



**Perangkaan Sosial Terpilih**  
*Selected Social Statistics*  
**Trend Sosial di Malaysia**  
*Social Trends in Malaysia*

**SIRI 11/2009**  
**SERIES 11/2009**



**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTIC, MALAYSIA**

## KATA PENGANTAR

Perangkaan Sosial Terpilih merupakan laporan analisis yang membentangkan maklumat bidang sosial terpilih di Malaysia. Laporan ini mula dikeluarkan pada tahun 2003, memaparkan pelbagai isu berkaitan bidang sosial seperti pendidikan, kesihatan, keselamatan awam termasuk isu jenayah, pengangkutan, telekomunikasi, guna tenaga dan lain-lain.

**Perangkaan Sosial Terpilih Siri 11/ 2009** ini mengetengahkan tajuk “Trend Sosial di Malaysia”, memuatkan analisis persekitaran sosial yang merangkumi isu kesihatan, keselamatan awam, pendidikan dan kebajikan awam.

## PREFACE

*The Selected Social Statistics is a report presenting the analysis, discussing the information on selected social concern in Malaysia. This report was first issued in 2003, exhibiting various issues related to social areas such as education, health, public safety including crime, transportation, telecommunication, employment and others.*

***This Selected Social Statistics Series 11/ 2009*** highlights the topic “Social Trends in Malaysia”, presents an analysis of the social environment on health, public safety, education and public welfare issues.

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**PERANGKAAAN SOSIAL TERPILIH  
SIRI 11/ 2009**

**TREND SOSIAL DI MALAYSIA**

## PENGENALAN

Laporan ini memaparkan trend sosial di Malaysia yang mengandungi maklumat berkaitan isu sosial terpilih bagi mendapatkan gambaran umum tentang persekitaran sosial di Malaysia. Dalam siri ini, kesihatan, pendidikan, kebajikan awam dan keselamatan awam adalah isu utama yang dianalisis.

Carta dan jadual yang dipaparkan adalah berdasarkan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari agensi yang berkaitan. Ia digunakan sebagai input untuk menganalisis isu sosial negara dan dipersembahkan dalam bentuk siri masa bagi melihat trend yang berlaku sepanjang tempoh tertentu.

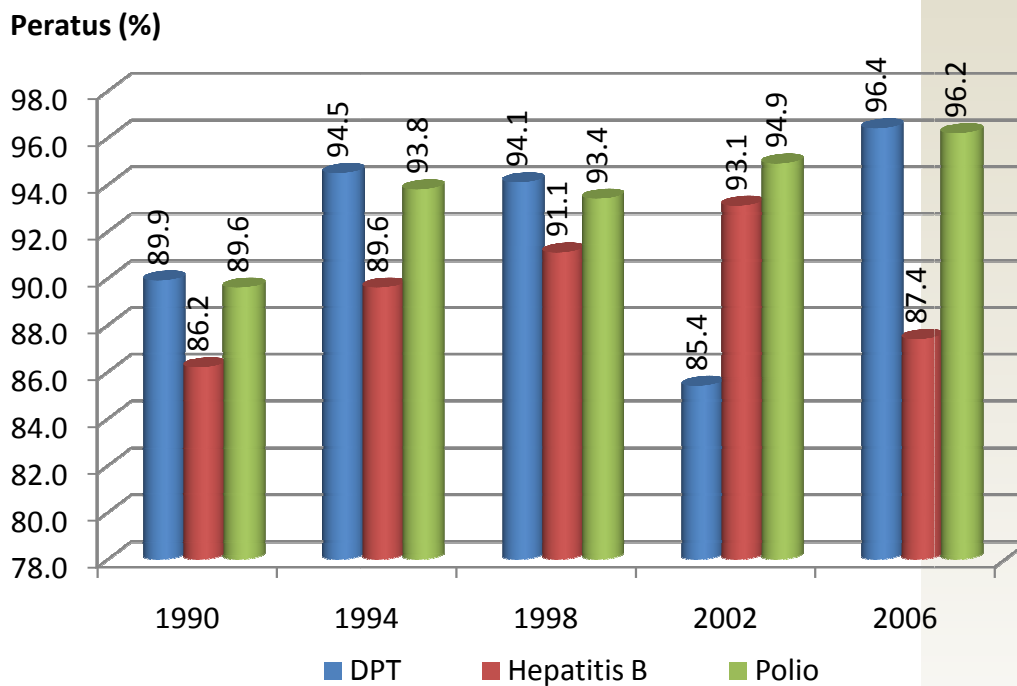
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada agensi yang terlibat membekalkan data dalam penyediaan laporan ini.

## ANALISIS

### 1. KESIHATAN

#### IMUNISASI

Carta 1: Kadar imunisasi DPT, Hepatitis B dan Polio, Malaysia, 1990-2006



Punca: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Masyarakat Malaysia kini semakin memandang serius isu kesihatan jika dibandingkan 10 tahun yang lalu. Kesedaran ibu bapa terhadap kepentingan mendapatkan suntikan imunisasi untuk anak-anak mereka bagi mencegah jangkitan penyakit kian meningkat.

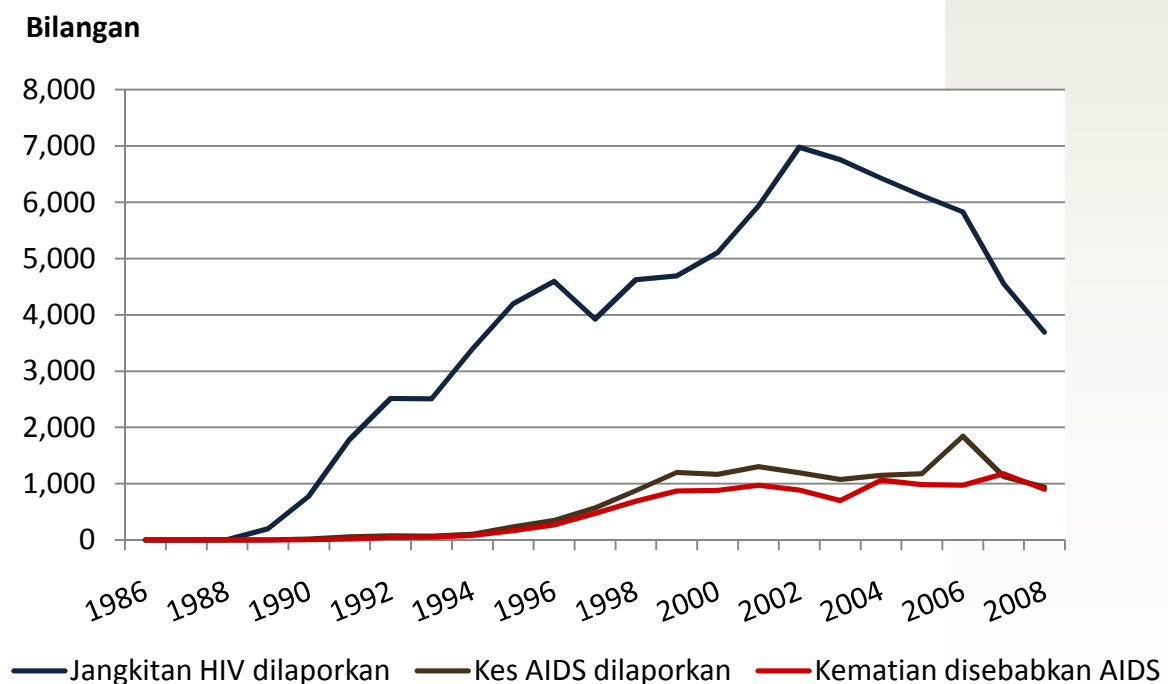
Pada 2006, carta menunjukkan lebih 87 peratus kanak-kanak di Malaysia telah diberikan imunisasi terhadap penyakit Difteria, Pertusis dan Kancing Gigi (DPT), Hepatitis B dan Polio.

Vaksin DPT-Hib telah diperkenalkan pada 2002 menggantikan vaksin DPT, ia mula diberikan kepada bayi yang masih belum menerima imunisasi DPT. Ekoran daripada itu, peratus kanak-kanak yang diberikan imunisasi DPT menurun kepada 85.4 peratus pada tahun tersebut.

Peratus kanak-kanak yang diberikan imunisasi terhadap Hepatitis B dilihat meningkat antara 1990 hingga 2002. Walau bagaimanapun menurun kepada 87.4 peratus pada 2006.

## HIV DAN AIDS

**Carta 2: Bilangan penduduk yang dijangkiti HIV dan AIDS, Malaysia, 1986-2008**



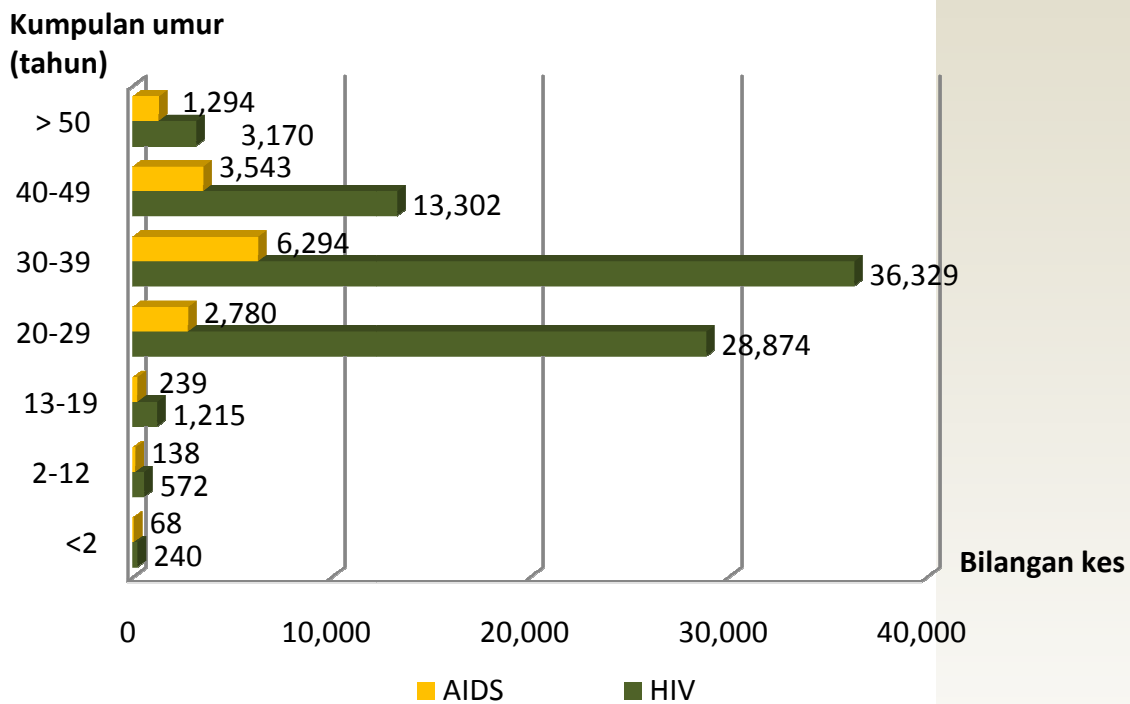
Punca: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Bagi tempoh 1986-2008, dianggarkan seramai 84,630 penduduk telah dijangkiti HIV di Malaysia. Bilangan jangkitan HIV didapati terus meningkat dari tahun 1986 di mana bilangan tertinggi dicatat pada 2002 iaitu seramai 6,978 orang. Walau bagaimanapun trend tersebut menurun dari tahun 2003 hingga 2008.



Sepanjang tempoh ini juga (1986-2008), sebanyak 8.9 peratus (7,538 orang) penduduk yang dijangkiti HIV adalah perempuan dan 91.1 peratus adalah lelaki (77,092 orang). Bilangan kes jangkitan AIDS pula direkodkan sebanyak 14,576 dengan kematian seramai 11,234 orang.

