540	537	1,003	1,074	409	665
	2020	1,532	540	992	1,077	389	688
Gua Musang	2018	969	452	517	611	233	378
	2019	1,008	440	568	654	253	401
	2020	1,026	444	582	655	247	408
Kuala Krai	2018	1,249	500	749	934	402	532
	2019	1,285	512	773	972	404	568
	2020	1,292	518	774	944	384	560
Jeli	2018	538	221	317	374	148	226
	2019	551	216	335	368	135	233
	2020	551	199	352	375	133	242
Kecil Lojing	2018	136	101	35	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	146	113	33	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	146	108	38	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>			Menengah <i>Secondary</i>		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2018	171,406	87,444	83,962	126,179	60,935	65,244
	2019	171,588	87,401	84,187	121,602	59,115	63,465
	2020	170,674	87,073	83,601	114,587	55,904	58,683
Bachok	2018	15,166	7,713	7,453	13,066	6,255	6,811
	2019	15,311	7,813	7,498	12,790	6,020	6,770
	2020	15,155	7,789	7,366	12,098	5,798	6,300
Kota Bharu	2018	51,957	26,271	25,686	37,223	18,225	18,998
	2019	52,205	26,335	25,870	35,326	17,504	18,355
	2020	52,219	26,348	25,871	33,685	16,574	17,111
Machang	2018	9,761	5,021	4,740	7,837	3,778	4,059
	2019	9,602	4,928	4,674	7,498	3,602	3,896
	2020	9,431	4,844	4,587	6,989	3,411	3,578
Pasir Mas	2018	20,494	10,485	10,009	15,916	7,462	8,454
	2019	20,220	10,286	9,934	15,443	7,364	8,251
	2020	19,788	10,079	9,709	14,290	6,872	7,418
Pasir Puteh	2018	13,738	7,122	6,616	10,514	4,741	5,773
	2019	13,717	7,070	6,647	10,284	4,697	5,587
	2020	13,636	7,028	6,608	9,486	4,429	5,057
Tanah Merah	2018	13,413	6,910	6,503	10,778	5,308	5,470
	2019	13,085	6,725	6,360	10,380	5,184	5,469
	2020	13,004	6,717	6,287	9,746	4,770	4,976
Tumpat	2018	17,184	8,796	8,388	11,500	5,620	5,880
	2019	17,241	8,844	8,397	11,168	5,445	5,723
	2020	17,127	8,796	8,331	10,362	5,099	5,263
Gua Musang	2018	10,516	5,401	5,115	6,805	3,217	3,588
	2019	10,835	5,534	5,301	6,813	3,276	3,537
	2020	11,016	5,631	5,385	6,632	3,184	3,448
Kuala Krai	2018	12,292	6,202	6,090	8,985	4,604	4,381
	2019	12,363	6,306	6,057	8,515	4,346	4,169
	2020	12,286	6,287	5,999	8,085	4,129	3,956
Jeli	2018	5,213	2,679	2,534	3,555	1,725	1,830
	2019	5,296	2,698	2,598	3,385	1,677	1,708
	2020	5,243	2,656	2,587	3,214	1,638	1,576
Kecil Lojing	2018	1,672	844	828	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	1,713	862	851	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	1,769	898	871	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah rakyat <i>Type of people school</i>			Jenis sekolah negeri <i>Type of state school</i>	
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat	Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat	Sekolah Agama Rakyat	Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri	Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri
		<i>People Religious Primary School</i>	<i>People Religious Secondary School</i>	<i>People Religion School</i>	<i>State Religious Primary School</i>	<i>State Religious Secondary School</i>
KELANTAN	2019	2	31	9	-	21
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bachok	2019	-	2	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	2019	-	7	1	-	7
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Machang	2019	-	2	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	2019	1	5	3	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	2019	-	3	1	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	2019	1	2	3	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	2019	-	4	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gua Musang	2019	-	1	-	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	2019	-	3	1	-	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	2019	-	2	-	-	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia

Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school								
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
KELANTAN	2019	6	2	4	150	61	89	41	10	31
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bachok	2019	-	-	-	6	2	4	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	2019	-	-	-	60	29	31	7	3	4
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Machang	2019	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	2019	1	-	1	20	7	13	13	3	10
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	2019	-	-	-	9	3	6	5	1	4
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	2019	5	2	3	8	3	5	14	2	12
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	2019	-	-	-	27	12	15	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gua Musang	2019	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	2019	-	-	-	8	1	7	2	1	1
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	2019	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah negeri <i>Type of state school</i>					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Primary School</i>			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Secondary School</i>		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2019	-	-	-	202	95	107
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bachok	2019	-	-	-	15	9	6
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	2019	-	-	-	84	34	50
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Machang	2019	-	-	-	18	9	9
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	2019	-	-	-	24	16	8
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	2019	-	-	-	12	5	7
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	2019	-	-	-	13	8	5
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	2019	-	-	-	12	3	9
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gua Musang	2019	-	-	-	6	2	4
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	2019	-	-	-	9	7	2
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	2019	-	-	-	9	2	7
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia

Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jenis sekolah rakyat Type of people school								
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Rakyat People Religious Primary School			Sekolah Menengah Agama Rakyat People Religious Secondary School			Sekolah Agama Rakyat People Religion School		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
KELANTAN	2019	985	534	451	12,796	7,086	5,710	2,237	1,327	910
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bachok	2019	-	-	-	398	242	156	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	2019	-	-	-	5,179	2,722	2,457	677	396	281
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Machang	2019	-	-	-	566	305	261	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	2019	146	81	65	1,104	712	392	566	370	196
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	2019	-	-	-	939	531	408	190	104	86
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	2019	839	453	386	547	314	233	691	404	287
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	2019	-	-	-	2,592	1,461	1,131	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gua Musang	2019	-	-	-	372	198	174	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	2019	-	-	-	708	388	320	113	53	60
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	2019	-	-	-	391	213	178	-	-	-
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis sekolah negeri <i>Type of state school</i>					
		Sekolah Rendah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Primary School</i>			Sekolah Menengah Agama Negeri <i>State Religious Secondary School</i>		
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2019	-	-	-	26,649	10,974	15,675
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bachok	2019	-	-	-	3,590	1,588	2,002
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	2019	-	-	-	9,441	4,236	5,205
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Machang	2019	-	-	-	2,177	755	1,422
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	2019	-	-	-	2,660	1,176	1,484
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Puteh	2019	-	-	-	1,323	530	793
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tanah Merah	2019	-	-	-	1,528	683	845
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	2019	-	-	-	2,563	569	1,994
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Gua Musang	2019	-	-	-	1,162	559	603
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	2019	-	-	-	931	359	572
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	2019	-	-	-	1,274	519	755
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia

Source: Department of Islamic Development Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2020

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Kelantan, 2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah rendah <i>Primary school</i>			Sekolah menengah <i>Secondary school</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	MP Cina <i>PC Sec.</i>
KELANTAN	7	-	7	6	4	1	1
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	6	-	6	4	2	1	1
Machang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 39: Bilangan sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 39: Number of private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas <i>Special Education School</i>	Sekolah Antarabangsa <i>International School</i>	Sekolah Ekspatriat <i>Expatriate School</i>
KELANTAN	1	2	-
Bachok	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	1	2	-
Machang	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-
Tumpat	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah rendah <i>Primary school</i>			Sekolah menengah <i>Secondary school</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	MP Cina <i>PC Sec.</i>
KELANTAN	173	-	173	62	26	7	29
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	142	-	142	53	17	7	29
Machang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-	6	6	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	31	-	31	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina

PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 40: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah dan menengah swasta mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)
Table 40: Number of teachers in private primary and secondary schools by administrative district, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas <i>Special Education School</i>	Sekolah Antarabangsa <i>International School</i>	Sekolah Ekspatriat <i>Expatriate School</i>
KELANTAN	6	27	0
Bachok	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	6	27	-
Machang	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-
Tumpat	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah rendah <i>Primary school</i>			Sekolah menengah <i>Secondary school</i>			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Akademik <i>Academic</i>	Agama <i>Religious</i>	MP Cina <i>PC Sec.</i>
KELANTAN	1,952	-	1,952	436	142	35	259
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	1,576	-	1,576	359	65	35	259
Machang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-	52	52	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	25	25	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	376	-	376	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia***Nota/ Notes:****1. Data seperti pada 30 Jun***Data as at 30th June***2. MP Cina merujuk kepada Sekolah Menengah Persendirian Cina***PC Sec. refers to Private Chinese Secondary School***n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Sekolah Pendidikan Khas <i>Special Education School</i>	Sekolah Antarabangsa <i>International School</i>	Sekolah Ekspatriat <i>Expatriate School</i>
KELANTAN	31	240	-
Bachok	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	31	240	-
Machang	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-
Tumpat	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Data seperti pada 30 Jun

Data as at 30th June

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2018	8,856	3,815	5,041
	2019	10,455	4,300	6,155
	2020	9,077	3,869	5,208
Bachok	2018	750	317	433
	2019	912	380	532
	2020	821	351	470
Kota Bharu	2018	5,061	2,138	2,923
	2019	3,917	1,657	2,260
	2020	3,307	1,417	1,890
Machang	2018	-	-	-
	2019	634	266	368
	2020	550	234	316
Pasir Mas	2018	5	1	4
	2019	1,343	531	812
	2020	1,155	540	615
Pasir Puteh	2018	4	-	4
	2019	767	318	449
	2020	674	280	394
Tanah Merah	2018	5	1	4
	2019	772	328	444
	2020	684	272	412
Tumpat	2018	3,020	1,355	1,665
	2019	949	381	568
	2020	924	377	547
Gua Musang	2018	8	3	5
	2019	324	114	210
	2020	273	111	162
Kuala Krai	2018	3	-	3
	2019	560	222	338
	2020	474	182	292
Jeli	2018	-	-	-
	2019	273	102	171
	2020	212	104	108
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-
	2019	4	1	3
	2020	3	1	2

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
Source: Ministry of Higher Education

Nota/Note :

Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin
The administrative district refers to residential district

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2018	5,141	1,765	3,376
	2019	3,322	1,083	2,239
	2020	3,114	1,127	1,987
Bachok	2018	438	138	300
	2019	302	94	208
	2020	303	94	209
Kota Bharu	2018	2,814	968	1,846
	2019	1,188	388	800
	2020	1,106	429	677
Machang	2018	3	1	2
	2019	218	78	140
	2020	187	49	138
Pasir Mas	2018	4	-	4
	2019	435	133	302
	2020	431	157	274
Pasir Puteh	2018	1	-	1
	2019	288	99	189
	2020	267	101	166
Tanah Merah	2018	3	3	-
	2019	253	83	170
	2020	218	68	150
Tumpat	2018	1,874	655	1,219
	2019	307	91	216
	2020	292	112	180
Gua Musang	2018	3	-	3
	2019	94	32	62
	2020	89	27	62
Kuala Krai	2018	1	-	1
	2019	166	64	102
	2020	145	58	87
Jeli	2018	-	-	-
	2019	71	21	50
	2020	76	32	44
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
Source: Ministry of Higher Education

Nota/Notes :

Daerah pentadbiran merujuk kepada daerah bermastautin

The administrative district refers to residential district

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kerajaan <i>Government</i>								Swasta ^a <i>Private</i>	
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) <i>Ministry of Health Malaysia (MoH)</i>				Bukan KKM <i>Non-MoH</i>			
				Hospital		Institusi perubatan khas <i>Special medical institution</i>					
		Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>	Hospital	Katil <i>Bed</i>
KELANTAN	2017	10	2,590	9	1,816	-	-	1	774	5	181
	2018	10	2,659	9	1,843	-	-	1	816	6	190
	2019	10	2,787	9	1,958	-	-	1	829	6	190
Bachok	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2017	2	1,711	1	937	-	-	1	774	-	-
	2018	2	1,780	1	964	-	-	1	816	-	-
	2019	2	1,811	1	982	-	-	1	829	-	-
Machang	2017	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2017	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2017	1	75	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	75	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	75	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2017	1	133	1	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	133	1	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	133	1	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2017	1	119	1	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	119	1	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	120	1	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2017	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	90	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2017	1	172	1	172	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	172	1	172	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	268	1	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2017	1	80	1	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	1	80	1	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	80	1	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia
Nota/ Note :
^a Merujuk kepada hospital swasta, rumah rawatan, rumah bersalin dan hospis

Refers to private hospital, home treatment, maternity home and hospice

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Hospital kerajaan <i>Government hospital</i>	Klinik		
			kesihatan ^a <i>Health clinic</i>	Klinik desa <i>Rural clinic</i>	Klinik komuniti <i>Community clinic</i>
KELANTAN	2017	10	85	175	21
	2018	10	85	175	21
	2019	10	94	166	10
Bachok	2017	-	8	20	1
	2018	-	8	20	1
	2019	-	9	19	-
Kota Bharu	2017	2	17	25	9
	2018	2	17	25	9
	2019	2	20	22	4
Machang	2017	1	7	10	1
	2018	1	7	10	1
	2019	1	7	10	1
Pasir Mas	2017	1	9	20	2
	2018	1	9	20	2
	2019	1	10	19	1
Pasir Puteh	2017	1	7	17	2
	2018	1	7	17	2
	2019	1	8	16	1
Tanah Merah	2017	1	6	19	2
	2018	1	6	19	2
	2019	1	7	18	1
Tumpat	2017	1	9	19	1
	2018	1	9	19	1
	2019	1	10	18	-
Gua Musang	2017	1	10	18	1
	2018	1	10	18	1
	2019	1	10	18	1
Kuala Krai	2017	1	7	17	1
	2018	1	7	17	1
	2019	1	7	17	1
Jeli	2017	1	5	10	1
	2018	1	5	10	1
	2019	1	6	9	-
Kecil Lojing	2017	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a **Klinik kesihatan termasuk klinik kesihatan ibu dan anak**
Health clinics includes maternal and child health clinics

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Penglihatan <i>Visually impaired</i>	Pendengaran <i>Hearing</i>	Fizikal ^a <i>Physical</i>	Masalah pembelajaran <i>Learning disability</i>	Pertuturan <i>Speech</i>	Mental	Ketidakupayaan Pelbagai <i>Multiple disabilities</i>
KELANTAN	2018	33,792	3,071	2,222	10,272	12,435	225	3,788	1,779
	2019	37,265	3,394	2,363	11,384	13,760	247	4,169	1,948
	2020	41,545	3,779	2,569	12,777	15,491	273	4,533	2,123
Bachok	2018	2,805	260	268	852	979	10	312	124
	2019	3,120	288	279	936	1,114	12	353	138
	2020	3,456	326	302	1,063	1,198	14	382	171
Kota Bharu	2018	8,263	730	530	2,643	2,678	48	1,018	616
	2019	9,494	830	588	3,077	3,129	52	1,152	666
	2020	10,547	912	640	3,367	3,610	62	1,258	698
Machang	2018	2,334	250	165	700	875	10	241	93
	2019	2,541	280	173	760	933	11	281	103
	2020	2,948	313	194	900	1,101	13	313	114
Pasir Mas	2018	4,466	347	353	1,358	1,637	29	518	224
	2019	4,824	375	366	1,477	1,758	31	566	251
	2020	5,305	418	384	1,645	1,948	31	606	273
Pasir Puteh	2018	3,180	286	172	1,021	1,109	48	423	121
	2019	3,517	311	186	1,128	1,249	52	460	131
	2020	3,874	349	200	1,254	1,384	54	486	147
Tanah Merah	2018	2,685	269	134	741	1,080	10	347	104
	2019	2,859	291	138	797	1,136	12	372	113
	2020	3,218	319	154	892	1,297	12	408	136
Tumpat	2018	3,985	402	273	1,219	1,489	30	369	203
	2019	4,236	438	286	1,314	1,559	34	387	218
	2020	4,858	504	319	1,501	1,829	40	432	233
Gua Musang	2018	2,078	172	101	533	966	18	165	123
	2019	2,347	196	109	589	1,123	18	177	135
	2020	2,612	219	121	703	1,207	18	196	148
Kuala Krai	2018	2,692	244	158	784	1,144	13	261	88
	2019	2,958	264	167	861	1,258	15	291	102
	2020	3,241	286	179	961	1,376	19	313	107
Jeli	2018	1,304	111	68	421	478	9	134	83
	2019	1,369	121	71	445	501	10	130	91
	2020	1,486	133	76	491	541	10	139	96
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia

Source: Department of Social Welfare Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^a **Termasuk Cerebral Palsy**

Includes Cerebral Palsy

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar <i>Number of registered head of poor household</i>
KELANTAN	2018	47,431
	2019	30,849
	2020	23,708
Bachok	2018	4,432
	2019	3,010
	2020	2,631
Kota Bharu	2018	3,914
	2019	7,009
	2020	5,525
Machang	2018	2,147
	2019	1,674
	2020	1,351
Pasir Mas	2018	10,892
	2019	3,414
	2020	2,808
Pasir Puteh	2018	3,467
	2019	2,785
	2020	2,147
Tanah Merah	2018	2,473
	2019	3,009
	2020	2,391
Tumpat	2018	4,900
	2019	4,046
	2020	2,466
Gua Musang	2018	4,583
	2019	2,145
	2020	1,285
Kuala Krai	2018	4,828
	2019	2,323
	2020	2,224
Jeli	2018	5,795
	2019	1,434
	2020	880
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

Sumber : Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri

Source : Implementation Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Institusi <i>Institution</i>	Penghuni <i>Inmates</i>
KELANTAN	2018	194	2,056
	2019	213	1,923
	2020	218	2,456
Bachok	2018	11	119
	2019	7	60
	2020	6	72
Kota Bharu	2018	82	868
	2019	132	1,203
	2020	109	1,229
Machang	2018	15	158
	2019	13	120
	2020	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	7	79
	2019	7	60
	2020	6	72
Pasir Puteh	2018	19	198
	2019	-	-
	2020	13	144
Tanah Merah	2018	19	198
	2019	7	60
	2020	26	289
Tumpat	2018	19	198
	2019	13	120
	2020	6	72
Gua Musang	2018	7	79
	2019	7	60
	2020	26	289
Kuala Krai	2018	4	40
	2019	20	180
	2020	26	289
Jeli	2018	11	119
	2019	7	60
	2020	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 49: Bilangan Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah, Balai Polis, dan Pondok Polis mengikut daerah PDRM, Kelantan, 2018-2020

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

Daerah PDRM PDRM District	Tahun Year	Ibu Pejabat Polis Daerah District Police Headquarter	Balai Polis Police Station	Pondok Polis Police Hut
KELANTAN	2018	10	56	41
	2019	10	57	26
	2020	10	57	26
Bachok	2018	1	3	8
	2019	1	4	3
	2020	1	4	3
Kota Bharu	2018	1	10	8
	2019	1	10	2
	2020	1	10	2
Machang	2018	1	4	3
	2019	1	4	3
	2020	1	4	3
Pasir Mas	2018	1	8	7
	2019	1	8	7
	2020	1	8	7
Pasir Puteh	2018	1	4	2
	2019	1	4	2
	2020	1	4	2
Tanah Merah	2018	1	9	2
	2019	1	9	1
	2020	1	9	1
Tumpat	2018	1	7	3
	2019	1	7	3
	2020	1	7	3
Gua Musang	2018	1	3	1
	2019	1	5	1
	2020	1	5	1
Kuala Krai	2018	1	4	6
	2019	1	4	3
	2020	1	4	3
Jeli	2018	1	4	1
	2019	1	2	1
	2020	1	2	1

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 50: Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya, kecederaan dan kematian yang dilaporkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 50: Number of road accidents, injuries and deaths reported by PDRM district, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kemalangan jalan raya <i>Road accident</i>	Kecederaan dan kematian <i>Injury and deaths</i>		
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kecederaan <i>Injury</i>	Kematian <i>Deaths</i>
KELANTAN	2018	10983	2,046	1,626	420
	2019	11295	1,813	1,475	338
	2020	9752	2,168	1,892	276
Bachok	2018	679	341	307	34
	2019	692	188	156	32
	2020	604	246	222	24
Kota Bharu	2018	4,241	185	77	108
	2019	4,225	164	98	66
	2020	3,774	452	395	57
Machang	2018	733	233	195	38
	2019	714	155	114	41
	2020	582	110	91	19
Pasir Mas	2018	979	302	246	56
	2019	1,054	256	219	37
	2020	863	319	272	47
Pasir Puteh	2018	728	262	227	35
	2019	767	261	234	27
	2020	668	188	166	22
Tanah Merah	2018	815	77	50	27
	2019	852	101	68	33
	2020	818	151	133	18
Tumpat	2018	748	308	283	25
	2019	797	335	314	21
	2020	627	290	267	23
Gua Musang	2018	886	63	11	52
	2019	943	80	36	44
	2020	805	108	83	25
Kuala Krai	2018	714	204	178	26
	2019	790	223	194	29
	2020	658	234	206	28
Jeli	2018	460	71	52	19
	2019	461	50	42	8
	2020	353	70	57	13

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Jadual 51: Statistik saman yang dikeluarkan mengikut daerah PDRM, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 51: Statistics of summons issued by PDRM district, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	POL_170A	POL_257
KELANTAN	2018	152,272	56,739	95,533
	2019	181,503	80,504	100,999
	2020	195,684	98,282	97,402
Bachok	2018	11,882	412	11,470
	2019	14,214	1,139	13,075
	2020	8,076	160	7,916
Kota Bharu	2018	45,616	19,006	26,610
	2019	47,645	19,012	28,633
	2020	66,840	32,902	33,938
Machang	2018	8,986	338	8,648
	2019	9,613	1,947	7,666
	2020	6,397	162	6,235
Pasir Mas	2018	14,670	2,985	11,685
	2019	18,297	5,142	13,155
	2020	18,498	7,914	10,584
Pasir Puteh	2018	12,555	3,860	8,695
	2019	16,686	6,984	9,702
	2020	24,115	15,106	9,009
Tanah Merah	2018	13,018	8,541	4,477
	2019	16,989	12,321	4,668
	2020	18,007	12,530	5,477
Tumpat	2018	8,881	286	8,595
	2019	10,844	1,077	9,767
	2020	10,352	1,400	8,952
Gua Musang	2018	16,444	11,348	5,096
	2019	18,821	13,792	5,029
	2020	18,238	10,313	7,925
Kuala Krai	2018	14,191	7,121	7,070
	2019	23,294	16,708	6,586
	2020	17,701	12,763	4,938
Jeli	2018	6,029	2,842	3,187
	2019	5,100	2,382	2,718
	2020	7,460	5,032	2,428

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

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

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

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bunuh <i>Murder</i>	Rogol <i>Rape</i>	Samun ^a <i>Robbery</i>	Mencederakan <i>Causing injury</i>
KELANTAN	2018	511	6	101	214	190
	2019	470	9	73	210	178
	2020	504	13	108	172	211
	2021	426	8	107	110	201
Bachok	2018	41	-	11	10	20
	2019	42	1	10	7	24
	2020	48	2	8	9	29
	2021	59	-	14	10	35
Kota Bharu	2018	168	2	25	100	41
	2019	133	1	11	89	32
	2020	128	2	16	76	34
	2021	106	2	28	42	34
Machang	2018	29	-	5	10	14
	2019	19	-	4	11	4
	2020	30	1	7	9	13
	2021	20	1	2	4	13
Pasir Mas	2018	51	2	11	23	15
	2019	51	1	5	23	22
	2020	67	-	9	18	40
	2021	66	1	13	15	37
Pasir Puteh	2018	48	2	12	11	23
	2019	58	2	9	19	28
	2020	68	3	18	19	28
	2021	52	2	12	10	28
Tanah Merah	2018	51	-	13	13	25
	2019	39	1	13	9	16
	2020	49	1	16	11	21
	2021	37	-	10	15	12
Tumpat	2018	61	-	9	29	23
	2019	63	-	8	36	19
	2020	43	-	13	22	8
	2021	31	-	8	9	14
Gua Musang	2018	26	-	6	9	11
	2019	30	3	4	11	12
	2020	35	3	10	5	17
	2021	29	1	8	4	16
Kuala Krai	2018	27	-	5	7	15
	2019	30	-	7	4	19
	2020	30	1	10	2	17
	2021	17	-	8	-	9
Jeli	2018	9	-	4	2	3
	2019	5	-	2	1	2
	2020	6	-	1	1	4
	2021	9	1	4	1	3

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia

Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Nota/Note:

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

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

Jadual 53: Jenayah harta benda mengikut daerah PDRM dan jenis jenayah, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 53: Property crime by PDRM district and type of crime, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah PDRM <i>PDRM district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pecah rumah dan curi <i>House break-in and theft</i>	Kecurian kenderaan <i>Vehicles theft</i>			Curi/ Ragut <i>Theft / Snatch</i>	Kecurian lain <i>Other theft</i>
				Lori/van <i>Lorry/van</i>	Motokar <i>Motorcar</i>	Motosikal/ Skuter <i>Motorcycle/ scooter</i>		
KELANTAN	2018	3,476	699	64	489	1,611	-	613
	2019	3,075	929	20	301	1,069	1	755
	2020	2,027	626	14	118	709	-	560
	2021	1,591	483	4	73	483	-	548
Bachok	2018	217	44	3	20	109	-	41
	2019	200	70	3	21	62	-	44
	2020	156	45	1	6	64	-	40
	2021	147	40	-	2	49	-	56
Kota Bharu	2018	1,429	34	32	288	900	-	175
	2019	1,351	341	11	176	565	-	258
	2020	845	234	6	62	355	-	188
	2021	693	180	4	43	269	-	197
Machang	2018	351	234	3	36	54	-	24
	2019	169	63	1	20	36	-	49
	2020	131	48	1	5	32	-	45
	2021	90	33	-	2	20	-	35
Pasir Mas	2018	375	112	6	37	96	-	124
	2019	349	146	-	11	56	-	136
	2020	148	53	1	10	31	-	53
	2021	91	28	0	1	27	-	35
Pasir Puteh	2018	342	102	3	21	165	-	51
	2019	270	78	2	20	114	-	56
	2020	212	60	3	12	84	-	53
	2021	171	60	0	5	56	-	50
Tanah Merah	2018	165	18	3	31	85	-	28
	2019	191	48	1	17	89	-	36
	2020	126	41	-	8	46	-	31
	2021	102	25	0	9	14	-	54
Tumpat	2018	269	82	2	22	108	-	55
	2019	244	86	1	16	80	-	61
	2020	210	78	-	11	54	-	67
	2021	152	65	0	7	27	-	53
Gua Musang	2018	123	16	8	17	42	-	40
	2019	122	36	-	8	33	1	44
	2020	81	27	2	3	16	-	33
	2021	70	23	-	3	8	-	36
Kuala Krai	2018	162	42	2	15	36	-	67
	2019	134	40	1	8	23	-	62
	2020	86	23	-	1	22	-	40
	2021	51	20	-	-	11	-	20
Jeli	2018	43	15	2	2	16	-	8
	2019	45	21	-	4	11	-	9
	2020	32	17	-	-	5	-	10
	2021	24	9	0	1	2	-	12
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Polis Diraja Malaysia
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan balai bomba <i>Number of fire stations</i>	Bilangan kebakaran <i>Number of fire breakouts</i>	Bilangan panggilan palsu <i>Number of false alarms</i>	Bilangan kematian ^a <i>Number of deaths</i>	Bilangan kecederaan <i>Number of injuries</i>	Taksiran kerugian (RM juta) <i>Estimated loss (RM million)</i>	Taksiran yang dapat diselamatkan (RM juta) <i>Estimated amount saved (RM million)</i>
KELANTAN	2018	17	1,325	8	1	13	3,031.2	324.9
	2019	21	2,088	6	2	18	191.0	521.8
	2020	21	1,559	5	2	21	31.1	364.9
Bachok	2018	1	161	2	-	1	1.1	21.9
	2019	1	296	-	-	-	18.4	35.3
	2020	1	200	-	-	-	2.0	7.0
Kota Bharu	2018	6	457	-	1	4	6.2	42.5
	2019	6	658	2	1	5	24.7	205.0
	2020	6	566	2	-	6	14.8	35.5
Machang	2018	1	59	-	-	-	797.1	24.7
	2019	1	118	-	-	-	17.8	33.1
	2020	1	81	-	-	1	0.7	2.0
Pasir Mas	2018	2	157	1	-	1	1.5	102.4
	2019	2	239	1	-	2	18.2	35.0
	2020	2	196	-	-	4	1.9	17.2
Pasir Puteh	2018	1	99	1	-	1	958.6	25.8
	2019	2	212	-	-	2	19.0	35.3
	2020	2	117	-	-	1	8.0	13.7
Tanah Merah	2018	1	87	-	-	1	12.8	22.8
	2019	1	138	1	1	1	19.0	41.1
	2020	1	75	-	1	2	0.5	280.6
Tumpat	2018	2	132	1	-	2	1.4	24.8
	2019	3	229	1	-	4	20.3	35.6
	2020	3	188	1	1	6	1.3	3.0
Gua Musang	2018	1	82	1	-	1	1.2	20.4
	2019	1	94	1	-	-	17.6	32.7
	2020	1	56	2	-	-	0.7	3.5
Kuala Krai	2018	1	67	2	-	1	813.9	19.7
	2019	3	63	-	-	3	18.3	33.3
	2020	3	59	-	-	1	0.9	1.4
Jeli	2018	1	24	-	-	1	437.5	19.8
	2019	1	41	-	-	1	17.8	35.3
	2020	1	19	-	-	-	0.3	0.9
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	0.1

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Notes :^a Merujuk kepada kematian serta-merta di tempat kejadian

Refers to instant deaths at the place of occurrence

0.0 menunjukkan nilai taksiran yang kurang daripada RM100,000

0.0 shows the estimated value is less than RM100,000

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by district administrative and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bangunan dan isinya <i>Building and Volume</i>	Kenderaan <i>Vehicle</i>	Mesin <i>Machinery</i>	Alat perkakas <i>Other equipment</i>	Petrol <i>Petrol</i>	Bahan kimia <i>Chemical substance</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1,325	188	95	3	39	-	-
	2019	2,088	187	128	4	40	2	-
	2020	1,559	146	99	5	41	-	-
Bachok	2018	161	18	4	-	-	-	-
	2019	296	15	6	-	-	1	-
	2020	200	13	5	-	2	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	457	76	32	1	17	-	-
	2019	658	64	51	-	25	-	-
	2020	566	59	29	-	16	-	-
Machang	2018	59	6	9	1	2	-	-
	2019	118	4	9	-	-	-	-
	2020	81	11	5	2	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	157	21	15	-	5	-	-
	2019	239	20	8	1	1	-	-
	2020	196	18	13	-	6	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	99	10	5	-	4	-	-
	2019	212	18	8	-	2	1	-
	2020	117	7	5	-	2	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	87	21	10	-	1	-	-
	2019	138	11	16	-	3	-	-
	2020	75	7	6	1	3	-	-
Tumpat	2018	132	13	5	-	5	-	-
	2019	229	28	12	-	4	-	-
	2020	188	15	16	1	6	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	82	10	7	-	-	-	-
	2019	94	11	11	1	3	-	-
	2020	56	6	7	-	2	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	67	10	4	1	5	-	-
	2019	63	8	2	1	1	-	-
	2020	59	7	4	1	4	-	-
Jeli	2018	24	3	4	-	-	-	-
	2019	41	8	5	1	1	-	-
	2020	19	3	8	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	2	-	1	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia***Nota/ Note :****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

Jadual 55: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (samb.)

