LAPORAN
PENYIASATAN PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN KEMUDAHAN ASAS MENGIKUT NEGERI DAN DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND BASIC AMENITIES SURVEY REPORT BY STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

SABAH

2016

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Kata Pengantar

Laporan Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas mengikut Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 membentangkan statistik mengenai taburan pendapatan isi rumah, insiden kemiskinan dan kemudahan asas terpilih mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran serta merupakan analisis secara terperinci kepada Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, Malaysia, 2016. Statistik berkaitan pendapatan yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada "*Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)"* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

Statistik daripada laporan ini digunakan terutamanya oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan rancangan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga boleh digunakan oleh ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu bagi tujuan penyelidikan dan penganalisisan.

Laporan ini dibahagikan kepada empat bahagian iaitu ringkasan penemuan; statistik utama pendapatan; statistik utama kemudahan asas; dan nota teknikal. Konsep, definisi dan metodologi penyiasatan diterangkan dalam nota teknikal di akhir laporan ini bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menjayakan penyiasatan ini. Setiap maklumbalas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DR. MOHD UZIR BIN MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Oktober 2017

Preface

The Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report by State and Administrative District, Sabah, 2016 presents statistics related to household income distribution, the incidence of poverty and selected basic amenities by state and administrative district and detailed analysis to Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey, Malaysia, 2016. The statistics on income published in this report is based on the concepts and guidelines from "Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)" published by the United Nations.

Statistics from this report is used primarily by government agencies as input in the planning, formulating and monitoring of national development plan. These statistics can also be used by economists, academicians, the private sector and individuals for research and analysis purposes.

This report is divided into four sections namely summary of findings; key statistics on income; key statistics on basic amenities; and technical notes. The concepts, definitions, and methodology of the survey are explained in the technical notes at the end of this report to assist the users to understand the published statistics.

The Department expresses its utmost gratitude to those who have contributed in making this survey a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DR. MOHD UZIR BIN MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician, Malaysia

October 2017

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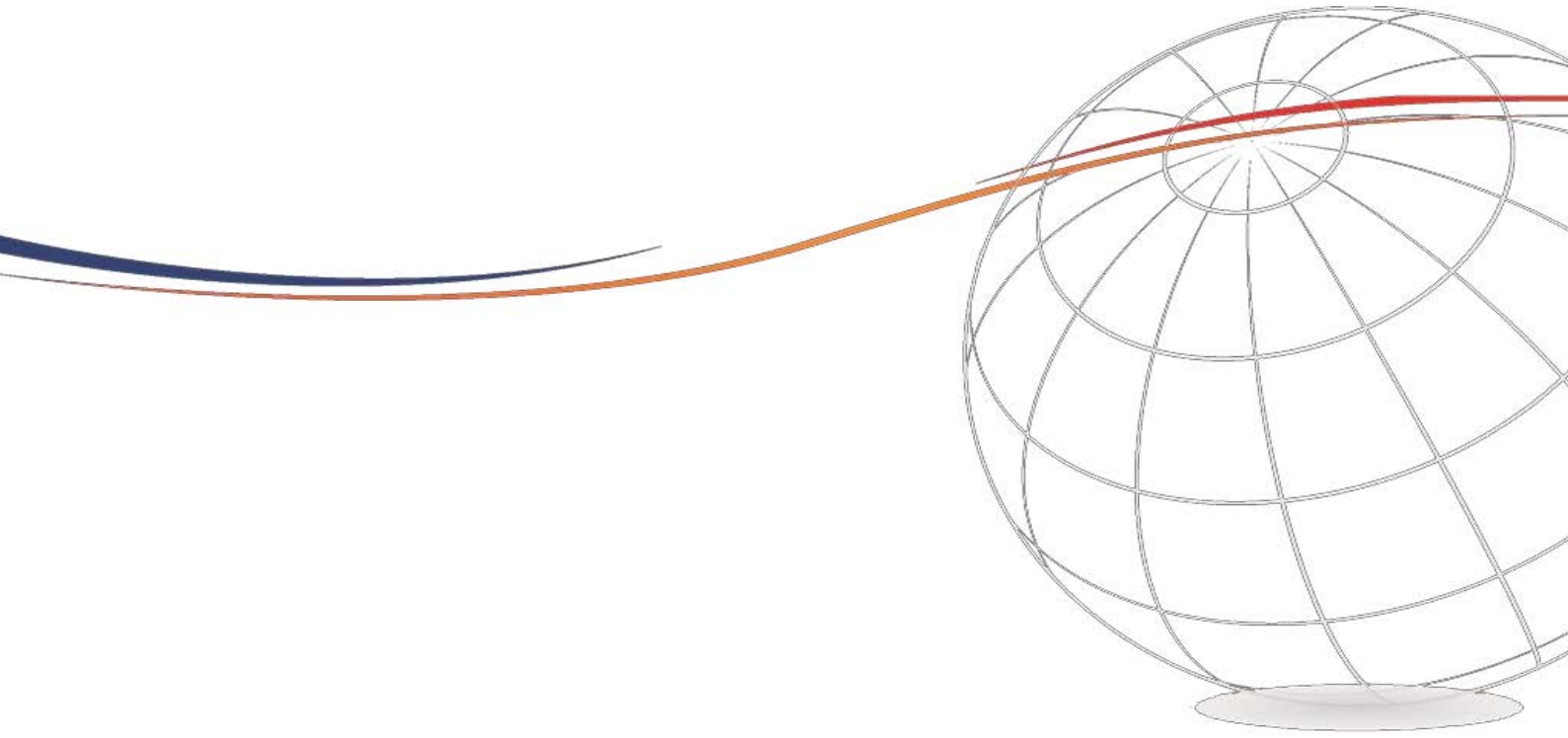

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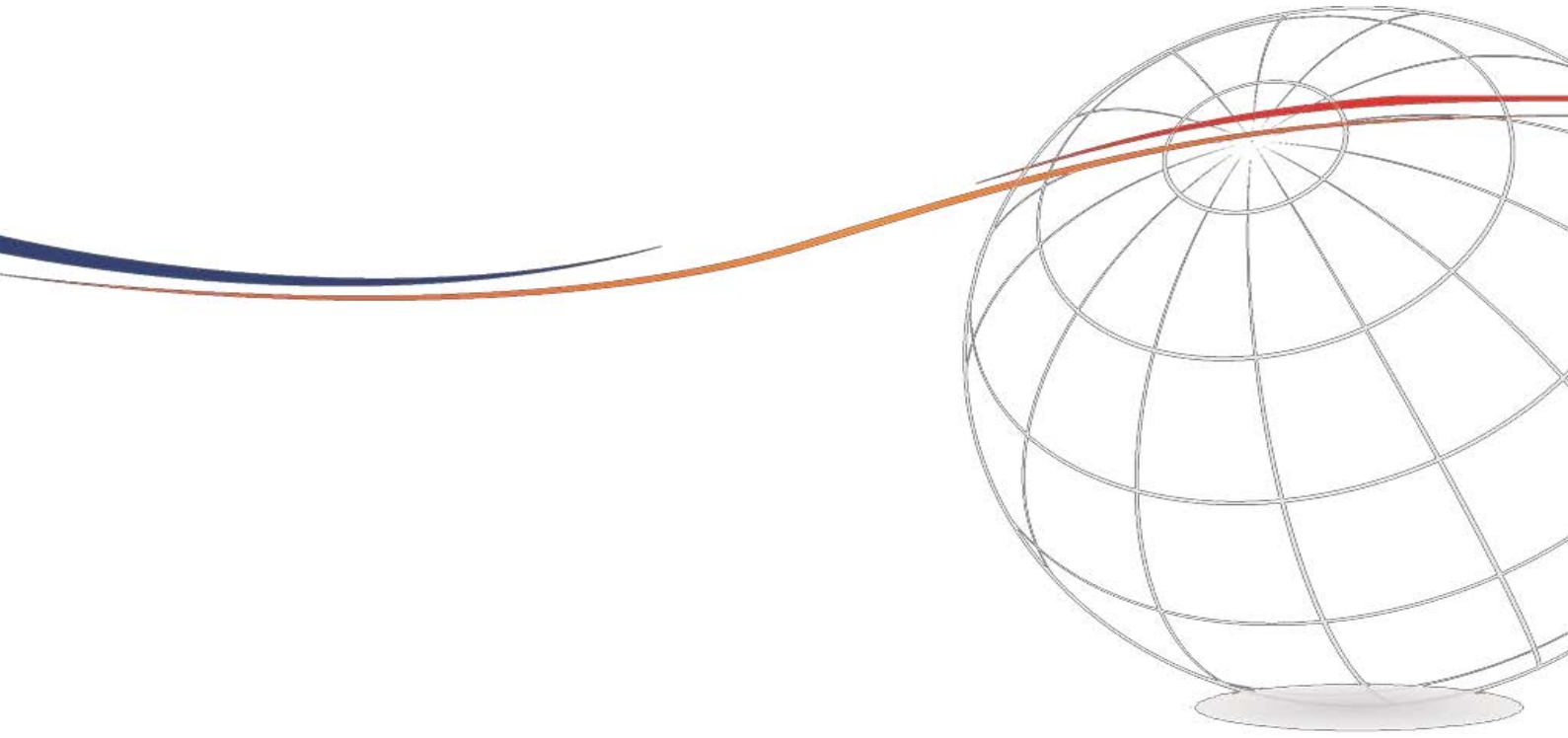
STATISTIK UTAMA PENDAPATAN

Key Statistics on Income



STATISTIK UTAMA

PENDAPATAN DAN KEMUDAHAN ASAS 2016

Bilangan isi rumah **6.9 juta** meningkat **4.1%** daripada **6.7 juta (2014)**

Purata saiz isi rumah **4.1** orang **(2014 : 4.3)**

Purata penerima pendapatan **1.8** orang **(2014 : 1.8)**

PENDAPATAN PENENGAH

RM5,228 (2016)

6.6% [1] setahun

RM4,585 (2014)

PENDAPATAN PURATA

RM6,958 (2016)

6.2% [1] setahun

RM6,141 (2014)

5 dari **10** isi rumah mempunyai pendapatan sebulan **RM5,228** atau kurang

4 PUNCA UTAMA PENDAPATAN

Pekerjaan Bergaji
RM4,382 (63.0%)
RM3,989 (65.0%)

Bekerja Sendiri
RM1,088 (15.6%)
RM982 (16.0%)

Harta & Pelaburan
RM897 (12.9%)
RM704 (11.4%)

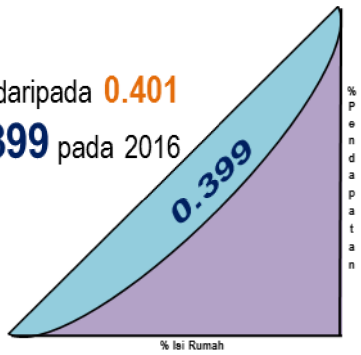
Pindahan Semasa Diterima
RM591 (8.5%)
RM466 (7.6%)

KEMISKINAN

Insiden kemiskinan berkurang daripada **0.6%** pada 2014 kepada **0.4%** pada 2016

PEKALI GINI

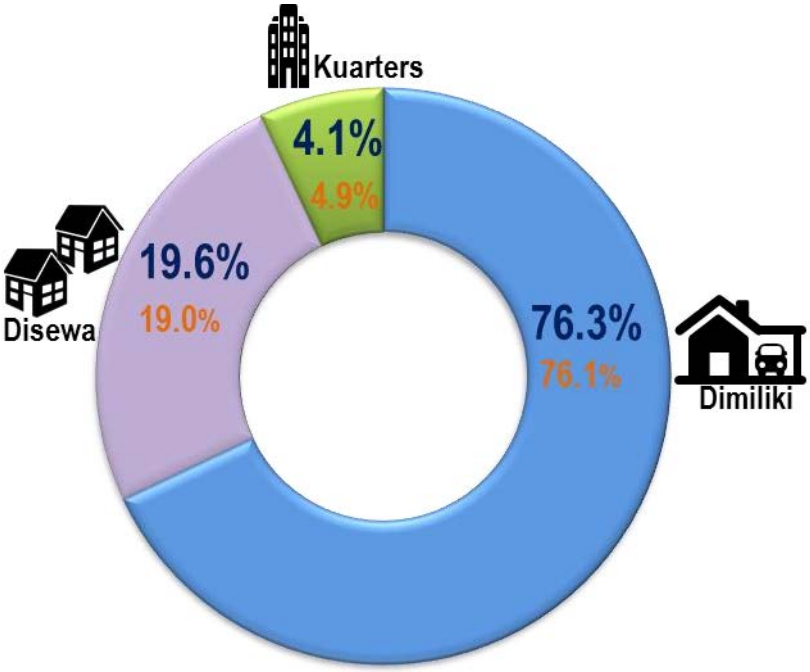
Pekali Gini berkurang daripada **0.401** pada 2014 kepada **0.399** pada 2016



Nota:
2016 2014
[1] CAGR - Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (%)

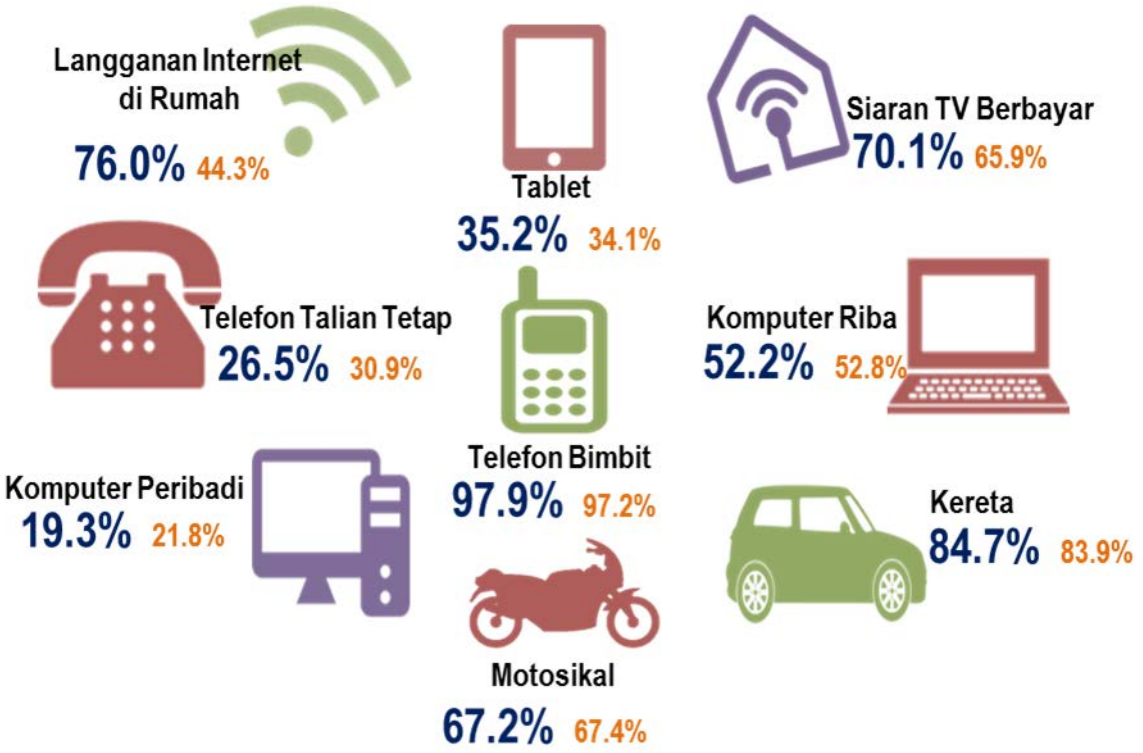
KEMUDAHAN ASAS

JENIS RUMAH YANG DIDIAMI



CAPAIAN UTILITI AWAM

PEMILIKAN PERALATAN ISI RUMAH



Nota:
2016 2014

KEY STATISTICS
ON INCOME AND BASIC AMENITIES 2016

Total number of household **6.9 million** increased **4.1%** from **6.7 million (2014)**

Average household size **4.1** people **(2014 : 4.3)**

Average income recipients **1.8** people **(2014 : 1.8)**

MEDIAN INCOME

RM5,228 (2016) — **RM4,585** (2014)

6.6% [1] Per year

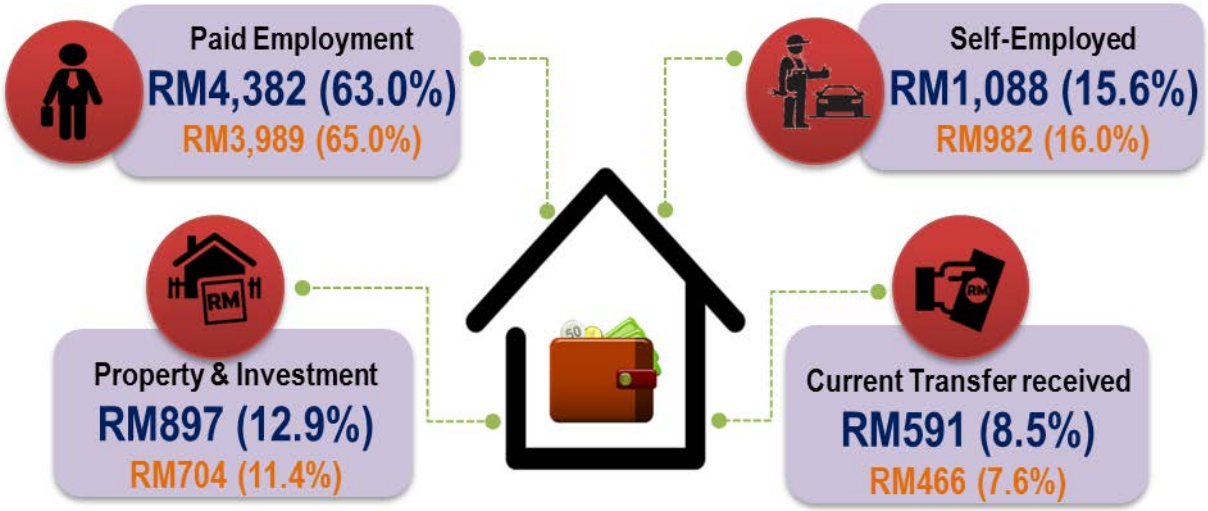
MEAN INCOME

RM6,958 (2016) — **RM6,141** (2014)

6.2% [1] Per year

5 out of **10** households received **RM5,228** per month or less

4 MAIN SOURCES OF INCOME

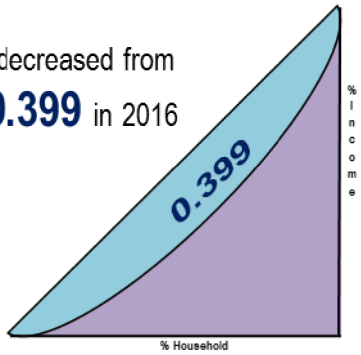


POVERTY

Incidence of poverty decreased from **0.6%** in 2014 to **0.4%** in 2016

GINI COEFFICIENT

Gini Coefficient decreased from **0.401** in 2014 to **0.399** in 2016



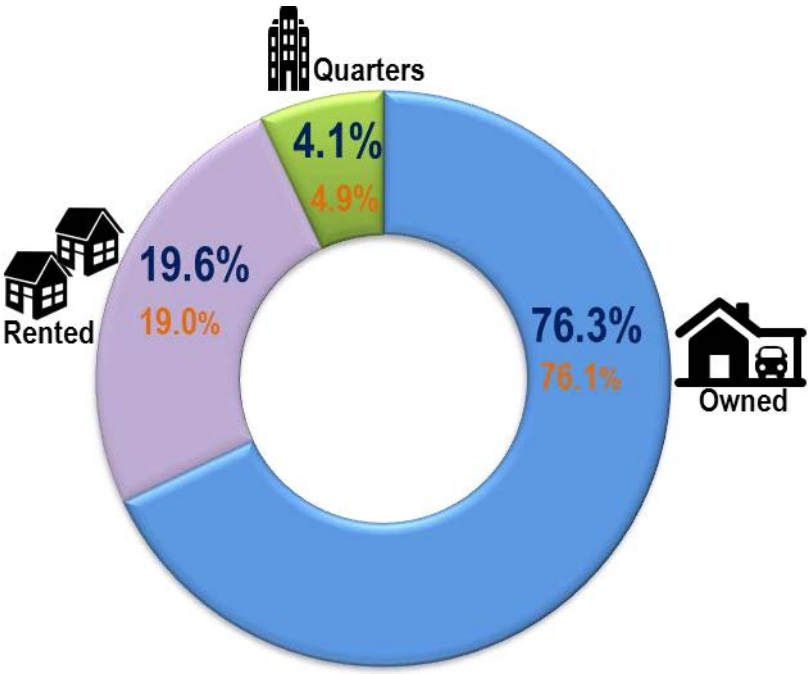
Note:

2016 2014

[1] CAGR - Compounded annual growth rate (%)

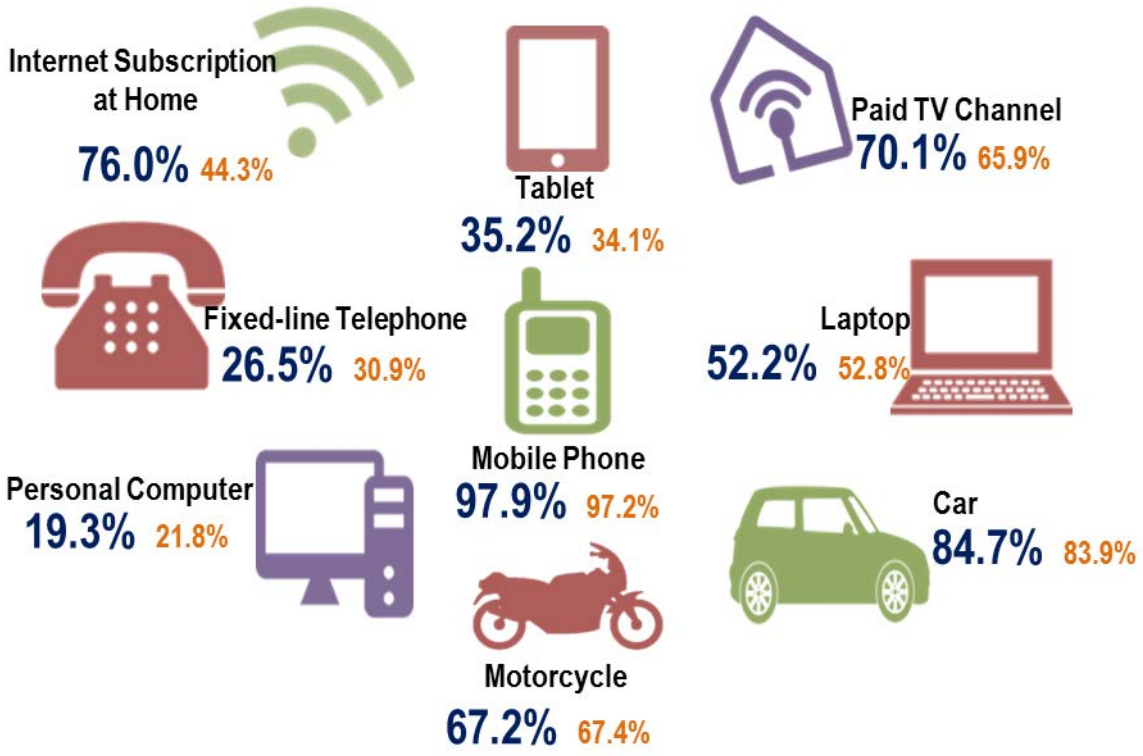
BASIC AMENITIES

TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING



ACCESS TO PUBLIC UTILITIES

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP

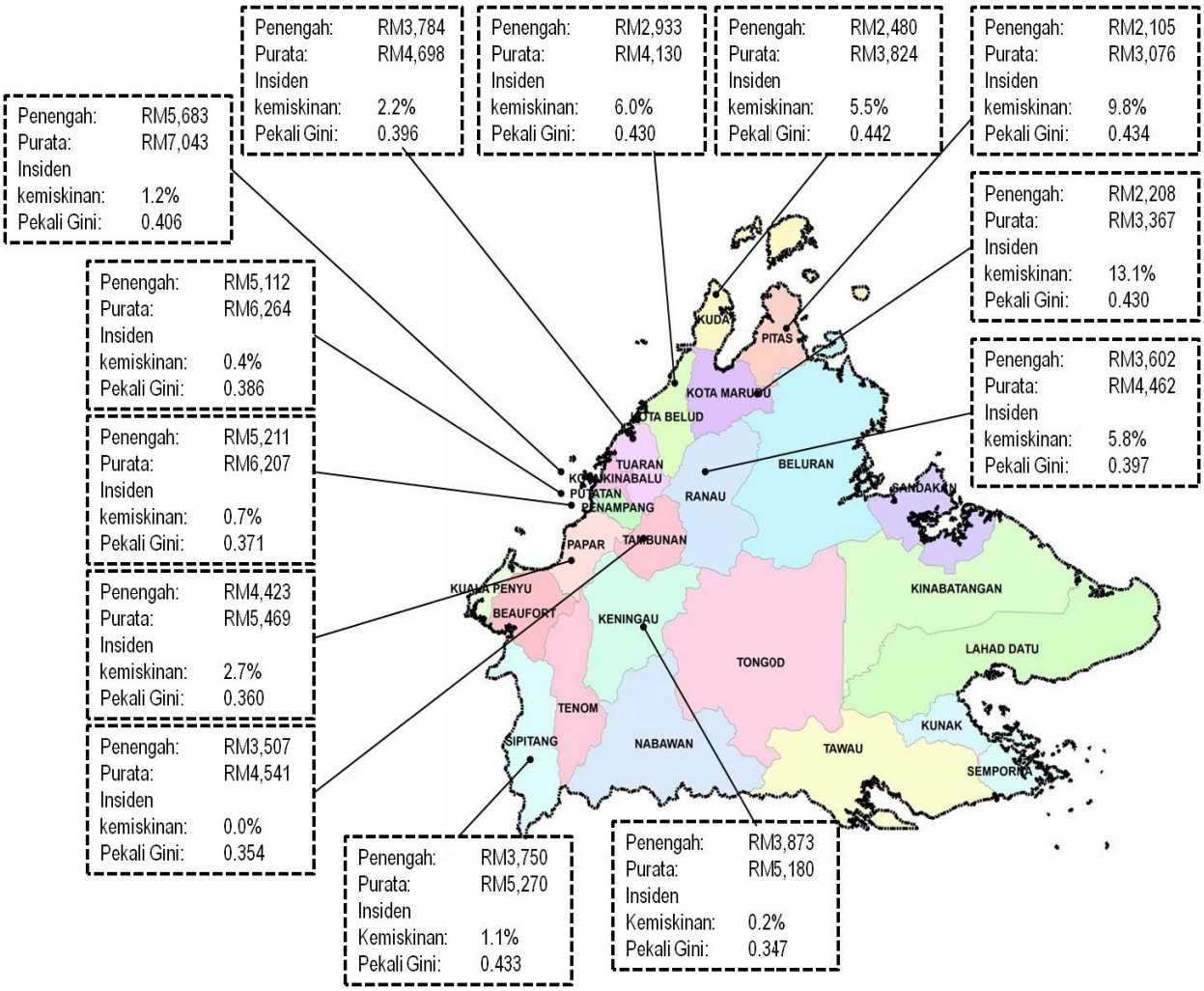


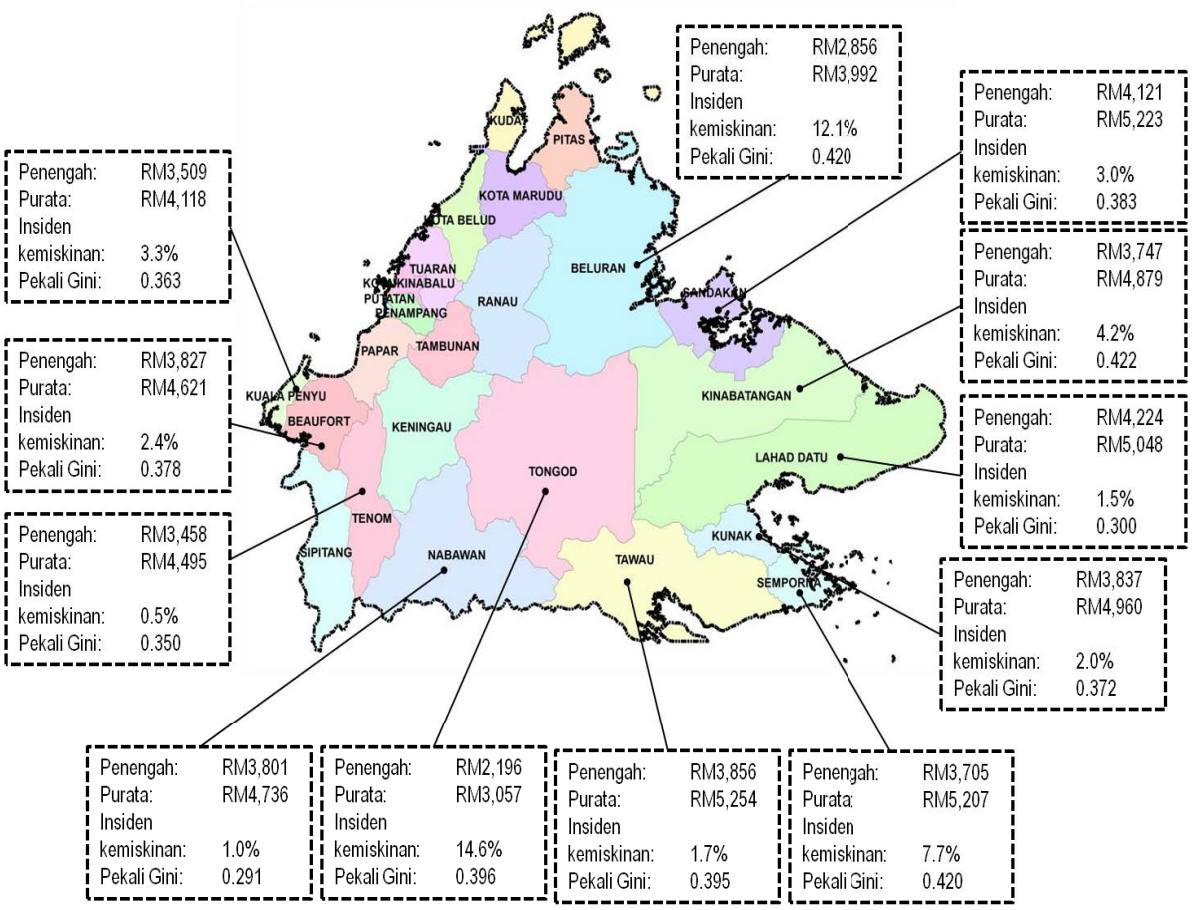
Note:
2016 2014

STATISTIK UTAMA PENDAPATAN, SABAH, 2016

SABAH

Penengah: RM4,110 (4.7%)
Purata: RM5,354 (4.6%)
Insiden kemiskinan: 2.9
Pekali Gini: 0.402

