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**LAPORAN CIRI-CIRI PENDIDIKAN DAN SOSIAL  
PENDUDUK 2010**  
*REPORT ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS  
OF THE POPULATION 2010*

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**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*

# LAPORAN CIRI-CIRI PENDIDIKAN DAN SOSIAL PENDUDUK 2010

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Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010 (Banci 2010) merupakan banci kelima yang dilaksanakan sejak penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963. Banci sebelum ini telah dijalankan pada tahun 1970, 1980, 1991 dan 2000. Banci 2010 membekalkan maklumat yang komprehensif tentang bilangan penduduk dan isi rumah berserta pelbagai ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi. Ia juga menyediakan maklumat bilangan dan jenis tempat kediaman serta kemudahan asas yang tersedia.

*The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (Census 2010) was the fifth decennial census to be conducted since the formation of Malaysia in 1963. The previous censuses were conducted in 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000. Census 2010 provides a wealth of information on the number of persons and households together with a wide range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. It also provides information on the number and types of living quarters as well as the availability of basic amenities.*

Laporan **Ciri-ciri Pendidikan dan Sosial Penduduk 2010** ini merupakan laporan kelima yang dikeluarkan dalam siri Laporan Banci 2010. Laporan ini memuatkan data penduduk mengikut ciri-ciri pendidikan seperti kadar literasi dan celik komputer, kehadiran sekolah, peringkat pendidikan tertinggi dan kelayakan tertinggi yang diperoleh. Laporan ini juga memuatkan ciri-ciri sosial iaitu taraf perkahwinan penduduk.

*This report entitled **Education And Social Characteristics of the Population 2010** is the fifth report to be published in a series of the 2010 Census reports. This report provides information on population by education characteristics such as literacy and computer literacy rate, school attendance, highest educational attainment and qualifications obtained. This publication also provides information on social characteristics with regards to marital status of the population.*

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### PENDIDIKAN

#### Kadar literasi

Kadar literasi bagi warganegara Malaysia berumur 10-64 tahun bagi tahun 2010 telah mencapai 97.3 peratus berbanding 93.5 peratus pada tahun 2000, iaitu pertambahan sebanyak 3.8 mata peratus. Banci 2010 mencatatkan kadar literasi bagi kawasan bandar adalah lebih tinggi iaitu 98.3 peratus berbanding kawasan luar bandar 94.5 peratus, memberikan perbezaan sebanyak 3.8 mata peratus. Kadar literasi juga menunjukkan peningkatan di semua negeri pada 2010 berbanding 2000.

### EDUCATION

#### *Literacy rate*

*The literacy rate among Malaysian citizens aged 10-64 years in 2010 reached 97.3 per cent compared to 93.5 per cent in 2000, thus representing an increase of 3.8 percentage points. Census 2010 recorded that the literacy rate in the urban area was higher at 98.3 per cent compared to the rural area at 94.5 per cent, resulting in a difference of 3.8 percentage points. The literacy rate also showed an increase for all states in 2010 compared to 2000.*

