



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY FINDINGS

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1. Jumlah tempat kediaman

Banci 2010 menunjukkan jumlah tempat kediaman di Malaysia adalah 7.35 juta berbanding 5.57 juta pada tahun 2000. Daripada jumlah tersebut, unit perumahan merangkumi 99.8 peratus dan selebihnya 0.2 peratus disumbangkan oleh tempat kediaman beramai-ramai.

1. Total living quarters

Census 2010 revealed that the total living quarters of Malaysia was 7.35 million compared with 5.57 million in 2000. From this total, housing units constituted 99.8 per cent and the remaining 0.2 per cent for collective living quarters.

2. Purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

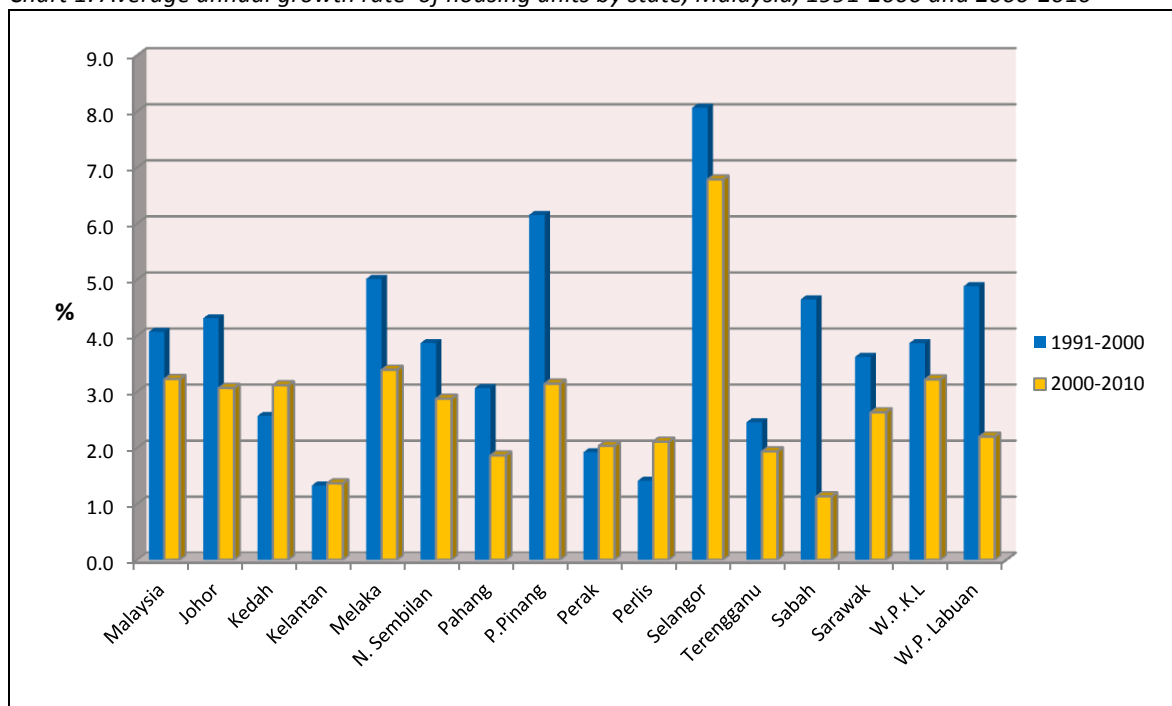
Purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan unit perumahan bagi tempoh 2000-2010 di peringkat Malaysia ialah 3.2 peratus. Kadar ini adalah lebih rendah berbanding 4.1 peratus bagi tempoh 1991-2000. Secara keseluruhannya, kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan penurunan kecuali Kedah, Kelantan, Perak dan Perlis. (Carta 1).