Table 55: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Gas	Kapal terbang <i>Aeroplane</i>	Helikopter <i>Helicopter</i>	Kapal laut <i>Ship</i>	Feri <i>Ferry</i>	Bot <i>Boat</i>
KELANTAN	2018	36	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	38	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	40	-	-	1	-	-
Bachok	2018	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	14	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	13	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	16	-	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	6	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	3	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	5	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	5	-	-	1	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	5	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	5	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kebun/ Ladang <i>Farm/ Estate</i>	Hutan <i>Jungle</i>	Belukar/ Lalang weed/ bush	Sampah garbage	Gerai Stall	Lain- lain <i>Others</i>
KELANTAN	2018	21	78	285	68	4	506
	2019	45	267	763	107	3	503
	2020	24	105	526	80	2	490
Bachok	2018	5	22	44	7	-	58
	2019	10	56	135	10	-	58
	2020	3	28	95	12	-	39
Kota Bharu	2018	1	15	83	30	1	187
	2019	3	54	204	44	2	198
	2020	6	21	177	31	1	210
Machang	2018	-	2	10	3	-	25
	2019	4	18	50	6	-	24
	2020	1	3	25	6	-	27
Pasir Mas	2018	1	6	38	8	1	56
	2019	7	29	85	17	-	67
	2020	4	19	55	6	-	72
Pasir Puteh	2018	2	14	26	1	1	32
	2019	6	55	83	1	1	31
	2020	4	10	47	6	1	29
Tanah Merah	2018	3	1	20	2	-	27
	2019	4	14	45	4	-	40
	2020	-	6	20	8	-	22
Tumpat	2018	1	5	24	11	1	61
	2019	1	18	100	18	-	45
	2020	-	8	77	8	-	54
Gua Musang	2018	3	12	25	2	-	23
	2019	5	10	34	1	-	18
	2020	3	5	12	3	-	13
Kuala Krai	2018	3	-	11	2	-	29
	2019	5	7	14	4	-	19
	2020	3	4	14	-	-	20
Jeli	2018	2	1	4	2	-	8
	2019	-	6	13	2	-	3
	2020	-	1	3	-	-	4
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	1	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia*Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia***Nota/ Note :****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

Jadual 56: Bilangan kebakaran mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 56: Number of fire breakouts by administrative district and cause, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Elektrik <i>Electricity</i>	Puntung rokok <i>Cigarette butts</i>	Percikan api <i>Sparks of fire</i>	Mercun/ bunga api <i>Fire crackers/ firework</i>	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok <i>Mosquito coil/candle/ joss-stick</i>	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah <i>Gas stove/ kerosene</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1,325	137	18	10	4	3	26
	2019	2,088	89	12	7	1	1	25
	2020	1,559	129	14	9	-	3	30
Bachok	2018	161	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	295	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	200	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	452	40	4	5	2	2	11
	2019	660	39	4	2	-	-	12
	2020	566	47	2	1	-	-	9
Machang	2018	62	7	-	2	-	-	3
	2019	122	5	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	81	5	-	2	-	1	5
Pasir Mas	2018	158	50	10	1	1	-	7
	2019	242	24	4	1	-	1	7
	2020	196	41	9	5	-	1	4
Pasir Puteh	2018	101	16	2	-	1	-	-
	2019	208	4	1	3	-	-	2
	2020	117	11	-	-	-	-	5
Tanah Merah	2018	87	6	-	1	-	-	2
	2019	139	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	75	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	128	3	1	-	-	1	-
	2019	225	5	1	-	-	-	1
	2020	188	8	-	1	-	1	2
Gua Musang	2018	81	4	1	-	-	-	1
	2019	91	6	2	-	-	-	-
	2020	56	1	3	-	-	-	4
Kuala Krai	2018	68	7	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	62	3	-	-	-	-	2
	2020	59	6	-	-	-	-	1
Jeli	2018	27	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	44	2	-	1	1	-	-
	2020	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Reaksi spontan <i>Spontaneous reaction</i>	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik <i>Arson with good intention</i>	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat jahat <i>Incendiary arson</i>	Tindak balas kimia <i>Chemical reaction</i>	Mancis api <i>Matches</i>	Lain-lain punca <i>Others sources</i>	Punca tidak diketahui <i>Unknown source</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1	125	8	-	2	978	13
	2019	5	206	4	-	3	1,720	15
	2020	1	148	2	-	2	1,218	3
Bachok	2018	-	2	1	-	-	154	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	295	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	198	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	58	2	-	-	327	1
	2019	2	110	-	-	-	490	1
	2020	-	58	-	-	-	449	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	115	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	66	2
Pasir Mas	2018	-	39	4	-	-	45	1
	2019	-	77	3	-	1	120	4
	2020	1	65	2	-	2	65	1
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	10	-	-	1	60	11
	2019	1	4	1	-	1	183	8
	2020	-	7	-	-	-	94	-
Tanah Merah	2018	1	1	-	-	-	76	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	137	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	67	-
Tumpat	2018	-	6	1	-	-	116	-
	2019	2	8	-	-	-	208	-
	2020	-	12	-	-	-	164	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	1	-	-	1	73	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	82	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	8	-	-	-	51	-
	2019	-	7	-	-	-	50	-
	2020	-	5	-	-	-	47	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 57: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 57: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kedai <i>Shop</i>	Kilang <i>Factory</i>	Setor <i>Store</i>	Bengkel <i>Workshop</i>	Hotel	Pusat membeli belah <i>Shopping centre</i>
KELANTAN	2018	188	18	3	7	2	1	1
	2019	187	11	6	11	1	-	-
	2020	146	15	3	10	2	1	1
Bachok	2018	17	3	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	13	-	1	2	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	77	9	1	1	-	1	-
	2019	63	9	1	5	-	-	-
	2020	59	6	2	4	2	1	1
Machang	2018	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	18	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2019	23	1	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	18	3	-	2	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	12	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	18	1	1	2	-	-	-
	2019	16	-	1	2	1	-	-
	2020	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	13	1	-	1	1	-	-
	2019	19	1	1	2	-	-	-
	2020	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	12	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2020	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	12	1	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nota/ Note :**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pejabat <i>Office</i>	Restoran <i>Restaurant</i>	Rumah kediaman <i>Housing unit</i>	Setinggan <i>Squatter</i>	Dewan orang ramai <i>Town Hall</i>	Dapur <i>Kitchen</i>	Gudang <i>Warehouse</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	2	92	6	-	12	-
	2019	3	5	101	-	-	6	-
	2020	-	1	75	-	-	10	1
Bachok	2018	-	1	7	1	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	11	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	1	41	1	-	2	-
	2019	3	3	25	-	-	3	-
	2020	-	-	28	-	-	2	1
Machang	2018	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	3	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	10	1	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	12	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	2	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	7	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	1	10	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	1	3	-	-	1	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	7	1	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	10	-	-	2	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
	2019	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	5	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Makmal <i>Laboratory</i>	Premis ladang ternakan <i>Livestock farms premise</i>	Panggung wayang <i>Cinema</i>	Kelab/PUB bar hiburan <i>Club/PUB entertainment bar</i>	Rumah teres <i>Terrace house</i>	Rumah flat <i>Flat</i>	Rumah apartment/kondominium <i>Apartment/condominium house</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rumah panjang/ tradisional <i>Long house/ Traditional</i>	Masjid/ surau <i>Mosque/ surau</i>	Tokong <i>Chinese temple</i>	Kuil <i>Hindu temple</i>	Gereja <i>Church</i>	Institusi pengajian tinggi awam <i>Public higher education institution</i>	Institusi pengajian tinggi swasta <i>Private higher education institution</i>
KELANTAN	2018	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Sekolah rendah kerajaan <i>Government primary school</i>	Sekolah rendah swasta <i>Private primary school</i>	Sekolah menengah kerajaan <i>Government secondary school</i>	Sekolah menengah swasta <i>Private secondary school</i>	Pra sekolah/tadika kerajaan <i>Government Pre-school/ kindergarten</i>	Pra sekolah/tadika swasta <i>Private Pre-school/ kindergarten</i>	Asrama sekolah <i>School hostel</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Asrama pekerja <i>Worker hostel</i>	Hospital/ klinik awam <i>Public hospital/ clinic</i>	Hospital/ klinik swasta <i>Private hospital/ clinic</i>	Premis/ hotel budget <i>Budget premises/ hotel</i>	Asrama/ rumah tumpangan <i>Hostel/ guest house</i>	Rumah kedai <i>Shop house</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	-	-	1	4	9
	2019	1	-	1	-	1	4	12
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	8	9
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
	2019	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia

Source: Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 58: Bilangan kebakaran bangunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan punca kebakaran, Kelantan, 2018-2020
Table 58: Number of fire breakouts in building by administrative district and cause, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Elektrik <i>Electricity</i>	Puntung rokok <i>Cigarette butts</i>	Percikan api <i>Sparks of fire</i>	Mercun/ bunga api <i>Fire crackers/ fireworks</i>	Ubat nyamuk/ lilin/colok <i>Mosquito coil/ candle/ joss-stick</i>	Dapur gas/ minyak tanah <i>Gas stove/ kerosene</i>
KELANTAN	2018	188	39	1	2	-	-	5
	2019	187	16	4	4	1	1	5
	2020	146	21	4	-	-	1	9
Bachok	2018	18	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	76	8	-	2	-	-	1
	2019	64	4	2	-	-	-	-
	2020	59	8	2	-	-	-	2
Machang	2018	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	11	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pasir Mas	2018	19	14	1	-	-	-	2
	2019	20	3	1	1	-	1	3
	2020	18	9	1	-	-	-	2
Pasir Puteh	2018	10	6	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	17	2	-	2	-	-	1
	2020	7	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tanah Merah	2018	21	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	28	2	-	-	-	-	1
	2020	15	1	-	-	-	1	1
Gua Musang	2018	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10	2	1	-	-	-	-
	2020	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	13	1	-	-	-	-	1
	2019	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	8	-	-	1	1	-	-
	2020	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Reaksi spontan <i>Spontaneous reaction</i>	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat baik <i>Arson with good intention</i>	Sengaja dibakar dengan niat jahat <i>Incendiary arson</i>	Tindak balas kimia <i>Chemical reaction</i>	Mancis api <i>Matches</i>	Lain-lain punca <i>Others sources</i>	Punca tidak diketahui <i>Unknown source</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1	2	-	-	-	137	1
	2019	1	1	-	-	2	150	2
	2020	-	2	-	-	1	107	1
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	2	-	-	-	62	1
	2019	1	1	-	-	-	55	1
	2020	-	1	-	-	-	46	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	9	1
	2020	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Tanah Merah	2018	1	-	-	-	-	16	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 59: Bilangan penagih dadah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 59: Number of drug addicts by administrative district , Kelantan, 2018-2020*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan penagih dadah <i>Number of drug addicts</i>
KELANTAN	2018	4,153
	2019	2,998
	2020	2,271
Bachok	2018	400
	2019	259
	2020	291
Kota Bharu	2018	743
	2019	546
	2020	316
Machang	2018	433
	2019	386
	2020	340
Pasir Mas	2018	737
	2019	272
	2020	237
Pasir Puteh	2018	313
	2019	134
	2020	184
Tanah Merah	2018	210
	2019	257
	2020	236
Tumpat	2018	548
	2019	567
	2020	252
Gua Musang	2018	417
	2019	300
	2020	130
Kuala Krai	2018	234
	2019	217
	2020	194
Jeli	2018	118
	2019	60
	2020	91
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

Sumber: Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan*Source: National Anti-Drugs Agency***Nota/ Note :****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan pejabat parol daerah <i>Number of parole district offices</i>	Bilangan Orang DiParol <i>Number of parolees</i>				
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>				
			Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Melayu <i>Malay</i>	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
KELANTAN	2018	4	592	590	1	1	-
	2019	4	475	469	4	1	1
	2020	4	407	401	4	1	1
Bachok	2018	1	50	50	-	-	-
	2019	1	100	99	-	1	-
	2020	1	73	72	-	-	1
Kota Bharu	2018	1	301	300	1	-	-
	2019	1	228	223	4	-	1
	2020	1	245	243	1	1	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	1	113	113	-	-	-
	2019	1	98	98	-	-	-
	2020	1	44	44	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	1	128	127	-	1	-
	2019	1	49	49	-	-	-
	2020	1	45	42	3	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan Orang DiParol <i>Number of parolees</i>									
		Lelaki <i>Male</i>					Perempuan <i>Female</i>				
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Melayu <i>Malay</i>	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Melayu <i>Malay</i>	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
KELANTAN	2018	589	587	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
	2019	470	464	4	1	1	5	5	-	-	-
	2020	402	396	4	1	1	5	5	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	49	49	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	2019	100	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	73	72	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	299	298	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
	2019	225	220	4	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
	2020	242	240	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	96	96	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
	2020	43	43	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	128	127	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	44	41	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Department of Prison Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Institusi penjara <i>Institute of prison</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2018	6,994	6,511	483
	2019	7,269	6,700	569
	2020		6,449	449
Penjara Pengkalan Chepa	2018	3,599	3,117	482
	2019	3,490	2,921	569
	2020	3,247	2,798	449
Pusat Koreksional Machang	2018	3,395	3,394	1
	2019	3,779	3,779	-
	2020	3,651	3,651	-

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Department of Prison, Malaysia

Jadual 62: Bilangan kemasukan banduan sabitan mengikut institusi penjara dan kumpulan etnik, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 62: Number of convicted prisoners admission by institute of prison and ethnic group, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

Institusi penjara <i>Institute of prison</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Warganegara/Citizens					Bukan Warganegara <i>Non-citizens</i>
			Jumlah Warganegara <i>Total citizens</i>	Bumiputera	Cina <i>Chines</i>	India <i>Indians</i>	lain <i>Others</i>	
KELANTAN	2018	7,006	5,123	5,028	54	8	33	1,883
	2019	7,330	4,943	4,822	77	13	31	2,387
	2020							
Penjara Pengkalan Chepa	2018	3,600	3,169	3,109	36	-	24	431
	2019	3,491	2,928	2,854	47	7	20	563
	2020	3,247	2,777	2,726	26	6	19	470
Pusat Koreksional Machang	2018	3,406	1,954	1,919	18	8	9	1,452
	2019	3,839	2,015	1,968	30	6	11	1,824
	2020	3,651	2,317	2,272	20	9	16	1,334

Sumber: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia
Source: Department of Prison, Malaysia

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
KELANTAN	2018	559	530	29
	2019	557	544	13
	2020	624	603	21
Bachok	2018	52	49	3
	2019	40	39	1
	2020	55	54	1
Kota Bharu	2018	131	121	10
	2019	124	122	2
	2020	129	120	9
Machang	2018	41	39	2
	2019	59	58	1
	2020	36	36	-
Pasir Mas	2018	42	38	4
	2019	75	71	4
	2020	58	57	1
Pasir Puteh	2018	42	42	-
	2019	37	37	-
	2020	46	46	-
Tanah Merah	2018	65	62	3
	2019	40	39	1
	2020	82	78	4
Tumpat	2018	79	79	-
	2019	67	67	-
	2020	90	89	1
Gua Musang	2018	64	59	5
	2019	53	50	3
	2020	51	47	4
Kuala Krai	2018	29	27	2
	2019	47	47	-
	2020	46	46	-
Jeli	2018	14	14	-
	2019	15	14	1
	2020	31	30	1
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat
Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan kluster <i>homestay</i> <i>Number of homestay clusters</i>	Bilangan premis penginapan <i>Number of accommodation premises</i>
KELANTAN	2018	8	157
	2019	8	202
	2020	8	162
Bachok	2018	1	8
	2019	1	13
	2020	1	13
Kota Bharu	2018	1	101
	2019	1	127
	2020	1	93
Machang	2018	1	-
	2019	1	4
	2020	1	4
Pasir Mas	2018	-	6
	2019	-	6
	2020	-	6
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	7
	2019	-	9
	2020	-	9
Tanah Merah	2018	-	10
	2019	-	12
	2020	-	12
Tumpat	2018	1	6
	2019	1	7
	2020	1	7
Gua Musang	2018	2	13
	2019	2	16
	2020	2	16
Kuala Krai	2018	1	5
	2019	1	6
	2020	1	-
Jeli	2018	1	1
	2019	1	2
	2020	1	2
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

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

Jadual 65: Bilangan kampung program Desa Lestari mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 65: Number of villages of Desa Lestari programme by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Nama kampung <i>Name of villages</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	3
Tanah Merah	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Gua Musang	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	1
Pasir Puteh	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Kuala Krai	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 66: Bilangan kumulatif kenderaan bermotor yang berdaftar mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 66: Cumulative number of registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Lain-lain kenderaan ^a Other vehicle
KELANTAN	2018	914,152	312,835	559,864	3,856	7,463
	2019	921,996	314,728	565,353	3,866	7,553
	2020	929,033	317,120	569,579	3,855	7,610
JPJ Negeri Kelantan	2018	914,152	312,835	559,864	3,856	7,463
	2019	921,996	314,728	565,353	3,866	7,553
	2020	929,033	317,120	569,579	3,855	7,610

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Malaysia

Source: Road Transport Department, Malaysia

Nota/Note :

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

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

Jadual 67: Bilangan pendaftaran kenderaan baharu mengikut cawangan dan jenis, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 67: Number of newly registered motor vehicles by branch and type, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Cawangan Branch	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Motokar Motorcar	Motosikal Motorcycle	Kenderaan awam Public transport	Lain-lain kenderaan ^a Other vehicle
KELANTAN	2018	9,139	2,156	6,454	19	80
	2019	7,844	1,893	5,489	10	90
	2020	7,037	2,329	4,230	-	103
JPJ Negeri Kelantan	2018	9,139	2,156	6,454	19	80
	2019	7,844	1,893	5,489	10	90
	2020	7,037	2,329	4,230	-	103

Sumber: Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Malaysia

Source: Road Transport Department Malaysia

Nota/ Note

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

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Pusat Internet Komuniti <i>Community Internet Centre</i>	Pusat Internet Desa <i>Rural Internet Centre</i>	Pusat Maklumat Rakyat <i>Citizen Information Centre</i>
KELANTAN	2018	70	2	10
	2019	70	2	10
	2020	70	2	10
Bachok	2018	8	-	1
	2019	8	-	1
	2020	8	-	1
Kota	2018	7	-	1
	2019	7	-	1
	2020	7	-	1
Machang	2018	4	-	1
	2019	4	-	1
	2020	4	-	1
Pasir Mas	2018	5	-	1
	2019	5	-	1
	2020	5	-	1
Pasir	2018	6	-	1
	2019	6	-	1
	2020	6	-	1
Tanah Merah	2018	8	-	1
	2019	8	-	1
	2020	8	-	1
Tumpat	2018	5	-	1
	2019	5	-	1
	2020	5	-	1
Gua Musang	2018	13	-	1
	2019	13	-	1
	2020	13	-	1
Kuala Krai	2018	7	1	1
	2019	7	1	1
	2020	7	1	1
Jeli	2018	7	1	1
	2019	7	1	1
	2020	7	1	1
Kecil	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

(%)				
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Langganan internet di rumah <i>Subscription of internet at home</i>	Telefon bimbit <i>Mobile phone</i>	Siaran TV berbayar <i>Pay TV channel</i>
KELANTAN	2014	20.8	95.2	55.1
	2016	49.6	96.2	59.4
	2019	82.1	97.3	56.5
Bachok	2014	14.5	93.7	41.9
	2016	45.3	96.2	49.9
	2019	71.3	96.0	55.9
Kota Bharu	2014	29.0	95.8	57.5
	2016	61.1	96.9	61.3
	2019	86.8	97.4	79.4
Machang	2014	20.3	95.4	44.8
	2016	47.5	92.9	59.0
	2019	80.8	96.2	60.8
Pasir Mas	2014	16.1	94.3	44.5
	2016	41.1	95.8	52.7
	2019	75.8	96.7	49.6
Pasir Puteh	2014	15.5	94.6	49.9
	2016	46.7	97.0	55.9
	2019	79.8	96.3	47.5
Tanah Merah	2014	15.7	97.0	58.0
	2016	49.6	96.5	54.2
	2019	79.1	98.3	60.3
Tumpat	2014	18.6	95.9	47.4
	2016	46.8	96.6	46.7
	2019	82.8	97.6	41.7
Gua Musang	2014	16.4	93.9	81.1
	2016	37.1	95.6	87.0
	2019	89.2	99.3	67.7
Kuala Krai	2014	16.7	93.9	65.2
	2016	33.1	95.7	67.4
	2019	82.9	97.7	67.2
Jeli	2014	11.2	96.5	81.1
	2016	34.3	91.4	79.3
	2019	79.4	97.9	67.0
Kecil Lojing	2016	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-
	2019	100.0	100.0	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 70: Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan asas mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2014, 2016 dan 2019

Table 70: Percentage of households received basics amenities by administrative district, Kelantan, 2014, 2016 and 2019

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jenis bekalan air <i>Type of water supply</i>				Kemudahan bekalan elektrik <i>Accessibility to electricity supply</i>			Kemudahan kutipan sampah <i>Garbage collection facility</i>			
		Air paip di rumah	Air paip awam	Lain-lain	Jumlah	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik	Tiada bekalan elektrik	Jumlah	Tempat kediaman	Kawasan ^a	Tiada	Jumlah
		<i>Piped water in the house</i>	<i>Public water stand pipe</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Accessibility to electricity</i>	<i>No electricity</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Living quarters</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
KELANTAN	2014	62.7	-	37.3	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	11.0	46.7	42.3	100.0
	2016	65.4	1.9	32.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	12.3	35.5	52.2	100.0
	2019	67.9	0.2	31.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	15.4	64.6	20.0	100.0
Bachok	2014	39.6	-	60.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	2.3	33.8	63.9	100.0
	2016	29.5	2.0	68.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	17.9	81.6	100.0
	2019	42.3	-	57.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	3.7	61.4	34.9	100.0
Kota Bharu	2014	62.5	0.1	37.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	14.5	62.2	23.3	100.0
	2016	72.0	1.2	26.8	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	16.6	51.1	32.3	100.0
	2019	64.3	-	35.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	20.6	77.4	2.0	100.0
Machang	2014	61.3	-	38.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	6.9	36.8	56.3	100.0
	2016	68.7	3.4	27.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	13.0	38.8	48.2	100.0
	2019	70.1	-	29.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	15.6	58.9	25.5	100.0
Pasir Mas	2014	64.9	-	35.1	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	1.4	42.6	56.0	100.0
	2016	67.0	1.3	31.7	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	4.1	23.1	72.8	100.0
	2019	71.9	0.2	27.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	10.0	53.4	36.6	100.0
Pasir Puteh	2014	51.2	0.2	48.6	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.8	50.4	47.8	100.0
	2016	52.0	4.0	44.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.5	31.5	67.0	100.0
	2019	65.8	0.2	34.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	8.0	54.0	38.0	100.0
Tanah Merah	2014	67.5	-	32.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	15.2	33.0	51.8	100.0
	2016	67.8	3.2	29.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	9.5	34.9	55.6	100.0
	2019	74.8	1.7	23.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	11.7	71.1	17.2	100.0
Tumpat	2014	65.5	-	34.5	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	6.3	54.2	39.5	100.0
	2016	62.6	2.1	35.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	8.9	37.8	53.3	100.0
	2019	66.9	0.2	32.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	5.2	74.1	20.7	100.0
Gua Musang	2014	81.6	-	18.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	25.6	17.3	57.1	100.0
	2016	69.1	1.3	29.6	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	24.9	11.3	63.8	100.0
	2019	90.7	-	9.3	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	34.4	40.1	25.5	100.0
Kuala Krai	2014	73.0	-	27.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	24.7	20.3	55.0	100.0
	2016	71.9	2.1	26.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	15.3	23.0	61.7	100.0
	2019	83.3	-	16.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	27.0	43.4	29.6	100.0
Jeli	2014	59.4	-	40.6	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.4	59.4	39.2	100.0
	2016	75.7	1.4	22.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	35.7	9.3	55.0	100.0
	2019	77.4	0.7	21.9	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	12.3	69.9	17.8	100.0
Kecil Lojing	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	44.4	-	55.6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

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

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

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Komuniti Harapan Malaysia <i>Harapan Malaysia Community</i>	Kelab Malaysiaku <i>Malaysiaku Club</i>
KELANTAN	2018	116	80
	2019	104	80
	2020	104	80
Bachok	2018	11	9
	2019	7	9
	2020	7	9
Kota Bharu	2018	26	13
	2019	28	13
	2020	28	13
Machang	2018	10	6
	2019	7	6
	2020	7	6
Pasir Mas	2018	19	11
	2019	14	11
	2020	14	11
Pasir Puteh	2018	9	9
	2019	9	9
	2020	9	9
Tanah Merah	2018	7	6
	2019	7	6
	2020	7	6
Tumpat	2018	12	10
	2019	9	10
	2020	9	10
Gua Musang	2018	6	7
	2019	7	7
	2020	7	7
Kuala Krai	2018	12	5
	2019	9	5
	2020	9	5
Jeli	2018	4	4
	2019	7	4
	2020	7	4
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a

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

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan paparan luar milik JaPen <i>Number of billboards belongs to JaPen</i>
KELANTAN	2018	35
	2019	34
	2020	n.a
Bachok	2018	4
	2019	4
	2020	n.a
Kota Bharu	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Machang	2018	1
	2019	1
	2020	n.a
Pasir Mas	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Pasir Puteh	2018	3
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Tanah Merah	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Tumpat	2018	7
	2019	7
	2020	n.a
Gua Musang	2018	6
	2019	6
	2020	n.a
Kuala Krai	2018	2
	2019	2
	2020	n.a
Jeli	2018	3
	2019	3
	2020	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

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

Nota/Notes :**JaPen merujuk kepada Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia***refers to Department of Information, Malaysia***n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

Daerah Pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bilangan Pusat Komuniti Desa Number of Rural Community Centres
KELANTAN	2018	1
	2019	14
	2020	14
Bachok	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	2
Kota Bharu	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Machang	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Pasir Puteh	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Tanah Merah	2018	-
	2019	2
	2020	2
Tumpat	2018	-
	2019	-
	2020	-
Gua Musang	2018	-
	2019	4
	2020	4
Kuala Krai	2018	1
	2019	3
	2020	3
Jeli	2018	-
	2019	1
	2020	1
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a
	2019	n.a
	2020	n.a

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar*Source: Ministry of Rural Development***Nota/Note :****n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

Jadual 74: Hasil cukai taksiran mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Kelantan, 2017-2019*Table 74: Revenue of assessment tax by local authority, Kelantan, 2017-2019*

(RM juta/ RM million)		
Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Hasil cukai taksiran <i>Revenue of assessment tax</i>
KELANTAN	2017	61.4
	2018	63.8
	2019	64.8
Majlis Daerah Bachok	2017	1.1
	2018	1.1
	2019	1.2
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Bharu -BRI	2017	35.9
	2018	36.5
	2019	36.4
Majlis Daerah Machang	2017	0.9
	2018	1.3
	2019	1.3
Majlis Daerah Pasir Mas	2017	2.4
	2018	2.7
	2019	2.5
Majlis Daerah Pasir Puteh	2017	3.1
	2018	3.2
	2019	3.2
Majlis Daerah Tanah Merah	2017	2.9
	2018	3.4
	2019	3.7
Majlis Daerah Tumpat	2017	2.9
	2018	2.9
	2019	3.0
Majlis Daerah Gua Musang	2017	5.0
	2018	5.3
	2019	5.6
Majlis Daerah Kuala Krai	2017	2.4
	2018	2.7
	2019	2.6
Majlis Daerah Jeli	2017	1.1
	2018	1.1
	2019	1.8
Majlis Daerah Dabong	2017	1.1
	2018	1.0
	2019	1.0
Majlis Daerah Ketereh	2017	2.5
	2018	2.6
	2019	2.7

Sumber: Pihak berkuasa tempatan*Source: Local authority*

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

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kamera litar tertutup <i>Close-circuit television</i>
KELANTAN	2018	16
	2019	24
	2020	24
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Bharu	2018	16
	2019	16
	2020	16
Majlis Daerah Tumpat	2018	-
	2019	8
	2020	8

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

Jadual 76: Statistik sisa perbandaran yang dirawat mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 76: Statistics of municipal waste treated by local authority, Kelantan, 2018-2020

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

Sumber: Kementerian Perumahan Kerajaan Tempatan

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Nota/Notes :

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 672) which enforced in Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya

Ha Merujuk kepada Hektar

Refers to Hectare

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan program <i>Number of programmes</i>
KELANTAN	200
Bachok	-
Kota Bharu	123
Machang	4
Pasir Mas	11
Pasir Puteh	13
Tanah Merah	-
Tumpat	23
Gua Musang	14
Kuala Krai	4
Jeli	8
Kecil Lojing	n.a

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

Nota/Note :

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

Jadual 78: Bilangan tempat ibadah mengikut pihak berkuasa tempatan dan agama, Kelantan, 2020*Table 78: Number of place of worships by local authority and religious, Kelantan, 2020*

Pihak berkuasa tempatan <i>Local authority</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Islam <i>Muslim</i>		Bukan Islam <i>non-Muslim</i>			
		Masjid <i>Mosque</i>	Surau	Tokong <i>Chinese temple</i>	Kuil <i>Hindu temple</i>	Gereja <i>Church</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>
KELANTAN	2,214	595	1,536	37	34	12	-
Majlis Daerah Bachok	365	56	306	-	3	-	-
Majlis Perbandaran Kota Bharu	800	124	665	4	2	5	-
Majlis Daerah Ketereh	79	43	35	1	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Machang	98	59	32	5	1	1	-
Majlis Daerah Pasir Mas	144	95	39	6	4	-	-
Majlis Daerah Pasir Puteh	135	64	64	7	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Tanah Merah	306	46	255	4	1	-	-
Majlis Daerah Tumpat	46	22	12	1	10	1	-
Majlis Daerah Gua Musang	30	13	11	3	2	1	-
Majlis Daerah Kuala Krai	148	40	87	6	11	4	-
Majlis Daerah Dabong	41	11	30	-	-	-	-
Majlis Daerah Jeli	22	22	-	-	-	-	-

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

Jadual 79: KDNK mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, Kelantan, 2018-2020 - RM juta

Table 79: GDP by kind of economic activity at constant 2015 prices Kelantan, 2018-2020 - RM million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019^e	2020^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	5,431	5,815	5,829
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	359	417	363
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	1,281	1,300	1,234
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	324	383	396
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	16,721	17,545	17,375
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	2,182	2,308	2,347
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	5,517	5,883	5,410
Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	1,324	1,394	1,407
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1,778	1,857	1,862
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	5,920	6,104	6,349
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	26	30	24
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	24,143	25,490	25,221

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^e **Anggaran**
Estimates

^p **Permulaan**
Preliminary

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

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Perubahan peratusan tahunan <i>Annual percentage change</i>			Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK <i>Percentage share to GDP</i>		
	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p	2018	2019 ^e	2020 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-0.8	7.1	0.2	22.5	22.8	23.1
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	19.7	15.9	-12.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	0.3	1.5	-5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-37.7	18.1	3.5	1.3	1.5	1.6
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	5.2	4.9	-1.0	69.3	68.8	68.9
Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Utility, transport & storage and information & communication</i>	4.9	5.8	1.7	9.0	9.1	9.3
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	6.9	6.6	-8.0	22.9	23.1	21.5
Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance & insurance, real estate and business services</i>	3.8	5.2	1.0	5.5	5.5	5.6
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	4.3	4.3	0.3	7.4	7.3	7.4
Perkhidmatan kerajaan <i>Government services</i>	4.2	4.0	4.0	24.5	23.9	25.2
Tambah: Duti import <i>Plus: Import duties</i>	-1.6	15.0	-20.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	2.7	5.6	-1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Notes:

^e **Anggaran**
Estimates

^p **Permulaan**
Preliminary

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

Kumpulan utama Main group		Nombor Indeks Index Numbers			Perubahan Peratus (%) Percentage Change	
		2018	2019	2020	2019/2018	2020/2019
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	120.1	120.6	118.8	0.4	-1.5
01	Makanan & Minuman Bukan Alkohol <i>Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages</i>	129.3	130.6	131.8	1.0	0.9
02	Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau <i>Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco</i>	179.6	183.3	183.5	2.1	0.1
03	Pakaian & Kasut <i>Clothing & Footwear</i>	99.4	98.1	97.6	-1.3	-0.5
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain <i>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels</i>	114.7	116.9	113.0	1.9	-3.3
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah <i>Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance</i>	110.4	110.8	111.0	0.4	0.2
06	Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	122.4	124.2	126.3	1.5	1.7
07	Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	116.2	111.8	99.5	-3.8	-11.0
08	Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	97.9	98.5	99.4	0.6	0.9
09	Perkhidmatan Rekreasi & Kebudayaan <i>Recreation Services & Culture</i>	106.0	106.9	107.8	0.8	0.8
10	Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	125.8	129.4	130.3	2.9	0.7
11	Restoran & Hotel <i>Restaurants & Hotels</i>	117.5	118.7	119.5	1.0	0.7
12	Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous Goods & Services</i>	111.8	113.3	117.8	1.3	4.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

