MALAYSIA

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

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

PERLIS

2019

Pemakluman/*Announcement*:

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "*Connecting The World With Data We Can Trust*"

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on 20th October each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting The World With Data We Can Trust"

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Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Faks : 03-8888 9248
Portal : https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook/Twitter/Instagram : StatsMalaysia
Emel/*Email* : info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum/*general enquiries*)
data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data/*data request & enquiries*)

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas mengikut Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Perlis, 2019 membentangkan statistik mengenai taburan pendapatan isi rumah, insiden kemiskinan dan maklumat kemudahan asas seperti pendidikan, kesihatan, perumahan dan peralatan yang dimiliki oleh isi rumah. 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 survei ini merupakan maklumat penting yang digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penting kepada ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi keperluan penyelidikan dan analisis yang lebih terperinci.

Laporan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama dan ringkasan penemuan. Statistik terperinci termasuk statistik baharu iaitu statistik pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna dan statistik insiden kemiskinan relatif disediakan di bahagian kedua. Seterusnya, bahagian ketiga pula menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti konsep, definisi dan metodologi survei bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam merealisasikan laporan survei ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
Julai 2020

PREFACE

The Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey by State and Administrative District, Perlis, 2019 presents statistics related to household income distribution, incidence of poverty and basic amenities such as education, health, housing and household appliances owned by household. 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 are pertinent information used by government agencies as input in the planning, developing and monitoring of national development plans. These statistics also serve as an important reference to economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for more detailed analysis.

This report consists of three main parts. The first part presents main findings and summary of findings. Detailed statistic which includes two new statistics, namely household disposable income statistics and relative poverty statistics are provided in the second part. Next, the third part describes the technical aspects such as concepts, definitions and methodology of the survey in order to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia gratefully acknowledges the cooperation rendered by all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in realising this survey report. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving the future report is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia
July 2020

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN KEMUDAHAN ASAS PERLIS, 2019

2016 2019

TABURAN ISI RUMAH

ISI RUMAH ('000)
58.8
56.3

PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH
3.9 orang
4.2 orang

PURATA PENERIMA PENDAPATAN
1.7 orang
1.9 orang

PUNCA PENDAPATAN

(%)

PEKERJAAN BERGAJI	56.1 / 55.4
BEKERJA SENDIRI	22.8 / 23.4
HARTA & PELABURAN	7.8 / 7.7
PINDAHAN SEMASA DITERIMA	13.3 / 13.6

KEMISKINAN

KEMISKINAN MUTLAK
3.9%
7.2%[r]
[r]Dikemaskini berdasarkan metodologi Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan 2019

PEKALI GINI
0.334
0.327

KEMISKINAN RELATIF
12.1%
12.0%

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)
0.0039
0.0031

STRATA

	PERLIS	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
PENENGAH	RM4,594 / RM4,204 CAGR: 3.0%	RM4,706 / RM4,301 CAGR: 3.0%	RM4,251 / RM4,062 CAGR: 1.5%
PURATA	RM5,476 / RM4,998 CAGR: 3.0%	RM5,753 / RM5,155 CAGR: 3.7%	RM4,891 / RM4,736 CAGR: 1.1%

CAGR - Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (%)

KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH

	AGIHAN PENDAPATAN	PENENGAH	PURATA
B40 Kurang daripada RM3,870	19.1 peratus	RM2,665 / RM2,572 CAGR: 1.2%	RM2,617 / RM2,512 CAGR: 1.4%
M40 RM3,870 hingga RM7,929	40.5 peratus	RM5,377 / RM4,751 CAGR: 4.1%	RM5,538 / RM4,899 CAGR: 4.1%
T20 RM7,930 dan ke atas	40.4 peratus	RM9,782 / RM9,017 CAGR: 2.7%	RM11,084 / RM10,178 CAGR: 2.8%

JENIS RUMAH YANG DIDIAMI

(%)

	PERLIS	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
DIMILIKI	84.3 / 86.1	83.3 / 83.5	86.4 / 90.6
DISEWA	10.9 / 8.9	13.4 / 12.8	5.8 / 2.4
KUARTERS	4.8 / 5.0	3.3 / 3.7	7.8 / 7.0

CAPAIAN UTILITI AWAM DI RUMAH

(%)

	PERLIS	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
BEKALAN AIR PAIP	99.6 / 99.6	99.6 / 99.8	99.5 / 99.3
*BEKALAN ELEKTRIK	100.0 / 100.0	100.0 / 100.0	100.0 / 100.0
KUTIPAN SAMPAH	45.9 / 39.9	56.6 / 52.4	23.4 / 19.2

*Bekalan elektrik adalah termasuk 24 jam sehari dan kurang 24 jam sehari

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas 2019
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND BASIC AMENITIES PERLIS, 2019

2016 2019

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION

HOUSEHOLD ('000)
58.8
56.3

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
3.9 person
4.2 person

AVERAGE INCOME RECIPIENT
1.7 person
1.9 person

SOURCE OF INCOME

(%)

PAID EMPLOYMENT	56.1 / 55.4
SELF EMPLOYMENT	22.8 / 23.4
PROPERTY& INVESTMENT	7.8 / 7.7
CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIVED	13.3 / 13.6

POVERTY

ABSOLUTE POVERTY
3.9%
7.2%r

rRevise based on Poverty Line Income 2019 methodology

GINI COEFFICIENT
0.334
0.327

RELATIVE POVERTY
12.1%
12.0%

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)
0.0039
0.0031

STRATA

	PERLIS	URBAN	RURAL
MEDIAN	RM4,594 / RM4,204 CAGR: 3.0%	RM4,706 / RM4,301 CAGR: 3.0%	RM4,251 / RM4,062 CAGR: 1.5%
MEAN	RM5,476 / RM4,998 CAGR: 3.0%	RM5,753 / RM5,155 CAGR: 3.7%	RM4,891 / RM4,736 CAGR: 1.1%

CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate (%)

HOUSEHOLD GROUP

	INCOME SHARE	MEDIAN	MEAN
B40 Less than RM3,870	19.1 per cent	RM2,665 / RM2,572 CAGR: 1.2%	RM2,617 / RM2,512 CAGR: 1.4%
M40 RM3,870 to RM7,929	40.5 per cent	RM5,377 / RM4,751 CAGR: 4.1%	RM5,538 / RM4,899 CAGR: 4.1%
T20 RM7,930 and above	40.4 per cent	RM9,782 / RM9,017 CAGR: 2.7%	RM11,084 / RM10,178 CAGR: 2.8%

TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING

(%)

	PERLIS	URBAN	RURAL
OWNED	84.3 / 86.1	83.3 / 83.5	86.4 / 90.6
RENTED	10.9 / 8.9	13.4 / 12.8	5.8 / 2.4
QUARTERS	4.8 / 5.0	3.3 / 3.7	7.8 / 7.0

ACCESS TO PUBLIC UTILITIES AT HOME

(%)

	PERLIS	URBAN	RURAL
PIPED WATER SUPPLY	99.6 / 99.6	99.6 / 99.8	99.5 / 99.3
*ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	100.0 / 100.0	100.0 / 100.0	100.0 / 100.0
GARBAGE COLLECTION	45.9 / 39.9	56.6 / 52.4	23.4 / 19.2

*Electricity supply includes 24 hours a day and less than 24 hours a day

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report 2019
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

1. PENGENALAN

Perlis Indera Kayangan mempunyai keluasan tanah 819 kilometer persegi. Pada tahun 2019, jumlah penduduk negeri Perlis dianggarkan sebanyak 259.2 ribu dimana 66.5 peratus penduduk berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun, 24.4 peratus dalam lingkungan 0 hingga 14 tahun dan 9.1 peratus penduduk berusia 65 tahun dan keatas. Dari jumlah penduduk ini, seramai 108.5 ribu adalah tenaga buruh yang terdiri dari pada pekerja mahir (24.8%), pekerja separuh mahir (65.8%) dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah (9.4%).

Perubahan demografi dan sosioekonomi di Perlis yang didorong oleh perubahan komposisi penduduk secara keseluruhan memberi kesan kepada pola taburan penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina, negeri, taraf pendidikan, pekerjaan dan perbandaran. Sosioekonomi negara yang kukuh amat penting bagi menghasilkan kehidupan yang selesa dan harmoni. Justeru, perancangan dan pembangunan sosioekonomi perlu dilaksanakan dengan teratur dan berstrategi. Kemakmuran dan kesejahteraan hidup perlu dinikmati oleh segenap rakyat. Dalam usaha mencapai matlamat, pertumbuhan dan kejayaan ekonomi perlu dizahirkan melalui tingkat pendapatan dan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah. Oleh yang demikian, amat penting pengukuran dan pemantauan dapat dikenalpasti dari aspek taburan pendapatan, kemiskinan, pekerjaan dan sebagainya.

Pendapatan merupakan satu proksi yang penting kepada pengukuran status sosioekonomi atau taraf hidup seseorang. Terdapat dua kaedah yang boleh digunakan untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan dengan pendapatan iaitu sama ada melalui survei isi rumah atau melalui rekod pentadbiran[1]. Namun begitu, adalah wajar persoalan berkaitan pendapatan diajukan kepada isi rumah melalui survei. Dalam konteks ini, maklumat pendapatan isi rumah diperoleh melalui Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

[1] *Ursuna Kuhn. (2019). Measurement of income in surveys. FORS Guide No. 02, Version 1.0. Lausanne: Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences FORS. doi:10.24449/FG-201900002*

2. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2019 merupakan survei kali ke-19 setelah kali pertama dijalankan pada tahun 1974. Ia dilaksanakan melalui kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dalam tempoh 12 bulan bermula Januari sehingga Disember 2019. Survei ini dilaksanakan secara saintifik dengan kaedah pensampelan berkebarangkalian. Sampel yang dipilih adalah berdasarkan senarai isi rumah yang diperoleh dari Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang dilaksanakan setiap sepuluh tahun. Senarai yang dikemaskini secara berterusan berdasarkan data pentadbiran ini menjadi asas kepada rangka isi rumah yang menyeluruh meliputi semua negeri mengikut lokaliti kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Ianya membolehkan sampel yang dipilih dapat mewakili seluruh populasi. Dalam konteks pendapatan dan kemudahan asas, survei yang dilaksanakan adalah mewakili 7.3 juta isi rumah warganegara di Malaysia pada tahun 2019. Di negeri Perlis, ianya mewakili 58.8 ribu isi rumah.

Pada awal pelaksanaan survei, kegunaan data adalah terhad untuk melihat taburan pendapatan isi rumah bagi tujuan merangka pelan perancangan pembangunan negara. Namun begitu, dari semasa ke semasa penggunaan dapatan turut diperluas untuk kegunaan pelbagai dimensi kajian sosioekonomi yang terperinci. Maklumat yang dikumpul ini adalah selaras dengan cadangan dan amalan di peringkat antarabangsa serta mengguna pakai saranan daripada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition*, yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations* pada 2011.

3. PENEMUAN SURVEI

Penemuan utama memuatkan penerangan berkaitan analisis pendapatan, kemiskinan dan kemudahan asas yang dicapai oleh isi rumah Malaysia. Penerangan berkaitan statistik pendapatan diperincikan mengikut demografi, geografi dan struktur kumpulan pendapatan isi rumah. Jurang pendapatan dan kemiskinan yang merupakan cabaran besar kepada negara juga diperjelaskan mengikut pecahan demografi dan geografi. Statistik capaian kemudahan asas turut diterangkan sebagai indikator kepada kualiti hidup.

3.1 CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI

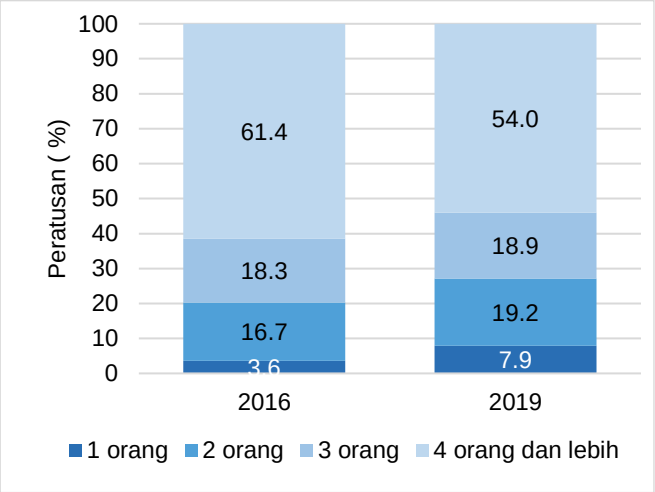
3.1.1 Bilangan dan Saiz Isi Rumah

Konsep isi rumah dan pendapatan perlu difahami dalam memperihalkan statistik pendapatan isi rumah. Isi rumah merupakan seorang atau sekumpulan yang menetap bersama dalam satu tempat kediaman dan membuat peruntukan (perbelanjaan) untuk keperluan hidup bersama.

Secara umum, lebih daripada 90 peratus isi rumah adalah mereka yang bersaudara iaitu ahli keluarga. Contoh isi rumah dalam kalangan mereka yang tidak bersaudara pula adalah seperti sekumpulan pelajar atau mereka yang bekerja dan masih bujang yang menginap di rumah sewa. Sesebuah isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai isi rumah warganegara apabila ketua isi rumah tersebut berstatus warganegara. Pada tahun 2019, bilangan isi rumah di Perlis adalah 60.8 ribu di mana 58.8 ribu merupakan isi rumah warganegara.

Setiap isi rumah mempunyai saiz tersendiri yang merujuk kepada bilangan ahli yang ada di dalam isi rumah tersebut. Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Perlis adalah 3.9 orang berbanding 4.2 orang pada tahun 2016. Dari segi peratusan isi rumah, sebahagian besar isi rumah mempunyai empat orang ahli dan lebih (54.0%). Sementara itu, isi rumah yang tinggal berseorangan meliputi 7.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah. Isi rumah dengan dua dan tiga orang ahli pula masing-masing merangkumi 19.2 peratus dan 18.9 peratus. Purata saiz isi rumah bagi kawasan bandar adalah 3.8 orang berbanding 4.0 orang bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di kawasan luar bandar. Kebiasaannya, lebih ramai ahli isi rumah, maka lebih banyak perbelanjaan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi keperluan hidup. (Carta 1)

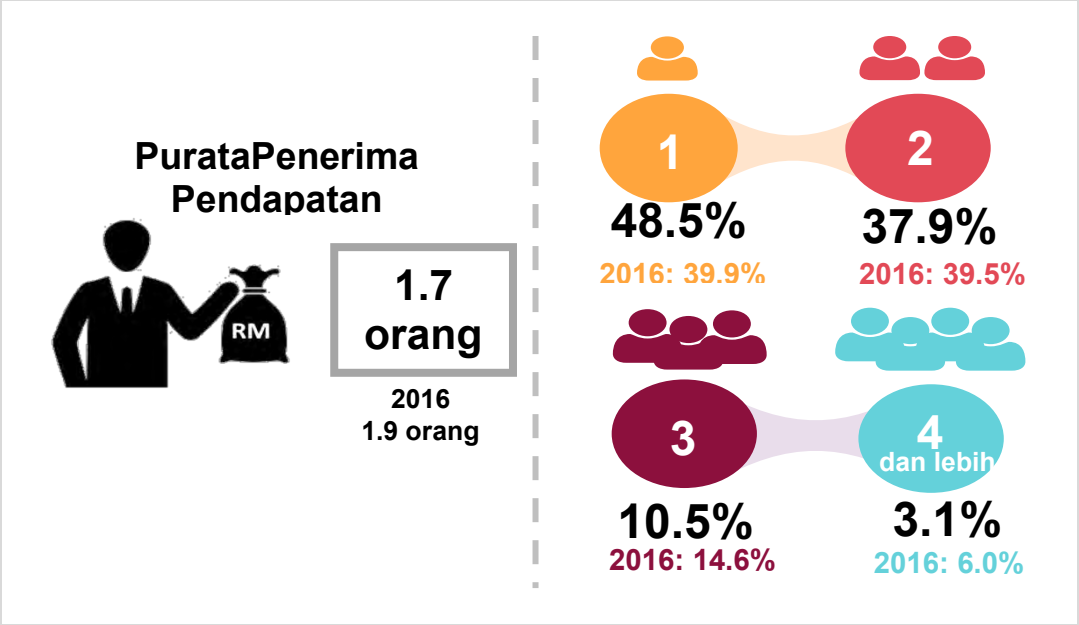
Carta 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019



3.2 PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

Pendapatan isi rumah merujuk kepada penerimaan, sama ada bersifat kewangan atau mata benda yang diperoleh secara berulang kali dan terakru (pasti diterima) sama ada secara mingguan, bulanan atau tahunan dan boleh digunakan untuk memenuhi keperluan semasa. Dalam konteks ini, jumlah penerima pendapatan di Perlis secara purata adalah 1.7 orang pada tahun 2019. Isi rumah dengan seorang penerima pendapatan merekodkan peratusan komposisi terbesar dengan 48.5 peratus.Ini diikuti dengan dua penerima pendapatan (37.9%) dan tiga penerima pendapatan (10.5%). Sementara itu isi rumah yang mempunyai empat orang penerima pendapatan dan lebih merangkumi 3.1 peratus. Pendapatan yang diterima secara individu kebiasaannya dikongsi bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain dan membentuk pendapatan isi rumah. (Paparan 1)

Paparan 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019



3.2.1 Punca Pendapatan

Pendapatan isi rumah diperoleh dari empat punca utama pendapatan iaitu pendapatan daripada pekerjaan sama ada pekerjaan bergaji atau bekerja sendiri, pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan yang dimiliki dan penerimaan dari pindahan semasa.

Pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji merangkumi semua pembayaran yang diterima sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau mata benda yang diterima oleh individu di dalam sesebuah isi rumah sebagai hasil daripada penglibatan mereka di dalam pekerjaan. Gaji yang diterima, elaun, bonus dan makanan & tempat tinggal percuma yang diberikan oleh majikan adalah antara komponen pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pekerjaan bergaji.

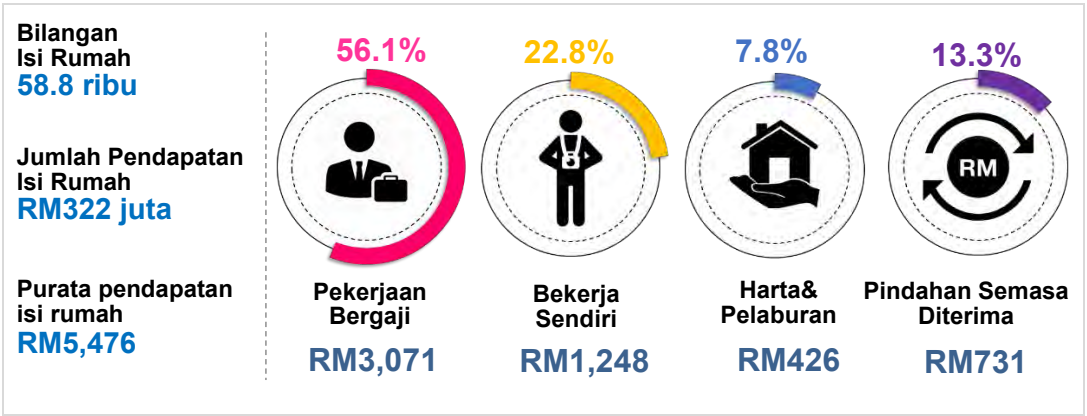
Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri pula adalah keuntungan yang diperoleh di kalangan mereka yang merupakan majikan yang mempunyai pekerja atau mereka yang bekerja sendiri. Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri tidak termasuk keuntungan atau kerugian daripada pelaburan modal rakan kongsi yang tidak bekerja di perusahaan ini.

Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan adalah penerimaan yang diterima hasil daripada pemilikan aset yang disediakan kepada orang lain untuk kegunaan mereka. Sebagai contoh,pendapatan dari hasil sewa seperti rumah, bangunan komersial atau tanah. Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pula seperti faedah dan dividen daripada simpanan.

Pindahan bermaksud penerimaan di mana penerima tidak memberikan apa-apa kepada penderma sebagai pulangan langsung kepada penerimaan. Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai (dalam bentuk mata wang), barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan juga boleh dilakukan antara isi rumah, antara isi rumah & kerajaan dan antara isi rumah dan badan amal, baik di dalam atau di luar negara. Pindahan semasa yang diterima terdiri daripada kiriman wang dari isi rumah lain, nafkah, pencen dan bantuan-bantuan lain yang diterima secara berkala.

Berdasarkan kepada dapatan survei, pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji merupakan punca pendapatan utama iaitu 56.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan pendapatan isi rumah, diikuti dengan pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri (22.8%) dan pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima (13.3%). Sementara itu, pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan menyumbang sebanyak 7.8 peratus kepada pendapatan isi rumah di Perlis. (Paparan 2)

Paparan 2: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata mengikut Punca Pendapatan, Perlis, 2019



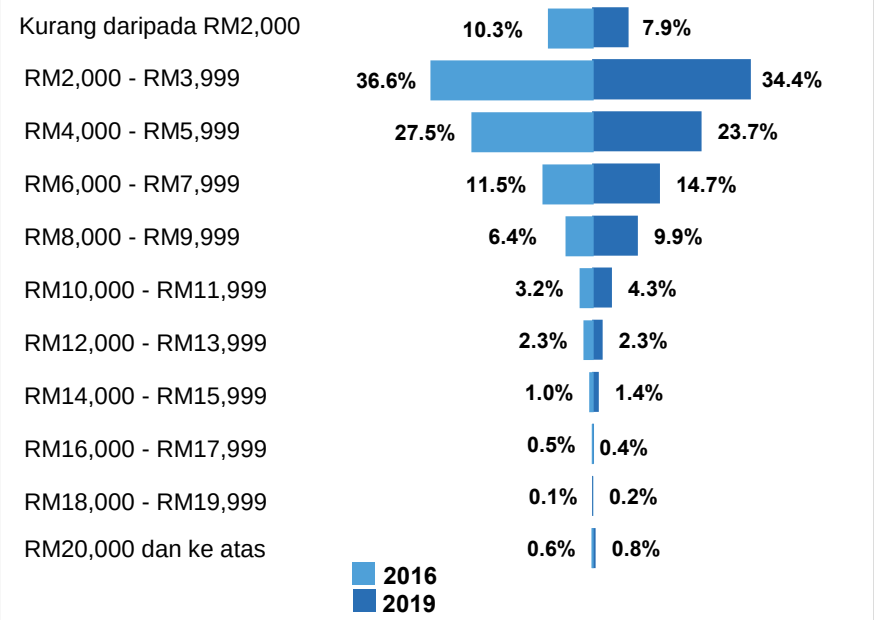
3.2.2 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dinilai berdasarkan nilai penengah dan purata. Pendapatan penengah merujuk kepada nilai pertengahan apabila pendapatan disusun secara menaik dari nilai terendah kepada nilai tertinggi. Pendapatan purata pula merujuk kepada nilai yang diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan semua pendapatan dan dibahagi dengan bilangan isi rumah. Konsep penengah penting bagi menjelaskan perubahan pendapatan isi rumah yang taburannya bersifat tidak normal. Sementara itu, konsep purata penting bagi melihat pendapatan ideal bagi setiap isi rumah dalam situasi kesamarataan sempurna.

