



SIARAN AKHBAR *PRESS RELEASE*

LAPORAN CIRI-CIRI ISI RUMAH 2010 *REPORT ON CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD 2010*

BANCI PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA *POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA*

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA *DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*

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 Isi Rumah 2010** ini merupakan laporan ketujuh yang dikeluarkan dalam siri Laporan Banci 2010. Laporan ini memuatkan maklumat tentang bilangan isi rumah persendirian dan bukan persendirian, penduduk mengikut pertalian kepada ketua isi rumah, jumlah ketua isi rumah mengikut umur, saiz purata isi rumah, jenis isi rumah, pemilikan rumah dan kemudahan peralatan isi rumah.

Jumlah Isi Rumah

Banci 2010 menyediakan maklumat asas tentang isi rumah yang memberikan gambaran tentang perubahan corak kehidupan dan arah aliran sosioekonomi di Malaysia. Jumlah isi rumah pada Banci 2010 adalah 6.35 juta berbanding 4.80 juta isi rumah pada Banci 2000. Ini menunjukkan kenaikan sebanyak 32 peratus isi rumah atau pertambahan kadar purata tahunan sebanyak 3.2 peratus dalam tempoh antara 2000 dan 2010.

Isi rumah bukan persendirian yang terdiri daripada isi rumah institusi seperti asrama, hotel, institusi kebajikan, penjara, hospital, institusi ibadat dan lain-lain hanya

*This report entitled **Characteristics of Household 2010** is the seventh report to be published in a series of the 2010 Census reports. This report provides information on the number of private and non-private households, population by relationship to household heads, total of household heads by age, average household size, type of households, house ownership and availability of household items.*

Total Household

The Census 2010 provides some basic information on households, which gives an insight into the changing living patterns and socio-economic trends in Malaysia. A total number of households in Census 2010 were 6.35 million compared to 4.80 million households in Census 2000. This indicates a 32 per cent increase in the number of households, or an average annual increase of 3.2 per cent during the period of 2000 and 2010.

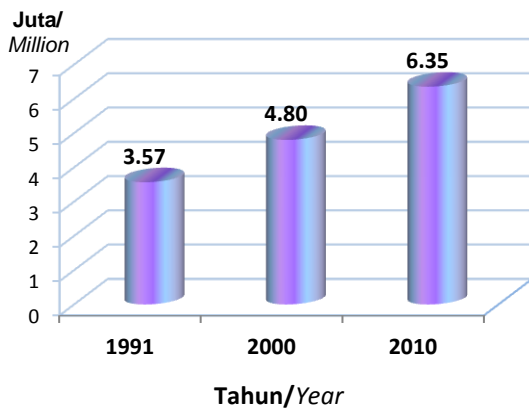
Non-private households which include institutional households such as hostels, hotels, welfare institutions, prisons, hospitals, religious institutions and others

merangkumi 0.2 peratus daripada jumlah isi rumah pada Banci 2010. Jadual yang ditunjukkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan kepada isi rumah persendirian yang menyumbang sebanyak 6.34 juta isi rumah pada tahun 2010.

comprised only 0.2 per cent of the total households in Census 2010. The tables presented in this publication are mainly based on private households that constituted 6.34 million households in year 2010.

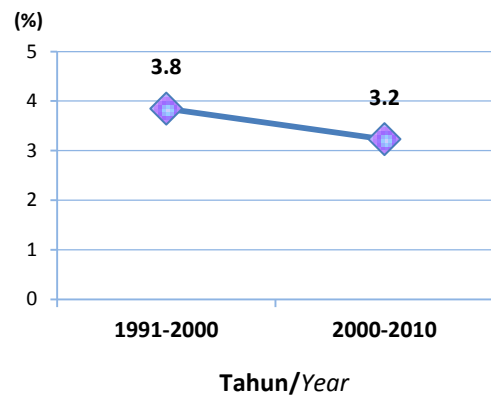
Carta 1: Jumlah isi rumah di Malaysia, 1991, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 1: Total household in Malaysia, 1991, 2000 and 2010



