



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

LAPORAN SURVEI PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

NEGERI SEMBILAN

2022

Pemakluman

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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".

Announcement

DOSM is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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PRAKATA

Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah, Negeri Sembilan, 2022 diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) yang membentangkan statistik mengenai taburan pendapatan isi rumah di Negeri Sembilan. 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 merupakan sumber rujukan bagi ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi tujuan penyelidikan dan penganalisan yang lebih terperinci.

Laporan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama dan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian kedua pula menunjukkan statistik terperinci seperti statistik isi rumah, statistik pendapatan isi rumah kasar dan statistik pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti konsep, definisi dan metodologi survei bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

DOSM merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam merealisasikan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk tujuan penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2023

PREFACE

The Household Income Survey Report, Negeri Sembilan, 2022 is published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) which presents statistics on the distribution of household income in Negeri Sembilan. Income-related statistics published in this report are based on concepts and guidelines from the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by the United Nations.

Statistics from this report provide pertinent information used by government agencies as input in the planning, formation and monitoring of national development plans. These statistics also serve as reference source for economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for more detailed research and analysis purposes.

This report consists of three main parts. The first part presents the main findings and a summary of the findings. The second part includes detailed statistics, such as household statistics, household gross income statistics and household disposable income statistics. Meanwhile, the third part describes technical aspects such as concepts, definitions and survey methodology to facilitate users to better understand the published statistics.

DOSM gratefully acknowledges the cooperation rendered by all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in realising this publication. Every feedback and suggestions from all parties towards improving this report in the future are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2023

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**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH 2022**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

LAPORAN SURVEI
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BANI 23
BANI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA



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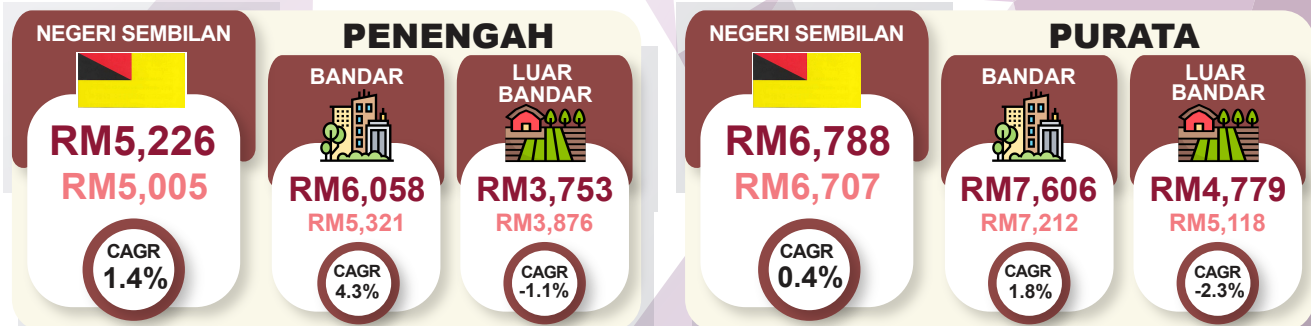


PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2022

■ 2022

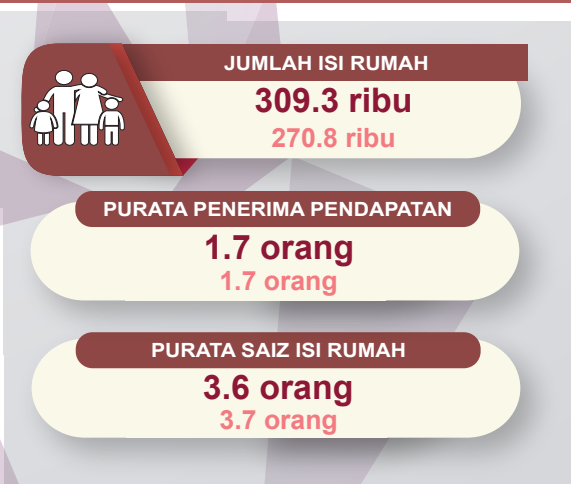
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PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR MENGIKUT STRATA