Pada tahun 2019, pendapatan purata di Perlis adalah RM5,476 manakala pendapatan penengah Perlis pula sebanyak RM4,594. Umumnya, situasi ini adalah selari dengan situasi kebanyakan negeri lain di mana ianya menggambarkan pendapatan isi rumah yang dipengaruhi oleh sekelompok isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi. Dari sudut pertumbuhan, pendapatan purata dan penengah di Perlis masing-masing tumbuh 3.0 peratus setahun bagi tahun 2019 berbanding 5.9 dan 9.2 peratus pada tahun 2016.

Dapatan survei menunjukkan 42.3 peratus isi rumah di Perlis berpendapatan di bawah RM4,000 dengan sebahagian besarnya iaitu 34.4 peratus berada dalam kelas pendapatan RM2,000 - RM3,999. (Carta 2)

Carta 2: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019



3.2.2.1 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Kumpulan Pendapatan

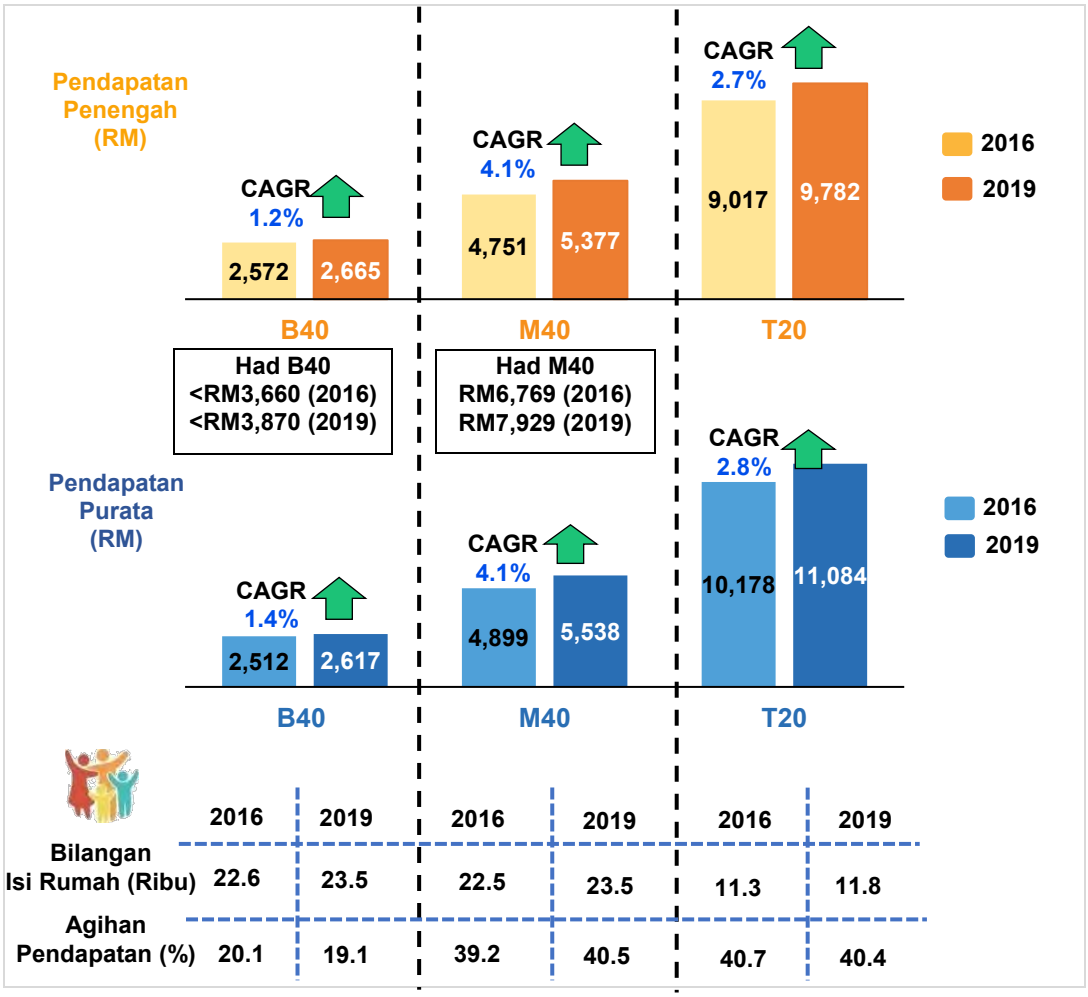
Semenjak Rancangan Malaysia ke-10 (RMKe-10), kerajaan telah menetapkan aspek inklusif dan prinsip keadilan sosial bagi mengukuhkan konsep pengagihan. Aspek inklusif merujuk kepada memastikan tiada golongan yang terpinggir atau terlepas peluang dalam menikmati arus pembangunan negara. Prinsip keadilan sosial pula merujuk kepada bantuan yang akan diberikan kepada setiap golongan masyarakat selepas mengambil kira tahap pencapaian mereka. Sehubungan itu, kerajaan juga telah memperluaskan fokus utama di dalam pengagihan bantuan kepada kumpulan isi rumah dengan

turut mengambil kira isi rumah berpendapatan 40 peratus terendah dan bukan hanya golongan miskin sahaja.

Dapatan daripada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas 2019, had pendapatan bagi kumpulan B40 pada tahun 2019 yang merangkumi 23.5 ribu isi rumah adalah RM3,869. Had pendapatan kumpulan M40 yang melibatkan 23.5 ribu isi rumah pula adalah di antara RM3,870 hingga RM7,929. Sementara itu, sebanyak 11.8 ribu isi rumah berada di kumpulan T20 dengan pendapatan melebihi RM7,929. Dari segi agihan pendapatan, T20 memiliki 40.4 peratus dari jumlah pendapatan isi rumah berbanding 40.7 peratus pada tahun 2016. Sementara itu, kumpulan M40 memiliki 40.5 peratus, manakala B40 pula hanya menguasai 19.1 peratus dari jumlah pendapatan. (Paparan 3)

Dapatan survei juga menunjukkan pendapatan purata isi rumah B40 adalah lebih rendah daripada pendapatan penengah. Ini menunjukkan taburan pendapatan di dalam kumpulan isi rumah B40 adalah pencong positif atau pencong ke kanan di mana kebanyakan isi rumah yang berpendapatan rendah mempengaruhi nilai pendapatan purata. Situasi ini berbeza bagi kumpulan isi rumah M40 dan T20 di mana masing-masing merekodkan pendapatan purata lebih tinggi berbanding dengan pendapatan penengah. Isi rumah M40 mencatatkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM5,538 manakala pendapatan penengah adalah sebanyak RM5,377. Isi rumah T20 pula merekodkan pendapatan purata dan pendapatan penengah masing-masing sebanyak RM11,084 dan RM9,782. Dapatan ini menunjukkan taburan pendapatan bersifat pencong negatif atau pencong ke kiri di mana isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi kebanyakannya terkumpul di bahagian kanan agihan menyebabkan pendapatan penengah adalah lebih rendah daripada pendapatan purata.

Paparan 3: Struktur Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019



Kumpulan isi rumah B40, M40 dan T20 boleh diperincikan lagi kepada sepuluh kategori berdasarkan kepada kelompok sepuluh peratus isi rumah. B40 diperincikan kepada B1, B2, B3 dan B4; M40 kepada M1, M2, M3 dan M4; dan T20 kepada T1 dan T2. Perincian pengkelasan ini akan membolehkan perancangan, pemantauan dan program yang lebih berfokus dapat dilaksanakan bagi merapatkan jurang pendapatan di antara isi rumah. Berdasarkan kepada kelompok sepuluh peratus isi rumah ini, agihan pendapatan juga dapat dilihat dengan lebih terperinci. Sebagai contoh, B40 yang menguasai 19.1 peratus agihan pendapatan merupakan perincian dari B1 yang memiliki 2.8 peratus dari jumlah pendapatan, B2 (4.5%), B3 (5.3%) dan B4 (6.5%). Begitu juga M40, yang mana daripada jumlah agihan 40.5 peratus, M1 hanya menguasai 7.8 peratus, sementara M4 menguasai 13.0 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan. Namun begitu, penelitian pengkelasan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan sebegini perlu turut mengambil kira saiz isi rumah bagi setiap kelompok bagi perancangan dan pelaksanaan program yang lebih berkesan. (Jadual 1)

Jadual 1: Agihan Pendapatan, Pendapatan Isi RumahPenengah, Purata dan Had Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, Perlis, 2019

Kumpulan Desil		Agihan Pendapatan (%)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah (RM)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Purata (RM)	Had Pendapatan (RM)
T20	T2	24.3	12,079	13,391	Lebih daripada 9,789
	T1	16.1	8,772	8,796	7,930 - 9,789
M40	M4	13.0	7,090	7,116	6,440 - 7,929
	M3	10.7	5,899	5,882	5,380 - 6,439
	M2	9.0	4,967	4,938	4,600 - 5,379
	M1	7.8	4,228	4,207	3,870 - 4,599
B40	B4	6.5	3,553	3,559	3,230 - 3,869
	B3	5.3	2,884	2,909	2,670 - 3,229
	B2	4.5	2,493	2,455	2,150 - 2,669
	B1	2.8	1,613	1,546	Kurang daripada 2,150

3.2.3 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna

Pendapatan boleh guna merujuk kepada jumlah pendapatan selepas ditolak bayaran pindahan semasa termasuklah bayaran wajib yang dikenakan ke atas isi rumah seperti cukai, zakat dan caruman kepada skim keselamatan sosial. Pendapatan boleh guna ini juga merupakan salah satu ukuran pilihan bagi analisis agihan pendapatan kerana pendapatan ini adalah pendapatan isi rumah yang masih ada untuk dibelanjakan ke atas perbelanjaan penggunaan dan untuk simpanan semasa di dalam tempoh rujukan.

Dapatan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas 2019 menunjukkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah adalah RM4,282 pada tahun 2019, meningkat 3.6 peratus daripada RM3,843 pada tahun 2016. Manakala, pendapatan boleh guna purata adalah RM5,183 daripada RM4,622 yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2016. Pendapatan boleh guna purata yang direkodkan pada tahun 2019 ini meliputi 94.6 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan kasar purata.

3.3 KETAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN

Kemakmuran ekonomi sesebuah negara yang dapat dinikmati bersama oleh semua pihak dalam sesebuah negara merupakan antara elemen penting ke arah pewujudan sebuah negara yang maju dan makmur. Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama (WKB) 2030 telah menggariskan untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang terus membangun secara

mampan seiring dengan pengagihan ekonomi yang adil, saksama dan inklusif pada semua peringkat kumpulan pendapatan, etnik, wilayah dan rantaian bekalan.

Pengagihan ekonomi secara sama rata seringkali dihubungkaitkan dengan faktor ketaksamarataan. Ketaksamarataan ini wujud apabila berlakunya perbezaan keupayaan antara isi rumah bagi merebut peluang pendapatan. Stiglitz (2016)[2] membangkitkan perkaitan bahawa ketaksamarataan akan memperlahankan perkembangan ekonomi. Menurut Stiglitz, ketaksamarataan akan melemahkan permintaan agregat individu yang berada di kumpulan terbawah di mana individu ini akan membelanjakan keseluruhan pendapatannya bagi mendapatkan barangan asas.

Namun begitu, kemudahan dan perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh kerajaan yang digunakan secara kolektif oleh masyarakat seperti pendidikan, kesihatan dan kemudahan keselamatan boleh merapatkan jurang pendapatan di kalangan isi rumah. Walau bagaimanapun, perkhidmatan dan kemudahan ini tidak diambil kira sebagai sebahagian daripada nilaian pendapatan isi rumah.

Ketaksamarataan pendapatan boleh diukur dengan menggunakan pelbagai kaedah. Antara kaedah yang paling popular adalah dengan menggunakan pekali Gini. Pekali Gini ini merujuk kepada pengukuran pemusatan pendapatan menggunakan keluk Lorenz di mana nilai pekali Gini berada di antara 0 dan 1. Semakin kecil nilainya semakin saksama agihan pendapatan.

Penemuan 2019 menunjukkan nilai pekali Gini yang dikira berdasarkan pendapatan kasar meningkat sebanyak 0.007 mata indeks daripada 0.327 (2016) kepada 0.334 (2019). Bagi tempoh tersebut, pekali Gini di kawasan bandar dan di luar bandar mencatatkan penurunan masing-masing kepada 0.343 dan 0.303.

Pekali Gini juga boleh diukur berdasarkan pendapatan boleh guna. Melalui kaedah ini, pekali Gini bagi kedua-dua tahun 2019 dan 2016 adalah 0.331. Dari segi nilaian, pekali Gini yang dikira berdasarkan pendapatan boleh guna menunjukkan angka lebih rendah berbanding berdasarkan pendapatan kasar. Ini menggambarkan bahawa sistem percukaian dan pembayaran cukai oleh mereka yang berkelayakan dapat membantu merapatkan jurang pendapatan antara isi rumah.

[2] *Stiglitz, J. E. (2016). Inequality and economic growth*

3.4 KEMISKINAN

Secara umumnya, sebagaimana pekali Gini, kemiskinan juga boleh diukur dengan pelbagai kaedah termasuklah kaedah pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak, kemiskinan relatif dan Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI). Antara yang sering digunakan oleh kebanyakan negara adalah pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak.

3.4.1 Kemiskinan Mutlak

Di Malaysia, kaedah pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak ini telah dilaksanakan sejak 1977 lagi dengan menggunakan pendekatan Kos Keperluan Asas. Melalui kaedah ini satu paras keperluan minimum yang dikenali sebagai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) telah ditetapkan. Komponen PGK ini terdiri daripada dua kategori iaitu PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan. Nilai PGK makanan diperoleh melalui penetapan keperluan kalori bagi sesebuah isi rumah.

Nilai PGK bukan makanan pula ditentukan berdasarkan kepada corak perbelanjaan dan keperluan asas isi rumah berpendapatan rendah yang diperoleh melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES). Jumlah PGK adalah hasil tambah PGK makanan dan bukan makanan. Sesebuah isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai miskin mutlak jika pendapatan keseluruhan isi rumahnya berada di bawah paras nilai PGK manakala isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai miskin tegar jika pendapatan keseluruhan isi rumahnya berada di bawah paras nilai PGK makanan.

Pada tahun 2019, nilai PGK bagi Malaysia telah disemak semula berdasarkan keperluan semasa. Semakan ini menekankan kepada pengambilan makanan yang optimum dan sihat serta keperluan asas bukan makanan yang berkualiti. Berdasarkan semakan ini juga, nilai PGK bagi tahun 2016 turut disemak semula.

Berdasarkan metodologi 2019 ini, nilai purata PGK di peringkat negeri Perlis ialah RM1,967 sebulan manakala purata nilai PGK makanan adalah RM1,133 sebulan dengan purata saiz isi rumah seramai 3.9 orang. Nilai purata PGK ini diperoleh dengan menambahkan kesemua nilai PGK bagi setiap isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan keseluruhan isi rumah di Perlis. Insiden kemiskinan mutlak negeri Perlis bertambah baik daripada 7.2^{3} peratus pada 2016 kepada 3.9 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, insiden kemiskinan mutlak di bandar dan luar bandar turut mencatatkan penurunan masing-masing kepada

4.4 peratus dan 2.9 peratus. Sementara itu kemiskinan tegar direkodkan sebanyak 0.3 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding 1.4[3] peratus pada tahun 2016.

3.4.2 Kemiskinan Relatif[4]

Kemiskinan relatif merujuk kepada kaedah pengukuran di mana pendapatan sesebuah isi rumah dibandingkan dengan suatu keadaan taraf hidup yang ditetapkan dalam masyarakat. Berbanding dengan kemiskinan mutlak had kemiskinan relatif tidak diukur menggunakan PGK, sebaliknya ianya ditentukan berdasarkan kepada separuh daripada pendapatan penengah keseluruhan isi rumah pada tahun berkaitan.

Sesebuah isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai miskin relatif jika pendapatan isi rumahnya berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif. Had kemiskinan relatif ini bergantung kepada bentuk taburan semasa pendapatan isi rumah pada tahun rujukan. Survei ini mendapati nilai kemiskinan relatif pada 2019 adalah 12.1 peratus berbanding 12.0 peratus pada tahun 2016.

3.4.3 Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI)[5]

Sementara itu, Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) adalah pengukuran kemiskinan dalam konteks yang lebih luas iaitu melibatkan aspek bukan kewangan seperti kesihatan, pendidikan dan kemudahan asas yang menggambarkan taraf hidup. Nilai MPI adalah di antara 0 dan 1 di mana nilai MPI yang semakin meningkat menggambarkan tahap ketersisihan pelbagai dimensi yang juga semakin tinggi.

Penemuan HIS & BA 2019 juga menunjukkan bahawa indeks MPI negeri Perlis meningkat kepada 0.0039 (0.39%) mata berbanding 0.0031[3] mata (0.31%) pada 2016.

[3]Disemak semula berdasarkan metodologi PGK 2019
[4]Maklumat tentang kemiskinan relatif boleh diperoleh dari artikel Kemiskinan Relatif: Satu Kaedah pengukuran Kemiskinan di dalam Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas Malaysia 2019
[5]Maklumat tentang Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) boleh diperoleh dari artikel Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) di dalam Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas Malaysia 2019

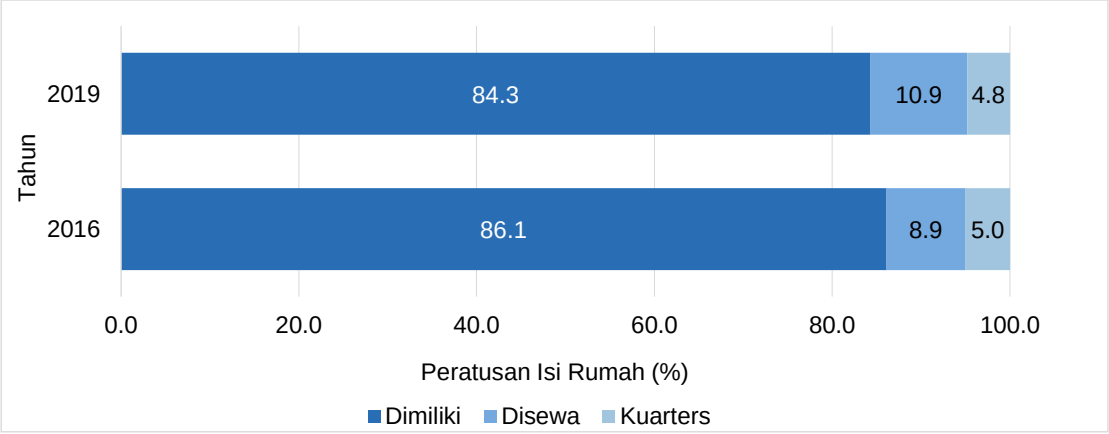
3.5 KEMUDAHAN ASAS TERPILIH

Kemudahan asas penting dalam menentukan kualiti hidup isi rumah dan taraf pembangunan sesebuah negara. Antara maklumat yang dikumpulkan melalui survei kemudahan asas ini ialah pemilikan rumah, kemudahan capaian bekalan elektrik dan air serta kemudahan kutipan sampah. Selain daripada itu, maklumat mengenai capaian kepada perkhidmatan pendidikan dan kesihatan serta peralatan & kemudahan isi rumah turut tersedia. Maklumat kemudahan asas ini turut dijadikan sumber data utama dalam pengukuran kemiskinan menggunakan kaedah Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI).

Bagi negeri Perlis, peratusan isi rumah yang mendiami rumah yang dimiliki telah berkurang sebanyak 1.8 mata peratus daripada 86.1 peratus pada 2016 kepada 84.3 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, peratusan tempat kediaman yang disewa meningkat sebanyak 2.0 mata peratus kepada 10.9 peratus.

Namun begitu, peratusan isi rumah yang mendiami kuarters menurun 0.2 mata peratus kepada 4.8 peratus (Carta 3). Pada tahun 2019, peratusan keadaan rumah yang kukuh adalah sebanyak 96.1 peratus, penurunan sebanyak 2.2 mata peratus dibandingkan dengan tahun 2016 (98.3%). Bagi keadaan rumah yang buruk atau mulai buruk, peratusan sebanyak 3.9 peratus telah direkodkan dengan kenaikan sebanyak 2.2 mata peratus daripada 1.7 peratus pada tahun 2016.

Carta 3: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Jenis Rumah yang Didiami, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

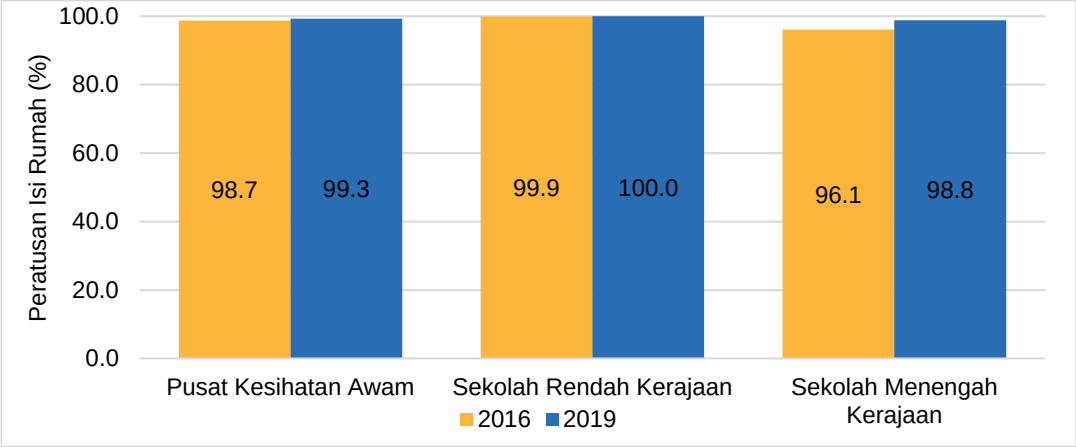


Kepadatan bilik adalah salah satu dari indikator untuk mengukur MPI. Isi rumah dianggap sebagai tersisih dari segi penggunaan bilik apabila sesebuah bilik itu melebihi dua orang ahli isi rumah. Tahap kepadatan bilik yang didiami oleh isi rumah di negeri Perlis telah mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus daripada 0.9 peratus pada tahun 2016 kepada 1.0 peratus.

Peratusan isi rumah yang mendapat kemudahan air paip di rumah kekal 99.6 peratus bagi tahun 2016 dan 2019. Dalam tempoh yang sama, perkhidmatan kemudahan kutipan sampah ke tempat kediaman meningkat sebanyak 6.0 mata peratus kepada 45.9 peratus. Semua isi rumah di Perlis mendapat kemudahan bekalan elektrik.

Pada tahun 2019, sebanyak 99.3 peratus isi rumah di Perlis berada pada jarak kurang lima kilometer dari pusat kesihatan awam berbanding 98.7 peratus pada tahun 2016. Sementara itu, isi rumah yang menikmati kemudahan jarak kurang lima kilometer dari sekolah rendah dan sekolah menengah kerajaan pula masing-masing mencatatkan 100.0 peratus (2016: 99.9%) dan 98.8 peratus (2016: 96.1%). (Carta 4)

Carta 4: Peratusan Isi Rumah Berada Jarak Kurang Lima Kilometer dari Pusat Kesihatan Awam, Sekolah Rendah dan Sekolah Menengah, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019



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1. INTRODUCTION

Perlis Indera Kayangan has an area of 819 square kilometer. In 2019, the total population of Perlis is estimated at 259.2 thousands in 2019 where 66.5 per cent of the population is 15 and 64 years old, 24.4 per cent is between 0 and 14 years old and 9.1 per cent of the population aged 65 years and above. Of the total population, 108.5 thousands are in labour force comprising skilled workers (24.8%), semi-skilled workers (65.8%) and low-skilled workers (9.4%).