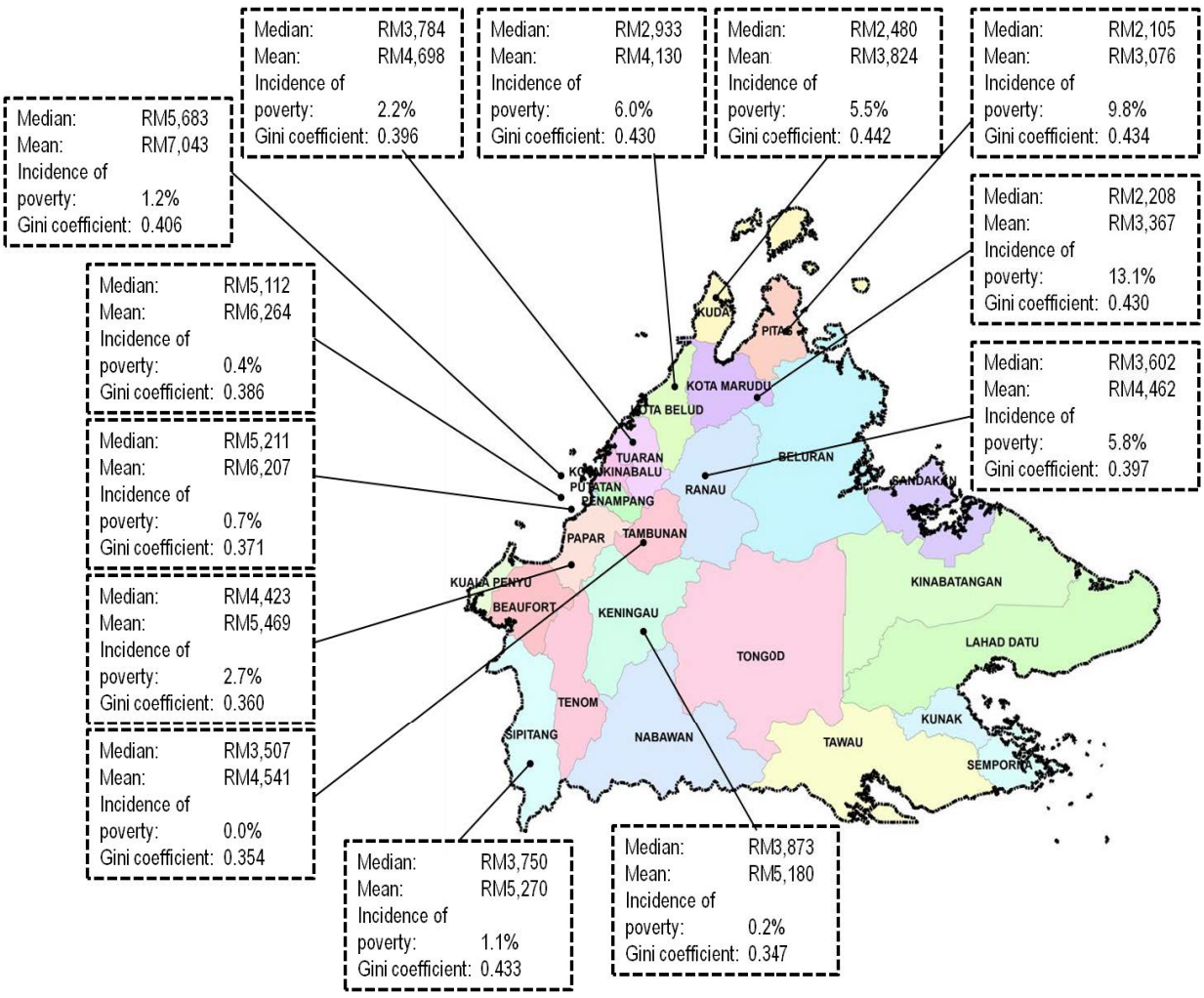


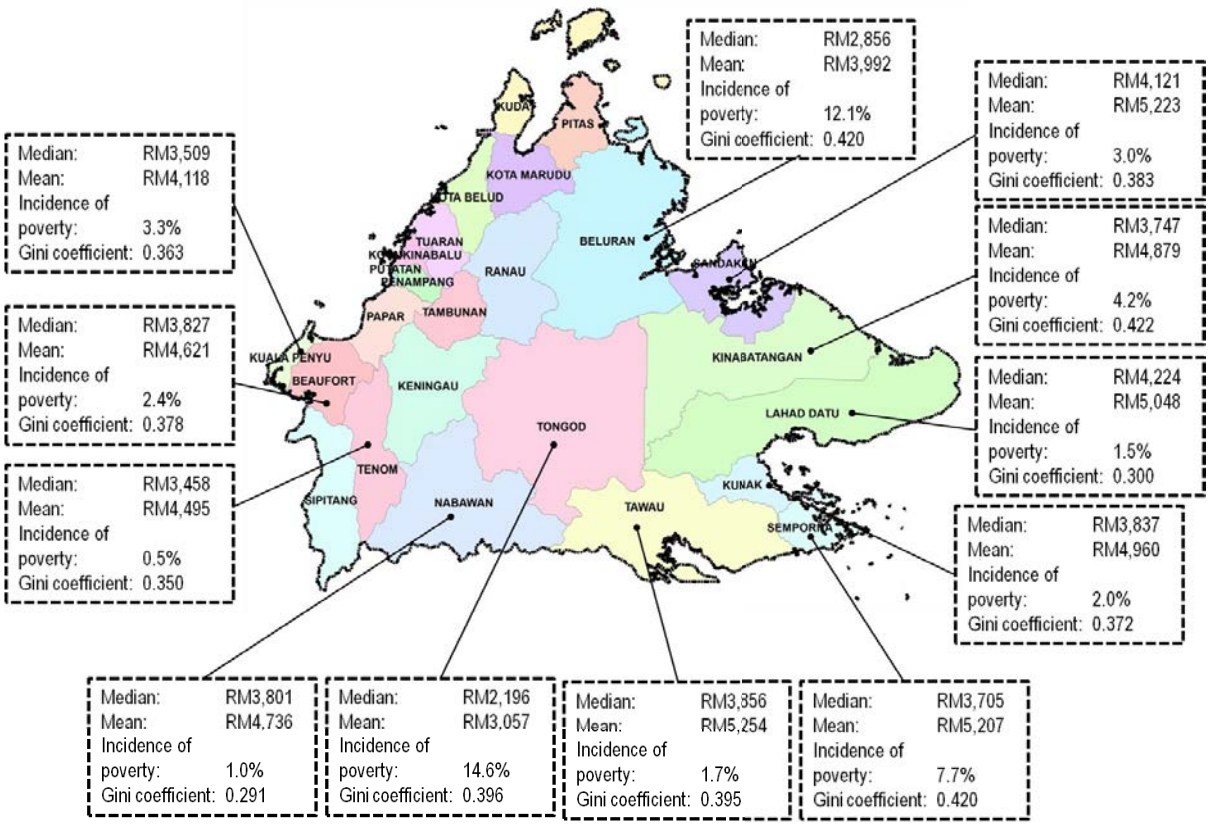

Penengah: RM2,856
Purata: RM3,992
Insiden kemiskinan: 12.1%
Pekali Gini: 0.420
Penengah: RM4,121
Purata: RM5,223
Insiden kemiskinan: 3.0%
Pekali Gini: 0.383
Penengah: RM3,509
Purata: RM4,118
Insiden kemiskinan: 3.3%
Pekali Gini: 0.363
Penengah: RM3,747
Purata: RM4,879
Insiden kemiskinan: 4.2%
Pekali Gini: 0.422
Penengah: RM3,827
Purata: RM4,621
Insiden kemiskinan: 2.4%
Pekali Gini: 0.378
Penengah: RM4,224
Purata: RM5,048
Insiden kemiskinan: 1.5%
Pekali Gini: 0.300
Penengah: RM3,458
Purata: RM4,495
Insiden kemiskinan: 0.5%
Pekali Gini: 0.350
Penengah: RM3,837
Purata: RM4,960
Insiden kemiskinan: 2.0%
Pekali Gini: 0.372
Penengah: RM3,801
Purata: RM4,736
Insiden kemiskinan: 1.0%
Pekali Gini: 0.291
Penengah: RM2,196
Purata: RM3,057
Insiden kemiskinan: 14.6%
Pekali Gini: 0.396
Penengah: RM3,856
Purata: RM5,254
Insiden kemiskinan: 1.7%
Pekali Gini: 0.395
Penengah: RM3,705
Purata: RM5,207
Insiden kemiskinan: 7.7%
Pekali Gini: 0.420
KUDAT
PITAS
KOTA MARUDU
KOTA BELUD
TUARAN
KOTA KINABALU
PUTATAN PENAMPANG
RANAU
BELURAN
SANDAKAN
PAPAR
TAMBUNAN
KUALA PENYU
BEAUFORT
KENINGAU
KINABATANGAN
LAHAD DATU
TONGOD
TENOM
SIPITANG
NABAWAN
TAWAU
KUNAK
SEMPORNA

KEY STATISTICS ON INCOME, SABAH, 2016

SABAH

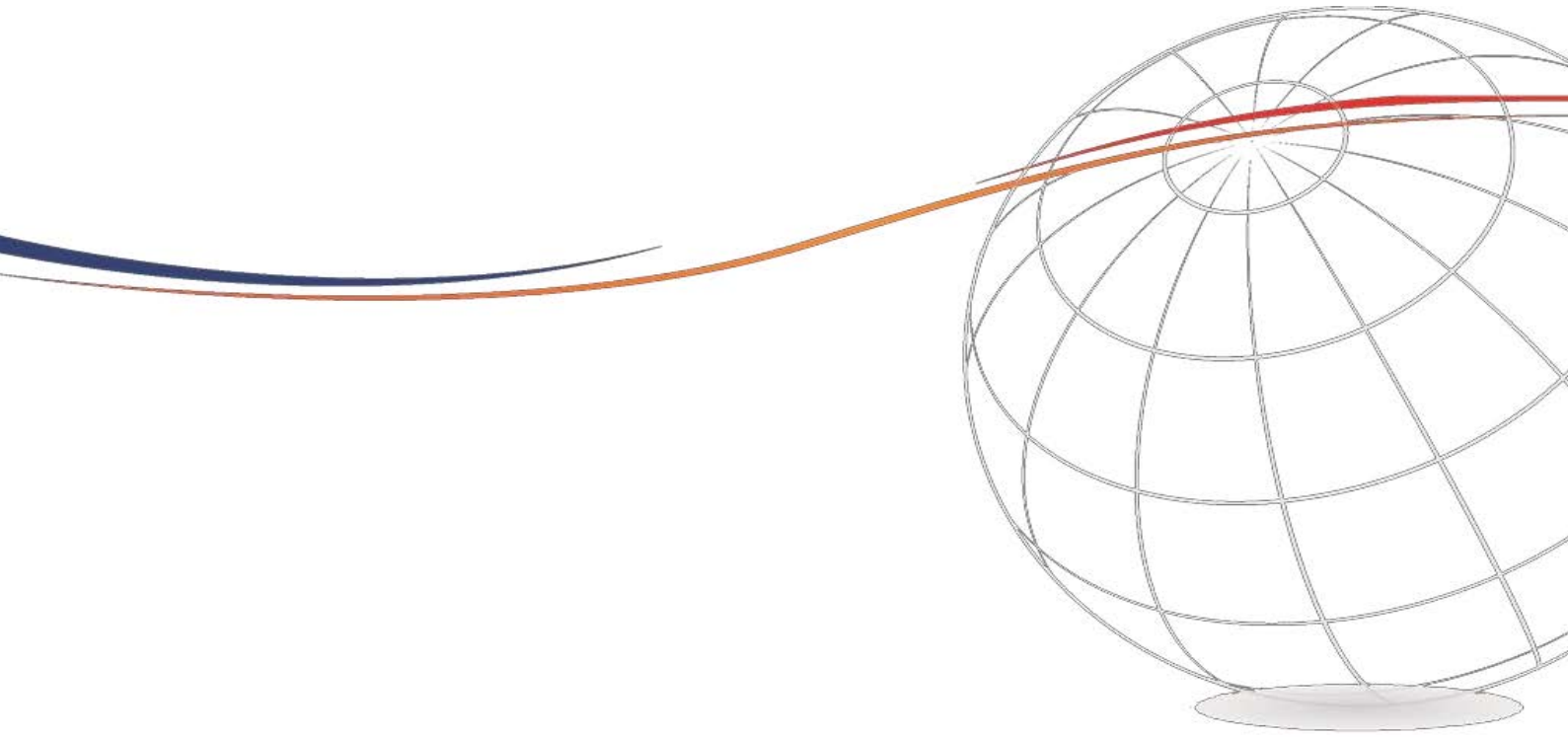
Median: RM4,110 (4.7%)
Mean: RM5,354 (4.6%)
Incidence of poverty: 2.9
Gini coefficient: 0.402




Median: RM2,856
Mean: RM3,992
Incidence of poverty: 12.1%
Gini coefficient: 0.420
Median: RM4,121
Mean: RM5,223
Incidence of poverty: 3.0%
Gini coefficient: 0.383
Median: RM3,747
Mean: RM4,879
Incidence of poverty: 4.2%
Gini coefficient: 0.422
Median: RM4,224
Mean: RM5,048
Incidence of poverty: 1.5%
Gini coefficient: 0.300
Median: RM3,837
Mean: RM4,960
Incidence of poverty: 2.0%
Gini coefficient: 0.372
Median: RM3,509
Mean: RM4,118
Incidence of poverty: 3.3%
Gini coefficient: 0.363
Median: RM3,827
Mean: RM4,621
Incidence of poverty: 2.4%
Gini coefficient: 0.378
Median: RM3,458
Mean: RM4,495
Incidence of poverty: 0.5%
Gini coefficient: 0.350
Median: RM3,801
Mean: RM4,736
Incidence of poverty: 1.0%
Gini coefficient: 0.291
Median: RM2,196
Mean: RM3,057
Incidence of poverty: 14.6%
Gini coefficient: 0.396
Median: RM3,356
Mean: RM5,254
Incidence of poverty: 1.7%
Gini coefficient: 0.395
Median: RM3,705
Mean: RM5,207
Incidence of poverty: 7.7%
Gini coefficient: 0.420
KUDAT
PITAS
KOTA MARUDU
KOTA BELUD
TUARAN
KOTA KINABALU
PUTATAN PENAMPANG
RANAU
BELURAN
SANDAKAN
PAPAR
TAMBUNAN
KUALA PENYU
BEAUFORT
KENINGAU
KINABATANGAN
LAHAD DATU
TONGOD
TENOM
SIPITANG
NABAWAN
KUNAK
TAWAU
SEMPORNA

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Summary of Findings



1. PENGENALAN

Laporan ini membentangkan statistik pendapatan isi rumah dan kemudahan asas negeri Sabah yang dijana daripada Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (PPIR & KA) yang dijalankan pada 2016 dan 2017. Penyiasatan ini mengumpul data berkaitan ciri-ciri isi rumah Malaysia dan telah dilaksanakan melalui kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dalam tempoh dua belas bulan bermula Mei 2016 sehingga April 2017. Semua daerah pentadbiran telah diliputi dalam penyiasatan ini. Penyiasatan ini dijalankan secara saintifik dengan menggunakan sampel berkebarangkalian yang mewakili semua isi rumah warganegara Malaysia.

2. KONSEP ISI RUMAH DAN PENDAPATAN

Konsep isi rumah dan pendapatan yang digunakan di dalam PPIR & KA 2016 adalah seperti berikut:

ISI RUMAH

Seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dalam satu **tempat kediaman** serta membuat peruntukan (perbelanjaan) secara bersama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

Pada 2016, purata saiz isi rumah di Sabah ialah **4.7 orang.**

PENERIMA PENDAPATAN

Ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan dalam tempoh rujukan penyiasatan iaitu sekurang-kurangnya seorang penerima pendapatan.

Pada 2016, purata penerima pendapatan bagi setiap isi rumah di Sabah ialah **1.9 orang**.

PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

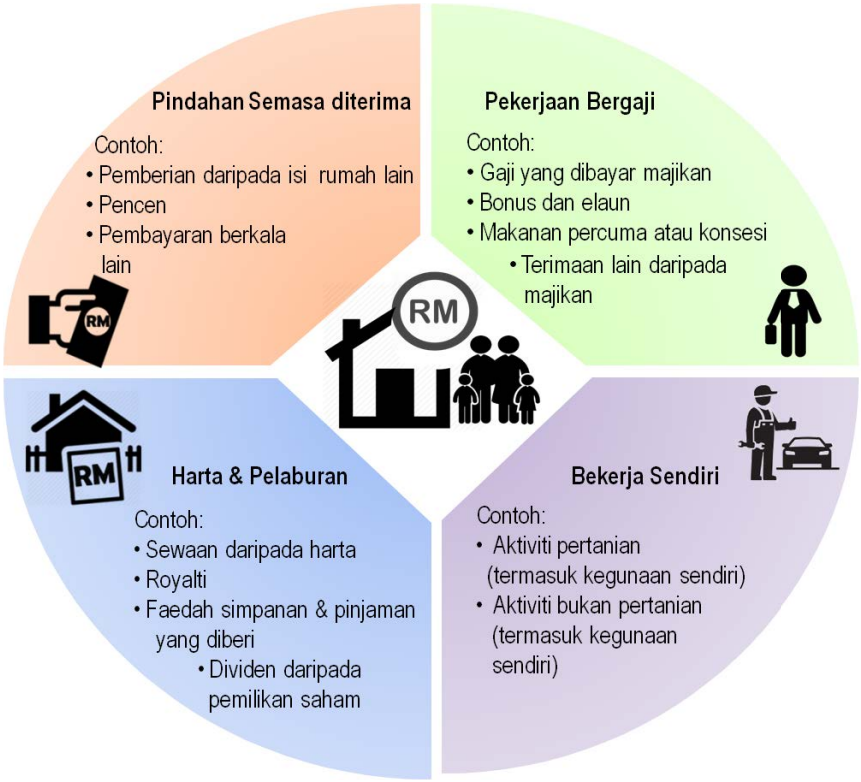
Keseluruhan pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan penyiasatan. Statistik pendapatan yang dipaparkan dalam laporan ini mengguna pakai konsep pendapatan kasar.

Pada 2016, pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah dan purata di Sabah masing-masing **RM4,110** dan **RM5,354.**

3. PUNCA PENDAPATAN

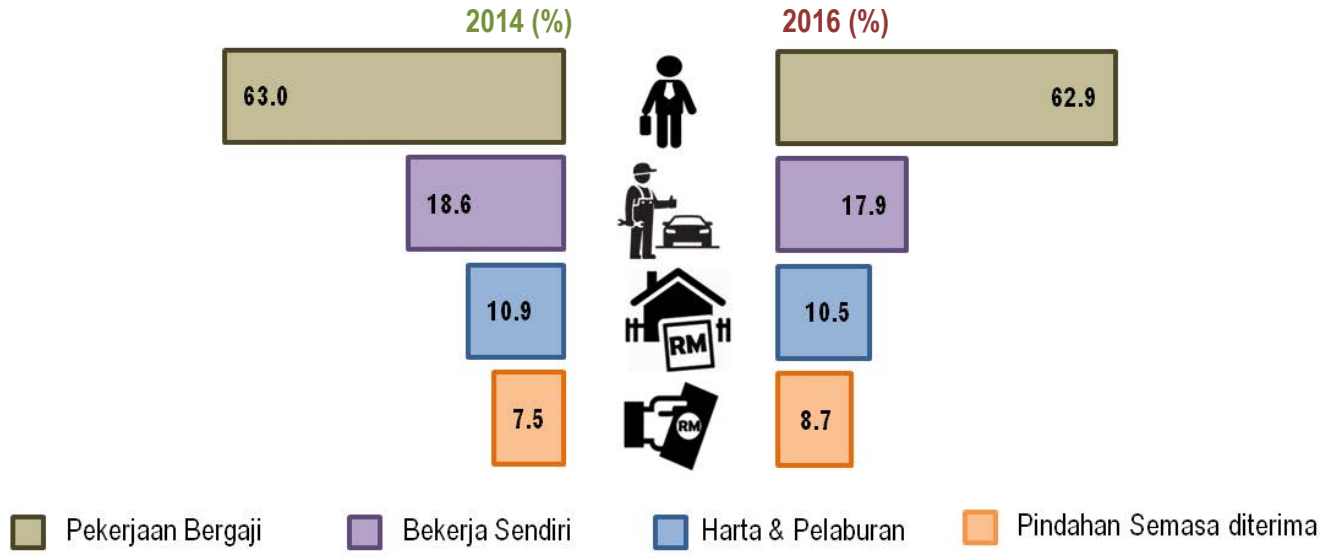
Secara umumnya, terdapat empat punca pendapatan yang boleh diterima (terakru) oleh isi rumah iaitu pendapatan daripada Pekerjaan Bergaji, Bekerja Sendiri, pendapatan daripada Harta & Pelaburan dan Pindahan Semasa diterima. Isi rumah boleh mempunyai lebih daripada seorang penerima pendapatan dan pendapatan yang diterima boleh diperoleh daripada pelbagai punca.

Rajah 1: Punca pendapatan yang diterima oleh isi rumah



Pada 2016, punca pendapatan isi rumah utama adalah daripada Pekerjaan Bergaji iaitu (62.9%), diikuti oleh Bekerja Sendiri (17.9%), pendapatan daripada Harta & Pelaburan (10.5%) dan Pindahan Semasa diterima (8.7%). Pindahan Semasa diterima telah meningkat 1.2 mata peratus pada 2016.

Carta 1: Punca pendapatan isi rumah, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

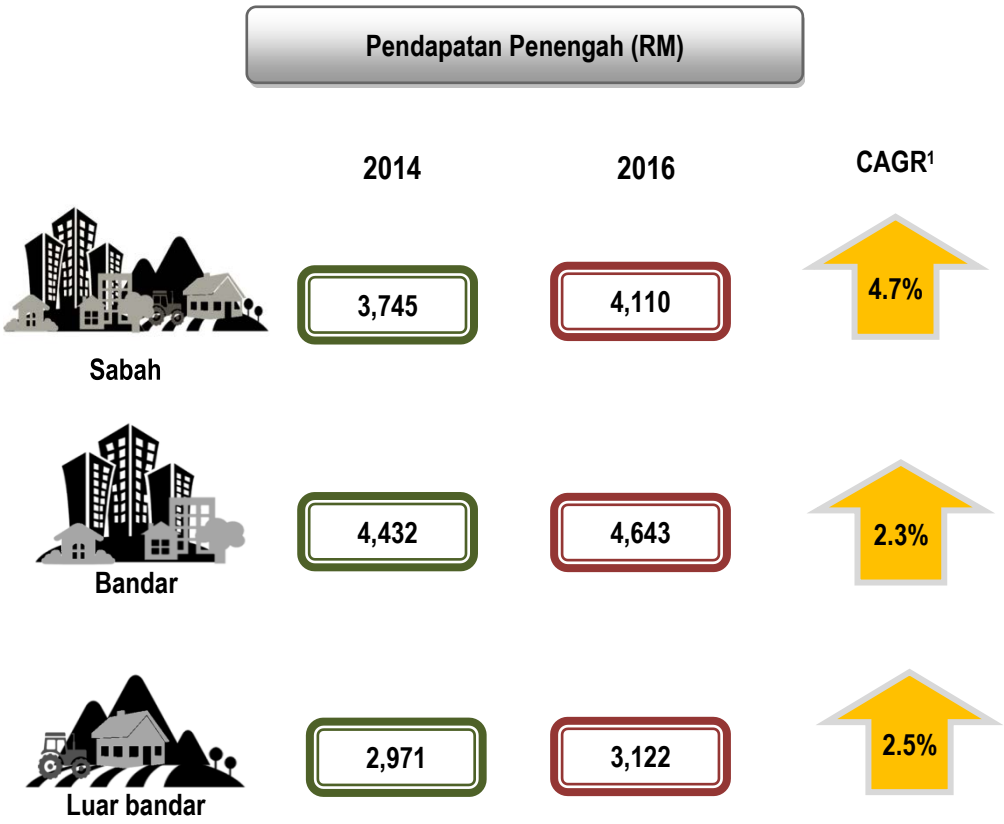


4. PENDAPATAN PENENGAH

Penemuan utama PPIR & KA 2016 mendapati pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah Sabah telah meningkat kepada RM4,110 pada 2016 berbanding RM3,745 pada 2014 iaitu tumbuh pada kadar 4.7 peratus setahun.

Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah mengikut strata bandar meningkat pada kadar 2.3 peratus setahun daripada RM4,432 pada 2014 kepada RM4,643 pada 2016. Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah luar bandar turut bertambah pada kadar 2.5 peratus setahun daripada RM2,971 kepada RM3,122.

Carta 2: Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah mengikut strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016



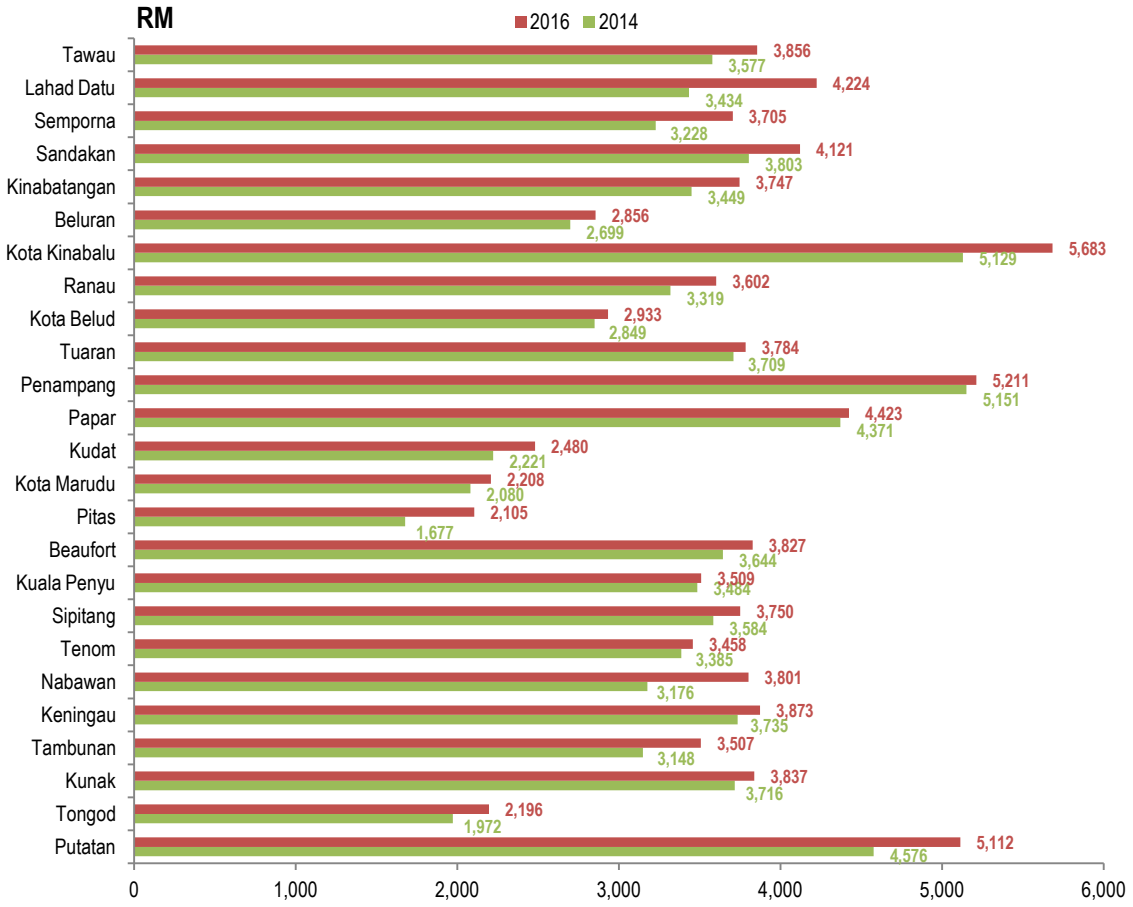
Nota: [1] CAGR - Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (%)

5. PENDAPATAN PENENGAH MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

Pada 2016, Kota Kinabalu mencatatkan pendapatan penengah tertinggi iaitu RM5,683 diikuti oleh Penampang (RM5,211), Putatan (RM5,112), Papar (RM4,423), Lahad Datu (RM4,224) dan Sandakan (RM4,121). Daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan penengah di bawah paras negeri RM4,110.

Pitas mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah sebanyak 11.4 peratus dalam tempoh 2014 hingga 2016. Selain itu, lapan daerah pentadbiran juga melepasi kadar pertumbuhan penengah di peringkat negeri iaitu Lahad Datu (10.4%), Nabawan (9.0%), Semporna (6.9%), Putatan (5.5%), Kudat (5.4%), Tambunan (5.4%), Tongod (5.4%) dan Kota Kinabalu (5.1%).

Carta 3: Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016



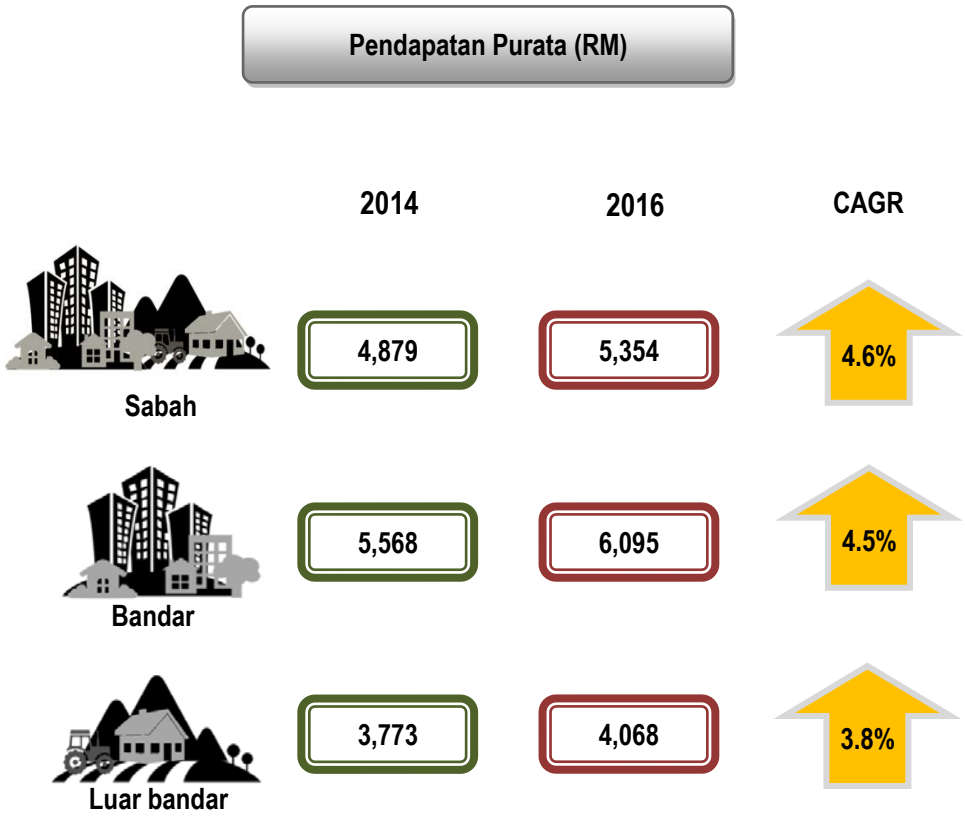
Laporan PPIR & KA 2016

6. PENDAPATAN PURATA

Penemuan PPIR & KA 2016 mendapati pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata Sabah telah meningkat daripada RM4,879 pada 2014 kepada RM5,354 pada 2016 iaitu bertumbuh 4.6 peratus setahun.

Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata di bandar meningkat 4.5 peratus setahun daripada RM5,568 kepada RM6,095 dalam tempoh 2014 hingga 2016. Sementara itu, pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata di luar bandar bertambah pada kadar 3.8 peratus setahun daripada RM3,773 kepada RM4,068.

Carta 4: Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

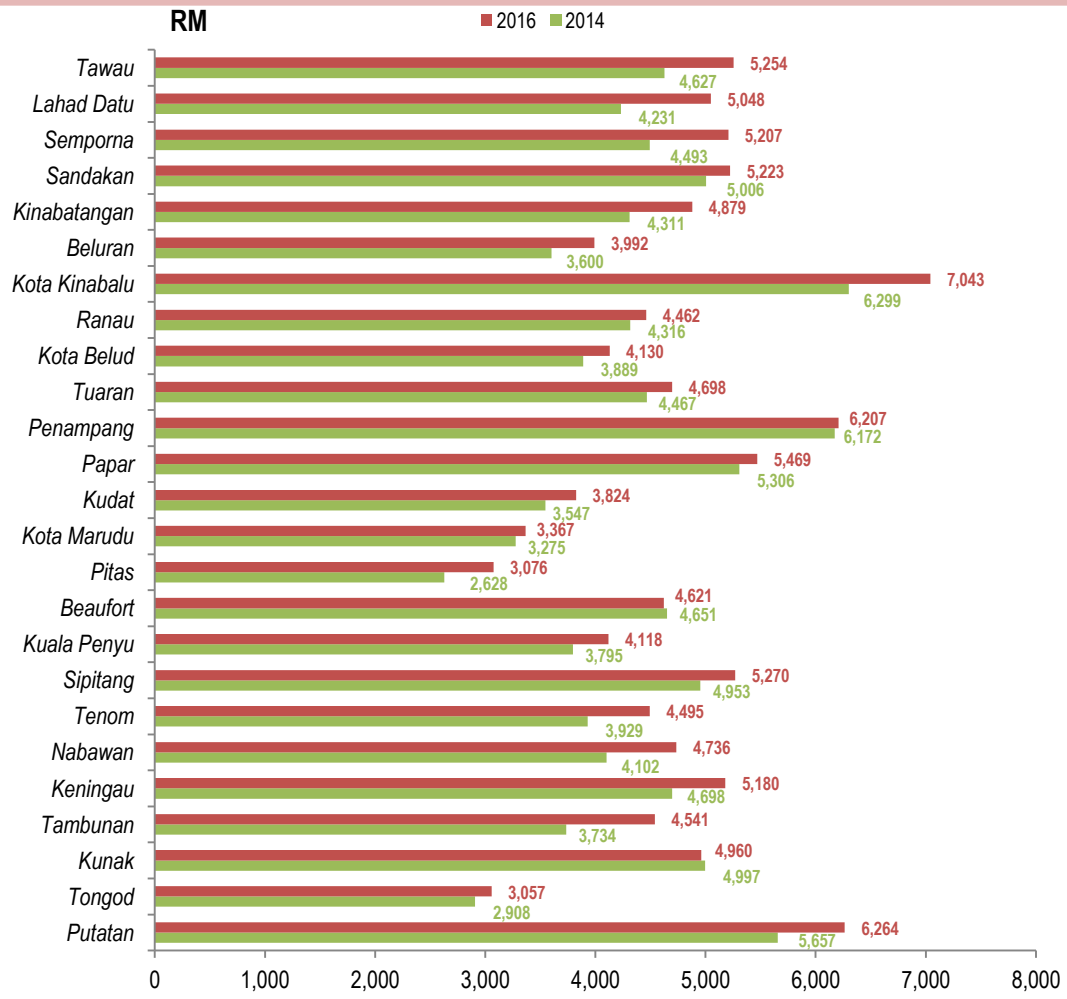


7. PENDAPATAN PURATA MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN

Kota Kinabalu merekodkan pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata tertinggi (RM7,043) pada 2016 diikuti oleh Putatan (RM6,264), Penampang (RM6,207) dan Papar (RM5,469) pada tahun 2016. Daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata di bawah paras negeri RM5,354.

Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata bagi semua daerah pentadbiran telah meningkat dengan dua belas daripadanya melebihi kadar purata pertumbuhan negeri (4.6%). Tambunan mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi iaitu (9.8%), diikuti oleh Lahad Datu (8.8%), Pitas (7.9%), Semporna (7.4%), Nabawan (7.2%), Tenom (6.7%), Tawau (6.4%), Kinabatangan (6.2%), Kota Kinabalu (5.6%), Beluran (5.2%), Putatan (5.1%) dan Keningau (4.9%).

Carta 5: Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

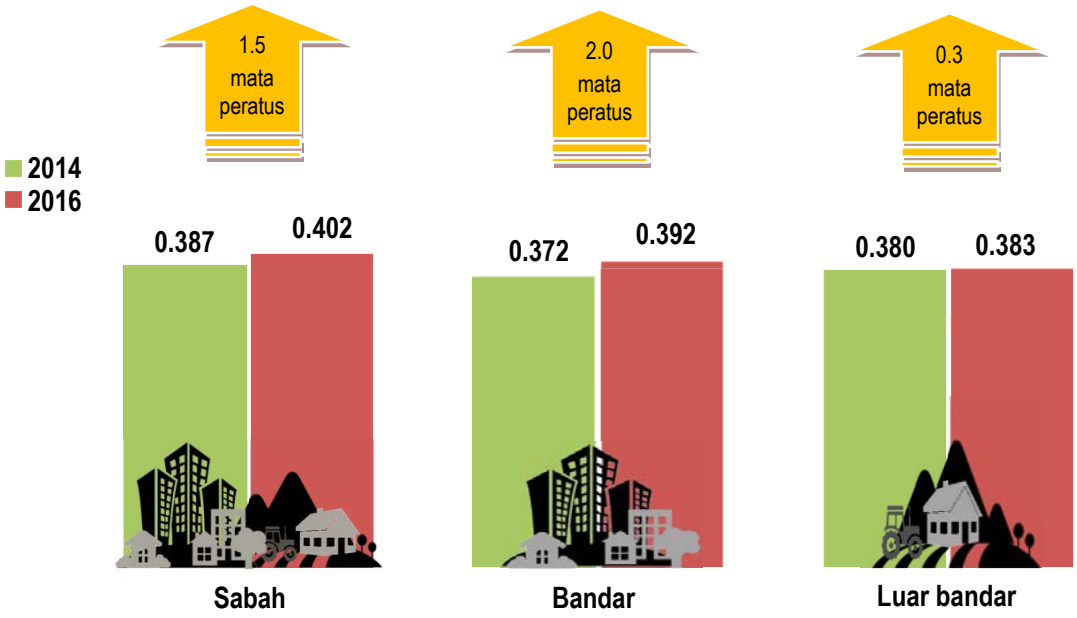


Laporan PPIR & KA 2016

8. KETIDAKSEIMBANGAN MENGIKUT STRATA

Pada 2016, Pekali Gini bagi Sabah meningkat kepada 0.402 daripada 0.387 (2014) yang menunjukkan jurang ketidaksamaan agihan pendapatan semakin melebar. Pekali Gini bagi strata bandar dan luar bandar meningkat masing-masing kepada 0.392 dan 0.383.