**Carta 3: Kes HIV/AIDS di Malaysia bagi tempoh 1986-2008**



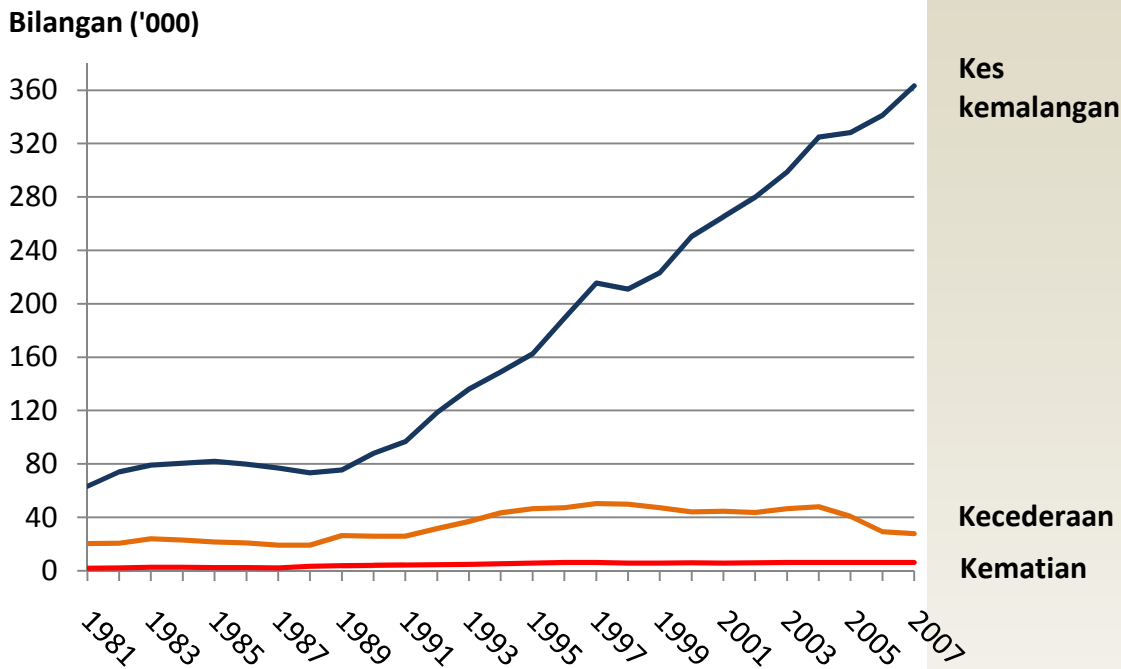
Punca: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Daripada bilangan kes HIV/AIDS yang dilaporkan, 92.7 peratus adalah kes penduduk berumur di antara 20 hingga 49 tahun. Seperti yang dilaporkan oleh pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, majoriti pesakit HIV dijangkiti melalui suntikan dadah dan hubungan seksual.

## 2. KESELAMATAN AWAM

### KESELAMATAN JALAN RAYA

Carta 4: Bilangan kes kemalangan, kecederaan dan kematian di jalan raya, Malaysia, 1981-2007

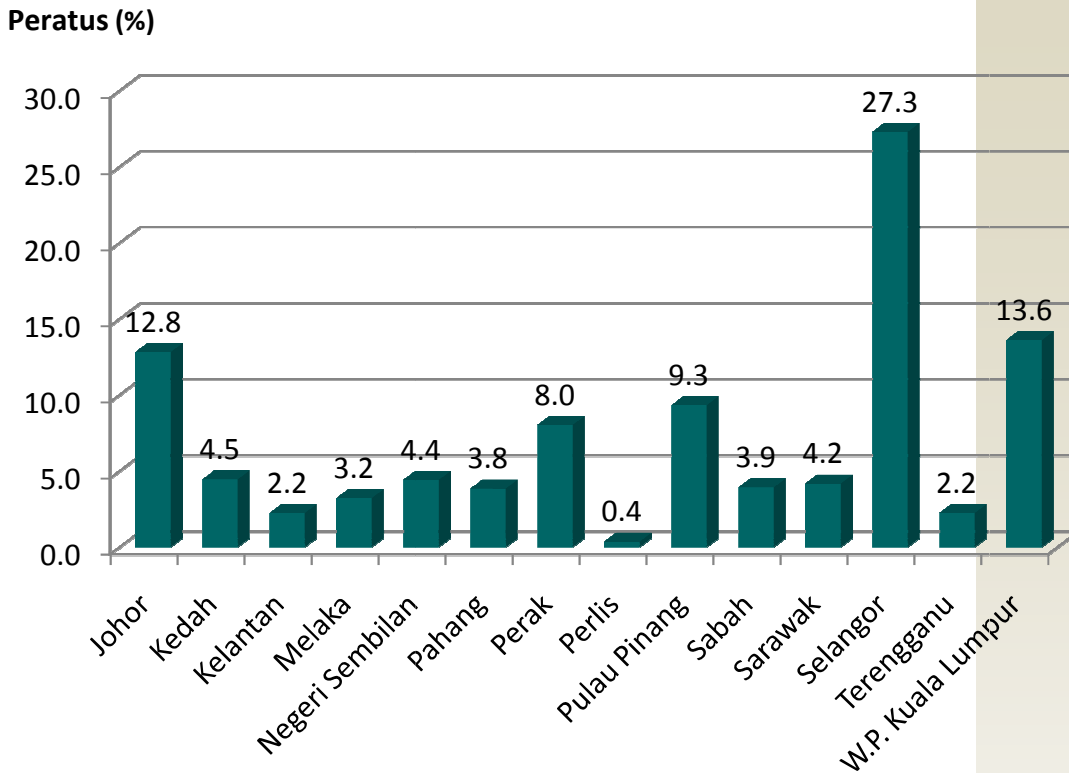


Punca: Polis DiRaja Malaysia

Peningkatan bilangan kenderaan bermotor merupakan salah satu faktor penyumbang kepada peningkatan bilangan kemalangan jalan raya beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini. Berdasarkan trend di atas, bilangan kemalangan jalan raya di Malaysia menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan sepanjang tempoh 1989 hingga 2007.

Pada 2007, sebanyak 363,319 kes kemalangan dilaporkan berlaku di Malaysia, melibatkan 6,282 kematian dan 27,717 kecederaan. Bilangan kecederaan menurun sebanyak 4.9 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (29,138 kecederaan) walaupun terdapat peningkatan pada bilangan kes kemalangan (6.5 %) dalam tahun tersebut. Bilangan kematian pula didapati turun naik sepanjang tempoh 1981 hingga 2007 di mana bilangan tertinggi dicatat pada 1996 (6,304 kematian).

**Carta 5: Peratus kes kemalangan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2007**

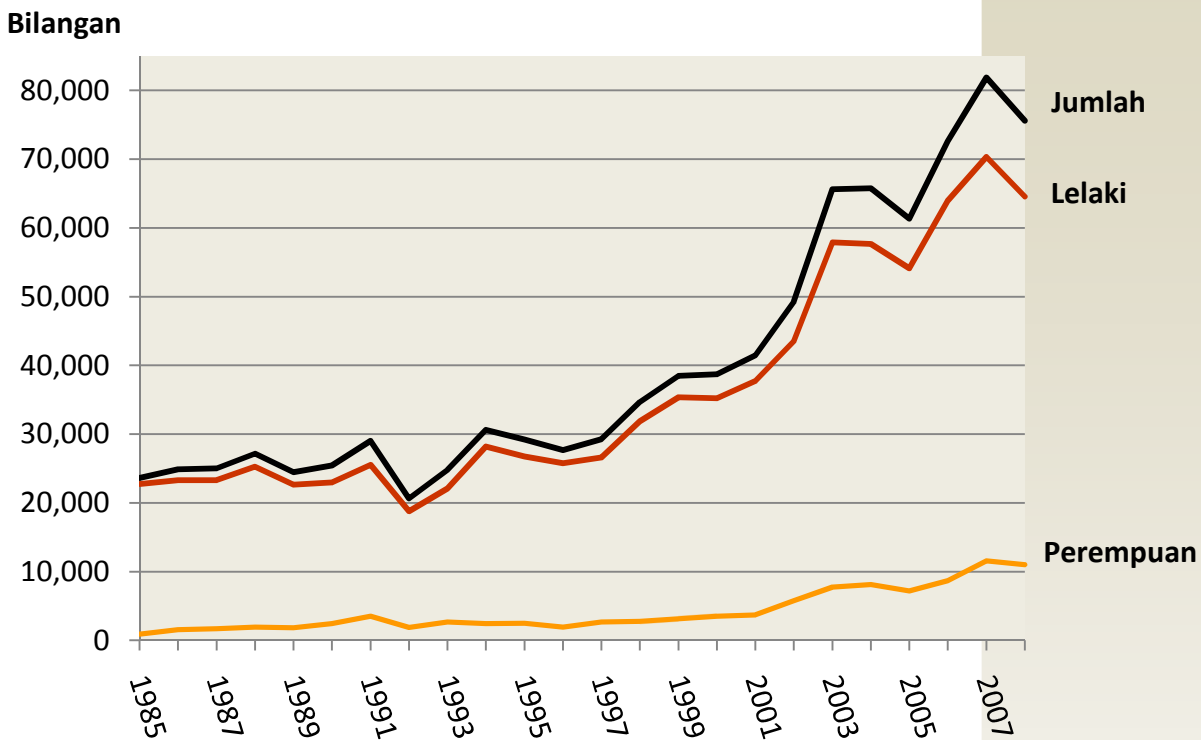


Punca: Polis DiRaja Malaysia

Berdasarkan peratus kes kemalangan mengikut negeri seperti carta di atas, Selangor merupakan penyumbang utama (27.3 %) kepada peningkatan bilangan kemalangan pada tahun 2007. W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Pulau Pinang dan Perak adalah antara negeri yang mencatatkan bilangan kemalangan melebihi 20 ribu kemalangan dengan peratusan masing-masing sebanyak 13.6 peratus, 12.8 peratus, 9.3 peratus dan 8.0 peratus. Manakala Perlis sebagai negeri paling kecil di Malaysia mencatatkan bilangan kemalangan yang paling rendah (0.4 %).

## BANDUAN

Carta 6: Bilangan banduan, Malaysia, 1985-2008



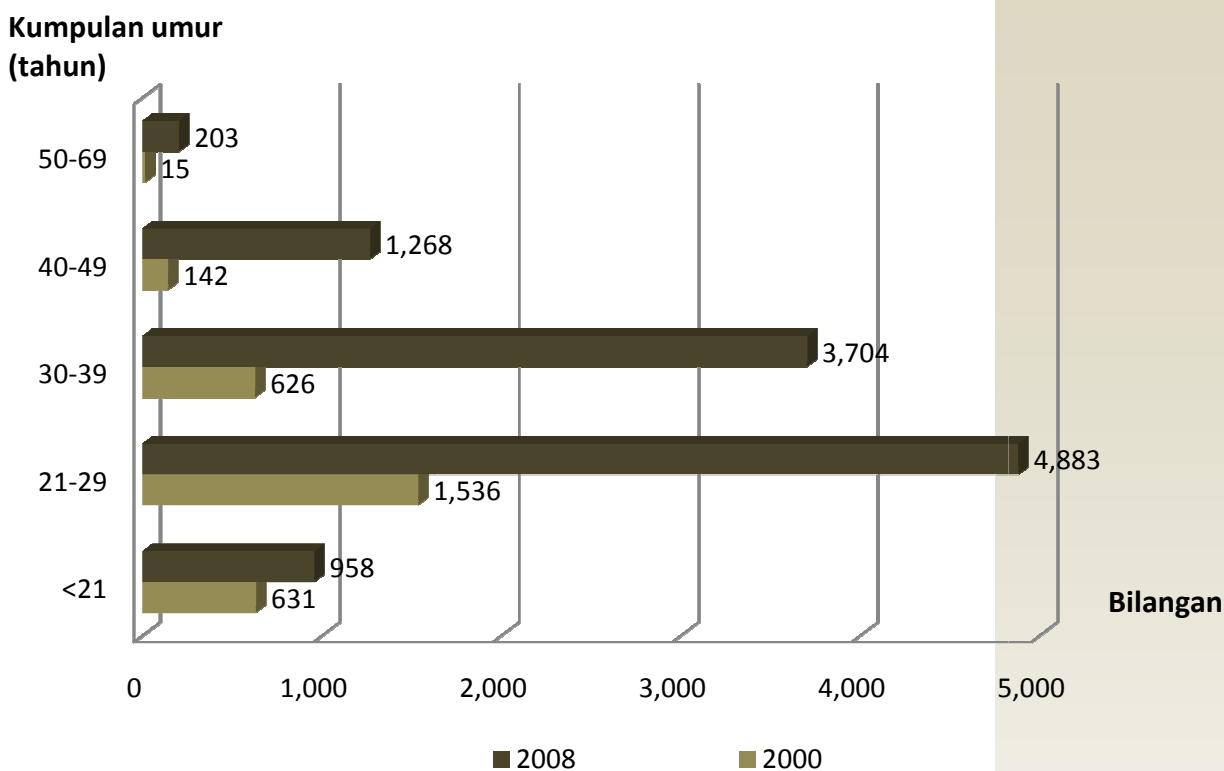
Punca: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Dilaporkan terdapat lebih daripada 75 ribu banduan di Malaysia pada 2008, iaitu 401 banduan bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk dewasa. Manakala purata nisbah banduan wanita kepada banduan lelaki sepanjang tempoh 1986 hingga 2008 ialah 1 banduan wanita kepada 10 banduan lelaki.

Trend bilangan banduan wanita secara umumnya terus meningkat daripada 2,686 banduan pada 1997 kepada lebih 11 ribu banduan pada 2008. Walau bagaimanapun secara keseluruhannya, kaum lelaki masih memelopori bilangan tertinggi dengan purata 90.5 peratus sepanjang tempoh 1985 hingga 2007.

Pada 2007, bilangan banduan lelaki direkodkan paling tinggi iaitu seramai 70.3 ribu, namun bilangannya menurun kepada 64.6 ribu pada 2008. Jumlah bilangan banduan paling rendah pula direkodkan pada 1992 iaitu seramai 18.8 ribu.