The changes in demography and socioeconomic in Perlis which driven by the change in overall population composition affects the pattern of population distribution by age group, gender, state, education level, occupation and urbanisation. In a country, a strong socioeconomic is crucial for comfortable and harmonious life. Therefore, socioeconomic planning and development need to be organized and strategically implemented. The prosperity and wellbeing of life should be enjoyed by all people. To achieve this goal, the economic growth and success must be reflected in the level of income and the pattern of household expenditure. Thus, the identification on measurement and monitoring is very important in terms of income distribution, poverty, employment and many more.

Income is an important proxy for measuring socioeconomic status or wellbeing of an individual. There are two methods that can be used to acquire the information on income either through household survey or through administrative records[1]. However, it is reasonable that questions related to income are asked to households through surveys. In Malaysia's context, the information on household income can be obtained through the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

[1] *Ursuna Kuhn. (2019). Measurement of income in surveys. FORS Guide No. 02, Version 1.0. Lausanne: Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences FORS. doi:10.24449/FG-201900002*

2. SURVEY BACKGROUND

Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2019 is the 19th survey after the inaugural survey in 1974. It was carried out via face-to-face interviews over a 12-month period from January to December 2019. This survey was scientifically done using probability sampling. The sample was selected based on a list of households obtained from the Population and Housing Census conducted every ten years. This list are continuously updated based on administrative records forms the basis of a comprehensive household frame covering all states by urban and rural locality. It allows the selected sample to represent the whole population. In the context of income and basic amenities, the survey conducted represents 7.3 million Malaysian households in 2019. Perlis represents the total of 58.8 thousand households in 2019.

In the beginning of this survey, the use of the data was confined analysing the household income distribution for the purpose of preparing a national development plan. However, the usage of the findings has been also expanded to various dimension of socioeconomic research. The survey is in tandem with international practices as well as in accordance with the recommendations from the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, that was published by the United Nations in 2011.

3. SURVEY FINDINGS

The main findings of this survey comprise information on the analysis of income, poverty and access of basic amenities by Malaysian households. The explanation on income statistics is detailed according to its demography, geographical and household income group structure. Income gap and poverty that pose a major challenge to the country are also explained according to demographic and geographical characteristics. Furthermore, the accessibility on basic amenities statistics are described as an indicator to the quality of life.

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS ON DEMOGRAPHY

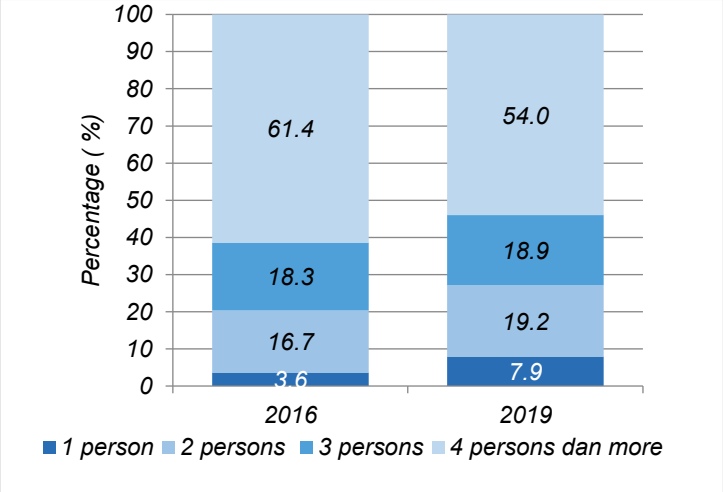
3.1.1 Number and Size of Household

The concept of household and income need to be understood in defining household income statistics. A household refers to a person or a group of persons who live together in a dwelling and make provisions (expenses) for essentials of living together.

In general, more than 90 per cent of households are those whom are related to each other: i.e. family membership. Examples of households whom are unrelated to each other are a group of students or those who are working and not married and live together in a rented house. A households is categorised as Malaysian household when the household head is a Malaysia citizen. In 2019, the number of households in Perlis was 60.8 thousand where 58.8 thousand of them are Malaysians.

Each household has its own household size which refer to the number of members in the household. On average, household size in Perlis was 3.9 persons as compared to 4.2 persons in 2016. In terms of percentage, most households have four members and over (54.0%). Meanwhile, single households made up 7.9 per cent of total households. Households with two and three members each occupied 19.2 per cent and 18.9 per cent. Average household size in urban area was 3.8 persons as compared to 4.0 persons for households who live in rural area. Normally, the more household members, the more expenses will be required to fulfill the living essentials. (Chart 1)

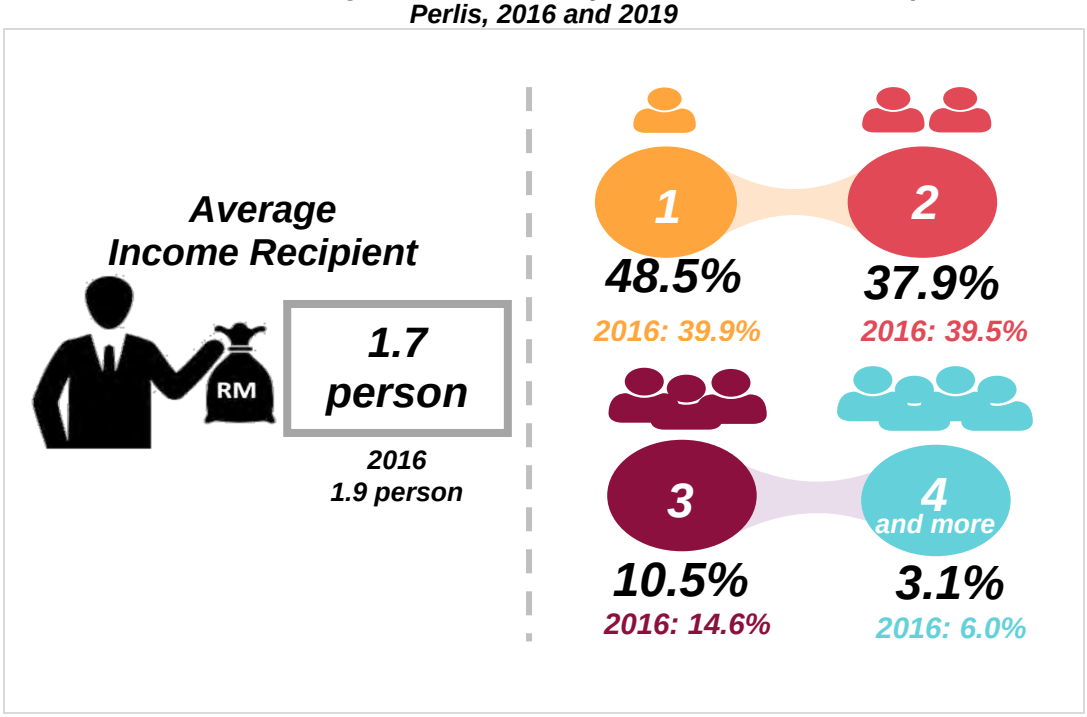
Chart 1: Percentage of Households by Size, Perlis, 2016 and 2019



3.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income refers to receipt, whether monetary or in-kind that are received at frequent intervals and accrued (guaranteed) on a weekly, monthly or yearly and are available for current consumption. In this context, the number of income recipient on average 1.7 persons in 2019. Households with one income recipient had the highest percentage composition with 48.5 per cent. This was followed with two income recipients (37.9%) and three income recipients (10.5%). In addition, households with four and more income recipients constituted 3.1 per cent. Income received individually is often be shared with other household members and forms household income. (Exhibit 1)

Exhibit 1: Percentage of Households by Number of Income Recipient, Perlis, 2016 and 2019



3.2.1 Sources of Income

Household income is derived from four main sources of compassing income that are income from employment whether paid employment or self employment, income from property & investment owned and current transfers received.

Income from paid employment comprises all payments received whether monetary or in-kind received by individuals in a household as a result from their involvement in employment. The wages received, allowance, bonus and free food & accommodation

provided by the employer are among the components of income obtained from paid employment.

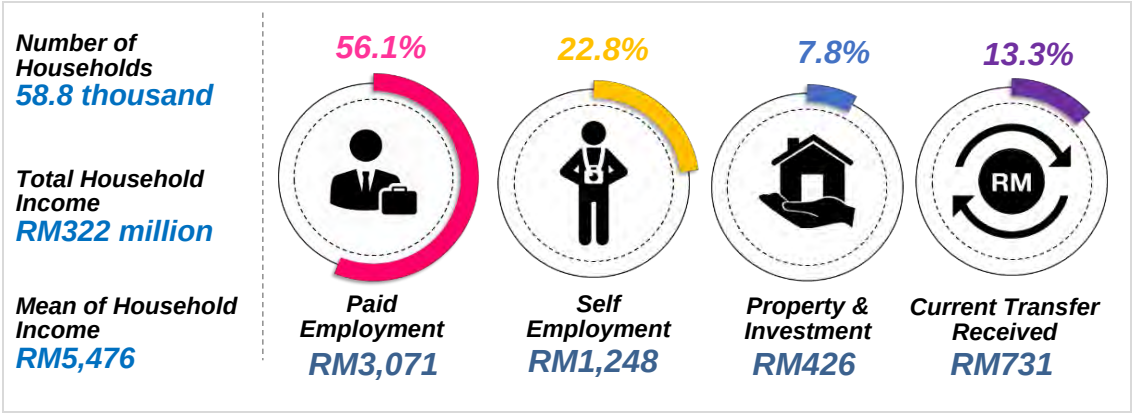
Income from self employment is described by profits obtained by those who employs workers or those who are self employed. Income from self employment excludes profits or losses from the capital investment of partners who do not work in these enterprises.

Income from property and investment is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets provided to others for their use. For example, income from rental such as houses, commercial buildings or land. Income from investment includes interest and dividends from savings.

Transfers are receipts for which the recipient does not provide anything to the donor in direct return for the receipts. Transfers can consist of cash (in monetary), goods or services. Transfers may be made between households, between households & government and between households & charities, both within or outside the country. Current transfer received consists of remittances, alimony, pensions and other assistance received periodically.

Based on the survey findings, income from paid employment is the main source of income with 56.1 per cent of total household income, followed by income from self employment (22.8%) and current transfer received (13.3%). Meanwhile, income from property & investment accounted 7.8 per cent of total household income in Perlis. (Exhibit 2)

Exhibit 2: Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Source of Income, Perlis, 2019



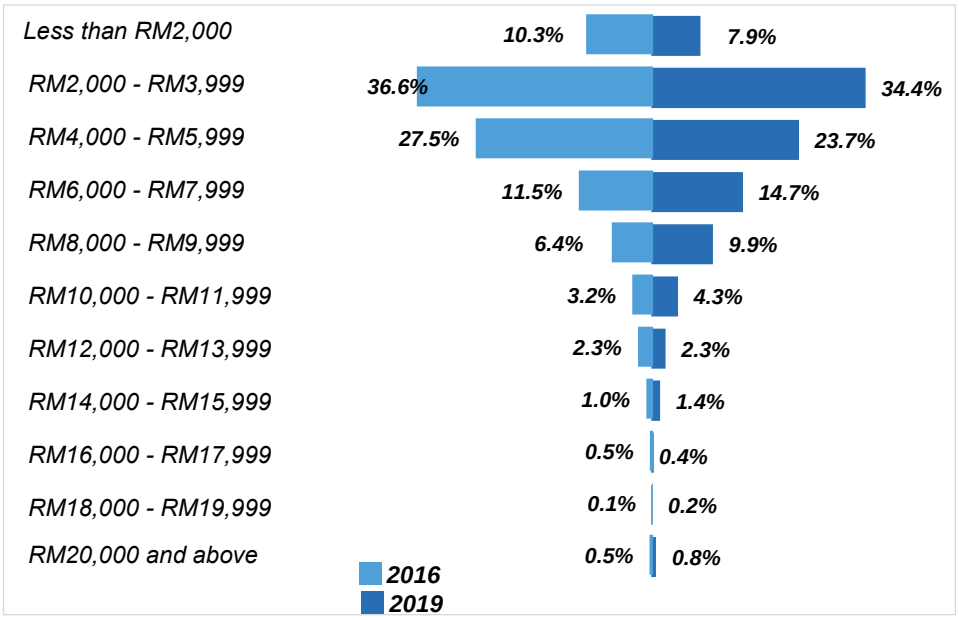
3.2.2 Household Gross Income

Household monthly gross income is valued by its median and mean values. Median income refers to the middle value when income is arranged ascendingly from the lowest value to the highest value. Mean income is defined by the value obtained by dividing total income with number of households. The concept of median is important to explain changes in household income where the distribution is not normal. Meanwhile, the concept of mean is vital in defining an ideal income for every household in perfect equality situation.

In 2019, mean income in Perlis was RM5,476 while median income at RM4,594. Generally, this situation is in line with the situation in most of other countries where it pictures the inequality of household income that is influenced by a group of high-income households. In terms of growth, mean income and median income grew by 3.0 per cent per year in 2019 as compared to 5.9 per cent and 9.2 per cent in 2016 respectively.

The survey shows that 42.3 per cent of households in Perlis earn below RM4,000 with 34.4 per cent in the RM2,000 - RM3,999 income class. (Chart 2)

Chart 2: Percentage of Households by Income Class and Strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019



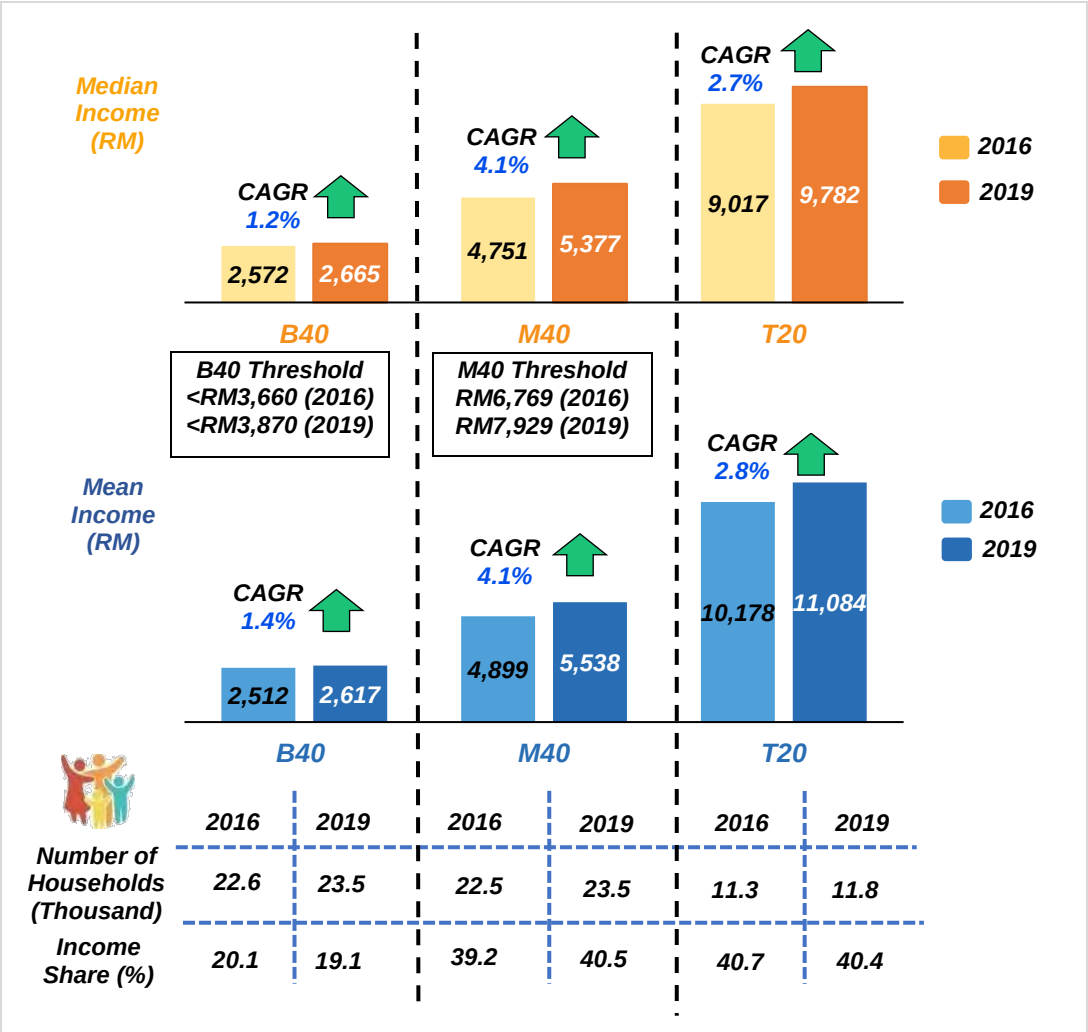
3.2.2.1 Household Gross Income by Income Group

Since the 10th Malaysia Plan (10MP), the government has established inclusive aspect and principles of social justice to reinforce the concept of distribution. The inclusive aspect refers to ensures that no one is left behind or missed opportunities in benefiting from the country's development. The principles of social justice are described as assistance provided to all people after taking into account their level of achievement. Hence, the government has also extended its target in distributing assistance to household groups by considering the lowest 40 per cent of households, not only just the poor.

The findings from the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey 2019, showed the income threshold for 23.5 thousand B40 households group in 2019 RM3,869. The M40 group's income threshold involving 23.5 thousand households was between RM3,870 and RM7,929. In addition, there were 11.8 thousand households in T20 group with income more than RM7,929. In terms of income distribution, the T20 constituted 40.4 per cent of total household income as compared to 40.7 per cent in 2016. Moreover, the M40 group had 40.5 per cent, while the B40 only covered 19.1 per cent of total income. (Exhibit 3)

From these findings, it was found that mean income of B40 households lies below its median income. This implies that income distribution within the B40 group is positively skewed or skewed to the right to which a larger proportion of lower-income households had pushed down the mean income value. This situation is different for the M40 and T20 groups where each recorded mean income above the median income. The M40 group had mean income of RM5,538 while median income amounted RM5,377. The T20 group stated its mean and median income of RM11,084 and RM9,782, respectively. These findings indicate that income distribution is negatively skewed or skewed to the left where households with higher incomes mostly clustered towards the right side of the distribution resulting to lower value of median income compared with its mean incomes value.

Exhibit 3: Income Structure by Household Group, Perlis, 2016 and 2019



The household groups of B40, M40 and T20 can be further subdivided into ten clusters based on percentile households. The B40 is further classified to B1, B2, B3 and B4; M40 to M1, M2, M3 and M4; and T20 to T1 and T2. This classification enable more targeted planning, monitoring and programmes so as to narrowed down the income discrepancy between households. Based on the clusters of these households by percentiles, income distribution can also be seen in more detail. For example, the B40 which contributed 19.1 per cent of total household income comes from B1 who held 2.8 per cent of total income, B2 (4.5%), B3 (5.3%) and B4 (6.5%). Similarly, in the M40, to which from a 40.5 per cent of income distribution, M1 only accounted for 7.8 per cent, while M4 owned 13.0 per cent of total income. However, the details on household classification and income distribution should also consider household size in each group for an effective planning and programmes implementation. (Table 1)

Table 1: Income Share, Median, Mean Household Income and Income Threshold by Household Decile Group, Perlis, 2019

Decile Group		Income Share (%)	Median Household Income (RM)	Mean Household Income (RM)	Income Threshold (RM)
T20	T2	24.3	12,079	13,391	More than 9,789
	T1	16.1	8,772	8,796	7,930 - 9,789
M40	M4	13.0	7,090	7,116	6,440 - 7,929
	M3	10.7	5,899	5,882	5,380 - 6,439
	M2	9.0	4,967	4,938	4,600 - 5,379
	M1	7.8	4,228	4,207	3,870 - 4,599
B40	B4	6.5	3,553	3,559	3,230 - 3,869
	B3	5.3	2,884	2,909	2,670 - 3,229
	B2	4.5	2,493	2,455	2,150 - 2,669
	B1	2.8	1,613	1,546	Less than 2,150

3.2.3 Household Disposable Income

Disposable income refers to the amount of income after deducting current transfer payment including compulsory payments incurred on households such as taxes, zakat and contributions to social security schemes. Disposable income is also one of the preferred measures for income distribution analysis as it is the income available to the household to support its consumption expenditure and saving during the reference period.

The findings from Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey 2019 showed median disposable income was RM4,282 in 2019, rose 3.6 per cent from RM3,843 in 2016. In addition, mean disposable income was RM5,183 from RM4,622 recorded in 2016. Mean disposable income recorded in 2019 comprised of 94.6 per cent of total mean gross income.

3.3 INCOME INEQUALITY

The economic prosperity of a country that benefited the population in a country is one of the key elements towards the existence of a developed and prosperous country. The 2030 Shared Prosperity Vision (SPV 2030) sets out to make Malaysia a sustainable developing country which associate with equitable, fair and inclusive economic distribution across all levels of income, ethnicities, regions and supply chains.

A fair economic distribution is customarily associated with inequality factor. Inequality exists when there is a difference in the ability of households to seize income opportunities. Stiglitz (2016)[2] argues that inequality tends to slower the economic growth. According to Stiglitz, inequality weakens the aggregate demand of individuals in the lower groups where these individuals concentrated all of their incomes to fulfil their basic necessities.

Nonetheless, basic facilities and public services provided by the government that were used collectively by the people such as education, healthcare and safety facilities able to narrow the household income gap. However, these services and facilities are excluded as part of household income value.

Income inequality can be measured using various methods. One of the popular methods is the use of Gini coefficient. Gini coefficient is defined as a measurement of income disparities using the Lorenz curve where the value of Gini coefficient is between 0 and 1. The smaller the value, the fairer the income distribution.

The 2019 findings depicted the value of Gini coefficient that was calculated based on gross income increased by 0.007 index points from 0.327 (2016) to 0.334 (2019). Over the period, Gini coefficient in urban and rural recorded a decreased to 0.343 and 0.303.

The Gini coefficient can also be measured based on disposable income. Through this method, Gini coefficient in both year 2019 and 2016 was 0.331. In terms of value, the Gini coefficient calculated based on disposable income presents smaller figure compared with based on gross income. This indicates that the tax system and tax payments by those who are qualified may contribute in narrowing household income gap.

3.4 POVERTY

Generally, similar to the Gini coefficient, poverty can also be measured using various approaches including measurement approach on absolute poverty, relative poverty and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Among the method frequently used by most of the countries is absolute poverty measurement.

[2] *Stiglitz, J. E. (2016). Inequality and economic growth.*

3.4. 1 Absolute Poverty

In Malaysia, absolute poverty measurement has been implemented since 1977 using Cost of Basic Needs approach. Through this approach, a minimum requirement level known as Poverty Line Income (PLI) is established. The component of PLI comprises of two categories which are the Food PLI and the Non-food PLI. The value of Food PLI is obtained by estimating calorie requirements for a household.

The value of Non-food PLI is determined based on the patterns of expenditure and basic necessities of low-income households obtained from Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The PLI value is the summation of Food PLI and Non-food PLI. A household is considered as absolute poor if its total household income is below the PLI value while a household is considered as hardcore poor if its total household income is below the Food PLI.