Carta 6: Pekali Gini[2] mengikut strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

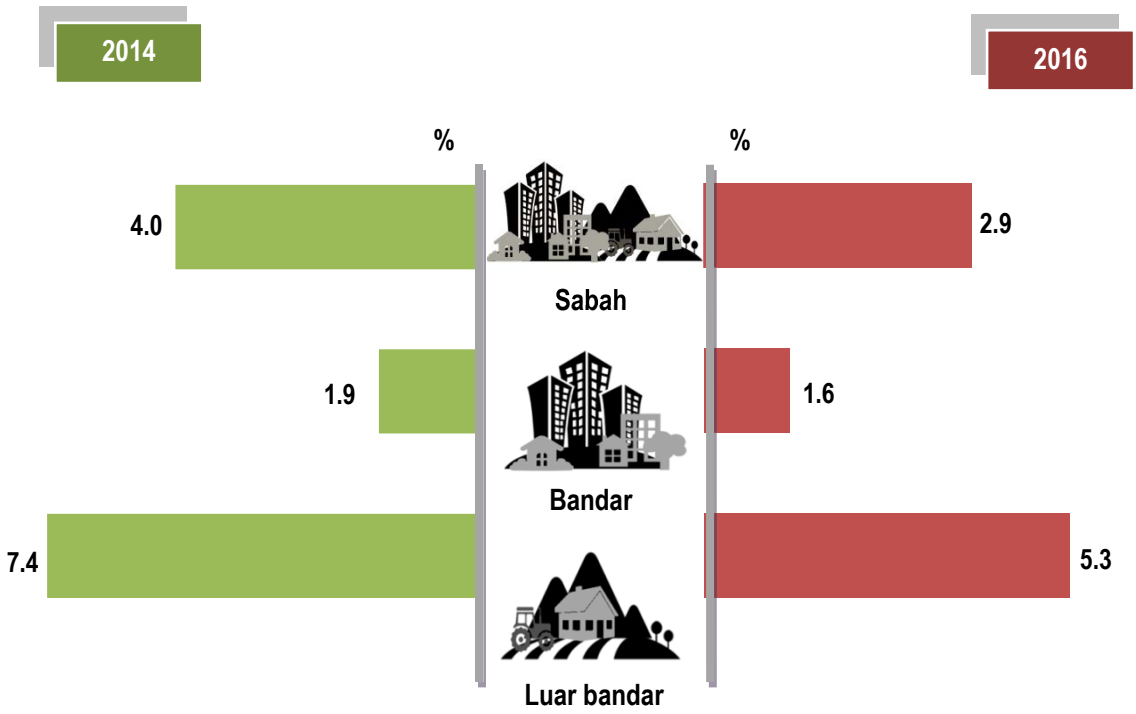


Nota: [3] Nilai Pekali Gini boleh dipersembahkan dalam nilai peratus. Contohnya 0.382 bersamaan 38.2 peratus

9. INSIDEN KEMISKINAN MENGIKUT STRATA

Insiden kemiskinan bagi Sabah bertambah baik daripada 4.0 peratus pada 2014 kepada 2.9 peratus pada 2016. Pada masa yang sama, insiden kemiskinan di bandar dan luar bandar turut mencatatkan penurunan masing-masing kepada 1.6 peratus dan 5.3 peratus.

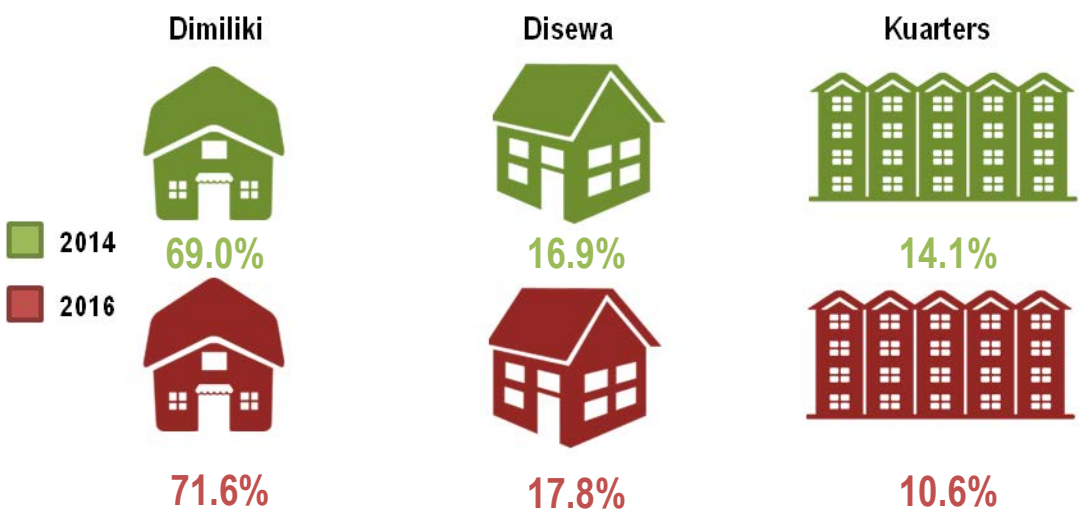
Carta 7: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016



10. JENIS RUMAH YANG DIDIAMI

Peratus rumah yang dimiliki meningkat 2.6 mata peratus daripada 69.0 peratus pada 2014 kepada 71.6 peratus pada 2016. Manakala, peratusan tempat kediaman yang disewa meningkat 0.9 mata peratus dan peratusan kuarters didiami menurun 3.5 mata peratus.

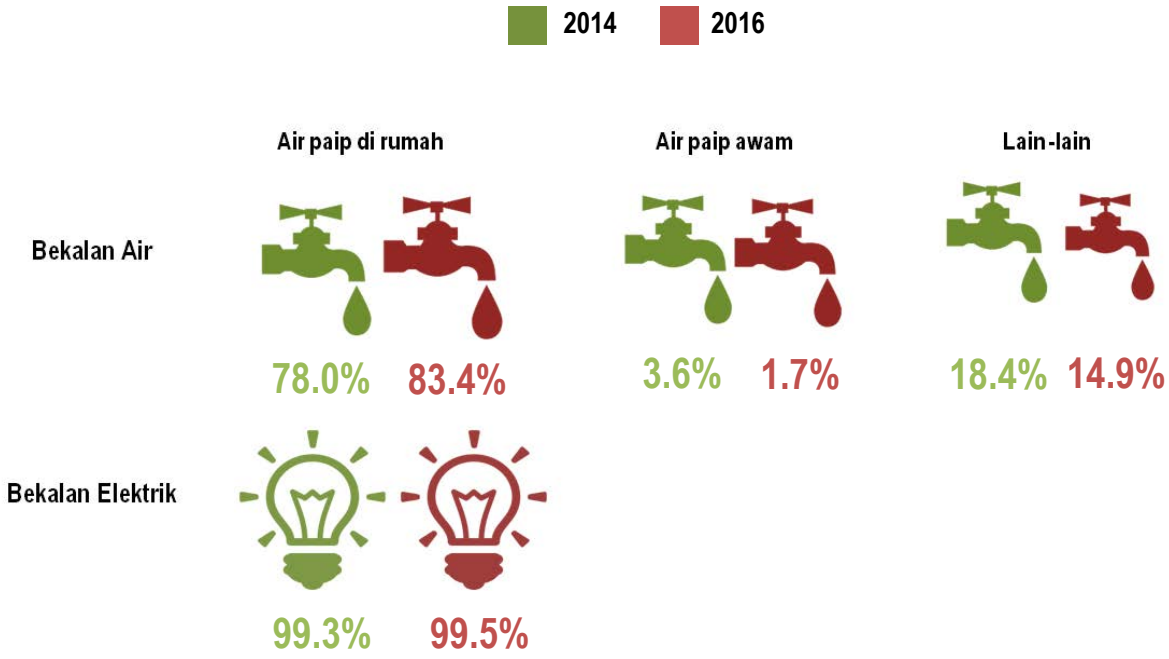
Carta 8: Peratusan jenis rumah yang didiami oleh isi rumah, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016



11. CAPAIAN KEPADA UTILITI AWAM

Peratusan isi rumah yang menerima kemudahan air paip di rumah telah meningkat 5.4 mata peratus daripada 78.0 peratus pada 2014 kepada 83.4 peratus pada 2016. Dalam tempoh yang sama, isi rumah yang menerima kemudahan bekalan elektrik juga meningkat 0.2 mata peratus kepada 99.5 peratus.

Carta 9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut capaian kepada utiliti awam, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016



1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on the household income and basic amenities for Sabah, derived from the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) conducted in 2016 and 2017. This survey collects data on the characteristics of Malaysian households and has been carried out using personal interview approach for a period of twelve months starting from May 2016 until April 2017. All administrative districts were covered in this survey. This survey was carried out scientifically using probability samples representing all Malaysian households.

2. HOUSEHOLD AND INCOME CONCEPTS

The concepts of household and the income used in the HIS & BA 2016 are summarised as follows:

HOUSEHOLD

*A person or group of people whether related or unrelated who usually live together in a **living quarters** and make provisions (expenses) for food and other necessities of life together.*

*In 2016, the average size of households in Sabah was **4.7 persons.***

INCOME RECIPIENT

Household members who receive income in the reference period with at least one income recipient.

*In 2016, average income recipients in in Sabah was **1.9 persons.***

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Overall income that usually (accrued) earned by household members, whether in cash or in kind received repeatedly in the reference period. Income statistics presented in this report referred to Gross Income.

*In 2016, median and mean monthly income in Sabah were **RM4,110** and **RM5,354** respectively.*

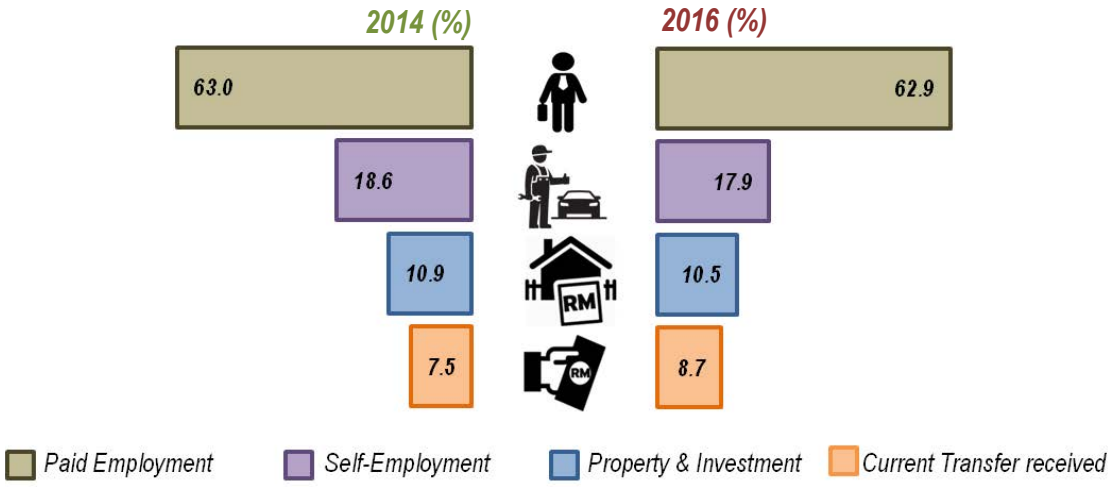
3. SOURCES OF INCOME

In general, there are four sources of income that can be received (accrued) by household, namely income from Paid Employment, Self-Employed, income from Property & Investments and Current Transfer received. A household can have more than one income recipient and the income received can be obtained from various sources.

Figure 1: Sources of income received by households

In 2016, the main source of household income was from Paid Employment (62.9%), followed by Self-Employed (17.9%), income from Property & Investment (10.5%) and Current Transfer received (8.7%). Current Transfer received have increased by 1.2 percentage points in 2016.

Chart 1:Sources of household income, Sabah, 2014 and 2016



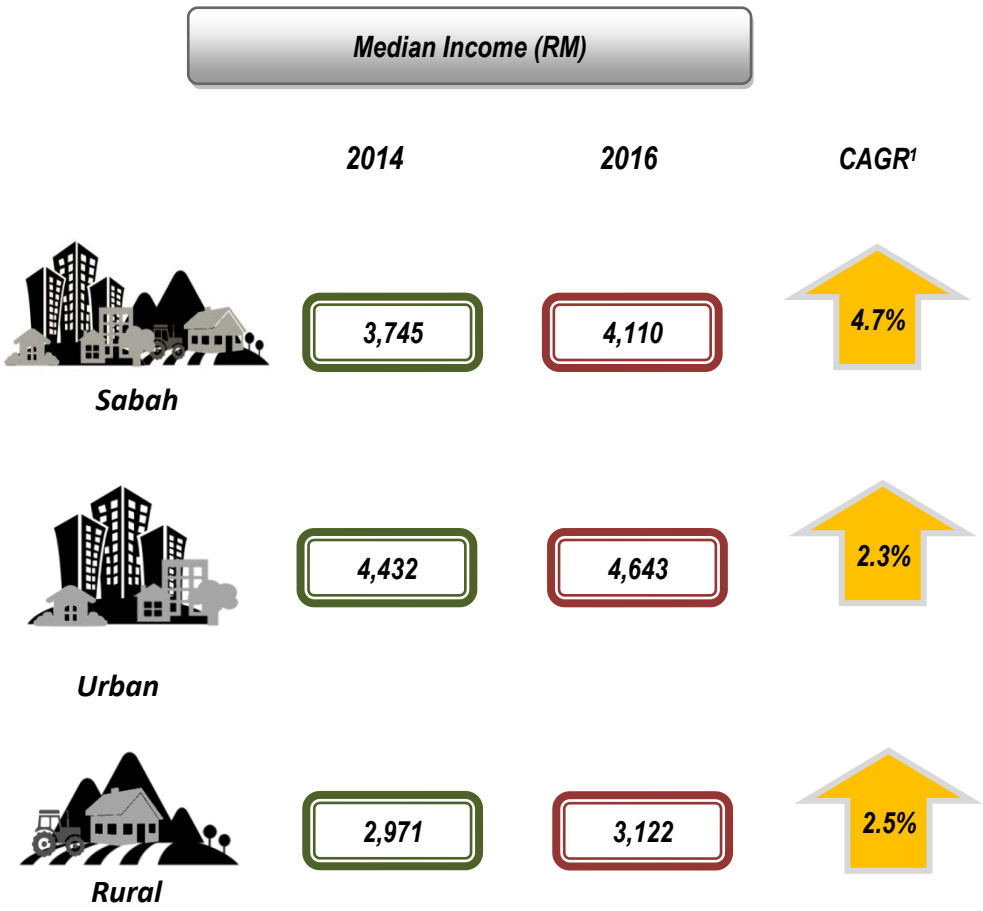
HIS & BA Report 2016

4. MEDIAN INCOME

The main findings of the HIS & BA 2016 revealed that the median monthly household income for Sabah increased to RM4,110 in 2016 as compared to RM3,745 in 2014 with a growth rate of 4.7 per cent per annum.

Median monthly household income in the urban area increased 2.3 per cent per annum from RM4,432 in 2014 to RM4,643 in 2016. The median monthly household income in the rural area also increased at 2.5 per cent per annum from RM2,971 to RM3,122.

Chart 2: Median monthly household income by strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016



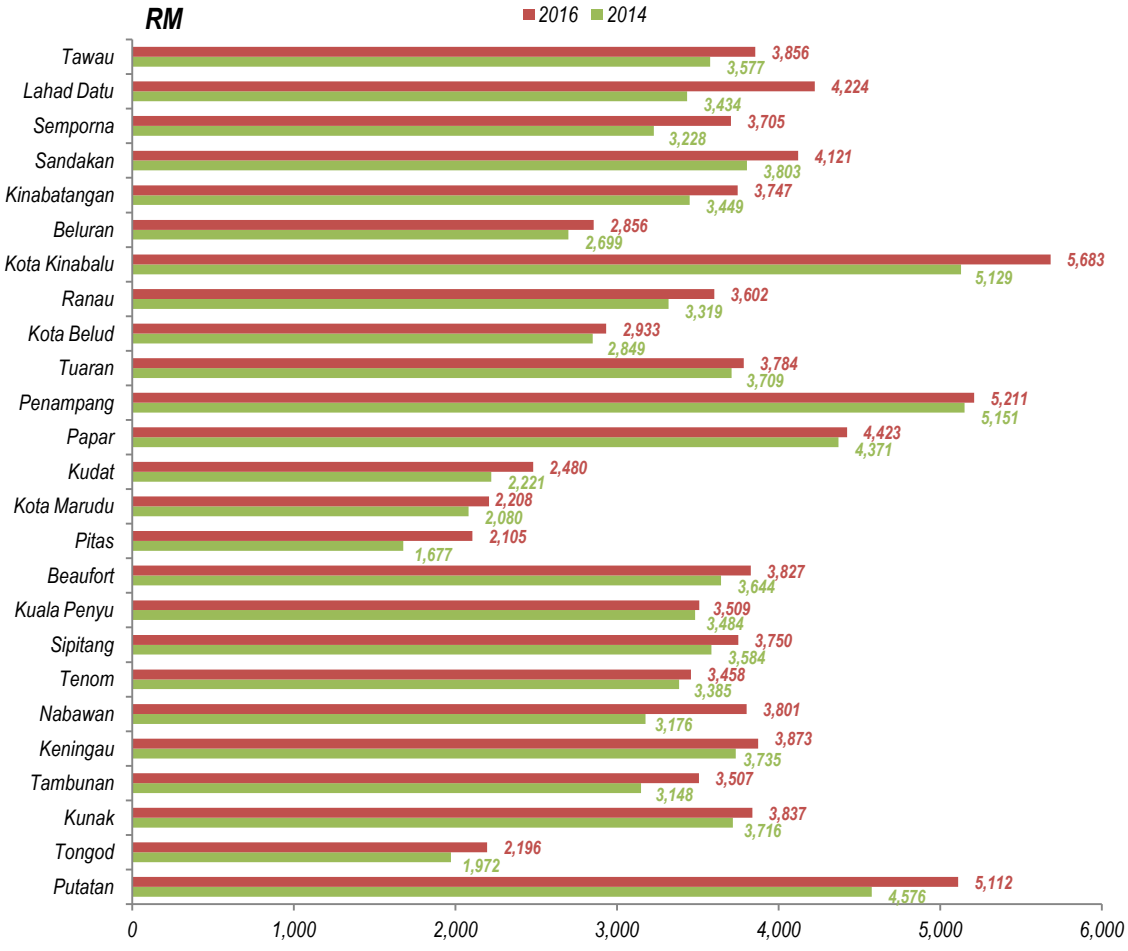
Note : [1] CAGR- Compounded annual growth rate (%)

5. MEDIAN INCOME BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

In 2016, Kota Kinabalu recorded the highest median monthly household income of RM5,683 followed by Penampang (RM5,211), Putatan (RM5,112), Papar (RM4,423), Lahad Datu (RM4,224) and Sandakan (RM4,121). Other administrative districts recorded median income below the state level of RM4,110.

Pitas registered the highest annual growth rate of median monthly household income at 11.4 per cent during the period of 2014 to 2016. Besides that, eight administrative districts also surpassed the state median growth rate, namely Lahad Datu (10.4%), Nabawan (9.0%), Semporna (6.9%), Putatan (5.5%), Kudat (5.5%), Tambunan (5.4%), Tongod (5.4%) and Kota Kinabalu (5.1%).

Chart 3: Median monthly household income by administrative district , Sabah, 2014 and 2016



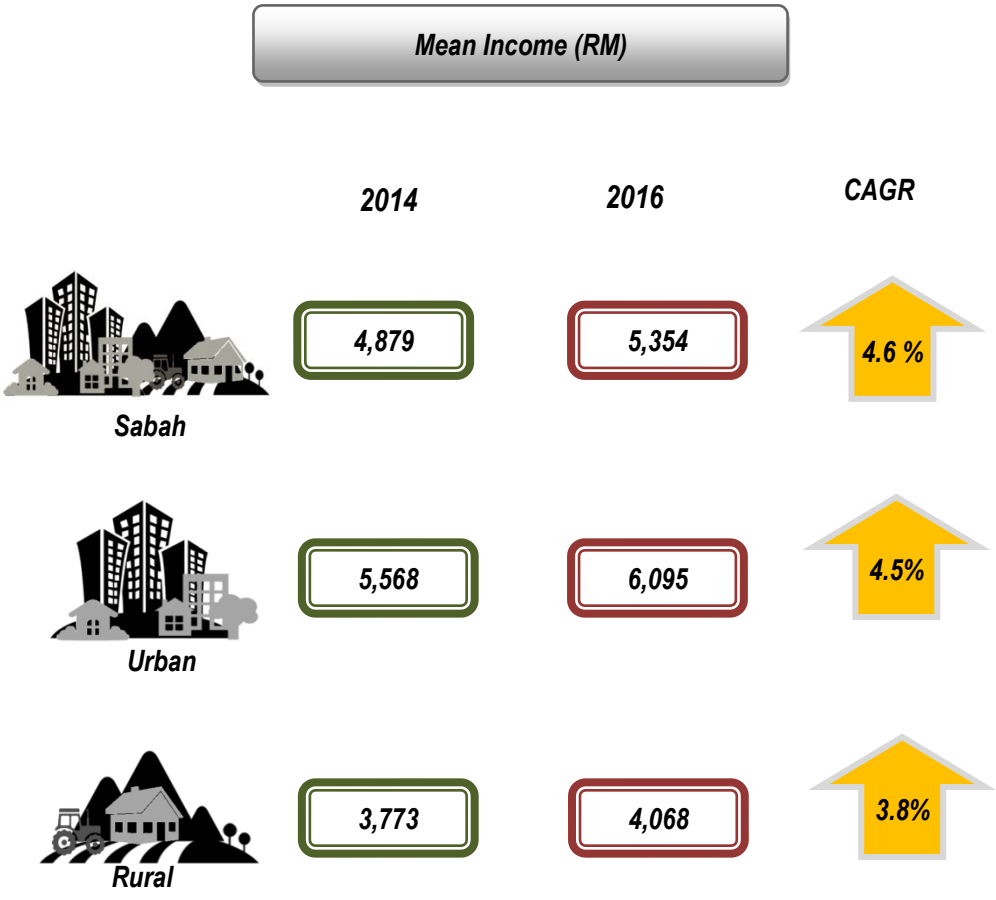
HIS & BA Report 2016

6. MEAN INCOME

The findings of HIS & BA 2016 showed that mean monthly household income for Sabah has increased from RM4,879 in 2014 to RM5,354 in 2016, at 4.6 per cent per annum.

Mean monthly household income in the urban area grew 4.5 per cent annually from RM5,568 to RM6,095 for the period of 2014 to 2016. Meanwhile, monthly household income in the rural area increased at the rate of 3.8 per cent yearly from RM3,773 to RM4,068.

Chart 4: Mean monthly household income by strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

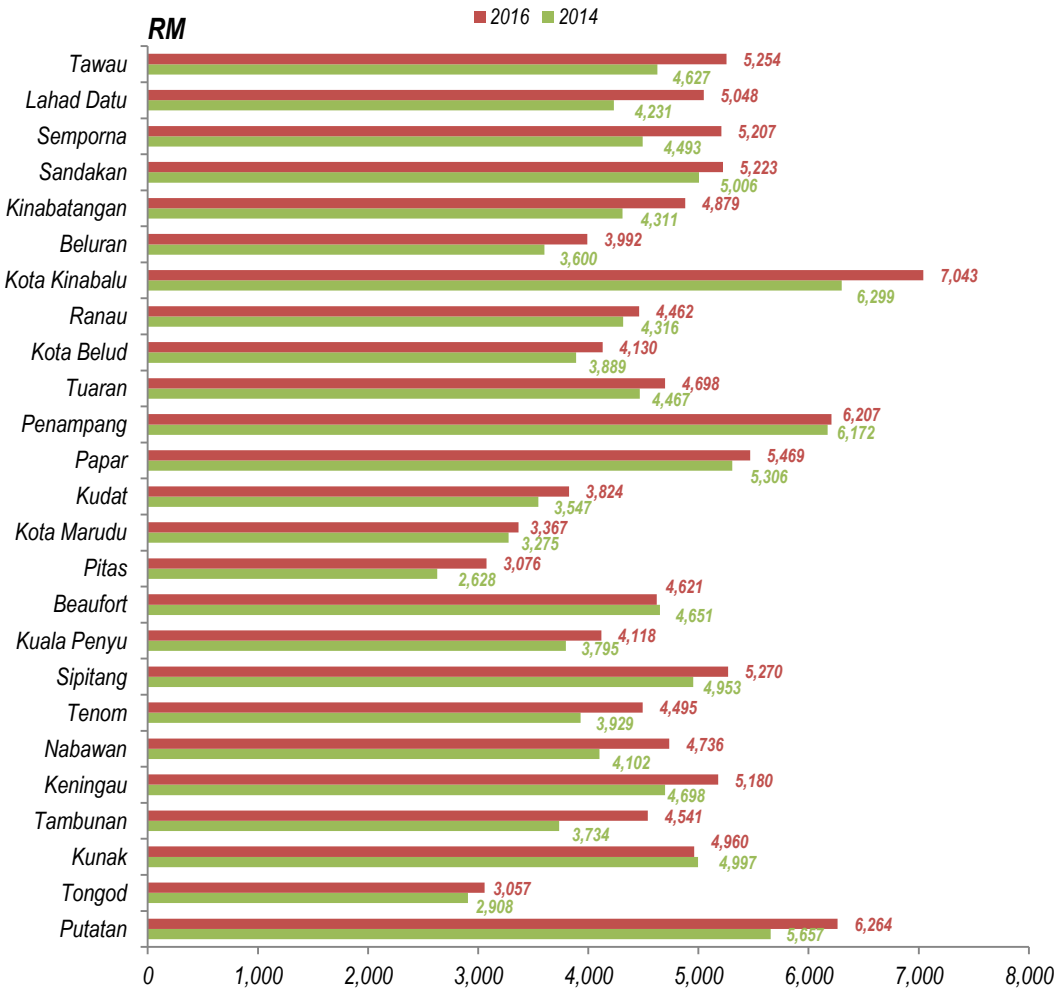


7. MEAN INCOME BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

Kota Kinabalu recorded the highest mean monthly household income (RM7,043) followed by Putatan (RM6,264), Penampang (RM6,207) and Papar (RM5,469) in 2016. Other administrative districts recorded mean monthly household income below the state level of RM5,354.

The mean monthly household income of all administrative districts have increased where twelve districts exceeded the state growth rate (4.6%). Tambunan recorded the highest growth rate of (9.8%), followed by Lahad Datu (8.8%), Pitas (7.9%), Semporna (7.4%), Nabawan (7.2%), Tenom (6.7%), Tawau (6.4%), Kinabatangan (6.2%), Kota Kinabalu (5.6%), Beluran (5.2%), Putatan (5.1%) and Keningau (4.9%).

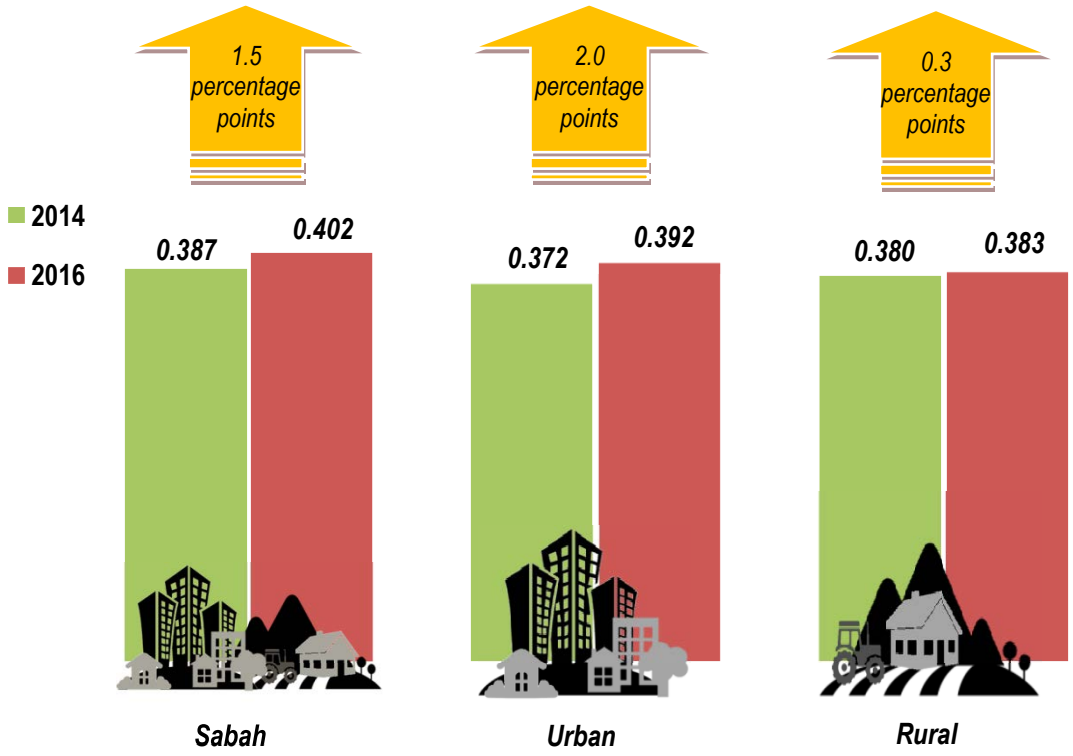
Chart 5: Mean monthly household income by administrative district, Sabah, 2014 and 2016



8. INEQUALITY BY STRATA

In 2016, Gini Coefficient for Sabah increased to 0.402 from 0.387 (2014) which showed income inequality gap has widened. The Gini Coefficient for urban and rural strata increased to 0.392 and 0.383 respectively.

Chart 6: Gini Coefficient[2] by strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

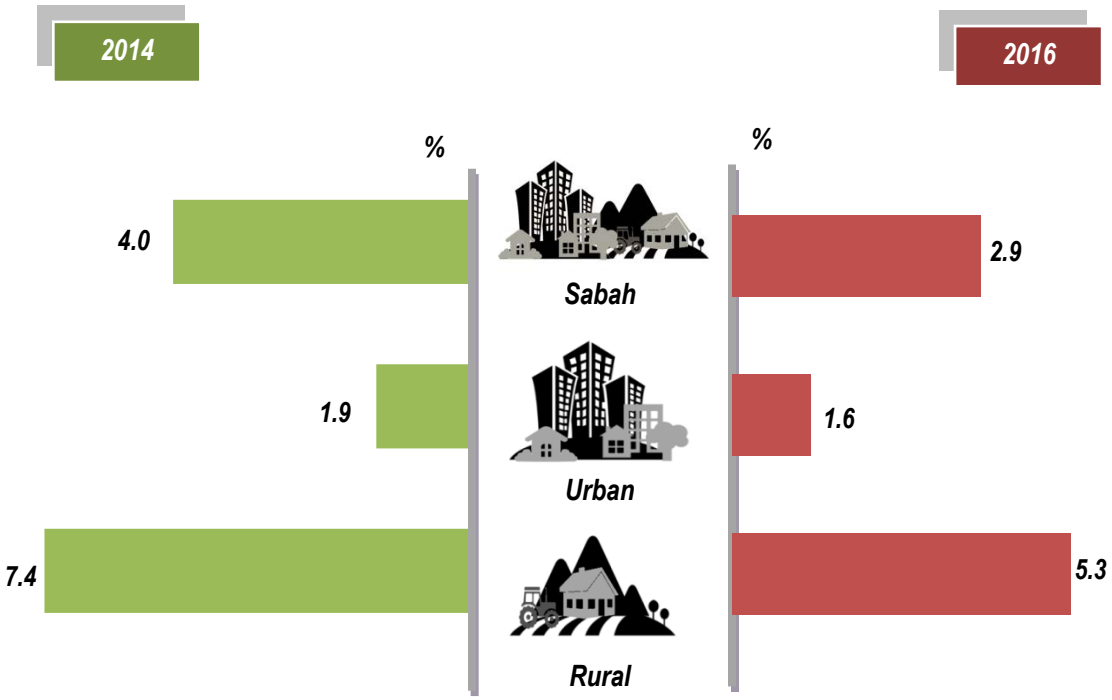


Note: [2]Gini Coefficient can be presented in percentage. For instance, 0.382 equivalent to 38.2 per cent

9. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY STRATA

Incidence of poverty in Sabah has improved from 4.0 per cent in 2014 to 2.9 per cent in 2016. Similarly, poverty incidence in the urban and rural areas depicted the same trend whereby it decreased to 1.6 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively.

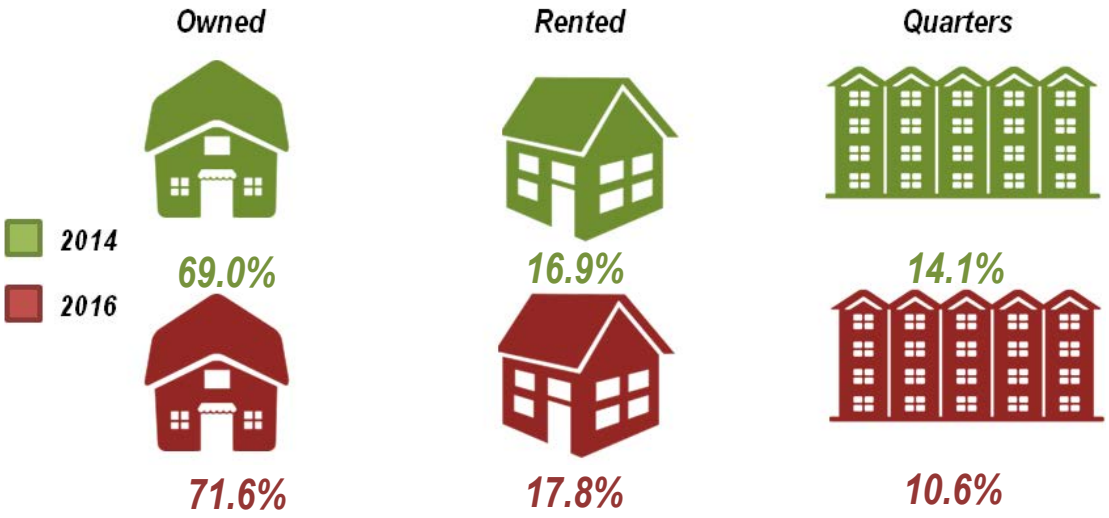
Chart 7: Incidence of poverty by strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016



10. TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING

The percentage of owner own occupied dwelling increased 2.6 percentage points from 69.0 per cent in 2014 to 71.6 per cent in 2016. Meanwhile, the percentage of rented dwellings increased 0.9 percentage points and occupied quarters dropped 3.5 percentage points.