2. Average annual growth rate

The average annual growth rate of housing units at Malaysia level for the period of 2000-2010 was 3.2 per cent. The rate was lower compared to 4.1 per cent during 1991-2000. Overall, most of the states showed a decreasing trend except for Kedah, Kelantan, Perak and Perlis. (Chart 1).

Carta 1: Purata kadar pertumbuhan unit perumahan tahunan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 1991-2000 dan 2000-2010

Chart 1: Average annual growth rate of housing units by state, Malaysia, 1991-2000 and 2000-2010



3. Unit perumahan

Banci 2010 juga menunjukkan jumlah unit perumahan di Malaysia telah meningkat kepada 7.34 juta berbanding 5.55 juta pada 2000.

Analisis mengikut jenis unit perumahan di peringkat Malaysia menunjukkan peratusan rumah sesebuah dan berkembar masing-masing telah menurun daripada 40.1 peratus dan 9.1 peratus pada 2000 kepada 32.9 peratus dan 7.2 peratus pada 2010. Peratusan rumah panjang di Sabah dan Sarawak juga didapati menurun kepada 1.1 peratus (2010) berbanding 1.6 peratus (2000).

Sebaliknya, peratusan komposisi rumah jenis teres/rumah bandar/berkelompok telah meningkat kepada 36.4 (2010) berbanding 32.6 peratus (2000).

Peningkatan yang signifikan direkodkan pada peratusan komposisi unit perumahan jenis pangsa/apartmen/kondominium iaitu daripada 12.6 peratus (2000) kepada 19.9 peratus (2010). Negeri yang mencatatkan peratusan melebihi 50.0 peratus pada 2010 ialah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (66.6%) dan W.P. Putrajaya (74.1%).

4. Kadar kekosongan unit perumahan

Kadar kekosongan unit perumahan di peringkat nasional mencatatkan penurunan iaitu daripada 15.6 peratus pada 2000 kepada 15.0 peratus pada 2010. Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan kadar kekosongan tertinggi pada 2010 iaitu 24.9 peratus (Carta 2).

3. Housing units

Census 2010 also showed that the total number of housing units in Malaysia had increased to 7.34 million compared with 5.55 million in 2000.

Analysis by type of housing units at Malaysia level showed that the percentage of detached and semi-detached houses had decreased from 40.1 per cent and 9.1 per cent in 2000 to 32.9 per cent and 7.2 per cent in 2010 respectively. The percentage of longhouses in Sabah and Sarawak also decreased to 1.1 per cent (2010) as compared to 1.6 per cent (2000).

On the other hand, the percentage of terrace/townhouse/cluster houses had increased to 36.4 (2010) compared to 32.6 per cent (2000).

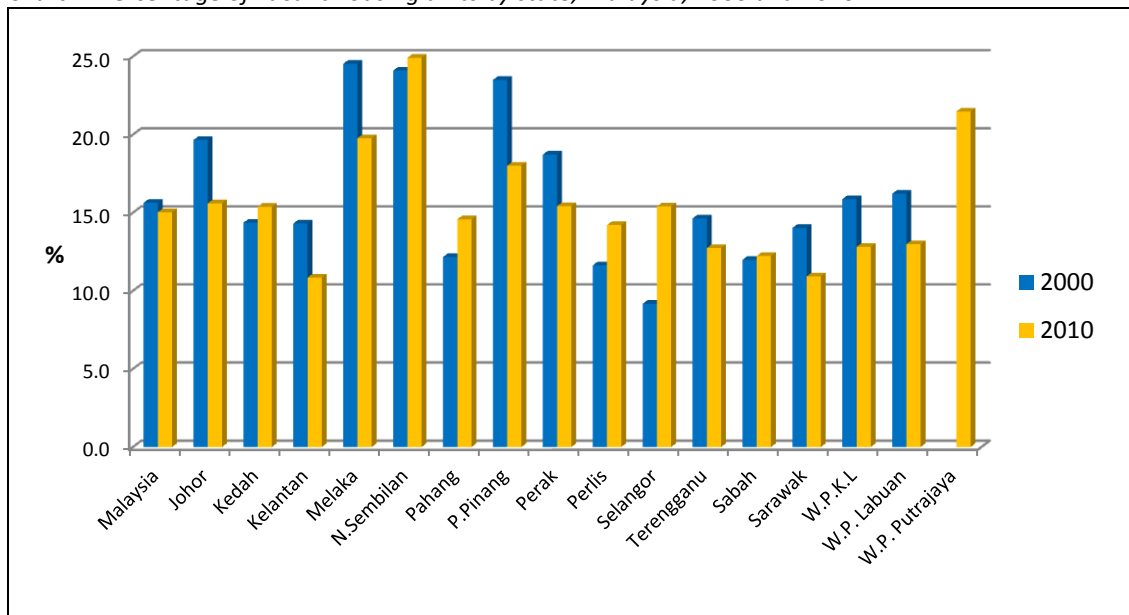
There was a significant increase recorded in the percentage of flats/apartments/condominiums from 12.6 per cent (2000) to 19.9 per cent (2010). The states which recorded 50.0 per cent and above in 2010 were W.P. Kuala Lumpur (66.6%) and W.P. Putrajaya (74.1%).