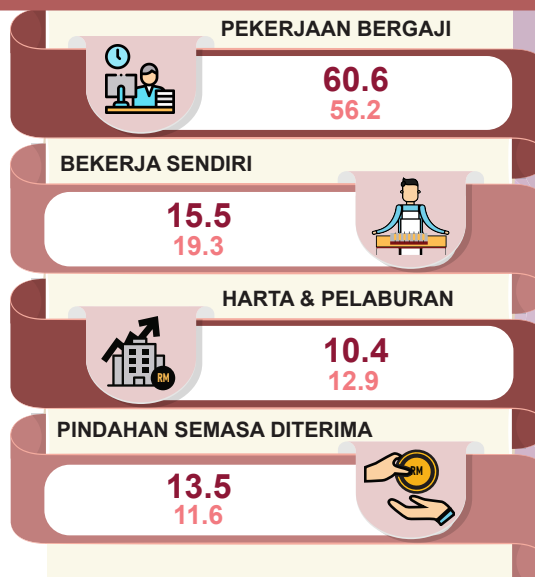


CAGR - Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun

TABURAN ISI RUMAH



AGIHAN PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT PUNCA PENDAPATAN (%)



KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH

	AGIHAN	PENENGAH	PURATA
B40 Kurang daripada RM4,330	17.8 peratus	RM3,135 RM2,801 CAGR: 3.8%	RM3,022 RM2,844 CAGR: 2.0%
M40 RM4,330 sehingga RM9,509	38.2 peratus	RM6,299 RM5,866 CAGR: 2.4%	RM6,480 RM6,165 CAGR: 1.7%
T20 RM9,510 dan ke atas	44.0 peratus	RM13,023 RM13,257 CAGR: -0.6%	RM14,950 RM15,538 CAGR: -1.3%

KEMISKINAN

KEMISKINAN MUTLAK

4.4%
4.3%



PEKALI GINI

0.369
0.391



KEMISKINAN RELATIF

13.3%
11.6%





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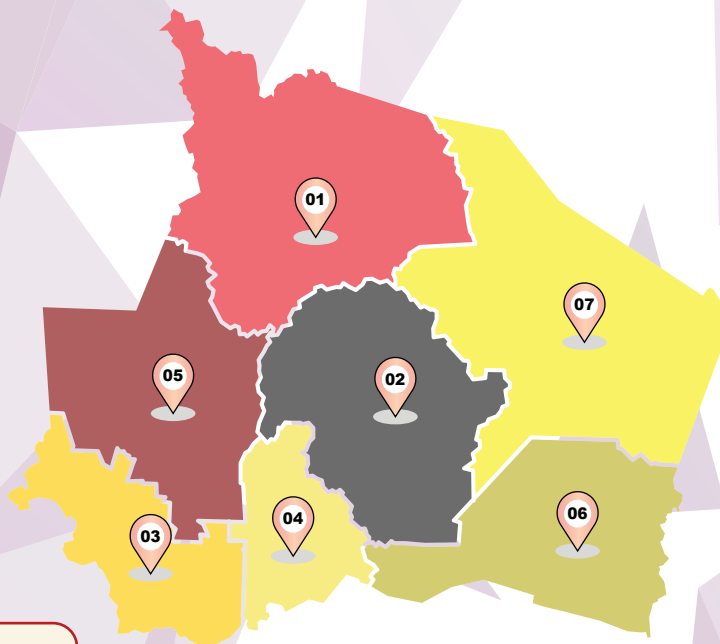
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BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA



**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2022



■ Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar
■ Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna

01

JELEBU

Penengah : RM3,636
Purata : RM4,445

Penengah : RM3,200
Purata : RM4,040

02

KUALA PILAH

Penengah : RM3,471
Purata : RM4,509

Penengah : RM3,109
Purata : RM4,000

03

PORT DICKSON

Penengah : RM4,805
Purata : RM6,054

Penengah : RM4,232
Purata : RM5,127

04

REMBAU

Penengah : RM4,655
Purata : RM5,544

Penengah : RM4,054
Purata : RM4,850

05

SEREMBAN

Penengah : RM6,384
Purata : RM7,900

Penengah : RM5,234
Purata : RM6,499

06

TAMPIN

Penengah : RM4,012
Purata : RM5,097

Penengah : RM3,539
Purata : RM4,516

07

JEMPOL

Penengah : RM3,830
Purata : RM4,848

Penengah : RM3,406
Purata : RM4,359



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CENSUS 2024**
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