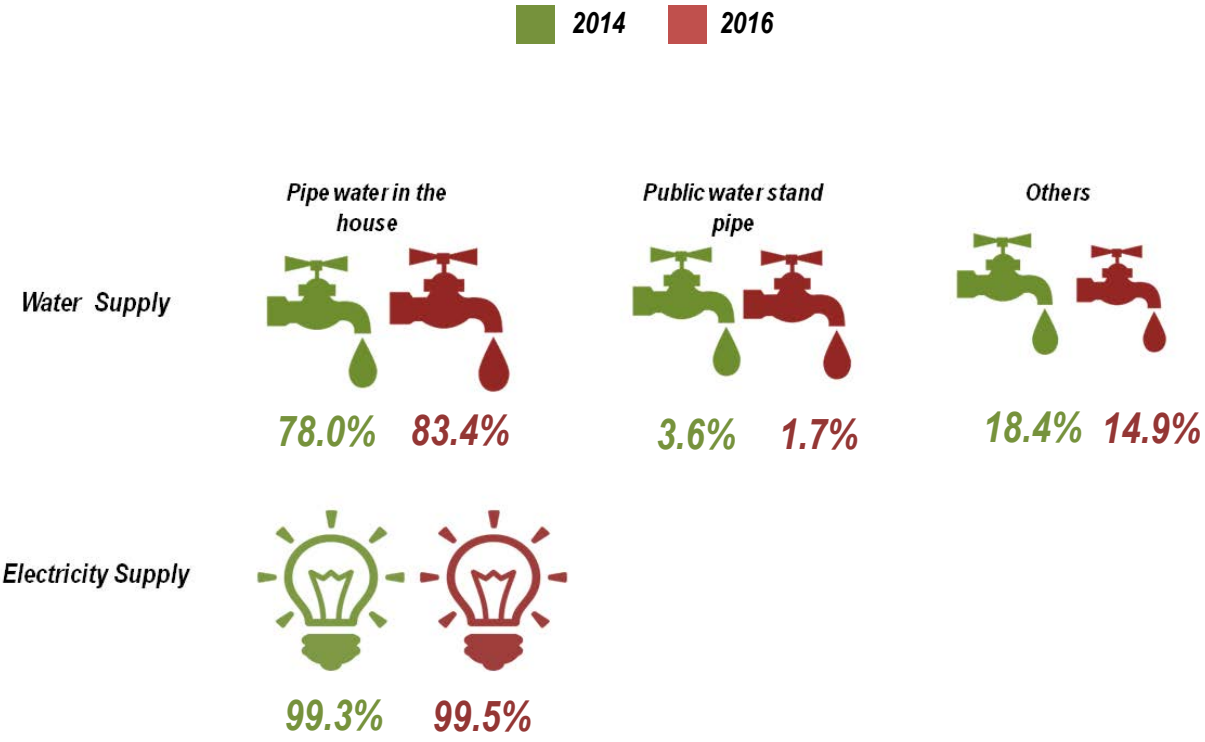
Chart 8: Percentage of household by type of occupied dwelling, Sabah, 2014 and 2016



11. ACCESS TO PUBLIC UTILITIES

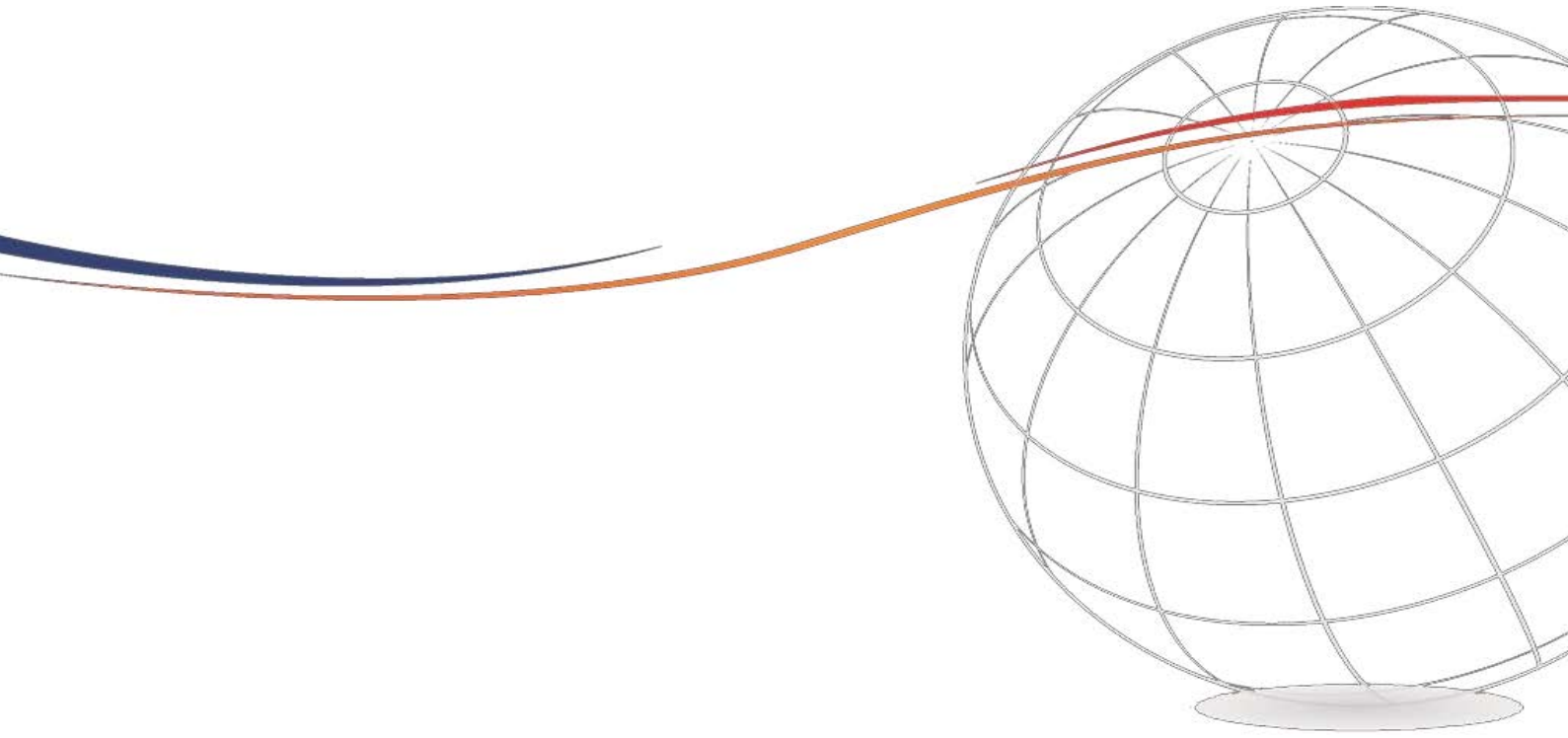
Percentage of households granted access to pipe water in the house increased 5.4 percentage points from 78.0 per cent in 2014 to 83.4 per cent in 2016. During the same period, the percentage of households with eletricity supply increased 0.2 percentage points to 99.5 per cent.

Chart 11: Percentage of household by access to public utilities, Sabah, 2014 and 2016



1 STATISTIK PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

Statistics on Household Income



Jadual 1.1: Peratusan pendapatan mengikut punca utama pendapatan ketua isi rumah dan strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.1: Percentage of income by main source of income of head of household and strata,Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(%)

Punca utama pendapatan *Main source of income*	**2014**			**2016**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Pendapatan pekerjaan bergaji *Income from paid employment*	63.0	64.8	58.9	62.9	65.7	55.5
Pendapatan bekerja sendiri *Income from self-employed*	18.6	17.5	21.2	17.9	15.9	23.1
Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan *Income from property and investment*	10.9	11.1	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.3
Pindahan semasa diterima *Current transfers received*	7.5	6.6	9.7	8.7	7.8	11.1

Jadual 1.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

Table 1.2: Percentage of household by number of income recipient and strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(%)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipient*	**2014**			**2016**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Jumlah isi rumah ('000) *Total household ('000)*	(474.9)	(292.6)	(182.3)	(493.1)	(312.9)	(180.2)
1 penerima *1 recipient*	43.1	40.8	46.8	43.8	41.7	47.5
2 penerima *2 recipients*	36.1	37.4	34.2	35.7	37.1	33.3
3 penerima *3 recipients*	13.0	13.4	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.7
4 penerima dan lebih *4 recipients and more*	7.8	8.4	6.8	7.8	8.5	6.5

Jadual 1.3a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.3a: Median of monthly household gross income by number of income recipient and strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(RM)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipient*	**2014**			**2016**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah *Total*	**3,745**	**4,432**	**2,971**	**4,110**	**4,643**	**3,122**
1 penerima *1 recipient*	2,694	3,193	2,106	2,768	3,258	2,209
2 penerima *2 recipients*	4,245	4,938	3,261	4,549	5,441	3,555
3 penerima *3 recipients*	4,807	5,551	3,878	5,352	6,149	4,480
4 penerima dan lebih *4 recipients and more*	6,532	7,112	5,511	6,799	6,967	6,442

Jadual 1.3b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.3b: Mean of monthly household gross income by number of income recipient and strata, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(RM)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipient*	**2014**			**2016**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah *Total*	**4,879**	**5,568**	**3,773**	**5,354**	**6,095**	**4,068**
1 penerima *1 recipient*	3,467	3,981	2,748	3,739	4,350	2,807
2 penerima *2 recipients*	5,357	6,031	4,175	6,082	6,834	4,630
3 penerima *3 recipients*	5,998	6,658	4,831	6,880	7,777	5,317
4 penerima dan lebih *4 recipients and more*	8,630	9,480	6,932	8,630	8,923	7,965

Jadual 1.4: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran,Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.4: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross income by strata, ethnic group of head of household and administrative district, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah**/*Median*			**Purata**/*Mean*		
	(RM)		**Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun** *Compounded annual growth rate*	**(RM)**		**Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun** *Compounded annual growth rate*
	2014	**2016**	**2014 – 2016 (%)**	**2014**	**2016**	**2014 – 2016 (%)**
SABAH	3,745	4,110	4.7	4,879	5,354	4.6
Bandar/*Urban*	4,432	4,643	2.3	5,568	6,095	4.5
Luar bandar/*Rural*	2,971	3,122	2.5	3,773	4,068	3.8
Kumpulan etnik *Ethnic group*						
Bumiputera	3,471	3752	3.9	4,527	4,990	4.9
Bukan bumiputera *Non Bumiputera*	5,516	4550	(9.6)	6,862	6,298	(4.3)
Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*						
Tawau	3,577	3,856	3.8	4,627	5,254	6.4
Lahad Datu	3,434	4,224	10.4	4,231	5,048	8.8
Semporna	3,228	3,705	6.9	4,493	5,207	7.4
Sandakan	3,803	4,121	4.0	5,006	5,223	2.1
Kinabatangan	3,449	3,747	4.1	4,311	4,879	6.2
Beluran	2,699	2,856	2.8	3,600	3,992	5.2
Kota Kinabalu	5,129	5,683	5.1	6,299	7,043	5.6
Ranau	3,319	3,602	4.1	4,316	4,462	1.7
Kota Belud	2,849	2,933	1.5	3,889	4,130	3.0
Tuaran	3,709	3,784	1.0	4,467	4,698	2.5
Penampang	5,151	5,211	0.6	6,172	6,207	0.3
Papar	4,371	4,423	0.6	5,306	5,469	1.5
Kudat	2,221	2,480	5.5	3,547	3,824	3.8
Kota Marudu	2,080	2,208	3.0	3,275	3,367	1.4
Pitas	1,677	2,105	11.4	2,628	3,076	7.9
Beaufort	3,644	3,827	2.4	4,651	4,621	(0.3)
Kuala Penyu	3,484	3,509	0.4	3,795	4,118	4.1
Sipitang	3,584	3,750	2.3	4,953	5,270	3.1
Tenom	3,385	3,458	1.1	3,929	4,495	6.7
Nabawan	3,176	3,801	9.0	4,102	4,736	7.2
Keningau	3,735	3,873	1.8	4,698	5,180	4.9
Tambunan	3,148	3,507	5.4	3,734	4,541	9.8
Kunak	3,716	3,837	1.6	4,997	4,960	(0.4)
Tongod	1,972	2,196	5.4	2,908	3,057	2.5
Putatan	4,576	5,112	5.5	5,657	6,264	5.1

Jadual 1.5: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.5: Percentage of household by household group, strata and administrative district, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2014			2016		
	Tertinggi 20% *Top 20%*	Pertengahan 40% *Middle 40%*	Terendah 40% *Bottom 40%*	Tertinggi 20% *Top 20%*	Pertengahan 40% *Middle 40%*	Terendah 40% *Bottom 40%*
SABAH	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Bandar/*Urban*	78.6	67.1	47.7	80.3	66.6	51.9
Luar bandar/*Rural*	21.4	32.9	52.3	19.7	33.4	48.1
Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*						
Tawau	11.6	12.0	14.0	11.2	11.5	12.1
Lahad Datu	4.2	7.1	7.2	4.8	7.9	4.9
Semporna	3.0	3.7	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.6
Sandakan	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.7	12.7	12.2
Kinabatangan	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.7	3.6
Beluran	1.6	1.8	3.8	1.6	2.1	3.5
Kota Kinabalu	24.8	17.8	9.6	26.5	17.1	12.2
Ranau	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.8
Kota Belud	2.1	1.8	3.8	1.6	1.9	3.6
Tuaran	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	5.1
Penampang	10.4	7.6	3.8	8.1	8.3	5.0
Papar	5.2	4.2	3.1	4.6	5.1	3.8
Kudat	1.9	1.5	4.5	1.8	1.3	4.6
Kota Marudu	0.7	1.6	3.7	0.9	1.4	3.5
Pitas	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.5	2.1
Beaufort	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.4
Kuala Penyu	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8
Sipitang	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
Tenom	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.7
Nabawan	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5
Keningau	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.4	5.9	4.4
Tambunan	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.0
Kunak	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.5
Tongod	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.7
Putatan	3.4	3.3	1.5	3.8	2.7	2.1

Nota/*Note* :
Mengikut had bagi Sabah 2014
Refer to cut-off for Sabah 2014

Terendah/*Bottom* **40%: < 3,150**
Pertengahan/*Middle* **40% : 3,150-6,869**
Tertinggi/*Top* **20% : ≥ 6,870**

Nota/*Note* :
Mengikut had bagi Sabah 2016
Refer to cut-off for Sabah 2016

Terendah/*Bottom* **40%: < 3,270**
Pertengahan/*Middle* **40% : 3,270 - 7,599**
Tertinggi/*Top* **20% : ≥ 7,600**

Jadual 1.6: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran,Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.6: Percentage of household and income share by strata and administrative district,Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2014		2016	
	Isi rumah *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*
SABAH	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Jumlah isi rumah ('000) *Total household ('000)*	(474.9)		(493.1)	
Bandar/*Urban*	61.6	70.3	63.5	72.2
Luar bandar/*Rural*	38.4	29.7	36.5	27.8
Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*				
Tawau	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.5
Lahad Datu	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.7
Semporna	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4
Sandakan	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0
Kinabatangan	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.9
Beluran	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.9
Kota Kinabalu	15.9	20.6	17.0	22.4
Ranau	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.9
Kota Belud	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.0
Tuaran	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9
Penampang	6.6	8.4	6.9	8.0
Papar	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6
Kudat	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.9
Kota Marudu	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.3
Pitas	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6
Beaufort	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
Kuala Penyu	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Sipitang	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Tenom	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
Nabawan	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Keningau	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.8
Tambunan	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
Kunak	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
Tongod	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5
Putatan	2.6	0.3	2.7	3.1

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district,Sabah, 2016

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Jumlah/*Total*		Tawau		Lahad Datu		Semporna	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	16.1	4.4	16.0	4.8	5.3	1.7	19.5	5.5
2,000 – 2,999	18.3	8.3	18.6	8.8	19.3	9.7	19.4	9.1
3,000 – 3,999	15.2	9.7	16.6	10.7	17.7	12.0	14.8	9.8
4,000 – 4,999	11.6	9.6	14.0	11.8	20.6	17.9	9.4	7.9
5,000 – 5,999	8.8	9.0	7.5	7.8	11.1	12.0	8.5	9.0
6,000 – 6,999	6.6	8.0	5.2	6.3	8.0	10.2	4.7	5.9
7,000 – 7,999	5.3	7.4	4.6	6.5	3.6	5.3	5.8	8.3
8,000 – 8,999	3.4	5.4	3.5	5.6	4.4	7.5	7.6	12.4
9,000 – 9,999	2.8	4.9	2.8	4.9	3.3	6.3	2.9	5.3
10,000 – 10,999	2.0	4.0	2.1	4.3	1.9	4.0	1.5	2.9
11,000 – 11,999	1.6	3.4	2.3	5.1	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.3
12,000 – 12,999	1.7	4.0	1.2	2.9	1.5	3.7	0.6	1.4
13,000 – 13,999	1.5	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
14,000 – 14,999	0.9	2.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	4.1	15.7	3.5	14.4	1.3	4.3	4.7	21.0

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Sabah, 2016 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Sandakan		Kinabatangan		Beluran		Kota Kinabalu	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	15.1	4.2	24.6	7.4	33.0	11.0	10.3	2.2
2,000 – 2,999	18.9	8.6	19.0	9.4	19.1	11.8	14.3	5.0
3,000 – 3,999	14.7	9.6	11.9	8.9	11.1	9.8	13.2	6.5
4,000 – 4,999	10.8	9.1	14.9	13.3	13.9	15.4	7.2	4.6
5,000 – 5,999	8.2	8.6	4.8	5.4	5.1	6.8	8.8	7.0
6,000 – 6,999	9.0	11.0	1.3	1.7	3.3	5.4	10.5	9.8
7,000 – 7,999	6.4	9.1	5.9	9.0	4.0	7.6	7.7	8.2
8,000 – 8,999	2.9	4.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	4.9	4.4	5.3
9,000 – 9,999	3.9	7.1	2.3	4.4	1.5	3.6	2.4	3.2
10,000 – 10,999	2.3	4.6	3.0	6.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	2.1
11,000 – 11,999	1.8	3.9	2.4	5.8	1.7	5.0	1.7	2.8
12,000 – 12,999	1.8	4.2	1.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.2	5.6
13,000 – 13,999	0.9	2.5	1.0	2.9	0.6	1.9	3.1	5.9
14,000 – 14,999	0.4	1.2	1.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	4.2
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	2.9	11.7	3.6	13.8	2.2	10.2	9.8	27.8

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Sabah, 2016 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Ranau		Kota Belud		Tuaran		Penampang	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	24.6	7.6	28.5	8.9	23.2	7.3	6.6	1.6
2,000 – 2,999	18.4	10.1	21.5	12.5	19.0	9.6	15.6	6.1
3,000 – 3,999	15.5	12.2	17.6	14.5	10.9	8.0	15.7	8.6
4,000 – 4,999	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.6	15.3	14.4	8.9	6.2
5,000 – 5,999	10.6	12.8	5.5	7.4	6.9	7.8	16.4	14.4
6,000 – 6,999	3.2	4.6	4.1	6.4	3.0	4.1	10.0	10.4
7,000 – 7,999	6.3	10.7	2.4	4.2	4.6	7.3	6.1	7.3
8,000 – 8,999	3.5	6.4	2.0	4.0	3.1	5.5	1.4	1.9
9,000 – 9,999	4.0	8.4	1.8	4.0	3.9	7.8	3.5	5.4
10,000 – 10,999	1.0	2.4	1.4	3.6	4.4	9.7	2.6	4.3
11,000 – 11,999	0.3	0.8	1.4	4.0	0.8	2.0	3.0	5.6
12,000 – 12,999	2.0	5.7	0.6	1.8	1.3	3.5	2.8	5.7
13,000 – 13,999	0.4	1.3	2.0	6.7	0.5	1.4	2.2	4.7
14,000 – 14,999	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	2.7	1.2	2.8
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	2.0	9.3	2.9	12.2	2.5	8.9	4.1	15.2

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Sabah, 2016 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Papar		Kudat		Kota Marudu		Pitas	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	10.3	2.7	35.6	12.8	46.1	18.4	43.4	18.3
2,000 – 2,999	17.3	7.7	27.1	17.2	16.7	12.4	30.8	23.9
3,000 – 3,999	13.7	8.4	10.4	9.1	9.5	9.8	9.8	11.0
4,000 – 4,999	14.9	12.0	5.8	6.7	8.9	12.1	2.1	3.1
5,000 – 5,999	13.0	12.7	3.5	5.0	3.3	5.1	3.5	6.1
6,000 – 6,999	7.3	8.6	1.9	3.2	5.4	10.1	2.1	4.4
7,000 – 7,999	5.3	7.3	3.2	6.4	3.7	8.3	2.8	6.6
8,000 – 8,999	4.3	6.8	2.9	6.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
9,000 – 9,999	2.5	4.3	0.7	1.9	1.0	2.8	0.7	2.2
10,000 – 10,999	2.9	5.5	1.8	4.9	1.3	4.1	0.7	2.4
11,000 – 11,999	1.2	2.6	1.6	4.7	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0
12,000 – 12,999	1.6	3.7	0.8	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.7	2.7
13,000 – 13,999	1.4	3.3	2.0	7.0	1.2	4.9	0.0	0.0
14,000 – 14,999	1.3	3.3	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.6
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	3.0	11.0	1.7	7.8	1.2	6.1	2.1	12.5

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Sabah, 2016 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Beaufort		Kuala Penyu		Sipitang		Tenom	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	21.6	6.6	20.0	6.6	18.9	5.2	13.2	4.9
2,000 – 2,999	20.4	10.9	24.4	14.2	23.5	10.7	20.3	10.5
3,000 – 3,999	10.7	8.2	16.7	14.4	9.3	6.2	29.7	22.6
4,000 – 4,999	12.0	11.8	14.4	15.7	10.2	8.5	11.0	10.9
5,000 – 5,999	11.6	13.6	7.8	10.6	11.0	11.3	7.7	9.4
6,000 – 6,999	7.3	10.3	4.4	7.3	4.4	5.4	3.9	5.5
7,000 – 7,999	3.3	5.2	4.4	8.0	4.2	5.8	3.3	5.4
8,000 – 8,999	3.0	5.6	1.1	2.3	3.3	5.2	2.2	4.1
9,000 – 9,999	1.6	3.3	1.1	2.5	5.7	10.4	1.1	2.4
10,000 – 10,999	1.7	3.9	1.1	2.8	2.1	4.1	0.6	1.3
11,000 – 11,999	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.1	2.7
12,000 – 12,999	2.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.0
13,000 – 13,999	2.0	5.7	2.2	7.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	3.3
14,000 – 14,999	0.3	1.0	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.4	1.1	3.6
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	1.6	6.1	1.1	4.2	5.2	22.1	2.8	10.5

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Sabah, 2016 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class* (RM)	Jumlah *Total*							
	Nabawan		Keningau		Tambunan		Kunak	
	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*	Isi rumah *Household*	Agihan pendapatan *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	4.2	1.6	7.5	2.3	11.0	3.5	9.5	3.3
2,000 – 2,999	18.8	9.7	16.0	7.4	24.2	13.3	27.2	13.6
3,000 – 3,999	33.3	24.5	27.6	18.2	29.7	22.6	16.3	11.9
4,000 – 4,999	12.5	11.4	16.4	14.0	8.8	8.7	22.6	20.2
5,000 – 5,999	9.4	11.0	7.4	7.8	8.8	10.6	5.1	5.5
6,000 – 6,999	6.3	8.5	4.7	5.7	4.4	6.2	3.8	4.9
7,000 – 7,999	4.2	6.7	4.7	6.9	4.4	7.2	3.3	5.0
8,000 – 8,999	3.1	5.5	3.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.4
9,000 – 9,999	2.1	4.1	2.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.7
10,000 – 10,999	1.0	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.2	4.9	0.9	1.9
11,000 – 11,999	1.0	2.4	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1
12,000 – 12,999	1.0	2.7	1.5	3.5	2.2	6.1	0.9	2.3
13,000 – 13,999	1.0	3.0	1.2	3.2	2.2	6.6	0.9	2.6
14,000 – 14,999	1.0	3.3	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	1.0	3.4	3.2	12.3	2.2	10.2	3.7	18.6

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016 (samb.)

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Sabah, 2016 (cont'd)

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar Jumlah *Gross income class* **(RM)**	**Jumlah**			
	Tongod		**Putatan**	
	Isi rumah *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	42.7	18.8	11.9	2.8
2,000 – 2,999	25.2	19.4	15.7	6.1
3,000 – 3,999	10.7	11.6	10.2	5.6
4,000 – 4,999	3.9	5.7	9.4	6.8
5,000 – 5,999	4.9	8.9	14.9	12.8
6,000 – 6,999	3.9	8.5	4.7	4.8
7,000 – 7,999	1.9	4.9	6.4	7.5
8,000 – 8,999	1.9	5.2	5.5	7.5
9,000 – 9,999	1.0	3.0	5.1	7.8
10,000 – 10,999	2.9	9.9	3.4	5.7
11,000 – 11,999	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.2
12,000 – 12,999	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5
13,000 – 13,999	1.0	4.2	2.1	4.6
14,000 – 14,999	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	0.0	0.0	5.5	18.1

Jadual 1.8: Pekali Gini bagi pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.8: Gini Coefficient of monthly household gross income by strata and administrative district, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Pekali Gini** *Gini Coefficient*	
	2014	**2016**
SABAH	**0.387**	**0.402**
Bandar/*Urban*	0.372	0.392
Luar bandar/*Rural*	0.380	0.383
Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*		
Tawau	0.369	0.395
Lahad Datu	0.320	0.300
Semporna	0.412	0.420
Sandakan	0.393	0.383
Kinabatangan	0.357	0.422
Beluran	0.400	0.420
Kota Kinabalu	0.370	0.406
Ranau	0.390	0.397
Kota Belud	0.416	0.430
Tuaran	0.374	0.396
Penampang	0.347	0.371
Papar	0.356	0.360
Kudat	0.442	0.442
Kota Marudu	0.448	0.430
Pitas	0.446	0.434
Beaufort	0.387	0.378
Kuala Penyu	0.329	0.363
Sipitang	0.376	0.433
Tenom	0.328	0.350
Nabawan	0.322	0.291
Keningau	0.346	0.347
Tambunan	0.293	0.354
Kunak	0.394	0.372
Tongod	0.436	0.396
Putatan	0.337	0.386

Jadual 1.9: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2014 dan 2016

Table 1.9: Incidence of poverty by strata and administrative district, Sabah, 2014 and 2016

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Insiden kemiskinan** *Incidence of poverty*	
	2014	**2016**
SABAH	**4.0**	**2.9**
Bandar/*Urban*	1.9	1.6
Luar bandar/*Rural*	7.4	5.3
Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*		
Tawau	2.1	1.7
Lahad Datu	1.9	1.5
Semporna	10.3	7.7
Sandakan	2.9	3.0
Kinabatangan	4.2	4.2
Beluran	11.1	12.1
Kota Kinabalu	1.4	1.2
Ranau	6.0	5.8
Kota Belud	7.4	6.0
Tuaran	4.6	2.2
Penampang	1.0	0.7
Papar	3.6	2.7
Kudat	11.7	5.5
Kota Marudu	18.4	13.1
Pitas	17.9	9.8
Beaufort	3.7	2.4
Kuala Penyu	6.3	3.3
Sipitang	1.9	1.1
Tenom	0.5	0.5
Nabawan	1.6	1.0
Keningau	1.3	0.2
Tambunan	1.1	0.0
Kunak	4.2	2.0
Tongod	22.4	14.6
Putatan	0.8	0.4

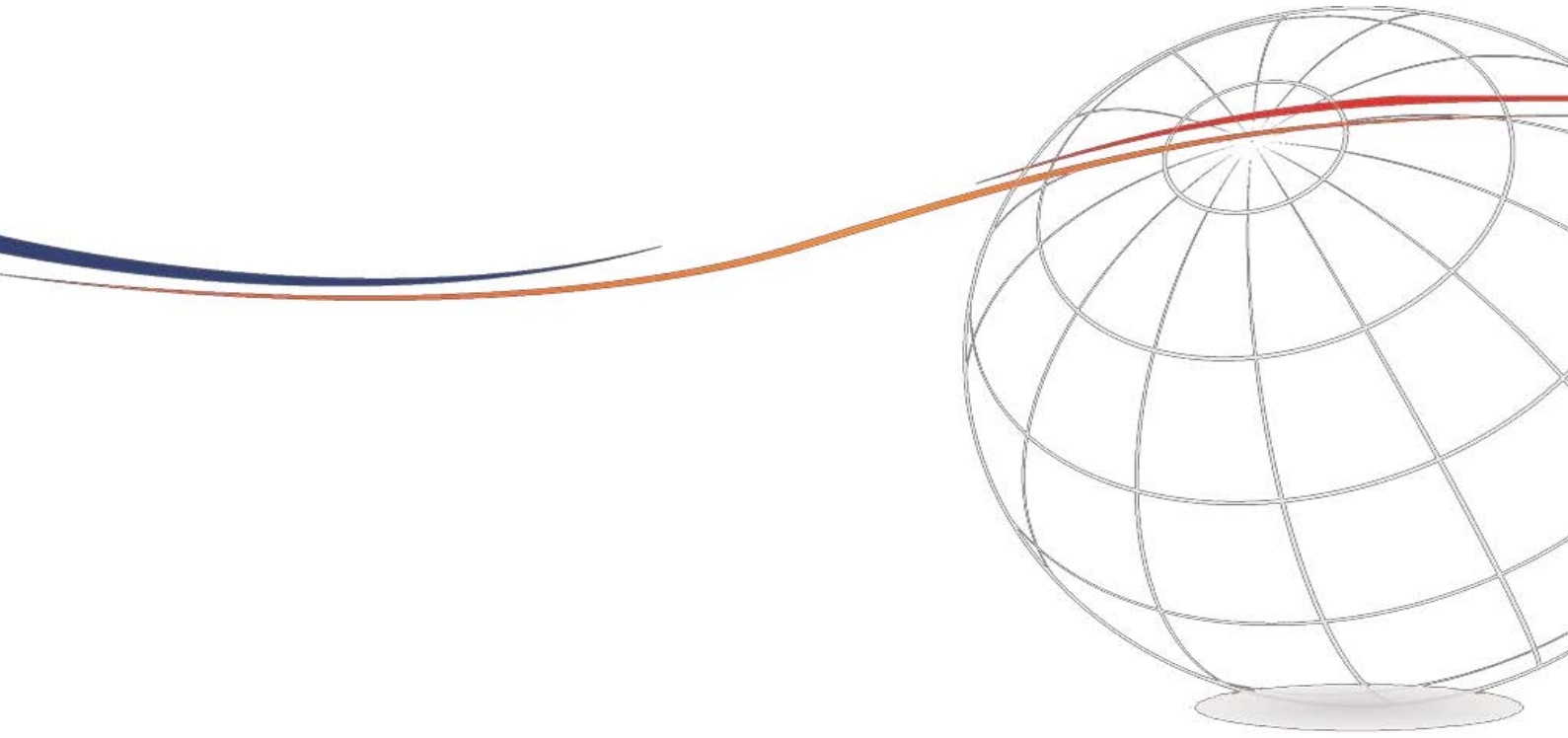
Nota/*Note*:

0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent

2 STATISTIK KEMUDAHAN ASAS

Statistics on Basic Amenities



Jadual 2.1: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis rumah yang didiami dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016

Table 2.1: Percentage of households by type of occupied dwelling and administrative district,Sabah, 2016

(%)

Negeri / State	Dimiliki / Owned	Disewa / Rented	Kuarters / Quarters	Jumlah / Total
	Jumlah / Total	Jumlah / Total	Jumlah / Total	Jumlah / Total
SABAH	**71.6**	**17.8**	**10.6**	**100.0**
Tawau	70.9	17.4	11.7	**100.0**
Lahad Datu	71.1	10.6	18.3	**100.0**
Semporna	89.1	6.4	4.5	**100.0**
Sandakan	71.3	15.8	12.9	**100.0**
Kinabatangan	65.8	3.5	30.7	**100.0**
Beluran	68.4	6.2	25.4	**100.0**
Kota Kinabalu	60.2	33.0	6.8	**100.0**
Ranau	93.3	1.8	4.9	**100.0**
Kota Belud	93.1	3.9	3.0	**100.0**
Tuaran	68.2	27.9	3.9	**100.0**
Penampang	57.1	40.1	2.8	**100.0**
Papar	80.7	16.3	3.0	**100.0**
Kudat	82.8	9.5	7.7	**100.0**
Kota Marudu	87.4	5.4	7.2	**100.0**
Pitas	90.9	2.1	7.0	**100.0**
Beaufort	84.5	8.2	7.3	**100.0**
Kuala Penyu	82.3	3.3	14.4	**100.0**
Sipitang	63.9	8.5	27.6	**100.0**
Tenom	80.2	5.0	14.8	**100.0**
Nabawan	87.5	2.1	10.4	**100.0**
Keningau	79.1	10.7	10.2	**100.0**
Tambunan	90.1	1.1	8.8	**100.0**
Kunak	49.0	3.4	47.6	**100.0**
Tongod	71.8	1.0	27.2	**100.0**
Putatan	69.8	29.4	0.8	**100.0**

Jadual 2.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016

Table 2.2: Percentage of households by type of water supply and administrative district,Sabah, 2016

(%)