4. Vacancy rate of housing units

The vacancy rate of housing units at national level had decreased from 15.6 per cent in 2000 to 15.0 per cent in 2010. Negeri Sembilan recorded the highest vacancy rate in 2010 i.e. 24.9 per cent (Chart 2).

Carta 2: Peratusan unit perumahan kosong mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 2: Percentage of vacant housing units by state, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010

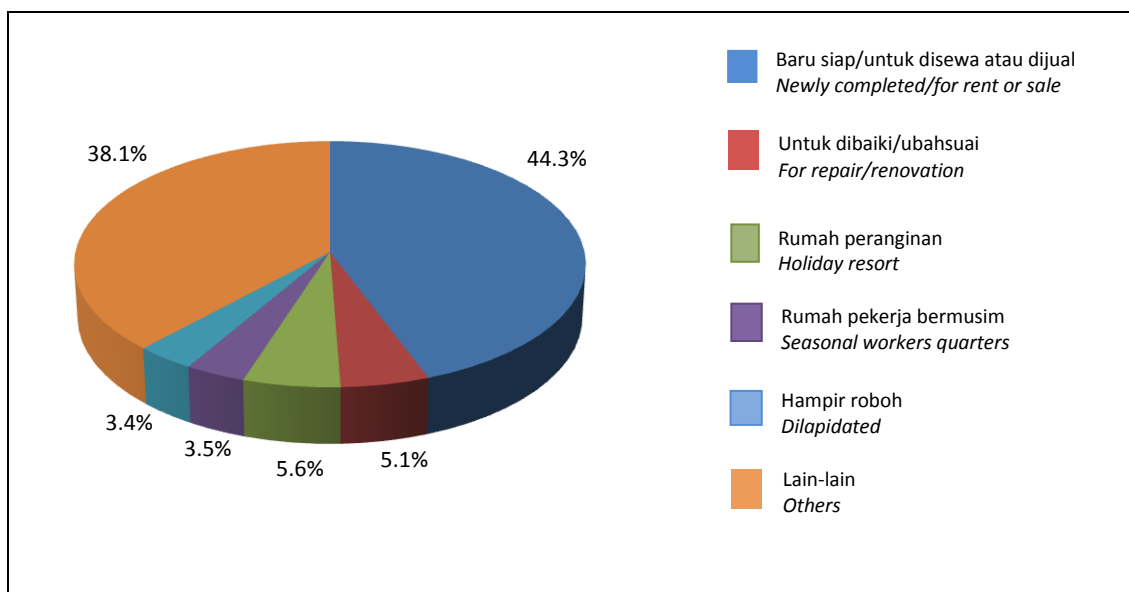


Analisis menunjukkan sebab utama kekosongan berpunca daripada unit perumahan yang baru siap/untuk disewa atau dijual yang menyumbang 44.3 peratus (Carta 3). Unit perumahan jenis teres dan pangsa/apartmen/kondominium menunjukkan kadar kekosongan yang tinggi iaitu masing-masing 34.8 peratus dan 28.0 peratus.