**Carta 7: Banduan wanita mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2008**



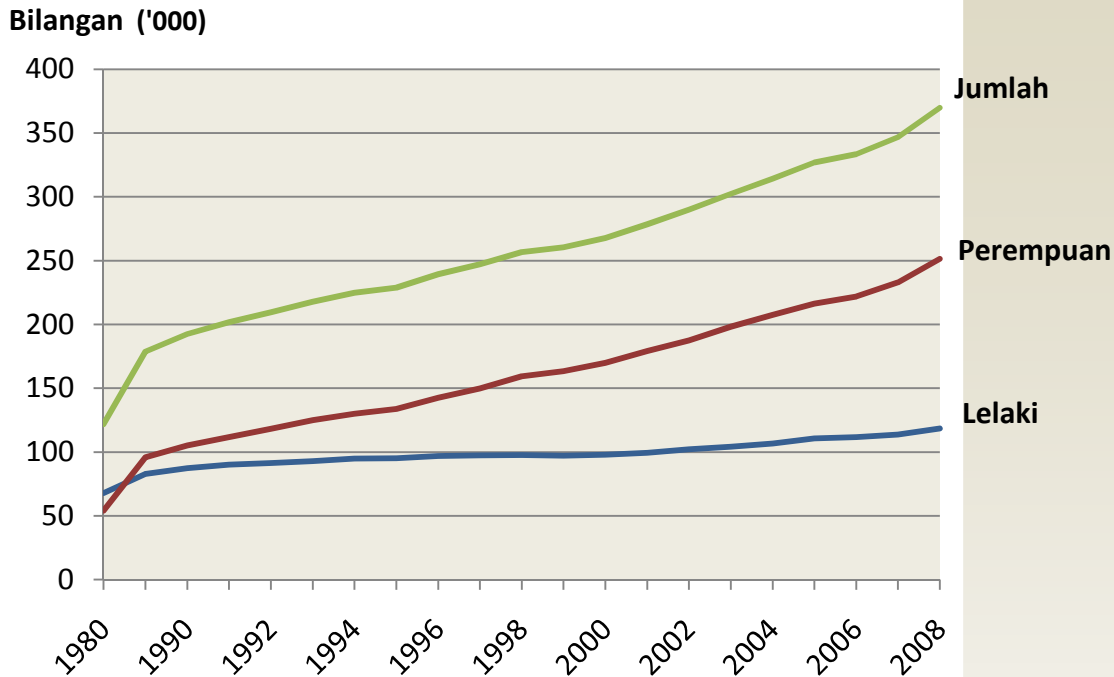
Punca : Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Majoriti banduan di Malaysia adalah daripada golongan muda. Pada 2008, dilaporkan sebanyak 54.6 ribu banduan di Malaysia adalah berumur antara 21 hingga 39 tahun iaitu 84.3 peratus lelaki dan 15.7 peratus wanita. Daripada 15.7 peratus banduan wanita, 4.9 ribu (44.3 %) adalah berumur 21 hingga 29 tahun manakala 3.7 ribu (33.6 %) adalah berumur 30 hingga 39 tahun.

### 3. PENDIDIKAN

#### GURU SEKOLAH

Carta 8: Bilangan guru sekolah<sup>1</sup>, Malaysia, 1980-2008



Punca: Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia

Pada 2008, bilangan guru sekolah meningkat sebanyak 92.2 peratus berbanding tahun 1990. Dianggarkan terdapat lebih daripada 360,000 guru sekolah di Malaysia pada penghujung tahun 2008.

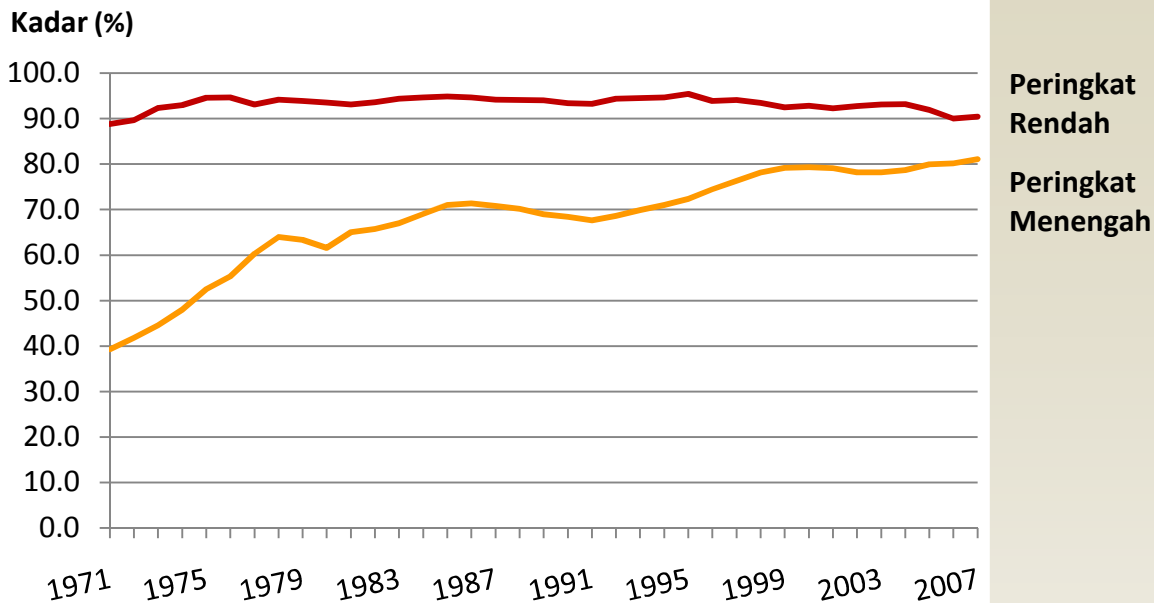
Trend yang sama berlaku pada bilangan guru wanita dan lelaki dari tahun 1990 hingga 2008. Bilangan guru wanita telah meningkat pada 1990 kepada 105.1 ribu berbanding tahun sebelumnya (95.8 ribu) dan terus meningkat pada 2008 (251.5 ribu). Manakala bilangan guru lelaki meningkat secara perlahan dengan purata peningkatan 1.9 peratus berbanding peningkatan signifikan guru wanita dengan purata peningkatan sebanyak 5.2 peratus.

Daripada jumlah keseluruhan guru pada 2008, 57.0 peratus adalah guru sekolah rendah manakala 43.0 peratus guru sekolah menengah.

<sup>1</sup> Merujuk kepada guru sekolah rendah dan menengah di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan.

## KADAR PENYERTAAN PELAJAR

**Carta 9: Kadar penyertaan pelajar<sup>2</sup> di institusi pendidikan, Malaysia, 1971-2007**



Punca : i) Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia  
ii) Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Pada awal 70an, tahap kesedaran rakyat Malaysia terhadap kepentingan melanjutkan pelajaran ke peringkat menengah adalah rendah terutama di kalangan mereka yang tinggal di kawasan luar bandar. Statistik menunjukkan hanya 39.3 peratus rakyat Malaysia berumur 12 hingga 16 tahun (1.4 juta) meneruskan pelajaran ke peringkat menengah pada 1971. Namun demikian, kadar penyertaan pelajar peringkat menengah telah meningkat kepada 81.0 peratus pada 2007.

Bagi tempoh 1971 hingga 2004, didapati secara purata 93.5 peratus rakyat Malaysia berumur 6 hingga 11 tahun telah memasuki persekolahan peringkat rendah. Setelah mengalami peningkatan sepanjang tempoh tersebut, kadar penyertaan pelajar peringkat rendah menurun kepada 90.4 peratus pada 2007.

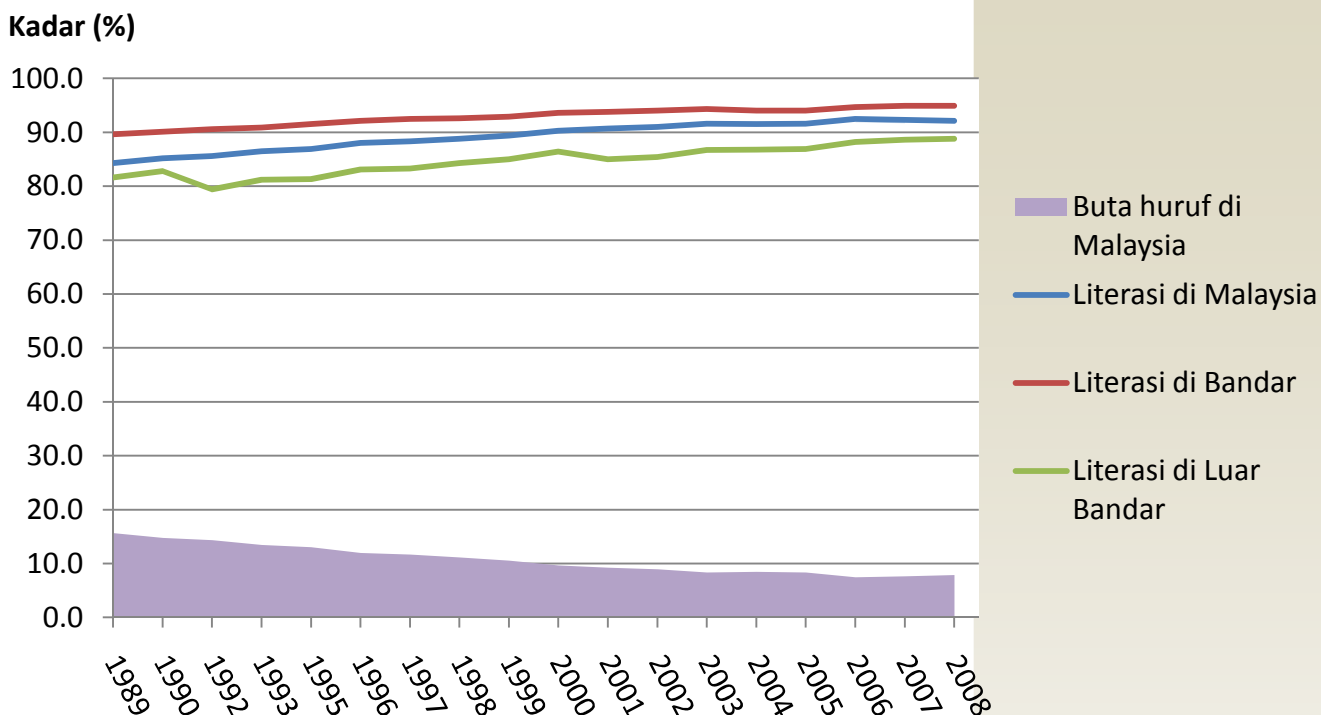
<sup>2</sup> Merujuk kepada pelajar peringkat rendah dan menengah di sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan.

Mulai 2003, bilangan pelajar sekolah telah meningkat kepada lebih 5.0 juta pelajar iaitu 3.0 juta pelajar peringkat rendah dan 2.1 juta pelajar peringkat menengah. Secara amnya, perkembangan positif ini telah mengurangkan jarak penyertaan di antara pelajar peringkat rendah dan menengah dan trend ini berterusan sehingga 2007.



## KADAR LITERASI

**Carta 10: Kadar literasi dan kadar buta huruf dewasa, Malaysia, 1989-2008**



Punca: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Trend kadar literasi dewasa (15 tahun dan lebih) di Malaysia telah menunjukkan peningkatan yang berterusan iaitu daripada 84.3 peratus pada 1989 kepada 92.8 peratus pada 2008.