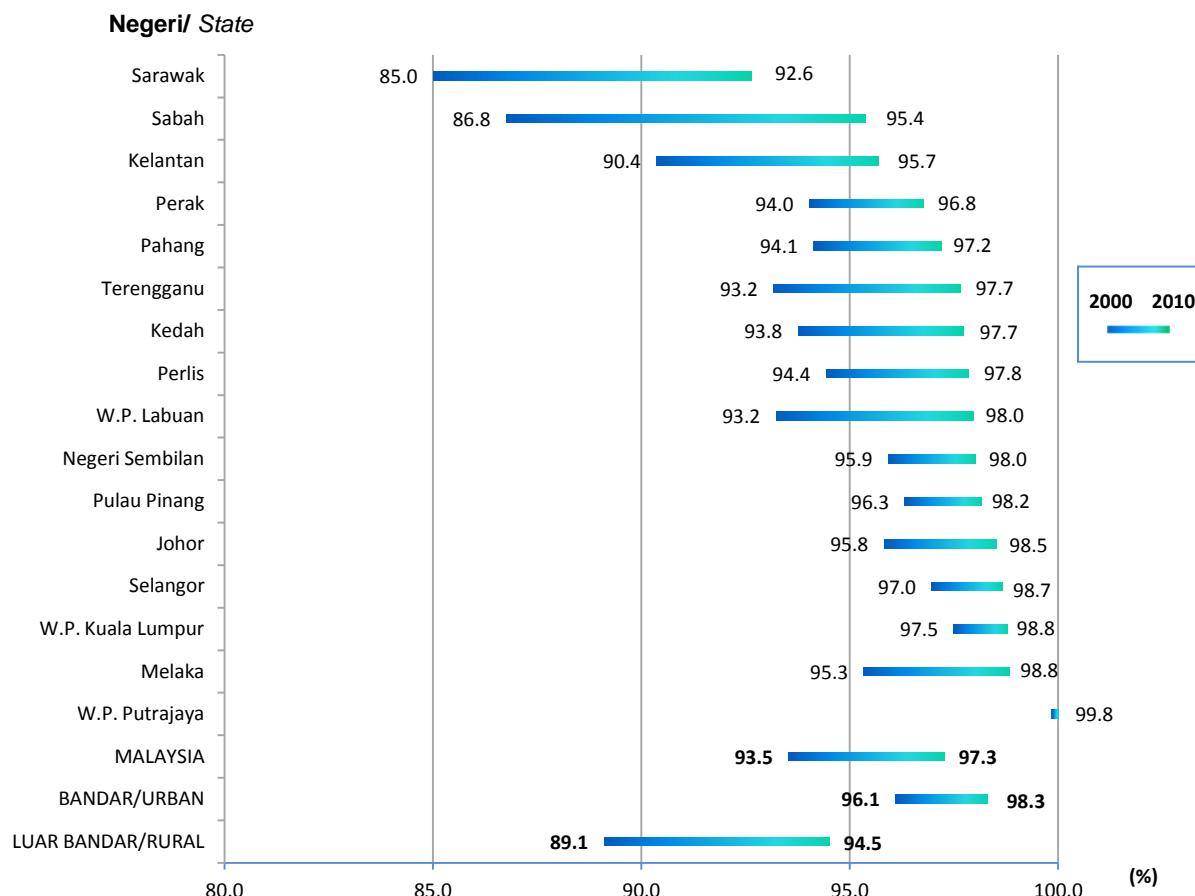
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**Carta 1: Kadar literasi bagi warganegara Malaysia berumur 10-64 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010**

*Chart 1: Literacy rate among Malaysian citizens aged 10-64 years by state, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010*



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### Kehadiran sekolah

Peratusan kehadiran sekolah bagi warganegara Malaysia berumur enam tahun dan lebih menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan bagi tempoh 2000-2010, iaitu daripada 91.3 peratus kepada 93.5 peratus.

Banci 2010 merekodkan 95.8 peratus lelaki dan 91.1 peratus perempuan berumur enam tahun dan lebih yang pernah bersekolah. Jika dibandingkan dengan Banci 2000 yang merekodkan 94.0 peratus lelaki dan 88.5 peratus perempuan, perbezaan peratusan antara jantina telah menurun daripada 5.5 mata peratus (2000) kepada 4.7 mata peratus (2010). Ini menunjukkan jurang yang semakin mengecil di antara kedua-dua jantina.

### School attendance

*The percentage of school attendance of Malaysian citizens aged six years and over showed a significant increase during the 2000-2010 period, which is from 91.3 per cent to 93.5 per cent.*