In 2019, the PLI value in Malaysia is revised based on current needs. This revision emphasizes on optimal and healthy food intake as well as non-food basic requirements with quality. Based on this revision, the PLI value in 2016 is also revised.

In accordance with the 2019 methodology, the mean PLI value in Perlis was RM1,967 per month while the mean Food PLI value was RM1,133 monthly with average household size of 3.9 persons. This mean PLI value is obtained by dividing overall PLI value in each household with total number of households. The incidence of overall absolute poverty improved from 7.2[3]per cent in 2016 to 3.9 per cent. Similarly, the incidence of absolute poverty in urban and rural also recorded a decrease to4.4 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, hardcore poverty registered to 0.3 per cent in 2019 as compared to 1.4[3]per cent in 2016.

[3]*Revised based on the 2005 PLI Methodology*

3.4.2 Relative Poverty[4]

Relative poverty refers to measurement approach of which the household income is compared with a certain standard of living determined by the society. In contrast to absolute poverty, the relative poverty threshold is not measured using the PLI, whereas it is defined as half the median income of all households in that particular year.

A household is categorised as relative poor if its total household income is below the threshold of relative poverty. The threshold of relative poverty depends on current distribution of household income in reference year. According to this survey, the value of relative poverty in 2019 was 12.1 per cent as compared to 12.0 per cent in 2016.

3.4. 3 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)[5]

On the other hand, a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a poverty measurement in a broader context involving non-monetary aspects such as health, education and basic amenities that reflect living standards. The value of MPI is between 0 and 1 where the increasing value of MPI indicates a higher degree of deprivation in multiple dimensions.

The HIS & BA 2019 findings showed the MPI of increased to 0.0039 (0.39%) points as compared to 0.0031[3] (0.31%) points in 2016.

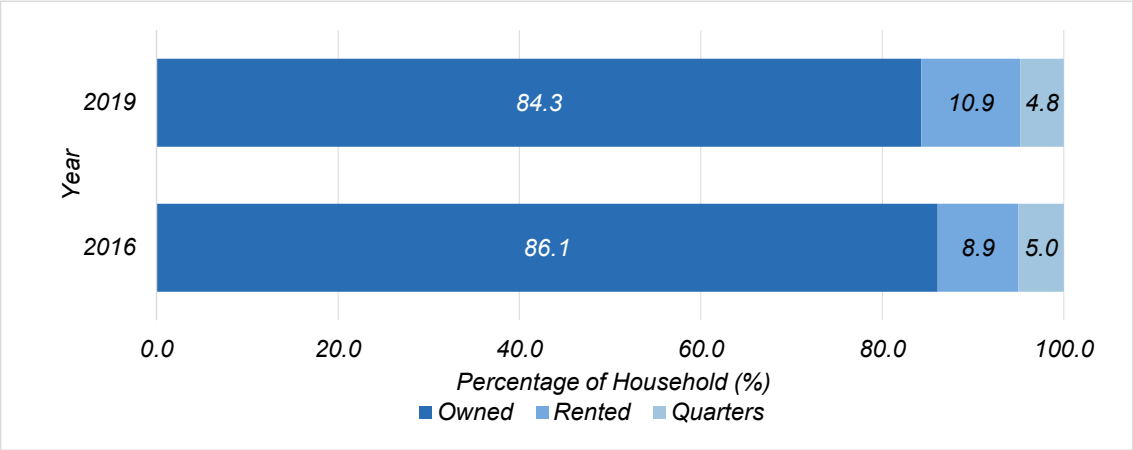
3.5. SELECTED BASIC AMENITIES

Basic amenities are necessary in determining household quality of life and the level of development of a nation. Among the information collected in this basic amenities survey are home ownership, access to electricity and water supply as well as garbage collection facilities. Other than that, information on access to education and health services as well as household equipment & facilities are also available. This basic amenities information is also the primary data source in measuring poverty using Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) approach.

[4]*Information on relative poverty can be obtained from the article Relative Poverty: A Poverty Measure in the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report Malaysia 2019*
[5]*Information on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) can be obtained from the article Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report Malaysia 2019*

In Perlis, the percentage of owner-occupied dwelling owned by households decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 86.1 per cent in 2016 to 84.3 per cent. Over the same period, the percentage of rented dwelling increased by 2.0 percentage points to 10.9 per cent. However, the percentage of households living in quarters decreased 0.2 percentage points to 4.8 per cent (Chart 3). In 2019, the percentage of stable house condition was 96.1 per cent, decreasing by 2.2 percentage points compared to 2016 (98.3%). For deteriorating or dilapidated house condition, 3.9 per cent was recorded with an increase of 2.2 percentage points from 1.7 per cent in 2016.

Chart 3: Percentage of Households by Type of Occupied Dwelling, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

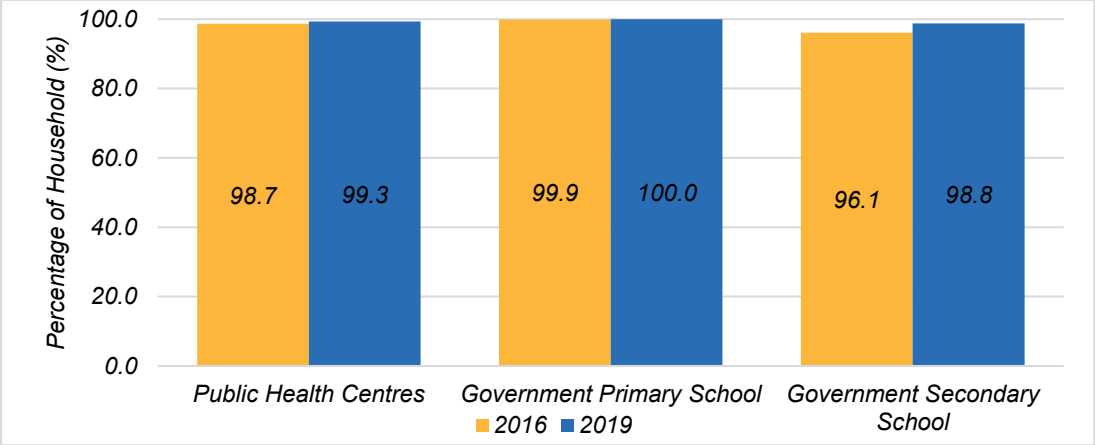


Room crowdedness is one of the indicators for measuring MPI. A household is defined as deprived in terms of bedroom usage when a room has more than two household members. The level of room crowdedness experienced by households has decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 0.9 per cent in 2016 to 1.0 per cent.

The percentage of households with access to piped water at home remained 99.6 per cent for the period 2016 to 2019. Over the same period, garbage collection services to living quarters increased by 6.0 percentage points to 45.9 per cent. All households in Perlis have access to electricity supply.

In 2019, 99.3 per cent household in Perlis that resides within less than five kilometer to public health centers as compared to 98.7 per cent in 2016. Meanwhile, households with a distance of less than five kilometer from government primary and secondary schools each are recorded at 100.0 per cent (2016: 99.9%) and 98.8 per cent (2016: 96.1%). (Chart 4)

Chart 4: Percentage of Households Resides at less than Five Kilometer from Public Health Center, Government Primary and Secondary Schools, Perlis, 2016 and 2019



STATISTIK PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR

STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME

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Jadual 1.1: Peratusan pendapatan mengikut punca utama pendapatan ketua isi rumah dan strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.1: Percentage of income by main source of income of head of household and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Punca utama pendapatan *Main source of income*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	56.3	35.2	21.1	58.8	39.9	18.9
Jumlah/*Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pekerjaan bergaji *Paid employment*	55.4	56.7	52.9	56.1	57.9	51.5
Bekerja sendiri *Self employment*	23.4	20.5	28.6	22.8	20.4	28.8
Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan *Income from property and investment*	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.0
Pindahan semasa diterima *Current transfers received*	13.6	15.1	11.0	13.3	14.0	11.7

Jadual 1.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

Table 1.2: Percentage of households by number of income recipient and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipients*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	56.3	35.2	21.1	58.8	39.9	18.9
Jumlah/*Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1 penerima/*recipient*	39.9	40.5	39.0	48.5	47.1	51.6
2 penerima/*recipients*	39.5	39.2	40.1	37.9	39.5	34.4
3 penerima/*recipients*	14.6	15.4	13.4	10.5	10.9	9.8
4 penerima dan lebih *recipients and more*	6.0	4.9	7.5	3.1	2.5	4.2

Jadual 1.3: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.3: Median of monthly household gross income by number of income recipient and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipients*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**4,204**	**4,301**	**4,062**	**4,594**	**4,706**	**4,251**
1 penerima/*recipient*	3,161	3,225	3,075	2,953	2,929	2,992
2 penerima/*recipients*	4,412	4,718	4,062	5,898	6,247	5,250
3 penerima/*recipients*	5,774	5,933	5,359	7,532	8,527	6,857
4 penerima dan lebih *recipients and more*	6,864	7,576	6,756	8,785	8,785	8,762

Jadual 1.4: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.4: Mean of monthly household gross income by number of income recipient and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipients*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**4,998**	**5,155**	**4,736**	**5,476**	**5,753**	**4,891**
1 penerima/*recipient*	3,497	3,473	3,539	3,442	3,491	3,348
2 penerima/*recipients*	5,472	5,823	4,900	6,898	7,282	5,969
3 penerima/*recipients*	6,557	6,863	5,971	8,473	9,000	7,241
4 penerima dan lebih *recipients and more*	8,107	8,333	7,860	9,840	10,065	9,549

Jadual 1.5: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.5: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross income by strata, ethnic group of head of household, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

Negeri *State*	**Penengah**/*Median*			**Purata**/*Mean*		
	(RM)		**Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun** *Compounded annual growth rate*	**(RM)**		**Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun** *Compounded annual growth rate*
	2016	**2019**	**2016 – 2019 (%)**	**2016**	**2019**	**2016 – 2019 (%)**
PERLIS	**4,204**	**4,594**	**3.0**	**4,998**	**5,476**	**3.0**
Bandar/*Urban*	4,301	4,706	3.0	5,155	5,753	3.7
Luar bandar/*Rural*	4,062	4,251	1.5	4,736	4,891	1.1
Kumpulan etnik *Ethnic group*						
Bumiputera	4,268	4,637	2.8	5,036	5,538	3.2
Cina/*Chinese*	4,176	3,862	(2.6)	5,145	5,341	1.2
India/*Indians*	n.s	3,023	n.s	n.s	3,645	n.s

Nota/*Note:*

Kumpulan etnik merujuk kepada etnik ketua isi rumah

Ethnic group refers to ethnic of head of household

n.s: **Berdasarkan insiden sampel yang terpilih, analisis terperinci tidak signifikan untuk diterbitkan**

Based on incidence of selected sample, detailed analysis is not significant to be published

Jadual 1.6: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah dan strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.6: Percentage of households by household group and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Tertinggi 20% *Top 20%*	**Pertengahan 40%** *Middle 40%*	**Terendah 40%** *Bottom 40%*	**Tertinggi 20%** *Top 20%*	**Pertengahan 40%** *Middle 40%*	**Terendah 40%** *Bottom 40%*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000 *Number of households ('000)*	11.3	22.5	22.6	11.8	23.5	23.5
Jumlah/*Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Bandar/*Urban*	68.3	61.6	60.7	76.9	66.6	64.7
Luar bandar/*Rural*	31.7	38.4	39.3	23.1	33.4	35.3

Nota/*Note* **:**

Mengikut had bagi Perlis 2016
Refer to thresholds for Perlis 2016

Terendah/*Bottom* **40%: < 3,660**
Pertengahan/*Middle* **40% : 3,660-6,769**
Tertinggi/*Top* **20% : ≥ 6,770**

Nota/*Note* **:**

Mengikut had bagi Perlis 2019
Refer to thresholds for Perlis 2019

Terendah/*Bottom* **40%: < 3,870**
Pertengahan/*Middle* **40% : 3,870 - 7,929**
Tertinggi/*Top* **20% : ≥ 7,930**

Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	**2016**		**2019**	
	Isi rumah *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) *Number of households ('000)*	56.3		58.8	
Jumlah/*Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Bandar/*Urban*	62.5	64.5	67.9	71.3
Luar bandar/*Rural*	37.5	35.5	32.1	28.7

Jadual 1.8: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan, Perlis, 2019

Table 1.8: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Kelas pendapatan kasar *Gross income class*	**Jumlah** *Total*	
	Jumlah/*Total*	
(RM)	**Isi rumah** *Household*	**Agihan pendapatan** *Income share*
Jumlah *Total*	**100.0**	**100.0**
1,999 dan ke bawah *1,999 and below*	7.9	2.0
2,000 – 2,999	18.7	8.6
3,000 – 3,999	15.7	10.1
4,000 – 4,999	13.5	11.1
5,000 – 5,999	10.2	10.2
6,000 – 6,999	8.2	9.6
7,000 – 7,999	6.5	8.8
8,000 – 8,999	6.0	9.3
9,000 – 9,999	3.9	6.8
10,000 – 10,999	1.9	3.7
11,000 – 11,999	2.4	5.2
12,000 – 12,999	1.4	3.2
13,000 – 13,999	0.9	2.2
14,000 – 14,999	1.0	2.6
15,000 dan ke atas *15,000 and above*	1.8	6.6

Jadual 1.9: Pekali Gini bagi pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.9: Gini coefficient of monthly household gross income by strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

Negeri *State*	**Pekali Gini** *Gini Coefficient*	
	2016	**2019**
PERLIS	**0.327**	**0.334**
Bandar/*Urban*	0.335	0.343
Luar bandar/*Rural*	0.310	0.303

Jadual 1.10: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 1.10: Incidence of poverty by strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	**Insiden kemiskinan mutlak** *Incidence of absolute poverty*		**Insiden kemiskinan relatif** *Incidence of relative poverty*	
	2016	**2019**	**2016**	**2019**
PERLIS	**7.2**	**3.9**	**12.0**	**12.1**
Bandar/*Urban*	7.5	4.4	12.0	12.0
Luar bandar/*Rural*	6.6	2.9	12.0	12.2

Nota/*Note* :

Insiden kemiskinan relatif menggunakan $^1/_2$ nilai penengah pendapatan

Incidence of relative poverty are evaluated based on $^1/_2$ of median income value

STATISTIK PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA

STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

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Jadual 2.1: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 2.1: Median of monthly household disposable income by number of income recipient and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipients*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**3,843**	**3,921**	**3,779**	**4,282**	**4,535**	**4,043**
1 penerima/*recipient*	2,836	2,838	2,787	2,799	2,792	2,822
2 penerima/*recipients*	4,124	4,420	3,821	5,529	5,990	4,986
3 penerima/*recipients*	5,242	5,470	4,836	6,971	7,583	6,484
4 penerima dan lebih *recipients and more*	6,449	7,177	6,298	8,206	8,206	8,245

Jadual 2.2: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 2.2: Mean of monthly household disposable income by number of income recipient and strata, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Bilangan penerima pendapatan *Number of income recipients*	**2016**			**2019**		
	Jumlah *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*	**Jumlah** *Total*	**Bandar** *Urban*	**Luar Bandar** *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**4,622**	**4,764**	**4,384**	**5,183**	**5,447**	**4,624**
1 penerima/*recipient*	3,244	3,208	3,307	3,281	3,335	3,175
2 penerima/*recipients*	5,078	5,407	4,539	6,535	6,908	5,632
3 penerima/*recipients*	5,997	6,271	5,473	7,913	8,369	6,844
4 penerima dan lebih *recipients and more*	7,476	7,729	7,199	9,245	9,439	8,996

Jadual 2.3: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, Perlis, 2016 dan 2019

Table 2.3: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household disposable income by strata, ethnic group of head of household, Perlis, 2016 and 2019

Negeri *Stats*	**Penengah**/*Median*			**Purata**/*Mean*		
	(RM)		**Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun** *Compounded annual growth rate*	**(RM)**		**Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun** *Compounded annual growth rate*
	2016	**2019**	**2016 – 2019 (%)**	**2016**	**2019**	**2016 – 2019 (%)**
PERLIS	**3,843**	**4,282**	**3.6**	**4,622**	**5,183**	**3.8**
Bandar/*Urban*	3,921	4,535	4.8	4,764	5,447	4.5
Luar bandar/*Rural*	3,779	4,043	2.3	4,384	4,624	1.8
Kumpulan etnik *Ethnic group*						
Bumiputera	3,914	4,366	3.6	4,660	5,245	3.9
Cina/*Chinese*	3,807	3,718	(0.8)	4,746	5,029	1.9
India/*Indians*	3,274	3,015	(2.7)	3,247	3,431	1.8

STATISTIK KEMUDAHAN ASAS TERPILIH

STATISTICS ON SELECTED BASIC AMENITIES

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Jadual 3.1: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis rumah yang didiami, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.1: Percentage of households by type of occupied dwelling, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Dimiliki *Owned*	Disewa *Rented*	Kuarters *Quarters*	Jumlah *Total*
PERLIS	84.3	10.9	4.8	**100.0**

Jadual 3.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.2: Percentage of households by type of water supply, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Air paip di rumah *Piped water at home*	Air paip awam *Public water stand pipe*	Lain-lain *Others*	Jumlah *Total*
PERLIS	99.6	0.3	0.1	**100.0**

Jadual 3.3: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.3: Percentage of households by accessibility to electricity supply, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik *Accessibility to electricity*	Tiada bekalan elektrik *No electricity*	Jumlah *Total*
PERLIS	100.0	0.0	**100.0**

Jadual 3.4: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke pusat kesihatan awam & swasta, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.4: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest public & private health centres, Perlis, 2019

(%)

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*
PERLIS	**100.0**	99.3	0.7	0.0	**100.0**	93.7	3.3	3.0

Jadual 3.5: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke sekolah rendah & sekolah menengah kerajaan, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.5: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest government primary & secondary schools, Perlis, 2019

(%)

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*
PERLIS	**100.0**	100.0	0.0	0.0	**100.0**	98.8	1.2	0.0

Jadual 3.6: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke tadika awam & swasta, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.6: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest public & private kindergarten, Perlis, 2019

(%)

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*
PERLIS	**100.0**	99.9	0.1	0.0	**100.0**	99.3	0.6	0.1

Jadual 3.7: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan kutipan sampah, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.7: Percentage of households by garbage collection facility, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Tempat kediaman *Living*	Kawasan[1] *Area*	Tiada *None*	Jumlah *Total*
PERLIS	45.9	38.4	15.7	**100.0**

Nota/*Note*:

[1] **Kutipan sampah di tempat pengumpulan yang jaraknya melebihi 100 meter dari tempat kediaman**

Garbage collection in the collection area where the distance ore more than 100 metres away from the living quarters

Jadual 3.8: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan isi rumah terpilih yang dimiliki, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.8: Percentage of households by selected household equipment owned, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Kereta *Car*	Motosikal/ skuter *Motorcycle/ scooter*	Basikal *Bicycle*	Alat pendingin hawa *Air-conditioner*	Mesin basuh *Washing machine*
PERLIS	80.8	84.6	39.6	46.3	95.2

Jadual 3.8: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan isi rumah terpilih yang dimiliki, Perlis, 2019 (samb.)

Table 3.8: Percentage of households by selected household equipment owned, Perlis, 2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri *State*	Peti sejuk *Refrigerator*	Dapur masak gas/elektrik *Gas/electric stove*	Ketuhar gelombang mikro *Microwave oven*	Penapis air *Water filter*
PERLIS	98.9	96.4	34.4	53.8

Jadual 3.9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan komunikasi terpilih yang dimiliki, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.9: Percentage of households by selected communication facilities owned, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Pemain video VCD/DVD *Video/VCD/DVD player*	Kamera/ Video digital *Digital camera/ video*	Komputer peribadi *Personal computer*	Komputer riba *Laptop*	Papan elektronik mudah alih *Tablet*	Radio/Hi-fi
PERLIS	14.6	12.2	9.9	39.3	9.5	99.0

Jadual 3.9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan komunikasi terpilih yang dimiliki, Perlis, 2019 (samb.)