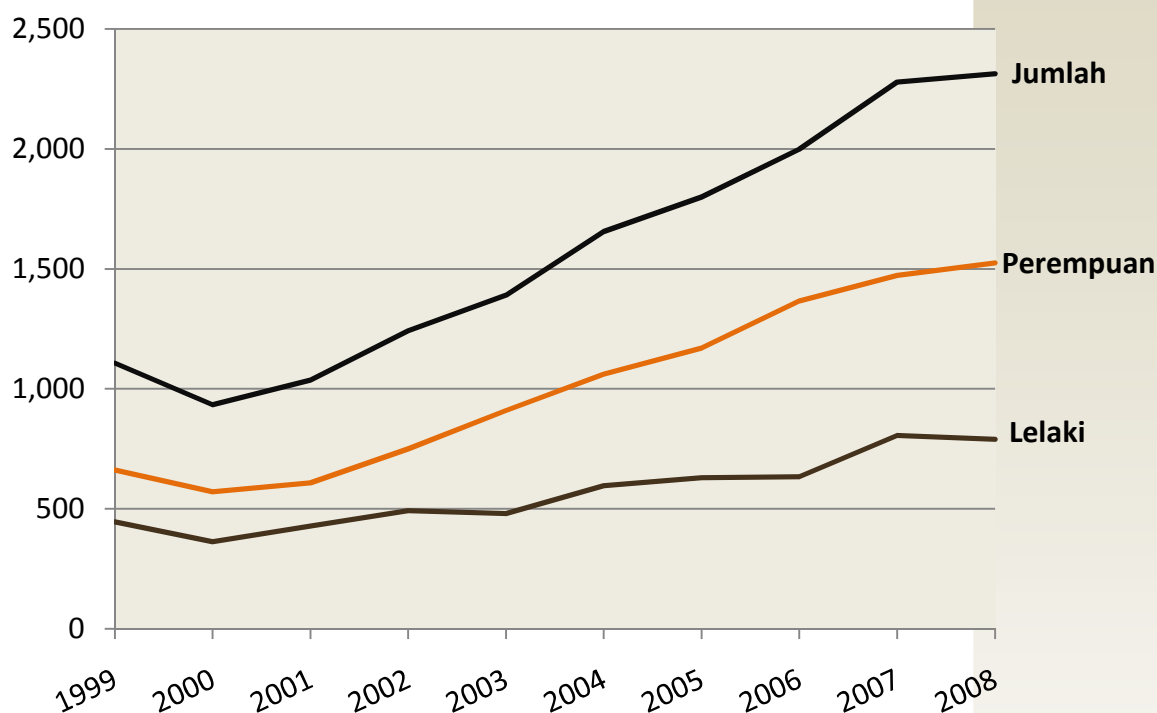
Secara amnya, kadar literasi dewasa di kawasan bandar adalah lebih tinggi berbanding kawasan luar bandar. Didapati sehingga 2008 kadar literasi dewasa di kawasan luar bandar masih berada pada tahap rendah iaitu di bawah 90.0 peratus manakala di kawasan bandar kadar literasi dewasa telah mencapai hampir 95.0 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun jurang kadar literasi antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar semakin mengecil sejak 2003 iaitu di antara 6.0 hingga 8.0 peratus.

Pada 2000, kadar buta huruf dewasa di Malaysia telah menurun kepada 9.7 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya 10.6 peratus. Perkembangan positif ini berterusan sehingga 2008 iaitu hanya 7.9 peratus penduduk dewasa buta huruf di Malaysia.

## 4. KEBAJIKAN AWAM

### PENDERAAN KANAK-KANAK

**Carta 11: Bilangan kes penderaan kanak-kanak, Malaysia, 1999-2008**



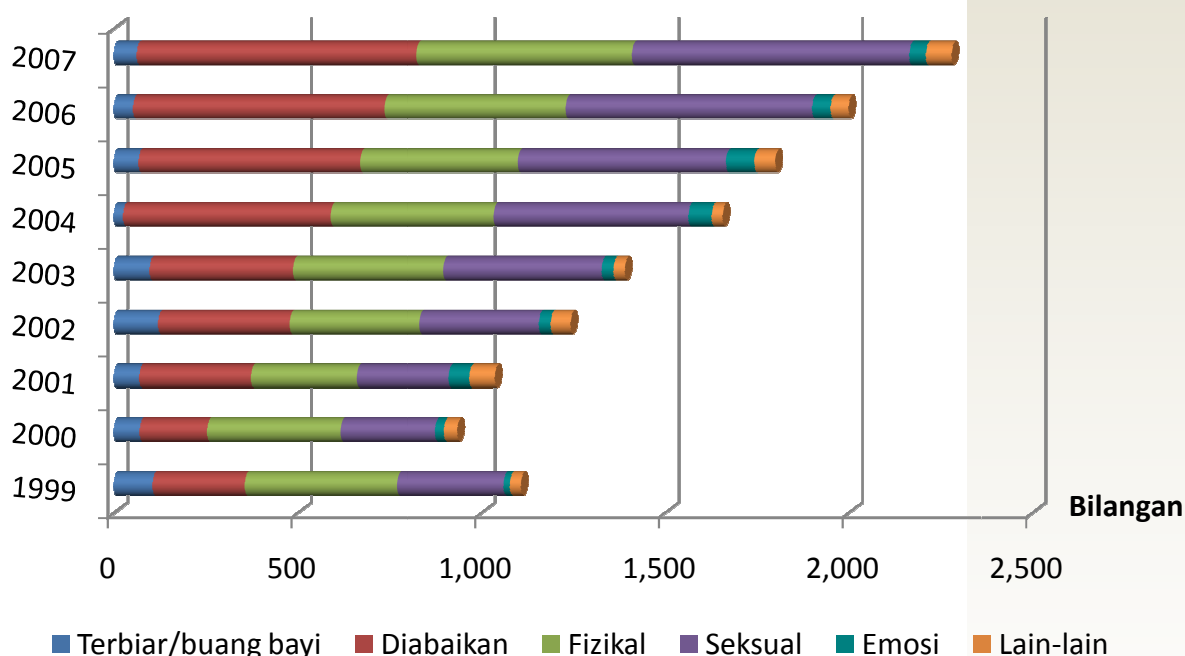
Punca: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, Malaysia

Pada 2008, hampir 1,500 kes baru penderaan kanak-kanak dilaporkan iaitu melibatkan penderaan fizikal, emosi dan seksual. Kejadian ini secara tidak langsung telah memberi kesan buruk kepada fizikal dan mental kanak-kanak di mana pada tahap ini penjagaan dan perlindungan secara menyeluruh amatlah penting.

Sejak 1999, dilaporkan sekurang-kurangnya 900 kanak-kanak di Malaysia telah didera setiap tahun iaitu melibatkan lebih 13,000 kanak-kanak sehingga 2008.

Statistik dari Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia menunjukkan kadar penderaan kanak-kanak perempuan adalah lebih tinggi berbanding kanak-kanak lelaki. Pada 2008, 65.9 peratus daripada bilangan kes penderaan adalah melibatkan kanak-kanak perempuan manakala 34.1 peratus adalah kanak-kanak lelaki.

**Carta 12: Bilangan kes penderaan kanak-kanak mengikut jenis penderaan, Malaysia, 1999-2007**



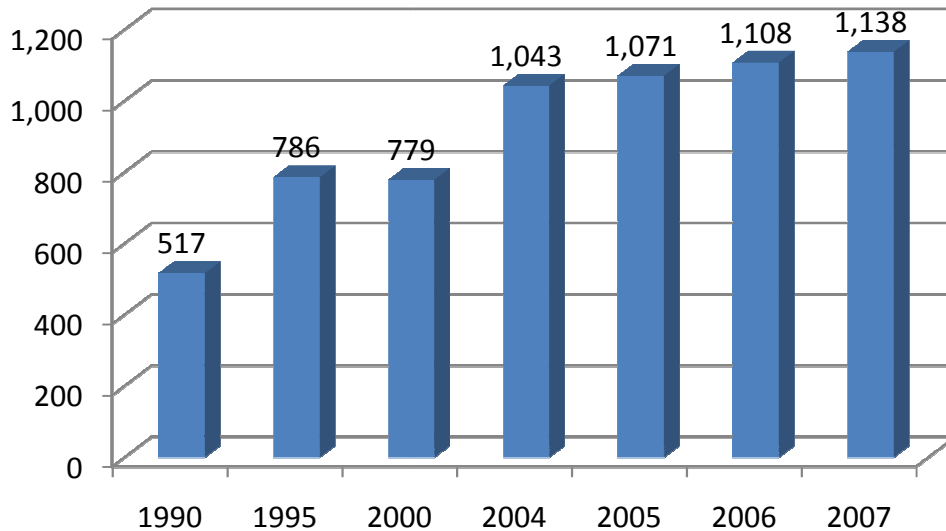
Punca: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, Malaysia

Sepanjang tempoh 1999-2007, kes kanak-kanak terbiar dan penderaan seksual merupakan penyumbang utama bilangan kes penderaan kanak-kanak dengan peratusan masing-masing sebanyak 30.4 dan 30.3 peratus. Ini diikuti kes penderaan fizikal sebanyak 28.1 peratus. Namun demikian, kes kanak-kanak terbiar dan pembuangan bayi mula menurun pada 2003.

## PENGHUNI RUMAH KANAK-KANAK

**Carta 13: Bilangan penghuni di Rumah Kanak-kanak, Malaysia, 1990-2007**

Bilangan



Punca: Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga, dan Masyarakat

Rumah Kanak-kanak ditubuhkan bertujuan menyediakan perkhidmatan penjagaan kanak-kanak bagi menjamin keselamatan dan pertumbuhan semulajadi dari segi pembangunan fizikal, mental, emosi dan akhlak kanak-kanak. Kanak-kanak yang ditempatkan di sini adalah anak yatim, kanak-kanak terbiar atau dibuang, mangsa dera, kanak-kanak bagi ibu-bapa di dalam penjara, dan kanak-kanak yang memerlukan penjagaan kerana miskin.

Statistik menunjukkan bilangan penghuni Rumah Kanak-kanak semakin meningkat sepanjang tempoh 1990 hingga 2007. Pada 2004, bilangan penghuni telah meningkat kepada 1,043 (33.9 %) berbanding tahun 1990 (517 penghuni) dan terus meningkat sehingga 2008. Keadaan ini secara tidak langsung menggambarkan peningkatan kes penderaan kanak-kanak di Malaysia sepanjang tempoh 2004 hingga 2007.

***SELECTED SOCIAL STATISTICS  
SERIES 11/2009***

***SOCIAL TRENDS IN MALAYSIA***

## **INTRODUCTION**

*This report presents the social trends in Malaysia aimed to provide information on selected social issues so as to obtain a general view on social environment in Malaysia. The primary issues analysed in this series consists of health, education, public welfare and public safety.*

*Charts and tables presented are based on secondary data collected from respective agencies. It is used as inputs for analysing country's social situation and presented in a form of time series in order to view the trends over certain period.*

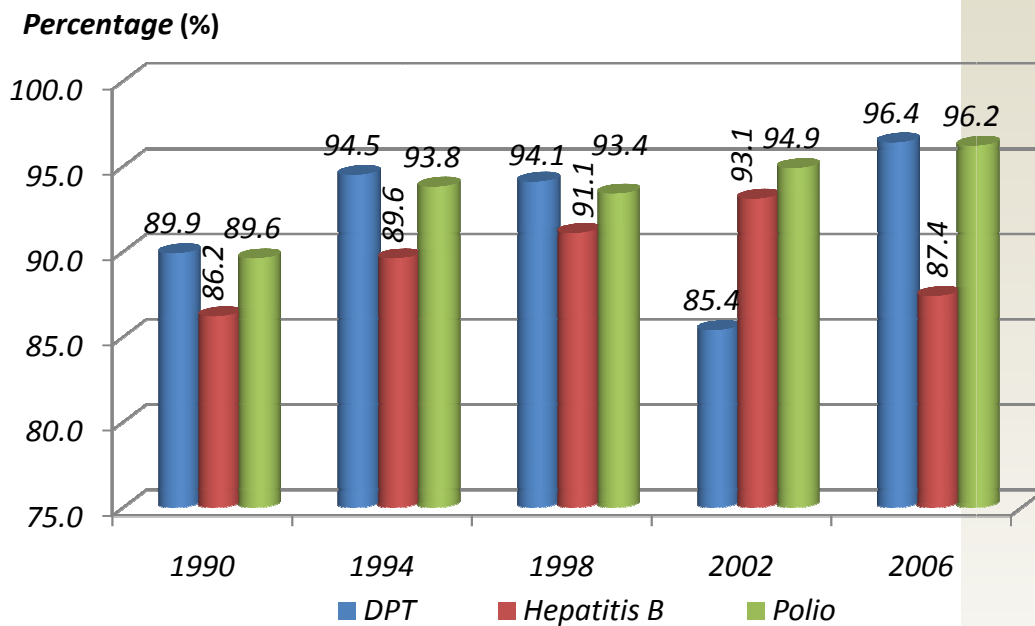
*The Department of Statistics, Malaysia wishes to express its thanks to all agencies involved in the supply of data for the preparation of this report.*

## ANALYSIS

### 1. HEALTH

#### IMMUNISATION

**Chart 1: DPT, Hepatitis B and Polio Immunisation rate, Malaysia, 1990-2006**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Nowadays, Malaysians are more health conscious compared to 10 years ago. Awareness among parents on the importance of immunising their children against diseases has risen.