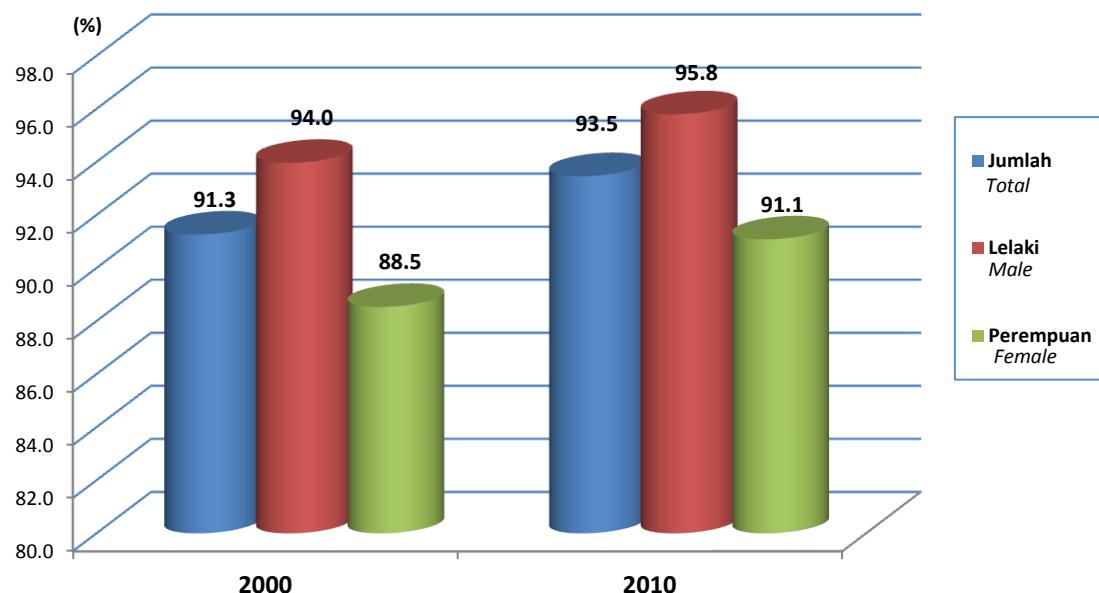
*Census 2010 recorded 95.8 per cent of the males and 91.1 per cent of the females aged six years and over had attended school. Compared to Census 2000 where these percentages stood at 94.0 per cent for the males and 88.5 per cent for females, the difference in the proportion between sexes had declined from 5.5 percentage points (2000) to 4.7 percentage points (2010). This reflects a narrowing in the gap between sexes.*

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**Carta 2: Peratusan warganegara Malaysia berumur enam tahun dan lebih yang pernah bersekolah mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010**

*Chart 2: Percentage of the Malaysian citizens aged six years and over who have ever attended school by sex, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010*



### Peringkat pendidikan tertinggi yang dicapai

Peratusan warganegara Malaysia berumur 20 tahun dan lebih yang mempunyai pendidikan tinggi (iaitu lepasan menengah, maktab/kolej atau universiti) telah meningkat daripada 16.0 peratus bagi tahun 2000 kepada 21.6 peratus bagi 2010.

Trend ini juga diperhatikan untuk semua kumpulan etnik utama; bagi Bumiputera ia telah

### Highest level of educational attained

The percentage of Malaysian citizens aged 20 years and over with higher education (i.e. post secondary, college or university) increased from 16.0 per cent in 2000 to 21.6 per cent in 2010.

This trend was also observed for all main ethnic groups; for the Bumiputera it increased from 16.1