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

(RM juta/ RM million)			
Pintu keluar dan masuk <i>Exit and entrance</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Eksport <i>Exports</i>	Import <i>Imports</i>
	2018	3,202.0	252.0
	2019	3,088.4	263.2
	2020	2,096.0	247.0
Kota Bharu/Pengkalan Kubor	2018	2,805.9	41.5
	2019	2,527.7	34.6
	2020	1,525.0	7.0
Rantau Panjang	2018	318.1	159.5
	2019	286.0	177.9
	2020	368.0	224.0
Lain-lain	2018	78.0	51.0
<i>Others</i>	2019	274.7	50.7
	2020	203.0	16.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	388	1,123,970	567,978	555,991	11,063	188,134	1,040,007
Bachok	18	23,376	19,993	3,384	264	4,353	9,333
Kota Bharu	104	257,807	131,795	126,012	1,366	27,828	72,968
Machang	23	20,565	10,921	9,644	264	1,524	5,884
Pasir Mas	17	54,624	14,859	39,764	182	3,822	20,281
Pasir Puteh	26	56,536	26,926	29,610	498	7,609	48,354
Tanah Merah	37	73,261	26,896	46,365	1,044	19,034	16,431
Tumpat	25	27,917	14,243	13,675	294	4,657	8,102
Gua Musang	76	395,588	199,770	195,818	4,022	70,613	683,644
Kuala Krai	52	196,248	99,215	97,033	2,867	43,899	123,465
Jeli	10	18,048	23,361	(5,313)	262	4,793	51,545
Kecil Lojing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note/ Note:**n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan**

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 84: Statistik utama subsektor tanaman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 84: Principal statistics of crops sub-sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	201	528,362	243,804	284,559	8,078	123,201	956,221
Bachok	13	5,973	6,890	(917)	215	3,547	7,887
Kota Bharu	43	27,856	13,609	14,247	356	5,106	32,384
Machang	7	13,553	7,405	6,148	201	1,036	5,074
Pasir Mas	9	28,586	2,361	26,225	65	922	15,003
Pasir Puteh	15	10,234	1,714	8,520	271	2,026	40,522
Tanah Merah	23	37,537	11,191	26,346	830	13,871	13,128
Tumpat	11	3,363	980	2,383	92	1,112	4,132
Gua Musang	48	285,088	140,635	144,453	3,253	54,612	670,317
Kuala Krai	24	103,771	38,294	65,477	2,561	36,825	116,487
Jeli	8	12,402	20,726	(8,324)	234	4,143	51,288
Kecil Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 85: Statistik utama subsektor ternakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015

Table 85: Principal statistics of livestock sub-sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	45	68,190	48,377	19,813	254	3,718	20,083
Bachok	4	12,965	10,601	2,364	28	273	414
Kota Bharu	25	50,433	35,500	14,933	178	2,872	13,196
Pasir Mas	3	2,035	1,007	1,028	10	200	4,086
Tanah Merah ^a	5	2,014	946	1,067	14	116	425
Tumpat	4	514	259	255	15	190	1,059
Kuala Krai ^b	4	229	64	165	9	66	903
Kecil Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^a **Termasuk Machang dan Pasir Putih**
Includes Machang and Pasir Puteh

^b **Termasuk Gua Musang dan Jeli**
Includes Gua Musang and Jeli

Jadual 86: Statistik utama subsektor perikanan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015

Table 86: Principal statistics of fisheries sub-sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	57	101,675	54,175	47,500	686	12,545	16,701
Kota Bharu ^a	8	28,432	14,504	13,928	188	3,743	3,839
Machang	14	1,718	891	827	44	61	635
Pasir Mas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	9	46,142	25,139	21,003	222	5,566	7,747
Tanah Merah	4	684	348	336	15	47	213
Tumpat	9	17,690	9,747	7,943	158	2,641	2,703
Gua Musang	4	4,090	1,920	2,170	21	194	662
Kuala Krai	9	2,919	1,626	1,293	38	292	903
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Note:

^a **Termasuk Bachok**
Includes Bachok

Jadual 87: Statistik utama subsektor perhutanan dan pembalakan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015

Table 87: Principal statistics of forestry and logging sub-sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishment</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	85	425,743	221,623	204,120	2,045	48,670	47,003
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	29	155,523	70,683	84,841	665	16,640	24,581
Pasir Mas ^a	6	30,354	14,749	15,605	136	3,414	1,401
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah ^b	9	38,480	17,110	21,371	209	5,445	2,927
Gua Musang	23	106,329	57,195	49,134	746	15,784	11,972
Kuala Krai ^c	18	95,057	61,887	33,170	289	7,387	6,122
Kecil Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/Notes:

^a **Termasuk Tumpat**
Includes Tumpat

^b **Termasuk Machang**
Includes Machang

^c **Termasuk Jeli**
Includes Jeli

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

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Bayam Spinach	Bendi Lady's finger	Cekur manis Sweet shoot	Cili merah Chili	Cili padi Hot chili	Daun bawang Spring onion	
KELANTAN	2018	1,090.2	2,381.9	4.3	5,745.1	118.3	85.0	
	2019	1,209.7	2,811.9	1.3	6,961.2	89.5	60.4	
	2020	1,235.7	3,173.4	3.0	7,170.6	118.5	100.0	
Bachok	2018	60.6	1,107.4	-	1,765.1	2.7	-	
	2019	63.6	1,247.2	-	1,942.3	2.7	-	
	2020	68.9	1,266.0	-	2,062.3	5.4	-	
Kota Bharu	2018	35.7	212.1	1.3	501.6	10.5	-	
	2019	111.9	194.5	-	757.1	8.8	-	
	2020	112.4	303.8	1.5	950.5	10.1	-	
Machang	2018	4.9	154.1	-	261.9	-	-	
	2019	3.7	135.0	-	229.4	0.5	-	
	2020	3.6	103.1	-	238.8	5.0	-	
Pasir Mas	2018	14.9	62.1	-	209.3	11.1	-	
	2019	16.8	114.6	-	151.9	7.4	-	
	2020	15.2	99.0	-	163.0	8.4	-	
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	53.6	-	1,090.2	-	-	
	2019	6.3	119.3	-	1,852.5	5.1	-	
	2020	3.6	161.0	-	1,633.8	19.5	-	
Tanah Merah	2018	5.2	7.6	-	135.7	0.4	-	
	2019	-	14.9	-	54.5	-	-	
	2020	-	120.6	-	143.3	1.3	-	
Tumpat	2018	957.0	654.6	-	957.6	43.0	2.0	
	2019	994.8	852.1	-	917.0	43.4	5.6	
	2020	1,017.5	900.3	-	792.7	46.9	2.0	
Gua Musang	2018	-	24.4	-	588.4	1.0	83.0	
	2019	-	65.2	-	852.0	1.0	54.9	
	2020	-	101.0	-	392.5	-	-	
Kuala Krai	2018	3.8	20.3	-	156.5	3.4	-	
	2019	6.7	31.2	-	97.0	2.1	-	
	2020	4.4	29.1	-	125.0	1.5	-	
Jeli	2018	8.3	85.7	3.0	78.8	46.2	-	
	2019	6.0	37.9	1.3	107.5	18.8	-	
	2020	10.3	89.5	1.5	82.4	20.4	-	
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	586.4	-	98.0	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Daun saderi Celery	Kacang botol Four-angled bean	Kacang buncis French bean	Kacang panjang Long bean	Kailan Chinese kale	Kangkung Water spinach
KELANTAN	2018	-	117.9	1,664.8	3,582.6	78.8	1,515.0
	2019	-	140.4	1,019.9	4,092.4	44.4	929.4
	2020	-	155.1	1,518.0	4,233.8	84.4	1,035.6
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	1,212.2	-	175.8
	2019	-	-	-	1,358.6	-	164.2
	2020	-	-	-	1,549.8	-	184.9
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	266.8	-	8.3
	2019	-	-	-	410.4	-	2.0
	2020	-	-	-	495.3	-	-
Machang	2018	-	2.8	-	73.1	-	0.8
	2019	-	-	-	115.5	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	75.2	-	1.0
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	112.5	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	142.3	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	96.6	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	100.9	-	17.6
	2019	-	-	-	125.6	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	124.6	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	5.2	0.4	-
	2019	-	-	-	39.3	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	19.9	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	113.2	-	1,671.4	27.1	1,312.5
	2019	-	138.6	-	1,664.6	16.2	762.9
	2020	-	153.0	-	1,685.3	27.4	849.3
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	1,664.8	69.3	48.0	-
	2019	-	-	1,019.9	110.0	25.5	0.4
	2020	-	-	-	60.5	-	0.5
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	47.2	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	96.6	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	94.7	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	1.9	-	24.1	3.4	-
	2019	-	1.8	-	29.6	2.7	-
	2020	-	2.1	-	31.9	3.0	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1,518.0	-	54.0	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kobis bulat Round cabbage	Kobis cina Chinese cabbage	Kucai Chinese chives	Kundur Wax gourd	Labu air Bottle gourd	Labu manis Pumpkin	
KELANTAN	2018	527.9	-	-	-	324.9	12,832.3	
	2019	634.4	-	-	-	280.9	10,019.2	
	2020	516.4	-	-	-	321.5	10,258.8	
Bachok	2018	4.5	-	-	-	161.7	8,867.6	
	2019	-	-	-	-	183.8	8,586.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	171.2	8,901.0	
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	1,403.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	5.0	37.6	
	2020	-	-	-	-	3.8	385.4	
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	20.5	270.5	
	2019	-	-	-	-	9.2	385.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	96.7	
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	52.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	108.4	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	89.4	
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	328.8	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	294.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	73.2	
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	67.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	19.8	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	74.0	65.0	
	2019	-	-	-	-	28.1	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	48.7	96.0	
Gua Musang	2018	521.4	-	-	-	51.8	-	
	2019	633.0	-	-	-	31.0	2.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	93.5	
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	14.0	46.7	
	2019	-	-	-	-	12.3	59.1	
	2020	-	-	-	-	12.3	96.6	
Jeli	2018	2.1	-	-	-	3.0	1,731.0	
	2019	1.4	-	-	-	11.5	527.0	
	2020	-	-	-	-	12.6	427.0	
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	516.4	-	-	-	73.0	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Lobak merah <i>Carrot</i>	Lobak putih <i>Radish</i>	Peria <i>Bitter gourd</i>	Peria katak <i>Dwarf bitter gourd</i>	Petola segi <i>Angled loofah</i>	Petola ular <i>Snake gourd</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	257.5	314.4	-	3,333.3	19.3
	2019	-	223.0	314.3	-	3,401.0	10.0
	2020	-	242.8	345.3	9.4	3,644.9	12.0
Bachok	2018	-	-	88.0	-	1,269.1	-
	2019	-	-	62.6	-	1,523.2	-
	2020	-	-	70.5	6.4	1,679.9	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	12.0	-	462.6	10.2
	2019	-	-	7.2	-	625.7	5.7
	2020	-	-	13.4	-	558.0	7.5
Machang	2018	-	-	2.0	-	207.8	-
	2019	-	-	1.8	-	179.8	-
	2020	-	-	15.6	-	68.9	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	22.1	-	362.2	-
	2019	-	-	50.5	-	240.2	-
	2020	-	-	26.1	-	259.2	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	6.5	-	157.4	-
	2019	-	-	5.8	-	48.6	-
	2020	-	-	9.9	-	182.5	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	6.4	-	23.4	-
	2019	-	-	5.4	-	72.1	-
	2020	-	-	10.9	-	25.8	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	166.3	-	543.9	-
	2019	-	-	180.7	-	380.6	-
	2020	-	-	198.4	-	510.1	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	257.5	10.8	-	62.1	-
	2019	-	223.0	-	-	32.0	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	46.0	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	205.0	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	252.0	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	251.8	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	0.4	-	39.9	9.1
	2019	-	-	0.5	-	46.8	4.3
	2020	-	-	0.6	3.0	62.8	4.5
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	242.8	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Salad Lettuce	Sawi Mustard	Terung Brinjal	Timun Cucumber	Tomato	Jumlah Total
KELANTAN	2018	610.7	3,503.6	5,012.2	11,987.0	69,801.6	124,908.8
	2019	500.7	3,725.0	6,017.5	14,404.1	74,673.6	131,564.2
	2020	622.3	3,507.6	6,533.4	15,318.1	67,403.7	127,564.1
Bachok	2018	8.3	300.7	2,097.0	3,069.5	-	20,190.2
	2019	8.5	353.2	2,313.3	3,183.0	-	20,992.2
	2020	8.6	466.9	2,755.0	3,839.1	-	23,035.9
Kota Bharu	2018	33.0	333.4	267.6	1,340.5	-	4,898.5
	2019	56.9	304.6	399.8	2,652.2	-	5,579.4
	2020	46.8	390.4	417.6	2,621.0	-	6,317.4
Machang	2018	-	14.2	155.1	908.6	-	2,076.1
	2019	-	14.0	241.6	848.3	-	2,163.7
	2020	-	7.9	203.7	571.5	-	1,390.9
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	37.8	435.3	-	1,319.9
	2019	-	-	62.8	384.1	-	1,279.1
	2020	-	-	39.7	520.8	-	1,317.3
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	7.4	230.9	888.7	-	2,882.1
	2019	-	12.3	506.0	1,390.5	-	4,365.8
	2020	-	15.6	508.1	1,428.3	-	4,160.0
Tanah Merah	2018	-	14.5	36.1	236.5	-	538.5
	2019	-	5.2	239.0	308.3	-	758.6
	2020	-	11.1	211.5	327.6	-	871.9
Tumpat	2018	389.9	1,646.2	996.9	3,480.0	-	13,100.4
	2019	296.1	1,801.8	948.9	3,652.2	-	12,683.5
	2020	386.0	1,353.8	803.5	3,761.0	-	12,631.7
Gua Musang	2018	178.0	1,135.1	794.0	919.9	69,565.5	75,975.0
	2019	138.2	1,187.4	945.1	1,263.0	74,673.6	81,257.0
	2020	-	53.0	260.0	471.0	-	1,478.0
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	129.5	428.8	-	1,055.1
	2019	-	1.7	172.2	514.3	-	1,245.1
	2020	-	1.3	199.5	512.9	-	1,329.0
Jeli	2018	1.5	52.2	267.3	279.1	236.2	2,873.0
	2019	1.0	44.9	188.8	208.2	-	1,239.8
	2020	1.0	43.9	251.2	391.6	-	1,439.3
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	180.0	1,163.8	883.5	873.3	67,403.7	73,592.8

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 89: Pengeluaran tanaman industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 89: Production of industrial crops by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Kelapa <i>Coconut</i>	Kopi <i>Coffee</i>	Tebu Gula <i>Sugar cane</i>	Teh <i>Tea</i>	Nipah <i>Nipa palm</i>	Pinang <i>Areca nut</i>	Roselle
KELANTAN	2018	73,676.0	-	-	-	-	61.4	-
	2019	77,807.1	-	-	-	-	83.9	-
	2020	79,953.4	323.5	-	-	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	45,359.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	45,520.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	45,381.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	7,375.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	10,194.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	10,618.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	1,309.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,282.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1,449.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	896.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	809.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	999.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	3,192.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	2,954.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	3,558.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	1,176.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,879.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2,859.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	13,060.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	13,749.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	13,258.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	68.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	71.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	140.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	476.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	642.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	925.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	762.3	-	-	-	-	61.4	-
	2019	703.7	-	-	-	-	83.9	-
	2020	763.5	323.5	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia***Nota/ Note :****Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik***Refers to Metric tonnes*

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

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Rumbia/ Sagu <i>Sago</i>	Cendawan <i>Mushroom</i>	Lebah kelulut <i>Kelulut bee</i>	Lebah madu <i>Honey bee</i>	Jagung bijian <i>Grain corn</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
KELANTAN	2018	8.1	293.6	14.0	-	-	74,053.1
	2019	-	393.2	17.5	-	-	78,301.7
	2020	98.5	501.6	20.8	0.1	-	80,897.9
Bachok	2018	-	10.5	0.2	-	-	45,370.5
	2019	-	12.3	1.6	-	-	45,534.6
	2020	-	13.0	1.5	-	-	45,396.1
Kota Bharu	2018	-	33.3	3.4	-	-	7,411.9
	2019	-	33.7	1.4	-	-	10,229.1
	2020	-	44.2	3.8	-	-	10,666.5
Machang	2018	-	15.5	1.3	-	-	1,325.9
	2019	-	18.7	2.0	-	-	1,303.6
	2020	-	33.8	2.3	-	-	1,485.1
Pasir Mas	2018	-	25.3	0.1	-	-	921.7
	2019	-	21.0	1.3	-	-	831.7
	2020	-	31.6	2.0	-	-	1,032.9
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	29.3	0.3	-	-	3,221.7
	2019	-	116.3	1.7	-	-	3,072.4
	2020	-	123.9	2.4	0.1	-	3,684.7
Tanah Merah	2018	-	5.1	6.6	-	-	1,187.9
	2019	-	3.7	4.6	-	-	1,887.4
	2020	-	14.6	3.7	-	-	2,877.6
Tumpat	2018	8.1	166.1	0.5	-	-	13,235.6
	2019	-	166.0	2.1	-	-	13,917.1
	2020	-	194.3	2.2	-	-	13,454.5
Gua Musang	2018	-	0.3	0.6	-	-	68.9
	2019	-	5.0	1.5	-	-	78.1
	2020	-	4.8	1.5	-	-	146.5
Kuala Krai	2018	-	3.4	0.3	-	-	480.0
	2019	-	11.7	0.6	-	-	654.6
	2020	-	14.6	0.4	-	-	940.8
Jeli	2018	-	4.7	0.8	-	-	829.2
	2019	-	4.8	0.8	-	-	793.2
	2020	98.5	26.9	1.0	-	-	1,213.4
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bonglai	Belalai Gajah	Cekur	Dukung Anak	Gelenggang	Halia Bara <i>Ginger</i>	Hempedu bumi <i>Bile of the earth</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Inai Henna	Jarum tujuh bilah	Jering	Kacip fatimah	Kaduk	Kesum	Kunyit hitam Black tumeric
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	104.1	4.4	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	51.1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	72.2	-	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	20.8	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	26.2	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	14.8	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	8.2	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	45.5	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	21.6	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)								
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Lidah buaya Aloe vera	Mas cotek	Melada pahit	Mengkudu/ Noni	Misai kucing	Mulberi Mulberry	Nilam Sapphire
					Great morinda			
	2018	-	2.6	-	-	1.0	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	2.6	-	-	1.0	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pandan	Pecah beling	Pegaga Pennywort	Petai	Petai belalang	Pokok teh Tea tree
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	-	851.1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	716.7	-	-
	2020	-	-	7.8	693.4	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	2.1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	0.8	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	67.8	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	75.2	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	68.0	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	21.8	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	5.9	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	15.3	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	12.6	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	3.1	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	7.2	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	629.7	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	510.8	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	447.3	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	117.1	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	121.6	-	-
	2020	-	-	7.8	154.9	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pudina Mint	Selasih Basil	Serai wangi Fragrant lemon grass	Sirih Betel vine	Stevia	Temu lawak
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	25.2	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	25.2	-	-	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	25.2	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	25.2	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Terung pipit <i>Turkey berry</i>	Tongkat ali <i>Long jack</i>	Ulam raja <i>The king's salad</i>	Lemon myrtle	Tenggek burung <i>Euodia redleyi</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
KELANTAN	2018	-	3.2	-	-	-	966.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	793.2
	2020	-	3.2	-	-	-	802.0
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	25.2
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	27.2
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	88.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	95.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	94.5
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	29.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	5.9
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	15.3
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	-	27.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	11.3
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	18.6
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	675.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	533.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	468.9
Jeli	2018	-	3.2	-	-	-	143.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	121.6
	2020	-	3.2	-	-	-	177.5
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 91: Pengeluaran tanaman ladang mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 91: Production of cash crops by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jagung manis <i>Sweet corn</i>	Kacang tanah <i>Groundnuts</i>	Ubi kayu <i>Cassava</i>	Ubi keladi <i>Yam</i>	Ubi keledek <i>Sweet potato</i>	Tebu kuning <i>Sugar cane</i>	
KELANTAN	2018	4,649.2	57.6	1,121.3	48.7	7,258.7	917.9	
	2019	5,032.5	58.1	1,350.3	56.2	8,963.6	1,186.9	
	2020	5,720.1	52.6	1,587.3	74.9	10,981.6	2,353.5	
Bachok	2018	536.6	-	212.3	-	5,151.5	-	
	2019	540.1	-	267.8	-	7,210.9	-	
	2020	555.2	-	445.8	-	9,200.1	-	
Kota Bharu	2018	654.7	20.5	59.2	-	74.0	72.0	
	2019	1,066.6	23.6	28.0	3.2	21.9	119.8	
	2020	1,113.2	7.2	65.9	7.0	6.2	126.9	
Machang	2018	721.2	13.3	15.7	-	35.3	256.8	
	2019	718.5	19.1	-	-	32.4	152.2	
	2020	984.3	22.8	-	-	21.9	54.0	
Pasir Mas	2018	458.0	9.7	101.6	-	82.3	150.6	
	2019	423.9	4.4	135.6	-	39.7	170.8	
	2020	487.6	1.3	103.8	-	18.7	202.0	
Pasir Puteh	2018	70.9	-	14.5	-	1,496.5	-	
	2019	178.4	-	163.5	-	1,234.5	422.8	
	2020	72.3	-	196.7	-	1,270.5	230.5	
Tanah Merah	2018	837.3	5.7	5.2	-	1.8	153.3	
	2019	752.1	5.5	82.0	-	-	95.8	
	2020	704.0	12.5	-	-	-	1,431.7	
Tumpat	2018	943.6	-	665.3	20.1	102.2	267.0	
	2019	895.3	-	645.5	20.7	131.1	167.8	
	2020	730.9	-	729.4	21.1	126.8	235.8	
Gua Musang	2018	120.0	-	-	-	290.0	-	
	2019	142.0	-	-	-	274.0	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Krai	2018	98.2	1.6	-	-	-	-	
	2019	71.3	1.9	-	11.2	-	42.0	
	2020	68.7	0.6	-	8.4	-	64.0	
Jeli	2018	208.7	6.8	47.5	28.6	25.1	18.2	
	2019	244.4	3.7	28.0	21.1	19.1	15.7	
	2020	889.0	8.2	45.7	38.4	37.5	8.6	
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	115.0	-	-	-	300.0	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia***Nota/ Note :****Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik***Refers to Metric tonnes*

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

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

						(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Sengkuang Yambean	Ubi badak	Ubi kemili	Ubi kentang Potato	Jumlah Total
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	5.7	-	14,059.1
	2019	-	-	9.9	-	16,657.5
	2020	-	-	0.6	-	20,770.6
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	5,900.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	8,018.8
	2020	-	-	-	-	10,201.1
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	-	-	880.4
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,263.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,326.2
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	1,042.3
	2019	-	-	-	-	922.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,083.0
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	802.2
	2019	-	-	0.6	-	775.0
	2020	-	-	0.6	-	814.0
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	5.7	-	1,587.6
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,999.1
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,770.1
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	1,003.3
	2019	-	-	9.3	-	944.7
	2020	-	-	-	-	2,148.2
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	1,998.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	1,860.4
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,844.0
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	410.0
	2019	-	-	-	-	416.0
	2020	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	99.8
	2019	-	-	-	-	126.3
	2020	-	-	-	-	141.7
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	334.9
	2019	-	-	-	-	332.0
	2020	-	-	-	-	1,027.3
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	415.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

Jadual 92: Pengeluaran rempah-ratus mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 92: Production of spices by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018-2020*

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Asam gelugor	Asam jawa <i>Tamarind</i>	Bunga kantan <i>Pink cone ginger</i>	Cengkih <i>Clove</i>	Halia <i>Ginger</i>	Kari <i>Curry</i>
KELANTAN	2018	35.6	-	297.7	-	431.5	-
	2019	56.8	-	278.6	-	438.4	-
	2020	51.6	-	360.2	-	459.3	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	90.7	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	154.2	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	127.0	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	3.5	-	20.4	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	10.4	-
	2020	0.2	-	5.1	-	18.4	-
Machang	2018	6.5	-	14.5	-	2.0	-
	2019	6.4	-	18.5	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	19.4	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	228.7	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	171.2	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	199.9	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	13.4	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	14.5	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	10.6	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	6.0	-	-	-	18.1	-
	2020	-	-	24.1	-	11.2	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-	-	75.4	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	75.5	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	92.7	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	4.5	-	105.8	-	10.7	-
	2019	2.3	-	74.6	-	6.1	-
	2020	2.6	-	75.9	-	7.0	-
Jeli	2018	14.0	-	174.0	-	3.7	-
	2019	42.2	-	172.1	-	3.0	-
	2020	48.8	-	221.3	-	3.1	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia***Nota/ Note :****Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik***Refers to Metric tonnes*

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

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

								(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Kayu manis Cinnamon	Ketumbar Coriander	Kunyit Turmeric	Lada hitam Black pepper	Lengkuas Galangal	Limau kasturi Calamondin lime	
KELANTAN	2018	-	-	771.9	-	1,024.2	89.6	
	2019	-	-	548.2	-	1,150.1	82.7	
	2020	-	-	676.4	-	1,231.3	120.7	
Bachok	2018	-	-	22.5	-	75.5	-	
	2019	-	-	24.0	-	287.1	-	
	2020	-	-	24.6	-	392.8	-	
Kota Bharu	2018	-	-	49.1	-	92.7	2.4	
	2019	-	-	35.0	-	15.8	4.9	
	2020	-	-	98.3	-	78.9	14.7	
Machang	2018	-	-	10.0	-	14.5	8.9	
	2019	-	-	1.1	-	2.3	3.5	
	2020	-	-	10.7	-	0.8	5.5	
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	408.3	-	406.8	74.9	
	2019	-	-	226.3	-	420.9	67.5	
	2020	-	-	250.1	-	462.6	94.0	
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	24.7	-	46.2	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	14.7	-	
Tumpat	2018	-	-	200.4	-	362.0	-	
	2019	-	-	190.1	-	310.7	-	
	2020	-	-	222.6	-	201.0	-	
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	39.7	-	60.0	3.4	
	2019	-	-	18.9	-	61.1	6.9	
	2020	-	-	27.6	-	67.3	6.6	
Jeli	2018	-	-	36.0	-	12.7	-	
	2019	-	-	28.1	-	6.2	-	
	2020	-	-	42.5	-	13.4	-	
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

							(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Limau nipis Lime	Limau purut Kaffir lime	Pala Nutmeg	Selom	Serai Lemon grass	Jumlah Total
KELANTAN	2018	1,215.5	1.8	-	-	594.1	4,462.1
	2019	925.6	-	-	-	676.8	4,157.2
	2020	1,042.3	1.7	-	-	959.5	4,903.1
Bachok	2018	-	-	-	-	35.4	224.2
	2019	-	-	-	-	105.3	570.6
	2020	-	-	-	-	107.1	651.5
Kota Bharu	2018	25.7	-	-	-	86.5	280.2
	2019	14.6	-	-	-	120.8	201.4
	2020	167.3	-	-	-	172.8	555.6
Machang	2018	8.0	-	-	-	12.3	76.6
	2019	13.3	-	-	-	59.9	104.8
	2020	7.5	-	-	-	60.0	103.8
Pasir Mas	2018	58.5	-	-	-	123.4	1,300.7
	2019	65.3	-	-	-	133.4	1,084.6
	2020	100.6	-	-	-	212.2	1,319.4
Pasir Puteh	2018	25.6	-	-	-	-	25.6
	2019	14.8	-	-	-	5.2	33.5
	2020	4.2	-	-	-	4.2	22.9
Tanah Merah	2018	113.7	1.8	-	-	38.0	170.1
	2019	83.1	-	-	-	37.6	215.6
	2020	240.8	1.7	-	-	74.1	366.6
Tumpat	2018	94.3	-	-	-	201.4	933.5
	2019	96.0	-	-	-	148.4	820.7
	2020	111.3	-	-	-	182.3	809.9
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
	2020	3.5	-	-	-	-	3.5
Kuala Krai	2018	865.4	-	-	-	20.6	1,110.0
	2019	609.3	-	-	-	17.8	796.9
	2020	379.6	-	-	-	60.8	627.4
Jeli	2018	24.2	-	-	-	76.5	341.1
	2019	27.3	-	-	-	48.5	327.4
	2020	27.5	-	-	-	86.0	442.5
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Belimbing Starfruit	Betik Papaya	Cempedak	Ciku Sapodilla	Dokong	Duku
KELANTAN	2018	11.1	823.0	365.1	109.5	13,336.2	4,092.1
	2019	3.8	1,256.3	430.3	63.7	14,143.9	5,430.4
	2020	3.4	1,775.3	504.2	154.7	13,324.6	4,892.2
Bachok	2018	-	112.6	-	-	131.1	132.3
	2019	-	35.0	-	-	84.3	67.2
	2020	-	115.2	-	-	80.8	10.2
Kota Bharu	2018	-	12.6	-	-	93.7	117.3
	2019	-	118.2	-	-	449.5	116.5
	2020	-	117.9	4.3	-	835.9	333.0
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	338.4	29.2
	2019	-	146.7	-	-	123.6	896.0
	2020	-	314.0	5.0	-	619.1	670.7
Pasir Mas	2018	-	269.2	59.4	0.4	692.2	435.5
	2019	-	308.4	-	-	1,105.2	543.2
	2020	-	338.4	-	-	701.3	392.5
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-	-	44.1	1.3
	2019	-	42.8	-	-	138.3	-
	2020	-	4.2	-	-	76.8	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	32.0	-	-	658.4	105.0
	2019	2.9	32.3	-	-	625.1	57.6
	2020	-	292.2	-	-	903.0	35.5
Tumpat	2018	-	234.3	40.4	98.2	210.3	64.4
	2019	-	416.2	40.4	50.5	173.1	47.6
	2020	-	309.9	47.1	138.7	423.5	99.9
Gua Musang	2018	-	18.0	-	-	1,634.0	-
	2019	0.9	25.1	-	-	1,370.7	20.0
	2020	0.9	99.0	-	-	577.5	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	42.2	43.6	-	4,354.3	874.3
	2019	-	30.7	33.4	-	3,741.4	815.3
	2020	-	31.0	30.5	-	2,913.0	678.6
Jeli	2018	11.1	102.1	221.7	10.9	5,179.6	2,332.8
	2019	-	101.0	356.5	13.1	6,332.6	2,867.1
	2020	2.5	153.5	417.3	16.0	5,893.8	2,671.9
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	300.0	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Duku langsung	Durian	Jambu batu Guava	Langsat	Limau besar Pomelo	Limau manis Sweet orange
KELANTAN	2018	-	31,553.6	17.5	88.6	8.6	2,646.9
	2019	-	35,077.1	41.1	39.2	4.2	1,821.6
	2020	-	32,211.6	55.3	91.5	5.4	1,567.4
Bachok	2018	-	511.1	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	816.1	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	983.1	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	-	2,860.2	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	3,788.4	16.4	2.7	-	10.3
	2020	-	2,472.6	16.1	-	-	10.2
Machang	2018	-	3,083.6	7.2	-	-	-
	2019	-	2,687.3	20.8	-	-	-
	2020	-	3,099.1	35.1	-	-	2.5
Pasir Mas	2018	-	2,769.6	2.5	78.8	3.0	168.9
	2019	-	2,629.3	-	28.1	-	57.6
	2020	-	2,234.6	-	51.9	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	1,353.9	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	601.8	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	757.1	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	2,121.9	4.9	-	-	-
	2019	-	2,590.9	-	-	-	10.2
	2020	-	3,296.5	-	-	-	49.4
Tumpat	2018	-	1,462.7	-	-	-	80.3
	2019	-	1,668.7	-	-	-	11.7
	2020	-	1,480.3	-	28.0	-	11.7
Gua Musang	2018	-	1,953.0	-	-	-	193.0
	2019	-	3,664.9	-	-	-	140.0
	2020	-	2,967.1	-	-	-	8.0
Kuala Krai	2018	-	7,162.1	-	2.4	-	917.2
	2019	-	7,511.2	-	-	-	452.0
	2020	-	7,411.4	-	4.0	-	355.6
Jeli	2018	-	8,275.5	3.0	7.4	5.6	1,287.5
	2019	-	9,118.5	3.9	8.5	4.2	1,139.8
	2020	-	6,957.0	4.1	7.6	5.4	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	552.8	-	-	-	1,130.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