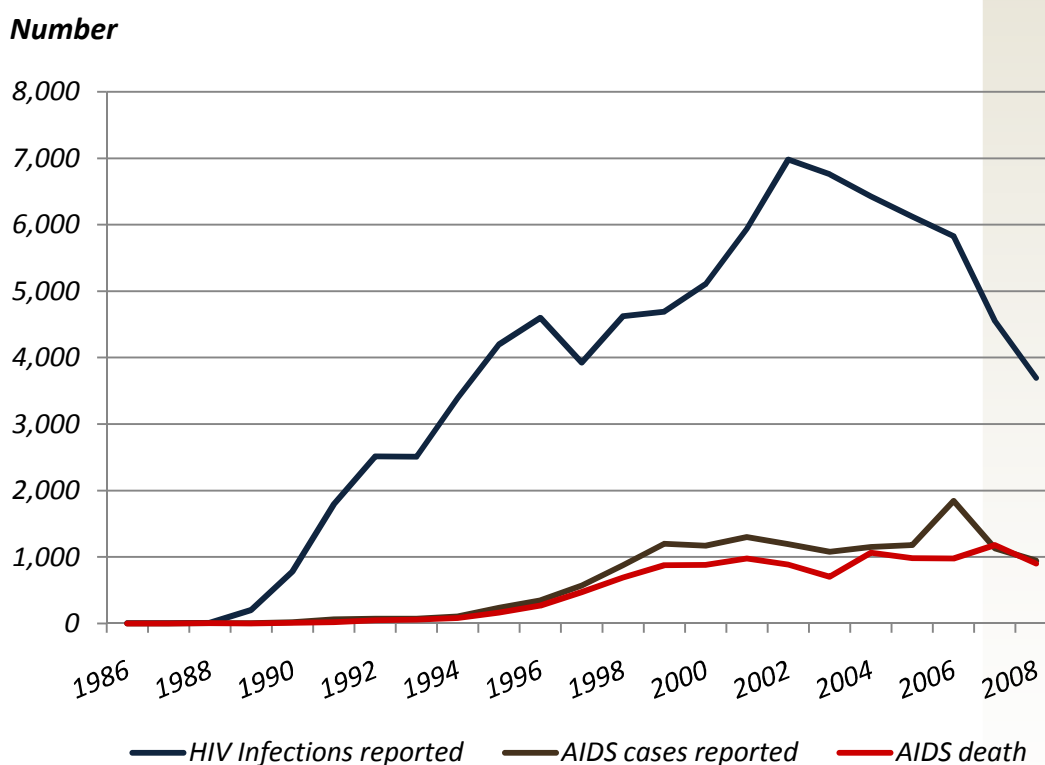
In 2006, the chart shows that more than 87 per cent of children in Malaysia were immunised against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B and Polio.

DPT-Hib vaccine was introduced in 2002 to replace the DPT vaccine and was given to infants who have not been injected with DPT. Consequently, the percentage of children immunised with DPT dropped substantially to 85.4 per cent in that year.

The percentage of children immunised against Hepatitis B has increased between 1990 and 2002, however it declined to 87.4 per cent in 2006.

## HIV/AIDS

**Chart 2: Number of persons infected with HIV and AIDS, Malaysia, 1986-2008**



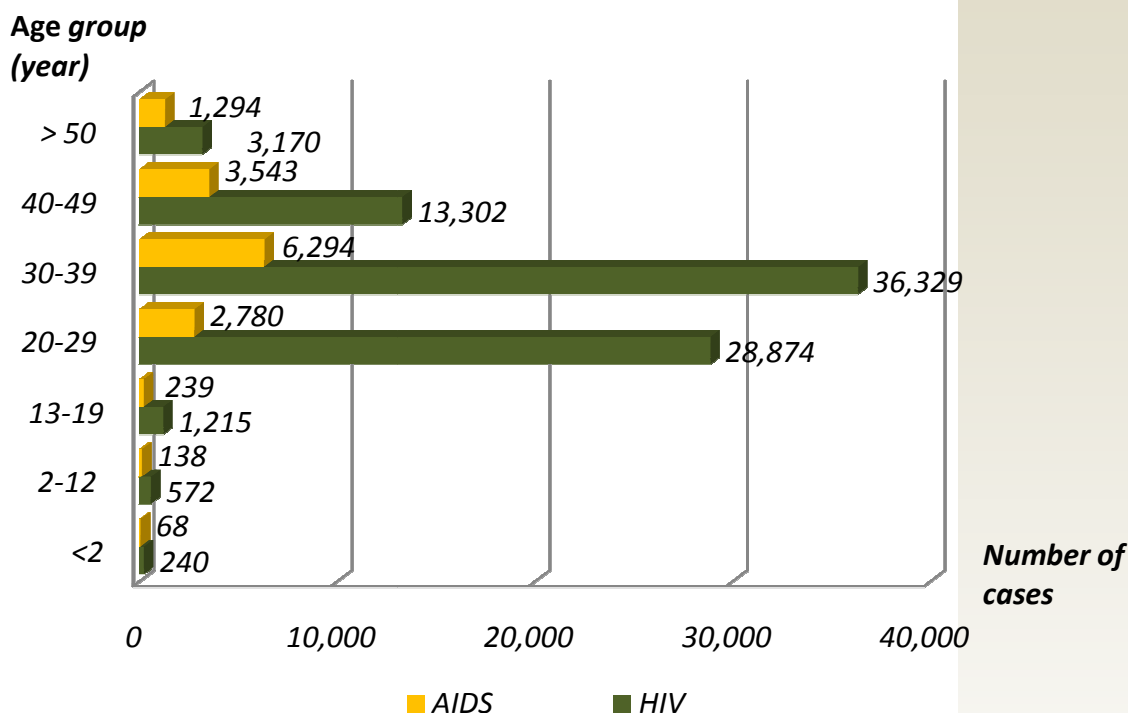
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

For the period 1986-2008, it is estimated that a total of 84,630 people were infected with HIV in Malaysia. The increasing trend in the number of HIV infections was observed since 1986 which was at peak in 2002 totaling 6,978 people, however the trend declined from 2003 to 2008.



During that period (1986-2008), it was found that 8.9 per cent (7,538 people) of HIV diagnoses were females and 91.1 per cent (77,092 people) were males, while the number of AIDS cases was about 14,576 with 11,234 deaths.

**Chart 3: HIV/AIDS cases in Malaysia, for the period 1986 to 2008**



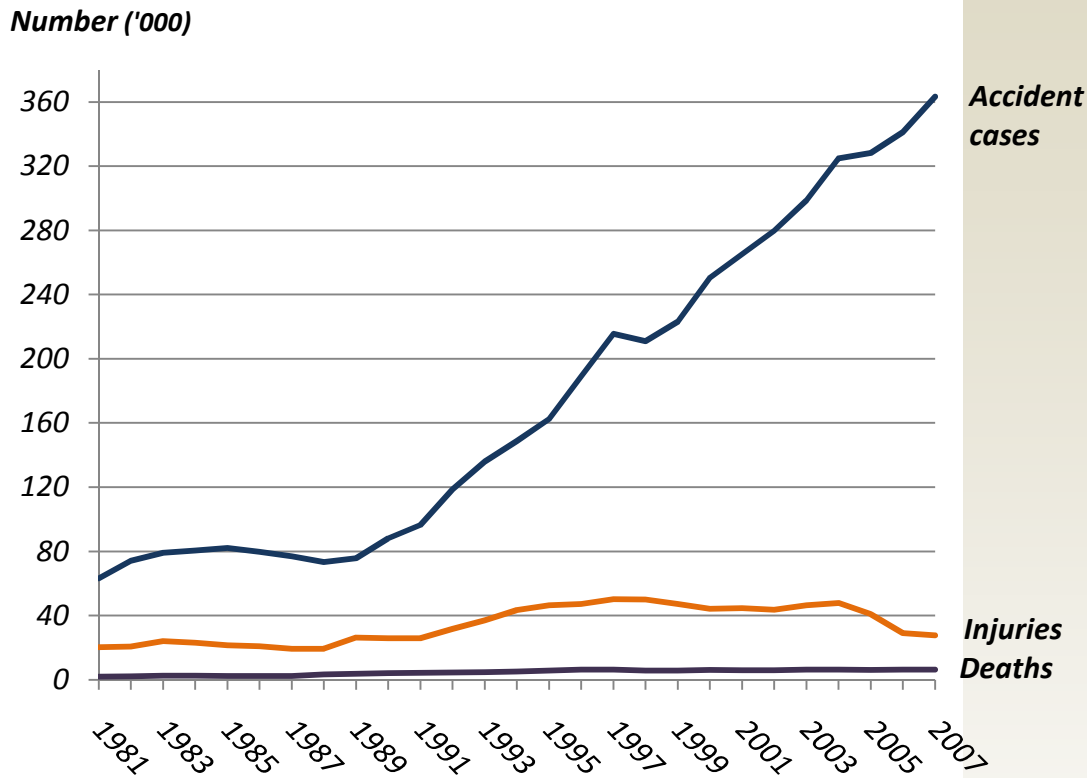
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Of the number of cases reported, 92.7 per cent are aged between 20 to 49 years. However, as reported by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, the majority of HIV patients were infected through drug injections and sexual relations.

## 2. PUBLIC SAFETY

### ROAD ACCIDENTS

**Chart 4: Number of road accidents, injuries and deaths, Malaysia, 1981-2007**

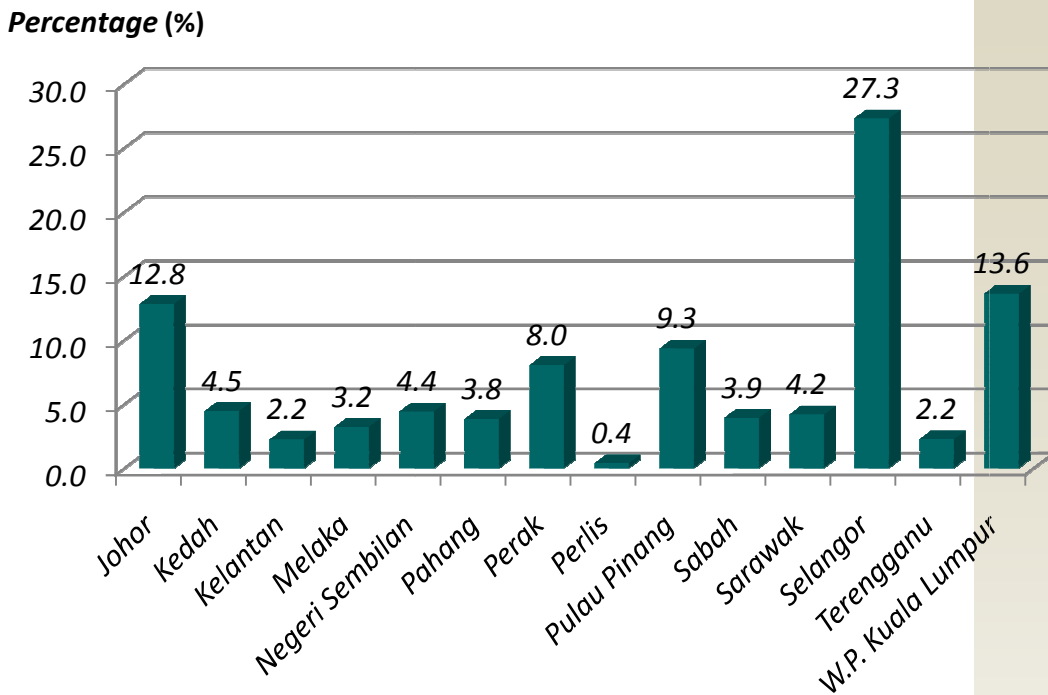


Source: Royal Malaysia Police

An increase in the number of vehicles mainly motorcars and motorcycles appeared to be one of the factors contributing to the increase in the number of road accidents over recent years. Based on the above trends, the number of road accidents in Malaysia rose significantly over the period 1989 to 2007.

In 2007, a total of 363,319 accident cases were reported in Malaysia involving 6,282 deaths and 27,717 people injured. Despite an increase in the number of accidents during that year (6.5 %), the number of injuries however decreased by 4.9 per cent as compared to the previous year (29,138 injuries). The number of deaths on the other hand fluctuated between 1981 and 2007 where the highest was recorded in 1996 (6,304 deaths).