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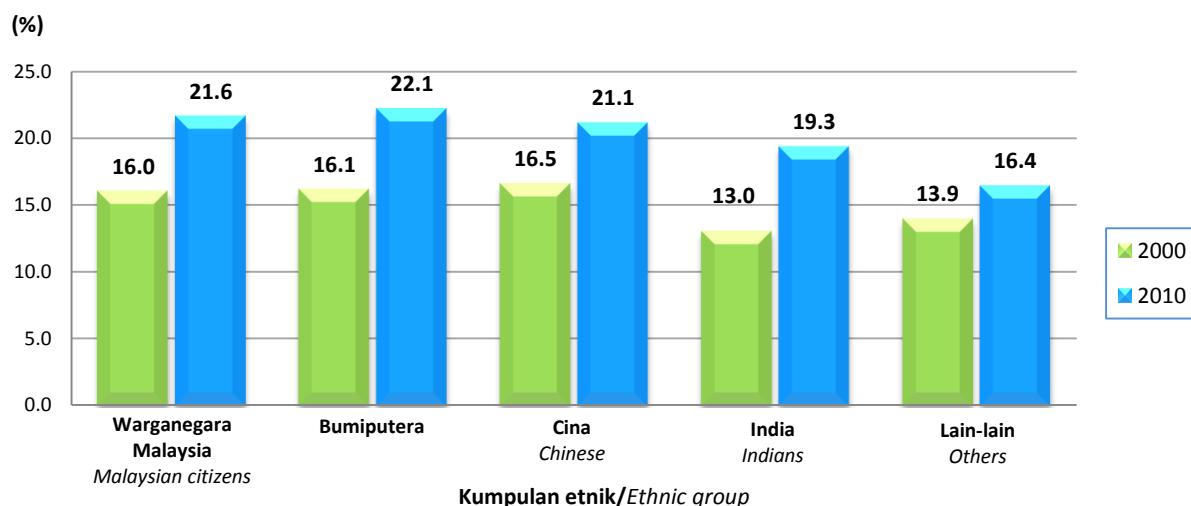
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meningkat daripada 16.1 peratus kepada 22.1 peratus, Cina meningkat daripada 16.5 peratus kepada 21.1 peratus dan India daripada 13.0 peratus kepada 19.3 peratus dalam tempoh 2000-2010.

per cent to 22.1 per cent, for the Chinese the increase was from 16.5 per cent to 21.1 per cent and the Indians from 13.0 per cent to 19.3 per cent over the 2000-2010 period.

**Carta 3: Peratusan warganegara Malaysia berumur 20 tahun dan lebih yang mempunyai pendidikan tinggi mengikut kumpulan etnik, 2010**

*Chart 3: Percentage of Malaysian citizens aged 20 years and over with higher education by ethnic group, 2010*



### Sijil/diploma/ijazah tertinggi yang diperoleh

Berdasarkan analisis ke atas kumpulan etnik utama, didapati peratusan bagi perempuan berumur 15 tahun dan lebih yang memiliki kelulusan sijil/diploma/ijazah adalah lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki; dengan jurang sebanyak 1.6 mata peratus bagi Bumiputera, 3.2 mata peratus bagi Cina dan 0.4 mata peratus

### Highest certificate/diploma/degree obtained

Based on the analysis on main ethnic groups, a higher percentage of females aged 15 years and over obtained certificate/diploma/degree than their male counterparts; the gap being 1.6 percentage points for the Bumiputera, 3.2 percentage points for the Chinese and 0.4 percentage points for the

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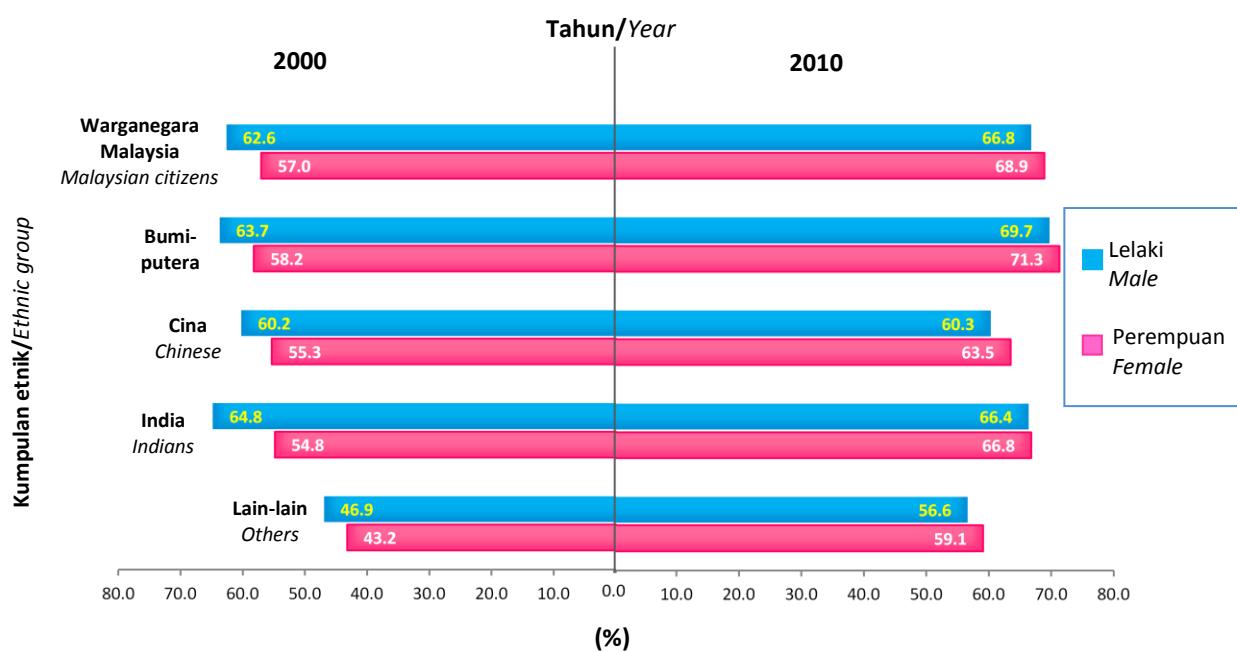
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bagi India. Trend ini berbeza berbanding 2000 di mana semua kumpulan etnik utama menunjukkan perbezaan jantina yang memihak kepada lelaki.