Carta 2: Purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi isi rumah di Malaysia, 1991-2000 dan 2000-2010

Chart 2: Average annual growth rate of households in Malaysia, 1991-2000 and 2000-2010



Saiz Purata Isi Rumah

Saiz purata isi rumah persendirian di Malaysia menurun daripada 4.6 orang kepada 4.2 orang bagi tempoh satu dekad. Hampir semua negeri menunjukkan penurunan dalam saiz purata isi rumah berbanding Banci 2000 kecuali Sabah.

Average Household Size

The average number of persons per private household in Malaysia declined from 4.6 persons to 4.2 persons in a decade. In comparison with Census 2000, almost all states showed a decline in average household size except Sabah.

Pada Banci 2010, Sabah mencatatkan purata paling tinggi iaitu 5.5 orang bagi setiap isi rumah, diikuti Kelantan (4.8 orang) dan Terengganu (4.6 orang). W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan saiz purata isi rumah terendah iaitu 3.5 orang.

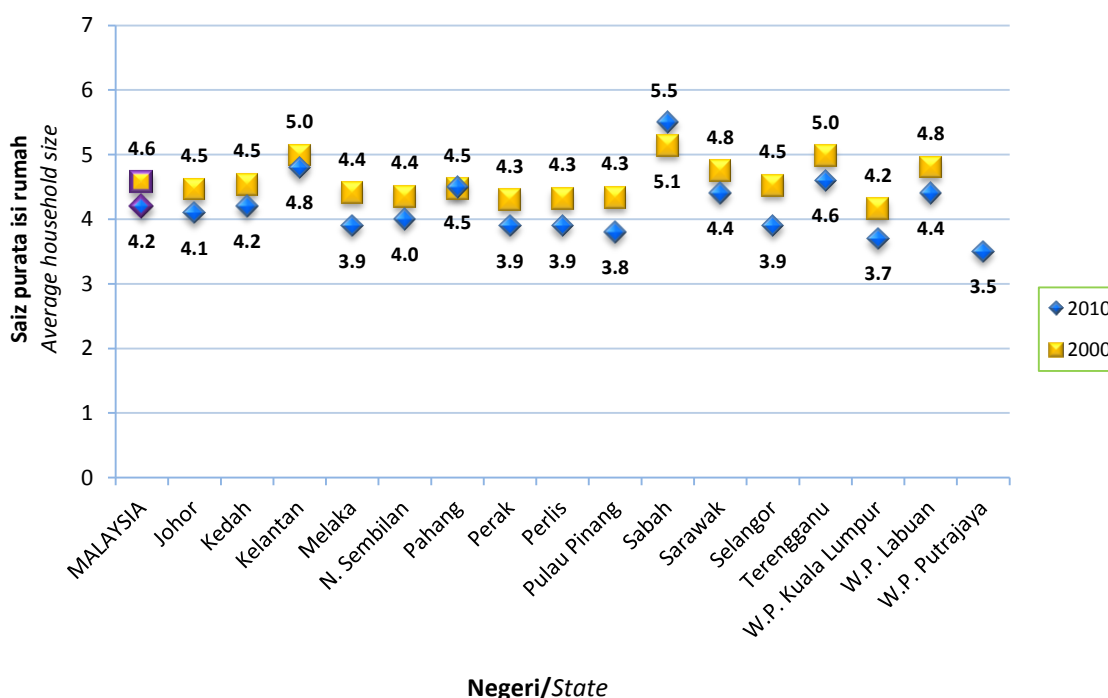
Sabah recorded the highest average with 5.5 persons per household during Census 2010, followed by Kelantan (4.8 persons) and Terengganu (4.6 persons). The lowest average household size of 3.5 persons was recorded in W.P. Putrajaya.