(Mt)							
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Mangga Mango	Manggis Mangosteen	Buah Naga Dragon fruit	Nanas Pineapple	Nangka Jackfruit	Pisang Banana
KELANTAN	2018	230.5	4,100.3	2.4	2,379.1	840.1	15,555.4
	2019	245.3	5,288.4	0.1	3,044.5	777.3	15,095.7
	2020	546.9	5,271.4	0.1	5,595.0	954.9	16,688.7
Bachok	2018	-	199.5	2.4	446.5	-	665.5
	2019	-	210.3	0.1	412.9	-	762.3
	2020	-	200.3	0.1	229.7	-	1,052.5
Kota Bharu	2018	-	488.9	-	-	50.6	1,578.0
	2019	42.9	654.0	-	104.0	101.3	1,378.1
	2020	2.5	723.2	-	419.0	79.1	1,034.0
Machang	2018	-	542.9	-	360.2	-	1,238.3
	2019	-	712.9	-	567.0	-	1,393.7
	2020	-	715.0	-	332.1	-	1,003.0
Pasir Mas	2018	9.8	1,442.5	-	924.4	281.4	1,934.0
	2019	2.1	1,507.1	-	1,309.8	241.0	2,233.1
	2020	-	1,236.7	-	2,473.3	302.8	2,796.8
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	60.6	-	300.5	-	262.2
	2019	-	85.2	-	208.6	0.9	545.8
	2020	-	100.3	-	488.8	2.5	362.2
Tanah Merah	2018	-	196.4	-	12.9	94.2	2,079.8
	2019	5.1	244.5	-	127.5	60.6	2,061.7
	2020	269.4	932.0	-	602.7	14.1	3,078.6
Tumpat	2018	159.4	298.3	-	6.3	70.7	854.8
	2019	142.7	510.2	-	10.9	67.7	1,114.1
	2020	166.8	604.5	-	158.9	108.3	1,138.5
Gua Musang	2018	-	174.0	-	-	32.5	132.4
	2019	-	245.0	-	64.0	22.8	989.0
	2020	-	177.0	-	42.5	117.3	1,597.0
Kuala Krai	2018	-	409.3	-	113.4	201.6	2,691.4
	2019	-	819.9	-	48.9	124.3	1,918.8
	2020	-	349.2	-	574.4	131.2	1,942.8
Jeli	2018	61.3	288.0	-	215.0	109.0	4,119.0
	2019	52.5	299.3	-	191.0	158.6	2,699.0
	2020	108.2	233.1	-	273.6	199.5	2,636.2
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	47.0

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

						(Mt)
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Pulasan	Rambutan	Salak	Tembikai Watermelon	Jumlah Total
KELANTAN	2018	-	4,741.4	1,605.8	43,433.9	125,941.4
	2019	-	5,794.4	1,562.1	40,783.3	130,902.6
	2020	-	6,527.6	1,664.5	41,614.7	133,449.4
Bachok	2018	-	66.1	-	21,754.7	24,021.9
	2019	-	124.6	-	19,989.9	22,502.7
	2020	-	176.0	-	19,923.3	22,771.1
Kota Bharu	2018	-	1,058.1	-	3,335.5	9,594.9
	2019	-	1,137.0	62.4	2,991.8	10,973.3
	2020	-	1,199.4	68.0	3,233.9	10,549.0
Machang	2018	-	664.0	52.0	1,700.8	8,016.6
	2019	-	550.2	-	2,939.4	10,037.6
	2020	-	655.4	-	2,846.4	10,297.3
Pasir Mas	2018	-	821.5	279.9	1,038.5	11,211.4
	2019	-	915.4	42.6	873.3	11,796.1
	2020	-	780.3	112.5	1,043.2	12,464.3
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	105.5	-	8,884.4	11,012.4
	2019	-	200.2	-	8,026.2	9,849.7
	2020	-	385.3	-	8,088.8	10,266.2
Tanah Merah	2018	-	87.3	18.0	640.0	6,050.6
	2019	-	184.9	7.9	519.5	6,530.8
	2020	-	793.3	58.4	723.2	11,048.4
Tumpat	2018	-	1,093.9	381.5	1,053.6	6,109.2
	2019	-	1,533.7	363.3	1,180.2	7,331.3
	2020	-	1,321.9	367.7	936.9	7,342.4
Gua Musang	2018	-	135.5	-	224.9	4,497.3
	2019	-	175.0	-	859.5	7,576.8
	2020	-	230.0	-	793.0	6,609.3
Kuala Krai	2018	-	490.1	624.1	241.8	18,167.8
	2019	-	742.0	597.2	400.4	17,235.5
	2020	-	765.7	501.4	659.4	16,348.4
Jeli	2018	-	219.5	250.3	4,559.8	27,259.1
	2019	-	231.6	488.7	3,003.1	27,068.9
	2020	-	220.4	556.5	3,366.6	23,723.2
Kecil Lojing	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	2,029.8

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

Mt Merujuk kepada Tan metrik

Refers to Metric tonnes

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kolam Ponds	Bekas lombong Ex-mining pools	Sangkar Cages	Tangki simen Cement tanks	Tangki kanvas Canvas tanks	Kandang ikan Pen culture	Estet ikan Fish estate
KELANTAN	2018	4,226.6	2,117.4	-	1,335.7	318.9	81.8	372.8	-
	2019	4,954.1	2,955.1	-	1,083.7	293.4	76.5	545.5	-
	2020	4,769.8	2,703.6	-	1,099.7	242.8	56.7	667.0	-
Bachok	2018	529.4	393.9	-	122.0	1.8	-	11.7	-
	2019	499.3	315.5	-	117.8	5.3	-	60.6	-
	2020	474.3	319.3	-	101.2	8.8	-	45.1	-
Kota Bharu	2018	898.0	169.4	-	439.6	50.1	14.2	224.7	-
	2019	799.3	183.1	-	164.2	62.4	18.9	370.7	-
	2020	753.9	114.8	-	64.9	24.7	-	549.5	-
Machang	2018	375.6	335.8	-	16.8	18.5	2.8	1.6	-
	2019	639.1	550.8	-	28.2	50.4	9.7	-	-
	2020	536.0	421.1	-	51.8	51.3	11.9	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	517.2	115.7	-	391.5	7.1	-	2.8	-
	2019	461.1	158.7	-	288.0	11.5	-	2.8	-
	2020	514.3	142.5	-	362.8	6.4	-	2.6	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	590.0	229.1	-	72.1	114.0	42.8	132.0	-
	2019	810.5	507.7	-	83.5	91.6	18.2	109.5	-
	2020	635.6	362.4	-	142.2	46.8	17.4	66.8	-
Tanah Merah	2018	218.7	178.0	-	21.1	12.0	7.6	-	-
	2019	308.7	245.2	-	46.7	10.0	5.0	1.8	-
	2020	353.3	271.9	-	62.2	11.5	4.5	3.1	-
Tumpat	2018	389.3	53.9	-	239.7	95.6	-	-	-
	2019	413.4	51.3	-	321.4	40.7	-	-	-
	2020	362.5	49.0	-	262.7	50.8	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	222.1	211.8	-	7.2	3.1	-	-	-
	2019	250.3	242.6	-	3.8	4.0	-	-	-
	2020	253.4	242.4	-	6.4	4.7	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	373.9	337.6	-	24.7	10.4	1.2	-	-
	2019	642.3	600.7	-	29.9	11.5	0.1	-	-
	2020	744.6	659.2	-	43.7	31.9	9.8	-	-
Jeli	2018	112.5	92.2	-	1.0	6.3	13.0	-	-
	2019	130.2	99.4	-	-	6.0	24.8	-	-
	2020	142.0	121.0	-	2.0	6.0	13.0	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Note/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Table 95: Brackishwater Aquaculture production by administrative district and culture system, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Kolam <i>Ponds</i>	Sangkar <i>Cages</i>	Tangki air payau <i>Brackishwater tanks</i>	Kandang air payau <i>Brackishwater pen culture</i>	Sistem kerang- kerangan <i>Shellfish system</i>	Rumpai laut <i>Sea weeds</i>
KELANTAN	2018	1,688.7	62.0	1,626.7	-	-	-	-
	2019	1,495.5	39.1	1,448.7	0.3	-	7.3	-
	2020	1,251.7	13.6	1,228.6	-	-	9.2	-
Bachok	2018	22.0	22.02	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	35.5	31.32	-	-	-	4.15	-
	2020	6.0	-	-	-	-	6.04	-
Kota Bharu	2018	305.3	6.67	298.66	-	-	-	-
	2019	210.5	1.61	205.40	0.35	-	3.17	-
	2020	235.5	3.50	228.82	-	-	3.15	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	630.2	31.37	598.78	-	-	-	-
	2019	685.4	6.20	679.20	-	-	-	-
	2020	407.9	10.09	397.47	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	731.2	1.95	729.29	-	-	-	-
	2019	564.1	-	564.08	-	-	-	-
	2020	602.3	-	602.35	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Nota/ Note:

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 96: Statistik utama sektor perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015

Table 96: Principal statistics of mining and quarrying sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	75	447,501	229,569	217,932	2,245	62,455	178,309
Bachok ^a	5	29,517	18,727	10,789	205	4,863	22,060
K. Bharu	24	111,496	63,110	48,386	722	17,208	11,346
Machang	5	53,740	33,712	20,027	293	10,772	30,260
Pasir Mas	17	16,779	9,879	6,900	121	1,969	1,478
Tanah Merah	7	184,208	73,229	110,979	601	20,729	94,829
Tumpat	3	2,877	1,827	1,050	22	405	135
Gua Musang	11	47,398	28,454	18,944	250	6,207	17,878
Kuala Krai	3	1,487	630	857	31	302	324

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a **Termasuk Pasir Puteh**

Includes Pasir Puteh

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	75	447,501	229,569	217,932	2,245	62,455	178,309
Bachok ^a	5	29,517	18,727	10,789	205	4,863	22,060
Kota Bharu	24	111,496	63,110	48,386	722	17,208	11,346
Machang	5	53,740	33,712	20,027	293	10,772	30,260
Pasir Mas	17	16,779	9,879	6,900	121	1,969	1,478
Tanah Merah	7	184,208	73,229	110,979	601	20,729	94,829
Tumpat	3	2,877	1,827	1,050	22	405	135
Gua Musang	11	47,398	28,454	18,944	250	6,207	17,878
Kuala Krai	3	1,487	630	857	31	302	324
Kecil Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :^a **Termasuk Pasir Puteh***Includes Pasir Puteh*^b **Termasuk Jeli***Includes Jeli*

Jadual 98: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018-2020*Table 98: Value of approved investment manufacturing project by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018-2020***(RM'000)**

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative District	Tahun Years	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
KELANTAN	2018	101,242	76,673	24,570
	2019	118,376	112,010	6,366
	2020	43,854	43,854	-
Bachok	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	2018	32,783	32,783	-
	2019	18,376	12,010	6,366
	2020	-	-	-
Machang	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	2018	-	-	-
	2019	100,000	100,000	-
	2020	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Tumpat	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	37,140	37,140	-
Gua Musang	2018	3,575	3,575	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	2018	64,884	40,315	24,570
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	6,714	6,714	-
Jeli	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia*Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority***Nota/ Notes :****Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran***The added total may differs due to rounding***n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan***Data is not available/ applicable*

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

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

(RM'000)				
Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
JUMLAH	2018	101,243	76,673	24,570
TOTAL	2019	18,476	12,110	6,366
	2020	43,854	43,854	-
Pembuatan Makanan	2018	-	-	-
<i>Food Manufacturing</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Minuman dan Tembakau	2018	-	-	-
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil	2018	-	-	-
<i>Textiles and Textile Products</i>	2019	6,366	-	6,366
	2020	-	-	-
Kulit dan Produk Kulit	2018	-	-	-
<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kayu dan Produk Kayu	2018	46,260	32,568	13,692
<i>Wood and Wood Products</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	6,714	6,714	-
Perabot dan Peralatan	2018	-	-	-
<i>Furniture and Fixtures</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan	2018	-	-	-
<i>Paper, Printing and Publishing</i>	2019	50	50	-
	2020	-	-	-
Kimia dan Produk Kimia	2018	-	-	-
<i>Chemical and Chemical Products</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Petroleum (termasuk Petrokimia)	2018	-	-	-
<i>Petroleum Products (including Petrochemicals)</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Getah	2018	-	-	-
<i>Rubber Products</i>	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

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

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

(RM'000)				
Industri Industry	Tahun Year	Jumlah pelaburan Total of investment	Pelaburan domestik Domestic investment	Pelaburan asing Foreign investment
Produk Plastik <i>Plastic Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Mineral dan Bukan Logam <i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	37,140	37,140	-
Produk Logam Asas <i>Basic Metal Products</i>	2018	22,200	11,322	10,878
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Logam Fabrik <i>Fabricated Metal Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	5,822	5,822	-
	2020	-	-	-
Jentera dan Peralatan <i>Machinery and Equipment</i>	2018	7,783	7,783	-
	2019	6,188	6,188	-
	2020	-	-	-
Produk Elektrikal dan Elektronik <i>Electronics and Electrical Products</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	50	50	-
	2020	-	-	-
Peralatan Pengangkutan <i>Transport Equipment</i>	2018	25,000	25,000	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Peralatan Saintifik dan Mengukur <i>Scientific and Measuring Equipment</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Gas Asli <i>Natural Gas</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-
Pelbagai <i>Miscellaneous</i>	2018	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-

Sumber: Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Investment Development Authority

Nota/ Note :

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differs due to rounding

Jadual 100: Nilai pelaburan projek pembuatan yang diluluskan oleh penyertaan asing mengikut negara, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 100: Investment value of manufacturing projects approved by foreign participation by country, Kelantan, 2018-2020

(RM'000)			
Negara Country	2018	2019	2020
Jumlah Total	24,570	6,366	-
Germany	-	6,366	-
China	24,570	-	-

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

Nota/ Note :

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

Jadual 101: Bilangan usahawan Satu Daerah Satu Industri mengikut daerah pentadbiran dan bidang kraf, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Table 101: Number of Satu Daerah Satu Industri entrepreneurs by administrative district and craft fields, Kelantan, 2018-2020

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Aneka <i>Variety</i>	Aneka kraf <i>Craft various</i>	Hasil rimba <i>Jungle products</i>	Hasil tanah <i>Crops</i>	Logam <i>Metals</i>	Tekstil <i>Textiles</i>
KELANTAN	2018	147	-	-	34	-	36	77
	2019	153	-	-	34	-	36	83
	2020	148	-	-	32	-	34	82
Bachok	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kota Bharu	2018	85	-	-	5	-	3	77
	2019	91	-	-	5	-	3	83
	2020	90	-	-	5	-	3	82
Machang	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Pasir Mas	2018	34	-	-	1	-	33	-
	2019	34	-	-	1	-	33	-
	2020	31	-	-	-	-	31	-
Pasir Puteh	2018	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2019	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2020	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Tumpat	2018	27	-	-	27	-	-	-
	2019	27	-	-	27	-	-	-
	2020	26	-	-	26	-	-	-
Gua Musang	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuala Krai	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jeli	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kecil Lojing	2018	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2019	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	2020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Sumber: Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia

Source: Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation

Nota/ Note :

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	696	3,036,700	2,056,865	979,834	16,678	433,744	649,850
Bachok	39	324,065	208,273	115,792	2,228	60,649	49,715
Kota Bharu	303	567,701	379,435	188,266	4,877	99,307	96,501
Machang	36	1,691,397	1,155,504	535,893	5,377	196,631	443,558
Pasir Mas	63	56,152	36,443	19,709	726	11,578	3,106
Pasir Puteh	31	36,537	23,869	12,668	385	8,202	2,240
Tanah Merah	38	104,621	79,239	25,382	728	17,510	9,891
Tumpat	37	29,221	20,037	9,184	373	5,214	4,329
Gua Musang	65	83,068	55,513	27,555	807	13,620	12,666
Kuala Krai	52	37,608	22,913	14,695	541	8,215	4,651
Jeli	32	106,329	75,638	30,691	636	12,818	23,191

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	43,857	8,149,557	3,446,637	4,702,919	129,534	1,296,138	3,825,498
Bachok	2,989	356,327	160,912	195,415	7,665	47,510	102,800
Kota Bharu	16,893	4,558,370	1,900,553	2,657,817	61,367	825,672	2,927,451
Machang	2,684	309,989	132,926	177,062	6,396	39,857	45,732
Pasir Mas	5,135	650,390	274,982	375,408	12,449	81,727	166,799
Pasir Puteh	3,049	352,891	150,337	202,554	7,758	53,897	118,205
Tanah Merah	3,387	673,460	290,256	383,204	9,398	76,838	137,587
Tumpat	4,061	425,392	189,743	235,648	9,700	58,280	69,376
Gua Musang	1,933	318,203	136,910	181,293	5,382	46,932	86,111
Kuala Krai	2,528	403,191	164,269	238,923	6,669	52,598	145,032
Jeli	1,198	101,344	45,748	55,596	2,750	12,830	26,405

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Kelantan	19	39,711	21,121	18,590	357	6,366	84,893
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	9	12,622	6,979	5,644	157	2,598	4,233
Machang ^a	4	10,627	6,947	3,680	66	1,350	37,021
Pasir Mas ^b	3	9,509	3,551	5,958	79	1,659	35,185
Pasir Puteh ^c	3	6,952	3,645	3,308	55	759	8,454
Gua Musang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a **Termasuk Kuala Krai**
Includes Kuala Krai

^b **Termasuk Tanah Merah**
Includes Tanah Merah

^c **Termasuk Tumpat**
Includes Tumpat

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

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	4	100,308	55,756	44,552	799	23,497	840,893
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu ^a	4	100,308	55,756	44,552	799	23,497	840,893
Machang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a**Termasuk Tumpat**
Includes Tumpat

Jadual 106: Statistik utama industri perdagangan borong & runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 106: Principal statistics of wholesale & retail trade industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	26,637	4,141,854	1,461,341	2,680,513	67,513	729,305	1,359,853
Bachok	1,683	130,995	43,994	87,000	3,622	24,074	25,099
Kota Bharu	10,324	2,206,101	765,797	1,440,304	30,563	439,911	936,692
Machang	1,680	163,104	54,461	108,643	3,615	25,889	21,177
Pasir Mas	3,073	317,977	103,793	214,184	6,666	50,574	80,203
Pasir Puteh	1,783	154,669	48,289	106,380	3,953	27,819	28,846
Tanah Merah	2,036	458,743	185,195	273,548	5,286	50,412	98,796
Tumpat	2,575	201,949	69,251	132,698	5,095	35,540	30,546
Gua Musang	1,104	191,322	75,048	116,274	2,898	30,180	47,394
Kuala Krai	1,623	273,888	100,895	172,993	4,274	36,955	73,150
Jeli	756	43,106	14,616	28,489	1,541	7,951	17,950

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 107: Statistik utama sektor perdagangan borong dan runcit mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018*Table 107: Principal statistics of wholesale and retail trade sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	27,771	5,045,034	1,715,129	3,329,905	74,077	931,772	1,741,700
Bachok	2,550	413,096	114,513	298,583	7,184	85,709	123,676
Kota Bharu	10,730	2,014,431	601,259	1,413,172	32,870	515,578	934,874
Machang	1,553	295,565	127,304	168,261	3,176	25,856	47,070
Pasir Mas	3,055	465,186	155,745	309,441	7,001	60,208	116,359
Pasir Puteh	1,774	294,143	94,678	199,465	4,034	36,669	56,031
Tanah Merah	1,933	483,189	223,091	260,098	5,452	59,883	148,507
Tumpat	2,551	368,476	114,874	253,602	5,285	47,502	120,223
Gua Musang	1,268	257,388	70,920	186,468	3,290	45,566	83,991
Kuala Krai	1,638	361,910	177,022	184,888	4,075	42,182	94,829
Jeli	700	89,594	35,001	54,593	1,693	12,299	16,079
Kecil Lojing	19	2,056	723	1,333	17	321	61

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 108: Statistik utama subsektor perdagangan borong mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018*Table 108: Principal statistics of wholesale trade sub-sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	1,923	1,685,246	624,066	1,061,180	12,590	236,495	407,037
Bachok	245	146,481	34,665	111,816	1,635	38,786	40,315
Kota Bharu	846	637,672	151,597	486,075	5,904	98,306	196,386
Machang	85	122,700	71,010	51,690	422	8,025	18,160
Pasir Mas	138	60,627	26,290	34,338	916	12,264	15,506
Pasir Puteh	95	92,864	27,722	65,142	460	7,148	11,810
Tanah Merah	166	245,379	148,530	96,849	1,227	24,812	58,995
Tumpat	109	43,248	8,484	34,764	526	10,680	8,239
Gua Musang	87	114,424	24,999	89,424	714	20,798	25,092
Kuala Krai	120	199,973	116,693	83,280	639	14,086	29,690
Jeli	32	21,879	14,076	7,803	147	1,590	2,843

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	22,420	2,607,858	812,198	1,795,660	51,945	572,099	1,148,801
Bachok	1,904	177,560	51,015	126,545	4,137	29,517	60,017
Kota Bharu	8,542	1,019,682	316,485	703,197	22,443	347,757	627,844
Machang	1,265	137,816	41,530	96,287	2,367	14,776	26,410
Pasir Mas	2,636	351,187	109,061	242,125	5,546	42,741	94,571
Pasir Puteh	1,464	169,908	54,297	115,611	3,166	25,163	39,513
Tanah Merah	1,530	187,042	56,099	130,942	3,461	28,560	80,496
Tumpat	2,182	261,943	82,482	179,461	4,275	32,335	107,534
Gua Musang	967	107,916	34,029	73,886	2,111	17,839	47,275
Kuala Krai	1,326	134,345	49,165	85,180	2,998	23,625	52,621
Jeli	604	60,461	18,035	42,426	1,441	9,784	12,521

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 110: Statistik utama subsektor kenderaan bermotor mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2018

Table 110: Principal statistics of motor vehicles sub-sector by administrative district, Kelantan, 2018

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	3,428	751,830	278,865	472,965	9,542	123,178	185,862
Bachok	401	89,055	28,832	60,223	1,412	17,406	23,344
Kota Bharu	1,342	357,077	133,176	223,900	4,523	69,514	110,644
Machang	203	35,029	14,765	20,264	387	3,055	2,501
Pasir Mas	281	53,372	20,394	32,978	539	5,202	6,282
Pasir Puteh	215	31,352	12,659	18,693	408	4,358	4,708
Tanah Merah	237	50,769	18,462	32,307	764	6,510	9,016
Tumpat	260	63,285	23,907	39,377	484	4,487	4,450
Gua Musang	214	35,029	11,891	23,138	465	6,929	11,624
Kuala Krai	192	27,572	11,164	16,408	438	4,471	12,518
Jeli	64	7,234	2,890	4,344	105	924	714
Kecil Lojing	19	2,056	723	1,333	17	321	61

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	1,797	255,035	131,119	123,916	4,431	60,630	192,223
Bachok	171	14,507	6,530	7,977	307	2,886	6,651
Kota Bharu	554	120,336	65,041	55,295	2,011	31,020	125,559
Machang	169	13,426	5,901	7,525	278	2,689	5,116
Pasir Mas	231	38,872	24,918	13,953	450	5,181	7,911
Pasir Puteh	181	21,255	9,405	11,849	395	7,427	26,454
Tanah Merah	147	11,564	4,529	7,035	258	2,786	5,920
Tumpat	180	16,963	7,384	9,580	354	3,731	6,366
Gua Musang	43	6,173	2,419	3,754	128	1,839	2,453
Kuala Krai	92	9,506	4,166	5,340	203	2,563	4,996
Jeli	29	2,433	826	1,607	47	508	796

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 112: Statistik utama industri penginapan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015

Table 112: Principal statistics of accommodation industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	190	139,469	67,832	71,637	2,213	33,396	492,020
Bachok	20	6,945	2,935	4,010	164	1,891	19,061
Kota Bharu	119	113,769	55,801	57,968	1,645	26,320	417,422
Machang	5	316	117	199	14	62	842
Pasir Mas	10	851	272	579	42	232	2,140
Pasir Puteh	11	11,593	5,993	5,600	188	3,404	32,057
Tanah Merah	6	648	252	396	30	148	2,092
Tumpat	5	749	253	496	25	251	7,126
Gua Musang ^a	14	4,599	2,210	2,389	105	1,089	11,280

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a**Termasuk Kuala Krai dan Jeli**
Includes Kuala Krai and Jeli

Jadual 113: Statistik utama industri makanan & minuman mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 113: Principal statistics of food & beverage industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	11,434	2,021,025	1,140,087	880,938	38,044	155,782	178,509
Bachok	930	142,242	81,202	61,040	2,943	9,284	8,839
Kota Bharu	3,869	895,251	505,684	389,567	14,758	76,980	81,639
Machang	647	113,385	63,913	49,473	2,070	7,995	6,615
Pasir Mas	1,497	214,805	121,380	93,425	4,423	12,800	16,717
Pasir Puteh	851	129,134	72,753	56,381	2,596	8,499	11,061
Tanah Merah	975	144,903	80,924	63,978	3,063	11,433	11,574
Tumpat	1,046	175,926	98,204	77,722	3,614	14,093	13,142
Gua Musang	617	79,474	44,874	34,601	1,804	6,422	9,750
Kuala Krai	650	76,169	43,064	33,105	1,746	5,083	15,731
Jeli	352	49,736	28,089	21,647	1,027	3,193	3,441

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 114: Statistik utama industri maklumat & komunikasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015

Table 114: Principal statistics of information & communication industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	12	3,257	1,953	1,304	44	738	333
Bachok ^a	12	3,257	1,953	1,304	44	738	333
Machang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanah Merah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gua Musang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuala Krai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a **Termasuk Kota Bharu**
Includes Kuala Krai and Jeli

Jadual 115: Statistik utama industri kewangan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 115: Principal statistics of finance industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	65	485,768	120,538	365,230	1,358	70,844	96,133
Bachok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu	38	351,900	88,563	263,336	959	48,210	79,588
Machang ^a	6	27,458	6,726	20,732	97	4,803	3,976
Pasir Mas ^b	8	47,844	11,100	36,744	103	7,231	3,196
Tanah Merah ^c	8	34,621	8,279	26,343	121	6,393	5,981
Gua Musang ^d	5	23,945	5,869	18,075	78	4,208	3,392

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia***Nota/ Note :**^a **Termasuk Kuala Krai***Includes Kuala Krai*^b **Termasuk Pasir Puteh***Includes Pasir Puteh*^c **Termasuk Tumpat***Includes Tumpat*^d **Termasuk Jeli***Includes Jeli*

Jadual 116: Statistik utama industri hartanah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 116: Principal statistics of real estate industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	87	22,332	8,617	13,715	304	7,843	47,090
Bachok ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kota Bharu ^b	82	21,692	8,370	13,322	281	7,416	46,148
Machang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasir Mas ^c	5	640	247	393	23	427	942
Pasir Puteh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumpat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :^a **Termasuk Gua Musang dan Jeli***Includes Gua Musang and Jeli*^b **Termasuk Tanah Merah dan Kuala Krai***Includes Tanah Merah dan Kuala Krai*

Jadual 117: Statistik utama industri profesional, saintifik & teknikal mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 117: Principal statistics of professional, scientific & technical industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	405	190,717	67,537	123,180	2,705	49,145	30,193
Bachok	7	2,281	1,027	1,253	36	520	463
Kota Bharu	341	171,220	60,204	111,016	2,395	44,556	26,135
Machang	5	1,291	592	699	24	197	319
Pasir Mas	6	1,084	413	670	23	248	537
Pasir Puteh	9	5,123	1,331	3,792	68	1,283	368
Tanah Merah	12	3,354	1,369	1,985	60	879	892
Tumpat	14	4,946	1,898	3,049	64	1,144	534
Gua Musang	8	1,166	581	585	27	289	885
Kuala Krai	3	253	122	130	8	28	61
Jeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 118: Statistik utama industri pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015
Table 118: Principal statistics of administrative & support services industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	418	176,504	103,925	72,579	2,366	24,289	91,098
Bachok	19	2,040	765	1,274	87	492	481
Kota Bharu	228	154,797	96,454	58,343	1,552	19,532	82,027
Machang	18	2,333	748	1,586	67	481	893
Pasir Mas	41	3,782	1,217	2,564	176	1,039	1,612
Pasir Puteh	33	5,080	1,618	3,462	170	1,182	1,358
Tanah Merah	18	1,565	454	1,110	82	420	529
Tumpat	22	1,943	772	1,171	68	215	2,035
Gua Musang	15	2,732	1,256	1,477	73	496	1,027
Kuala Krai	15	1,428	404	1,024	39	195	986
Jeli	9	805	237	568	52	236	151

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 119: Statistik utama industri pendidikan mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 119: Principal statistics of education industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	279	217,298	79,188	138,111	3,801	62,309	210,800
Bachok	14	47,714	19,581	28,132	272	6,630	35,990
Kota Bharu	164	148,426	52,473	95,953	2,694	47,321	156,488
Machang	13	2,913	708	2,205	95	1,007	2,008
Pasir Mas	19	5,831	2,067	3,764	179	1,948	6,809
Pasir Puteh	13	1,825	644	1,180	96	834	1,099
Tanah Merah	18	3,673	1,376	2,297	121	1,182	1,725
Tumpat	15	2,140	819	1,321	130	1,084	432
Gua Musang	11	2,676	872	1,803	111	1,323	2,893
Kuala Krai ^a	12	2,100	646	1,454	103	980	3,356

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Nota/ Note :

^a **Termasuk Jeli**
Includes Jeli

Jadual 120: Statistik utama industri kesihatan & kerja sosial mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 120: Principal statistics of health & social work industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i> (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i> (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i> (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i> (RM'000)
KELANTAN	422	218,919	117,480	101,439	2,455	51,253	91,282
Bachok	22	3,728	1,813	1,915	74	867	586
Kota Bharu	246	177,726	95,493	82,233	1,809	43,784	75,188
Machang	17	2,886	1,381	1,505	55	452	1,794
Pasir Mas	33	10,069	5,138	4,931	127	1,975	4,241
Pasir Puteh	24	5,092	2,623	2,469	94	966	2,268
Tanah Merah	24	4,435	2,091	2,343	80	672	1,762
Tumpat	28	8,493	5,527	2,966	92	926	2,003
Gua Musang	10	3,069	1,502	1,567	39	678	2,154
Kuala Krai	14	2,507	1,358	1,149	68	765	1,243
Jeli	4	915	553	362	17	170	44

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 121: Statistik utama industri kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 121: Principal statistics of arts, entertainment & recreation industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	283	33,625	15,371	18,254	888	8,233	16,031
Bachok	11	501	200	302	29	167	303
Kota Bharu	144	23,920	11,882	12,038	491	6,123	12,006
Machang	18	1,334	425	909	49	218	289
Pasir Mas	45	4,363	1,456	2,907	135	1,001	1,933
Pasir Puteh	9	822	369	453	27	130	233
Tanah Merah	13	784	291	493	48	270	290
Tumpat	27	1,078	363	715	54	86	400
Gua Musang	7	595	291	304	26	163	390
Kuala Krai	3	72	44	28	10	11	66
Jeli	6	156	51	106	19	65	120

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 122: Statistik utama industri persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Kelantan, 2015*Table 122: Principal statistics of personal & other activities industry by administrative district, Kelantan, 2015*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
KELANTAN	1,805	103,734	54,772	48,961	2,256	12,509	94,147
Bachok	111	5,352	2,851	2,501	130	701	5,310
Kota Bharu	763	57,538	30,289	27,250	1,219	7,779	43,469
Machang	107	4,115	2,192	1,923	92	324	5,889
Pasir Mas	171	6,875	3,710	3,166	118	437	8,718
Pasir Puteh	131	5,029	2,594	2,435	117	455	5,807
Tanah Merah	128	6,186	3,144	3,042	176	949	5,613
Tumpat	146	8,449	4,413	4,035	180	637	6,159
Gua Musang	102	4,949	2,634	2,315	111	671	5,532
Kuala Krai	109	4,079	2,276	1,802	96	475	5,626
Jeli	37	1,162	669	493	17	81	2,024

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Table 123: Complementary Indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 1 Tiada Kemiskinan Goal 1 No Poverty 	1. Pekali Gini / Gini Coefficient	0.389 (2016)	0.378	n.a
	2. Insiden kemiskinan/ Incidence of poverty (%)	0.4 (2016)	12.4	n.a
	3. Ketua isi rumah miskin berdaftar dengan sistem eKasih/ Registered head of poor households with eKasih	47,431	30,849	23,708
Matlamat 2 Kelaparan Sifar Goal 2 Zero Hunger 	1. Pengeluaran tanaman sayur-sayuran utama (Metrik Tan)/ Production of main vegetables (Tonnes Metrics)	124,902.2	131,570.8	126,547.1
	2. Pengeluaran tanaman ladang (Metrik Tan)/ Production of cash crops (Tonnes Metrics)	26,418.6	16,657.5	20,770.6
	3. Pengeluaran herba utama (Metrik Tan)/ Production of main herbs (Tonnes Metrics)	1,081.4	914.8	802.0
	4. Pengeluaran rempah ratus (Metrik Tan)/ Production of spices (Tonnes Metrics)	4,462.1	4,157.2	4,903.1
	5. Pengeluaran buah-buahan utama (Metrik Tan)/ Production of main fruits (Tonnes Metrics)	125,941.4	130,892.4	133,449.4
	6. Pengeluaran tanaman industri (Metrik Tan)/ Production of industrial crops (Tonnes Metrics)	73,991.7	78,301.7	80,897.9
Matlamat 3 Kesihatan yang baik dan Kesejahteraan Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 	1. Bilangan kelahiran hidup/ Number of live births	38,360	36,738	36,220
	2. Bilangan kematian/ Number of deaths	11,316	11,389	10,919
	3. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main Causes of deaths (medically certified)	Ischaemic heart disease (1,258)	Ischaemic heart disease (16,325)	n.a
	4. Sebab-sebab utama kematian (tidak disahkan secara perubatan)/ Main causes of deaths (non-medically certified)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (2,544)	Sakit tua 65 tahun & ke atas Old age 65 years and over (2,846)	n.a
	5. Bilangan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of road accidents	10,983	11,295	9,752
	6. Bilangan kecederaan disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of injuries due to road accidents	1,626	1,475	1,892
	7. Bilangan kematian disebabkan kemalangan jalan raya/ Number of deaths due to road accidents	420	338	276
Matlamat 5 Kesaksamaan Gender Goal 5 Gender Equality 	1. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims marriages	14,260	14,142	n.a
	2. Bilangan perceraian Orang Islam/ Number of Muslims divorces	3,213	3,220	n.a
	3. Bilangan perkahwinan Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims marriages	436	407	n.a
	4. Bilangan perceraian Orang bukan Islam/ Number of Non-Muslims divorces	55	65	n.a
Matlamat 6 Air Bersih dan Sanitasi Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	1. Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan air paip di rumah/ Percentage households received piped water in the house	100.0 (2016)	100.00	n.a

Nota/ Note:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable

Jadual 123: Indikator pelengkap bagi matlamat pembangunan mampan (SDG), Daerah Pentadbiran/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (samb.)