Table 3.9: Percentage of households by selected communication facilities owned, Perlis, 2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Negeri *State*	Televisyen *Television*	Telefon talian tetap *Fixed-line telephone*	Telefon bimbit biasa *Feature phone*	Telefon bimbit pintar *Smartphone*	Langganan Internet di rumah *Subscription of Internet at home*	Siaran TV berbayar * *Pay TV channel **
PERLIS	96.9	15.0	31.1	89.2	88.2	73.2

Nota/*Note* :

*****

Sumber: Survei Penggunaan dan Capaian ICT oleh Individu dan Isi Rumah 2019

** Source: ICT Use and Acces by Individuals and Households Survey 2019*

Jadual 3.10: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan keselamatan terpilih yang dimiliki, Perlis, 2019

Table 3.10: Percentage of households by selected safety equipment owned, Perlis, 2019

(%)

Negeri *State*	Kamera litar tertutup *Closed circuit camera*	Alat penggera kebakaran *Fire alarms*	Alat pemadam kebakaran *Fire extinguisher*
PERLIS	3.5	1.1	5.1

STATISTIK TERPILIH MALAYSIA

STATISTICS ON SELECTED OF MALAYSIA

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Jadual 4.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019

Table 4.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*
Johor	**3,386.8**	**330.5**	**3,434.6**	**335.8**	**3,482.0**	**340.7**	**3,529.1**	**345.4**
Batu Pahat	438.6	23.7	444.9	24.1	451.2	24.5	457.4	24.8
Johor Bharu	1,390.6	146.2	1,409.8	148.5	1,428.8	150.6	1,447.6	152.7
Kluang	288.8	44.3	292.8	45.0	296.8	45.7	300.8	46.3
Kota Tinggi	196.7	20.6	199.9	20.9	203.1	21.2	206.2	21.5
Mersing	71.6	8.3	72.8	8.4	74.0	8.5	75.2	8.6
Muar	256.6	17.4	260.1	17.7	263.6	17.9	267.1	18.2
Pontian	159.4	13.6	161.7	13.8	164.0	14.0	166.3	14.2
Segamat	197.2	12.8	199.9	13.0	202.6	13.2	205.3	13.4
Kulai	245.2	34.3	248.6	34.9	251.9	35.4	255.1	35.9
Tangkak	142.1	9.3	144.1	9.5	146.0	9.6	148.0	9.7
Kedah	**2,052.4**	**92.2**	**2,081.3**	**94.0**	**2,110.4**	**95.6**	**2,139.6**	**97.1**
Baling	146.4	3.1	148.6	3.2	150.9	3.2	153.1	3.3
Bandar Baharu	45.6	1.0	46.2	1.0	46.9	1.0	47.5	1.1
Kota Setar	392.1	9.1	397.4	9.3	402.8	9.4	408.2	9.6
Kuala Muda	472.5	28.4	478.8	28.9	485.0	29.4	491.3	29.9
Kubang Pasu	236.1	7.2	239.6	7.3	243.1	7.4	246.6	7.6
Kulim	295.3	21.7	299.2	22.1	303.1	22.5	307.0	22.8
Langkawi	94.0	12.5	95.4	12.8	96.8	13.0	98.3	13.2
Padang Terap	67.5	2.2	68.5	2.3	69.6	2.3	70.7	2.3
Sik	72.4	2.3	73.5	2.3	74.6	2.3	75.8	2.4
Yan	74.4	0.9	75.5	1.0	76.7	1.0	77.8	1.0
Pendang	103.6	1.3	105.2	1.4	106.8	1.4	108.5	1.4
Pokok Sena	52.5	2.5	53.3	2.5	54.1	2.6	54.9	2.6
Kelantan	**1,761.8**	**48.6**	**1,798.0**	**49.4**	**1,834.4**	**50.1**	**1,870.9**	**50.8**
Bachok	154.9	1.2	158.0	1.3	161.3	1.3	164.5	1.3
Kota Bharu	560.4	13.3	571.8	13.5	583.2	13.7	594.7	13.9
Machang	107.7	1.4	109.9	1.5	112.1	1.5	114.4	1.5
Pasir Mas	217.5	5.2	222.0	5.3	226.5	5.3	231.0	5.4
Pasir Puteh	136.1	1.3	138.9	1.3	141.7	1.4	144.6	1.4
Tanah Merah	137.6	5.8	140.4	5.9	143.3	6.0	146.1	6.0
Tumpat	177.4	2.6	181.0	2.7	184.6	2.7	188.2	2.8
Gua Musang	100.9	8.3	103.1	8.4	105.3	8.5	107.6	8.7
Kuala Krai	122.4	7.6	124.9	7.7	127.4	7.8	129.9	8.0
Jeli	46.9	1.8	48.0	1.9	49.0	1.9	50.0	1.9
Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melaka	**862.3**	**46.0**	**874.5**	**46.9**	**886.8**	**47.8**	**899.0**	**48.6**
Alor Gajah	193.6	9.2	196.5	9.4	199.4	9.6	202.3	9.8
Jasin	143.6	6.3	145.7	6.4	147.8	6.5	150.0	6.6
Melaka Tengah	525.1	30.5	532.4	31.1	539.6	31.7	546.8	32.2
Negeri Sembilan	**1,037.1**	**79.6**	**1,047.6**	**81.5**	**1,057.8**	**83.1**	**1,067.4**	**84.6**
Jelebu	40.6	3.1	41.1	3.2	41.5	3.2	41.9	3.3
Kuala Pilah	69.2	3.0	70.0	3.1	70.7	3.1	71.3	3.2
Port Dickson	119.3	7.3	120.6	7.4	121.7	7.6	122.8	7.7
Rembau	44.8	2.6	45.3	2.7	45.7	2.7	46.2	2.8
Seremban	552.5	53.5	558.0	54.7	563.3	55.8	568.4	56.8
Tampin	89.0	3.7	90.0	3.8	90.8	3.9	91.6	3.9
Jempol	121.5	6.5	122.7	6.6	124.0	6.8	125.1	6.9
Pahang	**1,554.2**	**101.0**	**1,576.3**	**102.8**	**1,598.4**	**104.4**	**1,620.7**	**105.9**
Bentong	121.4	9.2	122.8	9.4	124.2	9.5	125.7	9.6
Cameron Highlands	35.3	7.0	35.7	7.1	36.0	7.3	36.3	7.4
Jerantut	95.0	5.8	96.4	5.9	97.9	6.0	99.3	6.0
Kuantan	485.9	21.8	492.8	22.2	499.7	22.5	506.7	22.8
Lipis	93.4	6.0	94.8	6.1	96.2	6.2	97.6	6.3
Pekan	116.1	7.3	117.9	7.4	119.8	7.5	121.7	7.6
Raub	99.4	4.5	100.6	4.6	101.9	4.7	103.1	4.7
Temerloh	171.5	10.7	173.9	10.9	176.3	11.0	178.7	11.2
Rompin	116.2	12.7	118.0	12.9	119.9	13.1	121.7	13.3
Maran	122.6	5.7	124.6	5.8	126.6	5.9	128.5	6.0
Bera	97.5	10.3	98.8	10.5	100.0	10.7	101.3	10.9

Nota/*Note:*

Unjuran Penduduk (Semakan Semula) berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010

Population Projection (Revised) based on the Data of Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2010

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added value total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 4.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (cont'd)

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*
Pulau Pinang	**1,584.8**	**141.0**	**1,602.8**	**144.0**	**1,620.6**	**146.6**	**1,638.2**	**148.9**
Seberang Perai Tengah	369.9	47.5	374.4	48.5	378.9	49.3	383.3	50.1
Seberang Perai Utara	312.2	15.3	316.3	15.6	320.4	15.9	324.5	16.1
Seberang Perai Selatan	176.4	12.7	178.5	13.0	180.5	13.2	182.4	13.4
Timur Laut	517.2	49.8	521.7	50.8	526.2	51.7	530.6	52.6
Barat Daya	209.1	15.8	211.9	16.2	214.7	16.5	217.4	16.7
Perak	**2,428.0**	**98.1**	**2,448.0**	**100.0**	**2,468.0**	**101.6**	**2,487.8**	**103.1**
Batang Padang	119.7	6.5	121.0	6.6	122.3	6.8	123.6	6.9
Manjung	238.7	11.4	240.6	11.7	242.5	11.9	244.4	12.0
Kinta	786.4	31.0	792.0	31.6	797.7	32.1	803.3	32.5
Kerian	188.3	4.4	189.9	4.5	191.5	4.6	193.0	4.6
Kuala Kangsar	166.9	4.7	168.4	4.8	169.8	4.9	171.3	5.0
Larut & Matang	346.1	10.1	348.9	10.3	351.7	10.4	354.4	10.6
Hilir Perak	142.0	9.9	143.3	10.1	144.6	10.3	145.8	10.5
Ulu Perak	97.4	3.1	98.5	3.2	99.6	3.3	100.7	3.3
Perak Tengah	105.0	4.9	106.0	5.0	107.0	5.1	108.1	5.1
Kampar	103.4	2.7	104.2	2.8	104.9	2.8	105.7	2.9
Muallim	66.0	4.3	66.6	4.4	67.3	4.5	67.9	4.5
Bagan Datuk	68.4	4.9	68.7	5.0	69.0	5.1	69.3	5.2
Perlis	**245.3**	**8.3**	**248.0**	**8.4**	**250.6**	**8.6**	**253.3**	**8.7**
Selangor	**5,671.0**	**618.0**	**5,769.1**	**632.0**	**5,864.5**	**644.9**	**5,957.1**	**656.9**
Gombak	710.8	75.6	723.7	77.3	736.3	78.9	748.5	80.3
Klang	878.8	112.7	893.3	115.3	907.4	117.7	921.0	119.9
Kuala Langat	244.1	16.4	248.6	16.8	253.0	17.1	257.2	17.5
Kuala Selangor	226.9	15.1	231.3	15.4	235.5	15.7	239.6	16.0
Petaling	1,863.4	222.5	1,894.6	227.6	1,924.8	232.2	1,954.2	236.5
Sabak Bernam	117.6	4.0	119.8	4.1	122.0	4.1	124.1	4.2
Sepang	217.2	30.4	221.3	31.1	225.2	31.7	229.1	32.3
Hulu Langat	1,195.5	128.9	1,215.9	131.8	1,235.8	134.5	1,255.1	137.0
Hulu Selangor	216.6	12.5	220.6	12.7	224.6	13.0	228.5	13.3
Terengganu	**1,167.1**	**30.5**	**1,190.3**	**31.2**	**1,213.6**	**31.8**	**1,237.2**	**32.4**
Besut	159.4	3.2	162.6	3.3	165.8	3.3	169.1	3.4
Dungun	174.8	4.1	178.3	4.2	181.8	4.3	185.3	4.3
Kemaman	191.8	8.3	195.6	8.4	199.4	8.6	203.3	8.8
Kuala Terengganu	244.0	4.8	248.8	4.9	253.6	5.0	258.5	5.1
Marang	110.4	2.3	112.6	2.3	114.8	2.4	117.0	2.4
Ulu Terengganu	80.4	3.5	82.0	3.5	83.6	3.6	85.3	3.7
Setiu	62.7	2.0	64.0	2.0	65.2	2.0	66.5	2.1
Kuala Nerus	143.5	2.5	146.4	2.6	149.3	2.6	152.2	2.7
Sabah	**2,691.8**	**1,094.2**	**2,740.8**	**1,112.9**	**2,790.3**	**1,129.1**	**2,840.2**	**1,143.4**
Tawau	279.0	212.1	283.4	215.7	287.9	218.8	292.4	221.6
Lahad Datu	152.1	94.6	154.8	96.2	157.6	97.6	160.4	98.8
Semporna	112.2	51.8	114.3	52.6	116.5	53.4	118.8	54.1
Sandakan	305.5	181.0	310.8	184.1	316.1	186.8	321.4	189.2
Kinabatangan	41.6	147.6	42.3	150.1	43.1	152.3	43.9	154.2
Beluran	69.9	57.4	71.1	58.4	72.3	59.2	73.5	60.0
Kota Kinabalu	407.6	136.6	415.0	138.9	422.4	140.9	429.9	142.7
Ranau	101.3	7.1	103.1	7.2	104.8	7.3	106.6	7.4
Kota Belud	98.7	7.4	100.5	7.6	102.2	7.7	104.0	7.8
Tuaran	115.0	6.4	117.1	6.5	119.3	6.6	121.5	6.7
Penampang	120.3	25.4	122.3	25.8	124.3	26.2	126.4	26.5
Papar	131.1	25.2	134.4	25.7	137.6	26.1	140.9	26.4
Kudat	86.6	10.5	88.0	10.7	89.3	10.9	90.7	11.0
Kota Marudu	74.8	2.4	76.1	2.4	77.4	2.5	78.8	2.5
Pitas	41.8	1.6	42.4	1.6	43.1	1.7	43.7	1.7
Beaufort	73.7	4.7	75.3	4.8	76.9	4.9	78.5	4.9
Kuala Penyu	22.0	1.1	22.4	1.1	22.9	1.1	23.4	1.1
Sipitang	38.1	4.3	39.0	4.4	39.8	4.5	40.6	4.5
Tenom	59.6	5.5	60.7	5.6	61.9	5.7	63.0	5.8
Nabawan	31.9	5.7	32.6	5.8	33.3	5.8	33.9	5.9
Keningau	159.3	48.9	162.2	49.8	165.1	50.5	168.0	51.1
Tambunan	38.5	2.6	39.2	2.7	39.9	2.7	40.6	2.8
Kunak	38.3	38.1	39.0	38.8	39.7	39.3	40.5	39.8
Tongod	30.2	12.0	30.7	12.2	31.2	12.4	31.7	12.5
Putatan	62.6	4.2	64.1	4.3	65.6	4.3	67.1	4.4
Telupid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nota/*Note:*

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Jadual 4.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2016 - 2019 (cont'd)

('000)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*	Warganegara *Citizens*	Bukan Warganegara *Non-citizens*
Sarawak	**2,580.0**	**169.9**	**2,616.3**	**173.4**	**2,652.9**	**176.4**	**2,689.7**	**178.9**
Kuching	661.7	14.4	670.3	14.6	679.0	14.9	687.6	15.1
Bau	57.5	1.7	58.2	1.8	58.9	1.8	59.6	1.8
Lundu	35.1	2.0	35.6	2.1	36.1	2.1	36.6	2.1
Samarahan	95.8	1.2	97.2	1.2	98.6	1.2	100.0	1.3
Serian	97.8	2.6	99.1	2.6	100.4	2.7	101.7	2.7
Simunjan	42.3	1.8	42.9	1.8	43.6	1.9	44.3	1.9
Sri Aman	72.9	0.9	74.0	1.0	75.1	1.0	76.2	1.0
Lubuk Antu	30.6	0.5	31.1	0.5	31.6	0.6	32.1	0.6
Betong	68.2	0.8	69.3	0.9	70.4	0.9	71.5	0.9
Saratok	50.7	0.5	51.5	0.5	52.3	0.5	53.1	0.5
Sarikei	62.1	1.8	62.9	1.9	63.7	1.9	64.6	1.9
Maradong	31.1	1.7	31.6	1.8	32.0	1.8	32.4	1.9
Daro	32.3	3.1	32.8	3.2	33.4	3.3	33.9	3.3
Julau	17.5	0.1	17.8	0.1	18.0	0.1	18.3	0.1
Sibu	253.3	20.9	256.4	21.3	259.5	21.7	262.7	22.0
Dalat	21.3	0.4	21.6	0.4	22.0	0.5	22.4	0.5
Mukah	43.5	5.6	44.2	5.7	44.9	5.8	45.6	5.9
Kanowit	31.8	0.5	32.2	0.5	32.7	0.5	33.2	0.6
Bintulu	175.6	41.1	178.1	41.9	180.6	42.6	183.2	43.1
Tatau	28.9	5.9	29.4	6.0	29.8	6.1	30.3	6.2
Kapit	61.1	1.0	62.0	1.0	62.9	1.0	63.8	1.0
Song	22.7	0.3	23.1	0.3	23.4	0.3	23.8	0.3
Belaga	34.4	7.4	34.9	7.6	35.5	7.7	36.1	7.8
Miri	297.8	40.1	301.9	40.9	306.1	41.6	310.2	42.1
Marudi	66.1	6.2	67.1	6.3	68.2	6.4	69.2	6.5
Limbang	52.0	1.6	52.8	1.6	53.6	1.6	54.4	1.7
Lawas	40.3	3.0	40.9	3.1	41.6	3.1	42.3	3.2
Matu	19.2	0.7	19.5	0.7	19.9	0.8	20.2	0.8
Asajaya	35.1	0.4	35.7	0.4	36.3	0.4	36.9	0.4
Pakan	17.2	0.1	17.5	0.2	17.8	0.2	18.1	0.2
Selangau	24.2	1.5	24.6	1.5	25.0	1.6	25.4	1.6
Pusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanjung Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sebauh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tebedu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukit Mabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beluru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telang Usan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**1,622.9**	**223.5**	**1,636.4**	**227.4**	**1,649.2**	**231.0**	**1,661.2**	**234.5**
W.P. Labuan	**88.7**	**8.9**	**90.1**	**8.9**	**91.4**	**9.0**	**92.6**	**9.1**
W.P. Putrajaya	**85.2**	**2.8**	**87.0**	**2.8**	**88.7**	**2.9**	**90.2**	**2.9**

Nota/*Note:*

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Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added value total may differ due to rounding

Jadual 4.2: KDNK mengikut negeri, 2016 - 2018 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan dan Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK

Table 4.2: GDP by state, 2016 - 2018 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change & Percentage share to GDP

Negeri *State*	**Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan** *Annual Percentage Change*			**Sumbangan Peratusan kepada KDNK** *Percentage Share to GDP*		
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Johor	6.1	5.9	5.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Kedah	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Kelantan	5.0	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Melaka	4.5	8.2	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Pahang	2.9	7.2	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
Pulau Pinang	5.6	5.1	5.1	6.7	6.7	6.7
Perak	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
Perlis	4.0	2.2	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Selangor	4.8	7.1	6.8	22.9	23.2	23.7
Terengganu	3.2	5.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Sabah	5.1	8.0	1.5	6.3	6.4	6.2
Sarawak	2.4	4.5	2.0	10.1	10.0	9.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur[1]	6.0	7.4	6.7	15.6	15.8	16.1
W.P. Labuan	6.9	5.9	6.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Supra[2]	-1.7	-8.0	-1.4	4.1	3.6	3.4
KDNK pada harga pembeli *GDP at purchasers' prices*	**4.4**	**5.7**	**4.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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*

Jadual 4.3: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 4.3: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 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	15,030	569	34,122	8,978	56,266	1,717	116,682
Kedah	5,202	96	11,934	998	22,604	322	41,156
Kelantan	5,287	257	1,172	575	15,159	25	22,476
Melaka	4,312	53	14,626	998	17,655	68	37,713
Negeri Sembilan	3,056	198	16,133	1,466	19,976	942	41,771
Pahang	11,193	879	10,820	2,726	25,173	84	50,875
Pulau Pinang	1,988	135	35,411	2,984	41,167	808	82,493
Perak	10,151	414	11,752	2,786	40,762	93	65,958
Perlis	1,200	28	449	212	3,579	102	5,570
Selangor	3,872	643	78,710	16,243	173,870	8,501	281,839
Terengganu	2,681	159	12,116	920	16,207	50	32,133
Sabah	13,255	21,992	6,037	2,357	33,575	302	77,518
Sarawak	16,632	29,253	33,567	3,633	40,982	446	124,513
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	129	5,795	14,509	168,742	2,464	191,641
W.P. Labuan	114	-	1,256	121	4,844	77	6,412
Supra	-	50,562	-	-	-	-	50,562
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**93,977**	**105,368**	**273,899**	**59,508**	**680,561**	**16,000**	**1,229,312**

Nota/*Note* : **a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/***Value added less than RM5 million*

Jadual 4.4: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 4.4: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 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	-3.7	19.7	5.4	23.5	6.0	39.6	6.1
Kedah	-4.1	15.2	4.4	15.7	5.3	11.6	4.1
Kelantan	3.6	12.3	2.1	29.4	4.9	-17.5	5.0
Melaka	4.1	19.6	4.0	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.5
Negeri Sembilan	-5.5	19.5	2.9	9.5	5.4	15.3	3.9
Pahang	-4.0	-33.0	3.9	29.5	5.4	25.7	2.9
Pulau Pinang	-4.6	9.0	5.4	10.0	5.8	13.5	5.6
Perak	-1.9	16.8	5.0	8.0	5.5	27.2	4.4
Perlis	3.4	-10.5	-2.1	9.7	4.8	7.7	4.0
Selangor	-5.0	29.0	4.2	-2.6	6.0	5.3	4.8
Terengganu	-3.0	9.4	7.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	3.2
Sabah	-10.5	20.8	-3.7	-3.6	5.7	5.7	5.1
Sarawak	-2.1	-2.0	4.5	-5.4	6.8	10.4	2.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	9.9	2.7	12.3	5.6	1.1	6.0
W.P. Labuan	-3.1	-	7.5	-18.8	7.9	3.9	6.9
Supra	-	-1.7	-	-	-	-	-1.7
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**-3.7**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**7.4**	**5.7**	**8.8**	**4.4**

Jadual 4.5: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 4.5: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 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	16.0	0.5	12.5	15.1	8.3	10.7	9.5
Kedah	5.5	0.1	4.4	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.3
Kelantan	5.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.2	0.2	1.8
Melaka	4.6	0.0	5.3	1.7	2.6	0.4	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.9	2.5	2.9	5.9	3.4
Pahang	11.9	0.8	4.0	4.6	3.7	0.5	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.1	0.1	12.9	5.0	6.0	5.1	6.7
Perak	10.8	0.4	4.3	4.7	6.0	0.6	5.4
Perlis	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Selangor	4.1	0.6	28.7	27.3	25.5	53.1	22.9
Terengganu	2.9	0.2	4.4	1.5	2.4	0.3	2.6
Sabah	14.1	20.9	2.2	4.0	4.9	1.9	6.3
Sarawak	17.7	27.8	12.3	6.1	6.0	2.8	10.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.1	24.4	24.8	15.4	15.6
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5
Supra	-	48.0	-	-	-	-	4.1
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Jadual 4.6: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 4.6: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 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	12.9	0.5	29.2	7.7	48.2	1.5	100.0
Kedah	12.6	0.2	29.0	2.4	54.9	0.8	100.0
Kelantan	23.5	1.1	5.2	2.6	67.4	0.1	100.0
Melaka	11.4	0.1	38.8	2.6	46.8	0.2	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	7.3	0.5	38.6	3.5	47.8	2.3	100.0
Pahang	22.0	1.7	21.3	5.4	49.5	0.2	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.4	0.2	42.9	3.6	49.9	1.0	100.0
Perak	15.4	0.6	17.8	4.2	61.8	0.1	100.0
Perlis	21.5	0.5	8.1	3.8	64.3	1.8	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.2	27.9	5.8	61.7	3.0	100.0
Terengganu	8.3	0.5	37.7	2.9	50.4	0.2	100.0
Sabah	17.1	28.4	7.8	3.0	43.3	0.4	100.0
Sarawak	13.4	23.5	27.0	2.9	32.9	0.4	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	3.0	7.6	88.1	1.3	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.8	-	19.6	1.9	75.6	1.2	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**7.6**	**8.6**	**22.3**	**4.8**	**55.4**	**1.3**	**100.0**

Jadual 4.7: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 4.7: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 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	16,166	656	36,465	8,407	59,959	1,864	123,517
Kedah	5,469	110	12,449	928	23,797	306	43,059
Kelantan	5,467	300	1,278	521	15,899	26	23,491
Melaka	4,612	57	15,621	1,720	18,610	194	40,814
Negeri Sembilan	3,320	217	16,654	1,716	20,905	992	43,803
Pahang	12,230	709	11,531	3,231	26,702	147	54,550
Pulau Pinang	2,032	144	37,426	2,689	43,430	1,017	86,738
Perak	10,942	438	12,691	2,113	42,983	124	69,291
Perlis	1,248	31	459	121	3,723	112	5,694
Selangor	4,308	692	84,964	17,580	185,762	8,613	301,919
Terengganu	2,919	174	12,586	1,276	16,909	105	33,968
Sabah	13,861	25,441	6,362	2,322	35,406	352	83,744
Sarawak	16,687	30,214	34,811	4,355	43,520	520	130,106
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	146	5,871	16,406	179,917	3,556	205,896
W.P. Labuan	119	-	1,296	136	5,095	147	6,793
Supra	-	46,512	-	-	-	-	46,512
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**99,381**	**105,838**	**290,463**	**63,522**	**722,617**	**18,076**	**1,299,897**

Nota/*Note* **: a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/***Value added less than RM5 million*

Jadual 4.8: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 4.8: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 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	7.6	15.1	6.9	-6.4	6.6	8.6	5.9
Kedah	5.1	14.5	4.3	-7.0	5.3	-4.8	4.6
Kelantan	3.4	16.7	9.0	-9.5	4.9	6.2	4.5
Melaka	7.0	7.6	6.8	72.4	5.4	183.6	8.2
Negeri Sembilan	8.6	9.8	3.2	17.0	4.6	5.3	4.9
Pahang	9.3	-19.3	6.6	18.5	6.1	76.0	7.2
Pulau Pinang	2.2	6.2	5.7	-9.9	5.5	25.9	5.1
Perak	7.8	5.9	8.0	-24.2	5.4	33.7	5.1
Perlis	4.0	8.3	2.3	-42.8	4.0	10.4	2.2
Selangor	11.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	6.8	1.3	7.1
Terengganu	8.9	9.1	3.9	38.7	4.3	110.7	5.7
Sabah	4.6	15.7	5.4	-1.5	5.5	16.6	8.0
Sarawak	0.3	3.3	3.7	19.8	6.2	16.6	4.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	12.8	1.3	13.1	6.6	44.3	7.4
W.P. Labuan	3.7	-	3.2	12.6	5.2	91.7	5.9
Supra	-	-8.0	-	-	-	-	-8.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**5.7**	**0.4**	**6.0**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**13.0**	**5.7**