Selangor mencatatkan penurunan saiz purata yang paling ketara iaitu daripada 4.5 orang pada tahun 2000 kepada 3.9 orang pada tahun 2010.

Selangor recorded the most significant decline in average size from 4.5 persons in 2000 to 3.9 persons in 2010.

Carta 2: Saiz purata isi rumah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 2: Average household size by state, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



Jenis Isi Rumah

Jenis isi rumah keluarga asas masih mengekalkan peratusan yang paling tinggi berbanding dengan jenis isi rumah lain. Namun begitu, ia menunjukkan penurunan berbanding tahun 2000 iaitu daripada 65.4 peratus kepada 62.8 peratus.

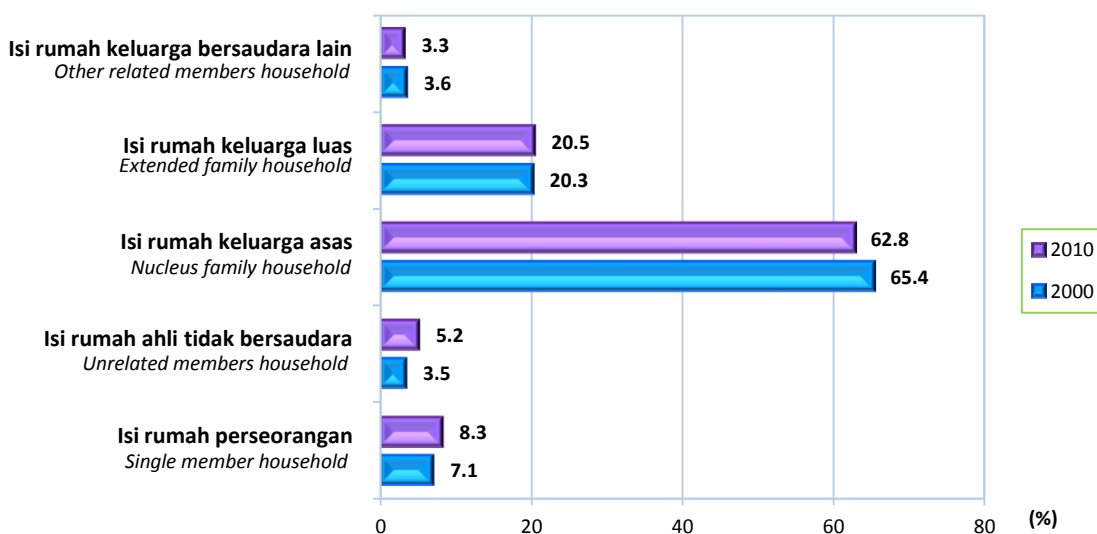
Sebaliknya, peratusan isi rumah keluarga luas telah bertambah sedikit daripada 20.3 peratus pada 2000 kepada 20.5 peratus pada 2010. Peratusan isi rumah perseorangan juga telah bertambah daripada 7.1 peratus kepada 8.3 peratus bagi tempoh yang sama.

Type of Household

Nucleus family households continued to remain high compared to other types of households. Nevertheless, there was a decline in percentage compared to 2000 that is from 65.4 per cent to 62.8 per cent.

Conversely, the percentage of extended family households has edged up slightly, from 20.3 per cent in 2000 to 20.5 per cent in 2010. The percentage of single person households has also grown from 7.1 per cent to 8.3 per cent during the same period.