**Chart 5: Percentage of accident cases by state, Malaysia, 2007**

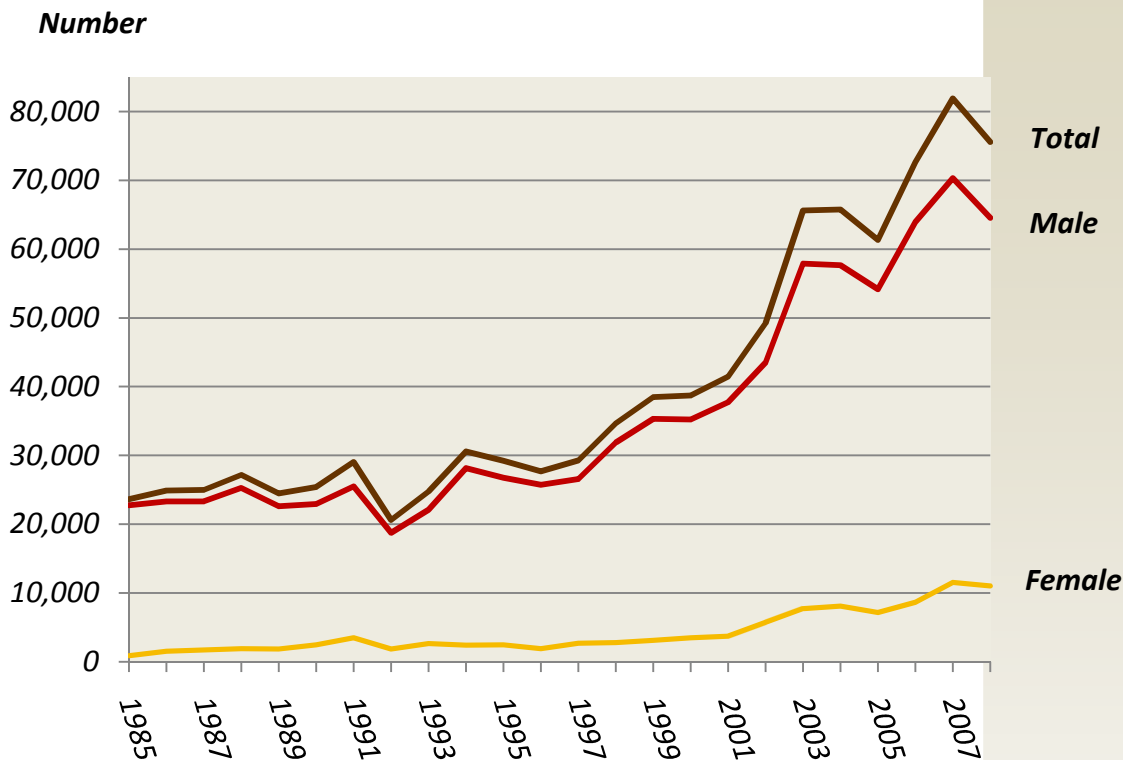


Source: Royal Malaysia Police

Based on the percentage of accidents cases by state shown in chart, Selangor was the major contributor (27.3 %) to the increase in the number of road accidents in 2007. Among the states that recorded more than 20 thousand accidents were W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Pulau Pinang and Perak with respective percentages of 13.6 per cent, 12.8 per cent, 9.3 per cent and 8.0 per cent. Meanwhile, Perlis being the smallest state in Malaysia recorded the lowest (0.4 %).

## PRISONERS

**Chart 6: Number of prisoners, Malaysia, 1985-2008**



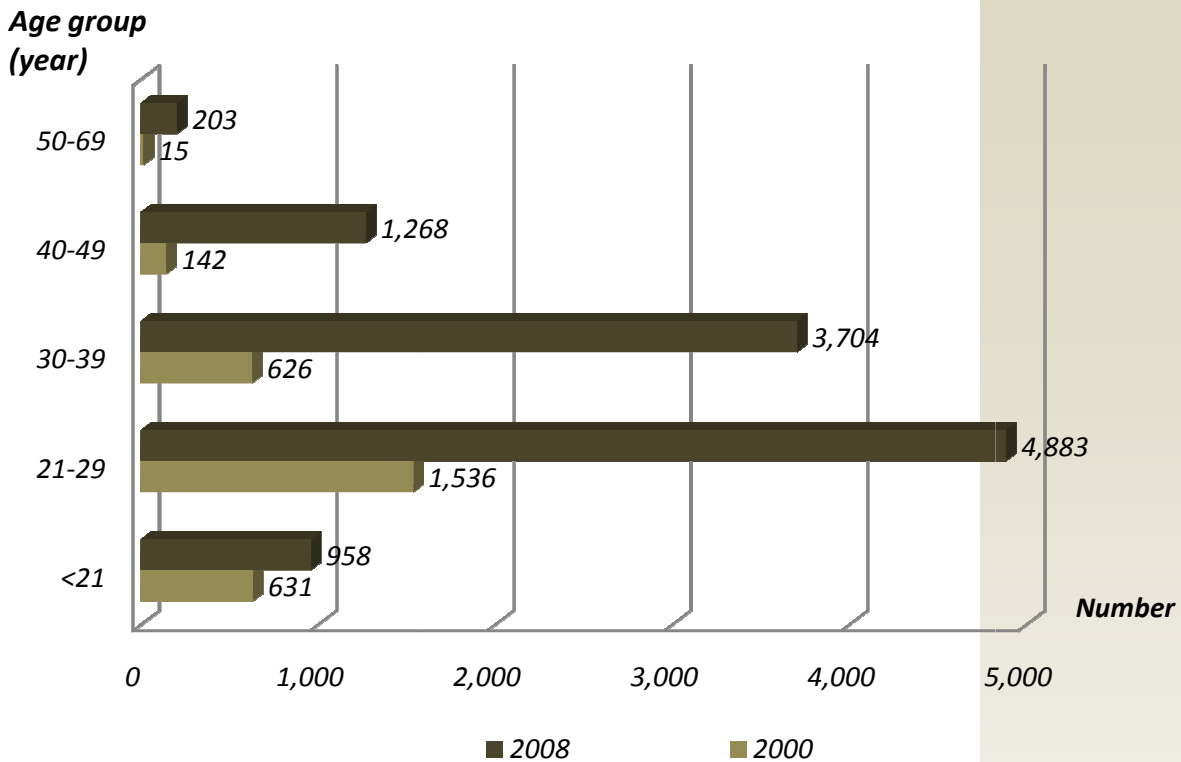
Source: Prison Department of Malaysia

*There are reportedly more than 75 thousand prisoners in Malaysia in 2008, a rate of 401 prisoners for every 100,000 adult populations. Meanwhile the average ratio of female prisoners to males during 1986 to 2008 was 1 female prisoner to 10 male prisoners.*

*The trend of female prisoners continued to increase significantly from 2,686 in 1997 to more than 11 thousand prisoners in 2008. However, generally men still dominated the number of prisoners with an average of 90.5 per cent over the period of 1985 to 2007.*

*The number of male prisoners was recorded highest in 2007 totalling 70.3 thousand, however, the number dropped to 64.6 thousand in 2008. Meanwhile the lowest number of prisoners was recorded in 1992 with totalling to 18.8 thousand.*

**Chart 7: Women prisoners by age group, Malaysia, 2000 and 2008**



Source: Prison Department of Malaysia

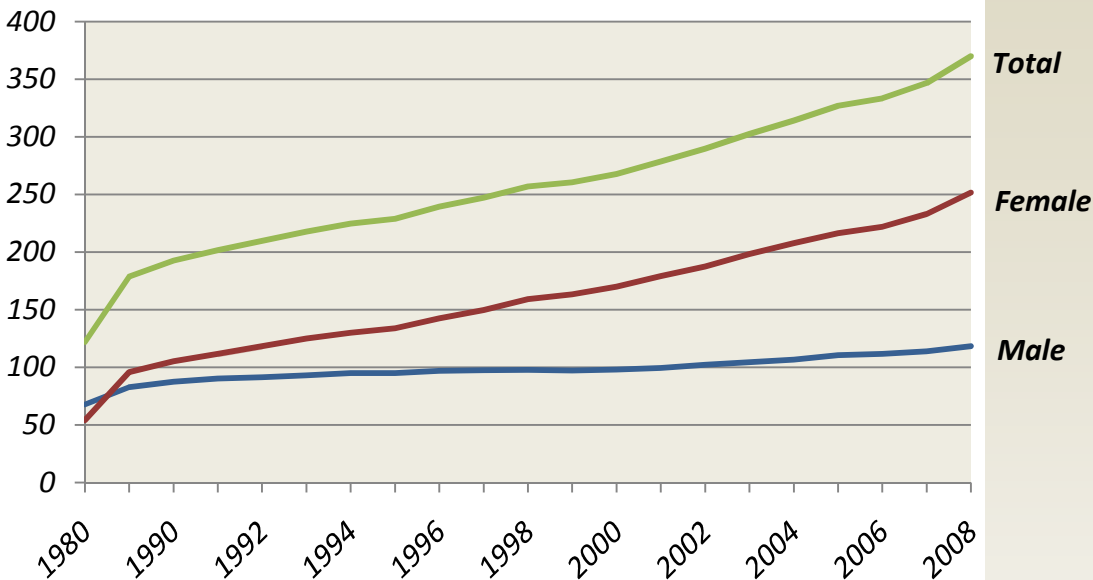
The majority of prisoners in Malaysia were relatively young. It is reported that 54.6 thousand prisoners in Malaysia were between the ages of 21 to 39 years, ie 84.3 per cent males and 15.7 per cent females. Out of 15.7 per cent of women prisoners, 4.9 thousand (44.3 %) were aged 21 to 29 while 3.7 thousand (33.6 %) were aged 30 to 39 years old.

### 3. EDUCATION

#### SCHOOL TEACHERS

**Chart 8: Number of school teachers<sup>1</sup>, Malaysia, 1980-2008**

Number ('000)



Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

In 2008, the number of teachers has increased 92.2 per cent compared to 1990. It was estimated that more than 360,000 teachers were in Malaysia at the end of 2008.

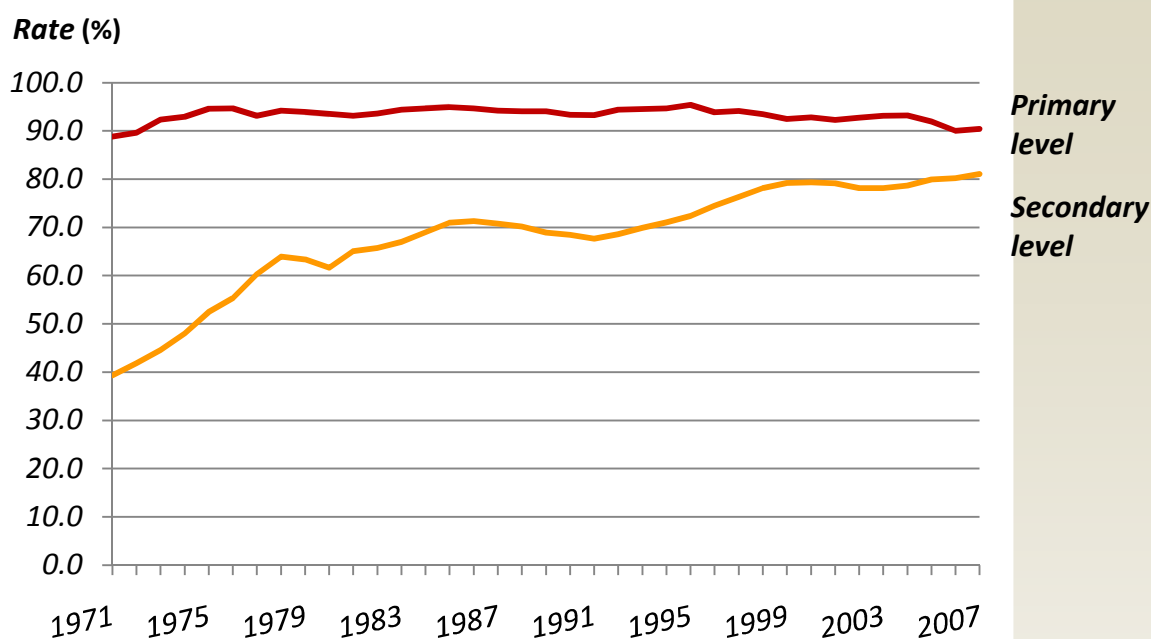
A similar trend was observed between the number of male and female teachers from 1990 to 2008. The number of female teachers increased in 1990 to 105.1 thousand as compared to the previous year (95.8 thousand) and continued to increase in 2008 (251.5 thousands). Meanwhile, number of male teachers rose gradually with an average increase of 1.9 per cent compared to the significant rise of female teachers with an average increase of 5.2 per cent.

Of the total number of teachers in 2008, 57.0 per cent were primary school teachers while 43.0 per cent were in secondary school teachers.

<sup>1</sup> Refers to primary and secondary school teachers in government and government assisted schools.