*Indians. This trend differed from 2000 where the difference between sexes for all main ethnic groups favoured the males.*

**Carta 4: Peratusan warganegara Malaysia berumur 15 tahun dan lebih yang memiliki kelulusan sijil/diploma/ijazah mengikut kumpulan etnik, 2000 dan 2010**

*Chart 4: Percentage of Malaysian citizens aged 15 years and over with certificate/diploma/degree by ethnic group, 2000 and 2010*



### Kadar celik komputer

Maklumat celik komputer dikumpul buat pertama kali pada Banci 2010. Secara keseluruhan, kadar celik komputer bagi penduduk warganegara Malaysia berumur 5-69 tahun di semua negeri telah mencapai lebih daripada 45 peratus. Kadar celik komputer bagi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar masing-masing adalah 68.6 peratus dan

### Computer literacy rate

*Information pertaining to computer literacy was first collected during Census 2010. As a whole, computer literacy rate for Malaysian citizens aged 5-69 years reached more than 45 per cent in every state. The computer literacy rates in the urban and rural areas were 68.6 per cent and 42.1 per cent respectively, resulting in a*

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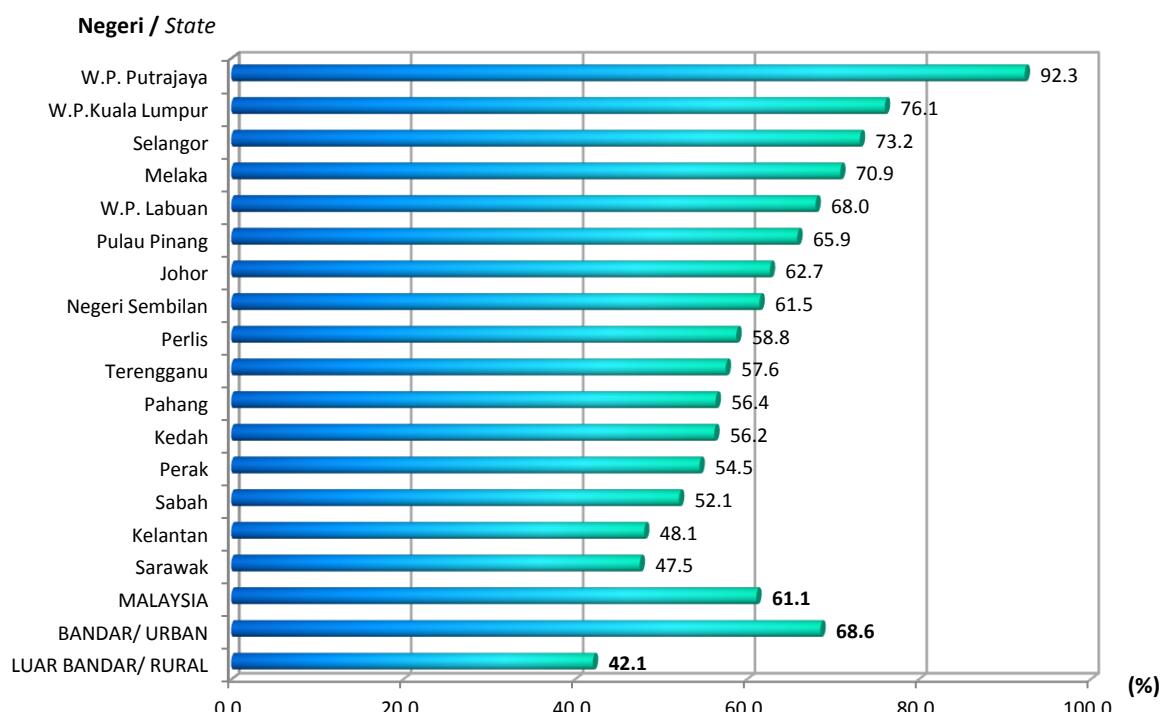
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42.1 peratus, menunjukkan jurang perbezaan sebanyak 26.5 mata peratus antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar.