Carta 4: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis isi rumah, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010
Chart 4: Percentage of households by household type, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



Umur Penengah Ketua Isi Rumah

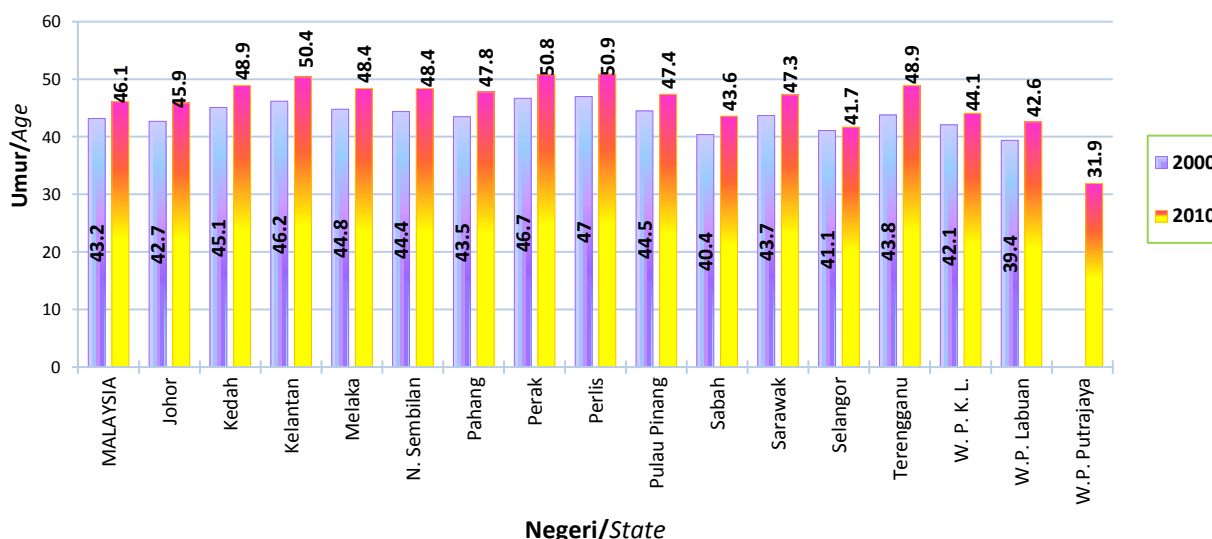
Umur penengah ketua isi rumah yang berumur 20 tahun dan lebih telah meningkat daripada 43.2 tahun (2000) kepada 46.1 tahun (2010). Perlis mencatatkan umur penengah ketua isi rumah yang tertinggi iaitu 50.9 tahun, diikuti Perak (50.8 tahun) dan Kelantan (50.4 tahun). Sebaliknya, W.P. Putrajaya menunjukkan umur penengah yang terendah iaitu 31.9 tahun.

Median Age of Head of Household

The median age of head of households aged 20 years and over had risen from 43.2 years (2000) to 46.1 years (2010). Perlis recorded the highest median age of head of households at 50.9 years, followed by Perak (50.8 years) and Kelantan (50.4 years). On the contrary, W.P. Putrajaya had the lowest median age of head of households which was 31.9 years.

Carta 5: Umur penengah ketua isi rumah berumur 20 dan lebih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 5: Median age of head of household aged 20 years and over by state, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