Jadual 4.9: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 4.9: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 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	16.3	0.6	12.6	13.2	8.3	10.3	9.5
Kedah	5.5	0.1	4.3	1.5	3.3	1.7	3.3
Kelantan	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.1	1.8
Melaka	4.6	0.1	5.4	2.7	2.6	1.1	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.7	2.7	2.9	5.5	3.4
Pahang	12.3	0.7	4.0	5.1	3.7	0.8	4.2
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.1	12.9	4.2	6.0	5.6	6.7
Perak	11.0	0.4	4.4	3.3	5.9	0.7	5.3
Perlis	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
Selangor	4.3	0.7	29.3	27.7	25.7	47.6	23.2
Terengganu	2.9	0.2	4.3	2.0	2.3	0.6	2.6
Sabah	13.9	24.0	2.2	3.7	4.9	1.9	6.4
Sarawak	16.8	28.5	12.0	6.9	6.0	2.9	10.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.0	25.8	24.9	19.7	15.8
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5
Supra	-	43.9	-	-	-	-	3.6
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Jadual 4.10: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 4.10: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 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	13.1	0.5	29.5	6.8	48.5	1.5	100.0
Kedah	12.7	0.3	28.9	2.2	55.3	0.7	100.0
Kelantan	23.3	1.3	5.4	2.2	67.7	0.1	100.0
Melaka	11.3	0.1	38.3	4.2	45.6	0.5	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	7.6	0.5	38.0	3.9	47.7	2.3	100.0
Pahang	22.4	1.3	21.1	5.9	48.9	0.3	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.3	0.2	43.1	3.1	50.1	1.2	100.0
Perak	15.8	0.6	18.3	3.0	62.0	0.2	100.0
Perlis	21.9	0.5	8.1	2.1	65.4	2.0	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.2	28.1	5.8	61.5	2.9	100.0
Terengganu	8.6	0.5	37.1	3.8	49.8	0.3	100.0
Sabah	16.6	30.4	7.6	2.8	42.3	0.4	100.0
Sarawak	12.8	23.2	26.8	3.3	33.4	0.4	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.9	8.0	87.4	1.7	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.7	-	19.1	2.0	75.0	2.2	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**7.6**	**8.1**	**22.3**	**4.9**	**55.6**	**1.4**	**100.0**

Jadual 4.11: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2018 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 4.11: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 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	16,250	687	38,334	9,216	64,353	1,650	130,489
Kedah	5,480	114	12,826	1,013	25,092	280	44,806
Kelantan	5,413	348	1,281	319	16,710	25	24,096
Melaka	4,563	60	16,342	1,476	19,766	179	42,386
Negeri Sembilan	3,329	222	17,207	1,898	22,110	887	45,653
Pahang	12,376	670	12,197	2,399	28,432	119	56,193
Pulau Pinang	1,968	151	39,460	2,586	46,115	894	91,175
Perak	11,020	446	13,222	2,314	45,834	106	72,942
Perlis	1,262	33	466	146	3,879	98	5,884
Selangor	4,552	728	91,133	18,735	199,947	7,497	322,592
Terengganu	2,845	177	13,056	1,159	17,519	64	34,820
Sabah	13,821	24,024	6,512	2,881	37,398	324	84,960
Sarawak	16,462	29,483	35,579	4,403	46,267	470	132,665
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	146	5,868	17,521	192,961	3,291	219,789
W.P. Labuan	126	-	1,365	151	5,479	118	7,238
Supra	-	45,845	-	-	-	-	45,845
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**99,470**	**103,135**	**304,847**	**66,218**	**771,861**	**16,002**	**1,361,533**

Nota/*Note* **: a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/***Value added less than RM5 million*

Jadual 4.12: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2018 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 4.12: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 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	4.8	5.1	9.6	7.3	-11.5	5.6
Kedah	0.2	3.9	3.0	9.2	5.4	-8.4	4.1
Kelantan	-1.0	15.8	0.3	-38.7	5.1	-3.1	2.6
Melaka	-1.1	6.4	4.6	-14.2	6.2	-7.8	3.9
Negeri Sembilan	0.3	2.4	3.3	10.6	5.8	-10.6	4.2
Pahang	1.2	-5.5	5.8	-25.8	6.5	-19.4	3.0
Pulau Pinang	-3.1	4.8	5.4	-3.8	6.2	-12.1	5.1
Perak	0.7	1.9	4.2	9.5	6.6	-14.7	5.3
Perlis	1.2	6.7	1.5	20.5	4.2	-12.3	3.3
Selangor	5.7	5.2	7.3	6.6	7.6	-13.0	6.8
Terengganu	-2.5	2.0	3.7	-9.2	3.6	-38.9	2.5
Sabah	-0.3	-5.6	2.3	24.1	5.6	-8.0	1.5
Sarawak	-1.4	-2.4	2.2	1.1	6.3	-9.6	2.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.5	-0.1	6.8	7.3	-7.4	6.7
W.P. Labuan	5.8	-	5.3	11.2	7.5	-19.9	6.6
Supra	-	-1.4	-	-	-	-	-1.4
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**0.1**	**-2.6**	**5.0**	**4.2**	**6.8**	**-11.5**	**4.7**

Jadual 4.13: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2018 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 4.13: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 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	16.3	0.7	12.6	13.9	8.3	10.3	9.6
Kedah	5.5	0.1	4.2	1.5	3.3	1.8	3.3
Kelantan	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.2	1.8
Melaka	4.6	0.1	5.4	2.2	2.6	1.1	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.6	2.9	2.9	5.5	3.4
Pahang	12.4	0.6	4.0	3.6	3.7	0.7	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.1	12.9	3.9	6.0	5.6	6.7
Perak	11.1	0.4	4.3	3.5	5.9	0.7	5.4
Perlis	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
Selangor	4.6	0.7	29.9	28.3	25.9	46.8	23.7
Terengganu	2.9	0.2	4.3	1.7	2.3	0.4	2.6
Sabah	13.9	23.3	2.1	4.4	4.8	2.0	6.2
Sarawak	16.5	28.6	11.7	6.6	6.0	2.9	9.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	1.9	26.5	25.0	20.6	16.1
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5
Supra	-	44.5	-	-	-	-	3.4
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Jadual 4.14: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2018 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 4.14: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 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	12.5	0.5	29.4	7.1	49.3	1.3	100.0
Kedah	12.2	0.3	28.6	2.3	56.0	0.6	100.0
Kelantan	22.5	1.4	5.3	1.3	69.3	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.8	0.1	38.6	3.5	46.6	0.4	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	7.3	0.5	37.7	4.2	48.4	1.9	100.0
Pahang	22.0	1.2	21.7	4.3	50.6	0.2	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.2	0.2	43.3	2.8	50.6	1.0	100.0
Perak	15.1	0.6	18.1	3.2	62.8	0.1	100.0
Perlis	21.5	0.6	7.9	2.5	65.9	1.7	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.2	28.3	5.8	62.0	2.3	100.0
Terengganu	8.2	0.5	37.5	3.3	50.3	0.2	100.0
Sabah	16.3	28.3	7.7	3.4	44.0	0.4	100.0
Sarawak	12.4	22.2	26.8	3.3	34.9	0.4	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.7	8.0	87.8	1.5	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.7	-	18.9	2.1	75.7	1.6	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli *Total GDP at purchasers' prices*	**7.3**	**7.6**	**22.4**	**4.9**	**56.7**	**1.2**	**100.0**

Jadual 4.15: Indeks Harga Pengguna mengikut negeri, Malaysia (2010=100), 2017 - 2019

Table 4.15: Consumer Price Index by state, Malaysia (2010=100), 2017 - 2019

Negeri *State*	**Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100)** *Consumer Price Index (2010=100)*		
	2017	**2018**	**2019**
MALAYSIA	**119.5**	**120.7**	**121.5**
Johor	123.0	124.3	125.1
Kedah & Perlis	118.6	118.9	119.1
Kelantan	119.3	120.1	120.6
Melaka	119.4	120.3	120.4
Negeri Sembilan	120.2	121.6	122.5
Pahang	118.0	118.7	119.0
Pulau Pinang	120.9	122.0	123.3
Perak	116.0	116.8	117.5
Selangor & W.P Putrajaya	120.7	122.0	123.1
Terengganu	116.5	117.0	117.1
Sabah & W.P Labuan	114.1	114.9	115.1
Sarawak	116.0	116.7	116.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	119.8	121.5	123.0

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 4.16: Bilangan penduduk bekerja mengikut sektor dan negeri, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 4.16: Number of employed persons by sector and state, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

('000)

Negeri / State	Sektor / Sector										Jumlah / Total	
	Pertanian / Agriculture		Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian / Mining and quarrying		Pembuatan / Manufacturing		Pembinaan / Construction		Perkhidmatan / Services			
	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
MALAYSIA	**1,609.9**	**1,541.1**	**96.3**	**91.0**	**2,390.6**	**2681.5**	**1,251.7**	**1,276.4**	**8,815.1**	**9,483.4**	**14,163.7**	**15,073.4**
Johor	101.7	132.5	7.8	8.9	429.5	438.2	126.5	126.2	915.2	1,050.4	1,580.6	1,756.1
Kedah	114.0	127.8	1.9	1.5	173.9	197.4	61.8	58.2	532.8	538.8	884.3	923.6
Kelantan	79.5	88.3	2.1	2.0	64.4	71.5	84.1	78.0	402.8	442.5	632.9	682.4
Melaka	18.2	15.7	2.9	3.6	93.8	104.4	27.6	29.4	254.8	275.2	397.3	428.3
Negeri Sembilan	42.2	37.1	2.1	2.9	70.2	87.7	38.2	34.0	314.3	320.8	466.9	482.5
Pahang	151.8	149.3	3.9	4.0	66.5	80.0	48.2	44.8	421.9	441.4	692.2	719.5
Pulau Pinang	10.5	11.6	0.1	1.0	272.5	309.9	61.3	52.2	482.9	460.9	827.4	835.6
Perak	111.1	99.8	10.1	10.1	162.1	189.2	82.0	76.1	622.9	668.4	988.2	1,043.7
Perlis	12.3	9.0	0.4	0.3	10.3	11.1	9.6	8.8	67.5	79.3	100.1	108.5
Selangor	41.8	57.7	31.2	23.1	631.7	697.6	315.1	312.4	2,197.8	2,398.7	3,217.6	3,489.5
Terengganu	42.0	42.9	10.0	7.4	47.6	52.6	55.5	64.4	273.5	303.7	428.5	471.0
Sabah	581.6	495.8	7.5	8.1	177.3	188.4	130.5	167.0	926.9	1,049.3	1,823.7	1,908.6
Sarawak	301.1	271.5	12.4	14.6	134.0	180.8	132.2	139.4	638.6	698.5	1,218.2	1,304.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	52.1	68.9	75.2	81.0	699.4	690.0	827.2	841.0
W.P. Labuan	1.8	1.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.8	27.7	28.7	40.2	40.3
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	0.0	-	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	36.4	36.7	38.2	38.1

Sumber: Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 4.17: Penengah dan purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010 - 2019

Table 4.17: Median and mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010 - 2019

(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	**1,500**	780	2,800	1,270	2,300	1,210	1,200	1,100	1,500
2011	**1,500**	800	2,400	1,320	2,400	1,500	1,300	1,160	1,500
2012	**1,566**	900	2,500	1,500	2,200	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,500
2013	**1,700**	900	2,800	1,500	2,500	1,410	1,500	1,300	1,800
2014	**1,800**	1,044	3,500	1,700	2,500	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,800
2015	**1,942**	1,130	3,600	1,610	2,550	1,798	1,560	1,400	1,900
2016	**2,000**	1,200	3,690	1,800	3,000	1,650	1,630	1,600	2,000
2017[r]	**2,160**	1,350	3,700	1,900	3,150	2,000	1,900	1,650	2,000
2018	**2,308**	1,392	3,703	1,959	3,324	2,183	2,164	1,774	2,175
Purata *Mean*									
2010	**1,936**	1,159	3,544	1,691	2,939	1,532	1,646	1,432	1,958
2011	**1,959**	1,182	3,557	1,709	2,706	1,911	1,767	1,478	1,872
2012	**2,052**	1,229	3,441	1,884	2,684	1,679	1,814	1,511	1,999
2013	**2,186**	1,218	3,558	1,969	2,940	1,667	1,908	1,607	2,044
2014	**2,377**	1,351	5,016	2,154	2,867	1,961	2,024	1,727	2,179
2015	**2,487**	1,543	4,295	2,187	2,877	2,175	2,131	1,791	2,431
2016	**2,657**	1,729	4,940	2,348	3,324	2,070	2,220	1,883	2,548
2017[r]	**2,879**	1,825	5,706	2,443	4,011	2,429	2,587	2,015	2,707
2018	**3,087**	1,865	6,017	2,565	4,437	2,719	2,821	2,154	2,866

[r] Dikemaskini

[r] Updated

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Jadual 4.17: Penengah dan purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010 - 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.17: Median and mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010 - 2019 (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	900	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,900	1,000	2,045	2,800	1,995	1,250	1,200	'
2011	900	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,000	900	2,160	2,850	2,000	1,100	1,000	'
2012	945	2,600	2,500	2,200	2,000	900	2,245	3,050	2,100	1,250	1,200	'
2013	1,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,200	1,000	2,490	3,352	2,300	1,400	1,300	'
2014	1,100	2,970	3,000	2,500	2,500	1,100	2,800	3,714	2,500	1,500	1,400	'
2015	1,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	1,150	2,800	3,990	2,550	1,544	1,500	'
2016	1,140	3,200	3,070	3,365	2,800	1,200	3,015	4,132	2,800	1,682	1,510	'
2017[r]	1,500	3,500	3,100	3,400	3,000	1,350	3,162	4,458	3,000	1,700	1,800	'
2018	1,657	3,641	3,370	3,601	3,261	1,545	3,350	4,546	3,202	1,832	1,971	'
Purata *Mean*												
2010	1,115	3,188	2,981	2,812	2,356	1,372	2,350	2,875	2,347	1,496	1,387	'
2011	1,134	3,078	2,949	2,992	2,644	1,278	2,474	2,885	2,329	1,502	1,370	'
2012	1,218	3,153	3,060	2,974	2,815	1,180	2,561	3,113	2,467	1,598	1,421	'
2013	1,329	3,496	3,165	3,164	2,801	1,393	2,873	3,386	2,637	1,627	1,551	'
2014	1,393	3,460	3,615	3,716	3,174	1,513	3,154	3,707	2,980	1,831	1,742	'
2015	1,477	3,695	3,502	3,855	3,334	1,522	3,196	3,984	3,043	2,000	1,751	'
2016	1,547	4,010	4,093	4,281	3,689	1,667	3,496	4,132	3,182	2,091	1,848	'
2017[r]	1,754	4,429	4,437	4,880	4,129	1,859	3,681	4,500	3,705	2,521	2,022	'
2018	1,914	4,805	4,703	5,526	4,704	2,094	3,848	4,714	4,022	2,687	2,197	'

[r] Dikemaskini

[r] Updated

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Jadual 4.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 4.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median*	
	2016	**2019**
Petaling	7,904	8,993
Sepang	8,174	8,937
Gombak	7,903	8,501
Hulu Langat	7,851	8,361
Klang	6,724	7,888
Kulai	6,114	7,536
Bintulu	5,966	7,380
Johor Bahru	6,518	7,342
Kuala Langat	5,293	6,950
Timur Laut	5,964	6,902
Kuala Nerus	n.a.	6,730
Kemaman	5,355	6,592
Barat Daya	5,844	6,576
Batu Pahat	5,516	6,504
Melaka Tengah	5,877	6,250
Hulu Selangor	5,421	6,249
Dungun	4,828	6,044
Kota Kinabalu	5,683	6,004
Muar	5,371	5,963
Alor Gajah	5,170	5,907
Langkawi	4,971	5,905
Samarahan	5,107	5,858
Kuala Selangor	4,979	5,855
Seberang Prai Tengah	5,172	5,849
Seberang Prai Selatan	4,872	5,797
Miri	5,208	5,763
Kuching	4,968	5,740
Cameron Highlands	4,968	5,729
Kuantan	4,949	5,654
Jasin	4,921	5,640
Kuala Terengganu	4,947	5,614
Seremban	5,049	5,599
Segamat	4,609	5,595
Pontian	4,810	5,585
Seberang Prai Utara	4,753	5,566
Tangkak	4,859	5,561
Penampang	5,211	5,493
Kota Tinggi	4,852	5,475
Putatan	5,112	5,119
Marang	4,463	5,060
Port Dickson	4,504	4,959
Kluang	3,935	4,933
Kubang Pasu	3,674	4,814
Sibu	4,171	4,809
Sandakan	4,121	4,680
Tatau	4,128	4,638
Manjung	4,363	4,636
Limbang	3,154	4,628
Papar	4,423	4,571
Kinta	4,347	4,556
Kota Setar	4,056	4,532
Besut	3,834	4,527

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

Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi

Ranked according to highest median value

Jadual 4.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median* **2016**	**2019**
Kerian	3,932	4,512
Bagan Datuk	n.a.	4,503
Kulim	3,937	4,489
Sabak Bernam	4,060	4,454
Tawau	3,856	4,427
Hulu Terengganu	4,158	4,368
Larut & Matang	3,754	4,345
Subis	n.a.	4,336
Tampin	3,956	4,332
Kuala Muda	3,906	4,247
Pokok Sena	3,438	4,246
Mukah	3,379	4,238
Setiu	4,028	4,231
Bentong	3,497	4,220
Lahad Datu	4,224	4,186
Temerloh	3,917	4,173
Kota Bharu	3,677	4,171
Rembau	3,942	4,135
Kinabatangan	3,747	4,102
Perak Tengah	3,466	4,097
Keningau	3,873	4,097
Sik	3,104	4,094
Pekan	3,774	4,092
Batang Padang	3,897	4,067
Lawas	3,572	4,044
Bandar Baharu	3,541	4,022
Bau	4,106	4,004
Jelebu	3,907	3,976
Sipitang	3,750	3,944
Muallim	n.a.	3,915
Mersing	3,542	3,896
Kuala Kangsar	3,778	3,875
Bukit Mabong	n.a.	3,829
Kampar	3,743	3,821
Raub	3,515	3,805
Jerantut	3,422	3,781
Pendang	3,267	3,765
Beaufort	3,827	3,765
Tuaran	3,784	3,736
Kunak	3,837	3,723
Padang Terap	3,541	3,722
Sebauh	n.a.	3,716
Machang	2,956	3,708
Jempol	3,878	3,676
Serian	3,177	3,674
Maran	3,444	3,671
Lipis	3,168	3,646
Bera	3,643	3,636
Bachok	2,933	3,621
Nabawan	3,801	3,613
Kuala Pilah	3,589	3,587

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

Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi

Ranked according to highest median value

Jadual 4.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Penengah** *Median* **2016**	**2019**
Baling	2,823	3,583
Tambunan	3,507	3,581
Rompin	3,485	3,579
Ranau	3,602	3,571
Sri Aman	3,029	3,557
Semporna	3,705	3,542
Hulu Perak	3,325	3,532
Tenom	3,458	3,525
Yan	3,009	3,502
Tumpat	3,105	3,500
Sarikei	3,176	3,486
Dalat	3,143	3,486
Hilir Perak	3,478	3,484
Pasir Puteh	2,895	3,458
Belaga	3,361	3,442
Lundu	3,207	3,409
Marudi	3,389	3,382
Telang Usan	n.a.	3,375
Pasir Mas	2,543	3,341
Kapit	3,119	3,261
Tanah Merah	3,021	3,166
Saratok	2,971	3,142
Lojing	n.a.	3,138
Beluru	n.a.	3,104
Asajaya	2,946	3,101
Daro	2,422	3,054
Kota Belud	2,933	3,025
Maradong	2,752	3,021
Kuala Penyu	3,509	2,949
Kabong	n.a.	2,945
Tanjung Manis	n.a.	2,944
Jeli	2,377	2,943
Gua Musang	2,818	2,942
Kuala Krai	2,541	2,896
Lubok antu	2,743	2,853
Beluran	2,856	2,849
Simunjan	2,414	2,823
Betong	2,624	2,782
Matu	2,407	2,776
Telupid	n.a.	2,757
Selangau	2,253	2,671
Kanowit	2,590	2,670
Song	2,899	2,662
Pakan	2,304	2,637
Tebedu	n.a.	2,614
Kudat	2,480	2,592
Julau	2,731	2,488
Pusa	n.a.	2,449
Kota Marudu	2,208	2,425
Tongod	2,196	2,197
Pitas	2,105	1,999

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

Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi

Ranked according to highest median value

Jadual 4.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 4.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Purata** *Mean*	
	2016	**2019**
Sepang	10,121	12,254
Petaling	10,792	12,145
Gombak	9,908	11,536
Hulu Langat	9,593	10,252
Klang	8,606	9,980
Johor Bahru	8,198	9,315
Kulai	6,901	8,602
Timur Laut	7,756	8,493
Barat Daya	7,232	8,393
Kuala Langat	6,615	8,375
Bintulu	7,125	8,324
Melaka Tengah	7,142	8,100
Kuala Selangor	6,532	7,866
Kemaman	6,565	7,854
Kota Kinabalu	7,043	7,665
Kuala Nerus	n.a.	7,647
Seremban	6,624	7,611
Hulu Selangor	6,140	7,598
Dungun	6,180	7,564
Muar	6,178	7,540
Seberang Prai Tengah	6,105	7,457
Batu Pahat	6,377	7,392
Kuching	6,281	7,376
Jasin	6,296	7,340
Miri	6,525	7,235
Kuantan	6,042	7,071
Alor Gajah	6,218	7,050
Kota Tinggi	5,692	6,982
Seberang Prai Utara	5,846	6,914
Seberang Prai Selatan	5,630	6,843
Samarahan	6,232	6,789
Pontian	5,637	6,776
Langkawi	6,005	6,737
Kuala Terengganu	6,059	6,691
Tangkak	5,560	6,659
Cameron Highlands	5,449	6,576
Penampang	6,207	6,570
Putatan	6,264	6,471
Segamat	5,391	6,431
Port Dickson	5,614	6,393
Kubang Pasu	5,513	6,291
Tawau	5,254	6,212
Sibu	5,386	6,140
Manjung	5,609	6,137
Kinta	5,569	6,120
Sabak Bernam	4,956	6,042
Sandakan	5,223	6,020
Limbang	4,555	5,989
Kluang	5,121	5,953
Semporna	5,207	5,933
Marang	5,152	5,928
Besut	4,798	5,819

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

Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi

Ranked according to highest mean value

Jadual 4.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Purata** *Mean* **2016**	**2019**
Tampin	4,721	5,786
Kota Setar	5,397	5,773
Papar	5,469	5,733
Bagan Datuk	n.a	5,705
Lahad Datu	5,048	5,681
Kuala Muda	4,904	5,656
Batang Padang	4,763	5,637
Setiu	4,697	5,600
Kota Bharu	4,923	5,577
Kerian	4,777	5,532
Subis	n.a	5,528
Muallim	n.a	5,488
Kulim	5,051	5,476
Mukah	4,297	5,447
Keningau	5,180	5,445
Jelebu	4,580	5,414
Perak Tengah	4,552	5,390
Larut & Matang	4,589	5,364
Hulu Terengganu	4,502	5,363
Tatau	4,314	5,345
Bentong	4,313	5,300
Lawas	4,949	5,288
Sipitang	5,270	5,271
Temerloh	4,850	5,205
Kunak	4,960	5,194
Bau	4,818	5,183
Rembau	4,599	5,163
Kuala Kangsar	4,638	5,156
Kinabatangan	4,879	5,128
Tuaran	4,698	5,050
Pokok Sena	4,512	5,046
Kuala Pilah	4,406	5,040
Pekan	4,413	5,026
Raub	4,271	5,005
Sik	4,455	4,960
Bandar Baharu	4,561	4,959
Mersing	4,332	4,937
Jempol	4,500	4,926
Serian	4,159	4,878
Beaufort	4,621	4,861
Kampar	4,342	4,845
Machang	4,044	4,841
Tumpat	3,934	4,838
Tambunan	4,541	4,826
Dalat	3,966	4,790
Hilir Perak	4,422	4,783
Padang Terap	4,442	4,781
Telupid	n.a	4,762
Ranau	4,462	4,756
Pasir Mas	3,789	4,745
Tenom	4,495	4,734