Negeri / State	Air paip di rumah / Piped water in the house	Air paip awam / Public water stand pipe	Lain-lain / Others	Jumlah / Total
	Jumlah / Total	Jumlah / Total	Jumlah / Total	Jumlah / Total
SABAH	**83.4**	**1.7**	**14.9**	**100.0**
Tawau	95.7	0.1	4.2	**100.0**
Lahad Datu	79.6	0.2	20.2	**100.0**
Semporna	73.8	2.1	24.1	**100.0**
Sandakan	94.5	0.0	5.5	**100.0**
Kinabatangan	63.9	0.3	35.8	**100.0**
Beluran	50.6	1.0	48.4	**100.0**
Kota Kinabalu	93.1	3.2	3.7	**100.0**
Ranau	37.8	0.0	62.2	**100.0**
Kota Belud	56.9	3.6	39.5	**100.0**
Tuaran	80.6	2.0	17.4	**100.0**
Penampang	96.5	0.6	2.9	**100.0**
Papar	92.7	1.9	5.5	**100.0**
Kudat	79.0	5.1	15.9	**100.0**
Kota Marudu	64.3	0.4	35.3	**100.0**
Pitas	55.9	0.0	44.1	**100.0**
Beaufort	82.8	1.0	16.2	**100.0**
Kuala Penyu	73.3	11.1	15.6	**100.0**
Sipitang	94.9	0.0	5.2	**100.0**
Tenom	58.7	5.0	36.3	**100.0**
Nabawan	62.5	2.1	35.4	**100.0**
Keningau	76.0	4.2	19.8	**100.0**
Tambunan	56.0	0.0	44.0	**100.0**
Kunak	81.3	0.0	18.7	**100.0**
Tongod	48.6	2.9	48.5	**100.0**
Putatan	96.1	**3.0**	0.9	**100.0**

Jadual 2.3: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik dan daerah pentadbiran,Sabah, 2016

Table 2.3: Percentage of households by accessibility to electricity supply and administrative district, Sabah, 2016

(%)

Negeri / *State*	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik / *Accessible to electricity* — Jumlah / *Total*	Tiada bekalan elektrik / *No electricity* — Jumlah / *Total*	Jumlah / *Total* — Jumlah / *Total*
SABAH	**99.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**
Tawau	99.9	0.1	**100.0**
Lahad Datu	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Semporna	99.7	0.3	**100.0**
Sandakan	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Kinabatangan	99.5	0.5	**100.0**
Beluran	91.3	8.7	**100.0**
Kota Kinabalu	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Ranau	99.1	0.9	**100.0**
Kota Belud	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Tuaran	99.6	0.4	**100.0**
Penampang	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Papar	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Kudat	98.1	1.9	**100.0**
Kota Marudu	98.5	1.5	**100.0**
Pitas	98.6	1.4	**100.0**
Beaufort	99.7	0.3	**100.0**
Kuala Penyu	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Sipitang	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Tenom	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Nabawan	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Keningau	99.1	0.9	**100.0**
Tambunan	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Kunak	100.0	0.0	**100.0**
Tongod	93.2	6.8	**100.0**
Putatan	100.0	0.0	**100.0**

Jadual 2.4: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke pusat kesihatan awam & swasta dan daerah pentadbirandan, Sabah, 2016

Table 2.4: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest public & private health centres and administrative district, Sabah, 2016

(%)

Negeri *State*	Pusat kesihatan awam *Public health centres*				Pusat kesihatan swasta *Private health centres*			
	Jumlah *Total*	**Kurang dari 5 km** *Less than 5 km*	**5−9 km**	**Lebih dari 9 km** *More than 9 km*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Kurang dari 5 km** *Less than 5 km*	**5−9 km**	**Lebih dari 9 km** *More than 9 km*
SABAH	**100.0**	**74.0**	**11.0**	**15.0**	**100.0**	**64.3**	**10.3**	**25.4**
Tawau	**100.0**	80.1	7.7	12.2	**100.0**	76.6	6.5	16.9
Lahad Datu	**100.0**	76.7	10.4	12.9	**100.0**	55.9	10.5	33.6
Semporna	**100.0**	55.4	11.2	33.4	**100.0**	51.1	4.5	44.5
Sandakan	**100.0**	78.8	11.7	9.5	**100.0**	81.3	5.4	13.4
Kinabatangan	**100.0**	43.1	13.9	43.0	**100.0**	41.7	14.0	44.3
Beluran	**100.0**	37.1	4.1	58.8	**100.0**	37.7	3.1	59.2
Kota Kinabalu	**100.0**	85.9	8.7	5.4	**100.0**	86.2	9.5	4.3
Ranau	**100.0**	57.5	21.7	20.8	**100.0**	40.4	10.2	49.4
Kota Belud	**100.0**	45.6	29.7	24.7	**100.0**	41.2	23.0	35.8
Tuaran	**100.0**	77.0	14.5	8.5	**100.0**	49.2	27.3	23.5
Penampang	**100.0**	82.5	12.1	5.4	**100.0**	86.0	8.2	5.8
Papar	**100.0**	83.0	7.7	9.3	**100.0**	57.6	27.4	15.0
Kudat	**100.0**	53.3	18.6	28.0	**100.0**	38.5	1.2	60.3
Kota Marudu	**100.0**	75.4	12.3	12.3	**100.0**	34.6	18.1	47.3
Pitas	**100.0**	36.4	34.9	28.7	**100.0**	0.7	0.0	99.3
Beaufort	**100.0**	71.7	5.8	22.5	**100.0**	50.1	5.8	44.1
Kuala Penyu	**100.0**	67.8	1.1	31.1	**100.0**	10.0	17.8	72.2
Sipitang	**100.0**	60.7	19.3	20.0	**100.0**	56.9	14.5	28.6
Tenom	**100.0**	67.6	19.8	12.6	**100.0**	21.4	9.4	69.2
Nabawan	**100.0**	76.0	5.2	18.8	**100.0**	15.6	2.1	82.3
Keningau	**100.0**	79.7	8.8	11.5	**100.0**	50.6	17.3	32.1
Tambunan	**100.0**	74.7	0.0	25.3	**100.0**	45.1	2.1	52.8
Kunak	**100.0**	74.1	6.5	19.4	**100.0**	68.2	1.3	30.5
Tongod	**100.0**	35.0	0.9	64.1	**100.0**	27.2	0.0	72.8
Putatan	**100.0**	89.8	6.4	3.8	**100.0**	88.5	8.5	3.0

Jadual 2.5: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke sekolah rendah & sekolah menengah kerajaan dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016

Table 2.5: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest government primary & secondary schools and administrative district, Sabah, 2016

(%)

Negeri *State*	Sekolah rendah kerajaan *Government primary schools*				Sekolah menengah kerajaan *Government secondary schools*			
	Jumlah *Total*	**Kurang dari 5 km** *Less than 5 km*	**5−9 km**	**Lebih dari 9 km** *More than 9 km*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Kurang dari 5 km** *Less than 5 km*	**5−9 km**	**Lebih dari 9 km** *More than 9 km*
SABAH	**100.0**	**93.1**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**100.0**	**74.3**	**9.8**	**15.9**
Tawau	**100.0**	94.9	1.5	3.6	**100.0**	84.5	5.2	10.3
Lahad Datu	**100.0**	91.4	6.0	2.6	**100.0**	69.7	12.9	17.4
Semporna	**100.0**	85.5	10.6	3.9	**100.0**	64.6	19.7	15.7
Sandakan	**100.0**	96.1	1.8	2.1	**100.0**	85.5	8.3	6.2
Kinabatangan	**100.0**	74.8	1.4	23.8	**100.0**	37.3	14.4	48.3
Beluran	**100.0**	82.1	3.9	14.0	**100.0**	35.5	7.4	57.1
Kota Kinabalu	**100.0**	93.6	3.9	2.5	**100.0**	86.5	7.4	6.1
Ranau	**100.0**	99.6	0.4	0.0	**100.0**	49.5	16.4	34.1
Kota Belud	**100.0**	95.8	1.2	3.0	**100.0**	67.0	2.7	30.3
Tuaran	**100.0**	97.8	0.7	1.5	**100.0**	70.2	17.4	12.4
Penampang	**100.0**	93.7	5.1	1.2	**100.0**	85.1	8.9	6.0
Papar	**100.0**	96.8	2.2	1.0	**100.0**	86.8	6.4	6.8
Kudat	**100.0**	90.7	4.9	4.4	**100.0**	54.1	7.8	38.1
Kota Marudu	**100.0**	96.5	3.1	0.4	**100.0**	60.0	13.8	26.2
Pitas	**100.0**	90.2	9.8	0.0	**100.0**	45.5	33.5	21.0
Beaufort	**100.0**	93.2	2.7	4.1	**100.0**	71.0	8.7	20.3
Kuala Penyu	**100.0**	91.1	0.0	8.9	**100.0**	70.0	6.7	23.3
Sipitang	**100.0**	93.1	1.7	5.2	**100.0**	72.0	12.0	16.0
Tenom	**100.0**	90.1	6.0	3.9	**100.0**	34.1	18.1	47.8
Nabawan	**100.0**	91.7	2.0	6.3	**100.0**	79.2	4.1	16.7
Keningau	**100.0**	95.4	3.1	1.5	**100.0**	67.9	14.5	17.6
Tambunan	**100.0**	95.6	0.0	4.4	**100.0**	64.8	0.0	35.2
Kunak	**100.0**	85.6	5.9	8.5	**100.0**	67.3	5.9	26.8
Tongod	**100.0**	76.7	15.5	7.8	**100.0**	42.7	20.4	36.9
Putatan	**100.0**	97.4	0.0	2.6	**100.0**	91.1	5.5	3.4

Jadual 2.6: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke tadika awam & swasta dan daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016

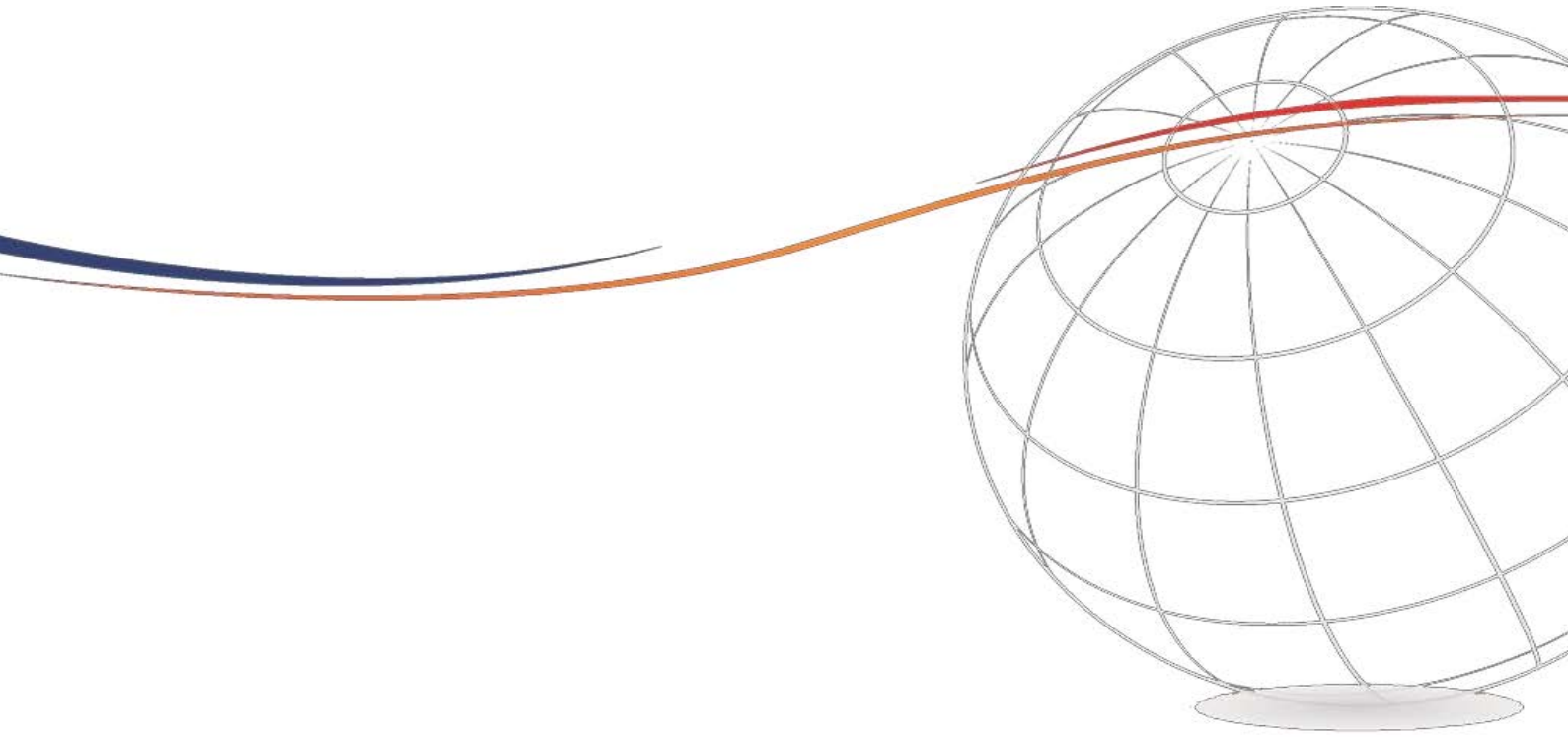
Table 2.6: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest public & private kindergarten and administrative district, Sabah, 2016

(%)

Negeri *State*	Tadika awam *Public kindergarten*				Tadika swasta *Private kindergarten*			
	Jumlah *Total*	Kurang dari 5 km *Less than 5 km*	5−9 km	Lebih dari 9 km *More than 9 km*	Jumlah *Total*	Kurang dari 5 km *Less than 5 km*	5−9 km	Lebih dari 9 km *More than 9 km*
SABAH	**100.0**	**92.6**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**74.3**	**7.9**	**17.8**
Tawau	**100.0**	94.8	1.6	3.6	**100.0**	88.6	2.6	8.8
Lahad Datu	**100.0**	89.1	6.0	4.9	**100.0**	79.3	6.4	14.3
Semporna	**100.0**	86.6	9.2	4.2	**100.0**	62.1	13.0	24.9
Sandakan	**100.0**	94.1	3.1	2.8	**100.0**	88.4	4.8	6.8
Kinabatangan	**100.0**	73.8	2.0	24.2	**100.0**	42.8	10.0	47.2
Beluran	**100.0**	78.1	6.5	15.4	**100.0**	43.2	2.1	54.7
Kota Kinabalu	**100.0**	94.2	3.9	1.9	**100.0**	91.9	5.3	2.8
Ranau	**100.0**	97.2	2.4	0.4	**100.0**	53.6	14.5	31.9
Kota Belud	**100.0**	98.5	0.9	0.6	**100.0**	50.1	16.8	33.1
Tuaran	**100.0**	94.1	4.6	1.3	**100.0**	65.4	21.3	13.3
Penampang	**100.0**	92.5	5.4	2.1	**100.0**	89.8	6.9	3.3
Papar	**100.0**	97.1	1.7	1.2	**100.0**	65.8	24.7	9.5
Kudat	**100.0**	90.6	4.6	4.8	**100.0**	45.7	1.3	53.0
Kota Marudu	**100.0**	99.6	0.4	0.0	**100.0**	52.7	13.0	34.3
Pitas	**100.0**	91.6	8.4	0.0	**100.0**	11.9	23.1	65.0
Beaufort	**100.0**	90.2	2.4	7.4	**100.0**	58.4	3.4	38.2
Kuala Penyu	**100.0**	91.1	0.0	8.9	**100.0**	47.8	10.0	42.2
Sipitang	**100.0**	98.9	0.0	1.1	**100.0**	55.0	16.9	28.1
Tenom	**100.0**	91.8	3.8	4.4	**100.0**	25.8	6.6	67.6
Nabawan	**100.0**	91.7	2.0	6.3	**100.0**	24.0	3.1	72.9
Keningau	**100.0**	95.2	3.1	1.7	**100.0**	70.9	8.1	21.0
Tambunan	**100.0**	95.6	0.0	4.4	**100.0**	65.9	1.1	33.0
Kunak	**100.0**	86.3	5.2	8.5	**100.0**	68.6	2.6	28.8
Tongod	**100.0**	76.7	7.8	15.5	**100.0**	59.2	1.0	39.8
Putatan	**100.0**	97.5	0.0	2.5	**100.0**	92.8	3.8	3.4

3 STATISTIK TERPILIH MALAYSIA

Selected Statistics of Malaysia



Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2014, 2015 dan 2016

Table 3.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2014, 2015 and 2016

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2014		2015		2016	
	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*
Johor	**3,290.4**	**320.0**	**3,338.7**	**326.9**	**3,386.8**	**330.5**
Batu Pahat	425.9	22.9	432.2	23.4	438.6	23.7
Johor Bharu	1,352.0	141.7	1,371.4	144.7	1,390.6	146.2
Kluang	280.7	42.7	284.7	43.7	288.8	44.3
Kota Tinggi	190.3	19.9	193.5	20.4	196.7	20.6
Mersing	69.3	8.0	70.5	8.2	71.6	8.3
Muar	249.5	16.8	253.0	17.2	256.6	17.4
Pontian	154.7	13.2	157.0	13.5	159.4	13.6
Segamat	191.6	12.4	194.4	12.7	197.2	12.8
Kulaijaya	238.5	33.3	241.9	34.0	245.2	34.3
Tangkak	138.1	9.0	140.1	9.2	142.1	9.3
Kedah	**1,994.7**	**87.5**	**2,023.5**	**90.3**	**2,052.4**	**92.2**
Baling	142.1	3.0	144.3	3.1	146.4	3.1
Bandar Baharu	44.3	0.9	44.9	1.0	45.6	1.0
Kota Setar	381.5	8.7	386.8	8.9	392.1	9.1
Kuala Muda	460.1	26.9	466.3	27.8	472.5	28.4
Kubang Pasu	229.2	6.8	232.6	7.0	236.1	7.2
Kulim	287.6	20.6	291.5	21.2	295.3	21.7
Langkawi	91.2	11.9	92.6	12.3	94.0	12.5
Padang Terap	65.4	2.1	66.4	2.2	67.5	2.2
Sik	70.1	2.1	71.3	2.2	72.4	2.3
Yan	72.1	0.9	73.3	0.9	74.4	0.9
Pendang	100.4	1.2	102.0	1.3	103.6	1.3
Pokok Sena	50.9	2.3	51.7	2.4	52.5	2.5
Kelantan	**1,690.6**	**46.9**	**1,726.0**	**48.0**	**1,761.8**	**48.6**
Bachok	148.6	1.2	151.7	1.2	154.9	1.2
Kota Bharu	538.0	12.9	549.2	13.2	560.4	13.3
Machang	103.3	1.4	105.5	1.4	107.7	1.4
Pasir Mas	208.7	5.0	213.1	5.1	217.5	5.2
Pasir Puteh	130.6	1.3	133.3	1.3	136.1	1.3
Tanah Merah	132.1	5.6	134.8	5.7	137.6	5.8
Tumpat	170.3	2.6	173.8	2.6	177.4	2.6
Gua Musang	96.5	8.0	98.7	8.2	100.9	8.3
Kuala Krai	117.5	7.3	120.0	7.5	122.4	7.6
Jeli	45.0	1.7	45.9	1.8	46.9	1.8
Melaka	**837.8**	**43.6**	**850.0**	**45.0**	**862.3**	**46.0**
Alor Gajah	187.8	8.8	190.7	9.1	193.6	9.2
Jasin	139.3	5.9	141.5	6.1	143.6	6.3
Melaka Tengah	510.6	28.9	517.9	29.9	525.1	30.5
Negeri Sembilan	**1,015.3**	**75.1**	**1,026.3**	**77.8**	**1,037.1**	**79.6**
Jelebu	39.7	2.9	40.2	3.0	40.6	3.1
Kuala Pilah	67.7	2.8	68.5	2.9	69.2	3.0
Port Dickson	116.9	6.9	118.1	7.1	119.3	7.3
Rembau	43.8	2.5	44.3	2.6	44.8	2.6
Seremban	541.2	50.5	546.9	52.3	552.5	53.5
Tampin	87.2	3.5	88.1	3.6	89.0	3.7
Jempol	118.9	6.1	120.2	6.3	121.5	6.5
Pahang	**1,510.6**	**96.3**	**1,532.3**	**99.3**	**1,554.2**	**101.0**
Bentong	118.5	8.8	119.9	9.0	121.4	9.2
Cameron Highlands	34.6	6.7	35.0	6.9	35.3	7.0
Jerantut	92.2	5.5	93.6	5.7	95.0	5.8
Kuantan	472.2	20.8	479.0	21.4	485.9	21.8
Lipis	90.7	5.7	92.0	5.9	93.4	6.0
Pekan	112.4	7.0	114.2	7.2	116.1	7.3
Raub	97.0	4.3	98.2	4.4	99.4	4.5
Temerloh	166.7	10.2	169.1	10.5	171.5	10.7
Rompin	112.5	12.1	114.4	12.4	116.2	12.7
Maran	118.7	5.5	120.6	5.6	122.6	5.7
Bera	95.1	9.8	96.3	10.2	97.5	10.3

Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2014, 2015 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (cont'd)

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2014		2015		2016	
	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*
Pulau Pinang	**1,548.3**	**133.0**	**1,566.6**	**137.9**	**1,584.8**	**141.0**
Seberang Perai Tengah	360.8	44.8	365.4	46.4	369.9	47.5
Seberang Perai Utara	303.8	14.4	308.0	14.9	312.2	15.3
Seberang Perai Selatan	172.3	12.0	174.4	12.4	176.4	12.7
Timur Laut	507.9	47.0	512.6	48.7	517.2	49.8
Barat Daya	203.5	14.9	206.3	15.5	209.1	15.8
Perak	**2,387.9**	**93.2**	**2,408.0**	**96.2**	**2,428.0**	**98.1**
Batang Padang	117.1	6.2	118.4	6.4	119.7	6.5
Manjung	234.9	10.9	236.8	11.2	238.7	11.4
Kinta	774.9	29.5	780.6	30.4	786.4	31.0
Kerian	185.1	4.2	186.7	4.3	188.3	4.4
Kuala Kangsar	163.9	4.5	165.4	4.6	166.9	4.7
Larut & Matang	340.5	9.5	343.3	9.9	346.1	10.1
Hilir Perak	207.1	14.1	208.7	14.6	210.4	14.9
Ulu Perak	95.1	3.0	96.2	3.1	97.4	3.1
Perak Tengah	102.9	4.6	103.9	4.8	105.0	4.9
Kampar	101.8	2.6	102.6	2.7	103.4	2.7
Muaalim	64.7	4.1	65.3	4.2	66.0	4.3
Perlis	**239.9**	**8.0**	**242.6**	**8.2**	**245.3**	**8.3**
Selangor	**5,468.5**	**582.9**	**5,570.7**	**604.4**	**5,671.0**	**618.0**
Gombak	684.3	71.3	697.6	73.9	710.8	75.6
Klang	848.9	106.3	864.0	110.2	878.8	112.7
Kuala Langat	234.9	15.5	239.6	16.0	244.1	16.4
Kuala Selangor	218.1	14.2	222.5	14.7	226.9	15.1
Petaling	1,799.0	210.0	1,831.5	217.7	1,863.4	222.5
Sabak Bernam	113.0	3.7	115.3	3.9	117.6	4.0
Sepang	208.9	28.6	213.1	29.7	217.2	30.4
Hulu Langat	1,153.3	121.6	1,174.6	126.1	1,195.5	128.9
Ulu Selangor	208.2	11.7	212.4	12.2	216.6	12.5
Terengganu	**1,121.7**	**28.9**	**1,144.2**	**30.0**	**1,167.1**	**30.5**
Besut	153.2	3.0	156.3	3.1	159.4	3.2
Dungun	168.0	3.9	171.4	4.0	174.8	4.1
Kemaman	184.4	7.8	188.1	8.1	191.8	8.3
Kuala Terengganu	234.6	4.5	239.3	4.7	244.0	4.8
Marang	106.1	2.1	108.2	2.2	110.4	2.3
Ulu Terengganu	77.2	3.3	78.8	3.4	80.4	3.5
Setiu	60.2	1.9	61.5	1.9	62.7	2.0
Kuala Nerus	137.9	2.4	140.7	2.5	143.5	2.5
Sabah	**2,594.8**	**1,048.2**	**2,643.0**	**1,076.1**	**2,691.8**	**1,094.2**
Tawau	270.2	203.2	274.6	208.6	279.0	212.1
Lahad Datu	146.7	90.6	149.4	93.0	152.1	94.6
Semporna	107.9	49.6	110.0	50.9	112.2	51.8
Sandakan	295.0	173.4	300.2	178.0	305.5	181.0
Kinabatangan	40.0	141.3	40.8	145.1	41.6	147.6
Beluran	67.6	55.0	68.8	56.4	69.9	57.4
Kota Kinabalu	393.1	130.8	400.3	134.3	407.6	136.6
Ranau	97.8	6.8	99.6	7.0	101.3	7.1
Kota Belud	95.2	7.1	97.0	7.3	98.7	7.4
Tuaran	110.7	6.1	112.8	6.3	115.0	6.4
Penampang	116.3	24.3	118.3	25.0	120.3	25.4
Papar	124.8	24.2	127.9	24.8	131.1	25.2
Kudat	83.9	10.1	85.2	10.3	86.6	10.5
Kota Marudu	72.3	2.3	73.6	2.4	74.8	2.4
Pitas	40.5	1.5	41.2	1.6	41.8	1.6
Beaufort	70.6	4.5	72.2	4.6	73.7	4.7
Kuala Penyu	21.0	1.0	21.5	1.0	22.0	1.1
Sipitang	36.5	4.2	37.3	4.3	38.1	4.3
Tenom	57.4	5.3	58.5	5.4	59.6	5.5
Nabawan	30.6	5.4	31.3	5.6	31.9	5.7
Keningau	153.5	46.9	156.4	48.1	159.3	48.9
Tambunan	37.1	2.5	37.8	2.6	38.5	2.6
Kunak	36.8	36.5	37.5	37.5	38.3	38.1
Tongod	29.2	11.5	29.7	11.8	30.2	12.0
Putatan	59.7	4.0	61.2	4.1	62.6	4.2

Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2014, 2015 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (cont'd)

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2014		2015		2016	
	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*
Sarawak	**2,507.5**	**160.3**	**2,543.7**	**166.1**	**2,580.0**	**169.9**
Kuching	644.5	13.6	653.1	14.1	661.7	14.4
Bau	56.1	1.6	56.8	1.7	57.5	1.7
Lundu	34.1	1.9	34.6	2.0	35.1	2.0
Samarahan	93.1	1.1	94.4	1.1	95.8	1.2
Serian	95.3	2.4	96.5	2.5	97.8	2.6
Simunjan	40.9	1.6	41.6	1.7	42.3	1.8
Sri Aman	70.7	0.9	71.8	0.9	72.9	0.9
Lubuk Antu	29.7	0.5	30.2	0.5	30.6	0.5
Betong	66.1	0.8	67.1	0.8	68.2	0.8
Saratok	49.1	0.4	49.9	0.4	50.7	0.5
Sarikei	60.4	1.7	61.2	1.8	62.1	1.8
Maradong	30.2	1.6	30.7	1.7	31.1	1.7
Daro	31.1	2.9	31.7	3.0	32.3	3.1
Julau	17.0	0.1	17.2	0.1	17.5	0.1
Sibu	247.0	19.8	250.1	20.5	253.3	20.9
Dalat	20.5	0.4	20.9	0.4	21.3	0.4
Mukah	42.1	5.3	42.8	5.5	43.5	5.6
Kanowit	30.8	0.4	31.3	0.5	31.8	0.5
Bintulu	170.6	38.9	173.1	40.3	175.6	41.1
Tatau	28.1	5.5	28.5	5.7	28.9	5.9
Kapit	59.3	0.9	60.2	0.9	61.1	1.0
Song	22.0	0.2	22.3	0.3	22.7	0.3
Belaga	33.2	7.0	33.8	7.3	34.4	7.4
Miri	289.6	38.0	293.7	39.3	297.8	40.1
Marudi	64.0	5.9	65.0	6.1	66.1	6.2
Limbang	50.4	1.5	51.2	1.6	52.0	1.6
Lawas	39.0	2.9	39.6	3.0	40.3	3.0
Matu	18.5	0.6	18.8	0.7	19.2	0.7
Asajaya	34.0	0.3	34.6	0.3	35.1	0.4
Pakan	16.6	0.1	16.9	0.1	17.2	0.1
Selangau	23.5	1.4	23.9	1.4	24.2	1.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**1,594.4**	**209.7**	**1,608.9**	**219.9**	**1,622.9**	**223.5**
W.P. Labuan	**86.0**	**8.8**	**87.4**	**8.9**	**88.7**	**8.9**
W.P. Putrajaya	**81.1**	**2.6**	**83.2**	**2.7**	**85.2**	**2.8**

Jadual 3.2: KDNK mengikut negeri, 2014, 2015 dan 2016 pada harga malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan & Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK

Table 3.2: GDP by state, 2014, 2015 and 2016 at constant 2010 prices - Annual percentage change & Percentage share to GDP

Negeri *State*	**Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan** *Annual Percentage Change*			**Sumbangan Peratusan kepada KDNK** *Percentage Share to GDP*		
	2014	**2015^e**	**2016^p**	**2014**	**2015^e**	**2016^p**
Johor	6.5	5.6	5.7	9.3	9.3	9.4
Kedah	4.1	5.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Kelantan	5.1	3.5	4.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Melaka	7.7	5.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.0	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Pahang	4.1	4.4	2.0	4.3	4.3	4.2
Pulau Pinang	8.0	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.7
Perak	4.6	6.0	4.1	5.4	5.5	5.5
Perlis	5.1	2.3	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Selangor	6.8	5.7	4.8	22.4	22.6	22.7
Terengganu	6.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6
Sabah	5.0	6.2	4.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Sarawak	4.4	3.9	2.3	10.1	10.0	9.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur[1]	8.5	5.3	5.9	15.1	15.1	15.3
W.P. Labuan	5.3	6.9	7.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Supra[2]	3.0	1.2	-2.0	4.9	4.8	4.5

Nota/*Note*

[1] **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

[1] *Includes W.P. Putrajaya*

[2] ***Supra state*** **merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan utama bagi mana-mana negeri**

[2] *Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state*

3.2a(i): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2014 pada harga malar 2010 - RM Juta

3.2a(i): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2014 at constant 2010 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	14,656	366	28,666	4,538	44,481	946	93,654
Kedah	4,906	94	10,092	539	18,273	194	34,098
Kelantan	4,973	207	1,078	297	12,471	27	19,053
Melaka	3,219	41	12,164	743	13,885	21	30,073
Negeri Sembilan	3,496	82	14,977	1,219	15,468	709	35,951
Pahang	11,510	607	9,812	1,308	20,685	22	43,944
Pulau Pinang	1,521	52	29,197	2,135	32,787	510	66,203
Perak	9,460	376	10,042	2,103	32,775	26	54,781
Perlis	1,089	38	412	179	3,001	88	4,807
Selangor	3,870	493	66,872	13,849	135,200	6,716	227,000
Terengganu	2,550	59	9,519	981	13,727	18	26,855
Sabah	16,888	14,425	5,732	2,045	27,101	169	66,361
Sarawak	14,815	23,706	27,819	2,615	33,154	250	102,359
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	116	5,164	10,368	134,910	1,917	152,477
W.P. Labuan	94	-	980	196	3,494	25	4,789
Supra	-	50,043	-	-	-	-	50,043
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**93,048**	**90,707**	**232,527**	**43,115**	**541,412**	**11,639**	**1,012,449**

3.2a(ii): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2014 pada harga malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

3.2a(ii): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2014 at constant 2010 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	3.5	13.6	5.5	33.3	6.8	-25.9	6.5
Kedah	-1.8	14.2	3.8	-8.7	6.4	11.9	4.1
Kelantan	2.1	13.4	1.9	6.2	6.4	0.0	5.1
Melaka	4.3	15.0	9.9	-5.7	7.4	3.5	7.7
Negeri Sembilan	-4.3	14.1	0.7	17.0	5.5	19.7	3.0
Pahang	-0.3	21.3	3.4	18.0	5.9	-12.9	4.1
Pulau Pinang	4.0	13.8	9.5	13.0	6.5	6.8	8.0
Perak	1.8	10.8	7.3	-6.7	5.4	10.8	4.6
Perlis	4.1	1.0	4.0	21.8	4.8	5.2	5.1
Selangor	-5.9	11.9	6.5	11.8	6.8	6.9	6.8
Terengganu	-4.4	10.6	8.1	-1.1	7.3	30.8	6.0
Sabah	2.9	5.7	7.5	4.2	5.5	-8.0	5.0
Sarawak	8.2	1.5	4.0	-6.0	6.0	7.4	4.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	11.3	10.7	18.0	7.2	67.8	8.5
W.P. Labuan	-45.7	-	0.3	7.5	9.3	28.2	5.3
Supra	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	3.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**2.0**	**3.3**	**6.1**	**11.7**	**6.6**	**10.0**	**6.0**

3.2a(iii): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2014 pada harga malar 2010 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

3.2a(iii): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2014 at constant 2010 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	15.8	0.4	12.3	10.5	8.2	8.1	9.3
Kedah	5.3	0.1	4.3	1.3	3.4	1.7	3.4
Kelantan	5.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.2	1.9
Melaka	3.5	0.0	5.2	1.7	2.6	0.2	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.8	0.1	6.4	2.8	2.9	6.1	3.6
Pahang	12.4	0.7	4.2	3.0	3.8	0.2	4.3
Pulau Pinang	1.6	0.1	12.6	5.0	6.1	4.4	6.5
Perak	10.2	0.4	4.3	4.9	6.1	0.2	5.4
Perlis	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5
Selangor	4.2	0.5	28.8	32.1	25.0	57.7	22.4
Terengganu	2.7	0.1	4.1	2.3	2.5	0.2	2.7
Sabah	18.2	15.9	2.5	4.7	5.0	1.5	6.6
Sarawak	15.9	26.1	12.0	6.1	6.1	2.1	10.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.2	24.0	24.9	16.5	15.1
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Supra	-	55.2	-	-	-	-	4.9
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.2a(iv): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2014 pada harga malar 2010 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