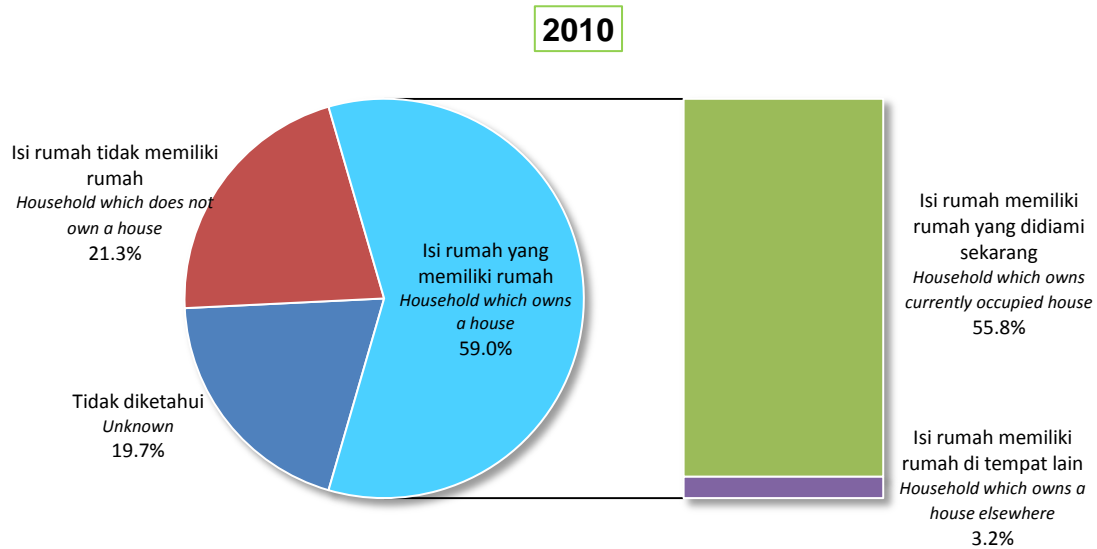
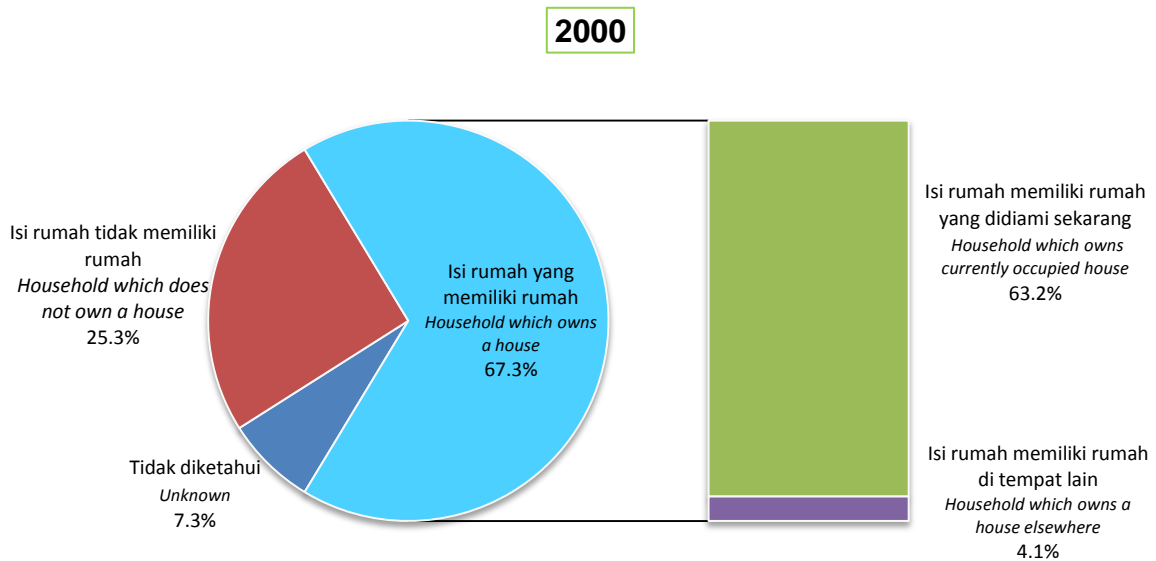
Pemilikan rumah

Banci 2010 menunjukkan penurunan dalam peratusan pemilikan rumah oleh mana-mana ahli dalam isi rumah persendirian iaitu daripada 67.3 peratus pada 2000 kepada 59.0 peratus pada 2010 (Carta 6). Peratusan ini termasuk mana-mana ahli dalam isi rumah persendirian yang memiliki rumah yang didiami sekarang dan mana-mana ahli yang memiliki rumah di tempat lain di Malaysia. Peratusan isi rumah yang tidak memiliki rumah pula adalah sebanyak 21.3 peratus.