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

Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi

Ranked according to highest mean value

Jadual 4.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	**Purata** *Mean* **2016**	**2019**
Bachok	4,081	4,728
Pasir Puteh	3,866	4,688
Pendang	4,263	4,680
Maran	4,238	4,678
Bukit Mabong	n.a	4,665
Rompin	4,494	4,641
Sri Aman	4,154	4,621
Sarikei	4,012	4,609
Marudi	4,179	4,605
Bera	4,407	4,566
Hulu Perak	4,246	4,554
Lipis	3,858	4,504
Jerantut	4,177	4,452
Nabawan	4,736	4,443
Lundu	4,107	4,428
Telang Usan	n.a	4,415
Yan	3,793	4,397
Kota Belud	4,130	4,382
Kapit	3,707	4,344
Tanah Merah	3,929	4,338
Asajaya	3,933	4,316
Baling	3,894	4,313
Kuala Penyu	4,118	4,275
Belaga	3,909	4,229
Saratok	3,596	4,202
Sebauh	n.a	4,202
Beluru	n.a	4,119
Maradong	3,641	4,091
Gua Musang	3,551	4,009
Kuala Krai	3,526	3,979
Kudat	3,824	3,966
Betong	3,495	3,962
Beluran	3,992	3,907
Lubok antu	3,086	3,905
Matu	3,504	3,901
Jeli	3,290	3,872
Tanjung Manis	n.a	3,849
Simunjan	3,156	3,833
Kota Marudu	3,367	3,771
Daro	3,311	3,712
Selangau	3,174	3,588
Julau	3,344	3,506
Kanowit	3,147	3,480
Song	3,116	3,443
Tebedu	n.a	3,439
Pitas	3,076	3,378
Tongod	3,057	3,364
Kabong	n.a	3,294
Pakan	2,760	3,175
Lojing	n.a	3,002
Pusa	n.a	2,758

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

Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi

Ranked according to highest mean value

Jadual 4.20: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 4.20: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Penengah *Median* 2016	2019
Johor	**5,652**	**6,427**
Kulai	6,114	7,536
Johor Bahru	6,518	7,342
Batu Pahat	5,516	6,504
Muar	5,371	5,963
Segamat	4,609	5,595
Pontian	4,810	5,585
Tangkak	4,859	5,561
Kota Tinggi	4,852	5,475
Kluang	3,935	4,933
Mersing	3,542	3,896
Kedah	**3,811**	**4,325**
Langkawi	4,971	5,905
Kubang Pasu	3,674	4,814
Kota Setar	4,056	4,532
Kulim	3,937	4,489
Kuala Muda	3,906	4,247
Pokok Sena	3,438	4,246
Sik	3,104	4,094
Bandar Baharu	3,541	4,022
Pendang	3,267	3,765
Padang Terap	3,541	3,722
Baling	2,823	3,583
Yan	3,009	3,502
Kelantan	**3,079**	**3,563**
Kota Bharu	3,677	4,171
Machang	2,956	3,708
Bachok	2,933	3,621
Tumpat	3,105	3,500
Pasir Puteh	2,895	3,458
Pasir Mas	2,543	3,341
Tanah Merah	3,021	3,166
Lojing	n.a	3,138
Jeli	2,377	2,943
Gua Musang	2,818	2,942
Kuala Krai	2,541	2,896
Melaka	**5,588**	**6,054**
Melaka Tengah	5,877	6,250
Alor Gajah	5,170	5,907
Jasin	4,921	5,640
Negeri Sembilan	**4,579**	**5,005**
Seremban	5,049	5,599
Port Dickson	4,504	4,959
Tampin	3,956	4,332
Rembau	3,942	4,135
Jelebu	3,907	3,976
Jempol	3,878	3,676
Kuala Pilah	3,589	3,587
Pahang	**3,979**	**4,440**
Cameron Highlands	4,968	5,729
Kuantan	4,949	5,654
Bentong	3,497	4,220
Temerloh	3,917	4,173
Pekan	3,774	4,092
Raub	3,515	3,805
Jerantut	3,422	3,781
Maran	3,444	3,671
Lipis	3,168	3,646
Bera	3,643	3,636
Rompin	3,485	3,579

Jadual 4.20: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.20: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Penengah *Median* 2016	2019
Pulau Pinang	**5,409**	**6,169**
Timur Laut	5,964	6,902
Barat Daya	5,844	6,576
Seberang Prai Tengah	5,172	5,849
Seberang Prai Selatan	4,872	5,797
Seberang Prai Utara	4,753	5,566
Perak	**4,006**	**4,273**
Manjung	4,363	4,636
Kinta	4,347	4,556
Kerian	3,932	4,512
Bagan Datuk	n.a	4,503
Larut & Matang	3,754	4,345
Perak Tengah	3,466	4,097
Batang Padang	3,897	4,067
Muallim	n.a	3,915
Kuala Kangsar	3,778	3,875
Kampar	3,743	3,821
Hulu Perak	3,325	3,532
Hilir Perak	3,478	3,484
Perlis	**4,204**	**4,594**
Selangor	**7,225**	**8,210**
Petaling	7,904	8,993
Sepang	8,174	8,937
Gombak	7,903	8,501
Hulu Langat	7,851	8,361
Klang	6,724	7,888
Kuala Langat	5,293	6,950
Hulu Selangor	5,421	6,249
Kuala Selangor	4,979	5,855
Sabak Bernam	4,060	4,454
Terengganu	**4,694**	**5,545**
Kuala Nerus	n.a	6,730
Kemaman	5,355	6,592
Dungun	4,828	6,044
Kuala Terengganu	4,947	5,614
Marang	4,463	5,060
Besut	3,834	4,527
Hulu Terengganu	4,158	4,368
Setiu	4,028	4,231
Sabah	**4,110**	**4,235**
Kota Kinabalu	5,683	6,004
Penampang	5,211	5,493
Putatan	5,112	5,119
Sandakan	4,121	4,680
Papar	4,423	4,571
Tawau	3,856	4,427
Lahad Datu	4,224	4,186
Kinabatangan	3,747	4,102
Keningau	3,873	4,097
Sipitang	3,750	3,944
Beaufort	3,827	3,765
Tuaran	3,784	3,736
Kunak	3,837	3,723
Nabawan	3,801	3,613
Tambunan	3,507	3,581
Ranau	3,602	3,571
Semporna	3,705	3,542
Tenom	3,458	3,525
Kota Belud	2,933	3,025
Kuala Penyu	3,509	2,949
Beluran	2,856	2,849
Telupid	n.a	2,757
Kudat	2,480	2,592
Kota Marudu	2,208	2,425
Tongod	2,196	2,197
Pitas	2,105	1,999

Jadual 4.20: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.20: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Penengah *Median* 2016	2019
Sarawak	**4,163**	**4,544**
Bintulu	5,966	7,380
Samarahan	5,107	5,858
Miri	5,208	5,763
Kuching	4,968	5,740
Sibu	4,171	4,809
Tatau	4,128	4,638
Limbang	3,154	4,628
Subis	n.a	4,336
Mukah	3,379	4,238
Lawas	3,572	4,044
Bau	4,106	4,004
Bukit Mabong	n.a	3,829
Sebauh	n.a	3,716
Serian	3,177	3,674
Sri Aman	3,029	3,557
Sarikei	3,176	3,486
Dalat	3,143	3,486
Belaga	3,361	3,442
Lundu	3,207	3,409
Marudi	3,389	3,382
Telang Usan	n.a	3,375
Kapit	3,119	3,261
Saratok	2,971	3,142
Beluru	n.a	3,104
Asajaya	2,946	3,101
Daro	2,422	3,054
Maradong	2,752	3,021
Kabong	n.a	2,945
Tanjung Manis	n.a	2,944
Lubok antu	2,743	2,853
Simunjan	2,414	2,823
Betong	2,624	2,782
Matu	2,407	2,776
Selangau	2,253	2,671
Kanowit	2,590	2,670
Song	2,899	2,662
Pakan	2,304	2,637
Tebedu	n.a	2,614
Julau	2,731	2,488
Pusa	n.a	2,449
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**9,073**	**10,549**
W.P. Labuan	**5,928**	**6,726**
W.P. Putrajaya	**8,275**	**9,983**

Jadual 4.21: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019

Table 4.21: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Purata *Mean* 2016	2019
Johor	**6,928**	**8,013**
Johor Bahru	8,198	9,315
Kulai	6,901	8,602
Muar	6,178	7,540
Batu Pahat	6,377	7,392
Kota Tinggi	5,692	6,982
Pontian	5,637	6,776
Tangkak	5,560	6,659
Segamat	5,391	6,431
Kluang	5,121	5,953
Mersing	4,332	4,937
Kedah	**4,971**	**5,522**
Langkawi	6,005	6,737
Kubang Pasu	5,513	6,291
Kota Setar	5,397	5,773
Kuala Muda	4,904	5,656
Kulim	5,051	5,476
Pokok Sena	4,512	5,046
Sik	4,455	4,960
Bandar Baharu	4,561	4,959
Padang Terap	4,442	4,781
Pendang	4,263	4,680
Yan	3,793	4,397
Baling	3,894	4,313
Kelantan	**4,214**	**4,874**
Kota Bharu	4,923	5,577
Machang	4,044	4,841
Tumpat	3,934	4,838
Pasir Mas	3,789	4,745
Bachok	4,081	4,728
Pasir Puteh	3,866	4,688
Tanah Merah	3,929	4,338
Gua Musang	3,551	4,009
Kuala Krai	3,526	3,979
Jeli	3,290	3,872
Lojing	n.a	3,002
Melaka	**6,849**	**7,741**
Melaka Tengah	7,142	8,100
Jasin	6,296	7,340
Alor Gajah	6,218	7,050
Negeri Sembilan	**5,887**	**6,707**
Seremban	6,624	7,611
Port Dickson	5,614	6,393
Tampin	4,721	5,786
Jelebu	4,580	5,414
Rembau	4,599	5,163
Kuala Pilah	4,406	5,040
Jempol	4,500	4,926
Pahang	**5,012**	**5,667**
Kuantan	6,042	7,071
Cameron Highlands	5,449	6,576
Bentong	4,313	5,300
Temerloh	4,850	5,205
Pekan	4,413	5,026
Raub	4,271	5,005
Maran	4,238	4,678
Rompin	4,494	4,641
Bera	4,407	4,566
Lipis	3,858	4,504
Jerantut	4,177	4,452

Jadual 4.21: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.21: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Purata *Mean* 2016	2019
Pulau Pinang	**6,771**	**7,774**
Timur Laut	7,756	8,493
Barat Daya	7,232	8,393
Seberang Prai Tengah	6,105	7,457
Seberang Prai Utara	5,846	6,914
Seberang Prai Selatan	5,630	6,843
Perak	**5,065**	**5,645**
Manjung	5,609	6,137
Kinta	5,569	6,120
Bagan Datuk	n.a	5,705
Batang Padang	4,763	5,637
Kerian	4,777	5,532
Muallim	n.a	5,488
Perak Tengah	4,552	5,390
Larut & Matang	4,589	5,364
Kuala Kangsar	4,638	5,156
Kampar	4,342	4,845
Hilir Perak	4,422	4,783
Hulu Perak	4,246	4,554
Perlis	**4,998**	**5,476**
Selangor	**9,463**	**10,827**
Sepang	10,121	12,254
Petaling	10,792	12,145
Gombak	9,908	11,536
Hulu Langat	9,593	10,252
Klang	8,606	9,980
Kuala Langat	6,615	8,375
Kuala Selangor	6,532	7,866
Hulu Selangor	6,140	7,598
Sabak Bernam	4,956	6,042
Terengganu	**5,776**	**6,815**
Kemaman	6,565	7,854
Kuala Nerus	n.a	7,647
Dungun	6,180	7,564
Kuala Terengganu	6,059	6,691
Marang	5,152	5,928
Besut	4,798	5,819
Setiu	4,697	5,600
Hulu Terengganu	4,502	5,363
Sabah	**5,354**	**5,745**
Kota Kinabalu	7,043	7,665
Penampang	6,207	6,570
Putatan	6,264	6,471
Tawau	5,254	6,212
Sandakan	5,223	6,020
Semporna	5,207	5,933
Papar	5,469	5,733
Lahad Datu	5,048	5,681
Keningau	5,180	5,445
Sipitang	5,270	5,271
Kunak	4,960	5,194
Kinabatangan	4,879	5,128
Tuaran	4,698	5,050
Beaufort	4,621	4,861
Tambunan	4,541	4,826
Telupid	n.a	4,762
Ranau	4,462	4,756
Tenom	4,495	4,734
Nabawan	4,736	4,443
Kota Belud	4,130	4,382
Kuala Penyu	4,118	4,275
Kudat	3,824	3,966
Beluran	3,992	3,907
Kota Marudu	3,367	3,771
Pitas	3,076	3,378
Tongod	3,057	3,364

Jadual 4.21: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)

Table 4.21: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)

(RM)

Daerah pentadbiran *Administrative district*	Purata *Mean* 2016	2019
Sarawak	**5,387**	**5,959**
Bintulu	7,125	8,324
Kuching	6,281	7,376
Miri	6,525	7,235
Samarahan	6,232	6,789
Sibu	5,386	6,140
Limbang	4,555	5,989
Subis	n.a	5,528
Mukah	4,297	5,447
Tatau	4,314	5,345
Lawas	4,949	5,288
Bau	4,818	5,183
Serian	4,159	4,878
Dalat	3,966	4,790
Bukit Mabong	n.a	4,665
Sri Aman	4,154	4,621
Sarikei	4,012	4,609
Marudi	4,179	4,605
Lundu	4,107	4,428
Telang Usan	n.a	4,415
Kapit	3,707	4,344
Asajaya	3,933	4,316
Belaga	3,909	4,229
Saratok	3,596	4,202
Sebauh	n.a	4,202
Beluru	n.a	4,119
Maradong	3,641	4,091
Betong	3,495	3,962
Lubok antu	3,086	3,905
Matu	3,504	3,901
Tanjung Manis	n.a	3,849
Simunjan	3,156	3,833
Daro	3,311	3,712
Selangau	3,174	3,588
Julau	3,344	3,506
Kanowit	3,147	3,480
Song	3,116	3,443
Tebedu	n.a	3,439
Kabong	n.a	3,294
Pakan	2,760	3,175
Pusa	n.a	2,758
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**11,692**	**13,257**
W.P. Labuan	**8,174**	**8,319**
W.P. Putrajaya	**11,555**	**12,840**

RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR

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Jadual 5.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata, Perlis, 2019

Table 5.1: Relative standard error of estimate for mean of monthly household gross income, Perlis, 2019

Negeri *State*	**Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata** *Mean monthly household gross 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)**	
PERLIS	**5,476**	**1.9**	**103**	**5,273 - 5,679**
Bandar/*Urban*	5,753	2.5	144	5,470 - 6,035
Luar bandar/*Rural*	4,891	2.1	101	4,694 - 5,089

Jadual 5.2: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata, Perlis, 2019

Table 5.2: Relative standard error of estimate for mean of monthly household disposable income, Perlis, 2019

Negeri *State*	**Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata** *Mean monthly household disposable 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)**	
PERLIS	**5,183**	**1.9**	**97**	**4,993 - 5,373**
Bandar/*Urban*	5,447	2.5	135	5,183 - 5,712
Luar bandar/*Rural*	4,624	2.0	94	4,439 - 4,809

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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1. PENDAHULUAN

Statistik yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (SPIR & KA) 2019 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Survei 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 survei dan laporan ini.

2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

2.1 Objektif utama survei 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 survei ini digunakan terutamanya oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara serta penggubalan Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12). Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penting kepada ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi keperluan penyelidikan dan analisis yang lebih terperinci.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

3.1 Pengumpulan data dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka. Pegawai dan anggota DOSM yang terlibat dalam survei 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 survei 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 12 bulan yang lalu. Sebagai contoh, bagi survei bulan Disember 2019, pendapatan isi rumah dikira dari 1 Disember 2018 sehingga 30 November 2019.

5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

5.1 Survei ini meliputi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar termasuk kawasan pedalaman bagi semua negeri di Malaysia.

5.2 Liputan survei 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.

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 yang 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 survei 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; bonus perkongsian keuntungan dan lain-lain bentuk pembayaran keuntungan yang berkaitan

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

iii) Harta & 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

- 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/Bantuan Sara Hidup-BSH) atau persendirian/swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat).

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 digunapakai di dalam laporan ini dan 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.

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

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 survei (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.*

7. 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.

Pada 2019, nilai PGK dan pengiraan PGK telah dikaji dan dikemaskini untuk mencerminkan keadaan ekonomi semasa. Proses pengemaskinian PGK 2019 melibatkan pengemaskinian item makanan dalam PGK Makanan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) manakala item bukan makanan dalam PGK bukan makanan dikemaskini berdasarkan kepada data perbelanjaan isi rumah 2019 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

Metodologi baru ini menekankan kepada pengambilan makanan yang sihat pada kadar yang optimum berbanding metodologi tahun 2005 yang menekankan pengambilan makanan bagi memenuhi keperluan yang minimum.

7.1 PGK Makanan

Bagi keperluan PGK makanan, kumpulan pakar dari KKM dan institusi pengajian tinggi telah mengkaji dan menilai semula keperluan optimum kalori makanan berdasarkan kepada *Recommended Nutrien Intake (RNI) 2017* dan Panduan Diet Malaysia (PDM) 2020.

Oleh itu, keperluan makanan akan dikira berdasarkan kepada keperluan kalori individu dan ditukarkan kepada jumlah sajian mengikut kumpulan makanan dalam PDM 2020. Jumlah sajian item makanan ini akan ditukar kepada berat (gram)/kuantiti dan seterusnya diselaraskan kepada data harga daripada Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP).

Berdasarkan kepada cadangan piramid makanan oleh KKM, keperluan makanan rakyat Malaysia adalah seperti berikut:

- Ikan – 1 sajian
- Ayam/daging tanpa lemak/telur: 1 - 2 hidangan
- Kekacang dan bijian: 1 hidangan
- Nasi, gandum, mi, roti, bijirin, produk bijirin dan ubi pilihan: 3 - 5 hidangan
- Sekurang-kurangnya 5 hidangan yang mengandungi sayur-sayuran dan buah-buahan
- Susu dan produk susu: 1 - 2 hidangan
- Mengurangkan pengambilan garam, gula, lemak dan minyak

Jumlah sajian ini ditukarkan kepada nilai Ringgit Malaysia berdasarkan kepada harga item mengikut negeri dan strata.

7.2 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 Survei 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 SPIR & KA. Ia juga mengambil kira keperluan perancangan negara dan perubahan harga yang berlaku serta perubahan pola kehidupan masyarakat Malaysia.

7.3 Pengiraan PGK

PGK dinilai secara berasingan bagi setiap isi rumah dalam SPIR & 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 demografii.

7.4 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.

i) Kemiskinan Mutlak

Kemiskinan mutlak adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan hidup asas iaitu makanan, perlindungan dan pakaian. Kemiskinan mutlak diukur dengan mendefinisikan garis kemiskinan.

ii) Kemiskinan Relatif

Kemiskinan relatif adalah satu konsep yang sedikit berbeza dengan kemiskinan mutlak. Kemiskinan relatif mengambil kira keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah berada beberapa peratusan di bawah pendapatan penengah isi rumah. Ini bermakna kemiskinan relatif mengambil kira peningkatan taraf hidup yang meningkat mengikut pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Kedua-dua konsep kemiskinan adalah berbeza. Kemiskinan relatif sentiasa wujud walaupun negara sudah mencapai tahap sebuah negara maju. Ia cuma menunjukkan kemiskinan secara relatif berbanding dengan lain-lain isi rumah walaupun secara mutlaknya mereka mungkin tidak lagi miskin.

Jadual 1: Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019

Negeri	Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (RM) sebulan
Malaysia	**2,208**
Johor	2,505
Kedah	2,254
Kelantan	2,139
Melaka	2,375
Negeri Sembilan	2,088
Pahang	2,270
Pulau Pinang	1,989
Perak	2,077
Perlis	1,967
Selangor	2,022
Terengganu	2,507
Sabah	2,537
Sarawak	2,131
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216
W.P. Labuan	2,633
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128

7.5 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:

$$KK = \frac{\text{Bilangan isi rumah berpendapatan di bawah PGK}}{\text{Jumlah isi rumah}} \times 100$$

8. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

8.1 Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel SPIR & KA 2019 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 survei 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.

8.2 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.

8.3 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 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.

8.6 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

8.7 Bagi tujuan pensampelan, klasifikasi kawasan seperti di perkara 8.6 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.

8.8. Bagi tujuan penjadualan laporan, strata-strata dicantumkan seperti berikut:

Bandar = Metropolitan + Bandar besar
Luar bandar = Bandar kecil + Keseluruhan luar bandar

9. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

9.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat (*two-stage stratified sampling*) telah digunakan dalam SPIR & KA 2019. Pembentukan strata adalah seperti berikut:

Strata utama	Meliputi semua negeri di Malaysia
Strata kedua	Meliputi daerah pentadbiran bagi semua negeri di Malaysia
Strata ketiga	Meliputi strata bandar dan luar bandar seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara 8.8

9.2 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.

10. SAIZ SAMPEL

10.1 Saiz sampel SPIR & KA 2019 perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:

i) Penemuan daripada survei yang lepas iaitu PPIR & KA 2016;

ii) Peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan

iii) Ralat yang disasarkan.

10.2 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 purata pendapatan, *design effect* dan kadar respon daripada survei yang lepas. Saiz sampel yang optimum dianggarkan di peringkat BP dengan mengambil kira kehomogenan ciri-ciri pembolehubah kajian dan kos yang terlibat.

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

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

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 survei lepas, maka saiz sampel keseluruhan bagi sub populasi *j, n_3* adalah seperti berikut:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{\text{Kadar Respon}}$$

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	purata pendapatan

10.4 Saiz sampel bagi SPIR & KA 2019 adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 2: Bilangan BP, TK dan Isi Rumah mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2019

Negeri	Bilangan BP	Bilangan TK	Bilangan isi rumah respons
Malaysia	**11,529**	**92,769**	**85,547**
Johor	978	7,380	6,818
Kedah	777	6,227	5,923
Kelantan	700	5,603	5,036
Melaka	332	2,670	2,504
Negeri Sembilan	409	3,264	3,012
Pahang	601	4,890	4,509
Pulau Pinang	634	5,123	4,606
Perak	894	7,237	6,425
Perlis	205	1,641	1,518
Selangor	1,333	10,574	9,921
Terengganu	551	4,434	4,203
Sabah	1,456	12,158	11,215
Sarawak	1,785	14,498	13,601
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	702	5,694	4,987
W.P. Labuan	91	728	689
W.P. Putrajaya	81	648	580

11. PENGANGGARAN

Dalam prosedur penganggaran, pemberat (*non-response weight*) digunakan untuk mengambil kira kes tidak respon. Pemberat asal (*design weight*) disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira kadar tidak respon bagi setiap domain atau strata. Sebagai contoh, sekiranya 5,000 isi rumah terpilih tetapi sebanyak 4,000 isi rumah sahaja yang respon kepada survei maka pemberat asal (*design weight*) akan disesuaikan dengan mengambil kira 20 peratus tidak respon. Sekiranya pemberat asal (*design weight*) adalah 2.0 yang memberi maksud 1 sampel isi rumah mewakili 2 isi rumah dalam populasi maka pemberat (*non-response weight*) akan menjadi 2.5 yang memberi maksud 1 sampel isi rumah mewakili 2.5 isi rumah yang lain.