3.2a(iv): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2014 at constant 2010 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	15.6	0.4	30.6	4.8	47.5	1.0	100.0
Kedah	14.4	0.3	29.6	1.6	53.6	0.6	100.0
Kelantan	26.1	1.1	5.7	1.6	65.5	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.7	0.1	40.4	2.5	46.2	0.1	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	9.7	0.2	41.7	3.4	43.0	2.0	100.0
Pahang	26.2	1.4	22.3	3.0	47.1	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.3	0.1	44.1	3.2	49.5	0.8	100.0
Perak	17.3	0.7	18.3	3.8	59.8	0.0	100.0
Perlis	22.7	0.8	8.6	3.7	62.4	1.8	100.0
Selangor	1.7	0.2	29.5	6.1	59.6	3.0	100.0
Terengganu	9.5	0.2	35.4	3.7	51.1	0.1	100.0
Sabah	25.4	21.7	8.6	3.1	40.8	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	14.5	23.2	27.2	2.6	32.4	0.2	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	3.4	6.8	88.5	1.3	100.0
W.P. Labuan	2.0	-	20.5	4.1	73.0	0.5	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**9.2**	**9.0**	**23.0**	**4.3**	**53.5**	**1.1**	**100.0**

3.2b(i): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 pada harga malar 2010 - RM Juta

3.2b(i): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2015 at constant 2010 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	14,736	405	30,359	5,735	46,527	1,127	98,889
Kedah	5,451	103	10,271	661	19,246	276	36,008
Kelantan	4,941	223	1,087	359	13,081	27	19,718
Melaka	3,403	44	12,966	770	14,469	61	31,712
Negeri Sembilan	3,992	87	15,221	1,137	16,297	784	37,518
Pahang	11,672	1,100	9,962	1,352	21,754	59	45,900
Pulau Pinang	1,551	54	31,197	2,064	34,313	646	69,825
Perak	10,072	250	10,607	2,204	34,846	66	58,044
Perlis	1,071	41	425	157	3,133	91	4,917
Selangor	3,765	513	70,485	14,830	142,768	7,687	240,048
Terengganu	2,538	56	10,226	765	14,109	48	27,742
Sabah	15,865	18,087	5,748	1,997	28,513	257	70,467
Sarawak	15,109	23,766	28,831	3,145	35,087	369	106,307
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	128	5,534	11,336	141,249	2,242	160,490
W.P. Labuan	82	-	983	118	3,867	68	5,119
Supra	-	50,651	-	-	-	-	50,651
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**94,249**	**95,508**	**243,903**	**46,630**	**569,258**	**13,808**	**1,063,355**

3.2b(ii): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 pada harga malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

3.2b(ii): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2015 at constant 2010 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	0.5	10.5	5.9	26.4	4.6	19.1	5.6
Kedah	11.1	9.8	1.8	22.6	5.3	42.7	5.6
Kelantan	-0.7	7.7	0.8	21.1	4.9	2.3	3.5
Melaka	5.7	8.9	6.6	3.7	4.2	189.3	5.5
Negeri Sembilan	14.2	6.3	1.6	-6.8	5.4	10.6	4.4
Pahang	1.4	81.0	1.5	3.4	5.2	165.1	4.4
Pulau Pinang	2.0	4.4	6.9	-3.3	4.7	26.6	5.5
Perak	6.5	-33.7	5.6	4.8	6.3	157.6	6.0
Perlis	-1.6	6.8	3.1	-12.4	4.4	3.4	2.3
Selangor	-2.7	4.0	5.4	7.1	5.6	14.4	5.7
Terengganu	-0.5	-4.7	7.4	-22.1	2.8	160.0	3.3
Sabah	-6.1	25.4	0.3	-2.4	5.2	51.6	6.2
Sarawak	2.0	0.3	3.6	20.2	5.8	47.7	3.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	10.4	7.2	9.3	4.7	16.9	5.3
W.P. Labuan	-12.9	-	0.3	-39.7	10.7	176.4	6.9
Supra	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.2
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**1.3**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**8.2**	**5.1**	**18.6**	**5.0**

3.2b(iii): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 pada harga malar 2010 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

3.2b(iii): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2015 at constant 2010 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	15.6	0.4	12.4	12.3	8.2	8.2	9.3
Kedah	5.8	0.1	4.2	1.4	3.4	2.0	3.4
Kelantan	5.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.2	1.9
Melaka	3.6	0.0	5.3	1.7	2.5	0.4	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	4.2	0.1	6.2	2.4	2.9	5.7	3.5
Pahang	12.4	1.2	4.1	2.9	3.8	0.4	4.3
Pulau Pinang	1.6	0.1	12.8	4.4	6.0	4.7	6.6
Perak	10.7	0.3	4.3	4.7	6.1	0.5	5.5
Perlis	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
Selangor	4.0	0.5	28.9	31.8	25.1	55.7	22.6
Terengganu	2.7	0.1	4.2	1.6	2.5	0.3	2.6
Sabah	16.8	18.9	2.4	4.3	5.0	1.9	6.6
Sarawak	16.0	24.9	11.8	6.7	6.2	2.7	10.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.3	24.3	24.8	16.2	15.1
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Supra	-	53.0	-	-	-	-	4.8
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.2b(iv): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 pada harga malar 2010 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

3.2b(iv): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2015 at constant 2010 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	14.9	0.4	30.7	5.8	47.1	1.1	100.0
Kedah	15.1	0.3	28.5	1.8	53.4	0.8	100.0
Kelantan	25.1	1.1	5.5	1.8	66.3	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.7	0.1	40.9	2.4	45.6	0.2	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	10.6	0.2	40.6	3.0	43.4	2.1	100.0
Pahang	25.4	2.4	21.7	2.9	47.4	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.2	0.1	44.7	3.0	49.1	0.9	100.0
Perak	17.4	0.4	18.3	3.8	60.0	0.1	100.0
Perlis	21.8	0.8	8.6	3.2	63.7	1.8	100.0
Selangor	1.6	0.2	29.4	6.2	59.5	3.2	100.0
Terengganu	9.2	0.2	36.9	2.8	50.9	0.2	100.0
Sabah	22.5	25.7	8.2	2.8	40.5	0.4	100.0
Sarawak	14.2	22.4	27.1	3.0	33.0	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	3.4	7.1	88.0	1.4	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.6	-	19.2	2.3	75.5	1.3	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**8.9**	**9.0**	**22.9**	**4.4**	**53.5**	**1.3**	**100.0**

3.2c(i): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2010 - RM Juta

3.2c(i): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2010 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	14,056	483	32,020	7,110	49,238	1,573	104,480
Kedah	4,975	118	10,729	767	20,272	309	37,170
Kelantan	5,085	249	1,111	466	13,730	23	20,664
Melaka	3,529	53	13,491	813	15,206	63	33,155
Negeri Sembilan	3,718	103	15,681	1,248	17,185	904	38,839
Pahang	10,960	734	10,352	1,754	22,925	75	46,800
Pulau Pinang	1,507	59	32,895	2,278	36,246	732	73,718
Perak	9,715	291	11,151	2,387	36,780	84	60,408
Perlis	1,102	37	416	172	3,284	98	5,108
Selangor	3,526	660	73,504	14,527	151,278	8,105	251,599
Terengganu	2,384	61	10,977	780	14,351	49	28,601
Sabah	14,100	21,817	5,535	1,933	30,140	271	73,797
Sarawak	14,728	23,106	30,117	2,983	37,436	407	108,778
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	140	5,688	12,791	149,085	2,267	169,971
W.P. Labuan	79	-	1,058	96	4,183	71	5,488
Supra	-	49,650	-	-	-	-	49,650
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**89,465**	**97,563**	**254,725**	**50,103**	**601,341**	**15,030**	**1,108,227**

3.2c(ii): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

3.2c(ii): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2010 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	-4.6	19.4	5.5	24.0	5.8	39.6	5.7
Kedah	-8.7	15.0	4.5	15.9	5.3	11.6	3.2
Kelantan	2.9	12.1	2.1	29.6	5.0	-17.5	4.8
Melaka	3.7	19.5	4.1	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.5
Negeri Sembilan	-6.9	19.3	3.0	9.8	5.4	15.3	3.5
Pahang	-6.1	-33.3	3.9	29.7	5.4	25.7	2.0
Pulau Pinang	-2.8	8.7	5.4	10.4	5.6	13.4	5.6
Perak	-3.5	16.7	5.1	8.3	5.6	27.3	4.1
Perlis	2.9	-10.7	-2.2	9.8	4.8	7.7	3.9
Selangor	-6.4	28.6	4.3	-2.0	6.0	5.4	4.8
Terengganu	-6.1	9.2	7.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.1
Sabah	-11.1	20.6	-3.7	-3.2	5.7	5.7	4.7
Sarawak	-2.5	-2.8	4.5	-5.1	6.7	10.4	2.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	9.6	2.8	12.8	5.5	1.1	5.9
W.P. Labuan	-3.5	-	7.6	-18.6	8.2	3.9	7.2
Supra	-	-2.0	-	-	-	-	-2.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**-5.1**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**7.4**	**5.6**	**8.8**	**4.2**

3.2c(iii): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2010 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

3.2c(iii): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2010 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	15.7	0.5	12.6	14.2	8.2	10.5	9.4
Kedah	5.6	0.1	4.2	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.4
Kelantan	5.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.9
Melaka	3.9	0.1	5.3	1.6	2.5	0.4	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	4.2	0.1	6.2	2.5	2.9	6.0	3.5
Pahang	12.3	0.8	4.1	3.5	3.8	0.5	4.2
Pulau Pinang	1.7	0.1	12.9	4.5	6.0	4.9	6.7
Perak	10.9	0.3	4.4	4.8	6.1	0.6	5.5
Perlis	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5
Selangor	3.9	0.7	28.9	29.0	25.2	53.9	22.7
Terengganu	2.7	0.1	4.3	1.6	2.4	0.3	2.6
Sabah	15.8	22.4	2.2	3.9	5.0	1.8	6.7
Sarawak	16.5	23.7	11.8	6.0	6.2	2.7	9.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.2	25.5	24.8	15.1	15.3
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Supra	-	50.9	-	-	-	-	4.5
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.2c(iv): KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2010 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

3.2c(iv): GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2010 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi *Kind of economic activity*	**Pertanian** *Agriculture*	**Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** *Mining and quarrying*	**Pembuatan** *Manufacturing*	**Pembinaan** *Construction*	**Perkhidmatan** *Services*	**Campur : Duti import** *Plus : Import duties*	**KDNK pada harga pembeli** *GDP at purchasers' prices*
Johor	13.5	0.5	30.6	6.8	47.1	1.5	100.0
Kedah	13.4	0.3	28.9	2.1	54.5	0.8	100.0
Kelantan	24.6	1.2	5.4	2.3	66.4	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.6	0.2	40.7	2.5	45.9	0.2	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	9.6	0.3	40.4	3.2	44.2	2.3	100.0
Pahang	23.4	1.6	22.1	3.7	49.0	0.2	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.1	44.6	3.1	49.2	1.0	100.0
Perak	16.1	0.5	18.5	4.0	60.9	0.1	100.0
Perlis	21.6	0.7	8.1	3.4	64.3	1.9	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.3	29.2	5.8	60.1	3.2	100.0
Terengganu	8.3	0.2	38.4	2.7	50.2	0.2	100.0
Sabah	19.1	29.6	7.5	2.6	40.8	0.4	100.0
Sarawak	13.5	21.2	27.7	2.7	34.4	0.4	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	3.3	7.5	87.7	1.3	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.4	-	19.3	1.8	76.2	1.3	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**8.1**	**8.8**	**23.0**	**4.5**	**54.3**	**1.4**	**100.0**

Jadual 3.3: Indeks Harga Pengguna mengikut negeri, Malaysia (2010=100), 2014, 2015 dan 2016

Table 3.3: Consumer Price Index by state, Malaysia (2010=100), 2014, 2015 and 2016

Negeri *State*	**Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100)** *Consumer Price Index (2010=100)*		
	2014	**2015**	**2016**
MALAYSIA	**110.5**	**112.8**	**115.2**
Johor	111.6	114.8	118.0
Kedah & Perlis	110.3	112.2	114.1
Kelantan	111.6	113.6	115.4
Melaka	110.2	112.4	114.7
Negeri Sembilan	110.4	113.2	115.4
Pahang	110.6	112.4	114.4
Pulau Pinang	110.7	113.4	116.2
Perak	109.1	110.8	112.4
Selangor & W.P Putrajaya	111.0	113.7	116.2
Terengganu	109.8	111.4	113.1
Sabah & W.P Labuan	109.1	110.0	110.8
Sarawak	109.4	110.9	112.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	109.3	112.4	115.5

Nota/*Note* :

***Indeks bagi negeri Perlis digabungkan dengan Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya dengan Selangor dan W.P. Labuan dengan Sabah**

**The index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah; W.P. Putrajaya with Selangor and W.P. Labuan with Sabah*

Sumber : Indeks Harga Pengguna Malaysia (2010=100), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source : Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (2010=100), Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 3.4: Bilangan penduduk bekerja mengikut sektor dan negeri, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016
Table 3.4: Number of employed persons by sector and state, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

('000)

Negeri *State*	Sektor *Sector*										Jumlah *Total*	
	Pertanian *Agriculture*		Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*		Pembuatan *Manufacturing*		Pembinaan *Construction*		Perkhidmatan *Services*			
	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016
MALAYSIA	**721.2**	**773.3**	**83.0**	**93.7**	**2,085.9**	**2,051.9**	**988.4**	**933.6**	**6,569.1**	**6,681.7**	**10,447.6**	**10,534.2**
Johor	63.2	52.2	2.9	7.8	378.0	397.7	112.0	91.8	699.7	719.1	1,255.9	1,268.7
Kedah	26.0	24.2	1.2	1.5	146.4	144.9	43.2	37.9	359.8	376.6	576.6	585.1
Kelantan	13.1	14.2	1.1	2.0	27.5	32.0	62.0	58.8	244.4	261.2	348.0	368.1
Melaka	7.7	9.2	0.6	2.8	86.4	85.5	19.5	18.2	176.8	188.0	290.9	303.7
Negeri Sembilan	14.6	21.9	1.2	2.0	64.8	61.5	27.0	23.3	234.7	238.0	342.2	346.7
Pahang	70.2	58.3	4.8	3.6	57.3	49.7	35.6	29.1	299.3	318.7	467.1	459.4
Pulau Pinang	6.6	3.3	0.4	0.1	253.3	258.2	42.6	45.8	365.6	375.8	668.5	683.2
Perak	50.8	54.5	7.3	10.0	155.2	137.1	60.6	56.4	428.9	463.6	702.9	721.6
Perlis	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.4	6.4	6.4	4.4	5.2	48.2	52.0	60.2	65.9
Selangor	18.8	17.3	25.9	30.1	557.9	553.0	218.7	248.6	1,700.8	1,664.2	2,522.1	2,513.2
Terengganu	12.8	12.5	9.5	9.9	34.9	29.7	46.2	44.3	187.3	199.8	290.7	296.3
Sabah	308.5	380.9	9.1	7.5	151.6	137.7	111.8	94.1	663.7	679.4	1,244.6	1,299.5
Sarawak	126.9	122.0	14.9	12.4	111.4	111.7	127.9	114.5	493.2	517.8	874.3	878.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.6	0.3	0.6	-	50.4	42.4	73.4	62.6	604.3	568.8	729.5	674.2
W.P. Labuan	0.3	0.6	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.3	25.2	23.9	35.5	34.1
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	37.2	34.6	38.4	36.1

Sumber: Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source : Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 3.5: Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010–2016
Table 3.5: Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010–2016

(RM)

Industri *Industry*	Jumlah *Total*	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan *Agriculture, forestry and fishing*	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*	Pembuatan *Manufacturing*	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply*	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities*	Pembinaan *Construction*	Perdagangan borong dan runcit, pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan *Transportation and storage*
Penengah *Median*									
2010[r]	1,300	700	2,500	1,100	2,180	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,500
2011[r]	1,320	772	2,200	1,200	2,400	1,300	1,200	1,040	1,500
2012[r]	1,450	816	2,300	1,210	2,200	1,320	1,200	1,200	1,500
2013[r]	1,500	900	2,340	1,300	2,500	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,700
2014[r]	1,500	980	3,300	1,500	2,500	1,500	1,320	1,200	1,760
2015	1,600	1,050	3,600	1,500	2,550	1,500	1,440	1,350	1,800
2016	1,703	1,200	3,650	1,600	3,000	1,620	1,560	1,500	2,000
Purata *Mean*									
2010[r]	1,792	876	3,433	1,549	2,772	1,464	1,520	1,384	1,944
2011[r]	1,809	918	3,409	1,550	2,685	1,738	1,573	1,416	1,877
2012[r]	1,906	1,005	3,420	1,706	2,684	1,608	1,616	1,443	1,968
2013[r]	2,023	1,041	3,604	1,759	3,242	1,635	1,701	1,553	1,987
2014[r]	2,193	1,109	4,873	2,013	2,867	1,902	1,831	1,658	2,166
2015	2,312	1,232	4,297	2,038	2,877	1,995	1,897	1,758	2,500
2016	2,463	1,342	4,897	2,129	3,302	2,032	2,049	1,830	2,550

[r] Dikemaskini
[r] Updated

Sumber : Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source : Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 3.5: Penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010–2016 (samb.)
Table 3.5: Median and mean monthly salaries & wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010–2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Industri *Industy*	**Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman** *Accommodation and food and beverage service activities*	**Maklumat dan komunikasi** *Information and communication*	**Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful** *Financial and insurance/takaful activities*	**Aktiviti hartanah** *Real estate activities*	**Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal** *Professional, scientific and technical activities*	**Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan** *Administrative and support service activities*	**Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib** *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*	**Pendidikan** *Education*	**Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial** *Human health and social work activities*	**Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi** *Arts, entertainment and recreation*	**Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain** *Other service activities*	**Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah*** *Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies*
Penengah *Median*												
2010[r]	825	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,800	900	2,047	2,786	1,995	1,200	1,100	-
2011[r]	850	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,000	900	2,157	2,850	2,000	1,050	1,000	-
2012[r]	900	2,700	2,500	2,000	2,000	900	2,245	3,062	2,095	1,000	1,200	-
2013[r]	1,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,200	1,000	2,490	3,380	2,300	1,400	1,300	-
2014[r]	1,060	3,000	3,000	2,600	2,500	1,050	2,798	3,715	2,500	1,500	1,400	-
2015	1,080	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,600	1,100	2,800	3,990	2,550	1,500	1,500	-
2016	1,160	3,500	3,050	3,300	2,800	1,200	3,015	4,135	2,760	1,682	1,500	-
Purata *Mean*												
2010[r]	1,056	3,232	2,976	2,772	2,469	1,262	2,360	2,861	2,367	1,523	1,354	-
2011[r]	1,072	3,101	2,949	3,056	2,632	1,225	2,474	2,897	2,351	1,466	1,316	-
2012[r]	1,157	3,281	3,151	2,804	2,826	1,166	2,576	3,137	2,455	1,424	1,382	-
2013[r]	1,263	3,552	3,156	3,216	2,991	1,328	2,873	3,415	2,687	1,626	1,555	-
2014[r]	1,316	3,587	3,612	3,864	3,305	1,449	3,155	3,767	2,974	1,756	1,706	-
2015	1,405	3,975	3,808	3,946	3,632	1,465	3,196	3,992	2,999	1,954	1,711	-
2016	1,498	4,207	4,104	4,256	3,872	1,613	3,496	4,151	3,188	2,178	1,825	-

[r] Dikemaskini
[r] Updated

Sumber : Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source : Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 3.6a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

Table 3.6a: Median monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median*	
	2014	**2016**
Sepang	7,218	8,174
Petaling	7,185	7,904
Gombak	6,640	7,903
Hulu Langat	6,507	7,851
Klang	5,488	6,724
Johor Bahru	6,121	6,518
Kulai	5,066	6,114
Bintulu	5,046	5,966
Timur Laut	4,979	5,964
Melaka Tengah	5,245	5,877
Barat Daya	5,148	5,844
Kota Kinabalu	5,129	5,683
Batu Pahat	5,142	5,516
Hulu Selangor	4,440	5,421
Muar	4,779	5,371
Kemaman	4,548	5,355
Kuala Langat	4,556	5,293
Penampang	5,151	5,211
Miri	5,144	5,208
Seberang Prai Tengah	4,508	5,172
Alor Gajah	4,719	5,170
Putatan	4,576	5,112
Samarahan	4,564	5,107
Seremban	4,718	5,049
Kuala Selangor	4,303	4,979
Langkawi	4,272	4,971
Cameron Highlands	3,630	4,968
Kuching	4,670	4,968
Kuantan	4,196	4,949
Kuala Terengganu	3,863	4,947
Jasin	4,460	4,921
Seberang Prai Selatan	4,390	4,872
Tangkak	4,398	4,859
Kota Tinggi	4,814	4,852
Dungun	3,896	4,828
Pontian	4,658	4,810
Seberang Prai Utara	4,259	4,753
Segamat	4,249	4,609
Port Dickson	4,263	4,504
Marang	3,702	4,463
Papar	4,371	4,423
Manjung	3,730	4,363
Kinta	3,782	4,347
Lahad Datu	3,434	4,224
Sibu	3,623	4,171
Hulu Terengganu	3,223	4,158
Tatau	3,609	4,128

Nota/*Note* **:**

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Jadual 3.6a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.6a: Median monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median*	
	2014	**2016**
Sandakan	3,803	4,121
Bau	3,660	4,106
Sabak Bernam	3,371	4,060
Kota Setar	3,936	4,056
Setiu	3,196	4,028
Tampin	3,482	3,956
Rembau	3,355	3,942
Kulim	3,731	3,937
Kluang	3,833	3,935
Kerian	3,369	3,932
Temerloh	3,451	3,917
Jelebu	3,388	3,907
Kuala Muda	3,329	3,906
Batang Padang	2,890	3,897
Jempol	3,458	3,878
Keningau	3,735	3,873
Tawau	3,577	3,856
Kunak	3,716	3,837
Besut	3,090	3,834
Beaufort	3,644	3,827
Nabawan	3,176	3,801
Tuaran	3,709	3,784
Kuala Kangsar	3,142	3,778
Pekan	3,321	3,774
Larut & Matang	3,505	3,754
Sipitang	3,584	3,750
Kinabatangan	3,449	3,747
Kampar	3,069	3,743
Semporna	3,228	3,705
Kota Baharu	3,235	3,677
Kubang Pasu	3,546	3,674
Bera	2,949	3,643
Ranau	3,319	3,602
Kuala Pilah	3,194	3,589
Lawas	3,017	3,572
Mersing	3,253	3,542
Bandar Baharu	3,048	3,541
Padang Terap	2,939	3,541
Raub	2,627	3,515
Kuala Penyu	3,484	3,509
Tambunan	3,148	3,507
Bentong	2,560	3,497
Rompin	3,289	3,485
Hilir Perak	3,044	3,478
Perak Tengah	3,133	3,466
Tenom	3,385	3,458
Maran	3,012	3,444

Nota/*Note***:**

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Jadual 3.6a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.6a: Median monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median*	
	2014	**2016**
Pokok Sena	3,242	3,438
Jerantut	2,765	3,422
Marudi	3,288	3,389
Mukah	2,376	3,379
Belaga	3,263	3,361
Hulu Perak	2,494	3,325
Pendang	3,180	3,267
Lundu	2,903	3,207
Serian	2,656	3,177
Sarikei	2,733	3,176
Lipis	2,838	3,168
Limbang	3,102	3,154
Dalat	2,614	3,143
Kapit	2,549	3,119
Tumpat	2,774	3,105
Sik	3,021	3,104
Sri Aman	2,733	3,029
Tanah Merah	2,747	3,021
Yan	2,480	3,009
Saratok	2,517	2,971
Machang	2,716	2,956
Asajaya	2,834	2,946
Bachok	2,523	2,933
Kota Belud	2,849	2,933
Song	2,389	2,899
Pasir Puteh	2,421	2,895
Beluran	2,699	2,856
Baling	2,683	2,823
Gua Musang	2,657	2,818
Meradong	2,423	2,752
Lubok antu	2,560	2,743
Julau	2,248	2,731
Betong	2,344	2,624
Kanowit	1,959	2,590
Pasir Mas	2,194	2,543
Kuala Krai	2,410	2,541
Kudat	2,221	2,480
Daro	2,222	2,422
Simunjan	2,382	2,414
Matu	1,935	2,407
Jeli	2,201	2,377
Pakan	2,054	2,304
Selangau	2,197	2,253
Kota Marudu	2,080	2,208
Tongod	1,972	2,196
Pitas	1,677	2,105

Nota/*Note* **:**

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Jadual 3.6b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

Table 3.6b: Mean monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Purata** *Mean* **2014**	**2016**
Petaling	9,564	10,792
Sepang	9,364	10,121
Gombak	8,768	9,908
Hulu Langat	7,926	9,593
Klang	7,279	8,606
Johor Bahru	7,473	8,198
Timur Laut	6,604	7,756
Barat Daya	6,502	7,232
Melaka Tengah	6,327	7,142
Bintulu	6,498	7,125
Kota Kinabalu	6,299	7,043
Kulai	5,414	6,901
Seremban	6,078	6,621
Kuala Langat	5,658	6,615
Kemaman	6,092	6,565
Kuala Selangor	5,734	6,532
Miri	6,291	6,525
Batu Pahat	5,747	6,377
Jasin	5,319	6,296
Kuching	5,956	6,281
Putatan	5,657	6,264
Samarahan	5,696	6,232
Alor Gajah	5,590	6,218
Penampang	6,172	6,207
Dungun	5,214	6,180
Muar	5,528	6,178
Hulu Selangor	5,344	6,140
Seberang Perai Tengah	5,450	6,105
Kuala Terengganu	4,900	6,059
Kuantan	5,344	6,042
Langkawi	5,222	6,005
Seberang Perai Utara	5,355	5,846
Kota Tinggi	5,295	5,692
Pontian	5,244	5,637
Seberang Perai Selatan	5,402	5,630
Port Dickson	5,068	5,614
Manjung	4,713	5,609
Kinta	4,676	5,569
Tangkak	4,957	5,560
Kubang Pasu	4,918	5,513
Papar	5,306	5,469
Cameron Highlands	4,149	5,449
Kota Setar	5,007	5,397
Segamat	4,828	5,391
Sibu	4,818	5,386
Sipitang	4,953	5,270
Tawau	4,627	5,254

Nota/*Note***:**

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Jadual 3.6b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.6b: Mean monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Purata** *Mean* **2014**	**2016**
Sandakan	5,006	5,223
Semporna	4,493	5,207
Keningau	4,698	5,180
Marang	4,389	5,152
Kluang	4,485	5,121
Kulim	4,742	5,051
Lahad Datu	4,231	5,048
Kunak	4,997	4,960
Sabak Bernam	4,227	4,956
Lawas	4,394	4,949
Kota Baharu	4,353	4,923
Kuala Muda	4,378	4,904
Kinabatangan	4,311	4,879
Temerloh	4,480	4,850
Bau	4,511	4,818
Besut	3,622	4,798
Kerian	4,094	4,777
Batang Padang	3,787	4,763
Nabawan	4,102	4,736
Tampin	4,110	4,721
Tuaran	4,467	4,698
Setiu	3,596	4,697
Kuala Kangsar	3,886	4,638
Beaufort	4,651	4,621
Rembau	3,743	4,599
Larut & Matang	4,166	4,589
Jelebu	3,895	4,580
Bandar Baharu	3,857	4,561
Limbang	4,065	4,555
Perak Tengah	4,089	4,552
Tambunan	3,734	4,541
Pokok Sena	4,052	4,512
Hulu Terengganu	3,590	4,502
Jempol	3,989	4,500
Tenom	3,929	4,495
Rompin	4,265	4,494
Ranau	4,316	4,462
Sik	3,815	4,455
Padang Terap	3,674	4,442
Hilir Perak	3,809	4,422
Pekan	3,849	4,413
Bera	3,693	4,407
Kuala Pilah	3,661	4,406
Kampar	3,516	4,342
Mersing	3,995	4,332
Tatau	3,779	4,314
Bentong	3,175	4,313

Nota/*Note*:

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Jadual 3.6b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.6b: Mean monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Purata** *Mean* **2014**	**2016**
Mukah	3,557	4,297
Raub	3,344	4,271
Pendang	3,986	4,263
Hulu Perak	3,203	4,246
Maran	3,829	4,238
Marudi	3,986	4,179
Jerantut	3,500	4,177
Serian	3,394	4,159
Sri Aman	3,589	4,154
Kota Belud	3,889	4,130
Kuala Penyu	3,795	4,118
Lundu	3,467	4,107
Bachok	3,349	4,081
Machang	3,838	4,044
Sarikei	3,711	4,012
Beluran	3,600	3,992
Dalat	3,319	3,966
Tumpat	3,628	3,934
Asajaya	3,697	3,933
Tanah Merah	3,692	3,929
Belaga	3,400	3,909
Baling	3,345	3,894
Pasir Puteh	3,331	3,866
Lipis	3,655	3,858
Kudat	3,547	3,824
Yan	3,264	3,793
Pasir Mas	3,214	3,789
Kapit	3,183	3,707
Meradong	3,060	3,641
Saratok	3,255	3,596
Gua Musang	3,208	3,551
Kuala Krai	2,973	3,526
Matu	3,111	3,504
Betong	3,040	3,495
Kota Marudu	3,275	3,367
Julau	2,684	3,344
Daro	2,906	3,311
Jeli	2,814	3,290
Selangau	2,748	3,174
Simunjan	2,959	3,156
Kanowit	2,576	3,147
Song	2,839	3,116
Lubok antu	2,940	3,086
Pitas	2,628	3,076
Tongod	2,908	3,057
Pakan	2,431	2,760

Nota/*Note***:**

Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis

Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis

Jadual 3.7a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

Table 3.7a: Median monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Penengah *Median* 2014	2016
Johor	**5,197**	**5,652**
Johor Bahru	6,121	6,518
Kulai	5,066	6,114
Batu Pahat	5,142	5,516
Muar	4,779	5,371
Tangkak	4,398	4,859
Kota Tinggi	4,814	4,852
Pontian	4,658	4,810
Segamat	4,249	4,609
Kluang	3,833	3,935
Mersing	3,253	3,542
Kedah	**3,451**	**3,811**
Langkawi	4,272	4,971
Kota Setar	3,936	4,056
Kulim	3,731	3,937
Kuala Muda	3,329	3,906
Kubang Pasu	3,546	3,674
Bandar Baharu	3,048	3,541
Padang Terap	2,939	3,541
Pokok Sena	3,242	3,438
Pendang	3,180	3,267
Sik	3,021	3,104
Yan	2,480	3,009
Baling	2,683	2,823
Kelantan	**2,716**	**3,079**
Kota Baharu	3,235	3,677
Tumpat	2,774	3,105
Tanah Merah	2,747	3,021
Machang	2,716	2,956
Bachok	2,523	2,933
Pasir Puteh	2,421	2,895
Gua Musang	2,657	2,818
Pasir Mas	2,194	2,543
Kuala Krai	2,410	2,541
Jeli	2,201	2,377
Melaka	**5,029**	**5,588**
Melaka Tengah	5,245	5,877
Alor Gajah	4,719	5,170
Jasin	4,460	4,921
Negeri Sembilan	**4,128**	**4,579**
Seremban	4,718	5,049
Port Dickson	4,263	4,504
Tampin	3,482	3,956
Rembau	3,355	3,942
Jelebu	3,388	3,907
Jempol	3,458	3,878
Kuala Pilah	3,194	3,589

Jadual 3.7a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.7a: Median monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median* **2014**	**2016**
Pahang	**3,389**	**3,979**
Cameron Highlands	3,630	4,968
Kuantan	4,196	4,949
Temerloh	3,451	3,917
Pekan	3,321	3,774
Bera	2,949	3,643
Raub	2,627	3,515
Bentong	2,560	3,497
Rompin	3,289	3,485
Maran	3,012	3,444
Jerantut	2,765	3,422
Lipis	2,838	3,168
Pulau Pinang	**4,702**	**5,409**
Timur Laut	4,979	5,964
Barat Daya	5,148	5,844
Seberang Prai Tengah	4,508	5,172
Seberang Prai Selatan	4,390	4,872
Seberang Prai Utara	4,259	4,753
Perak	**3,451**	**4,006**
Manjung	3,730	4,363
Kinta	3,782	4,347
Kerian	3,369	3,932
Batang Padang	2,890	3,897
Kuala Kangsar	3,142	3,778
Larut & Matang	3,505	3,754
Kampar	3,069	3,743
Hilir Perak	3,044	3,478
Perak Tengah	3,133	3,466
Hulu Perak	2,494	3,325
Perlis	**3,500**	**4,204**
Selangor	**6,214**	**7,225**
Sepang	7,218	8,174
Petaling	7,185	7,904
Gombak	6,640	7,903
Hulu Langat	6,507	7,851
Klang	5,488	6,724
Hulu Selangor	4,440	5,421
Kuala Langat	4,556	5,293
Kuala Selangor	4,303	4,979
Sabak Bernam	3,371	4,060
Terengganu	**3,777**	**4,694**
Kemaman	4,548	5,355
Kuala Terengganu	3,863	4,947
Dungun	3,896	4,828
Marang	3,702	4,463
Hulu Terengganu	3,223	4,158
Setiu	3,196	4,028
Besut	3,090	3,834

Jadual 3.7a: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.7a: Median monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median* **2014**	**2016**
Sabah	**3,745**	**4,110**
Kota Kinabalu	5,129	5,683
Penampang	5,151	5,211
Putatan	4,576	5,112
Papar	4,371	4,423
Lahad Datu	3,434	4,224
Sandakan	3,803	4,121
Keningau	3,735	3,873
Tawau	3,577	3,856
Kunak	3,716	3,837
Beaufort	3,644	3,827
Nabawan	3,176	3,801
Tuaran	3,709	3,784
Sipitang	3,584	3,750
Kinabatangan	3,449	3,747
Semporna	3,228	3,705
Ranau	3,319	3,602
Kuala Penyu	3,484	3,509
Tambunan	3,148	3,507
Tenom	3,385	3,458
Kota Belud	2,849	2,933
Beluran	2,699	2,856
Kudat	2,221	2,480
Kota Marudu	2,080	2,208
Tongod	1,972	2,196
Pitas	1,677	2,105
Sarawak	**3,778**	**4,163**
Bintulu	5,046	5,966
Miri	5,144	5,208
Samarahan	4,564	5,107
Kuching	4,670	4,968
Sibu	3,623	4,171
Tatau	3,609	4,128
Bau	3,660	4,106
Lawas	3,017	3,572
Marudi	3,288	3,389
Mukah	2,376	3,379
Belaga	3,263	3,361
Lundu	2,903	3,207
Serian	2,656	3,177
Sarikei	2,733	3,176
Limbang	3,102	3,154
Dalat	2,614	3,143
Kapit	2,549	3,119
Sri Aman	2,733	3,029
Saratok	2,517	2,971
Asajaya	2,834	2,946
Song	2,389	2,899
Meradong	2,423	2,752
Lubok antu	2,560	2,743
Julau	2,248	2,731
Betong	2,344	2,624
Kanowit	1,959	2,590
Daro	2,222	2,422
Simunjan	2,382	2,414
Matu	1,935	2,407
Pakan	2,054	2,304
Selangau	2,197	2,253
W.P.Kuala Lumpur	**7,620**	**9,073**
W.P.Labuan	**5,684**	**5,928**
W.P.Putrajaya	**7,512**	**8,275**

Jadual 3.7b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016

Table 3.7b: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Purata *Mean* 2014	2016
Johor	**6,207**	**6,928**
Johor Bahru	7,473	8,198
Kulai	5,414	6,901
Batu Pahat	5,747	6,377
Muar	5,528	6,178
Kota Tinggi	5,295	5,692
Pontian	5,244	5,637
Tangkak	4,957	5,560
Segamat	4,828	5,391
Kluang	4,485	5,121
Mersing	3,995	4,332
Kedah	**4,478**	**4,971**
Langkawi	5,222	6,005
Kubang Pasu	4,918	5,513
Kota Setar	5,007	5,397
Kulim	4,742	5,051
Kuala Muda	4,378	4,904
Bandar Baharu	3,857	4,561
Pokok Sena	4,052	4,512
Sik	3,815	4,455
Padang Terap	3,674	4,442
Pendang	3,986	4,263
Baling	3,345	3,894
Yan	3,264	3,793
Kelantan	**3,715**	**4,214**
Kota Baharu	4,353	4,923
Bachok	3,349	4,081
Machang	3,838	4,044
Tumpat	3,628	3,934
Tanah Merah	3,692	3,929
Pasir Puteh	3,331	3,866
Pasir Mas	3,214	3,789
Gua Musang	3,208	3,551
Kuala Krai	2,973	3,526
Jeli	2,814	3,290
Melaka	**6,046**	**6,849**
Melaka Tengah	6,327	7,142
Jasin	5,319	6,296
Alor Gajah	5,590	6,218
Negeri Sembilan	**5,271**	**5,887**
Seremban	6,078	6,621
Port Dickson	5,068	5,614
Tampin	4,110	4,721
Rembau	3,743	4,599
Jelebu	3,895	4,580
Jempol	3,989	4,500
Kuala Pilah	3,661	4,406

Jadual 3.7b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

Table 3.7b: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Purata *Mean* 2014	2016
Pahang	**4,343**	**5,012**
Kuantan	5,344	6,042
Cameron Highlands	4,149	5,449
Temerloh	4,480	4,850
Rompin	4,265	4,494
Pekan	3,849	4,413
Bera	3,693	4,407
Bentong	3,175	4,313
Raub	3,344	4,271
Maran	3,829	4,238
Jerantut	3,500	4,177
Lipis	3,655	3,858
Pulau Pinang	**5,993**	**6,771**
Timur Laut	6,604	7,756
Barat Daya	6,502	7,232
Seberang Prai Tengah	5,450	6,105
Seberang Prai Utara	5,355	5,846
Seberang Prai Selatan	5,402	5,630
Perak	**4,268**	**5,065**
Manjung	4,713	5,609
Kinta	4,676	5,569
Kerian	4,094	4,777
Batang Padang	3,787	4,763
Kuala Kangsar	3,886	4,638
Larut & Matang	4,166	4,589
Perak Tengah	4,089	4,552
Hilir Perak	3,809	4,422
Kampar	3,516	4,342
Hulu Perak	3,203	4,246
Perlis	**4,445**	**4,998**
Selangor	**8,252**	**9,463**
Petaling	9,564	10,792
Sepang	9,364	10,121
Gombak	8,768	9,908
Hulu Langat	7,926	9,593
Klang	7,279	8,606
Kuala Langat	5,658	6,615
Kuala Selangor	5,734	6,532
Hulu Selangor	5,344	6,140
Sabak Bernam	4,227	4,956
Terengganu	**4,816**	**5,776**
Kemaman	6,092	6,565
Dungun	5,214	6,180
Kuala Terengganu	4,900	6,059
Marang	4,389	5,152
Besut	3,622	4,798
Setiu	3,596	4,697
Hulu Terengganu	3,590	4,502

Jadual 3.7b: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2014 dan 2016 (samb.)