Table 123: Complementary Indicators for sustainable development goals (SDG), administrative district/ jajahan, Kelantan, 2020 (cont'd)

Matlamat Goals	Indikator Pelengkap SDG SDG Complementary Indicators	Tahun/ Year		
		2018	2019	2020
Matlamat 7 Tenaga Mampu Milik dan Bersih Goal 7 <i>Affordable and Clean Energy</i> 	1. Peratusan isi rumah menerima kemudahan bekalan elektrik/ Percentage households received accessible to electricity	100.0 (2016)	100.0	n.a
Matlamat 8 Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Goal 8 <i>Decent Work and Economic Growth</i> 	1. Tenaga buruh/ Labour force ('000)	712.0	710.5	711.2
	2. Bilangan pertubuhan/ Number of establishments	52,724	51,826	52,182
	• Pertanian/ Agriculture	799	931	940
	• Perlombongan & Pengkuarian/ Mining & Quarrying	148	203	201
	• Pembuatan/ Manufacturing	1,959	2,091	2,123
	• Pembinaan/ Construction	1,591	1,778	1,882
	• Perkhidmatan/ Services	48,198	46,795	47,008
	3. KDNK (pada harga malar) – RM Million/ GDP (at constant prices) – RM Million	24,120	25,389	25,221
Matlamat 9 Industri, Inovasi dan Infrastruktur Goal 9 <i>Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</i> 	1. Panjang jalan/ Road length (KM)	18,994.8	18,824.3	19,340.7
Matlamat 10 Mengurangkan Ketidaksamaan Goal 10 <i>Reduced Inequalities</i> 	1. Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah/ Median of monthly household gross income (RM)	3,079 (2016)	3,563	Anggaran/ Estimated 3,010
	2. Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata/ Mean of monthly household gross income (RM)	4,214 (2016)	4,874	Anggaran/ Estimated 4,411
Matlamat 11 Bandar dan Komuniti yang Mampan Goal 11 <i>Sustainable Cities and Communities</i> 	1. Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) siap dibina/ People's housing project completed	1,150	418 Nil	Tiada Nil
Matlamat 12 Penggunaan dan Pengeluaran yang Bertanggungjawab Goal 12 <i>Responsible Consumption and Production</i> 	1. Sisa perbandaran yang dirawat/ Municipal waste treated	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil	Tiada Nil
Matlamat 16 Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh Goal 16 <i>Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</i> 	Anggaran purata berat sisa yang dilupuskan setiap hari (Tan metrik/hari) Estimated average weight of waste disposed daily (Metric tonnes/day)			
	1. Jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM/ Violent crime reported to PDRM (Bilangan/ Number)	511	470	504
	2. CCTV di kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan/ CCTV in Local Authority area (Bilangan/ Number)	16	24	24

Nota/ Note:

Indikator pelengkap merupakan indikator terpilih yang menyokong Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

Complementary indicators are selected indicators that support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

n.a - Data tidak tersedia/ berkenaan

Data is not available/ applicable



BAHAGIAN 4

PART 4

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

PENDAHULUAN

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) adalah banci keenam yang dilaksanakan semenjak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Banci terdahulu telah dijalankan pada tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010. Objektif pelaksanaan Banci Malaysia 2020 adalah untuk mendapatkan stok dan profil penduduk dan perumahan yang komprehensif dan terperinci sehingga ke peringkat geografi terkecil pada suatu masa sebagai penanda aras bagi ciri-ciri demografi dan sosio-ekonomi penduduk. Data banci menjadi asas dalam pemantauan arah aliran penduduk dan perumahan untuk perancangan pembangunan negara.

Kerajaan Persekutuan bertanggungjawab untuk melaksanakan banci dan dijalankan mengikut peruntukan yang terkandung dalam Akta Banci 1960 (Disemak-1969). Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menjalankan Banci Malaysia 2020 dengan kerjasama dan penyertaan sepenuhnya beberapa Kerajaan Negeri dan agensi Kerajaan Persekutuan. Tujuan laporan ini ialah untuk membekalkan maklumat utama berkaitan bilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah dan penduduk di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran, parlimen dan dewan undangan negeri di Malaysia.

Data dalam penerbitan ini merupakan banci Banci Malaysia 2020. Data bagi tahun 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010 pula merujuk kepada angka muktamad.

Banci Malaysia 2020 merupakan satu projek pengumpulan data yang kompleks. Oleh itu, kemungkinan berlakunya ralat liputan dan ralat kandungan tidak dapat dielakkan. Dari segi ralat liputan, sebilangan tempat kediaman, isi rumah atau penduduk mungkin tertinggal, tersalah hitung atau berlaku duplikasi penghitungan. Ralat kandungan pula berasaskan salah lapor jantina, umur, warganegara, taraf perkahwinan, agama dan kumpulan etnik. Bagi menganggarkan kedua-dua ralat tersebut, Survei Penilaian Liputan Banci (SPLB) dilaksanakan selepas selesai pembancian, sebagaimana disarankan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu

(PBB) dalam manual bertajuk *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3*, (UNSD, 2015). Kadar kurang penghitungan bagi Banci Malaysia 2020 hanya dapat diketahui setelah selesai prosesan data SPLB. Penerbitan ini menyediakan data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman daripada Banci Malaysia 2020 mengikut ciri-ciri asas demografi seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, agama, taraf perkahwinan dan kewarganegaraan di peringkat negeri, daerah pentadbiran (DP) dan mukim.

KAWASAN GEOGRAFI

Banci Malaysia 2020 meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia. Setiap negeri dibahagikan mengikut DP masing-masing. Bagi tujuan operasi banci, unit pembancian kecil iaitu blok penghitungan (BP) telah dibentuk yang mengandungi secara puratanya 80 hingga 120 tempat kediaman dengan anggaran penduduk seramai 500 hingga 600 orang. Lebih kurang 80 hingga 120 BP membentuk satu daerah banci (DB).

Malaysia terdiri daripada tiga belas buah negeri dan tiga wilayah persekutuan. Setiap negeri dibahagikan kepada beberapa DP. Bagi Kelantan, peringkat DP dikenali sebagai 'Jajahan'. Setiap DP dipecahkan kepada mukim. Jenis struktur pentadbiran ini terpakai untuk semua negeri kecuali Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. Dalam hal ini, negeri Kelantan terdapat tiga peringkat pentadbiran iaitu jajahan, daerah dan mukim. Bagi negeri Sabah, tidak wujud peringkat mukim, manakala bagi negeri Sarawak beberapa DP dipecahkan kepada daerah kecil. W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya tidak mempunyai mukim atau sub bahagian lain sebagai satu unit pentadbiran. Senarai Mukim bagi setiap negeri adalah berdasarkan senarai yang telah dibekalkan oleh Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia (JUPEM).

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, seorang pembanci dipertanggungjawab untuk menyelesaikan satu BP secara purata. Seorang penyelia akan memantau pembanci bagi tiga lingkungan banci (LB) yang setiap satunya mengandungi lebih kurang tujuh BP. Seorang Penguasa Daerah akan bertanggungjawab untuk satu DB yang mengandungi lebih kurang 15 LB. Semua Penguasa Daerah dalam setiap DP adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Penolong

Pesuruhjaya Banci. Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Banci di peringkat negeri pula bertanggungjawab ke atas semua Penolong Pesuruhjaya Banci di negeri masing-masing dan beliau bertanggungjawab terus kepada Pesuruhjaya Banci. Bagi melancarkan operasi banci, di setiap daerah juga mempunyai pegawai yang dilantik sebagai pegawai MyAD dan MyCD yang bertanggungjawab dalam aspek teknikal dan membantu memantau perjalanan operasi di lapangan. Sementara itu, daripada aspek latihan setiap pembanci dan penyelia diberikan latihan yang secukupnya sama ada melalui bengkel latihan mahupun melalui atas talian, iaitu program latihan *Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL)*.

Organisasi banci di peringkat negeri dan kawasan geografi untuk tujuan banci adalah seperti berikut:

Jawatan	Kawasan Dipertanggungjawabkan
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya	Ibu Pejabat dan Negeri
Timbalan Pesuruhjaya (Teknikal)	Negeri
Penguasa Daerah	Daerah Banci
Penyelia	Lingkungan Banci
Pembanci	Blok Penghitungan

Maklumat dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan mukim. Jadual 1 memaparkan data penduduk dan demografi kawasan Daerah Pentadbiran di peringkat negeri berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan (Malaysia) 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 dan 2020.

PUNCA DATA

Data penduduk, isi rumah dan tempat kediaman merupakan penemuan utama yang berasaskan kepada data awalan yang dibuat selepas kerja luar dan sebelum prosesan data berkomputer.

PENDEKATAN BANCI

Pada Banci Malaysia 2020, pelbagai kaedah pengumpulan data telah digunakan:



1. e-Census

Pengisian soal selidik secara atas talian oleh responden melalui pautan Portal Banci (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).



2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Pembanci akan membuat temu ramah melalui telefon dan semua maklumat responden akan dimasukkan dalam sistem CATI.



3. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

Pembanci akan melawat TK dan melakukan proses temu ramah bersama responden dengan merekodkan maklumat responden secara *online* dan *offline* menggunakan *tablet* atau telefon pintar.



4. Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)

Pembanci akan melawat TK untuk melakukan proses temu ramah secara bersemuka kepada responden dan mencatatkan maklumat yang diperoleh di dalam borang soal selidik.



5. Drop-off & Pick-up (DOPU)

Pembanci meninggalkan borang soal selidik (*drop-off*) di TK responden dan mengambil semula borang soal selidik (*pick-up*) yang telah diisi dengan lengkap oleh responden.

De Jure

Banci Malaysia 2020 menggunakan pendekatan 'de jure' bermaksud di mana semua orang dihitung pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020) mengikut tempat tinggal biasa mereka.

Soal selidik (Dokumen 2) telah digunakan untuk mengisi maklumat bagi orang yang berada di tempat tinggal persendirian manakala soal selidik (Dokumen 3a dan 3b) telah digunakan untuk tempat kediaman beramai-ramai seperti asrama kolej/ universiti, asrama perubatan, rumah kebajikan/ institusi sosial, berek polis/ tentera, penjara dan orang yang tiada tempat tinggal.

Pendekatan **de jure** telah diguna pakai untuk Banci Malaysia 2020. Pembancian dijalankan ke atas semua orang di tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada 7 Julai 2020 iaitu merujuk kepada mereka yang telah atau akan tinggal sebagai ahli biasa isi rumah ini bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun 2020 yang meliputi:

- Bayi yang lahir pada atau sebelum Hari Banci dan masih hidup pada Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- Orang yang meninggal dunia pada atau selepas Hari Banci (7 Julai 2020);
- Penyewa, penumpang, pelawat, pembantu rumah, orang tua dan saudara mara yang biasa tinggal bersama IR ini;
- Pelajar (sekolah rendah dan menengah) yang tinggal di asrama (di Malaysia) dalam tahun 2020;
- Ahli biasa yang tiada di TK ini **untuk tempoh kurang dari 6 bulan** kerana bekerja, berkursus, bercuti, melancong ke tempat lain (dalam dan luar negara), mengunjungi tempat ibadat dan lain-lain; dan
- Sesiapa yang berada/ akan berada di hospital untuk tempoh kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

Berikutan penularan COVID-19 di seluruh negara, operasi banci telah dijadualkan semula sebanyak empat kali dalam tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 dan ditutup secara rasmi pada 31 Oktober 2021. Pengiraan penduduk diselaraskan semula dengan tempoh rujukan banci.

LIPUTAN BANCII

Kategori berikut **tidak termasuk** dalam kiraan bancii memandangkan mereka tinggal di negara ini kurang dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020:

- a. Bayi yang lahir selepas Hari Bancii (7 Julai 2020);
- b. Orang yang meninggal dunia sebelum Hari Bancii (7 Julai 2020);
- c. Penuntut Malaysia yang telah berada di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih 6 bulan dalam tahun 2020; dan
- d. Rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara bagi tempoh lebih dari enam bulan dalam tahun 2020.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Bagi tujuan bancii ini, beberapa konsep digunakan iaitu:

Tempat Kediaman (TK)

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan 'berasingan' dan 'bebas' adalah seperti berikut:

a. Berasingan

Struktur adalah dianggap berasingan jika ia dikelilingi oleh dinding, pagar dan sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

b. Bebas

Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari tangga umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan sesiapa pun).

Isi Rumah (IR)

Isi rumah terdiri daripada orang yang bersaudara dan/ atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR)

Ahli isi rumah yang biasa tinggal di tempat kediaman ini dan dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli-ahli isi rumah yang lain.

Ahli Biasa

Ahli isi rumah (AIR) yang telah atau akan tinggal bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain bagi tempoh enam bulan atau lebih dalam tahun banci, walaupun tiada semasa banci dijalankan.

Untuk tujuan penjadualan dan analisis, klasifikasi kumpulan etnik adalah berasaskan klasifikasi yang telah disahkan oleh *Inter Agency Technical Committee* (IATC). Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Semenanjung Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia	Warganegara Malaysia
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Melayu	Melayu	Melayu
Bumiputera lain	Kadazan/Dusun Bajau	Iban
	Murut	Bidayuh
	Bumiputera lain	Melanau
		Bumiputera lain
Cina	Cina	Cina
India	India	India
Lain-lain	Lain-lain	Lain-lain
Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara

Selain daripada klasifikasi kumpulan etnik ini, etnik terperinci berdasarkan data yang diperoleh akan diterbitkan dari semasa ke semasa. Semua maklumat yang dikutip semasa banci termasuk kumpulan etnik dan kewarganegaraan adalah berdasarkan kepada jawapan responden dan tidak merujuk kepada sebarang dokumen rasmi.

Maklumat kewarganegaraan harus digunakan dengan berhati-hati kerana ianya tertakluk kepada ralat kandungan dan liputan terutamanya bagi bukan warganegara seperti banci.

Bagi tujuan penerbitan ini, beberapa istilah telah digunakan dan didefinisikan seperti berikut:

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan telah dikira sebagai:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Di mana,

r = purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan

n = bilangan tahun yang tepat di antara P_0 dan P_n

P_0 = penduduk pada tahun asal

P_n = penduduk pada tahun kemudiannya

$\ln$ = logaritma asli

Nisbah jantina

Nisbah jantina ialah bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

$$\text{Nisbah jantina} = \frac{\text{Bilangan lelaki dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan perempuan dalam tahun } t} \times 100$$

Purata saiz isi rumah

Purata saiz isi rumah ialah bilangan orang bagi setiap isi rumah, dan dikira seperti berikut:

$$\text{Purata saiz isi rumah} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk}}{\text{Bilangan isi rumah}}$$

Kepadatan penduduk

Kepadatan penduduk bagi satu kilometer persegi ialah nisbah penduduk sesebuah kawasan geografi yang tertentu pada keluasan kilometer persegi untuk kawasan yang sama.

PERUBAHAN KAWASAN/ SEMPADAN

Selepas tahun 2010, terdapat beberapa penubuhan kawasan baru atau perubahan sempadan yang telah diwartakan oleh pihak berkuasa berkenaan untuk wilayah persekutuan dan daerah pentadbiran. Senarai lampiran berkaitan penubuhan kawasan baru dan perubahan sempadan adalah seperti berikut:

- Lampiran 1 : Penubuhan Daerah Pentadbiran Baru Pada Banci 2020
- Lampiran 2 : Senarai Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Yang Termasuk Di Dalam Mukim/ Bandar/ Pekan Lain
- Lampiran 3 : Senarai Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Yang Terlibat Dengan Penubuhan atau Perubahan Sempadan Dan Nama, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 4 : Bilangan Kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020
- Lampiran 5 : Peta menunjukkan sempadan Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia 2020

Data DP yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini bagi tahun 1991, 2000 dan 2010 disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira daerah pentadbiran baru yang diwujudkan dan perubahan sempadan yang berlaku.

PETA MALAYSIA

Dalam penerbitan ini turut dimasukkan peta Malaysia (Lampiran 5) yang menunjukkan dua entiti geografi iaitu Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah/ Sarawak. Setiap satunya dilukis mengikut skala masing-masing. Walaupun dipisahkan oleh Laut China Selatan sejauh 500 kilometer, peta berkenaan dilukiskan berhampiran untuk mencapai maksud yang lebih jelas. Unit geografi yang ditunjukkan dalam peta meliputi 156 daerah pentadbiran serta tiga wilayah persekutuan iaitu Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya.

INDIKATOR DEMOGRAFI

Semua indikator demografi di dalam laporan ini dikira menggunakan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun. Walaubagaimanapun, indicator di peringkat daerah dikira menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun adalah berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang telah disesuaikan untuk kurang penghitungan.

Rekod kelahiran hidup, kelahiran mati dan kematian yang diperoleh dari Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) adalah meliputi seluruh Malaysia. Bilangan kematian perinatal meliputi kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada tujuh hari. Bilangan kematian ibu bersalin adalah meliputi kematian yang disebabkan gangguan mental. Data kematian di Sabah telah disesuaikan dengan angka kurang liputan pendaftaran yang diperoleh daripada hasil Kajian Kurang Liputan Pendaftaran Kematian di Sabah yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

KONSEP

Statistik Kematian dan Kelahiran:

i. **Pertambahan semula jadi**

Merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara kelahiran dan kematian.

ii. **Kelahiran hidup**

Merujuk kepada kelahiran yang bernyawa semasa dilahirkan walaupun hanya seketika.

iii. **Kelahiran mati**

Merujuk kepada kelahiran selepas kehamilan 28 minggu atau lebih yang tiada tanda bernyawa semasa dilahirkan.

iv. **Kematian perinatal**

Merujuk kepada kelahiran mati dan kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu minggu.

v. **Kematian neonatal**

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada 28 hari.

vi. Kematian bayi

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada satu tahun.

vii. Kematian kanak-kanak

Merujuk kepada kematian kanak-kanak yang berumur 1-4 tahun.

viii. Kematian kurang daripada 5 tahun

Merujuk kepada kematian bayi dan kanak-kanak yang berumur kurang daripada 5 tahun.

ix. Kematian ibu bersalin

Kematian seorang wanita semasa hamil atau dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin atau keguguran atau pengguguran tanpa mengira tempoh dan lokasi kehamilan; akibat dari sebarang penyebab yang berkaitan atau diteruskan lagi oleh kehamilan atau pengendaliannya; tetapi bukan disebabkan oleh kemalangan atau penyakit sampingan lain.

x. Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada bilangan kelahiran oleh ibu bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam sesuatu tahun, bagi setiap 1,000 perempuan dalam kumpulan umur berkenaan.

xi. Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan anak yang akan dilahirkan sekiranya seseorang perempuan terus hidup sehingga akhir tempoh reproduktifnya dan di sepanjang tempoh itu tertakluk kepada kadar kesuburan umur tertentu bagi sesuatu tahun. [Kadar ini diperolehi dengan menjumlahkan kadar kesuburan umur tertentu perempuan yang berumur 15-49 tahun (mengikut kumpulan umur lima tahun) dan didarabkan dengan 5].

xii. Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu

Merujuk kepada purata kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk mengikut umur tertentu.

PENGESAHAN SEBAB KEMATIAN

Pengesahan sebab kematian

- i. Maklumat sebab kematian terbahagi kepada dua iaitu sebab kematian yang disahkan dan tidak disahkan secara perubatan. Sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Koroner merupakan pegawai awam yang menyiasat kes kematian mengejut yang puncanya disyaki ada kaitan dengan kes jenayah. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh pengesah yang tidak mempunyai kelayakan perubatan seperti polis atau orang perseorangan.
- ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah melaksanakan verifikasi data penyebab kematian yang tidak disahkan secara perubatan di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan peratusan sebab kematian yang disahkan secara perubatan. Sistem ini dikenali sebagai 'Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan'.
- iii. Sistem Verifikasi Data Penyebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Secara Perubatan ini adalah bertujuan untuk menambah baik pelaporan dan penulisan sebab kematian yang berlaku di luar premis kesihatan (hospital) dan tidak bertujuan untuk mengubah mana-mana Akta sedia ada, tidak boleh digunakan untuk mengubah sebab kematian sedia ada dalam pendaftaran di Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) dan tidak boleh digunakan untuk kes-kes mahkamah.

Pengkodan sebab kematian

Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikod berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10)*. Sebab kematian yang tidak disahkan dikod berdasarkan Buku Kod Sebab Kematian Yang Tidak Disahkan Versi 3 yang telah dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berdasarkan persetujuan dengan pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, Polis Diraja Malaysia dan Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur.

LIPUTAN DAN KEKANGAN

Liputan

- i. Perangkaan Perkahwinan dan Perceraian, Malaysia, 2021 mengandungi statistik perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam dan Orang Bukan Islam bagi tahun rujukan 2019 dan 2020 mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran, jantina, kumpulan umur dan etnik.
- ii. Data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Agama Islam Negeri (JAIN), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) dan Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia (JKSM). Sementara itu, data perkahwinan dan perceraian Orang Bukan Islam di Malaysia diperoleh daripada Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN).
- iii. Data perceraian Orang Islam yang diperoleh daripada JKSM adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Syariah. Sementara itu, data perceraian Orang Bukan Islam diperoleh daripada JPN adalah mengikut tarikh kes selesai dengan sabitan oleh Mahkamah Sivil.
- iv. Statistik perceraian tidak boleh dibuat perbandingan dengan statistik perkahwinan tahun semasa.

Kekangan

- i. Hasil tambah angka mengikut daerah pentadbiran adalah tidak sama dengan statistik perkahwinan Orang Islam yang dipaparkan di peringkat negeri khusus bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak. Maklumat tempat kediaman perkahwinan dalam negeri bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak adalah tidak tersedia bagi membolehkan penyusunan mengikut daerah pentadbiran dilaksanakan. Data perkahwinan Orang Islam bagi Kelantan dan Sarawak dibekalkan dalam bentuk jadual berformat.
- ii. Pengguna dinasihatkan supaya berhati-hati dalam menginterpretasikan data.

TARIKH PERISTIWA

Statistik yang dipersembahkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut tarikh kejadian perkahwinan dan perceraian bagi tahun rujukan.

MY LOCAL STATS

Maklumat asas

Jalan Persekutuan

Salah satu tugas utama Kementerian Kerja Raya (KKR) adalah membina dan menyelenggara jalan-jalan persekutuan yang diwartakan di bawah Menteri Kerja Raya Malaysia. Sehingga kini terdapat lebih daripada 19,000 km jalan persekutuan di seluruh negara termasuk di Sabah dan Sarawak. Jalan-jalan ini telah diberi nama laluan masing-masing dan diselenggara oleh KKR melalui konsep penswastaan. Jalan-jalan persekutuan dikategorikan kepada empat (4) kategori utama, iaitu:-

- i. Jalan Persekutuan Utama;
- ii. Jalan Persekutuan Felda;
- iii. Jalan Persekutuan ke Institusi; dan
- iv. Jalan Persekutuan ke kawasan industri.

Kesemua kategori jalan ini mempunyai sistem penomboran masing-masing yang boleh dilihat pada papan tanda yang tertera di setiap jalan berkenaan.

Jalan Persekutuan adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara negeri ke satu negeri dan dilabelkan dengan kod F atau FT. Jalan negeri dan bandaran adalah jalan-jalan penghubung antara bandar ke bandar dan dilabelkan dengan kod negeri-negeri berkenaan.

PERUMAHAN

Bab ini membentangkan perangkaan bagi sektor perumahan meliputi bilangan unit rumah kediaman yang siap dibina mengikut jenis perumahan. Siap dibina adalah terma yang digunakan bagi bangunan yang mana kerja pembinaan bangunan telah siap dan Sijil Layak Menduduki (CF)/ Sijil Layak Menduduki Sementara (TCF) telah diperolehi dalam tempoh kajian.

Sektor Kediaman

Sektor kediaman adalah harta yang digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal untuk jangka masa panjang tidak seperti rumah tumpangan atau hotel. Sektor ini dilengkapi dengan kemudahan asas. Ada sebahagiannya mendapat kelulusan sementara daripada Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan untuk tujuan lain seperti tadika. Harta ini boleh disewakan atau dihuni sendiri.

Struktur harta kediaman boleh dibina sama ada:

- i. Kekal;
- ii. Separa kekal; dan
- iii. Sementara;

Sektor kediaman termasuk

- i. Harta bertanah dan strata.

Sektor kediaman tidak termasuk:

- i. Rumah setinggan;
- ii. Kuarters institusi;
- iii. Rumah panjang; dan
- iv. Unit kediaman di rumah kedai.

Jenis-jenis tempat kediaman

Teres

Merujuk kepada unit teres satu tingkat atau lebih, termasuk tingkat mezanin dan loteng. Setiap unit individu berkongsi dinding dengan unit bersebelahan di dalam deret yang sama. Deretan mengandungi tiga unit atau lebih. Di pasaran unit-unit teres ini juga dikenali sebagai berangkai, link, super link dan sebagainya.

Berkembar

Unit berkembar (*semi-detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih, bermaksud dua unit yang bersambung antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi atau dinding belakang atau *porch*.

Sesebuah

Unit sesebuah (*detached*) satu tingkat atau lebih adalah unit individu yang terdiri bebas (*free-standing building*) dan tidak bersambung kepada mana-mana unit lain. Semua unit bertanah dengan hak milik berasingan termasuk dalam jenis ini. (Contoh: banglo, villa, *country home* dan *orchard bungalow*).

Rumah Bandar

Unit rumah bandar (*town house*) satu tingkat atau lebih merupakan unit kediaman individu yang bercantum secara menegak dan mendatar antara satu sama lain dalam satu blok. Setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata dengan pintu akses berasingan.

Berkelompok

Unit rumah kelompok (*cluster*) merupakan sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih yang bercantum secara membelakang dan sisi dengan unit bersebelahan dan mempunyai hak milik berasingan serta tiada lorong belakang. Setiap kelompok mengandungi minimum empat unit rumah.

Unit berkelompok (*cluster*) adalah:

- i. Sekumpulan unit individu satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Bersambung di antara satu sama lain oleh dinding tepi dan dinding belakang;
dan
- iii. Tidak mempunyai lorong belakang.

Pangsa (Flat)

Rumah pangsa (*flat*) adalah bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya melebihi satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata.

Jenis pembangunan:

- i. Bertingkat rendah;
- i. Bertingkat sederhana; dan
- ii. Bertingkat tinggi.

Antara kemudahan awam yang disediakan:

- i. Ruang niaga;
- ii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iii. Tempat pembuangan sampah; dan
- iv. Lif.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Terdapat juga rumah pangsa bertingkat rendah tanpa lif.

Pangsapuri (*Apartment*)

Pangsapuri merupakan bangunan berbilang tingkat untuk kediaman di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Kemudahan awam adalah lebih baik daripada yang terdapat di rumah pangsa.

Antara kemudahan tambahan yang disediakan meliputi:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian; dan
- iv. Sistem keselamatan.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Nilai pasaran pangsapuri lebih tinggi daripada rumah pangsa.

Kondominium

Kondominium adalah bangunan kediaman mewah berbilang tingkat di mana setiap tingkat lazimnya mengandungi lebih daripada satu unit dan setiap unit mempunyai hak milik strata. Lazimnya kepadatan setiap tingkat adalah lebih rendah dari rumah pangsa dan pangsapuri.

Kemudahan yang disediakan adalah lebih baik daripada pangsapuri. Antara perkhidmatan yang disediakan adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Kolam renang;
- ii. Gimnasium;
- iii. Pusat cucian pakaian;
- iv. Sistem keselamatan; dan
- v. Rumah kelab.

Penyelenggaraan diuruskan oleh perbadanan pengurusan. Amnya kondominium bernilai lebih tinggi daripada pangsapuri.

Klasifikasi Kediaman

Kos Rendah

- i. Rumah kos rendah meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan pembeli dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan persekutuan dan kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Rumah ini juga dikenali sebagai:
 - a. Rumah mesra rakyat;
 - b. Rumah mampu milik;
 - c. Projek perumahan rakyat;
 - d. Rumah murah; dan
 - e. Perumahan awam kos rendah.

Kos Sederhana Rendah

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Harga jualan pemaju dan senarai pembelinya dikawal mengikut dasar kerajaan negeri;
- iii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata; dan
- iv. Harga jualan lebih tinggi dari rumah kos rendah mengikut garis panduan kerajaan.

Kos Sederhana

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana rendah atau kos rendah (bagi negeri yang tiada kos sederhana rendah); dan
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT).

Kos Tinggi

- i. Meliputi semua jenis unit kediaman serta semua jenis struktur binaan satu tingkat atau lebih;
- ii. Ia boleh terdiri daripada unit bertanah atau strata;
- iii. Harga jualan pemaju melebihi harga jualan rumah kos sederhana;
- iv. Harga rumah ditetapkan mengikut garis panduan KPKT; dan
- v. Kemasan lebih baik.

Tempat kediaman kosong

Tempat kediaman dikelaskan sebagai kosong jika biasanya ia tidak diduduki dan tidak digunakan sebagai tempat tinggal biasa pada Hari Banci. Kekosongan tempat kediaman ini mungkin disebabkan oleh:

- i. Baru siap/ untuk disewa atau dijual;
- ii. Untuk dibaiki/ ubahsuai;
- iii. Rumah peranginan;
- iv. Rumah pekerja bermusim;
- v. Hampir roboh; dan
- vi. Lain-lain.

GUNA TENAGA

Tenaga Buruh

Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

Bekerja

Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- i. Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
- ii. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula; dan
- iii. Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Mereka yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan merupakan guna tenaga penuh.

Penganggur

Penganggur adalah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.