12. PENILAIAN DATA

12.1 Data yang diperoleh daripada survei 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 pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Sebagai contoh, penemuan SPIR & KA 2019 mendapati pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Perlis adalah RM5,476 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 1.9 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM130. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan (α=0.05), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata berada dalam batasan antara RM5,273 - RM5,679 sebulan.

ii) Ralat bukan pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, 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 survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel SPIR & KA 2019 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 semua ralat bukan pensampelan.

13. HAD PENDAPATAN BAGI KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT PENDAPATAN

13.1 Kumpulan isi rumah mengikut pendapatan

Kumpulan isi rumah mengikut pendapatan Tertinggi 20 peratus (T20), Pertengahan 40 peratus (M40) dan Terendah 40 peratus (B40).

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 Strata, Malaysia, 2019

Strata	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Malaysia	**< RM4,850**	**RM4,850 - RM10,959**	**≥ RM10,960**
Bandar	< RM5,440	RM5,440 - RM11,849	≥ RM11,850
Luar bandar	< RM3,270	RM3,270 - RM6,859	≥ RM6,860

Jadual 4: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2019

Kumpulan Etnik	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Bumiputera	< RM4,500	RM4,500 - RM9,829	≥ RM9,830
Cina	< RM6,040	RM6,040 - RM13,789	≥ RM13,790
India	< RM5,000	RM5,000 - RM11,229	≥ RM11,230
Lain-lain	< RM3,600	RM3,600 - RM7,879	≥ RM7,880

Jadual 5: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2019

Negeri	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Malaysia	**< RM4,850**	**RM4,850 - RM10,959**	**≥ RM10,960**
Johor	< RM5,400	RM5,400 - RM10,879	≥ RM10,880
Kedah	< RM3,710	RM3,710 - RM7,549	≥ RM7,550
Kelantan	< RM3,030	RM3,030 - RM6,619	≥ RM6,620
Melaka	< RM5,110	RM5,110 - RM10,729	≥ RM10,730
Negeri Sembilan	< RM4,210	RM4,210 - RM9,299	≥ RM9,300
Pahang	< RM3,900	RM3,900 - RM7,599	≥ RM7,600
Pulau Pinang	< RM5,310	RM5,310 - RM10,679	≥ RM10,680
Perak	< RM3,660	RM3,660 - RM7,639	≥ RM7,640
Perlis	< RM3,870	RM3,870 - RM7,929	≥ RM7,930
Selangor	< RM6,960	RM6,960 - RM14,439	≥ RM14,440
Terengganu	< RM4,720	RM4,720 - RM9,259	≥ RM9,260
Sabah	< RM3,490	RM3,490 - RM8,199	≥ RM8,200
Sarawak	< RM3,720	RM3,720 - RM8,649	≥ RM8,650
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< RM9,150	RM9,150 - RM16,639	≥ RM16,640
W.P. Labuan	< RM5,910	RM5,910 - RM11,389	≥ RM11,390
W.P. Putrajaya	< RM8,650	RM8,650 - RM16,329	≥ RM16,330

13.2 Kumpulan Pendapatan Kuintil

Nilai yang diperoleh daripada hasil pembahagian data yang disusun mengikut *magnitude* kepada lima bahagian yang sama dipanggil kuintil. Dengan menggunakan kaedah ini, isi rumah telah disusun mengikut pendapatan dengan susunan menaik. Kuintil membahagikan isi rumah kepada lima kumpulan sama rata (dari terendah kepada tertinggi) yang mana setiap kumpulan mewakili 20 peratus atau satu perlima daripada semua isi rumah.

13.3 Kumpulan Pendapatan Desil

Kumpulan desil pendapatan merupakan susunan yang kesepuluh dari isi rumah yang mana susunan ini disusun dari minimum ke maksimum. Kumpulan desil pertama adalah persepuluh yang pertama (10 peratus daripada semua isi rumah dengan pendapatan terendah). Desil yang terakhir adalah persepuluh dari isi rumah dengan pendapatan tertinggi.

14. PEKALI GINI

14.1 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.

14.2 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

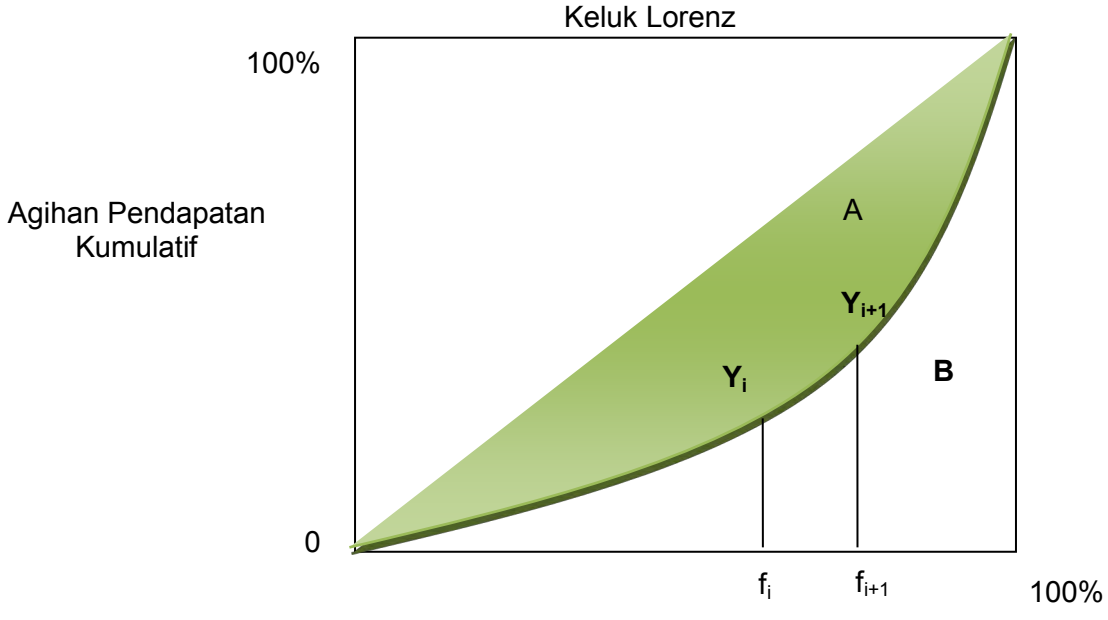
$$G = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\text{Luas kawasan antara keluk dan pepenjuru}}{\text{Luas kawasan di bawah garis pepenjuru}}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 - \text{luas kawasan di bawah keluk}}{0.5}$$

atau secara matematiknya

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

Rajah 1



15. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAUN

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

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

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

16. 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.

17. 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
n.s.	Tidak signifikan

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1. INTRODUCTION

The statistics released in this report are based on Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2019 conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). The survey was carried out twice in five years to provide the data regarding income, poverty and basic amenities for ***citizens only****. These technical notes contains more detailed descriptions to help users to better understand these survey and report.*

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 pertinent information used by government agencies as inputs in the planning, developing and monitoring of national development plans. Furthermore, these data also serve as an essential reference to economist, academicians, the private sectors and individuals for more detailed analysis.*

3. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

3.1 *Data collection was carried out using the face-to-face interview approach. Officers and staffs of the DOSM who were involved in this survey were given special training as interviewers. They will visit the 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 missing information during the survey. The field 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 12 months. For example, the month of survey is December 2019, the household income is calculated from 1st December 2018 until 30th November 2019.

5. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

5.1 *The survey covers both urban and rural areas, including the remote area of the states in Malaysia.*

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 are 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 DEFINITION

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 whom aged 15 years and above.

6.4 Income

Detailed information on income 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; allowance; 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 Employment

Income earned by individual as a result of Self Employment. Net income from Self Employment includes the profits or losses that accrued to owners of, or partners, or those who worked in an unincorporated enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of the goods and services acquired or crops/livestocks produced for barter or own consumption after deducting operating expenses.

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

iii) Property & Investment

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

- *Property income is defined as earnings gained from the use or investing of assets provided to others for their use. It comprise of returns which is usually monetary, from financial assets (interest, dividends), non-financial assets (rent) and royalties;*

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

- *Dividend are earnings from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not involved with 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 payments gained from the patented services or copyright materials, e.g. writing rights, copyright for the song composition etc; and*

- *Imputed rent for a house occupied by its 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. These receipts 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/Bantuan Sara Hidup-BSH) or individual/private (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility).

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.

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6.5 Gross and Disposable Income

Gross income and disposable income are the two main concepts of income that being applied in this report and can be defined as follows:

i) Gross Income

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

ii) Disposable Income

Disposable income is obtained by total household gross income after deducting current transfers paid such as direct taxes, contributions to other households, zakat and other current transfers paid.

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

6.6 Household Income

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

6.7 Income Recipient

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) Indian; 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.*

7. THE DETERMINATION OF POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI)

The PLI measurement model used in Malaysia was studied in depth in 2005 by the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, and DOSM in collaboration United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Cost of Basic Needs method that taking into account consists of three basic components i.e. food items, non-food items and the characteristics of the household.

In 2019, the value of PLI was re-evaluate as well as the calculation of PLI to reflect the current economic scenario. PLI 2019 updating process involves updating food item in food PLI by Ministry of Health (MOH) meanwhile non-food PLI is updated based on household expenditure data 2019 conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

The new methodology on determining the food item emphasizes the intake of healthy foods at an optimal rate as compared to the 2005 methodology that emphasized on consuming food to meet the minimum requirements.

7.1 Food PLI

For the dietary requirements for Food PLI, experts from the Ministry of Health (MOH) and higher education institutions have reviewed and re-evaluate the optimal calorie requirements of foods based on the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) 2017 and the Malaysian Diet Guidelines (PDM) 2020.

Thus, the food needed will be calculated based on individual calorie requirements and converted to number of servings based on the group of food items in PDM 2020. The total number of servings of these food items will be converted to weight (grams)/quantity and then matched with food item price data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Based on the proposed food pyramid by MOH, the food requirement of Malaysians are as follows:

- *Fish - 1 serving*
- *Poultry/meat/eggs: 1 - 2 servings*
- *Beans and legumes: 1 serving*
- *Rice, other cereals based products preferably wholegrain and tuber: 3 - 5 servings*
- *At least 5 servings vegetables and fruits*
- *Milk and milk products: 1 - 2 servings*
- *Reduces the intake of salt, sugar, fat, and oil*

The total amount of this servings is converted to Ringgit Malaysia based on the price of the food item by respective state and strata.

7.2 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*

Based 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.

7.3 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 takes into consideration of the price difference.

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

7.4 Poverty

The concept of poverty used takes into account of food PLI and non-food PLI for each household. A household is considered poor if their income is below the needed PLI. This means that it lacks the income 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.

i) Absolute Poverty

Absolute poverty is a situation in which household income is insufficient to meet basic needs of food, shelter and clothing. Absolute poverty is measured by defining the poverty line.

ii) Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is a concept slightly different from absolute poverty. Relative poverty takes into account the circumstances in which household incomes are in some cases below the median household income. This means that relative poverty takes into account the rising standard of living in the wake of economic growth.

The two concepts of poverty are different. Relative poverty always exists, though the country has reached developed nation status. It only shows that they are relatively poor compared to other households even though ultimately they maybe not poor anymore.

Table 1: Poverty Line Income by state, Malaysia, 2019

States	Poverty Line Income (RM) per month
Malaysia	**2,208**
Johor	2,505
Kedah	2,254
Kelantan	2,139
Melaka	2,375
Negeri Sembilan	2,088
Pahang	2,270
Pulau Pinang	1,989
Perak	2,077
Perlis	1,967
Selangor	2,022
Terengganu	2,507
Sabah	2,537
Sarawak	2,131
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216
W.P. Labuan	2,633
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128

7.5 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:*

$$IP = \frac{\text{Number of households with income below the PLI}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

8. SAMPLING FRAME

8.1 *The frame used for the selection of sample for HIS & BA 2019 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.*

8.2 *The EBs in the sampling frame are classified by urban and rural areas. Urban area is 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.*

8.3 *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 above) engaged in non-agricultural activities.*

8.4 *The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development areas i.e. areas that are ungazetted 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 above) engaged in non-agricultural activities.*

8.5 *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.*

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

Strata	Population of gazette, 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

8.7 *For sampling purposes, classification of area as stated in item 8.6 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.*

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

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

9. SAMPLE DESIGN

9.1 *Two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted in HIS & BA 2019. The level of stratification is as follows:*

Primary strata	Covered all state in Malaysia
Secondary strata	Covered all administrative district by state in Malaysia
Tertiary strata	Covered urban and rural strata as defined in Item 8.8

9.2 *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.*

10. SAMPLE SIZE

10.1 *The sample size for HIS & BA 2019 required to represent overall population according to the required analysis stages. The sample size considered the following elements:*

i) Findings from the previous HIS & BA 2016;

ii) Stage of sampling design; and

iii) Desired error.

10.2 *Procedures for estimating the sample size is calculated independently both urban and rural areas in administrative district for all states. Simple Random Sampling Method (SRS) is used to take into account the average income, design effect and response rate from the previous survey. The optimum sample size was estimated at the level of EB with regard to homogeneity characteristic variables and the costs involved.*

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

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

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:

$$n_{3j} = n_{2j} \times \frac{1}{Response\ \ Rate}$$

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	*average of income*

10.4 *The sample size for HIS & BA 2019 is as follows:*

Table 2: Numbers of EBs, LQs and household response by state, Malaysia, 2019

States	Number of EB	Number of LQ	Number of Household
Johor	978	7,380	6,818
Kedah	777	6,227	5,923
Kelantan	700	5,603	5,036
Melaka	332	2,670	2,504
Negeri Sembilan	409	3,264	3,012
Pahang	601	4,890	4,509
Pulau Pinang	634	5,123	4,606
Perak	894	7,237	6,425
Perlis	205	1,641	1,518
Selangor	1,333	10,574	9,921
Terengganu	551	4,434	4,203
Sabah	1,456	12,158	11,215
Sarawak	1,785	14,498	13,601
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	702	5,694	4,987
W.P. Labuan	91	728	689
W.P. Putrajaya	81	648	580
Malaysia	**11,529**	**92,769**	**85,547**

11. ESTIMATION

In the estimation procedure, non-response weight is used to account for non-response cases. The design weight is adjusted considering the non-response rate for each domain or strata. For example, if 5,000 households are selected but only 4,000 households respond to the survey then the design weight will be adjusted taking into account 20% of the non-response. Furthermore, if the design weight is 2.0 which means 1 sample of households represents 2 households in the population then non-response weight will be 2.5 which means 1 sample of households represents 2.5 other households.

12. EVALUATION OF THE DATA

12.1 *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 2019, the mean monthly gross household income for Perlis was RM5,476 with RSE of 1.9 per cent. In other words, the standard error (SE) is approximately RM130. Based on a 95 per cent confidence level (a=0.05), the mean monthly gross household income was found to be in the range of RM5,273 - RM5,679 per month.

ii) Non-sampling error

These errors may arise through incomplete survey coverage, frame weaknesses, response errors, no response 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 no response due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusing to cooperate or unqualified LQ, the sample size estimation for HIS & BA 2019 has taken into account all the possibilities.

The survey frame is updated regularly has been able to reduce the no-response rate which caused by empty LQ. Publicity was carried out widely through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate.

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

13. THRESHOLDS INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLD GROUP BY INCOME

13.1 Household group by income

The thresholds of monthly households gross income of household group by income for top 20 per cent (T20), the middle 40 per cent (M40) and bottom 40 per cent (B40) for each strata, ethnic group and state is as follows:

Table 3: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and Strata, Malaysia, 2019

Strata	Income thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Malaysia	**< RM4,850**	**RM4,850 - RM10,959**	**≥ RM10,960**
Urban	< RM5,440	RM5,440 - RM11,849	≥ RM11,850
Rural	< RM3,270	RM3,270 - RM6,859	≥ RM6,860

Table 4: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2019

Ethnic group	Income thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Bumiputera	< RM4,500	RM4,500 - RM9,829	≥ RM9,830
Chinese	< RM6,040	RM6,040 - RM13,789	≥ RM13,790
Indian	< RM5,000	RM5,000 - RM11,229	≥ RM11,230
Others	< RM3,600	RM3,600 - RM7,879	≥ RM7,880

Table 5: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and State, Malaysia, 2019

State	Income thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Malaysia	**< RM4,850**	**RM4,850 - RM10,959**	**≥ RM10,960**
Johor	< RM5,400	RM5,400 - RM10,879	≥ RM10,880
Kedah	< RM3,710	RM3,710 - RM7,549	≥ RM7,550
Kelantan	< RM3,030	RM3,030 - RM6,619	≥ RM6,620
Melaka	< RM5,110	RM5,110 - RM10,729	≥ RM10,730
Negeri Sembilan	< RM4,210	RM4,210 - RM9,299	≥ RM9,300
Pahang	< RM3,900	RM3,900 - RM7,599	≥ RM7,600
Pulau Pinang	< RM5,310	RM5,310 - RM10,679	≥ RM10,680
Perak	< RM3,660	RM3,660 - RM7,639	≥ RM7,640
Perlis	< RM3,870	RM3,870 - RM7,929	≥ RM7,930
Selangor	< RM6,960	RM6,960 - RM14,439	≥ RM14,440
Terengganu	< RM4,720	RM4,720 - RM9,259	≥ RM9,260
Sabah	< RM3,490	RM3,490 - RM8,199	≥ RM8,200
Sarawak	< RM3,720	RM3,720 - RM8,649	≥ RM8,650
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< RM9,150	RM9,150 - RM16,639	≥ RM16,640
W.P. Labuan	< RM5,910	RM5,910 - RM11,389	≥ RM11,390
W.P. Putrajaya	< RM8,650	RM8,650 - RM16,329	≥ RM16,330

13.2 Quintile Income Group

The value obtained by the equal subdivision of data arranged in order of magnitude into five equal parts is called quintiles. In applying this to household income, households were ranked in ascending order. Quintile divides the population into five equal groups (from lowest to highest) such that each group represents 20 per cent or one fifth of all households.

13.3 Decile Income Group

An income decile group is one tenth of all households arranged by their incomes from minimum to maximum. The first decile group is the first one-tenth (the 10 per cent of all households with lowest income). The last decile is the one-tenth of the households with the highest incomes.

14. THE GINI COEFFICIENT

14.1 *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].*

14.2 *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*

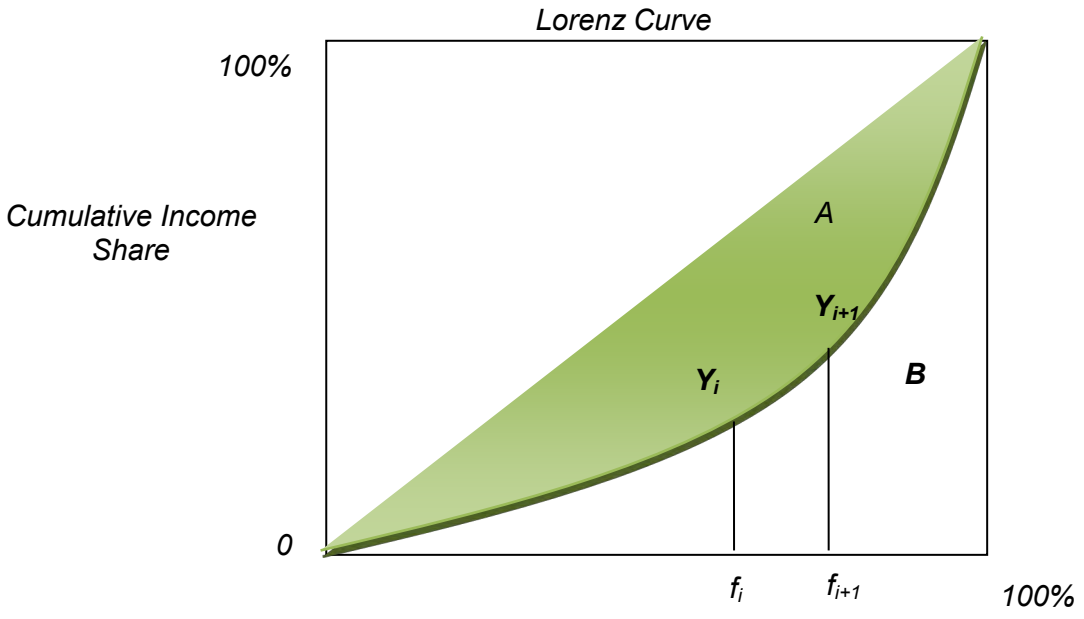
$$G = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\text{Area between curve and diagonal}}{\text{Area under diagonal}}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 - \text{Area under curve}}{0.5}$$

or mathematically

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

Figure 1



15. COMPOUNDED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{In\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

where:

CAGR	*Compounded Annual Growth Rate*
Yt	*current year household monthly income*
Y_0	*previous year household monthly income*
t	*period*

17. 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.

18. 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*
n.s.	*Not significant*

PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT DI PEJABAT PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Johor,
Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Faks : 07-224 9972
E-mel : jpjohor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Faks : 04-733 8412
E-mel : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Faks : 09-748 2142
E-mel : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Melaka,
Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Faks : 06-252 2711
E-mel : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sembilan,
Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Faks : 06-765 5002
E-mel : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pahang,
Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Faks : 09-514 4636
E-mel : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Faks : 04-229 9499
E-mel : jppulaupinang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perak,
Tingkat 3, Blok A,
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Faks : 05-255 1073
E-mel : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-976 7381/9025
Faks : 04-976 8950
E-mel : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Faks : 03-5518 0408
E-mel : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Terengganu,
Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Faks : 09-622 9659
E-mel : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Faks : 088-484 659
E-mel : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Faks : 082-242 609
E-mel : sarawak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Wilayah Persekutuan,
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2267 2400
Faks : 03-2274 5075
E-mel : jpwpkl@stats.gov.my

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION CAN ALSO BE MADE AT THE FOLLOWING STATE STATISTICS OFFICES:

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Johor,
14th Floor, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Fax : 07-224 9972
Email : jpjohor@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kedah,
1st Floor, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Fax : 04-733 8412
Email : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kelantan,
8th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Fax : 09-748 2142
Email : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Melaka,
7th & 8th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Fax : 06-252 2711
Email : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan,
12th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Fax : 06-765 5002
Email : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pahang,
7th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Fax : 09-514 4636
Email : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pulau Pinang,
6th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Fax : 04-229 9499
Email : jppulaupinang@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perak,
3rd Floor, Block A,
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Fax : 05-255 1073
Email : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perlis,
1st Floor, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-976 7381/9025
Fax : 04-976 8950
Email : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Selangor,
9th Floor, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Fax : 03-5518 0408
Email : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Terengganu,
9th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Fax : 09-622 9659
Email : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sabah,
Level 1-3, Block C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Fax : 088-484 659
Email : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sarawak,
7th & 8th Floor, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Fax : 082-242 609
Email : sarawak@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia,
Federal Territories,
14th & 15th Floor, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2267 2400
Fax : 03-2274 5075
Email : jpwpkl@stats.gov.my