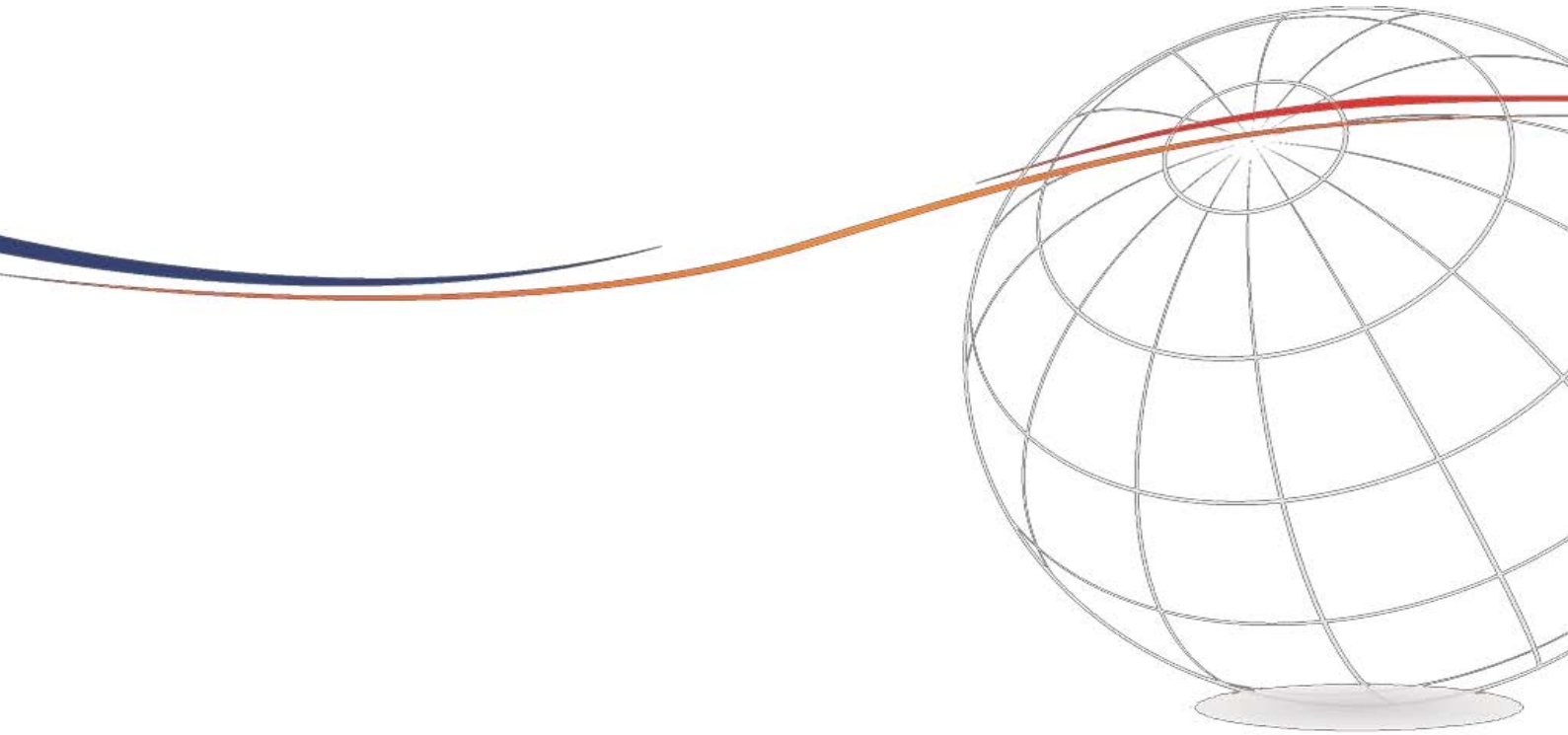
Table 3.7b: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2014 and 2016 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Purata *Mean* 2014	2016
Sabah	**4,879**	**5,354**
Kota Kinabalu	6,299	7,043
Putatan	5,657	6,264
Penampang	6,172	6,207
Papar	5,306	5,469
Sipitang	4,953	5,270
Tawau	4,627	5,254
Sandakan	5,006	5,223
Semporna	4,493	5,207
Keningau	4,698	5,180
Lahad Datu	4,231	5,048
Kunak	4,997	4,960
Kinabatangan	4,311	4,879
Nabawan	4,102	4,736
Tuaran	4,467	4,698
Beaufort	4,651	4,621
Tambunan	3,734	4,541
Tenom	3,929	4,495
Ranau	4,316	4,462
Kota Belud	3,889	4,130
Kuala Penyu	3,795	4,118
Beluran	3,600	3,992
Kudat	3,547	3,824
Kota Marudu	3,275	3,367
Pitas	2,628	3,076
Tongod	2,908	3,057
Sarawak	**4,934**	**5,387**
Bintulu	6,498	7,125
Miri	6,291	6,525
Kuching	5,956	6,281
Samarahan	5,696	6,232
Sibu	4,818	5,386
Lawas	4,394	4,949
Bau	4,511	4,818
Limbang	4,065	4,555
Tatau	3,779	4,314
Mukah	3,557	4,297
Marudi	3,986	4,179
Serian	3,394	4,159
Sri Aman	3,589	4,154
Lundu	3,467	4,107
Sarikei	3,711	4,012
Dalat	3,319	3,966
Asajaya	3,697	3,933
Belaga	3,400	3,909
Kapit	3,183	3,707
Meradong	3,060	3,641
Saratok	3,255	3,596
Matu	3,111	3,504
Betong	3,040	3,495
Julau	2,684	3,344
Daro	2,906	3,311
Selangau	2,748	3,174
Simunjan	2,959	3,156
Kanowit	2,576	3,147
Song	2,839	3,116
Lubok antu	2,940	3,086
Pakan	2,431	2,760
W.P.Kuala Lumpur	**10,629**	**11,692**
W.P.Labuan	**7,591**	**8,174**
W.P.Putrajaya	**10,401**	**11,555**

4 RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

Relative Standard Error



Jadual 4.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Sabah, 2016

Table 4.1: Relative standard error of estimate for mean monthly household income by administrative district, Sabah, 2016

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata** *Mean monthly household income* **(RM)**	**Ralat piawai bagi anggaran** *Standard error of estimate*		**Julat pendapatan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan** *Range of average income at 95% confidence interval* **(RM)**
		Nilai relatif *Relative value* **(%)**	**Ralat piawai** *Standard error* **(RM)**	
SABAH	**5,354**	**0.9**	**49**	**5,259 - 5,450**
Bandar/*Urban*	6,095	1.1	69	5,959 - 6,231
Luar bandar/*Rural*	4,068	1.3	51	3,969 - 4,167
Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*				
Tawau	5,254	2.7	141	4,977 - 5,531
Lahad Datu	5,048	2.7	135	4,783 - 5,312
Semporna	5,207	6.8	356	4,509 - 5,904
Sandakan	5,223	2.6	136	4,956 - 5,490
Kinabatangan	4,879	4.2	207	4,474 - 5,284
Beluran	3,992	4.9	196	3,608 - 4,377
Kota Kinabalu	7,043	2.3	161	6,728 - 7,358
Ranau	4,462	5.1	226	4,019 - 4,906
Kota Belud	4,130	4.9	201	3,736 - 4,524
Tuaran	4,698	3.6	170	4,364 - 5,032
Penampang	6,207	3.2	198	5,819 - 6,596
Papar	5,469	3.3	179	5,119 - 5,819
Kudat	3,824	5.8	223	3,387 - 4,261
Kota Marudu	3,367	5.2	176	3,022 - 3,713
Pitas	3,076	9.0	275	2,536 - 3,616
Beaufort	4,621	4.2	196	4,238 - 5,005
Kuala Penyu	4,118	7.7	318	3,495 - 4,741
Sipitang	5,270	6.9	364	4,557 - 5,983
Tenom	4,495	5.6	252	4,001 - 4,989
Nabawan	4,736	6.0	286	4,176 - 5,296
Keningau	5,180	3.6	184	4,819 - 5,541
Tambunan	4,541	8.5	386	3,785 - 5,296
Kunak	4,960	7.2	358	4,258 - 5,662
Tongod	3,057	8.1	246	2,574 - 3,540
Putatan	6,264	5.0	316	5,645 - 6,883

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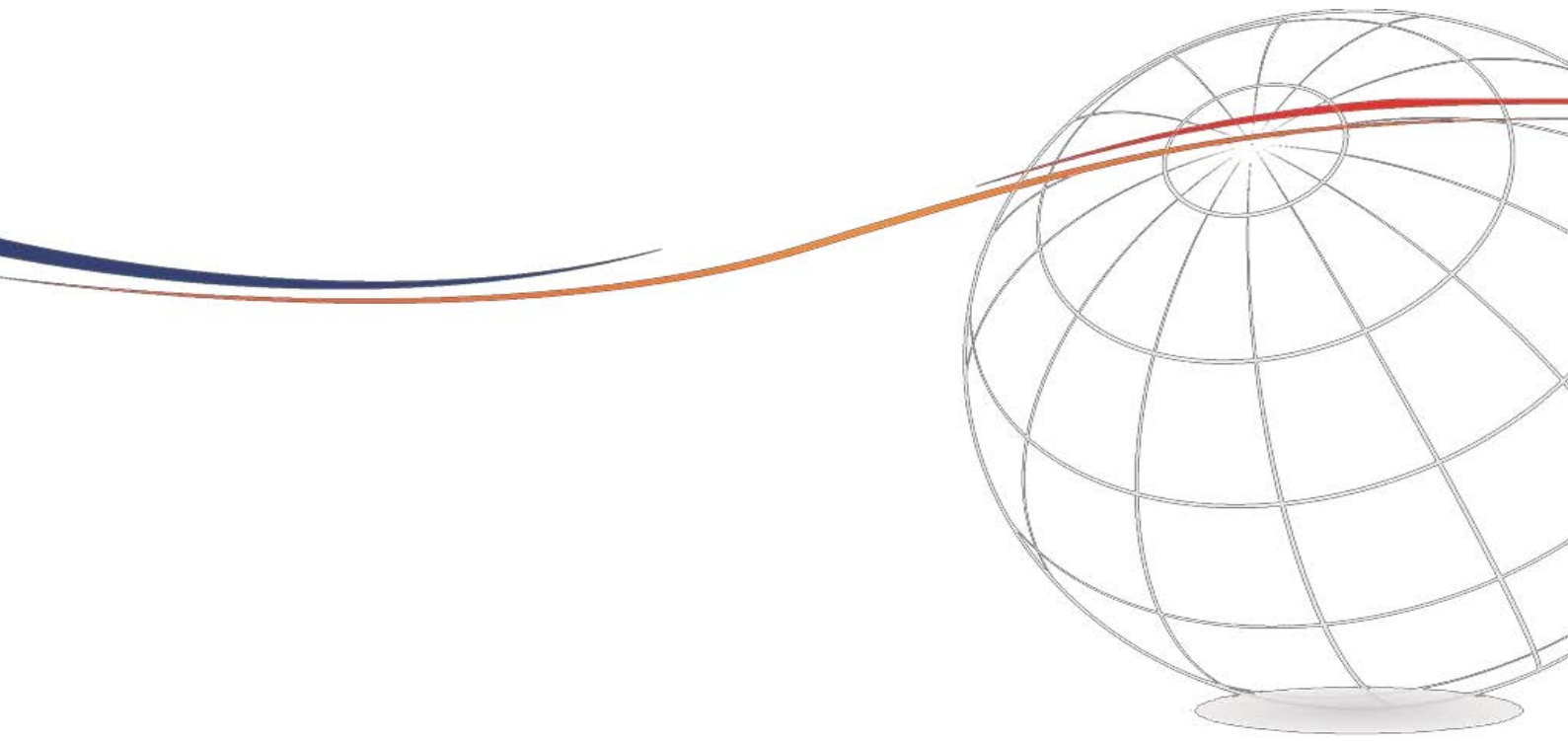
NOTA TEKNIKAL

Technical Notes



1. Pendahuluan

Statistik yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (PPIR & KA) 2016 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Penyiasatan yang dijalankan dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun ini menyediakan data pendapatan, kemiskinan dan kemudahan asas bagi **isi rumah warganegara** sahaja**.** Nota teknikal ini merangkumi penerangan yang terperinci bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan penyiasatan dan laporan PPIR & KA 2016.

2. Objektif penyiasatan

2.1 Objektif utama penyiasatan adalah seperti berikut:

- mengumpul maklumat pola taburan pendapatan isi rumah;
- mendapatkan statistik terkini berkaitan dengan isi rumah miskin; dan
- mengenal pasti capaian kemudahan asas yang dinikmati oleh isi rumah.

2.2 Data daripada penyiasatan ini digunakan terutamanya oleh kerajaan sebagai input dalam pembentukan pelan pembangunan negara dan pemantauan Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas. Selain daripada itu, data penyiasatan ini juga boleh digunakan oleh ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu bagi tujuan penyelidikan dan penganalisisan.

3. Kaedah pengumpulan data

3.1 Pengumpulan data dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka. Pegawai dan anggota DOSM yang terlibat dalam penyiasatan ini diberikan latihan khusus sebagai penemuramah. Mereka akan melawat isi rumah (IR) di tempat kediaman terpilih bagi mengumpul maklumat berkaitan demografi, pendapatan dan kemudahan asas dengan menggunakan borang soal selidik.

3.2 Semakan kualiti data dibuat oleh pegawai berpengalaman dari DOSM Negeri bagi mengesan dan membetulkan sebarang kesilapan atau maklumat yang tertinggal ketika penyiasatan dilaksanakan. Proses semakan semula di lapangan juga dilaksanakan bagi isi rumah terpilih untuk memastikan data yang dipungut adalah berkualiti.

4. Tempoh rujukan

Maklumat pendapatan isi rumah yang dikumpul adalah bagi tempoh dua belas bulan yang lalu. Sebagai contoh, bagi bulan penyiasatan Disember 2016, maka pendapatan isi rumah yang dikira adalah dari 1 Disember 2015 sehingga 30 November 2016.

5. Skop dan liputan

5.1 Penyiasatan ini meliputi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar termasuk kawasan pedalaman bagi negeri-negeri di Malaysia **kecuali** penempatan Orang Asli di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Kawasan Keselamatan Khas Pantai Timur Sabah (ESSCOM).

5.2 Liputan penyiasatan ini adalah isi rumah yang tinggal di Tempat Kediaman (TK) persendirian sahaja dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di tempat kediaman institusi seperti asrama, hotel, hospital, rumah orang tua, penjara dan rumah kebajikan.

5.3 Komponen kemudahan asas yang diliputi adalah pendidikan, kesihatan, perumahan dan peralatan & kemudahan isi rumah. Perincian setiap komponen kemudahan asas adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Pendidikan

Maklumat yang dikumpul adalah jarak dari tempat kediaman ke institusi pendidikan dan kemudahan perkhidmatan perpustakaan bergerak;

(ii) Kesihatan

Maklumat yang dikumpul adalah jarak dari tempat kediaman ke institusi kesihatan kerajaan atau swasta dan kemudahan perkhidmatan kesihatan bergerak;

(iii) Perumahan

Maklumat yang dikumpul adalah seperti jenis pemilikan, keadaan fizikal rumah, jenis bahan binaan untuk dinding luar, kemudahan bekalan air, kemudahan bekalan elektrik dan kemudahan kutipan sampah; dan

(iv) Peralatan dan kemudahan isi rumah

Maklumat yang dikumpul adalah seperti peralatan dan kemudahan komunikasi yang dimiliki oleh ahli isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri seperti kereta, mesin basuh, telefon, langganan Internet di rumah dan sebagainya.

Bagi laporan ini, maklumat terpilih sahaja diterbitkan untuk menggambarkan tahap kemudahan asas yang dinikmati oleh penduduk, khususnya isi rumah miskin.

6. Konsep dan definisi

6.1 Tempat Kediaman

Tempat kediaman adalah suatu struktur yang dibina berasingan dan bebas yang lazimnya digunakan untuk tempat tinggal. Takrifan perkataan **berasingan** dan **bebas** adalah seperti berikut:

(i) Berasingan

Struktur dianggap sebagai berasingan jika ia dikelilingi sama ada dinding, pagar atau sebagainya serta ditutupi oleh bumbung.

(ii) Bebas

Struktur dikatakan bebas apabila ia mempunyai jalan masuk terus dari laluan umum, tempat lalu lintas atau ruang lapang (iaitu penghuni boleh masuk atau keluar dari tempat kediaman mereka tanpa melalui perkarangan orang lain).

6.2 Isi rumah

Isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau orang yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

6.3 Ketua isi rumah

Ketua isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang ahli biasa sama ada lelaki atau perempuan yang dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli isi rumah yang lain. Ketua isi rumah mesti seorang penerima pendapatan dan berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas.

6.4 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. Punca pendapatan adalah merangkumi:

(i) Pekerjaan Bergaji

Pendapatan Pekerjaan Bergaji boleh diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai atau dalam bentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan. Ini termasuk upah dan gaji untuk masa bekerja dan kerja yang dilakukan; bonus tunai dan ganjaran; komisen dan tips; elaun pengarah; bonus perkongsian keuntungan dan lain-lain bentuk pembayaran keuntungan yang berkaitan dan barangan & perkhidmatan percuma atau subsidi daripada majikan (termasuk makanan percuma/konsesi).

Dari segi konsep, pendapatan pekerja juga termasuk insurans sosial sumbangan daripada majikan, pencaruman majikan kepada KWSP dan bayaran pampasan pemberhentian & penamatan (kecuali bayaran persaraan *one-off* seperti gratuiti bagi pesara, yang dianggap sebagai pindahan modal).

(ii) Bekerja Sendiri

Pendapatan yang diterima oleh individu hasil daripada Bekerja Sendiri. Pendapatan bersih daripada Bekerja Sendiri termasuk keuntungan atau kerugian yang terakru kepada pemilik atau rakan kongsi atau mereka yang bekerja dalam perusahaan yang tidak diperbadankan. Ia juga termasuk anggaran nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperoleh melalui pertukaran barang serta barangan atau tanaman/ternakan yang dihasilkan untuk kegunaan sendiri, setelah ditolak kos perbelanjaan.

Asas untuk mengukur pendapatan daripada Bekerja Sendiri dalam statistik pendapatan isi rumah adalah berdasarkan konsep pendapatan bersih, iaitu, nilai output kasar ditolak kos operasi dan selepas pelarasan bagi susut nilai aset yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran. Keuntungan berlaku apabila penerimaan adalah lebih besar daripada perbelanjaan operasi,

manakala kerugian berlaku apabila perbelanjaan operasi adalah lebih besar daripada penerimaan.

(iii) Harta dan Pelaburan

Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan adalah terimaan daripada pemilikan aset, faedah, dividen dan sewa. Perincian adalah seperti berikut:

- Pendapatan daripada harta benda ditakrifkan sebagai pulangan daripada penggunaan atau pelaburan aset yang disediakan kepada orang lain untuk kegunaan mereka. Ia merangkumi pulangan yang biasanya dalam bentuk kewangan, daripada aset kewangan (faedah dan dividen), aset bukan kewangan (sewa) dan royalti;

- Penerimaan faedah ialah bayaran yang diterima daripada akaun bank atau institusi kewangan yang lain, perakuan deposit, bon kerajaan/pinjaman, sekuriti, debentur dan pinjaman kepada ahli-ahli bukan isi rumah;

- Dividen adalah penerimaan daripada pelaburan dalam sebuah syarikat di mana pelabur tidak terlibat dengan aktiviti syarikat. Ini termasuk *silent partner*. Ia juga termasuk pencen dan anuiti dalam bentuk dividen daripada skim insurans swasta;

- Sewa ialah bayaran yang diterima untuk penggunaan aset seperti tanah dan rumah;

- Royalti adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada perkhidmatan bahan dipatenkan atau hak cipta, contohnya seperti hak penulisan, hak cipta bagi gubahan lagu dan lain-lain; dan

- Sewa dinilai bagi rumah sendiri yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

(iv) Pindahan Semasa diterima

Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara

kerajaan dan isi rumah, atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan Semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan pendidikan, zakat dan Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia-BR1M) atau persendirian/swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat-CSR).

Pindahan Semasa yang diterima secara langsung memberi kesan kepada tahap Pendapatan Kasar dan mempengaruhi penggunaan barangan dan perkhidmatan. Justeru, semua Pindahan Semasa yang diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai dan barangan atau perkhidmatan adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, Pindahan Semasa tersebut tidak meliputi pindahan modal.

6.5 Pendapatan Kasar dan Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan Kasar dan Pendapatan Boleh Guna merupakan dua konsep utama pendapatan yang boleh ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

(i) Pendapatan Kasar

Pendapatan Kasar adalah jumlah pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh isi rumah daripada semua punca pendapatan seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 6.4.

(ii) Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan Boleh Guna adalah Pendapatan Kasar isi rumah setelah ditolak pindahan semasa yang dibayar seperti cukai langsung, sumbangan kepada isi rumah lain, bayaran zakat dan pindahan semasa lain yang dibayar. Konsep Pendapatan Boleh Guna ini mencerminkan pendapatan sebenar isi rumah terhadap penggunaan semasa dan simpanan.

Bagi tujuan penyiasatan ini, kesan taburan perbelanjaan awam (*collective expenditure*) tidak diambil kira kerana kesukaran untuk menilai faedah yang diperoleh sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan isi rumah.

Statistik pendapatan yang dipersembahkan dalam laporan ini menggunapakai konsep **Pendapatan Kasar**.

6.6 Pendapatan isi rumah

Pendapatan isi rumah ialah jumlah pendapatan yang biasanya diterima (terakru) oleh ahli isi rumah, dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan yang diterima berulang kali dalam tempoh rujukan penyiasatan (jangka masa setahun atau lebih kerap).

6.7 Penerima pendapatan

Penerima pendapatan merujuk kepada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan daripada mana-mana punca (seperti perkara 6.4) dalam tempoh rujukan. Satu isi rumah boleh mempunyai lebih daripada seorang penerima pendapatan.

6.8 Kumpulan etnik

Kumpulan etnik warganegara Malaysia dikategorikan seperti berikut:

(i) Bumiputera;
(ii) Cina;
(iii) India; dan
(iv) Lain-lain.

6.9 Sijil tertinggi diperoleh

Merujuk kepada sijil tertinggi diperoleh daripada institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi. Sijil tertinggi diperoleh dikelaskan mengikut *International Standard Classification of Education* (ISCED):

(i) PMR atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, *Lower Certificate of Education*, Sijil Rendah Agama, Pentaksiran Tingkatan Tiga atau yang setaraf.

(ii) SPM atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia atau yang setaraf (*Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCE O Level* dan Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). Termasuk sijil kemahiran asas yang diperoleh daripada institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan seperti sijil GIATMARA.

(iii) STPM atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, *Higher School Certificate*, atau kelulusan yang setaraf (Sijil Tinggi Agama dan GCE A Level).

(iv) Sijil

Merujuk kepada sijil diperoleh daripada kolej, politeknik atau institusi-institusi lain yang menawarkan pendidikan rasmi. Tempoh pensijilan adalah tidak kurang dari enam bulan.

(v) Diploma

Merujuk kepada diploma dan sijil setaraf dengannya yang diperoleh daripada universiti, kolej , maktab atau politeknik sebelum peringkat ijazah.

(vi) Ijazah

Merujuk kepada ijazah (Ijazah Sarjana Muda, Sarjana atau Doktor Falsafah) yang diperoleh daripada institusi pengajian tinggi awam atau swasta atau yang setaraf.

(vii) Tiada sijil

Merujuk kepada mereka yang masih bersekolah atau telah tamat persekolahan tanpa memperoleh sebarang sijil.

6.10 Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi **Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013** yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)*.

Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa yang terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja setiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan yang tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Dalam kes di mana tempoh bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

6.11 Industri

Industri bagi pekerjaan utama seseorang dikelaskan mengikut **Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008** yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.*

6.12 Penentuan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK)

Model pengukuran PGK yang digunapakai di Malaysia telah dikaji secara mendalam pada tahun 2005 oleh Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri dan DOSM dengan kerjasama *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).* Kaedah *Cost of Basic Needs* yang mengambil kira tiga komponen asas iaitu keperluan makanan, keperluan bukan makanan dan ciri-ciri isi rumah yang berkaitan telah digunakan. Pengukuran PGK ini telah diterbitkan di dalam laporan ***Malaysia Measuring and Monitoring Poverty and Inequality*** oleh UNDP (2007).

(i) PGK Makanan

Bagi keperluan PGK makanan, kumpulan pakar dari Kementerian Kesihatan dan institusi pengajian tinggi telah mengkaji dan menetapkan kadar minimum kalori yang diperlukan oleh seseorang untuk terus hidup sihat dan selesa mengikut jantina, umur dan lokasi TK mereka.

Jumlah keperluan kilo kalori bagi satu isi rumah seramai lima orang ialah sebanyak 8,725 sehari. Keperluan harian kilo kalori bagi setiap individu adalah mengandungi pemakanan seimbang yang terdiri daripada:

- bijirin dan produk bijirin (beras, tepung gandum dan sebagainya);
- ayam, telur dan ikan;
- susu;
- minyak dan lemak;
- gula;
- sayur-sayuran dan buah-buahan; dan
- kekacang.

Keperluan kilo kalori tersebut ditukarkan kepada nilai ringgit mengikut harga runcit semasa setiap kawasan.

(ii) PGK Bukan Makanan

Bagi penentuan keperluan PGK bukan makanan, kumpulan pakar dari pelbagai agensi berkaitan telah mengkaji dan menetapkan keperluan minimum yang diperlukan oleh seseorang merangkumi pakaian, perumahan, pengangkutan dan keperluan bukan makanan lain mengikut jantina dan umur seseorang.

Komponen PGK Bukan Makanan dikira berasaskan kepada pola perbelanjaan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah yang dikenal pasti melalui Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah.

Komponen PGK bukan makanan ialah:

- pakaian dan kasut;
- sewa kasar, bahan api dan utiliti;
- perabot, peralatan dan kelengkapan isi rumah (barang tahan lama);
- pengangkutan dan perhubungan; dan
- item bukan makanan lain.

Hasil daripada kajian dan penetapan tersebut (makanan dan bukan makanan), maka penentuan item barangan untuk pengiraan PGK dibuat dan diselaraskan dengan harga semasa berdasarkan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP).

PGK yang digunakan sentiasa dikemas kini selaras dengan pelaksanaan PPIR & KA. Ia juga mengambil kira keperluan perancangan negara dan perubahan harga yang berlaku serta perubahan pola kehidupan masyarakat Malaysia.

6.13 Pengiraan PGK

PGK dinilai secara berasingan bagi setiap isi rumah dalam PPIR & KA. Setiap PGK ini mengambil kira perkara-perkara berikut:

(i) PGK

PGK adalah pendapatan minimum yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah bagi memenuhi keperluan asas makanan dan bukan makanan setiap ahlinya untuk membolehkan mereka hidup dalam keadaan sihat dan selesa.

(ii) Saiz isi rumah dan komposisi demografi

Isi rumah yang mempunyai bilangan ahli yang ramai memerlukan lebih perbelanjaan untuk makanan dan bukan makanan bagi mencapai taraf hidup yang sihat dan selesa untuk semua ahlinya. Oleh kerana keperluan kalori berbeza di antara jantina dan peringkat umur, maka PGK makanan juga akan berbeza mengikut komposisi demografi isi rumah.

(iii) Lokasi isi rumah: Negeri dan strata (bandar/luar bandar)

Harga bagi makanan dan bukan makanan berbeza antara negeri dan antara kawasan bandar dengan luar bandar. Justeru, PGK ini mengambil kira perbezaan harga tersebut.

PGK bagi setiap isi rumah adalah berbeza mengikut lokasi (negeri dan strata), saiz isi rumah dan komposisi demografi.

6.14 Kemiskinan

Konsep kemiskinan yang digunakan adalah mengambil kira PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan bagi setiap isi rumah. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin jika pendapatan mereka kurang daripada nilai PGK yang diperlukan. Ini bermaksud isi rumah tersebut kekurangan sumber pendapatan untuk memenuhi keperluan asas makanan dan bukan makanan bagi setiap ahlinya. Sesebuah isi rumah dianggap miskin tegar jika pendapatannya kurang daripada nilai PGK makanan yang diperlukan.

Jadual 1: Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan, Malaysia, 2016

Kawasan	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar bandar
		(RM) sebulan	
Semenanjung Malaysia	960	970	880
Sabah/W.P. Labuan	1,180	1,170	1,220
Sarawak	1,020	1,070	940

6.15 Pengiraan kadar kemiskinan

Pengiraan kadar kemiskinan merangkumi kesemua isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan kasar bulanan di bawah **Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan.** Formula pengiraan Kadar Kemiskinan (KK) ialah:

$$\mathbf{KK} = \frac{\textbf{Bilangan isi rumah berpendapatan di bawah PGK}}{\textbf{Jumlah isi rumah}} \; X \; 100$$

7. Rangka pensampelan

7.1 Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel PPIR & KA 2016 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada blok penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang dikemaskini dari semasa ke semasa. BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi penyiasatan yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk di dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam daerah pentadbiran, mukim atau kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan.

7.2 BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Kawasan bandar ditakrif sebagaimana yang telah digunakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan bandar ialah kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan selainnya, yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan dikelaskan sebagai kawasan luar bandar.

7.3 Kawasan tepu bina adalah kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

7.4 Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenalpasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi lima kilometer dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

7.5 Pembandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2000 dan 2010 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

7.6 Klasifikasi kawasan mengikut strata yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:

Strata	Jumlah penduduk dalam kawasan yang diwartakan, tepu bina dan kawasan pembangunan khusus
(i) Metropolitan	75,000 dan lebih
(ii) Bandar besar	10,000 hingga 74,999
(iii) Bandar kecil	1,000 hingga 9,999
(iv) Luar bandar	Kawasan selebihnya

7.7 Bagi tujuan pensampelan, klasifikasi kawasan seperti di perkara 7.6 adalah digunakan untuk semua negeri serta Wilayah Persekutuan. Bagi Sabah dan Sarawak, memandangkan masalah kesukaran untuk akses ke kawasan pedalaman, strata luar bandar dikembangkan lagi berdasarkan kepada jangka waktu yang diambil untuk sampai ke sesuatu tempat dari pusat bandar yang terdekat.