House Ownership

Census 2010 showed a drop in the percentage of house ownership by any members of private households, that is from 67.3 per cent in 2000 to 59.0 per cent in 2010 (Chart 6). This percentage includes any members in a private household which owned the house he/she is currently occupying as well as any members who owned a house elsewhere in Malaysia. Meanwhile, 21.3 per cent of households do not own a house.

Carta 6: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut pemilikan rumah, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010
Chart 6: Percentage of household by house ownership, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



Peralatan Isi Rumah

Secara keseluruhannya, Carta 7 menunjukkan perbandingan peratusan pemilikan peralatan isi rumah terpilih antara Banci 2000 dan 2010. Maklumat mengenai pemilikan penapis air, komputer riba dan siaran TV berbayar mula dikumpul pada Banci 2010.

Banci 2010 menunjukkan bahawa peratusan pemilikan televisyen adalah tertinggi berbanding dengan peralatan lain iaitu 86.5 peratus. Semua negeri mencatatkan peratusan melebihi 80 peratus isi rumah persendirian yang memiliki televisyen.

Peratusan pemilikan peti sejuk adalah kedua tertinggi iaitu 81.2 peratus daripada jumlah isi rumah persendirian di Malaysia. Negeri yang menunjukkan peratusan tertinggi adalah Perlis (90.5%), diikuti Terengganu (89.1%) dan Negeri Sembilan (88.6%).

Peratusan isi rumah persendirian yang memiliki mesin basuh adalah ketiga tertinggi iaitu pada 73.6 peratus. Terengganu, Perlis dan W.P. Putrajaya menunjukkan peratusan tertinggi, iaitu masing-masing pada 86.9 peratus, 86.0 peratus dan 84.2 peratus.

Household Items

Overall, Chart 7 illustrated the comparison of the percentage for selected household items between Censuses 2000 and 2010. The information pertaining to water filter, laptop and paid TV channel was first collected during Census 2010.

Census 2010 showed that the percentage of private households with televisions were the highest compared to other household items at 86.5 per cent. All states in Malaysia recorded more than 80 per cent of private households which owned television.

The percentage of ownership of refrigerators was the second highest at 81.2 per cent of private households in Malaysia. The state which had the highest percentage was Perlis (90.5%), followed by Terengganu (89.1%) and Negeri Sembilan (88.6%).

The percentage of private households with washing machines was the third highest at 73.6 per cent. Terengganu, Perlis and W.P. Putrajaya showed the highest percentages, with 86.9 per cent, 86.0 per cent and 84.2 per cent, respectively.

Pemilikan telefon bimbit menunjukkan peningkatan peratusan paling tinggi iaitu sebanyak 43.9 mata peratus bagi tempoh 2000-2010. Pada Banci 2010, sebanyak 71.0 peratus isi rumah persendirian mempunyai peralatan tersebut berbanding 27.1 peratus pada Banci 2000. Negeri yang mempunyai peratusan tertinggi ialah W.P. Putrajaya (87.6%), diikuti W.P. Labuan (80.0%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (77.9%).