Analysis showed that the main reason for vacancy was attributed to housing units that were newly completed/for rent or for sale which accounted for 44.3 per cent (Chart 3). Terrace and flats/apartments/condominiums recorded high vacancy rates; i.e. 34.8 per cent and 28.0 per cent respectively.

Carta 3: Peratusan unit perumahan kosong mengikut sebab kekosongan, Malaysia, 2010

Chart 3: Percentage of vacant housing units by reasons of vacancy, Malaysia, 2010



5. Purata bilangan penduduk per unit perumahan didiami

Purata bilangan penduduk per unit perumahan didiami di Malaysia telah menurun daripada 4.7 pada 2000 kepada 4.3 pada 2010. Hampir semua negeri menunjukkan trend yang sama dengan peringkat nasional kecuali Sabah yang menunjukkan peningkatan kepada 5.7 pada 2010 berbanding 5.3 pada 2000.

6. Bahan binaan dinding luar

Banci 2010 mencatatkan peratusan unit perumahan yang dibina daripada batu sebagai bahan binaan dinding luar telah meningkat kepada 75.5 peratus berbanding 59.5 peratus pada 2000 (Carta 4). Faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan ini ialah pertambahan bilangan unit perumahan jenis pangsa/apartmen/kondominium.

5. Average number of persons per occupied housing unit

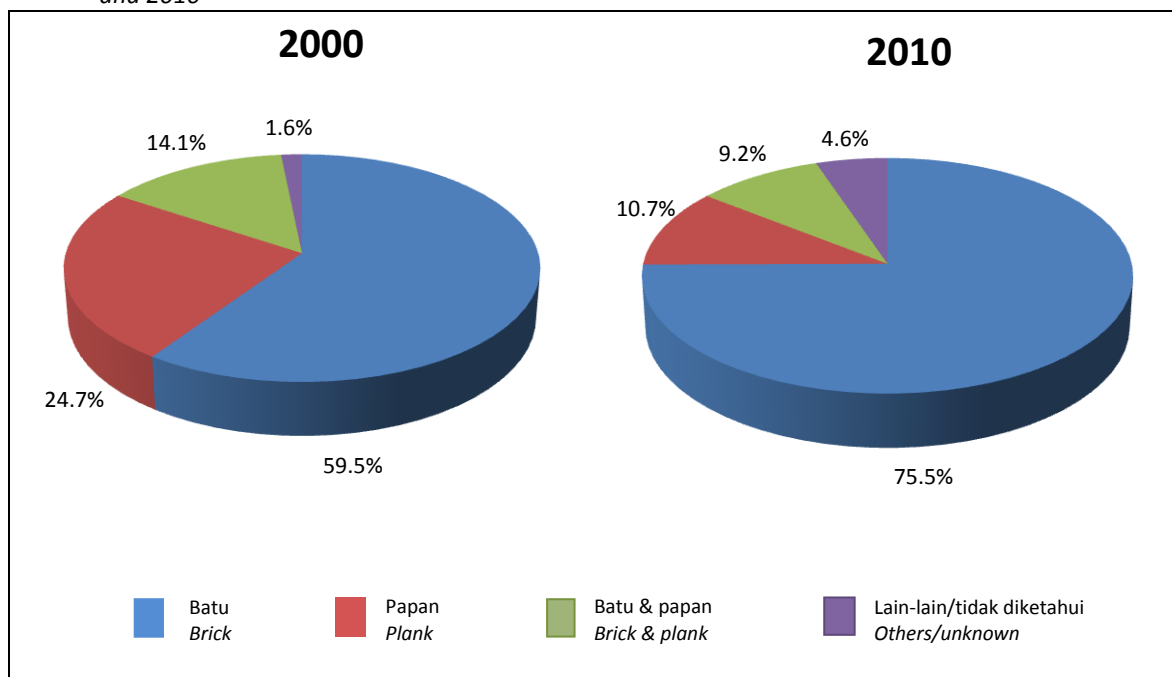
The average number of persons per occupied housing unit declined from 4.7 in 2000 to 4.3 in 2010. Most of the states showed a similar trend to that of the national level except for Sabah which showed an increase to 5.7 in 2010 compared with 5.3 in 2000.