*difference of 26.5 percentage points in the urban-rural gap.*

**Carta 5: Kadar celik komputer bagi warganegara Malaysia berumur 5-69 tahun mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2010**

*Chart 5: Computer literacy rate of Malaysian citizens aged 5-69 years by state, Malaysia, 2010*



## SOSIAL

### Taraf perkahwinan

Pada 2010, peratusan tertinggi warganegara Malaysia berumur 15 tahun dan lebih yang belum pernah berkahwin mengikut kumpulan etnik adalah etnik Lain-lain iaitu 39.7 peratus, diikuti dengan Bumiputera (35.3%), India (34.1%) dan Cina (32.5%). Pada

## SOCIAL

### Marital status

*In 2010, the highest percentage of Malaysian citizens aged 15 years and over who were never married by ethnic groups was recorded by ethnic Others at 39.7 per cent, followed by the Bumiputera (35.3%), the Indians (34.1%) and the Chinese (32.5%). At the same*

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masa yang sama, etnik Lain-lain juga mencatatkan perkadaran tertinggi bagi kedua-dua jantina iaitu, 43.6 peratus (lelaki) dan 35.7 peratus (perempuan) manakala perkadaran terendah dicatatkan oleh Cina iaitu masing-masing pada 34.3 peratus dan 30.7 peratus.

*time, ethnic Others also recorded the highest proportion for both sexes at 43.6 per cent (male) and 35.7 per cent (female) while the Chinese recorded the lowest at 34.3 per cent and 30.7 per cent respectively.*

**Jadual A: Peratusan warganegara Malaysia berumur 15 tahun dan lebih mengikut taraf perkahwinan, kumpulan etnik dan jantina, Malaysia, 2010**

*Table A: Percentage of Malaysian citizens aged 15 years and over by marital status, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2010*

Kumpulan etnik/Jantina Ethnic group/Sex		Taraf perkahwinan (%) Marital status (%)			
		Belum pernah berkahwin Never married	Berkahwin Married	Balu/Duda Widowed	Bercerai/berpisah Divorced/Separated
<b>Warganegara Malaysia</b> <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	34.5	60.0	4.8	0.8
	<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	37.0	60.5	2.0	0.5
	<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	32.0	59.4	7.5	1.1
<b>Bumiputera</b>	<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	35.3	59.2	4.6	0.8
	<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	38.2	59.6	1.8	0.4
	<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	32.5	58.8	7.5	1.2
<b>Cina</b> <i>Chinese</i>	<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	32.5	62.0	4.8	0.7
	<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	34.3	62.5	2.6	0.6
	<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	30.7	61.4	7.0	0.8
<b>India</b> <i>Indians</i>	<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	34.1	59.4	5.8	0.8
	<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	36.4	61.0	2.1	0.5
	<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	31.7	57.7	9.5	1.1
<b>Lain-lain</b> <i>Others</i>	<b>Jumlah/ Total</b>	39.7	55.2	4.3	0.9
	<b>Lelaki/ Male</b>	43.6	53.7	2.1	0.6
	<b>Perempuan/ Female</b>	35.7	56.6	6.5	1.2