Penganggur aktif adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- i. Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- ii. Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan
- iii. Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan.

$$\text{Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15-64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

Kadar Pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran ialah perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

$$\text{Kadar pengangguran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penganggur}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

Luar Tenaga Buruh

Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

Pencapaian Pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

ii. Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

iii. Menengah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), *General Certificate of Education* (GCE), *O Level* atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

iv. Tertiar

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)* seperti berikut:

- i. Pengurus;
- ii. Profesional;
- iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;
- iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian;
- v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan;
- vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan;
- vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan;
- viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang; dan
- ix. Pekerjaan asas.

Industri

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4*.

Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya. Klasifikasi MSIC 2008 Versi 1.0 bagi industri aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri hanya mengambil kira aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan.

Pusat Perkhidmatan Pekerjaan Awam

Perkhidmatan ini dikendalikan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia melalui *JobsMalaysia*, Jabatan Tenaga Kerja. Perkhidmatan ini disediakan di semua Pusat *JobsMalaysia* yang berperanan menjalankan padanan kerja antara pencari kerja dan majikan dalam pasaran buruh melalui kaedah secara dalam talian yang dikenali sebagai Portal *JobsMalaysia* dan pendekatan *human touch* dengan cara membantu pencari kerja dan majikan mendapatkan pekerjaan dan pekerja yang sesuai. Data yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar di Portal *JobsMalaysia*.

Kekosongan dan Pemberhentian Pekerja

Kekosongan dan pemberhentian pekerja yang dilaporkan oleh majikan dalam bulan semasa di dalam Portal *JobsMalaysia*.

PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELANJAAN

Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam penyiasatan ini adalah merujuk kepada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah adalah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan survei (jangka masa setahun atau lebih kumpulan).

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah nilai daripada barangan dan perkhidmatan pengguna yang diperoleh, diguna atau dibayar oleh isi rumah melalui pembelian langsung, hasil pengeluaran sendiri, melalui pertukaran barangan dan perkhidmatan atau pendapatan dalam bentuk mata benda untuk memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak ahli isi rumah.

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 kumpulan utama mengikut *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)*, *United Nations*:

- 01 Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol;
- 02 Minuman alkohol & tembakau;
- 03 Pakaian & kasut;
- 04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain;
- 05 Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah;
- 06 Kesihatan;

- 07 Pengangkutan;
- 08 Komunikasi;
- 09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi & kebudayaan;
- 10 Pendidikan;
- 11 Restoran & hotel;
- 12 Pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan; dan
- 13 Pelbagai perbelanjaan & perbelanjaan kewangan.

Walau bagaimanapun, dalam penerbitan ini, item-item perbelanjaan penggunaan merangkumi 12 kumpulan utama (01 - 12) sahaja.

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (CAGR)

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

Di mana;

- CAGR kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
- Y_t pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
- Y_0 pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
- t tempoh masa

PENDIDIKAN

Sekolah

Sekolah terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu sekolah rendah dan menengah, meliputi sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan serta sekolah swasta.

Sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan di bawah seliaan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) meliputi sekolah kebangsaan, sekolah jenis kebangsaan (Tamil dan Cina), sekolah agama bantuan kerajaan (SABK) serta sekolah khas. Manakala sekolah agensi kerajaan selain KPM merujuk kepada Maktab Rendah Sains MARA (MRSM) dan sekolah tentera. Selain itu, terdapat sekolah di bawah seliaan Kerajaan Negeri iaitu sekolah agama negeri dan sekolah agama rakyat.

Sekolah menengah dibahagikan kepada tiga peringkat iaitu menengah rendah, menengah atas dan lepasan menengah mengikut jurusan akademik, teknik dan vokasional. Sekolah Khas merujuk kepada sekolah yang menyediakan pendidikan kepada kanak-kanak kurang upaya yang tidak berupaya mengikuti sistem pendidikan sekolah biasa.

Guru

Bilangan guru termasuk guru terlatih dan tidak terlatih serta guru tetap dan sementara. Guru terbahagi kepada guru sekolah rendah dan menengah.

Murid

Murid sekolah terbahagi kepada empat peringkat iaitu prasekolah, rendah, menengah dan lepasan menengah. Pelajaran peringkat rendah biasanya bermula pada peringkat umur sekurang-kurangnya tujuh tahun dan mengambil masa selama enam tahun bagi menamatkan pelajaran pada peringkat tersebut.

Pada peringkat pelajaran menengah, kumpulan umur adalah 13 hingga 17 tahun. Manakala murid tingkatan enam termasuk dalam peringkat lepasan menengah. Bagi Kolej Vokasional pula, peringkat pengajian terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu peringkat pra-diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 1 dan Tahun 2 serta peringkat Diploma bagi murid-murid Tahun 3 dan Tahun 4.

Keputusan Peperiksaan

Terdapat dua peperiksaan utama pada peringkat menengah iaitu Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia dan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun belajar di peringkat menengah atas. Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai tahun 2000. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia diduduki selepas dua tahun berada di kelas pasca menengah. Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia merujuk kepada sijil terbuka yang diperkenalkan mulai 1982.

Kolej Vokasional menawarkan Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) setelah murid berjaya menamatkan 2 tahun pengajian peringkat pra-diploma. Murid yang memperoleh SVM akan menyambung pengajian di peringkat Diploma selama 2 tahun dan akan dianugerahkan Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) setelah menamatkan pengajian.

Pendidikan Tinggi

Kelayakan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kemasukan ke institusi pengajian tinggi ialah lulus Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia atau kelulusan yang setaraf dengannya. Pendidikan pada peringkat ini menyediakan kursus tertentu dalam pelbagai bidang pengajian.

Kolej Komuniti

Kolej Komuniti menjadi institusi yang menyediakan keperluan latihan dan kemahiran pada semua peringkat dan memberi peluang pendidikan kepada lepasan menengah sebelum ke pasaran tenaga kerja atau melanjutkan pendidikan ke peringkat lebih tinggi. Pada pertengahan Jun 2001, sebanyak 10 buah kolej komuniti rintis mula beroperasi.

KESIHATAN

Hospital Kerajaan

Hospital Kerajaan ialah semua hospital yang dianggotai oleh sekurang-kurangnya seorang doktor dan menyediakan wad bagi menempatkan pesakit, memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan yang aktif. Pertubuhan yang hanya memberi rawatan penjagaan tidak diambil kira.

Institusi Perubatan Khas

Institusi Perubatan Khas merupakan hospital yang memberi rawatan perubatan dan penjagaan hanya untuk satu disiplin sahaja. Kategori ini tidak termasuk jabatan khas yang terletak di bawah pentadbiran hospital besar yang kadangkala diletakkan di tempat berasingan. Ini memandangkan bilangan katil yang disediakan telah dikira dalam jumlah katil hospital besar.

Katil

Bilangan katil merangkumi katil yang diselenggara secara berterusan bagi menempatkan dan mengadakan rawatan sepenuh masa kepada pesakit dalaman yang silih berganti. Katil tersebut diletakkan di wad atau di kawasan hospital di mana rawatan perubatan boleh diberi secara berterusan kepada pesakit dalaman. Bilangan katil meliputi jumlah katil yang biasanya terdapat di hospital, termasuk katil berkandang atau buaian yang disediakan bagi bayi yang memerlukan rawatan khas (seperti yang terdapat di Nurseri Rawatan Khas). Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan ini tidak termasuk katil di bilik bersalin, katil yang digunakan selepas pembiusan atau pembedahan, di mana ia tidak diselenggarakan untuk kegunaan pesakit secara berterusan. Katil untuk rawatan pemerhatian atau pemulihan di jabatan pesakit luar dan katil berkandang yang digunakan untuk bayi yang baru lahir di wad obstetrik juga tidak diambil kira. Bilangan katil merujuk kepada katil rasmi.

Doktor Gigi

Doktor gigi terbahagi kepada dua kategori iaitu Bahagian I dan Bahagian II. Doktor gigi Bahagian I merujuk kepada mereka yang berdaftar dan mempunyai kelayakan profesional manakala doktor gigi Bahagian II pula merujuk kepada mereka yang juga berdaftar tetapi tidak mempunyai kelayakan profesional.

Jururawat Masyarakat

Jururawat masyarakat terdiri daripada jururawat yang telah diberi latihan tentang perkhidmatan berkaitan kelahiran anak dan kejururawatan am di kawasan luar bandar.

Bidan dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori, iaitu Bidan Bahagian I, Bidan Bahagian II dan Jururawat Desa. Bidan Bahagian I terdiri daripada jururawat yang terlatih yang diberi latihan perbidanan dalam perkhidmatan. Bidan Bahagian II ialah bidan yang dilantik ke jawatan tersebut melalui proses pengambilan biasa dan diberi latihan khusus dalam perbidanan.

Sebab kematian disahkan

Secara perubatan merujuk kepada pengesahan yang dibuat oleh Pegawai Perubatan dan Koroner sahaja. Sebab kematian yang disahkan dikelaskan berdasarkan *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10)* yang diterbitkan oleh *World Health Organization* (2010).

PERKHIDMATAN KEBAJIKAN

Kebajikan sosial meliputi aktiviti dan perkhidmatan bertujuan untuk membantu orang perseorangan, kumpulan dan masyarakat mengatasi masalah sosial yang timbul daripada perubahan persekitaran serta mereka yang memerlukan perhatian dan penjagaan yang khusus. Ini termasuklah program yang dirancang untuk memberi bantuan sosial dan perlindungan kepada mereka yang daif dan memerlukan.

PERHUBUNGAN DAN REKREASI

Pelancong dan Pelawat

Pelawat domestik ditakrifkan sebagai residen atau mereka yang tinggal di Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya setahun termasuk ekspatriat dan bukan warganegara, yang melakukan perjalanan di luar persekitaran biasanya dalam tempoh kurang daripada setahun untuk tujuan perniagaan, mengisi masa lapang atau urusan peribadi selain untuk diambil bekerja di tempat yang dilawati.

Pelawat domestik dikategorikan sebagai:

- i. Pelancong domestik merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia sekurang-kurangnya satu malam (24 jam).
- ii. Pelawat harian merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan perjalanan di dalam Malaysia kurang daripada 24 jam.

Premis Penginapan

Premis penginapan pelancongan meliputi hotel, rumah inapan, rumah tumpangan, hotel apartment, kondotel, rumah rehat, rumah pemalaman atau mana-mana tempat yang disediakan sebagai tempat penginapan pemalaman atau tempat tidur kepada pelancong.

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM)

Pusat Internet Malaysia (PIM) adalah satu inisiatif untuk membawa impak ekonomi dan sosial yang positif kepada komuniti luar bandar. Dilengkapi dengan 20 unit komputer bagi setiap premis PIM, pusat ini menyediakan akses internet dan juga latihan teknologi komunikasi dan maklumat (ICT) yang dikendalikan oleh penyelia pusat yang berkhidmat sepenuh masa. Premis-premis PIM juga dibina dengan kelengkapan yang mesra Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) dan kanak-kanak untuk kemudahan pengunjug premis.

Pusat Internet Desa (PID)

Pusat Internet Desa (PID) merupakan satu program *telecentre* yang mula beroperasi pada tahun 2003 dan menyediakan perkhidmatan mengakses komputer dan internet terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Program ini bertujuan untuk merapatkan jurang digital di antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi memudahkan capaian maklumat tanpa sempadan dan pada masa yang sama meningkatkan kemahiran menggunakan teknologi digital.

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR)

Pusat Maklumat Rakyat (PMR) beroperasi sebagai hub maklumat kepada masyarakat di setiap Pejabat Penerangan Daerah. Pangkalan data ini mengandungi pelbagai maklumat merangkumi semua bidang dan dikemaskini mengikut keperluan dan perubahan semasa. Kini dikenali sebagai Portal 1KLK.

Penembusan Jalur lebar

Pay-per-use adalah salah satu komponen di dalam langganan mudah alih jalur lebar. Caj *pay-per-use* boleh dikenakan jika pelanggan melebihi had penggunaan pelan data atau *add-on* pelan data atau jika mereka memilih untuk menggunakan perkhidmatan sekali-sekala semasa diperlukan di luar pelan data atau *add-on* pelan data. Langganan data *pay-per-use* hanya boleh dikira jika pelanggan telah menggunakan untuk mengakses internet dalam tempoh tiga bulan lepas.

Desa Lestari

Program Desa Lestari merupakan salah satu inisiatif Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah (KKLW), dalam usaha mentransformasikan desa menjadi sebuah kawasan yang maju dengan penduduk berpendapatan tinggi.

Perpustakaan

Statistik perpustakaan yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah berkaitan dengan Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia dan Perpustakaan Awam Negeri sahaja. Ia tidak termasuk perpustakaan awam yang dikendalikan oleh Majlis Kerajaan Tempatan dan agensi kerajaan yang lain seperti KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA dan sebagainya.

Perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh kedua-dua perpustakaan ini ialah tetap dan bergerak. Data bagi bilangan perpustakaan tetap termasuk perpustakaan pusat, cawangan dan desa. Bilangan keahliannya termasuk keahlian pusat, cawangan, desa, pinjaman kelompok dan keahlian pos. Perkhidmatan bergerak merujuk kepada perpustakaan bergerak yang memberi khidmat secara terus kepada pengguna dari satu hentian ke satu hentian yang lain. Hentian di mana perpustakaan tersebut berhenti tidak diambil kira sebagai pusat perkhidmatan perpustakaan. Keahlian perpustakaan dikategorikan kepada dua iaitu kanak-kanak (berumur bawah 13 tahun) dan dewasa (13 tahun dan lebih).

KEMUDAHAN ASAS

Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC)

Merupakan satu tempat yang melaksanakan inisiatif-inisiatif RTC secara bersepadu yang diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan di bawah *National Blue Ocean Strategy 4* (NBOS4). Kesemua inisiatif ini akan dilaksanakan di RTC dan kawasan 100km radius daripada RTC. Di bawah pelaksanaan program-program di RTC, sebanyak 8 inisiatif telah dikenalpasti, iaitu:

Inisiatif 1 - Latihan Kemahiran Kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Inisiatif 2 - Penubuhan Kios Informasi 1Malaysia

Inisiatif 3 - Pertanian Bernilai Tinggi

Inisiatif 4 - Pemprosesan Produk Agro-Makanan

Inisiatif 5 - Pengurusan Rantaian Bekalan Hasil Pertanian

Inisiatif 6 - Kerjasama Universiti

Inisiatif 7 - Perkhidmatan Keselamatan Makanan dan Farmaseutikal

Inisiatif 8 - Kemudahan Pembiayaan Kewangan kepada Penduduk Luar Bandar

Pelaksanaan kelapan-lapan inisiatif ini diterajui oleh pelbagai Kementerian di samping kerjasama dan sokongan daripada lain-lain Kementerian berkaitan. Sebagai contoh, dalam pelaksanaan Inisiatif 4, iaitu pemprosesan produk agro-makanan, pengusaha-pengusaha produk industri asas tani dibantu dalam pembangunan produk mereka melalui penjenamaan, pelabelan, pembungkusan dan persijilan dengan bantuan pelbagai agensi, antaranya Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA), Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI) dan Jabatan Kesihatan.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia adalah penjenamaan semula Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M ditubuhkan berdasarkan '1Mukim 1Komuniti' yang memberi penekanan kepada kepelbagaian kaum di sesuatu penempatan sama ada di kampung, estet, kampung orang asli, tanah rancangan atau taman perumahan.

K1M merupakan satu gerakan rakyat secara sukarela, dinamik dan berwawasan berasaskan semangat Gagasan 1Malaysia untuk memperkasakan semangat perpaduan antara rakyat pelbagai kaum, memupuk semangat sukarelawan, menyebarkan ilmu pengetahuan dan menjadi agen perubahan dalam sesuatu komuniti. K1M adalah rakan strategik yang mempunyai rangkaian akar umbi merentasi sempadan agama, budaya, kaum dan geografi yang memainkan peranan sebagai perantara yang berpengaruh antara kerajaan dan rakyat.

Kelab Malaysiaku

Kelab Malaysiaku adalah penjenamaan semula Kelab 1Malaysia. Ia merupakan inisiatif Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dalam merancang dan melaksanakan satu program khas untuk golongan pelajar dan remaja sebagai usaha untuk membanteras gejala negatif dengan memperkenalkan Kelab 1Malaysia sebagai satu aktiviti dan platform remaja ke arah kehidupan sihat, cergas dan sebagai saluran untuk menyemai semangat patriotik. Kelab 1Malaysia ditubuhkan di sekolah-sekolah menengah terpilih seluruh negara sebagai salah satu kegiatan kokurikulum pelajar.

Iklan/ Billboard

Paparan iklan/*billboard* Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia (JAPEN) diselaraskan oleh Unit Publisiti Luar, Bahagian Komunikasi Visual dan Senireka JAPEN sejak tahun 1970-an di seluruh negara. Paparan iklan ini berfungsi untuk memberi kesedaran kepada orang ramai tentang agenda-agenda utama yang dijalankan oleh kerajaan kepada pengguna jalan raya. Antara kempen berkala yang disiarkan pada paparan iklan ini ialah Perayaan Hari Kebangsaan, Pembentangan Bajet Tahunan, Hari Keputeraan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di Pertuan Agong dan Rukun Negara serta memaparkan kempen-kempen di bawah pelbagai agensi lain seperti Kempen Perangi Rasuah Kejujuran Sukan Asia Tenggara (SEA) dan kempen-kempen utama yang lain.

Sisa

Aliran bahan pepejal, cecair dan gas, serta tenaga, yang dibuang, dilepaskan atau dikeluarkan oleh pertubuhan dan isi rumah melalui proses pengeluaran, penggunaan atau pengumpulan.

Tapak Pelupusan

Mana-mana tapak, selain tambak tanah kebersihan dan tambak tanah lengai, di mana sisa pepejal ditempatkan secara kekal.

Loji Rawatan

Loji tetap atau bergerak dan sistem yang menggabungkan struktur, kelengkapan yang digunakan atau dimaksudkan untuk digunakan bagi merawat dan mengolah sisa pepejal terkawal.

CCTV

Pemasangan CCTV ini dilaksanakan bagi membantu Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dalam meningkatkan tahap keselamatan awam di bandar berdasarkan 15 Langkah Bandar Selamat pada tahun 2010 iaitu melalui Strategi 2 (Memperkasakan Kawasan Sasaran). CCTV ini dipasang di lokasi *Hotspot* iaitu lokasi yang menyumbang kepada kadar indeks jenayah tinggi seperti jenayah jalanan serta jenayah harta benda dan lokasi ini ditentukan oleh pihak Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) dengan kerjasama PBT. Tujuan pemasangan CCTV ini adalah seperti mana berikut:

- a) Membantu pihak PDRM dalam melaksanakan pemantauan di lokasi yang mempunyai kadar indeks jenayah yang tinggi dan;
- b) Membantu pihak PBT dalam melaksanakan penguatkuasaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perbandaran seperti kawalan trafik dan pembuangan sampah haram.

Prasarana Belia dan Sukan

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) dan Kompleks Sukan adalah merupakan prasarana kemudahan belia dan sukan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan bagi tujuan aktiviti rakyat Malaysia terutamanya golongan belia.

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu, Kaedah Pengeluaran (penjumlahan nilai ditambah), Perbelanjaan (penjumlahan perbelanjaan akhir) dan Pendapatan (penjumlahan pendapatan yang diagihkan oleh unit pengeluar residen). Walau bagaimanapun, penyusunan KDNK Negeri di Malaysia hanya menumpu kepada Kaedah Pengeluaran sahaja.

Pada asasnya KDNK ialah konsep nilai ditambah. Ia adalah jumlah nilai ditambah bagi semua pengeluar residen ditambah dengan cukai dan ditolak subsidi atas produk yang tidak termasuk dalam pengiraan output. KDNK berasaskan pendekatan pengeluaran (output) boleh didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran (penggunaan perantaraan) sebelum ditolak penggunaan modal tetap.

Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah kerana ia bersamaan dengan penjumlahan nilai ditambah iaitu jumlah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar unit pengeluaran residen (yang diukur dalam harga pengeluar) dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan (yang diukur dalam nilai pembeli) dan ditambah dengan duti import. Perbezaan di antara output kasar dengan penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai ditambah. Kaedah ini akan dapat menunjukkan sumbangan setiap aktiviti ekonomi terhadap keseluruhan KDNK.

Unit pengeluaran dianggap sebagai residen yang mana; individu atau isi rumah yang tinggal atau menetap di sesebuah negeri bagi tempoh tidak kurang dari satu tahun, manakala bagi pertubuhan pula ialah apabila ia mengekalkan pusat kepentingan ekonominya di wilayah ekonomi negeri tersebut sepanjang tempoh rujukan berkenaan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah terdiri daripada mana-mana kawasan geografi yang ditadbir oleh kerajaan negeri, di mana orang, barang, perkhidmatan, dan modal adalah bergerak secara bebas. KDNK pada harga pasaran/ pembeli mewakili keputusan akhir daripada aktiviti pengeluaran oleh unit pengeluar residen.

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama

Sesuatu unit institusi dianggap residen bagi sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya perkaitan yang kuat antara unit institusi tersebut di wilayah ekonomi tertentu, dengan kata lain, Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama (*System of National Accounts, SNA 2008*).

Pusat Kepentingan Ekonomi Utama merangkumi kawalan efektif sesebuah kerajaan negeri terhadap aktiviti ekonomi yang dilakukan khususnya ke atas hak pemilikan. Wilayah ekonomi adalah termasuk tanah, ruang udara, pengairan, hak ke atas perikanan, minyak atau mineral. Biasanya, kawalan efektif kerajaan negeri boleh dilihat melalui pemberian lesen, kawalan operasi dan sebagainya.

Sesuatu unit institusi mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi yang dominan dalam sesebuah wilayah ekonomi apabila wujudnya lokasi, tempat kediaman, tempat pengeluaran atau lain-lain premis. Setiap unit tersebut terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan transaksi berskala besar bagi satu tempoh masa yang panjang.

KDNK Mengikut Negeri

KDNK mengikut Negeri adalah penyusunan KDNK yang merangkumi 13 buah negeri, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (termasuk W.P. Putrajaya) dan W.P. Labuan. Penyusunan ini hanya dikeluarkan secara tahunan dengan menggunakan kaedah pengeluaran pada harga malar 2010 mengikut kaedah pengeluaran. Konsep dan kaedah yang digariskan adalah berasaskan SNA 2008 yang ditakrifkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

KDNK Pada Harga Malar

KDNK pada harga malar adalah nilai KDNK tanpa kesan harga. KDNK pada harga malar ini penting bagi membolehkan perbandingan sebenar perubahan tingkat pengeluaran/ kuantiti barangan dan perkhidmatan yang berlaku dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

Supra State

Berdasarkan *System of National Accounts (SNA)* 2008, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*). *Supra State* pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, *Supra State* merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi 'bakul' tetap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. 'Bakul' ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barangan yang berlaku dalam bakul ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Indeks Harga dikira mengikut negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah memandangkan sumbangan relatif yang kecil bagi negeri-negeri tersebut. Semasa Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dijalankan, saiz sampel yang mewakili ketiga-tiga negeri ini tidak mencukupi bagi pengiraan indeks negeri.

EKSPORT DAN IMPORT

Pintu keluar dan masuk

Pintu keluar dan masuk merujuk kepada laluan untuk keluar atau masuk dari negara ini sama ada melalui laut, udara atau tanah (termasuk saluran paip dan kabel). Nilai eksport atau import mengikut negeri berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk tidak menggambarkan eksport atau import oleh negeri berkenaan sebaliknya hanya melalui pintu keluar dan masuk di negeri tersebut sahaja. Sebagai contoh, sesuatu barangan mungkin dikeluarkan oleh syarikat di negeri A dan dieksport melalui pintu keluar di negeri B. Berdasarkan pintu keluar dan masuk, nilai eksport tersebut akan dilaporkan oleh negeri B.

Nilai eksport atau import mengikut pintu keluar dan masuk tidak dilaporkan bagi negeri yang mempunyai kurang daripada tiga (3) pintu keluar dan masuk.

PERTANIAN

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Industri ini dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0.

Perhutanan dan Pembalakan

Perhutanan dan pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengekstrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, raja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk belum diproses (kayu cerucuk, kayu pulpa dan lain-lain).

Perikanan dan Akuakultur

Perikanan ialah penangkapan, pemungutan dan pembiakan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pinggir pantai, perairan pendalaman dan kuala atas dasar komersil dan untuk kegunaan sendiri, tetapi bukan untuk bersukan.

Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisma akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisma tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

Ternakan

Ternakan ialah binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersial dan pembiakan kecuali haiwan akuatik.

Pengeluaran Ternakan

Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasil ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya.

Jelapang Padi

Jelapang Padi ialah skim pengairan yang besar (keluasan melebihi 4,000 hektar) dan diiktiraf oleh kerajaan dalam Dasar Pertanian Negara sebagai kawasan utama pengeluaran padi. Terdapat lapan jelapang padi di Malaysia, iaitu, Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Muda (MADA), Lembaga Kemajuan Pertanian Kemubu (KADA), Kawasan Pembangunan Pertanian Bersepadu (IADA) Kerian, IADA Barat Laut Selangor (BLS), IADA Pulau Pinang, IADA Seberang Perak, IADA KETARA dan IADA Kemasin Semerak.

Padi Musim Utama

Musim Utama ialah tempoh bertanam padi yang tidak memerlukan sistem pengairan secara menyeluruh. Dari segi pentadbiran, Musim Utama ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Ogos hingga 28/ 29 Februari tahun berikutnya. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

Luar Musim

Luar Musim ialah musim kering dan tanaman padi biasanya bergantung kepada sistem pengairan. Dari segi pentadbiran, Luar Musim ditakrifkan sebagai tarikh padi mula ditanam antara 1 Mac hingga 31 Julai dalam tahun berkenaan. Definisi padi ditanam ialah menabur bagi sistem tabur terus dan mencedung bagi sistem semaian.

PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain;

- a. Perlombongan adalah ditakrif sebagai pengestrakan, pembersihan dan pemanfaatan mineral-mineral semulajadi, berbentuk pepejal seperti arang batu dan bijih, cecair seperti minyak mentah dan berbentuk gas seperti gas asli. Perlombongan termasuk lombong bawah tanah dan lombong permukaan, kuari dan telaga-telaga dan semua kegiatan tambahan untuk pembersihan dan pemanfaatan bijih dan mineral mentah lain seperti pemecahan, penapisan, pembasuhan, pembersihan, penggredan, pengilangan, pengapungan, peleburan, penggentelan, pengkacipan dan persiapan-persiapan lain yang diperlukan bagi menyediakan bahan-bahan ini untuk membolehkannya dipasarkan. Aktiviti perlombongan juga dikelaskan kepada kumpulan-kumpulan berdasarkan mineral utama yang dikeluarkan.
- b. Pengkuarian merujuk kepada aktiviti pengekstrakan dari lombong atau kuari dan pengorekan mendapan lanar (aluvium), pemecahan batu dan penggunaan garam paya. Produk ini digunakan dengan meluas dalam sektor pembinaan (contoh pasir, batu dan lain-lain), pembuatan bahan mentah (contoh tanah liat, gipsum, kalsium, dan lain-lain). Ia termasuk pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit, batu pasir, dan lain-lain, pengkuarian, pemecahan dan pemotongan batu kapur, perlombongan gipsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan penggorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancurkan batu dan kerikil, pengkuarian pasir dan perlombongan tanah liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin. Ia juga termasuk perlombongan mineral kimia dan baja, pengekstrakan tanah gambut, pengekstrakan garam dan lain-lain.

- c. Petroleum dan gas asli merujuk kepada pengeluaran petroleum mentah, perlombongan dan pengekstrakan minyak daripada minyak batu syal dan pasir minyak dan pengeluaran gas asli dan perolehan semula cecair hidrokarbon. Ia termasuk keseluruhan aktiviti pengoperasian dan/atau pembangunan kelengkapan lapangan minyak dan gas, termasuklah aktiviti seperti penggerudian, penyiapan dan melengkapkan telaga, operasi pengasingan, pemisahan emulsi, peralatan penyahkelodak dan penyambungan aktiviti lapangan untuk petroleum mentah dan semua aktiviti dalam penyediaan minyak dan gas sehingga ke tempat penghantaran daripada pusat pengeluaran. Ia juga termasuk aktiviti sokongan bagi pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas seperti perkhidmatan lapangan minyak dan gas, yang dibuat berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran, eksplorasi telaga minyak dan gas dan penggerudian ujian dan aktiviti penggorekan (*boring*) yang baru diliputi dalam Banci Ekonomi 2016.

PEMBUATAN

Pembuatan adalah ditakrifkan sebagai perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit. Sebanyak 259 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen C – Pembuatan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya. Sebanyak 72 industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen F – Pembinaan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

PERKHIDMATAN

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Elektrik, Gas, Wap dan Pendingin Udara)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dengan aktiviti bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara sebagai kegiatan utama. Sebanyak lapan industri diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen D, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara elektrik.

Perkhidmatan (Bekalan Air dan Pembentungan, Pengurusan Sisa & Aktiviti Pemulihan)

Meliputi semua pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan. Sebanyak 18 kod industri di peringkat 5-digit diliputi berdasarkan kategori yang dikelaskan di bawah Seksyen E mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0. Takrif yang digunakan adalah selaras dengan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0 iaitu aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa (termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan) seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini.

Perdagangan Edaran

Perdagangan edaran merangkumi perdagangan borong, perdagangan runcit dan kenderaan bermotor.

Perdagangan Borong

Perdagangan Borong meliputi tujuh kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan borong berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran;
- ii. Jualan borong bahan mentah pertanian dan haiwan hidup;
- iii. Jualan borong makanan, minuman dan tembakau;
- iv. Jual borong barangan isi rumah;
- v. Jualan borong jentera, peralatan dan bekalan;
- vi. Lain-lain pengkhususan jual borong; dan
- vii. Perdagangan borong tanpa pengkhususan.

Perdagangan Runcit

Perdagangan Runcit meliputi sembilan kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan runcit di kedai bukan pengkhususan;
- ii. Jualan runcit makanan, minuman dan tembakau di kedai pengkhususan;
- iii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual bahan api kenderaan;
- iv. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan komunikasi dan maklumat;
- v. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual peralatan lain isi rumah;
- vi. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barangan kesenian dan rekreasi;
- vii. Jualan runcit di kedai khusus yang menjual barangan lain;
- viii. Jualan runcit di gerai dan pasar; dan
- ix. Jualan runcit bukan di kedai, gerai atau pasar.

Kenderaan Bermotor

Kenderaan Bermotor meliputi empat kumpulan seperti di bawah:

- i. Jualan kenderaan bermotor;
- ii. Penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor;
- iii. Jualan komponen dan aksesori kenderaan bermotor; dan
- iv. Jualan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan motosikal dan komponen dan aksesori berkaitan.

Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan

Aktiviti perkhidmatan pengangkutan & penyimpanan adalah seperti berikut:

Pengangkutan darat

- i. Kereta api/ Transit Aliran Ringan;
- ii. Perkhidmatan bas;
- iii. Perkhidmatan teksi & kereta sewa;
- iv. Pengangkutan muatan jalan raya; dan
- v. Pengangkutan darat lain.

Pengangkutan air

- i. Pengangkutan laut; dan
- ii. Pengangkutan air pedalaman.

Pengangkutan udara

- i. Pengangkutan udara.

Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan

- i. Penyimpanan & gudang;
- ii. Pengoperasian terminal;
- iii. Tempat letak kereta;
- iv. Pengoperasian lebuhraya;
- v. Pengoperasian pelabuhan;
- vi. Pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan;
- vii. Agensi perkapalan & penghantaran; dan
- viii. Lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan.

Perkhidmatan pos & kurier

- i. Perkhidmatan pos & kurier.

Perkhidmatan Kewangan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan kewangan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti perantaraan kewangan;
- ii. Aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan;

- iii. Aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans/ takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan
- iv. Aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen.

Perkhidmatan Hartanah

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan hartanah yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Aktiviti hartanah bagi harta milikan sendiri atau pajakan; dan
- ii. Aktiviti hartanah atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak.

Perkhidmatan Penginapan

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan penginapan yang merangkumi aktiviti utama seperti berikut:

- i. Hotel dan hotel resort;
- ii. Hotel bajet;
- iii. Hotel apartmen;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rumah rehat/ rumah tetamu;
- vi. *Bed and breakfast unit*;
- vii. Asrama;
- viii. Aktiviti penginapan jangka masa pendek yang lain; dan
- ix. Tapak perkhemahan/ taman kenderaan rekreasi dan taman treler.

Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi

Pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam perkhidmatan maklumat dan komunikasi yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Penerbitan;
- ii. Penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik;
- iii. Pemrograman dan penyiaran;
- iv. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi;
- v. Pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan; dan
- vi. Perkhidmatan maklumat.

Pertubuhan

Sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai 'satu unit ekonomi yang bergiat di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis aktiviti ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal', Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya. Bagi pertubuhan yang menjalankan pelbagai aktiviti, unit yang bergiat dalam aktiviti yang berasingan dalam satu lokasi yang sama terdiri daripada entiti pertubuhan yang berbeza.

Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah ialah tambahan kepada nilai komoditi dan perkhidmatan yang disumbangkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan dan ia diperolehi daripada perbezaan nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

Bilangan Pekerja

Bilangan pekerja dalam sesebuah pertubuhan ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah bilangan orang yang diambil bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja termasuk semua pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif, pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji dan pekerja bergaji. Termasuk dalam golongan ini ialah pekerja sambilan yang terdapat di dalam daftar gaji dan pekerja yang mogok, berpiket dan bercuti jangka pendek (cuti sakit, cuti rehat atau cuti kecemasan). Tidak termasuk pekerja yang cuti berpanjangan.

Nilai Harta Tetap

Harta tetap meliputi semua barang, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara dan aset tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun (seperti tanah, bangunan, jentera dan alat kelengkapan, termasuk kelengkapan pengangkutan). Nilai yang dilaporkan adalah nilai seperti pada penghujung tahun rujukan dan ia mengikut buku akaun unit yang melaporkan. Ia termasuk perolehan baru sepanjang tahun berkenaan tetapi tidak termasuk harta yang dilupuskan pada tahun tersebut. Ianya adalah nilai bersih setelah ditolak susut nilai.

FORMULA

$$\text{Kadar Pertambahan Semula Jadi Kasar} = \frac{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} - \text{bilangan kematian})}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kelahiran Kasar} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan umur ibu tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk perempuan pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah} = 5 \sum_i \left(\text{Kadar Kesuburan Umur Tertentu} \right)$$

di mana: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

$$\text{Kadar Kematian Kasar} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian dalam tahun } t}{\text{Penduduk pertengahan tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kelahiran Mati} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kelahiran mati dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Perinatal} = \frac{(\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 minggu} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t}{(\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup} + \text{bilangan kelahiran mati}) \text{ dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Neonatal} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 28 hari dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Bayi} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur kurang daripada 1 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Kanak-Kanak} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian umur 1 – 4 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi umur 1-4 tahun dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Mortaliti Kurang 5 Tahun} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian berumur kurang 5 tahun dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian yang disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa dalam melahirkan tempoh anak atau kematian 42 hari selepas bersalin dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan kelahiran hidup dalam tahun } t} \times 100,000$$

$$\text{Kadar Kematian Umur Tertentu} = \frac{\text{Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t}{\text{Bilangan penduduk pertengahan tahun bagi kumpulan umur tertentu dalam tahun } t} \times 1,000$$

SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan
..	Tidak diperoleh
-	Kosong/ Tiada Data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
P.B.T.	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
D.B.	Dewan Bandaraya
M.B.	Majlis Bandaraya
M.P.	Majlis Perbandaran
M.D.	Majlis Daerah
M.D.L.B.	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar
L.B.	Lembaga Bandaran
L.K.	Lembaga Kemajuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan

PEMBUNDARAN ANGKA

Hasil tambah bagi peratusan mungkin tidak sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan.

SENARAI DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MUKIM DAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT)



INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (MyCensus 2020) is the sixth census that was conducted since the formation of Malaysia in 1963. Previous censuses were carried out in 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010. The Census 2020 provides information on the characteristics of living quarters, households and population in Malaysia as a benchmark for the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Census data form the basis for monitoring population and housing trends to national development planning.

The Federal Government is responsible for the undertaking of the census and it is conducted under the provision of the Census Act, 1960 (Revised-1969). The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) was entrusted to conduct the MyCensus 2020 with full co-operation and participation of several State Governments and Federal Government Agencies. The purpose of this report is to provide information on living quarters, households and population by state, administrative district, parliament and state legislative assembly in Malaysia.

The data in this publication is the census data of the Census of Malaysia 2020. Data for the years 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 refer to the final figures.

MyCensus 2020 is a complex data collection project. Therefore, the possibility of coverage and content errors is inevitable. In terms of coverage errors, part of living quarters, households or population may be left out, erroneously included or duplicated. Content errors in particular were based on erroneous responses on sex, age, citizenship, marital status, religion and ethnic group. To estimate the two errors, the Census Coverage Evaluation was completed, as recommended by the United Nations in the manual entitled *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3* (UNSD, 2015). The rate for MyCensus 2020 will only be known after the CCES is completed.

This publication provides population and household data from MyCensus 2020 according to basic demographic characteristics such as sex, age group, ethnic group, religion, marital status and citizenship by state, administrative district and mukim.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

MyCensus 2020 covers all states in Malaysia. Each state is divided into its respective administrative district (AD). For the purpose of census operations, a small enumeration unit which is an enumeration block (EB) has been created and contained an average of 80 to 120 living quarters with an estimated population of 500 to 600 persons. Approximately 80 to 120 EBs form a census district (CD).

Malaysia consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. Each state is divided into several AD. In Kelantan, the AD is known as 'Jajahan'. Each AD is also stratified into mukim. This type of administrative structure is applicable to all states except Kelantan, Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. In this matter, the state of Kelantan has three levels of administration that is 'jajahan, daerah and mukim'. For the state of Sabah, the mukim level does not exist whereas for Sarawak some AD are further sub-divided into sub-districts. W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya do not have mukims or other subdivisions as a unit of administration. List of Mukims for each state based on the list provided by the Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

During the MyCensus 2020, an enumerator is entrusted with one EB. A supervisor will monitor the enumerators for the three census circles (CC), each consists approximately seven EBs. A District Superintendent will be responsible for a census district comprising approximately 15 CCs. All District Superintendents in every AD are under the responsibility of the Assistant Commissioner of Census. All Assistant Commissioners of each state are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Census for that state. The Deputy Commissioner of Census of each state is responsible directly to the Commissioner of Census.

To launch the census operation, each district also has officers appointed as MyAD and MyCD officers who are responsible for technical aspects and help monitor the progress of operations in the field. Meanwhile, from the aspect of training each enumerator and supervisor is given adequate training either through training workshops or online, namely the Malaysia Statistics Ubiquitous Learning (MySUL) training program.

The census organization at the state and geographical divisions is as follows :

Position	Area of Responsibility
Assistant Commissioner	Headquarters and State
Assistant Commissioner (Technical)	State
District Superintendent	Census District
Supervisor	Census Circle
Enumerator	Enumerator Block

Information in this publication refers to urban and rural areas by state and administrative districts. Table 1 shows data and administrative district by state based on the Population and Housing Censuses Malaysia of 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2020.

DATA SOURCE

The data on population, households and living quarters are preliminary figures based on summary counts made after the field operations prior to computer processing.

CENSUS APPROACH

In MyCensus 2020, a multi-modal data collection method was used:



1. e-Census

The completion of online census form by respondents through the Census Portal (<https://ecensus.mycensus.gov.my>).



2. Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

Data collection through telephone and all respondent's information recorded into the CATI system.



3. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using smart device either online or offline.



4. Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI)

A face to face interview or data collection using questionnaire.



5. Drop-off & pick-up (DOPU)

Census enumerator drop off a set of questionnaire at respondent's living quarter and pick up the questionnaire that has been filled by the respondent.

De Jure

MyCensus 2020 uses a 'de jure' approach meaning that everyone is counted on Census Day (7th July 2020) according to their usual place of residence.

The questionnaire (Document 2) was used to fill in the information of persons found at private living quarters whilst the Documents 3a and 3b were used for the collective living quarters such as colleges/ universities, medical hostels, charitable/ social welfare institutions, military/ police barracks, prisons as well as homeless persons.

The **de jure** approach was adopted for MyCensus 2020. All persons were according to their usual place of residence on Census Day on 7th July 2020. A usual member is one who had stayed or intended to stay as usual member of the household for six months or more in the year 2020:

- a. Babies born on or before Census Day and still living on Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b. Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c. Lodgers, boarders, visitors, housemaid, elderly persons and relatives who usually live together with this household;
- d. Students (primary and secondary schools) who stays in hostels (in Malaysia) in the year 2020;
- e. Usual members who are away from living quarters for less than six months because of work, attending course, on leave, on vacation (in and outside Malaysia), visiting place of worship and etc; and
- f. Any person staying/ will be staying in hospital for less than six months in the year 2020.

Following the outbreak COVID-19 nationwide, the census operation was rescheduled four times in the period of July 2020 to October 2021 and officially closed on 31 October 2021. In terms of population count, it is realigned to the reference period.

CENSUS COVERAGE

The following categories were **excluded** from the census count on the basis that they were staying in the country for less than six months in the year 2020:

- a) Babies born after Census Day (7th July 2020);
- b) Those who passed away before Census Day (7th July 2020);
- c) Malaysian students who have been living overseas for more than six months in the year 2020; and
- d) Malaysians who work overseas for more than six months in the year 2020.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

For the purpose of this census, several concepts were used such as:

Living Quarters (LQ)

Living quarters is a place which is structurally separated and independent and is meant for living. The terms 'separate' and 'independent', mean the following:

a. Separate

A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by a roof.

b. Independent

A structure is said to be independent if it has a direct access via a public staircase, communal passageway or landing (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through someone else's premises).

Household

A household consists of related and/ or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials of living. The household may contain one or several members.

Head of Household

Head of household refer to regular household members who live in the residence and is considered as the head by other members of household.

Member of Household

Member of household refers to members who have or will stay with other household members for a period of six months or more in the census year, although none during the census is held.

For the purpose of tabulation and analysis, the classification on ethnic group is based on the classification that have been endorsed by Inter Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The classification is as follows:

Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah & W.P. Labuan	Sarawak
Malaysian Citizens	Malaysian Citizens	Malaysian Citizens
Bumiputera	Bumiputera	Bumiputera
Malay	Malay	Malay
Other Bumiputera	Kadazan / Dusun	Iban
	Bajau	Bidayuh
	Murut	Melanau
	Other Bumiputera	Other Bumiputera
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Indians	Indians	Indians
Others	Others	Others
Non-Malaysian Citizens	Non-Malaysian Citizens	Non-Malaysian Citizens

Apart from the classification of these ethnics groups, detailed ethnicities based on the data obtained will be published from time to time. All information collected during the census including ethnic group and nationality is based on respondents' answers and does not refer to any official documents.

Information on citizenship should be used with caution as it is subject to content and coverage errors especially for non-citizens as in censuses in most countries.

For the purpose of this publication, several terms are used and have been defined as follows:

Average annual population growth rate

The average annual population growth rate has been calculated as:

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right) \times 100$$

Where;

- r = the average annual population growth rate;
- n = the exact number of years between P_0 and P_n
- P_0 = the population at the initial year
- P_n = the population at the latter year
- $\ln$ = the natural logarithm.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males in year } t}{\text{Number of females in year } t} \times 100$$

Average household size

The average household size is the number of persons per household, and is calculated as:

$$\text{Average household size} = \frac{\text{Number of persons}}{\text{Number of households}}$$

Population Density

The density of persons per square kilometre is the ratio of the population of a given geographic area to the number of square kilometres in the same area.

Area/ Boundary Changes

After the year 2010, there were several new areas created or boundary changes that were gazetted by the relevant authorities. List of appendices related to the establishment of new areas and boundary changes are as follows:

- Appendix 1: Establishment of New Administrative Districts in the 2020 Census
- Appendix 2: List of Mukims/ Towns/ Towns Included in Other Mukims/ Towns/ other Towns
- Appendix 3: List of Local Authority Areas Involved in the Establishment or Change of Boundaries and Names, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 4: Number of Local Authority Areas by State, Malaysia, 2020
- Appendix 5: Map showing the boundaries of the State and Administrative District, Malaysia 2020

DP data released in this report for 1991, 2000 and 2010 were adjusted taking into account the newly created administrative districts and the boundary changes.

Map of Malaysia

Included in this publication is a map of Malaysia (Appendix 5) showing two geographic entities, namely Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/ Sarawak, each drawn with its own scale, although separated by over 500 kilometres of the South China Sea. They are plotted in closer proximity to achieve maximum clarity. The geographic units shown in this map consist of 144 administrative districts as well as the three federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

Demographic Indicator

All demographic indicators in this publication are calculated based on the mid-year population estimates. Mid-year population estimates are based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census which had been adjusted for under-enumeration.

The records on live births, stillbirths and deaths received from the National Registration Department (NRD) cover the whole Malaysia. The number of perinatal deaths covers stillbirths and infant deaths aged less than one week. The number of maternal deaths includes deaths caused by mental disorders. The number of deaths in Sabah has been adjusted due to under reporting of death registration obtained from the Study of Under Reporting of Death Registration in Sabah¹ which was conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

CONCEPTS

Births and Deaths Statistics:

i. Natural Increase

Refers to the excess of births over deaths.

ii. Live births

Refers to births with signs of life during delivery although for a very short period.

iii. Stillbirths

Refers to births after 28 completed weeks or more of gestation without any sign of life during delivery.

iv. Perinatal deaths

Refers to stillbirths and deaths of infants aged less than one week.

v. Neonatal deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than 28 days.

vi. Toddler deaths

Refers to deaths of toddlers aged 1-4 years.

vii. Under-5 mortality

Refers to deaths of infants and toddlers aged below 5 years.

viii. Maternal deaths

Definition of Maternal Death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

ix. Infant deaths

Refers to deaths of infants aged less than one year.

x. Age-specific Fertility Rate

Refers to the number of births by mothers within a specific age group during a given year, per 1,000 females in that age group.

xi. Total Fertility Rate

Refers to the average number of children which would be born if women survived to the end of their reproductive period and throughout that period are subject to the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for the given year [This rate is derived by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years (by five-year age groups) and multiplying by 5].

xii. Age-specific Death Rate

Refers to the average number of deaths for every thousand population within a specific age group.

VERIFICATION ON CAUSES OF DEATH

Verification on causes of death

- i. Information on the causes of death is divided into two parts which are medically certified and non-medically certified. Medically certified causes of death refer to verification made by the Medical Officer and coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated sudden death cases where the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case. Non-medically certified causes of death refers to verification made by informants without medical qualifications such as the police or individuals.
- ii. Ministry of Health (MoH) has implemented the verification of non-medically certified causes of death in Malaysia to increase the percentage of medically certified causes of death. The system is known as 'Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System'.
- iii. Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System is intended to improve the reporting and writing for the causes of death that occurred outside the health facilities (hospitals) and are not intended to alter any of the existing act, cannot be used for changing the existing causes of death registered at the National Registration Department (NRD) and is not unfitting to be used for court cases.

Coding On Causes Of Death

Medically certified causes of death are coded based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Not medically certified causes of death are coded based on Code Book for Uncertified Causes of Deaths Version 3 developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia as agreed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, National Registration Department, Royal Malaysia Police and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

COVERAGE AND LIMITATION

Coverage

- i. *The Marriage and Divorce, Malaysia 2021 contains statistics of marriage and divorce for Muslim and Non-Muslim for the reference year 2019 and 2020 by state, administrative district, sex, age and ethnic group.*
- ii. *The data on marriage and divorce for Muslim are obtained from State Religious Department (JAIN), Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and Department of Syariah Judiciary Malaysia (JKSM). Meanwhile, the data on marriage and divorce for Non-Muslim in Malaysia are obtained from National Registration Department (NRD).*
- iii. *The Muslim divorce data obtained from JKSM is according to the date of order issued by Syariah Court. Meanwhile, the Non-Muslim data obtained from JPN is according to the date of order issued by Civil Court.*
- iv. *The divorce statistics cannot be compared with the current year marriage statistics.*

Limitation

- i. *The sum by administrative district is not equal to Muslim marriage statistics reported at the state level specifically for Kelantan and Sarawak. The place of residence of intra-marriage for Kelantan and Sarawak are not available to enable compilation by administrative district. Muslim marriages data for Kelantan and Sarawak are provided in formatted table.*
- ii. *Users are advised to be careful in interpreting the data.*

DATE OF EVENT

Statistics presented in this publication are based on date of marriage and divorce.

MY LOCAL STATS

Basic Information

Federal roads

Among the main tasks of Ministry of Works are to build and to maintain federal roads which are gazetted under Minister of Works, Malaysia. Up to now, there are over 19,000 km federal roads throughout the country including in Sabah and Sarawak. These roads had been named according to respective routes and its maintenance is managed by the Ministry of Works through privatization. Federal roads are divided into four (4) main categories, namely:

- i. Main Federal Road;
- ii. Felda Federal Roads;
- iii. Institutional Federal Roads; and
- iv. Industrial Federal Roads.

All categories of federal roads have been assigned numbering system accordingly and can be seen from the signboard at every respective road.

Federal roads are connecting roads between states to one state and are labeled with code F or FT. State and city roads are connecting roads between cities and cities and are labeled with the state codes.

HOUSING

This chapter presents statistics for the housing sector covering the number of units of residential houses that are completed according to the type of housing. Completion is the term used for the building where the construction work of the building has been completed and the Certificate of Occupancy (CF)/ Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (TCF) has been obtained during the study period.

Residential Sector

The residential sector is property used as long-term accommodation unlike boarding houses or hotels. This sector is equipped with basic facilities. Some of it are getting temporary approval from Local Authorities for other purposes such as kindergarten. This property can be rented or self-contained.

Residential property structures can be built either:

- i. Permanent;
- ii. Semi-permanent; and
- iii. Temporary.

The residential sector includes:

- i. Land and strata property.

The residential sector does not include:

- i. Slum houses;
- ii. Institutional quarters;
- iii. Longhouse; and
- iv. Residential unit in the shop house.

Type of housing

Terrace

Refers to one or more storey terrace units, including mezzanine and attic floors. Each individual unit shares a wall with adjacent units in the same series. Rows contain three or more units. In the market these terrace units are also known as linked, link, super link and so on.

Twins

Semi-detached units of one floor or more, meaning two units connected to each other by the side wall or back wall or porch.

Detached

A detached unit of one floor or more is an individual unit consisting of free-standing building and not connected to any other unit. All land units with separate ownership are included in this type. (Examples: bungalows, villas, country homes and orchard bungalows).

Town house

One-storey or more of town house unit are individual residential units that are vertically and horizontally joined to each other in one block. Each unit has strata ownership with separate access door.

Cluster

A cluster house unit is a group of individual units of one or more floors that are joined back and side with adjacent units and have separate ownership and no back alley. Each group contains a minimum of four housing units.

Cluster units are:

- i. A group of individuals units of one floor or more;
- ii. Connected to each other by the side wall and back wall; and
- iii. Has no back alley.

Flat

Flats are multi-storey buildings for residential where each floor usually exceeds one unit and each unit has strata ownership.

Type of development:

- i. Low-rise building;
- ii. Medium-rise building; and
- iii. High-rise building.

Among the public facilities provided:

- i. Business space;
- ii. Parking lot;
- iii. Garbage dump; and
- iv. Lifts.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. There are also low-rise flats without a lift.

Apartment

An apartment is a multi-storey building for a residence where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Public facilities are better than those in flats.

Additional facilities provided include:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre; and
- iv. Safety system.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. The market value of apartments is higher than flats.

Condominium

Condominiums are multi-storey luxury residential buildings where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Typically the density of each floor is lower than flats and apartments.

The facilities provided are better than the apartments. Among the services provided are as follows:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry centre;
- iv. Safety system; and
- v. Club house.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. Condominiums are generally worth more than apartments.

Home Classification

Low cost

- i. Low cost houses cover all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of developers and buyers is regulated in accordance with federal and state government policies;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iv. This house is also known as:
 - a. People-friendly house;
 - b. Affordable housing;
 - c. People's housing project;
 - d. Cheap house; and
 - e. Low cost public housing.

Low Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of the developer and the list of buyers are controlled according to the state government policy;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units; and
- iv. The selling price is higher than low cost houses according to government guidelines.

Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of a developer exceeds the selling price of a low medium cost or low cost house (for states that do not have low medium cost); and
- iv. House prices are set according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT).

High Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It can consist of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of the developer exceeds the selling price of the medium cost house;
- iv. House prices are set according to KPKT guidelines; and
- v. The finishing are better.

Vacant living quarters

Living quarters were classified as vacant if they were **not usually occupied and not used as usual place of residence on Census Day**. The vacancy of these living quarters could be for any of the following reasons:

- i. newly completed/ for rent or sale;
- ii. for repair/ renovation;
- iii. holiday resort;
- iv. seasonal workers quarters;
- v. dilapidated; and
- vi. others.

EMPLOYMENT

Labour force

Labour force refers to population aged 15 to 64 years, who are either employed or unemployed.

Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered to be working if:

- i. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;
- ii. Temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work; and
- iii. Work less than 30 hours during the reference week due to work form or due to lack of work and ability and willing to accept additional number of working hours. This group is underemployed.

Those who work more than 30 hours during the reference week are fully employed.

Unemployed

All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- i. Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;
- ii. Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and
- iii. Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15–64 years)}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Outside Labour Force

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

Educational Attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

i. No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

ii. Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE), O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

Occupation

Occupation classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as follows:

- i. Managers;
- ii. Professionals;
- iii. Technicians and associate professionals;
- iv. Clerical support workers;
- v. Service and sales workers;
- vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers;
- vii. Craft and related trades workers;
- viii. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers; and
- ix. Elementary occupations.

Industry

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

A person's industry classification refers to those related to his or her major occupation. MSIC Classification 2008 Version 1.0 for the household activity industry as an employer; the activity of producing goods and services that cannot be distinguished by the household for their own use only takes into account the activities of the household as an employee.

Public Employment Service Centre

This service is operated by the Ministry of Human Resources through JobsMalaysia, Department of Manpower. This service is provided at all JobsMalaysia Centres whose role is to carry out job matching between job seekers and employers in the labour market through an online method known as JobsMalaysia Portal and human touch approach by helping job seekers and employers find suitable jobs and employees. The data shown in the table refers to those registered on the JobsMalaysia Portal.

Vacancies and Retrenchment

Vacancies and retrenchment reported by employers in the current month in the JobsMalaysia Portal.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income

Detailed information on income obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations.

Household Income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

Household Expenditure Expense

Household expenditure expense is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by the household through direct purchase, self-production, through the exchange of goods and services or income in the form of objects to meet the needs and wants of household members.

Expenditure is classified to 13 main group based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 main groups (01 - 12) only.

Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o}\right)}{t}$$

Where;

- CAGR compounded annual growth rate
- Y_t current year household monthly expenditure
- Y_o previous year household monthly expenditure
- t period

EDUCATION

School

Schools are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary schools, covering government and government-aided schools as well as private schools.

Government and government-aided schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) include national schools, national type schools (Tamil and Chinese), government-aided religious schools (SABK) and special schools. Meanwhile, government agency schools other than KPM refer to MARA Science Junior College (MRSM) and military schools. In addition, there are schools under the supervision of the State Government, namely state religious schools and people's religious schools.

Secondary schools are divided into three levels, namely lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary graduates according to academic, technical and vocational majors. Special Schools refers to schools that provide education to children with disabilities who are unable to follow the normal school education system.

Teacher

Number of teachers including trained and untrained teachers as well as permanent and temporary teachers. Teachers are divided into primary and secondary school teachers.

Students

School students are divided into four levels, namely preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary. Primary education usually begins at the age of at least seven years old and takes six years to complete at that level. At the secondary education level, the age group is 13 to 17 years. While form six students are included in the secondary level.

For vocational colleges, the level of study consists of two divisions namely pre-diploma level for first and second year pupils and the diploma level for third and fourth year pupils.

Examination Result

There are two main examinations at the secondary level, i.e. Malaysian Certificate of Education and Malaysian Higher School Certificate.

The Malaysian Certificate of Education examination is taken after two years at the upper secondary level. The Malaysian Certificate of Education refers to the open certificate system that was introduced in 2000. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate is taken after two years at the post secondary level. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate refers to the open certificate system that was introduced beginning 1982.

Vocational college offers Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) after students have completed 2 years of pre-diploma level. Students who have SVM will continue their studies at Diploma level for 2 years and will awarded Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) after graduation.

Higher Education

The minimum qualification required for admission to institutions of higher learning is to pass the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia or equivalent qualification. Education at this level provides specific courses in various fields of study.

Community College

Community Colleges are institutions that provide training and skills needs at all levels and provide educational opportunities to secondary school graduates before entering the labour market or furthering their education to higher levels. In mid-June 2001, a total of 10 pilot community colleges began operations.

HEALTH

Government Hospital

Government Hospitals are all hospitals that are staffed by at least one doctor and provide wards to accommodate patients, provide active medical treatment and care. Organizations that provide care only are not considered.

Special Medical Institutions

Special Medical Institutions are hospitals providing medical and nursing care primarily for only one discipline. This category does not include the specialized departments administratively attached to general hospital which sometimes are located in an annex or separate pavilion. This is because the number of their beds have been counted in the total beds of general hospital.

Beds

The number of beds includes beds that are continuously maintained to accommodate and provide full-time treatment to alternating internal patients. The bed is placed in a ward or in a hospital area where medical treatment can be given continuously to the inpatient.

The number of beds covers the number of beds usually available in the hospital, including cages or hammocks provided for infants in need of special care (as found in Special Care Nurseries). However, this number does not include beds in the delivery room, beds used after anaesthesia or surgery, where they are not maintained for continuous patient use. Beds for observation or rehabilitation treatment in the outpatient department and cage beds used for newborns in the obstetric ward are also not considered. Number of beds refers to the official bed.

Dentist

Dentists are divided into two categories, namely Part I and Part II. Part I dentists refer to those who are registered and have professional qualifications while Part II dentists refer to those who are also registered but do not have professional qualifications.

Community Nurses

Community nurses consist of nurses who have been trained on services related to childbirth and general nursing in rural areas.

Midwives are classified into three categories, namely Part I Midwives, Part II Midwives and Rural Nurses. Part I Midwives consist of trained nurses who are given in-service midwifery training. Part II Midwives are midwives who are appointed to the position through the normal recruitment process and are given specialized training in midwifery.

Medically Certified Causes of Death

Medically, refer to the verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The medically certified caused of death is classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization (2010).

WELFARE SERVICES

Social welfare includes activities and services aimed at helping individuals, groups and communities to overcome social problems arising from environmental changes as well as those in need of special attention and care. This includes programs designed to provide social assistance and protection to those in need.

COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION

Tourists and Visitors

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those residing in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than a year for business purposes, free time or personal affairs other than to be employed in a place visited.

Domestic visitors are categorized as:

- i. Domestic tourists refer to those who travel within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours); and
- ii. Daily visitors refer to those who travel within Malaysia in less than 24 hours.

Accommodation Premises

Tourist accommodation premises include hotels, inns, guest houses, hotel apartments, condos, rest houses, lodging houses or any place provided as lodging accommodation or bedding for tourists.

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM)

Malaysia Internet Centre (PIM) is an initiative to bring a positive economic and social impact to the rural community. Equipped with 20 computer units for each PIM premises, the centre provides internet access as well as communication and information technology (ICT) training conducted by full-time centre supervisors. PIM premises are also built with facilities for people with disabilities (OKU) and children friendly for the convenience of visitors to the premises.

Rural Internet Centre (PID)

Rural Internet Centre (PID) is a telecentre program that started operating in 2003 and provides computer and internet access services, especially in rural areas. This program aims to reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas to facilitate access to information without borders and at the same time improve skills in using digital technology.

People Information Centre (PMR)

The People's Information Centre (PMR) operates as an information hub to the community in each District Information Office. This database contains various information covering all areas and is updated according to current needs and changes. Now known as Portal 1KLIK.

Broadband Penetration

Pay-per-use is one of the components in a broadband mobile subscription. Pay-per-use charges may apply if the customer exceeds the data plan usage limit or data plan add-on or if they choose to use the occasional service when required outside the data plan or data plan add-on. Subscriber to pay-per-use data can only be counted if the customer has used to access the internet in the last three months.

Sustainable Village

The Sustainable Rural Program is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), in an effort to transform the village into a developed area with high-income residents.

Library

The statistics of libraries shown in the table relates to The National Library of Malaysia and State Public Libraries. It excludes libraries that are run by Municipal Councils and other government agencies such as KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA and others.

Types of services provided by the above libraries are fixed and mobile library services. The data on the number of fixed libraries include the central, branch and village libraries. The number of membership includes central, branch, village, bulk loan and membership by post. Mobile services refer to the mobile library units which directly serve the user from one service point to another. This service point is not considered as a library service centre. Membership of libraries are categorised into two, which are, children (below 13 years old) and adults (13 years old and over).

BASIC AMENITIES

RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (RTC)

Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) is a site to implement integrated initiatives, which has been introduced by the government under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4). These initiatives will be executed in RTC and within the 100km radius of RTC. Under the RTC implementation programmes, there is a total of eight identified initiatives, which are:

Initiative 1 - Training of Rural Population

Initiative 2 - Setting up of 1Malaysia Information Kiosks

Initiative 3 - High-Value Agriculture

Initiative 4 - Agro-Food Products Processing

Initiative 5 - Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Management

Initiative 6 - University Cooperation

Initiative 7 - Food Safety and Pharmaceuticals Services

Initiative 8 - Rural Population Financial Facilities

The implementation of the eight initiatives is led by various Ministries as well as the cooperation and support from other relevant Ministries. For instance, in the execution of the Initiative 4, the processing of agro-food products, the operators are supported in the development of their products through branding, labelling, packaging and certification with the help of various agencies, including the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARDI and Department of Health.

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

The Komuniti Harapan Malaysia is a rebranding of the Komuniti 1Malaysia (K1M). K1M was established based on '1Mukim 1Komuniti' which emphasizes the diversity of races in a settlement whether in villages, estates, indigenous villages, land plans or residential area.

K1M is a voluntary people's movement, dynamic and visionary based on the spirit of the Gagasan 1Malaysia to strengthen the spirit of unity among people of various races, cultivate the spirit of volunteerism, spread knowledge and be an agent of change in a community. K1M is a strategic partner with grassroots networks across religious, cultural, racial and geographical boundaries that play a role as an influential intermediary between government and the people.

Kelab Malaysiaku

The Kelab Malaysiaku is a rebranding of the Kelab 1Malaysia. It is an initiative of the Department of Information Malaysia and the Ministry of Education Malaysia in planning and implementing a special program for students and adolescents in an effort to eradicate negative symptoms by introducing the Kelab 1Malaysia as an activity and platform for teenagers towards a healthy, active life and as a channel to instill spirit patriotic. The Kelab 1Malaysia was established in selected secondary schools nationwide as one of the co-curricular activities of the students.

Advertisements/ Billboard

The display of advertisements/ billboards of the Department of Information Malaysia (JAPEN) has been coordinated by the External Publicity Unit, Visual Communication and Art Division JAPEN since the 1970s nationwide. The display of these advertisements serves to make the public aware of the major agendas carried out by the government to road users. Among the periodic campaigns published on this advertisement are the National Day Celebration, Annual Budget Presentation, His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday and Rukun Negara as well as displaying campaigns under various other agencies such as the Anti-Corruption Campaign of the Southeast Asian Games (SEA) and other major campaigns.

Residuals

The flow of pepejal, liquids and gases, as well as energy, which is disposed of, released or released by the body and the contents of the house through the process of excreting, using or collecting. Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.

Disposal site

Any site, other than sanitary landfills and inert landfills, where controlled solid waste is place to remain.

Treatment plant

Fixed or mobile plant and systems incorporating structures, equipment used or intended to be used for treatment of controlled solid waste.

CCTV

The installation of CCTV was implemented to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in improving the level of public safety in the city based on 15 Safe City Measures in 2010 through Second Strategy (Empowering Target Areas). This CCTV is installed at the Hotspot location which is the location that contributes to the high crime index rate such as street crime as well as property crime and this location is determined by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) in collaboration with local authorities. The purpose of this CCTV installation is as follows:

- a) Assist the RMP in carrying out monitoring in locations with high crime index rates; and
- b) Assist local authorities in implementing enforcement for municipal activities such as traffic control and illegal dumping.

Youth and infrastructure sport

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) and sport complex are the infrastructure of youth and sport facilities provided by the Government for the activities of Malaysian, especially youth.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production Approach (the sum of value added), Expenditure Approach (the sum of final expenditure) and Income Approach (the sum of incomes distributed by resident producer unit). However, the compilation of GDP by State in Malaysia focuses on using the Production Approach only.