7.8 Bagi tujuan penjadualan laporan, strata-strata dicantumkan seperti berikut:

Bandar = Metropolitan + Bandar besar

Luar bandar = Bandar kecil + Keseluruhan luar bandar

8. Reka bentuk pensampelan

8.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat (*two-stage stratified sampling*) telah digunakan dalam PPIR & KA 2016. Pembentukan strata adalah seperti berikut:

Strata utama	Meliputi daerah pentadbiran bagi semua negeri di Malaysia
Strata kedua	Meliputi strata bandar dan luar bandar seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 7.8

8.2 Pemilihan sampel dilakukan pada peringkat BP dengan menggunakan kaedah *probability proportionate to size*. Seterusnya sampel TK dipilih dari BP yang terpilih menggunakan kaedah sistematik melalui penjanaan nombor rawak dan menetapkan selang pemilihan supaya setiap TK mempunyai kebarangkalian yang sama untuk terpilih. Prosedur ini dilaksanakan secara teratur dan saintifik untuk menghasilkan sampel yang tidak pincang (*unbiased*) dan boleh mewakili keseluruhan populasi isi rumah di Malaysia.

9. Saiz sampel

9.1 Saiz sampel PPIR & KA 2016 perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:

(i) Penemuan daripada penyiasatan yang lepas iaitu PPIR & KA 2014;
(ii) Peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
(iii) Ralat yang disasarkan.

9.2 Prosedur penganggaran saiz sampel dikira secara *independent* di setiap strata (bandar dan luar bandar). Kaedah Pensampelan Rawak Mudah *(Simple Random Sampling - SRS)* digunakan dengan mengambil kira *design effect* daripada penyiasatan yang lepas, kadar respons dan peringkat analisis kajian. Saiz sampel yang optimum dianggarkan di peringkat BP dengan mengambil kira homoginiti ciri-ciri pembolehubah kajian dan kos yang terlibat.

9.3 Pengiraan saiz sampel bagi sub populasi j, n_{1j} dikira menggunakan formula berikut:

$$n_{1j} = \frac{n_{0j}}{1 + \frac{n_{0j}}{N_j}} \qquad ; j = 1,2,3\ldots\ldots k$$

di mana:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{z^2 p_j (1 - p_j)}{d_j{}^2}$$

Bagi memenuhi andaian-andaian dalam Pensampelan Berstrata, maka faktor kesan rekabentuk (D.E.) diambil kira:

$$D.E. = \frac{\text{varians bagi reka bentuk kompleks}}{\text{varians bagi SRS}}$$

Saiz sampel dengan mengambilkira D.E. bagi sub populasi j, n_{2j} diberikan oleh:

$$n_{2j} = \mathrm{n}_{1\mathrm{j}} \times \mathrm{D.E.}$$

Dan seterusnya, mengambilkira kadar respon penyiasatan lepas, maka saiz sampel keseluruhan bagi sub populasi j, n_3 adalah seperti berikut:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{Kadar\ \mathrm{Re}\,spon}$$

Maka, jumlah saiz sampel, n diberi oleh:

$$n = \sum_{j=1}^{k} n_{3j}$$

di mana:

n_{0j} saiz sampel asas yang diperoleh menggunakan kaedah SRS bagi sub populasi *j*

n_{1j} saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor populasi bagi sub populasi *j*

n_{2j}	saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor kesan rekabentuk bagi sub populasi *j*
n_{3j}	saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor kadar respon bagi sub populasi *j*
N	jumlah unit elemen dalam populasi
n	saiz sampel keseluruhan
d	ralat yang disasarkan
Z	paras keyakinan
p	kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh

9.4 Saiz sampel PPIR & KA 2016 adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 2: Bilangan BP, TK dan isi rumah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016

Negeri	Bilangan BP	Bilangan TK	Bilangan isi rumah respons
Johor	936	7,488	6,640
Kedah	690	5,520	5,117
Kelantan	646	5,168	5,000
Melaka	329	2,632	2,475
Negeri Sembilan	395	3,160	3,010
Pahang	563	4,504	4,112
Pulau Pinang	638	5,104	4,638
Perak	794	6,352	5,639
Perlis	205	1,640	1,651
Selangor	1,192	9,536	8,153
Terengganu	489	3,912	3,924
Sabah	1,374	10,992	9,961
Sarawak	1,562	12,496	11,603
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	702	5,616	4,877
W.P. Labuan	91	728	1,014
W.P. Putrajaya	66	528	483
Malaysia	**10,672**	**85,376**	**78,297**

10. Penilaian data

10.1 Data yang diperoleh daripada penyiasatan yang dijalankan secara sampel berkebarangkalian ini tertakluk kepada dua jenis iaitu ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

(i) Ralat pensampelan

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran data yang terhasil daripada sampel berkebarangkalian. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menganggarkan Ralat Piawai Relatif dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini memberi gambaran tahap variasi anggaran pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui penyiasatan berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Sebagai contoh, penemuan PPIR & KA 2016 mendapati pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Malaysia adalah RM6,958 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 0.4 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM30. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan (α=0.05), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata berada dalam batasan antara RM6,898–RM7,017 sebulan.

(ii) Ralat bukan pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan penyiasatan yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklumbalas, tiada respons dan kesilapan semasa prosesan seperti di peringkat penyuntingan, pengekodan dan tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya **ralat bukan pensampelan** berada di tahap minimum. Antaranya, latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain daripada itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan rambang dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang telah diliputi oleh penemuramah untuk memastikan kesahihan maklumat yang direkodkan.

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti TK kosong, tiada penghuni di rumah, enggan bekerjasama atau TK tidak

layak diliputi dalam penyiasatan, maka penganggaran saiz sampel PPIR & KA 2016 telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respons yang berpunca daripada TK kosong. Publisiti yang meluas dilaksanakan melalui media elektronik serta media cetak bagi mengurangkan kes tiada penghuni di rumah dan enggan bekerjasama.

Selain daripada itu, di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua ralat bukan pensampelan.

11. Limitasi Analisis

Penemuan PPIR & KA 2016 mendapati kepersisan anggaran pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran berada di tahap kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Sebagai contoh, pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata di daerah Tawau adalah RM5,254 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 2.7 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM141. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan (α=0.05), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi daerah Tawau berada dalam batasan antara RM4,977 – RM5,531 sebulan. Analisis terperinci data pendapatan bagi peringkat daerah pentadbiran adalah berdasarkan kebolehpercayaan nilai relatif sehingga tidak melebihi selang toleransi 20 peratus.

12. Had pendapatan bagi kumpulan isi rumah mengikut pendapatan

Had pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan bagi kumpulan isi rumah mengikut pendapatan iaitu tertinggi 20 peratus (T20), pertengahan 40 peratus (M40) dan terendah 40 peratus (B40) bagi setiap strata, kumpulan etnik dan negeri adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 3: Had Pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah dan negeri, Malaysia, 2016

	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
Negeri	**Terendah 40%**	**Pertengahan 40%**	**Tertinggi 20%**
Malaysia	**< 4,360**	**4,360 - 9,619**	**≥ 9,620**
Johor	< 4,830	4,830 - 9,409	≥ 9,410
Kedah	< 3,180	3,180 - 6,889	≥ 6,890
Kelantan	< 2,570	2,570 - 5,869	≥ 5,870
Melaka	< 4,770	4,770 - 9,519	≥ 9,520
Negeri Sembilan	< 3,930	3,930 - 8,009	≥ 8,010
Pahang	< 3,540	3,540 - 6,809	≥ 6,810
Pulau Pinang	< 4,640	4,640 - 9,199	≥ 9,200
Perak	< 3,460	3,460 - 6,979	≥ 6,980
Perlis	< 3,660	3,660 - 6,769	≥ 6,770
Selangor	< 6,180	6,180 - 12,469	≥ 12,470
Terengganu	< 4,070	4,070 - 8,109	≥ 8,110
Sabah	< 3,270	3,270 - 7,599	≥ 7,600
Sarawak	< 3,460	3,460 - 7,609	≥ 7,610
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 7,640	7,640 - 15,159	≥ 15,160
W.P. Labuan	< 5,090	5,090 - 10,629	≥ 10,630
W.P. Putrajaya	< 7,380	7,380 - 14,789	≥ 14,790

13. Pekali Gini

12.1 Pekali Gini (*G*) ialah ukuran pemusatan pendapatan berdasarkan Keluk Lorenz. Keluk ini dihasilkan dengan memplot peratus isi rumah kumulatif pada paksi X dan peratus jumlah pendapatan kumulatif yang diterima oleh isi rumah pada paksi Y. Nilai Pekali Gini berada antara 0 dan 1, di mana 0 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang saksama, manakala nilai 1 menunjukkan agihan pendapatan yang paling tidak saksama.

12.2 Pekali Gini (*G*) ditakrifkan sebagai nisbah kadaran keluasan di antara garis pepenjuru dan keluk Lorenz (A) kepada keluasan di bawah garis pepenjuru (A+B) seperti dalam Rajah 1, di mana

$$G = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\textbf{Luas kawasan antara keluk dan pepenjuru}}{\textbf{Luas kawasan di bawah garis pepenjuru}}$$

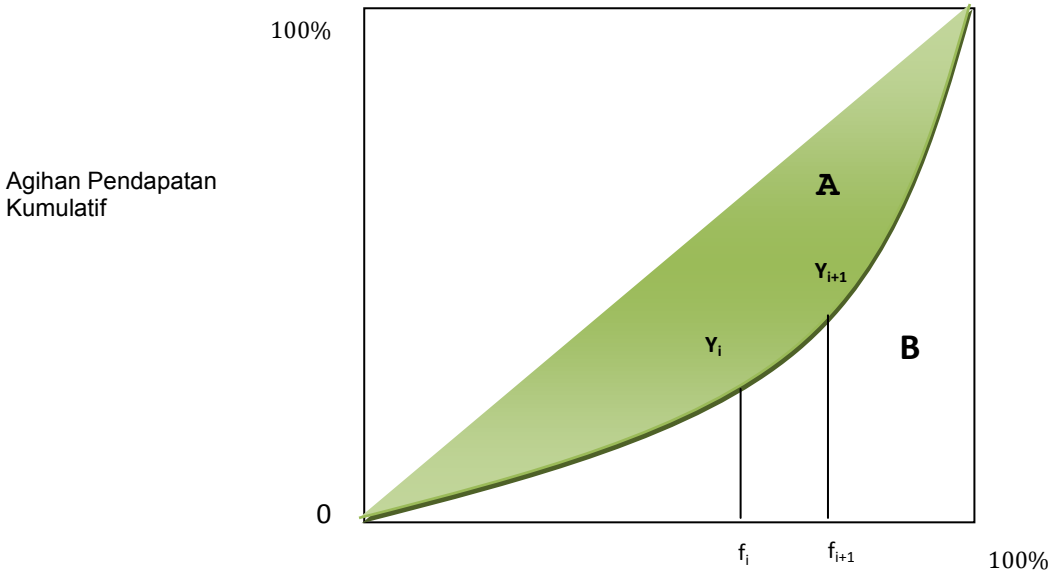
$$= \frac{\textbf{0.5 – luas kawasan di bawah keluk}}{0.5}$$

atau secara matematiknya

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i}^{k} (f_{i+1} + f_i)(Y_i + Y_{i+1})$$

RAJAH 1

Keluk Lorenz



14. Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun adalah berdasarkan kepada fungsi eksponen seperti berikut:

$$CAGR = \frac{ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_o}\right)}{t}$$

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

15. Pembundaran anggaran

Pengiraan bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama antara jadual disebabkan oleh pembundaran secara bebas. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini adalah tidak ketara.

Peratus yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual adalah diperoleh daripada angka sebenar dan tidak semestinya memberikan jumlah genap 100 peratus disebabkan pembundaran, walaupun jumlah yang ditunjukkan adalah 100 peratus.

16. Nota dan Simbol

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
-	Tiada/kosong/tiada kes
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan

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1. Introduction

*The statistics released in this report is based on the Survey of Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2016 conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). The survey was carried out twice in five years which is providing the data regarding the income, poverty and basic amenities for **citizens** only. These technical notes contains more detailed descriptions to help users to better understand the relevant survey and report HIS & BA 2016.*

2. Objective of survey

2.1 *The main objectives of the survey are as follows:*

- *to collect information on income distribution pattern of households;*
- *to gather current statistics on poor households; and*
- *to identify the accessibility of basic amenities by households.*

2.2 *Data from the survey are used primarily by the government as inputs for the formulation of national development plans and monitoring the Eleventh Malaysia Plan. Furthermore, these data can also be used by the economist, academicians, private sectors and individuals for analysis and research purposes.*

3. Method of data collection

3.1 *Data collection was carried out using the personal interview approach. Officers and staffs of the DOSM who were involved in this survey were given special training as interviewers. They visited selected households (HH) to collect information on demography, income and basic amenities using a set of questionnaires.*

3.2 *Quality checks are made by experienced officers from DOSM State office to detect and correct any error or omission during the survey. The review process were also implemented for selected households to ensure that the data collected are of good quality.*

4. Reference period

The information on household income was collected for a period of twelve months. For example, the month of survey is December 2016, the household income is calculated from 1st December 2015 until 30th November 2016.

5. Scope and coverage

5.1 *The survey covers both urban and rural areas, including the remote area of the states in Malaysia* ***except*** *for settlement of Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia and the areas under the purview of Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM).*

5.2 *Coverage of the survey are households living in private Living Quarters (LQ) only and does not include those who are living in residential institutions such as hostels, hotels, hospitals, old folks homes, prisons and welfare homes.*

5.3 *Components of the basic amenities covered were education, health, housing and household appliances & amenities. The details of each component are as follows:*

(i) Education

The information collected is the distance from living quarters to education institutions and mobile library services facilities;

(ii) Health

The information collected is the distance from living quarters to government or private health institutions and mobile health services facilities;

(iii) Housing

The information collected such as type of ownership, physical housing conditions, types of building materials for outer walls, water supply, electricity supply facilities and waste collection facilities; and

(iv) Household appliances and amenities

The information collected such as equipment and communication

facilities owned by household members for their own use, for example cars, washing machines, telephones, subscription of Internet at home and etc.

For this report, only selected information was published to illustrate the level of basic amenities enjoyed by residents, especially poor households.

6. Concepts and definitions

6.1 Living Quarters

Living quarters are defined as independent and separate structures, which are usually used as place of abode. The terms, ***separate*** *and* ***independent*** *mean the following:*

(i) Separate

A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by roof.

(ii) Independent

A structure is said to be independent if it has direct access via public path, communal passageway or space (that is, occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through others' premises).

6.2 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other living essentials.

6.3 Head of Household

Head of household is defined as any members whether male or female which is considered as head of household by other members. Head of household must be an income recipient and age 15 years and over.

6.4 Income

Detailed information on income was 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. The sources of income comprise:*

(i) Paid Employment

Income earnings from Paid Employment may be received in cash or in kind as goods and services. These include direct wages and salaries for time worked and work done; cash bonuses and gratuities; commissions and tips; directors' fees; profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related payments and goods and services provided free or subsidised by the employer (including free food/concession).

Conceptually, employee income also includes employers' social insurance contributions, employer contributions to the EPF and severance & termination compensation (except one-off retirement payments such as gratuity for pensioners, which are treated as capital transfers).

(ii) Self-Employed

Income from Self-Employed is income received by individuals as a result of their involvement in Self-Employed jobs. Net income from Self-Employed includes the profit or loss that accrues to owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises who work in these enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of goods and services produced or agriculture/livestocks for barter, as well as goods produced for own consumption, less expenses.

The basis for the measurement of income from Self-Employed in household income statistics is the concept of net income, that is, the value of gross output less operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profits occur when receipts are greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than receipts.

(iii) Property and Investment

Property and Investment income is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets, interest, dividends and rent. The details are as follows:

- *Property income is defined as receipts that arise from return for use*

of assets provided to others for their use. They comprise returns, usually monetary, from financial assets (interest, dividends), from non-financial assets (rent) and from royalties;

- *Interest receipts are payments received from accounts with banks or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members;*

- *Dividends are receipts from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not involved in company activities. This includes silent partners. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included;*

- *Rents are payments received from asset consumption such as land and houses;*

- *Royalties are receipts arising from the return for services of patented or copyright material, e.g. receipts from writings, copyright for the song arrangement etc; and*

- *Imputed rent for a house value occupied by owners.*

(iv) Current Transfers received

Current Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers may be made between households, between government and households or between households and charities. Receive may be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by government (e.g. educational aid, zakat, and Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia - BR1M) or individual/private (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility -CSR).

Current Transfers received directly affect the level of Gross Income available and should influence the consumption of goods and services. Thus, all Current Transfers received in cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, it does not include capital transfers.

6.5 Gross and Disposable Income

Gross Income and Disposable Income are the two main concepts of income that can be defined as follows:

(i) Gross Income

Gross income is the total amount of income derived from each component or source of income as stated in item 6.4.

(ii) Disposable Income

Disposable income is obtained by total income less current transfers paid such as direct taxes, contributions to other households, zakat and other current transfers paid. This concept reflects the income actually available to households for current outlays and saving.

For this survey purposes, the distributive effects of public expenditure (collective expenditure) is not taken into account due to difficulties to impute such benefits as part of household income.

Income statistics presented in this report is only apply the concept of ***Gross Income.***

6.6 Household Income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by members of households, both in cash or in kinds which occur repeatedly within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

6.7 Income Recepient

Income recipient refers to all household members who receive income from any sources (such as item 6.4) within the reference period. One household may have more than one income recipients.

6.8 Ethnic group

The classification of Malaysian citizen by ethnic group is as follows:

(i) Bumiputera;
(ii) Chinese;
(iii) Indians; and
(iv) Others.

6.9 Highest certificate obtained

Refers to the highest certificate from the public or private educational institution that provides formal education. The highest certificate obtained is classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED):

(i) PMR or equivalent

Refers to Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Lower Certificate of Education, Sijil Rendah Agama, Pentaksiran Tingkatan Tiga or equivalent.

(ii) SPM or equivalent

Refer to Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCE O Level and Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). This includes basic skill certificate obtained from specialised skills and technical training institutions whereby the training period is at least six month i.e GIATMARA certificate.

(iii) STPM or equivalent

Refers to Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, Higher School Certificate, or equivalent (Sijil Tinggi Agama and GCE A Level).

(iv) Certificate

Refers to certificate obtained from college, polytechnic or institutions which offers formal education. Duration of certification should not be less than six month.

(v) Diploma

Refers to diploma or equivalent certificate obtained from university, college or polytechnic prior to a degree qualification.

(vi) Degree

Refers to degree (Bachelor, Masters or Ph.D) obtained from public or private higher institution or equivalent.

(vii) No certificate

Refers to those who are currently attending school or who have completed schooling without receiving any certificate.

6.10 Occupation

*Occupation is classified according to the **Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013** based on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).*

For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the longest number of hour during the reference week is treated as his principal occupation. Should the number of hours worked for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation. In the case where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was working for the longest period of time is considered as the principal occupation.

6.11 Industry

*Individual main occupation industry is classified according to the **Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008** based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.*

6.12 The determination of Poverty Line Income (PLI)

*The model of PLI measurement used in Malaysia has been intensively studied in 2005 by the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department and DOSM in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Cost of Basic Needs method that takes into consideration of three basic components, namely the need for food, non-food and the characteristics of households has been used. This PLI measurement was published in the report of **Malaysia Measuring and Monitoring Poverty and Inequality** by UNDP (2007).*

(i) Food PLI

In order to determine the nutritional needs, a group of experts from the Ministry of Health and higher educational institutions have studied and determined the minimum calories required by an individual to stay healthy and comfortable by sex, age and location of their LQ.

Total requirements kilo calorie per household of five persons was 8,725 per day. The daily requirement kilo calorie per person for a well-balanced diet consisting of:

- *cereals and cereal products (rice, wheat flour etc);*
- *chicken, eggs and fish;*
- *milk;*
- *oil and fats;*
- *sugar;*
- *vegetables and fruits; and*
- *pulses.*

Kilo calorie needs is translated into Ringgits according to the retail current prices of each area.

(ii) Non-Food PLI

In order to determine the non-food PLI, a group of expert as from various agencies have studied and set minimum requirements required include clothing, housing, transportation and other non-food needs by sex and age of a person.

Non-food component of the PLI is calculated based on the expenditure patterns of low income households identified through the Household Expenditure Survey.

Non-food component of the PLI were:

- *clothing and footwear;*
- *gross rent, fuel and utilities;*
- *furniture, household equipment and appliances (durables goods);*
- *transport and communication; and*
- *other non-food items.*

Base on the results of the study and the determination of (food and non-food), PLI is calculated and adjusted to the current price based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

PLI is updated in line with the implementation of HIS & BA. It also takes into account the needs of national planning and changes in the prevailing price and changes in the patterns of Malaysian community.

6.13 The calculation of PLI

PLI is defined separately for each household in HIS & BA. Each PLI takes into consideration of the following points:

(i) PLI

PLI is the minimum income needed by a household to meet the basic needs of food and non-food for each of its members to enable them to have a healthy and comfortable life.

(ii) The household's size and demographic composition

Households with larger members require more food and non-food expenditures to achieve healthy and comfortable standard of living for all members. As the caloric requirements vary by sex and age, the food PLI also varies in accordance with the demographic composition of the household.

(iii) The household's location: State and strata (urban/rural)

Food and non-food prices vary across states and between urban and rural areas. Thus, this PLI take into consideration of the price difference.

PLI per household varies by location (state and strata), household size and demographic composition.

6.14 Poverty

The concept of poverty used takes into account food PLI and non-food PLI for each household. A household is considered poor if their income is below the PLI needed. This means that it lacks the resources to meet the basic needs of food and non-food for each of its members. A household is considered hard-core poor if its income is below the food PLI.

Table 1: Poverty Line Income, Malaysia, 2016

Region	Total	Urban	Rural
		(RM) per month	
Peninsular Malaysia	960	970	880
Sabah/W.P. Labuan	1,180	1,170	1,220
Sarawak	1,020	1,070	940

6.15 Calculation of poverty rates

Poverty rate calculation involves all households having monthly gross income below ***Poverty Line Income****. Formula for calculating the Incidence of Poverty (IP) is as follows:*

$$IP = \frac{\textit{Number of households with income below the PLI}}{\textit{Total number of households}} \; X \; 100$$

7. Sampling frame

7.1 *The frame used for the selection of sample for HIS & BA 2016 was based on the Household Sampling Frame which made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2010 Population and Housing Census that was updated from time to time. EBs are geographical contiguous areas of land which identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which is on average, contains about 80 to 120 living quarters. Generally, all EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries i.e within administrative districts, mukim or local authority areas.*

7.2 *The EBs in the sampling frame are classified by urban and rural areas. Urban area are as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Urban areas are gazetted areas with their adjoining built –up areas which had a combined population of 10,000 or more. While, gazetted area with population less than 10,000 and not gazetted area are classified as rural area.*

7.3 *Built- up areas were the areas contiguous to a gazetted area and had at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.*

7.4 *The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development areas i.e. areas that are not gazetted and development can be identified and separated from the gazetted areas or built-up area of more than five kilometre and has a population of at least 10,000 people with 60 percent of the population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.*

7.5 *Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing with development and growth. Thus, the urban areas for 2000 and 2010 Censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the above criteria of urban continue to expand and grow within the time.*

7.6 *The classification of area by strata is as follows:*

Strata	Population of gazetted, adjoining built-up areas and special development area
(i) Metropolitan	75,000 and above
(ii) Urban large	10,000 to 74,999
(iii) Urban small	1,000 to 9,999
(iv) Rural	All other areas

7.7 *For sampling purposes, classification of area as stated in item 7.6 is used for all states and federal territories. For Sabah and Sarawak, due to inaccessibility, the rural strata had to be further stratified based on the time taken to reach the area from the nearest urban centre.*

7.8 *For purposes of tabulation, the strata were combined as follows:*

Urban = Metropolitan + Urban large
Rural = Urban small + All rural

8. Sample Design

8.1 *Two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted in HIS & BA 2016. The level of stratification is as follows:*

Primary strata	*Covered administrative districts for all state in Malaysia*
Secondary strata	*Covered urban and rural strata as defined in Item 7.8.*

8.2 *The selections of samples have been done at EBs level using probability proportionate to size method. Then, sample for LQs were selected from the selected EBs by using systematic method that generate random number and interval class to ensure every LQs have an equal probability to be selected as a sample. This procedure is performed systematically and scientifically to produce unbiased sample and can represent the entire population of households in Malaysia.*

9. Sample Size

9.1 *The sample size for HIS & BA 2016 required to represent overall population at the analysis level. The sample size has been considered the following elements:*

(i) Findings from the previous HIS & BA 2014;

(ii) Level of sampling design; and

(iii) Desired error.

9.2 *Procedures for estimating the sample size is calculated independently in each strata (urban and rural). Simple Random Sampling Method (SRS) is used to take into account the design effect from the previous investigation, response rate and level of study. The optimum sample size was estimated at the level of EB with regard to homogeneity characteristic variables and the costs involved.*

9.3 *Sample size calculation for sub population j, n_{1j} is calculated as follow:*

$$n_{1j} = \frac{n_{0j}}{1 + \frac{n_{0j}}{N_j}} \qquad ; j = 1,2,3\ldots\ldots k$$

where:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{z^2 p_j (1 - p_j)}{d_j{}^2}$$

To satisfy the assumptions in the Stratified Sampling, the design effect (D.E.) factor is taken into account:

$$D.E. = \frac{\text{variance for complex sample}}{\text{variance for SRS}}$$

Sample size taking into account D.E. for sub population j, n_{2j} is given by:

$$n_{2j} = \mathrm{n}_{1\mathrm{j}} \times \mathrm{D.E.}$$

Next, taking into account the rate of response of the last survey, the overall sample size for sub population j, n_3 is as follows:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{\mathrm{Re}\,sponseRate}$$

Thus, the total sample size, n is given by:

$$n = \sum_{j=1}^{k} n_{3j}$$

where:

n_{0j}	*basic sample size obtained using SRS method for sub population j*
n_{1j}	*sample size taking into account the population factor for the sub population j*
n_{2j}	*sample size taking into account the design effect factor for sub population j*

n_{3j}	*sample size taking into account the response rate factor for the sub population j*
N	*the number of element units in the population*
n	*total sample size*
d	*desired error*
Z	*level of confidence*
p	*labour force participation rate*

9.4 *The sample size for HIS & BA 2016 is as follows:*

Table 2: Numbers of EBs, LQs and household response by state, Malaysia, 2016

States	Number of EB	Number of LQ	Number of Household Response
Johor	*936*	*7,488*	*6,640*
Kedah	*690*	*5,520*	*5,117*
Kelantan	*646*	*5,168*	*5,000*
Melaka	*329*	*2,632*	*2,475*
Negeri Sembilan	*395*	*3,160*	*3,010*
Pahang	*563*	*4,504*	*4,112*
Pulau Pinang	*638*	*5,104*	*4,638*
Perak	*794*	*6,352*	*5,639*
Perlis	*205*	*1,640*	*1,651*
Selangor	*1,192*	*9,536*	*8,153*
Terengganu	*489*	*3,912*	*3,924*
Sabah	*1,374*	*10,992*	*9,961*
Sarawak	*1,562*	*12,496*	*11,603*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*702*	*5,616*	*4,877*
W.P. Labuan	*91*	*728*	*1,014*
W.P. Putrajaya	*66*	*528*	*483*
Malaysia	***10,672***	***85,376***	***78,297***

10. Evaluation of the data

10.1 *Data obtained from probability sampling survey are subject to two types of error i.e sampling error and non-sampling error.*

(i) Sampling Error

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling. This error can be measured by estimating the Relative Standard Error and expressed as a percentage. It is used as an indicator of the precision of the estimated parameters studied. This estimate reflects the level of variation was estimated through a survey variables compared with the population parameter.

For instance, in HIS & BA 2016, the mean monthly gross household income for Malaysia was RM6,958 with RSE of 0.4 per cent. In other words, the standard error (SE) is approximately RM30. Based on a 95 per cent confidence level (α=0.05), the mean monthly gross household income was found to be in the range of RM6,898-RM7,017 per month.

(ii) Non-sampling error

These errors may arise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing such as editing, coding and data capture. To ensure high quality data, several administrative procedures were taken to keep ***non-sampling errors*** *to a minimum. Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households which were covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the information recorded.*

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusal to co-operate or not qualified LQ, the sample size estimation for HIS & BA 2016 has taken into account all the possibilities.

The survey frame is updated regularly to overcome the problem of non-response due to vacant home. Wide publicity was carried out through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate.

In addition, at the data processing stage, each variable consistency checking and validation process has been systematically implemented in order to minimise the non-sampling error.

11. Limitation Analysis

The findings of HIS & BA 2016 found that the precision of the mean monthly household gross income by administrative district possesses a high degree of reliability level. For example, the mean monthly household gross income in Tawau is RM5,254 with a relative standard error of 2.7 per cent (per cent). In other words, the standard error is RM141. Based on the 95 per cent confidence interval (α = 0.05), the mean monthly household gross income of Tawau district is within the range of RM4,977 – RM5,531 per month. Detailed analysis of income data by administrative district level is based on the relative value reliability of not more than 20 per cent tolerance interval.

12. Cut-off income for household group by income

Cut-off of monthly households gross income of household group by income for top 20% (T20), the middle 40% (M40) and bottom 40% (B40) for each strata,ethnic group and state is as follows:

Table 3: Thresholds of monthly household gross income by household group and state, Malaysia, 2016

	Income cut-off (RM)		
State	**Bottom 40%**	**Middle 40%**	**Top 20%**
Malaysia	**< 4,360**	**4,360 - 9,619**	**≥ 9,620**
Johor	< 4,830	4,830 - 9,409	≥ 9,410
Kedah	< 3,180	3,180 - 6,889	≥ 6,890
Kelantan	< 2,570	2,570 - 5,869	≥ 5,870
Melaka	< 4,770	4,770 - 9,519	≥ 9,520
Negeri Sembilan	< 3,930	3,930 - 8,009	≥ 8,010
Pahang	< 3,540	3,540 - 6,809	≥ 6,810
Pulau Pinang	< 4,640	4,640 - 9,199	≥ 9,200
Perak	< 3,460	3,460 - 6,979	≥ 6,980

Perlis	*< 3,660*	*3,660 - 6,769*	*≥ 6,770*
Selangor	*< 6,180*	*6,180 - 12,469*	*≥ 12,470*
Terengganu	*< 4,070*	*4,070 - 8,109*	*≥ 8,110*
Sabah	*< 3,270*	*3,270 - 7,599*	*≥ 7,600*
Sarawak	*< 3,460*	*3,460 - 7,609*	*≥ 7,610*
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	*< 7,640*	*7,640 - 15,159*	*≥ 15,160*
W.P. Labuan	*< 5,090*	*5,090 - 10,629*	*≥ 10,630*
W.P. Putrajaya	*< 7,380*	*7,380 - 14,789*	*≥ 14,790*

13. The Gini Coefficient

13.1 *The Gini Coefficient (G) is a measure of income concentration derived from the Lorenz Curve. The curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative per cent of households on the X axis against the cumulative per cent of the aggregate income received by these households on the Y axis. [The value of the Gini Coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 denotes complete equality of income share and 1 represents total inequality of income share].*

13.2 *The Gini Coefficient (G) is the proportion of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve (A) and the area under the diagonal (A+B) as shown in Figure 1, whereby*

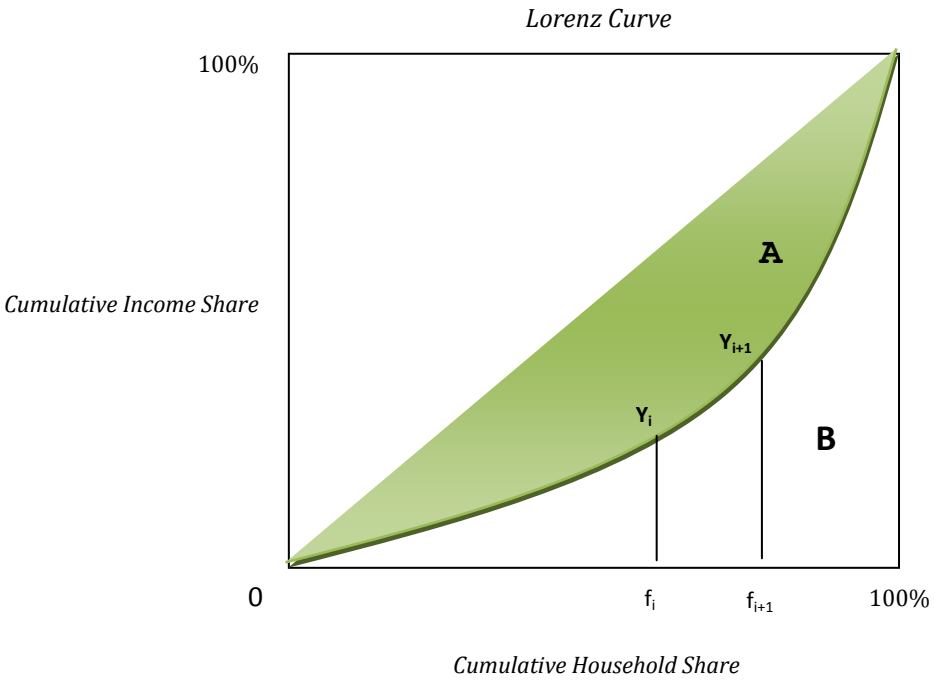
$$G = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\textbf{Area between curve and diagonal}}{\textbf{Area under diagonal}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{0.5} - \textbf{Area under curve}}{0.5}$$

or mathematically:

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i}^{k} (f_{i+1} + f_i)(Y_i + Y_{i+1})$$

Figure 1



14. Compounded annual growth rate

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 income*
Y_0 *previous year household monthly income*
t *period*

15. Rounding of estimates

The calculation of certain categories may not always be the same between tables due to independent rounding. However, the differences were insignificant.

Percentages shown in the tables were computed from actual absolute figures and may not always add up exactly to 100 per cent due to rounding, although the totals were shown as 100 per cent.

16. Notes and symbols

0.0 *Less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent*
- *Nil/blank/no case*
W.P. *Wilayah Persekutuan*
RM *Ringgit Malaysia*
n.a *Not applicable*

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