Walau bagaimanapun, Cina merekodkan perkadaran tertinggi bagi warganegara yang berkahwin iaitu 62.0 peratus, diikuti India (59.4%) dan Bumiputera (59.2%). Cina juga merekodkan perkadaran tertinggi bagi kedua-dua jantina iaitu 62.5 peratus (lelaki) dan 61.4 peratus

*On the other hand, the Chinese recorded the highest proportion for citizens who were married at 62.0 per cent, followed by the Indians (59.4%) and the Bumiputera (59.2%). The Chinese also recorded the highest proportion for both sexes at 62.5 per cent (male) and 61.4 per cent*

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(perempuan). Perkadarangan terendah pula dicatatkan oleh etnik Lain-lain iaitu 55.2 peratus (jumlah), 53.7 peratus (lelaki) dan 56.6 peratus (perempuan).

### Umur min perkahwinan pertama

Perbandingan umur min perkahwinan pertama bagi warganegara Malaysia antara Banci 2000 dan 2010 menunjukkan umur min lelaki telah menurun daripada 28.7 tahun kepada 28.0 tahun. Sebaliknya, umur min bagi perempuan telah meningkat daripada 25.1 tahun kepada 25.8 tahun. Ini menunjukkan walaupun umur min perkahwinan pertama lelaki lebih tinggi daripada perempuan, lebih ramai lelaki berkahwin pada umur yang lebih awal berbanding banci sebelumnya. Namun pada Banci 2010, lebih ramai perempuan berkahwin pada umur yang lebih lewat.

(female). The lowest proportion was recorded by ethnic Others at 55.2 per cent (total), 53.7 per cent (male) and 56.6 per cent (female).

### Mean age at first marriage

A comparison between Census 2000 and 2010 on mean age at first marriage of Malaysian citizens showed that mean age for the males decreased from 28.7 years to 28.0 years. Inversely, the mean age for the females increased from 25.1 years to 25.8 years. It indicated that even though mean age at first marriage of males were higher than females, more males were getting married earlier compared to the previous census. Meanwhile during Census 2010, more females were getting married at a later age.

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**Jadual 2: Umur min perkahwinan pertama warganegara Malaysia berumur 15 tahun dan lebih mengikut kumpulan etnik utama dan jantina, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010**

*Jadual 2: Mean age at first marriage of Malaysian citizens aged 15 and over by main ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010*

Kumpulan etnik/ Ethnic group	Tahun/Jantina Year/Sex	2000		2010	
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	<b>Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizen</b>	28.7	25.1	28.0	25.8
	<b>Bumiputera</b>	28.1	24.6	27.7	25.4
	<b>Cina Chinese</b>	30.1	26.1	28.7	27.0
	<b>India Indians</b>	28.1	24.4	28.2	26.1
	<b>Lain-lain Others</b>	28.7	25.3	27.8	25.0

Berdasarkan perbandingan di antara tiga kumpulan etnik utama, umur min perkahwinan pertama tertinggi bagi lelaki adalah Cina (28.7 tahun), diikuti dengan India (28.2 tahun) dan Bumiputera (27.7 tahun). Trend yang sama juga dapat diperhatikan bagi perempuan yang mana min umur tertinggi adalah Cina (27.0 tahun), diikuti oleh India (26.1 tahun) dan Bumiputera (25.4 tahun).

*A comparison among the three main ethnic groups showed that the mean age at first marriage for males was highest for the Chinese (28.7 years), followed by the Indians (28.2 years) and the Bumiputera (27.7 years). The same trend was observed for females where the highest mean age was recorded for the Chinese (27.0 years), followed by the Indians (26.1 years) and Bumiputera (25.4 years).*

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