Basically GDP is the concept of value added. It is the total value added for all resident producers plus tax and minus subsidies on products which not included in the valuation of output.

GDP based on the production approach (output) can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting the goods and services used in the production process (intermediate use) before deducting the use of fixed capital.

This method is also known as value added approach because it the summation of value added, that is total differences between gross output value of resident producing unit (measured at producer price) and value of intermediate consumption (measured at purchaser's price) plus import duties. The difference between gross output and intermediate consumption is value added. This approach shows the contribution of individual economic activities on overall GDP.

A producing unit is considered as resident which; individuals or households living or residing in a state for a period of not less than one year, while for an organization it is when it maintains the centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that state during the reference period. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP at market price/ buyer represents the final result of production activity by the resident producer unit.

Centre for Key Economic Interest

An institutional unit is considered a resident of an economic territory when there is a strong relationship between the institutional unit in a particular economic territory of a country, in other words, the centre for key economic interests (System of National Accounts, SNA 2008).

The Centre for Key Economic Interest includes the effective control of a state government over economic activities carried out, especially on ownership rights. Economic territory includes land, airspace, irrigation, rights to fisheries, oil or mineral. Usually, effective control of the state government can be seen through licensing, operational control and so on.

An institutional unit has a dominant centre of economic interest in an economic territory when there is a location, place of residence, place of production or other premises. Each of these units is involved in large-scale economic activities and transactions for a long period of time.

GDP by State

GDP by State is a compilation of GDP which covers 13 states, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (include W.P. Putrajaya) and W.P. Labuan. The compilation is only produced at annual

basis by using the production approach at constant price 2010 according to the production approach. The concepts and approach's outlined are based on the 2008 SNA defined by the United Nations.

GDP at Constant Prices

GDP at constant price is GDP value without price effect. GDP at this constant price is important to enable a true comparison of changes in the level of production/ quantity of goods and services that occur in economic activity.

Supra State

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a centre of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centres of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its centre of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organization at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that beyond the centre for key economic interest of any state.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant 'basket' of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The 'basket' is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time. Changes in the costs of items in the basket are therefore due only to 'pure' price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and/ or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.

The Consumer Price Index is calculated according to states in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. However, the index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah, W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah considering the relative contribution for these states are very small. During the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, the sample size for these states are not representative enough to calculate the state index.

EXPORT AND IMPORT

Exit and entry points

Exits and entrances refer to routes to and from the country either by sea, air or land (including pipelines and cables). The value of exports or imports by state based on exit and entry does not reflect exports or imports by the state but only through exits and entrances in that state only. For example, an item may be produced by a company in state A and exported through an exit in state B. Based on the exit and entry, the value of the export will be reported by state B.

The value of exports or imports by exit and entry is not reported for states with less than three (3) exits and entrances.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilization of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Version 1.0.

Forestry and logging

Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form (pile wood, pulp wood and others).

Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports.

Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

Livestock

Livestock refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes except aquatic animals.

Livestock Production

Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc.

Granary Areas

Granary Areas refer to major irrigation schemes (areas greater than 4,000 hectares) and recognized by the Government in the National Agricultural Policy as the main paddy producing areas. There are eight Granary Areas in Malaysia, namely Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA), Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA), Kerian-Sungai Manik Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Barat Laut Selangor Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Seberang Perak Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Penang Integrated Agriculture Development Area, North Terengganu Integrated Agriculture Development (KETARA) and Integrated Agriculture Development Kemasin Semerak.

Main Season

The Main Season is the period when paddy is grown without depending wholly on any irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Main Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st August to 28/29 February of the following year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

Off Season

Off Season is the dry period and paddy planting normally depends on an irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Off Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st March to 31st July of the year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying includes extraction of minerals that occur directly such as solids (coal and ore), liquids (petroleum) or gas (natural gas). Extraction can be carried out through various methods such as underground or excavation mining, operating wells, submarine mining and others;

- a. Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.
- b. Quarrying refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc. It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin. Activities of it also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.
- c. Petroleum and natural gas refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/ or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil & gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in the 2016 Economic Census.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. A total of 259 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section C – Manufacturing, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install. A total of 72 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section F – Construction, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

SERVICES

Services (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)

Covers all organizations involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning activities as the main activities. A total of eight industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section D, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

Services (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)

Covers all organizations involved in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sectors. A total of 18 industries codes at the 5-digit level covered based on the classification identified in Section E according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The definition used is consistent with Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 that comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal) such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector.

Distributive Trade

The distributive trade encompasses wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade covers seven groups as below:

- i. Wholesale on a fee or contact basis;
- ii. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- iii. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
- iv. Wholesale of household goods;
- v. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
- vi. Other specialised wholesale; and
- vii. Non-specialized wholesale trade.

Retail Trade

Retails trade covers nine groups as below:

- i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- ii. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- iii. Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores;
- iv. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialised stores;
- v. Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores;
- vi. Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores;
- vii. Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores;
- viii. Retail sales via stalls and markets; and
- ix. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets.

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle covers four groups as below:

- i. Sales of motor vehicles;
- ii. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles;
- iii. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and
- iv. Sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles.

Transportation and Storage Services

The selected transport and storage services activities are as listed below:

Land transport

- i. Train/ Light Rail Transit;
- ii. Bus transport;
- iii. Taxi & rental of car services;
- iv. Freight transport by road; and
- v. Other land transport.

Water transport

- i. Sea transport; and
- ii. Inland water transport.

Air transport

- i. Air transport.

Warehousing & support activities

- i. Storage & warehousing;
- ii. Terminal operations;
- iii. Car parking services;
- iv. Highway operations;
- v. Port operations;
- vi. Cargo handling/ stevedoring;
- vii. Shipping agencies & forwarding of freight; and
- viii. Other support activities for transportation.

Post & courier services

- i. Post & courier services.

Financial Services

Registered establishments engaged in financial services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Monetary intermediation activities;
- ii. Other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services;
- iii. Insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and
- iv. Activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding.

Real Estate Services

Registered establishments engaged in real estate services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Real estate activities with own or leased property; and
- ii. Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

Accommodation Services

Registered establishments engaged in accommodation services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;
- ii. Budget hotels;
- iii. Apartment hotels;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;
- vii. Hostels;
- viii. Other short term accommodation activities; and
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.

Information and Communication Services

Registered establishments engaged in information and communication services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Publishing;
- ii. Motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing;

- iii. Programming & broadcasting;
- iv. Telecommunication services;
- v. Computer programming, consultancy & related activities; and
- vi. Information services.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as 'an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location'. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment.

Value Added

Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment and derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.

Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in an establishment is defined as the total number of persons engaged in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged including all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and paid employees. Included in this group are part-time workers who are in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vocational or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave.

Value of Fixed Assets

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building, machinery and equipment, including transport equipment). The value reported is as at the end of the reference year and is according to the books of accounts of the reporting unit. It includes additions during the year and excludes assets disposed off during the year. It is net of depreciation.

FORMULA

Crude Rate of Natural Increase (CRNI)

$$= \frac{(\text{Number of live births} - \text{number of deaths}) \text{ in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of live births in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of live births by specific age group of mother in year } t}{\text{Mid-year female population of the specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

$$= 5 \sum_i \left[\text{Age-specific fertility rate} \right]$$

where: $i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$$

Stillbirth Rate (SBR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of stillbirths in year } t}{(\text{Number of live births} + \text{number of stillbirths}) \text{ in year } t} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perinatal Mortality Rate (PMR)} &= \frac{(\text{Number of deaths under 1 week + number of stillbirths}) \text{ in year } t}{(\text{Number of live births + number of stillbirths}) \text{ in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 1 week in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (LNMR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of deaths aged 7 to less 28 days in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 28 days of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 1 year of age in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Toddler Mortality Rate (TMR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of deaths aged 1-4 years in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population aged 1-4 years in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 5 years in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) =
$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths which are caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, within the period of 42 days after childbirth in year } t}{\text{Number of live births in year } t} \times 100,000$$

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) =
$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths by specific age in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population by specific age group in year } t} \times 1,000$$

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

0.0	Less than half of the smallest units shown
..	Not obtained
-	Nil/ No Data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
P.B.T.	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
D.B.	Dewan Bandaraya
M.B.	Majlis Bandaraya
M.P.	Majlis Perbandaran
M.D.	Majlis Daerah
M.D.L.B.	Majlis Daerah Luar Bandar
L.B.	Lembaga Bandaran
L.K.	Lembaga Kemajuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Not applicable

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The sum of the percentage may not equal to the total shown due to independent rounding to one decimal point.

**LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MUKIM
AND LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (LAA)**



BAHAGIAN 5
PART 5
LAMPIRAN
APPENDICES

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANGSI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Kelantan

Kecil Lojing

Sebahagian dari Mukim Bertam dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang.

Mukim Bertam was formerly part of Gua Musang administrative district.

Perak

Muallim

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat dan Mukim Slim yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang.

Mukim Hulu Bernam Timur, Mukim Hulu Bernam Barat and Mukim Slim were formerly part of Batang Padang administrative district.

Bagan Datuk

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang dan sebahagian dari Teluk Baru yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak.

Mukim Bagan Datoh, Rungkup, Hutan Melintang and part of from Teluk Baru were formerly part of Hilir Perak administrative district.

Selama

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok dan sebahagian Beriah dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Larut dan Matang.

Mukim Hulu Selama, Selama, Hulu Ijok and part of Beriah were formerly part of Larut dan Matang administrative district.

Terengganu

Kuala Nerus

Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh dan Kuala Nerus yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu.

Mukim Batu Rakit, Pakoh and Kuala Nerus were formerly part of Kuala Terengganu administrative district.

Sabah

Telupid

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Beluran.

This area was formerly part of Beluran administrative district

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sabah

Kalabakan

Kawasan ini dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Tawau.

This area was formerly part of Tawau administrative district.

Sarawak

Tebedu

Daerah kecil Tebedu, sebahagian dari daerah kecil Padawan dan Serian yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Kuching dan Serian.

The sub-district of Tebedu, part of sub-district Padawan and Serian were formerly part of Kuching and Serian administrative district.

Pusa

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Pusa dan Maludam yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Betong.

This area were part of Pusa and Maludam sub-district which was formerly part of Betong administrative district.

Kabong

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Kabong dan Roban yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Saratok.

This area were part of Kabong and Roban sub-district which was formerly part of Saratok administrative district.

Tanjung Manis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Belawai yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Daro.

This area was Belawai sub-district which was formerly part of Daro administrative district.

Sebauh

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Sebauh yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Bintulu.

This area was Sebauh sub-district which was formerly part of Bintulu administrative district.

PENUBUHAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN BARU PADA BANCI 2020

CREATION OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AS AT CENSUS 2020

Sarawak

(samb./ cont'd)

Bukit Mabong

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Belaga yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Belaga; dan daerah kecil Kapit yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Kapit.

This area was part of Belaga sub-district which was formerly part of Belaga administrative district; and Kapit sub-districts which were formerly a part of Kapit administrative district.

Subis

Kawasan ini adalah daerah kecil Niah-suai dan Sibuti yang dahulunya daripada daerah pentadbiran Miri.

This area were Niah-suai dan Sibuti sub-district which was Miri administrative district.

Beluru

Kawasan ini adalah dari daerah kecil Beluru dan sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area were Beluru sub-district and part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

Telang Usan

Kawasan ini adalah sebahagian daerah kecil Long Lama yang dahulunya sebahagian daripada daerah pentadbiran Marudi.

This area was part of Long Lama sub-district which was formerly part of Marudi administrative district.

SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
1.	Johor Mersing Mukim Mersing ¹	 Termasuk Bandar Jemaluang <i>Includes Bandar Jemaluang</i>
2.	Kedah Kulim Bandar Kulim ¹ Langkawi Bandar Padang Mat Sirat ¹	 Termasuk Mukim Sungai Ular <i>Includes Mukim Sungai Ular</i> Termasuk Mukim Padang Mat Sirat <i>Includes Mukim Padang Mat Sirat</i>
3.	Negeri Sembilan Jelebu Mukim Kuala Klawang ¹ Mukim Pertang ² Kuala Pilah Mukim Sri Menanti ¹ Mukim Parit Tinggi ² Mukim Johol ³ Port Dickson Mukim Linggi ¹	 Termasuk Pekan Kuala Klawang <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Klawang</i> Termasuk Pekan Pertang <i>Includes Pekan Pertang</i> Termasuk Pekan Gunung Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Gunung Pasir</i> Termasuk Pekan Parit Tinggi <i>Includes Pekan Parit Tinggi</i> Termasuk Pekan Dangi Baru <i>Includes Pekan Dangi Baru</i> Termasuk Pekan Pengkalan Kempas <i>Includes Pekan Pengkalan Kempas</i>

SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Seremban Mukim Labu ¹ Tampin Mukim Ayer Kuning ¹ Mukim Repah ² Jempol Mukim Serting Ilir ¹ Mukim Serting Ulu ²	Termasuk Pekan Tiroi <i>Includes Pekan Tiroi</i> Termasuk Pekan Air Kuning <i>Includes Pekan Air Kuning</i> Termasuk Pekan Repah <i>Includes Pekan Repah</i> Termasuk Bandar Sri Jempol <i>Includes Bandar Sri Jempol</i> Termasuk Pekan Serting Tengah <i>Includes Pekan Serting Tengah</i>
4.	Pahang Bentong Mukim Sabai ¹ Cameron Highlands Mukim Ringlet ¹ Jerantut Mukim Kuala Tembeling ¹ Mukim Tebing Tinggi ² Lipis Pekan Padang Tengku ¹	Termasuk Bandar Karak <i>Includes Bandar Karak</i> Termasuk Pekan Lubok Tamang <i>Includes Pekan Lubok Tamang</i> Termasuk Pekan Kuala Tembeling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Tembeling</i> Termasuk Pekan Jeransang <i>Includes Pekan Jeransang</i> Termasuk Bandar Padang Tengku <i>Includes Bandar Padang Tengku</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Cheka ² Mukim Penjom ³ Raub Mukim Teras ¹ Rompin Mukim Rompin ¹ Mukim Bebar ² Bera Mukim Triang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kerambit <i>Includes Pekan Kerambit</i> Termasuk Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar <i>Includes Pekan RPSB Kg. Pagar</i> Termasuk Bandar Teras dan Pekan Tranum <i>Includes Bandar Teras and Pekan Tranum</i> Termasuk Bandar Rompin II <i>Includes Bandar Rompin II</i> Termasuk Bandar Muadzam Shah II <i>Includes Bandar Muadzam Shah II</i> Termasuk Pekan Durian Tawar <i>Includes Pekan Durian Tawar</i>
5.	Perak Bagan Datuk Mukim Sungai Sumun ¹ Muallim Mukim Slim ¹	 Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sumun <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sumun</i> Termasuk Pekan Slim <i>Includes Pekan Slim</i>
6.	Selangor Gombak Mukim Setapak ¹ Kuala Langat Mukim Kelanang ¹	 Termasuk Pekan Mimaland <i>Includes Pekan Mimaland</i> Termasuk Pekan Kanchong Darat dan Pekan Kelanang Batu Enam <i>Includes Pekan Kanchong Darat and Kelanang Batu Enam</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Jugra ²	Termasuk Pekan Permatang Pasir <i>Includes Pekan Permatang Pasir</i>
	Kuala Selangor	
	Mukim Jeram ¹	Termasuk Pekan Simpang Tiga <i>Includes Pekan Simpang Tiga</i>
	Petaling	
	Mukim Sungai Buloh ¹	Termasuk Pekan Merbau Sempak <i>Includes Pekan Merbau Sempak</i>
	Pekan Puchong Perdana ²	Termasuk Pekan Puchong <i>Includes Pekan Puchong</i>
	Sabak Bernam	
	Mukim Panchang Bedena ¹	Termasuk Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan dan Pekan Air Manis <i>Includes Pekan Parit Enam, Pekan Parit Sembilan, Pekan Simpang Lima Tambahan and Pekan Air Manis</i>
	Mukim Sungai Panjang ²	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Sepintas <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Sepintas</i>
	Sepang	
	Mukim Sepang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Batu 1 Sepang dan Pekan Tanjung Mas <i>Includes Pekan Batu 1 Sepang and Pekan Tanjung Mas</i>
	Ulu Langat	
	Mukim Beranang ¹	Termasuk Pekan Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Beranang</i>
	Mukim Ulu Semenyih ²	Termasuk Pekan Kachau <i>Includes Pekan Kachau</i>

**SENARAI MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN YANG TERMASUK DI DALAM MUKIM/
BANDAR/ PEKAN LAIN**
LIST OF BANDAR/ PEKAN COVERED BY MUKIM/ BANDAR/ PEKAN

BIL	NEGERI/ STATE	CATATAN/ REMARKS
	Mukim Ulu Langat ³	Termasuk Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui dan Pekan Sungai Lui <i>Includes Pekan Rumah Murah Sungai Lui and Pekan Sungai Lui</i>
	Mukim Beranang ⁴	Termasuk Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang <i>Includes Pekan Sungai Kembong Beranang</i>
	Mukim Peretak ¹	Termasuk Pekan Peretak <i>Includes Pekan Peretak</i>
7.	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	
	Mukim Batu ¹	Termasuk Pekan Kepong <i>Includes Pekan Kepong</i>
	Mukim Petaling ²	Termasuk Pekan Kuala Pauh dan Pekan Petaling <i>Includes Pekan Kuala Pauh and Pekan Petaling</i>
	Mukim Kuala Lumpur ³	Termasuk Pekan Salak South <i>Includes Pekan Salak South</i>

SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Johor	M.B. Iskandar Puteri	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.P. Johor Bahru Tengah. M.B. Iskandar Puteri covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kulai	M.P. Kulai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Johor Bahru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kulai. <i>M.P. Kulai covers part of Johor Bahru and Kulai administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Pontian	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D.Pontian. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Pontian.</i>
Kedah	M.B. Alor Setar	M.B. Alor Setar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kota Setar dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pokok Sena. <i>M.B. Alor Setar covers part of Kota Setar and Pokok Sena administrative district.</i>
	M.P. Kubang Pasu	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali M.D. Kubang Pasu. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kubang Pasu.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
*LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020*

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Kelantan	M.D. Gua Musang	M.D. Gua Musang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gua Musang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kecil Lojing. <i>M.D. Gua Musang covers part of Gua Musang and Kecil Lojing administrative district.</i>
Melaka	M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Alor Gajah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Jasin dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Melaka Tengah. <i>A new local authority area. M.P. Hang Tuah Jaya covers part of Alor Gajah, Jasin and Melaka Tengah administrative district.</i>
Pulau Pinang	M.B. Pulau Pinang	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Timur Laut dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Barat Daya. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Pulau Pinang. M.B. Pulau Pinang covers part of Timur Laut and Barat Daya administrative district.</i>
	M.B. Seberang Perai	Pertukaran nama dan naik taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Tengah, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Utara dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Seberang Perai Selatan. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known M.P. Seberang Perai. M.B. Seberang Perai covers part of Seberang Perai Tengah, Seberang Perai Utara and Seberang Perai Selatan administrative district.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**

*LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020*

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Perak	M.P. Teluk Intan	M.P. Teluk Intan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Hilir Perak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bagan Datuk . <i>M.P. Teluk Intan covers part of Hilir Perak and Bagan Datuk administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Kampar	M.D. Kampar meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Batang Padang, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kinta dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kampar. <i>M.D. Kampar covers part of Batang Padang, Kinta and Kampar administrative districts.</i>
Selangor	M.B. Shah Alam	M.B. Shah Alam meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Klang dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Petaling. <i>M.B. Shah Alam covers part of Klang and Petaling administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Ampang Jaya	M.P. Ampang Jaya meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Gombak dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Ulu Langat. <i>M.P. Ampang Jaya covers part of Gombak and Ulu Langat administrative districts.</i>
	M.P. Hulu Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Hulu Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Ulu Selangor.</i>
	M.P. Kuala Selangor	Pertukaran nama dan taraf, dahulunya dikenali sebagai M.D. Kuala Selangor. <i>Change in name and status, formerly known as M.D. Kuala Selangor.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
*LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020*

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu	M.B. Kuala Terengganu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kuala Nerus. <i>M.B. Kuala Terengganu covers part of Kuala Terengganu and Kuala Nerus administrative districts.</i>
Sabah	M.P. Tawau	M.P. Tawau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tawau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kalabakan. <i>M.P. Tawau covers part of Tawau and Kalabakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Putatan	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Putatan meliputi daerah pentadbiran Putatan. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Putatan covers Putatan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Pitas	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Pitas meliputi daerah pentadbiran Pitas. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Pitas covers Pitas administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Tongod	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Tongod meliputi daerah pentadbiran Tongod. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Tongod covers Tongod administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Telupid	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan baru. M.D. Telupid meliputi daerah pentadbiran Telupid. <i>A new local authority area. M.D. Telupid covers Telupid administrative districts.</i>

**SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020**
*LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020*

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak	M.P. Kota Samarahan	M.P. Kota Samarahan meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Samarahan dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Asajaya. <i>M.P. Kota Samarahan covers part of Samarahan and Asajaya administrative districts.</i>
	L.K. Bintulu	L.K. Bintulu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bintulu, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tatau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sebauh. <i>L.K. Bintulu covers part of Bintulu, Tatau and Sebauh administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Betong	M.D. Betong meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Betong dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pusa. <i>M.D. Betong covers part of Betong and Pusa administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Dalat & Mukah	M.D. Dalat & Mukah meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Dalat dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Mukah. <i>M.D. Dalat & Mukah covers part of Dalat and Mukah administrative districts</i>
	M.D. Kapit	M.D. Kapit meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kapit, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Song, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Belaga dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Bukit Mabong. <i>M.D. Kapit covers part of Kapit, Song, Belaga and Bukit Mabong administrative districts.</i>

SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu	M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Sibu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Selangau. <i>M.D. Luar Bandar Sibu covers part of Sibu and Selangau administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Maradong dan Julau	M.D. Maradong dan Julau meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Maradong, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Julau dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Pakan. <i>M.D. Maradong dan Julau covers part of Maradong, Julau and Pakan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Marudi	M.D. Marudi meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Marudi, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Beluru dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Telang Usan. <i>M.D. Marudi covers part of Marudi, Beluru and Telang Usan administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Matu dan Daro	M.D. Matu dan Daro meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Daro, sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Matu dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tanjung Manis. <i>M.D. Matu dan Daro covers part of Daro, Matu and Tanjung Manis administrative districts.</i>

SENARAI KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN YANG TERLIBAT DENGAN PENUBUHAN ATAU
PERUBAHAN SEMPADAN DAN NAMA, MALAYSIA, 2020
LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR CHANGE IN
BORDERS AND NAMES, MALAYSIA, 2020

NEGERI/ STATE	KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN/ LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA	CATATAN/ REMARKS
Sarawak (samb. / cont'd)	M.D. Saratok	M.D. Saratok meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Saratok dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Kabong. <i>M.D. Saratok covers part of Saratok and Kabong administrative districts.</i>
	M.D. Serian	M.D. Serian meliputi sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Serian dan sebahagian daerah pentadbiran Tebedu. <i>M.D. Serian covers part of Serian and Tebedu administrative districts.</i>

BILANGAN KAWASAN PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2020
NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS BY STATE, MALAYSIA, 2020

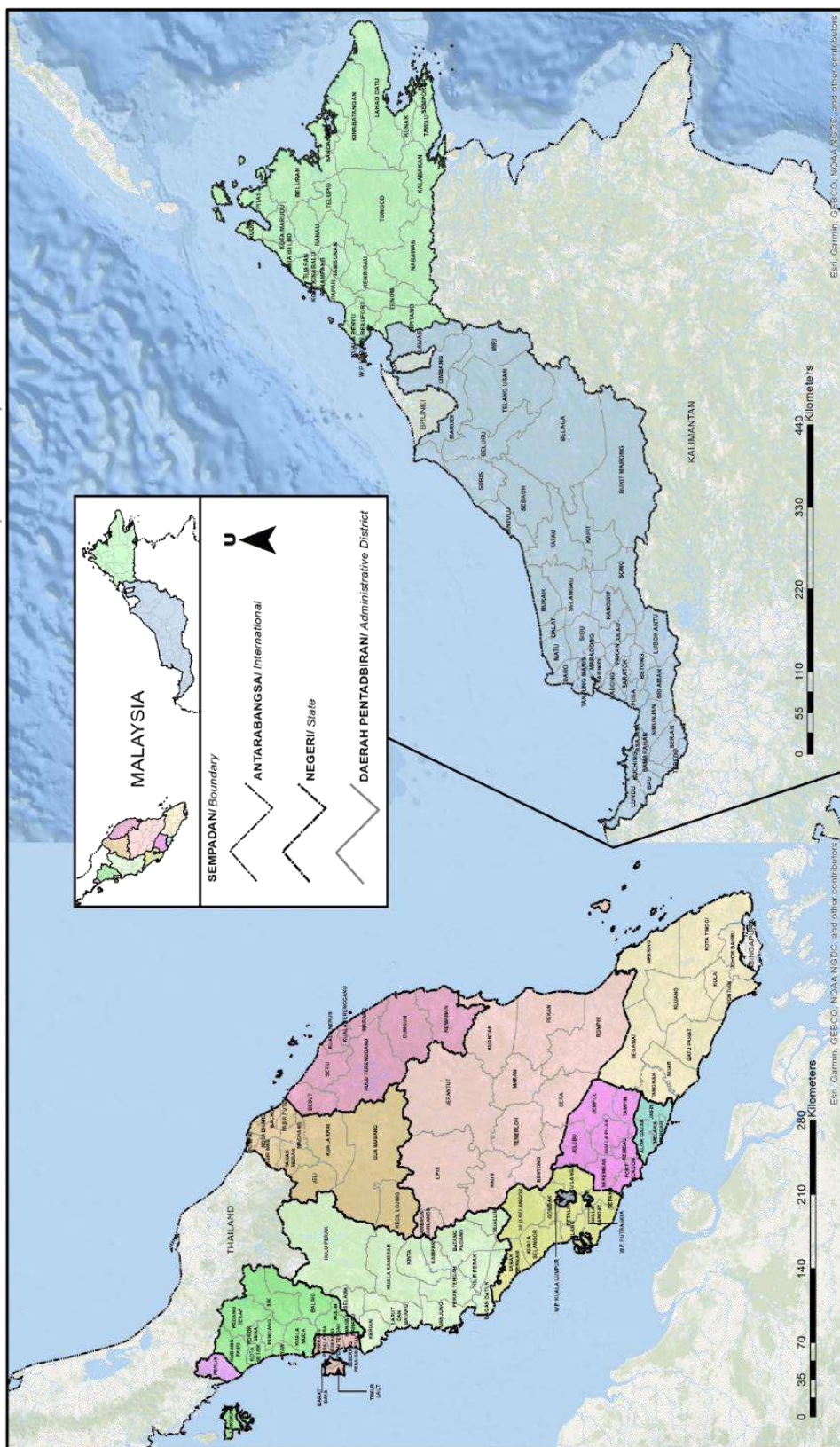
NEGERI/ STATE	DEWAN/MAJLIS BANDARAYA/ CITY HALL/ CITY COUNCIL	MAJLIS PERBANDARAN/ MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	MAJLIS DAERAH/ DISTRICT COUNCIL	AGENSI DIBERI KUASA PBT/ MODIFIED PBT	JUMLAH/ TOTAL
JOHOR	3	7	6		16
KEDAH	1	4	6	1	12
KELANTAN		1	11		12
MELAKA	1	3			4
NEGERI SEMBILAN	1	2	4		7
PAHANG	1	2	8	1	12
PULAU PINANG	2				2
PERAK	1	4	10		15
PERLIS		1			1
SELANGOR	3	8	1		12
TERENGGANU	1	2	4		7
SABAH	1	2	23		26
SARAWAK	3	4	19		26
W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	1				1
W.P. LABUAN				1	1
W.P. PUTRAJAYA				1	1
JUMLAH	19	40	92	4	155

Nota: Bilangan P.B.T. adalah berdasarkan senarai yang dikemaskini sehingga Ogos 2021
Note: Numbers of L.A.A. are based on list updated until August 2021

Sumber: Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan
Source: Local Government Department

BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020
MALAYSIA

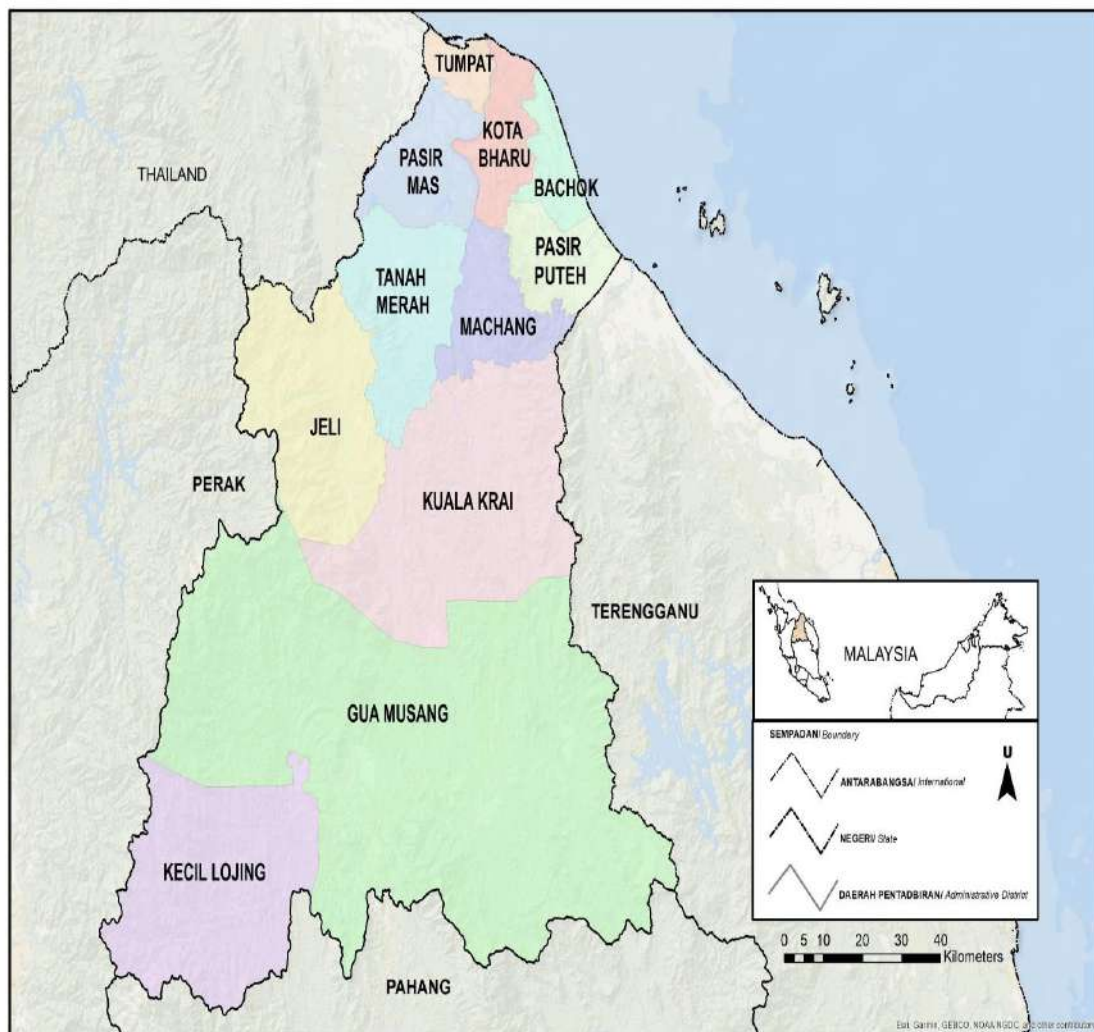
PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN, MALAYSIA, 2020
MAP SHOWING BOUNDRIES OF STATES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, MALAYSIA, 2020



BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA, 2020 *POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA, 2020*

KELANTAN

PETA MENUNJUKKAN SEMPADAN JAJAHAN DAN DAERAH *MAP SHOWING JAJAHAN AND DISTRICT BOUNDARY*



**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT DI PEJABAT
PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPerti BERIKUT:**

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri
Johor, Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Faks : 07-224 9972
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