## **STUDENT PARTICIPATION RATES**

**Chart 9: Student participation rates<sup>2</sup> in schools, Malaysia, 1971-2007**



Source: i) Ministry of Education, Malaysia  
ii) Department of Statistics, Malaysia

*In the early 70s, people's awareness of the importance of furthering studies to secondary level was low, especially among those living in the rural areas. Statistics showed that only 39.3 per cent of Malaysians aged 12 to 16 years (1.4 million) continued their studies to secondary level in 1971. However, the participation rate of secondary level students has increased to 81.0 per cent in 2007.*

*It was found that an average of 93.5 per cent of Malaysians aged 6 to 11 years attended primary schools from 1971 to 2004 and after experiencing a gradual increase throughout the period, the participation rate in primary level students fell to 90.4 per cent in 2007.*

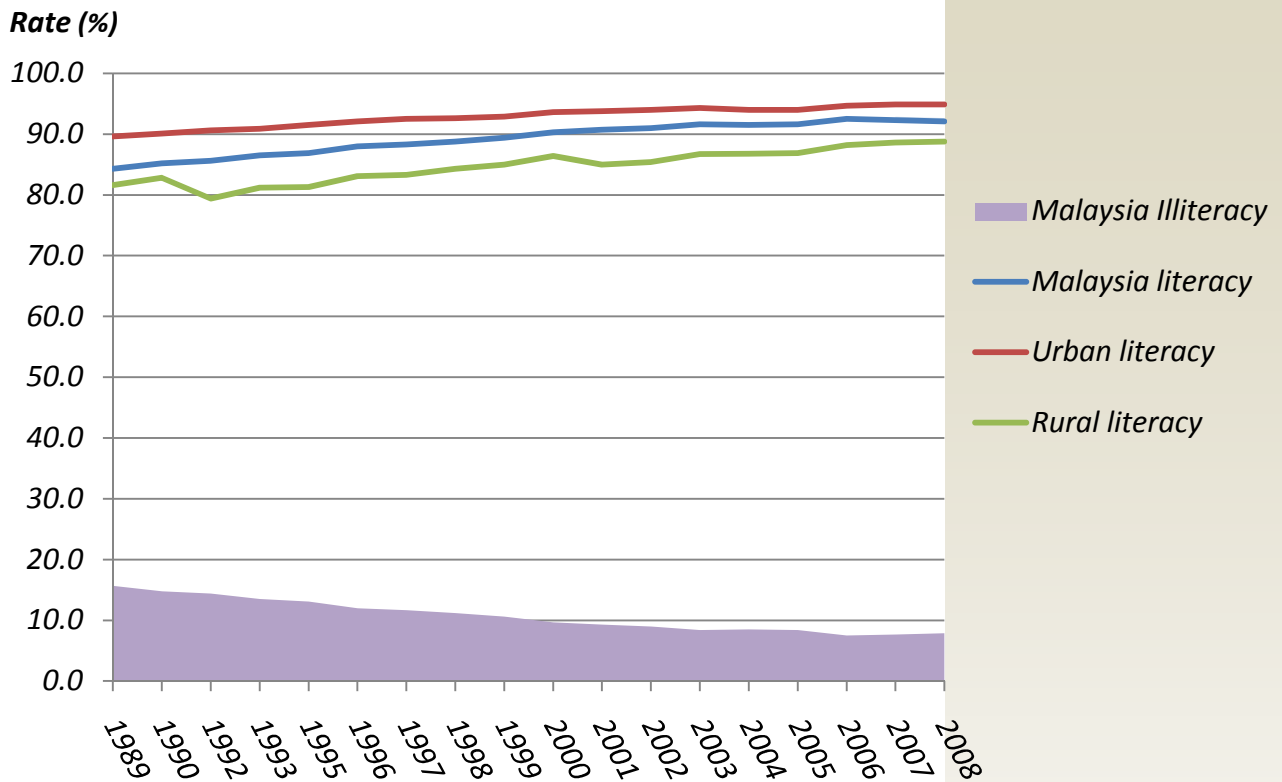
<sup>2</sup> Refers to primary and secondary school students in government and government assisted schools.

*Since 2003, the number of students increased to more than 5.0 million, i.e. 3.0 million primary level students and 2.1 million secondary level students. In general, this positive development practically narrowed the gap between the participation rates of primary and secondary level students.*



## LITERACY RATES

**Chart 10: Adult literacy and illiteracy rates, Malaysia, 1989-2008**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

The trend of adult literacy rate (15 years and above) in Malaysia has showed a gradual increase from 84.3 per cent in 1989 to 92.8 per cent in 2008.

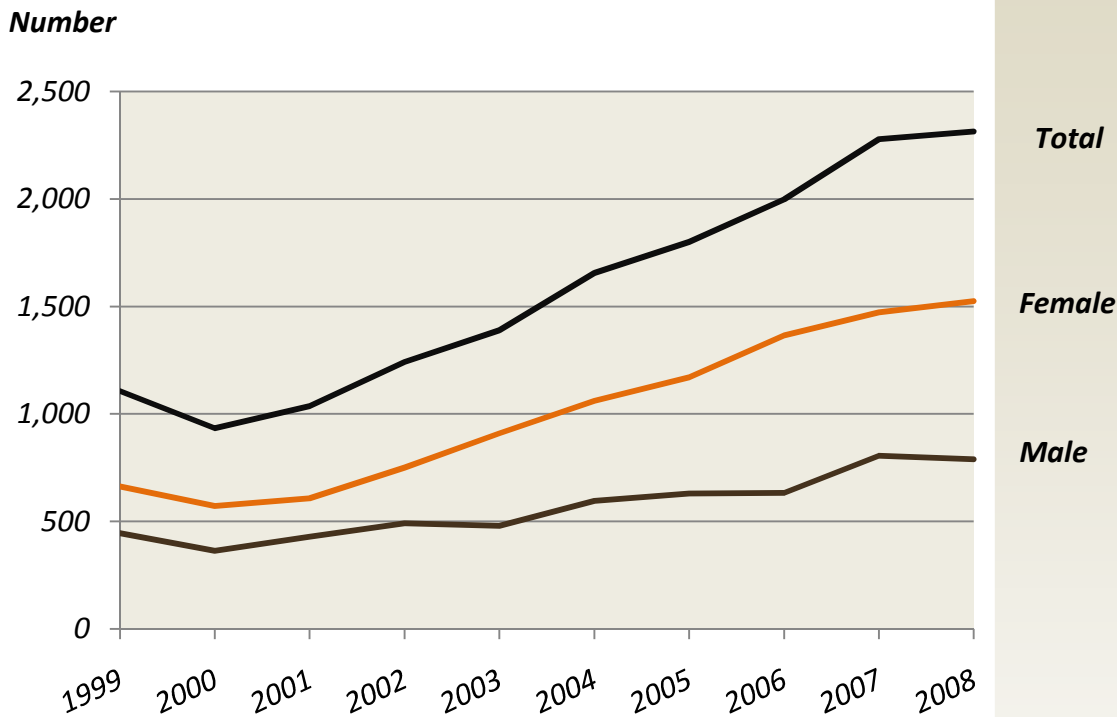
Generally, the adult literacy rate in urban areas was much higher than in rural areas. Until 2008, the adult literacy rate in rural areas remained low which was less than 90.0 per cent while in the urban areas it reached almost 95.0 per cent. However the gap between urban and rural areas appeared to be narrowing since 2003, i.e. between 6.0 to 8.0 per cent.

In 2000, the adult illiteracy rate in Malaysia declined to 9.7 per cent compared to the preceding year at 10.6 per cent. This positive improvement continued until 2008 recording only 7.9 per cent of illiterate population.

## 4. PUBLIC WELFARE

### CHILD ABUSE

**Chart 11: Number of child abuse cases, Malaysia, 1999-2008**



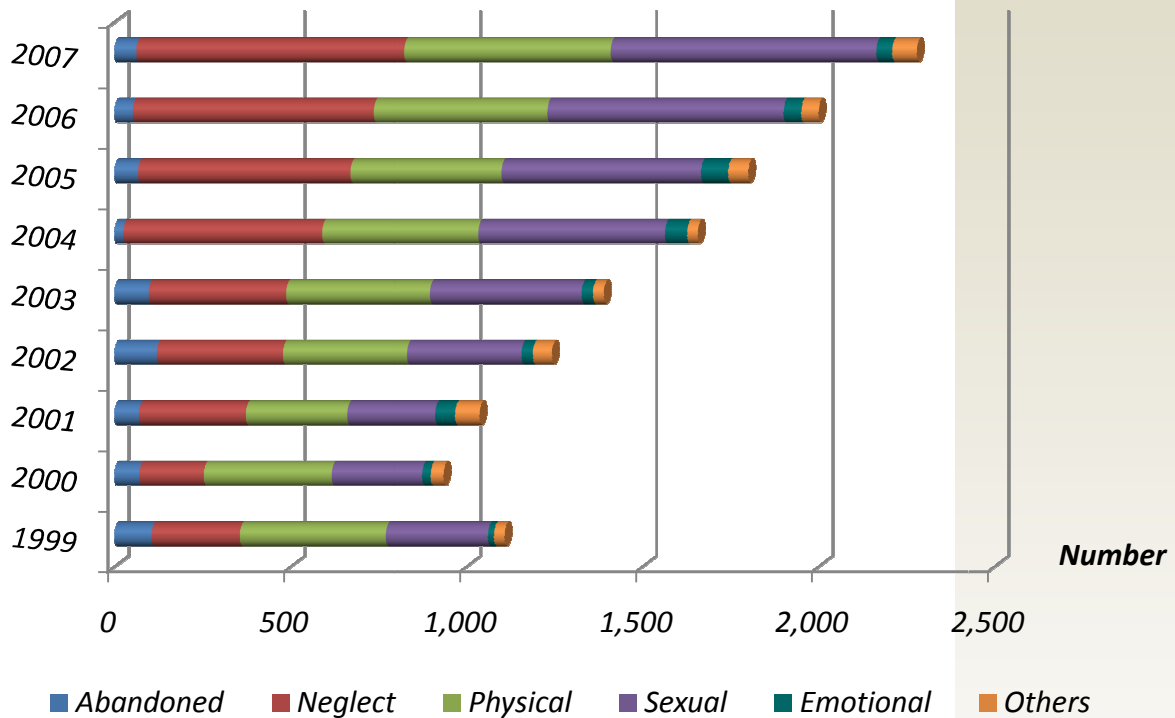
Source: Department of Social Welfare, Malaysia

*In 2008, it was reported that nearly 1,500 new cases of child abuse with respect to physical, emotional and sexual. These incidences had serious impact on the child's physical and mental health where extensive care and protection are vital.*

*Since 1999, there were at least 900 children reported abused in Malaysia each year, involving more than 13,000 children by end of 2008.*

Statistics from the Department of Social Welfare Malaysia showed the abuse rate among girls were higher than boys. Of the total number of abuse cases in 2008, 65.9 per cent were girls while 34.1 per cent were boys.

**Chart 12: Number of child abuse cases by type, Malaysia, 1999-2007**

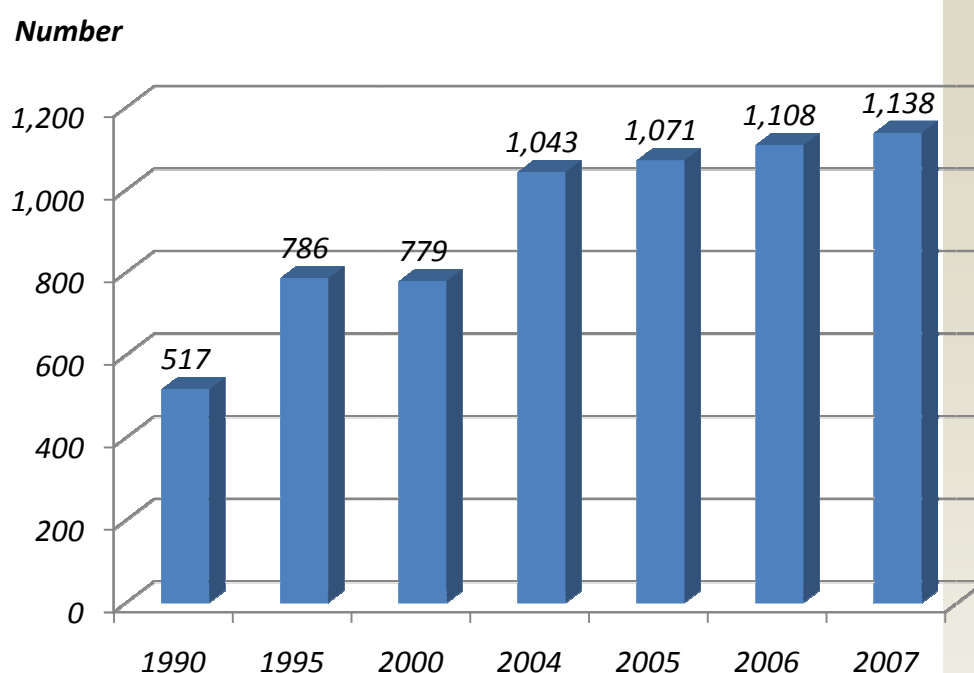


Source: Department of Welfare, Malaysia

For the period of 1999-2007, it was observed that neglect and sexual abuse cases were the main contributors to the number of child abuse cases, i.e. 30.4 and 30.3 per cent respectively. This was followed by physical abuse with 28.1 per cent, however the proportion of abandoned cases begin to decline in 2003.