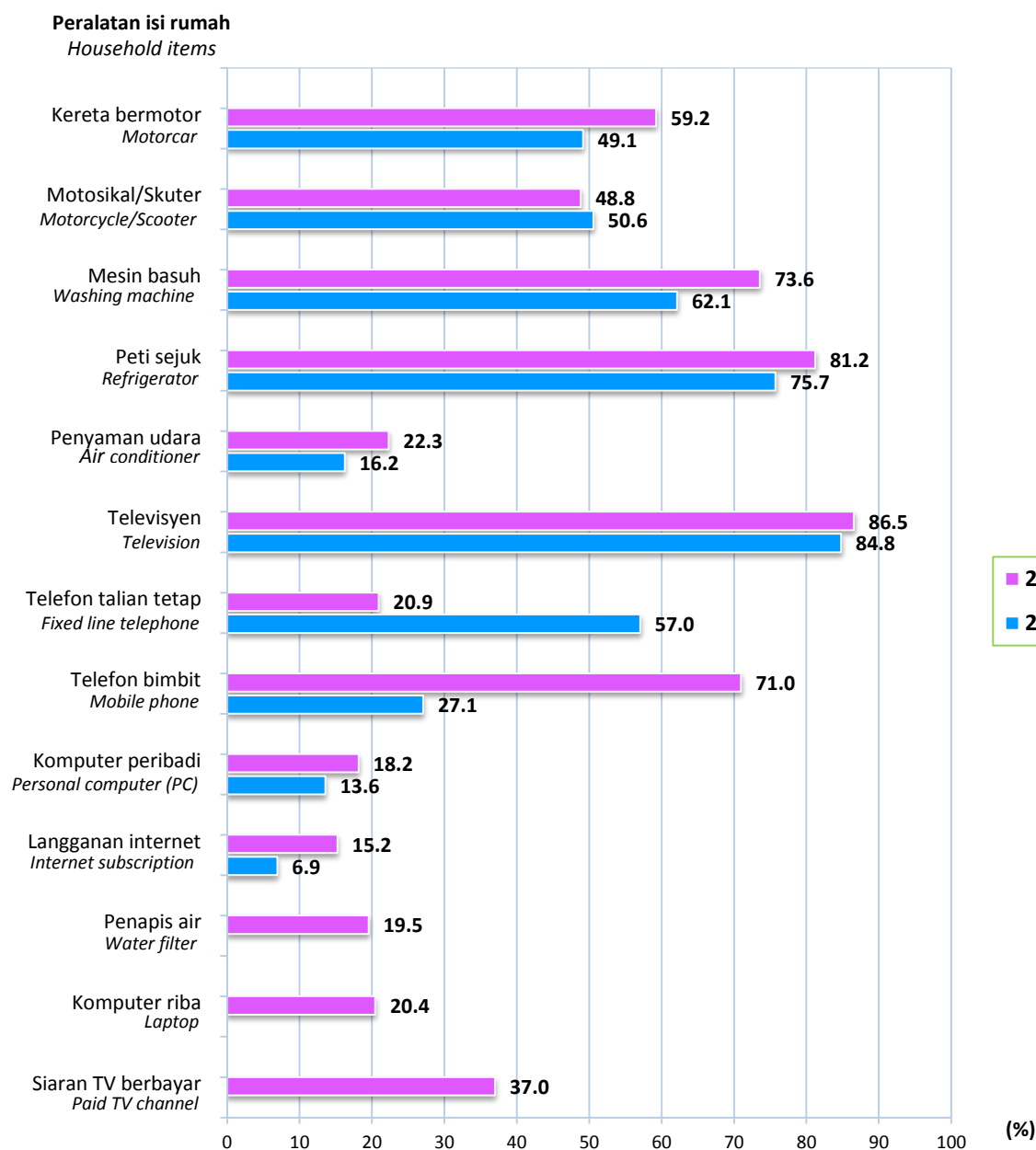
Langganan telefon talian tetap menunjukkan penurunan paling drastik iaitu daripada 57.0 peratus pada tahun 2000 kepada 20.9 peratus pada tahun 2010. Semua negeri mencatatkan penurunan dalam peratusan bagi tempoh ini.

Mobile phone ownership showed the highest increase which was 43.9 percentage point during the 2000-2010 period. In Census 2010, 71.0 per cent of private households owned this item compared to 27.1 per cent during Census 2000. The state with the highest percentage was W.P. Putrajaya (87.6%), followed by W.P. Labuan (80.0%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (77.9%).

The subscription for fixed line telephones had declined drastically from 57.0 percent in 2000 to 20.9 per cent in 2010. All states recorded decreases in percentage during this period.

Carta 7: Peratusan isi rumah yang mempunyai peralatan isi rumah terpilih, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 7: Percentage of households with selected household items, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010



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