6. Construction material of outer walls

Census 2010 recorded the percentage of housing units using bricks as construction material of outer walls had increased to 75.5 per cent compared with 59.5 per cent in 2000 (Chart 4). The factor that contributed to the increase was the rise in the number of flats/apartments/condominiums.

Carta 4: Peratusan unit perumahan didiami mengikut bahan binaan dinding luar, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 4: Percentage of occupied housing units by construction material of outer walls, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



7. Pemilikan unit perumahan didiami

Sama seperti banci terdahulu, pemilikan unit perumahan di Malaysia masih didominasi oleh pemilikan individu. Peratusan pemilikan oleh individu telah meningkat kepada 79.6 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 77.2 peratus pada 2000.

Pemilikan unit perumahan oleh kerajaan/badan berkanun dan swasta pula menurun pada 2010 iaitu masing-masing pada 4.3 peratus dan 3.7 peratus berbanding 5.5 peratus dan 6.4 peratus pada 2000 (carta 5).

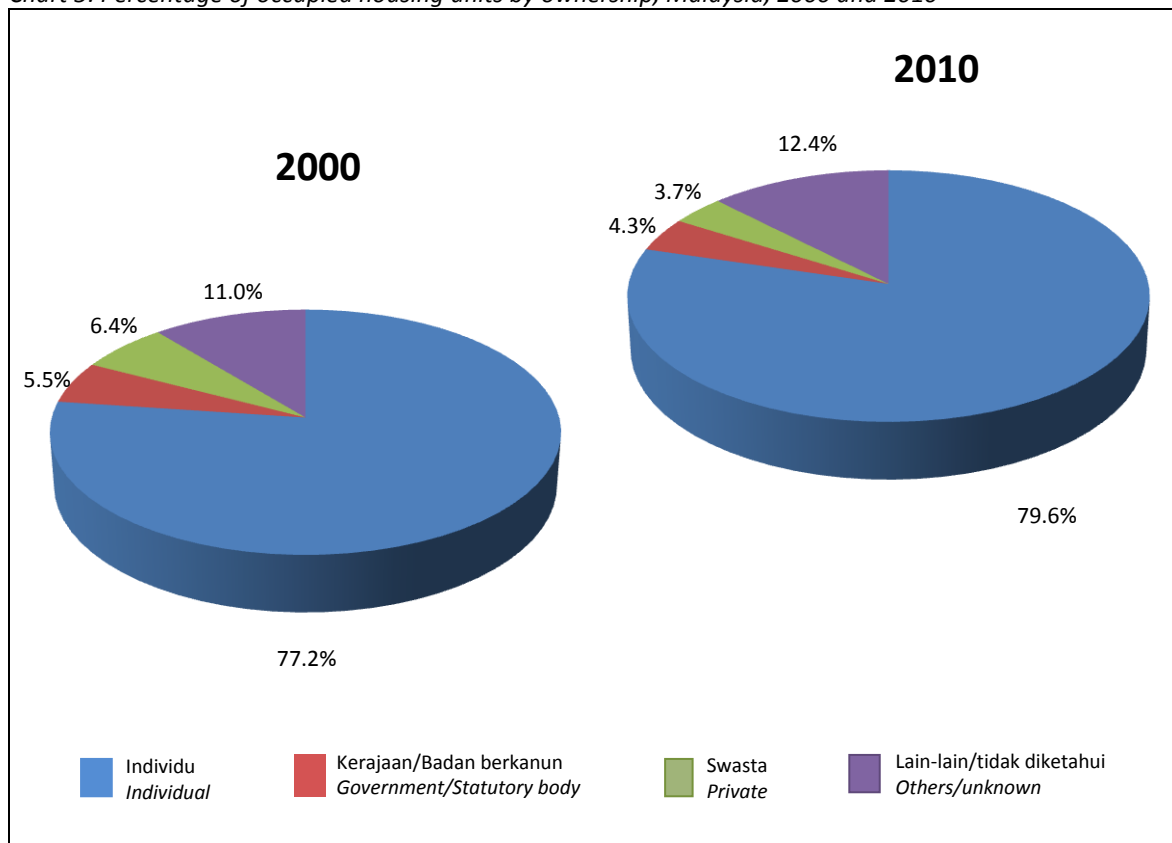
7. Occupied housing unit ownership

Similar to the previous census, individual housing unit ownership remained dominant in Malaysia. The percentage of individual ownership had increased to 79.6 per cent in 2010 compared with 77.2 per cent in 2000.

In 2010, government/statutory body and private housing unit ownership had decreased to 4.3 per cent and 3.7 per cent compared with 5.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent in 2000 respectively (chart 5).

Carta 5: Peratusan unit perumahan didiami mengikut pemilikan, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 5: Percentage of occupied housing units by ownership, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



8. Bekalan air paip dirawat

Pada 2010, peratusan unit perumahan di Malaysia yang mendapat bekalan air dirawat telah meningkat kepada 93.0 peratus berbanding 88.9 peratus pada 2000. Bagi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar juga masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan pada 2010 iaitu 98.6 peratus dan 78.2 peratus berbanding 97.4 peratus dan 74.7 peratus pada 2000.