## INMATES IN CHILDREN'S HOME

**Chart 13: Number of inmates in Children's Homes, Malaysia, 1990-2007**



Source: Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

*Children's Homes were incepted to provide care so as to ensure the security and natural growth of the children in terms of physical, mental, emotional and moral development. The children placed here were orphans, neglected, abused, children of persons under remand/imprisonment and children who need shelter due to poverty.*

*Statistics showed the number of inmates increased throughout the years 1990 to 2007. In 2004, the number of inmates increased to 1,043 (33.9 per cents) compared to 1990 (517 inmates) and continued to increase until 2008. This situation indirectly influenced by the increase of child abuse cases in Malaysia during 2004 to 2007.*

**RUMUSAN**  
***SUMMARY***

Laporan ini memaparkan situasi sosial di Malaysia di mana menunjukkan:

- Kebanyakan ibu bapa sekarang semakin memandang serius isu kesihatan jika dibandingkan 10 tahun yang lalu. Bilangan kanak-kanak yang diberikan imunisasi telah meningkat hasil dari kesedaran ibu bapa bahawa imunisasi telah melindungi berjuta kanak-kanak daripada penyakit yang membawa maut. Dalam pada itu, kesedaran terhadap HIV/AIDS juga semakin baik berdasarkan penurunan yang berlaku pada bilangan kematian disebabkan AIDS.
- Peningkatan kes kemalangan jalan raya, di mana Selangor menyumbang kes kemalangan jalan raya paling tinggi pada tahun 2007. Sikap pemandu yang cuai dan tidak mematuhi undang-undang antara penyumbang kepada peningkatan kemalangan jalan raya.
- Bilangan banduan didapati semakin meningkat sehingga mencecah 75 ribu orang sehingga akhir tahun 2008. Daripada jumlah ini, majoriti adalah banduan lelaki yang berumur di antara 21-39 tahun. Keadaan ini bukan sahaja berlaku di Malaysia tetapi juga di kebanyakan negara lain. Dalam pada itu, bilangan banduan wanita pula dilihat meningkat secara signifikan pada tahun 2002 mencecah kepada 6 ribu orang banduan berbanding 3.7 ribu pada tahun sebelumnya.

- Perubahan bilangan guru secara tidak langsung bergantung pada perubahan bilangan pelajar sekolah. Sepanjang dua dekad yang lalu, trend bilangan guru sekolah dilihat bergerak selari dengan bilangan pelajar. Walau bagaimanapun, penglibatan kaum lelaki dalam bidang perguruan masih rendah sejak tahun 1971. Situasi ini mungkin disebabkan persepsi mereka bahawa bidang perguruan hanya sesuai dipelopori oleh wanita.
- Cabaran semasa dalam segenap aspek kehidupan secara tidak langsung memberikan tekanan kepada individu sehingga terdorong melakukan perbuatan yang tidak berperikemanusiaan seperti penderaan pada kanak-kanak. Kes penderaan kanak-kanak di Malaysia dilihat semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun malah tidak menunjukkan tanda-tanda penurunan. Kanak-kanak perempuan kerap dijadikan mangsa berbanding kanak-kanak lelaki terutamanya dalam kes penderaan seksual.

*This report presents the circumstances of Malaysian social life which show that:*

- Most parents nowadays are more health conscious compared to 10 years ago. The number of children given immunisation has increased as parents now realised that immunisations have protected millions of children from potentially deadly diseases. In the meantime, the awareness on HIV/AIDS has improved as the number of deaths caused by AIDS has slightly decreased.*
- An increase in the number of accidents and apparently Selangor has contributed the highest number of accidents in 2007. The careless drivers who disobey the laws were among the causes for the increase in road accidents.*
- The number of prison population continued to grow which have post over 75 thousand prisoners at the end of 2008. Of this total, a substantial number was dominated by young men age 21-39. This situation however was not only experienced in Malaysia but also in most other countries. The number of women prisoners on the other hand increased significantly in 2002 approaching almost 6 thousand as compared to just 3.7 thousand in the preceding year.*



- *The change in the number of teachers did depend on the change in the number of students. For the past two decades the trend of schools teachers moved in tandem with student's enrolment. However the representation of males in teaching has long been much lower than female since 1971, this might have been related to male perception of teaching as a women's career.*
- *The current challenges in life have brought stress to the individuals resulting in malicious behaviour such as child abuse. Cases of child abuse in Malaysia are on the rise from year to year and show no sign of declining. Female child are more frequently become the victims of child abuse compared to male child which subject to sexual abuse.*

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**JADUAL**  
***TABLES***

**Jadual 1: Bilangan penduduk yang dijangkiti HIV dan AIDS, Malaysia, 1986-2008***Table 1 : Number of persons infected with HIV and AIDS, Malaysia, 1986-2008*

<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Jangkitan HIV HIV infected</b>	<b>Kes AIDS AIDS cases</b>	<b>Kematian (AIDS) Death (AIDS)</b>
1986	3	1	1
1987	2	0	0
1988	9	2	2
1989	200	2	1
1990	778	18	10
1991	1,794	60	19
1992	2,512	73	46
1993	2,507	71	55
1994	3,393	105	80
1995	4,198	233	165
1996	4,597	347	271
1997	3,924	568	473
1998	4,624	875	689
1999	4,692	1,200	874
2000	5,107	1,168	882
2001	5,938	1,302	975
2002	6,978	1,193	887
2003	6,756	1,076	700
2004	6,427	1,148	1,065
2005	6,120	1,181	984
2006	5,830	1,842	976
2007	4,549	1,130	1,179
2008	3,692	941	900

Punca: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

**Jadual 2: Bilangan kes kemalangan, kecederaan dan kematian di jalan raya, Malaysia, 1981-2007**

*Table 2: Number of road accidents, injuries and deaths, Malaysia, 1981-2008*

<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Kemalangan Accident</b>	<b>Kecederaan Injury</b>	<b>Kematian Death</b>
1981	63,192	20,315	1,988
1982	74,096	20,625	2,195
1983	79,150	24,000	2,557
1984	80,526	22,976	2,576
1985	82,059	21,545	2,379
1986	79,804	20,899	2,358
1987	76,882	19,227	2,240
1988	73,250	19,203	3,335
1989	75,626	26,264	3,773
1990	87,999	25,766	4,048
1991	96,513	25,776	4,331
1992	118,554	31,705	4,557
1993	135,995	37,020	4,666
1994	148,801	43,344	5,159
1995	162,491	46,440	5,712
1996	189,109	47,171	6,304
1997	215,632	50,272	6,302
1998	211,037	49,964	5,740
1999	223,166	47,143	5,794
2000	250,429	44,165	6,035
2001	265,175	44,624	5,849
2002	279,711	43,661	5,891
2003	298,653	46,455	6,286
2004	324,815	47,863	6,228
2005	328,264	40,812	6,200
2006	341,252	29,138	6,287
2007	363,319	27,717	6,282

Punca: Polis DiRaja Malaysia  
*Source: Malaysia Royal Police*

### Jadual 3: Bilangan kes kemalangan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2007

Table 3: Number of accidents by state, Malaysia, 2007

Negeri State	Bilangan kemalangan Number of accident	Peratus (%) Percentage
Johor	46,584	12.8
Kedah	16,172	4.5
Kelantan	8,116	2.2
Melaka	11,720	3.3
Negeri Sembilan	16,079	4.4
Pahang	13,982	3.9
Perak	29,203	8.0
Perlis	1,364	0.4
Pulau Pinang	33,881	9.3
Sabah	14,256	3.9
Sarawak	15,196	4.2
Selangor	99,157	27.3
Terengganu	8,155	2.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	49,454	13.6

Punca: Polis DiRaja Malaysia

Source: Malaysia Royal Police

#### Jadual 4: Bilangan banduan, Malaysia, 1985-2008

Table 4: Number of prisoners, Malaysia, 1985-2008

Tahun Year	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total
1985	22,747	888	23,635
1986	23,319	1,566	24,885
1987	23,300	1,715	25,015
1988	25,273	1,910	27,183
1989	22,632	1,854	24,486
1990	22,966	2,458	25,424
1991	25,516	3,522	29,038
1992	18,762	1,880	20,642
1993	22,101	2,671	24,772
1994	28,175	2,426	30,601
1995	26,745	2,483	29,228
1996	25,750	1,928	27,678
1997	26,591	2,686	29,277
1998	31,884	2,779	34,663
1999	35,342	3,123	38,465
2000	35,233	3,503	38,736
2001	37,747	3,721	41,468
2002	43,517	5,726	49,243
2003	57,907	7,728	65,635
2004	57,657	8,109	65,766
2005	54,145	7,189	61,334
2006	63,941	8,674	72,615
2007	70,325	11,559	81,884
2008	64,556	11,016	75,572

Punca: Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia

**Jadual 5: Bilangan guru sekolah rendah, Malaysia, 1980-2008***Table 5: Number of school teachers, Malaysia, 1980-2008*

<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Lelaki Male</b>	<b>Perempuan Female</b>	<b>Jumlah Total</b>
1980	67,820	53,973	121,793
1989	82,774	95,842	178,616
1990	87,382	105,098	192,480
1991	90,086	111,632	201,718
1992	91,283	118,320	209,603
1993	92,930	124,894	217,824
1994	94,899	129,902	224,801
1995	95,069	133,769	228,838
1996	96,995	142,460	239,455
1997	97,362	149,703	247,065
1998	97,582	159,237	256,819
1999	97,052	163,421	260,473
2000	97,921	169,837	267,758
2001	99,422	179,186	278,608
2002	102,250	187,516	289,766
2003	104,266	198,208	302,474
2004	106,558	207,625	314,183
2005	110,585	216,349	326,934
2006	111,591	221,871	333,462
2007	113,773	232,900	346,673
2008	118,380	251,548	369,928

Punca: Kementerian Pelajaran, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia



**Jadual 6: Kadar penyertaan pelajar di institusi pendidikan, Malaysia, 1971-2007**  
*Table 6: Students participation rates in education institutional, Malaysia, 1971-2007*

<b>Tahun Year</b>	<b>Lelaki Male</b>	<b>Perempuan Female</b>
1971	88.8	39.3
1972	89.7	41.8
1973	92.3	44.6
1974	93.0	48.0
1975	94.6	52.5
1976	94.7	55.3
1977	93.2	60.3
1978	94.2	63.9
1979	93.9	63.3
1980	93.6	61.6
1981	93.1	65.0
1982	93.6	65.7
1983	94.4	67.0
1984	94.7	69.0
1985	94.9	71.0
1986	94.7	71.3
1987	94.2	70.8
1988	94.1	70.2
1989	94.0	68.9
1990	93.4	68.4
1991	93.3	67.7
1992	94.4	68.6
1993	94.5	69.9
1994	94.7	71.0
1995	95.4	72.4
1996	93.9	74.5
1997	94.1	76.3
1998	93.5	78.1
1999	92.5	79.2
2000	92.8	79.3
2001	92.3	79.1
2002	92.7	78.2
2003	93.1	78.2
2004	93.2	78.7
2005	91.9	79.9
2006	90.0	80.2
2007	90.4	81.1

Punca : Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia  
*Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia*

### Jadual 7: Kadar literasi dan kadar buta huruf dewasa, Malaysia, 1989-2008

Table 7: Adult literacy and illiteracy rate, Malaysia, 1989-2008

Tahun Year	Literasi di Malaysia <i>Malaysia literacy</i>	Literasi Bandar <i>Urban literacy</i>	Literasi Luar Bandar <i>Rural literacy</i>	Buta huruf Malaysia <i>Malaysia Illiteracy</i>
1989	84.3	89.6	81.6	15.7
1990	85.2	90.1	82.8	14.8
1991	Penyiasatan tidak dijalankan <i>Survey was not conducted</i>			
1992	85.6	90.6	79.4	14.4
1993	86.5	90.9	81.2	13.5
1994	Penyiasatan tidak dijalankan <i>Survey was not conducted</i>			
1995	86.9	91.5	81.3	13.1
1996	88.0	92.1	83.1	12.0
1997	88.3	92.5	83.3	11.7
1998	88.8	92.6	84.3	11.2
1999	89.4	92.9	85.0	10.6
2000	90.3	93.6	86.4	9.7
2001	90.7	93.8	85.0	9.3
2002	91.0	94.0	85.4	9.0
2003	91.6	94.3	86.7	8.4
2004	91.5	94.0	86.8	8.5
2005	91.6	94.0	86.9	8.4
2006	92.5	94.7	88.2	7.5
2007	92.3	94.9	88.6	7.7
2008	92.1	94.9	88.8	7.9

Punca : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Jadual 8: Bilangan kes penderaan kanak-kanak, Malaysia, 1999-2008**

*Table 8: Number of child abuse cases, Malaysia, 1999-2008*

Tahun Year	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
1999	445	662
2000	363	571
2001	428	608
2002	492	750
2003	480	910
2004	596	1,060
2005	630	1,170
2006	633	1,366
2007	806	1,473
2008	789	1,525

Punca: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

*Source: Department of Welfare*

**Jadual 9: Bilangan kes penderaan kanak-kanak mengikut jenis, Malaysia, 1999-2007**

*Table 9: Number of child abuse cases by type, Malaysia, 1999-2008*

Tahun Year	Terbiar/buang bayi Abandoned	Diabaikan Neglect	Fizikal Physical	Seksual Sexual	Emosi Emotional	Lain-lain Others	Jumlah Total
1999	106	250	413	291	17	30	1,107
2000	71	183	362	258	24	36	934
2001	70	303	287	251	56	69	1,036
2002	121	357	354	324	32	54	1,242
2003	98	389	410	430	32	31	1,390
2004	26	563	445	529	63	30	1,656
2005	68	601	431	566	77	57	1,800
2006	53	682	495	670	50	49	1,999
2007	63	761	586	754	45	70	2,279

Punca: Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat

*Source: Department of Welfare*