9. Bekalan elektrik

Peratusan unit perumahan di Malaysia yang mendapat bekalan elektrik telah meningkat daripada 95.1 peratus pada 2000 kepada 97.9 peratus pada 2010.

10. Kemudahan tandas tarik

Berdasarkan Banci 2010, unit perumahan yang mempunyai kemudahan tandas tarik di Malaysia ialah 76.2 peratus di mana kawasan bandar dan luar bandar masing-masing mencatatkan 99.6 peratus dan 41.6 peratus.

11. Kemudahan kutipan sampah

Banci 2010 menunjukkan bahawa kemudahan kutipan sampah di Malaysia ialah 76.9 peratus. Bagi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, kemudahan kutipan sampah masing-masing ialah 90.8 peratus dan 39.4 peratus. Negeri yang telah mencatatkan peratusan melebihi 80.0 peratus ialah Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Pulau Pinang, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

8. Treated piped water supply

In 2010, percentage of housing units with treated water supply had increased to 93.0 per cent compared to 88.9 per cent in 2000. The urban and rural areas recorded an increase in 2010 with 98.6 per cent and 78.2 per cent compared with 97.4 per cent and 74.7 per cent in 2000 respectively.

9. Electricity supply

The percentage of housing units supplied with electricity had increased from 95.1 per cent in 2000 to 97.9 per cent in 2010.

10. Flush toilet facility

Based on Census 2010, the availability of flush toilet facility in housing units for Malaysia was 76.2 per cent where urban and rural areas recorded 99.6 per cent and 41.6 per cent respectively.

11. Garbage collection facility

Census 2010 showed that garbage collection facility in Malaysia was 76.9 per cent. As for urban and rural areas, the percentage of housing units with garbage collection facility were 90.8 per cent and 39.4 per cent respectively. Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Pulau Pinang, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya recorded more than 80.0 per cent of this coverage.