BK23
BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA



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MADANI**

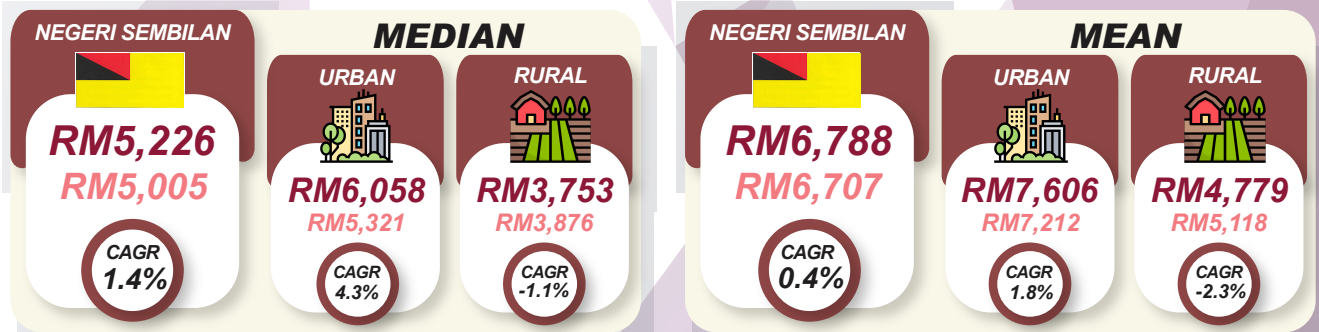


HOUSEHOLD INCOME NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2022

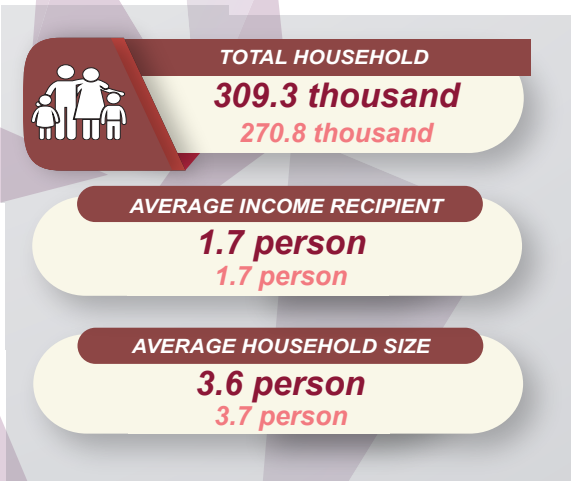
2022

2019

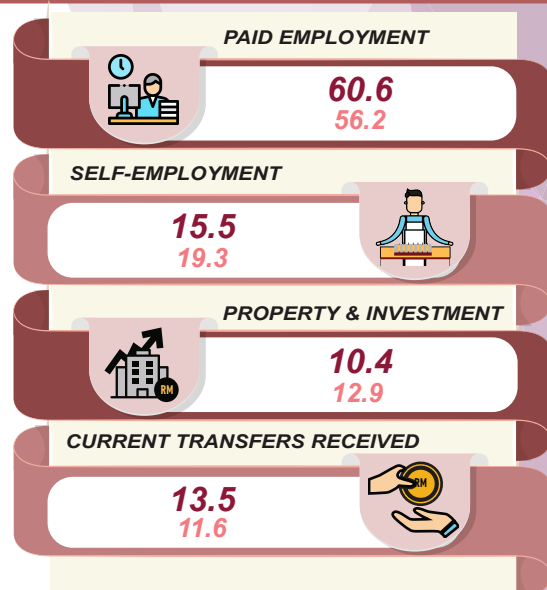
HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BY STRATA



HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION



INCOME SHARE BY SOURCES OF INCOME (%)



HOUSEHOLD GROUP

	SHARE	MEDIAN	MEAN
B40 Less than RM4,330	17.8 per cent	RM3,135 RM2,801 CAGR: 3.8%	RM3,022 RM2,844 CAGR: 2.0%
M40 RM4,330 to RM9,509	38.2 per cent	RM6,299 RM5,866 CAGR: 2.4%	RM6,480 RM6,165 CAGR: 1.7%
T20 RM9,510 and above	44.0 per cent	RM13,023 RM13,257 CAGR: -0.6%	RM14,950 RM15,538 CAGR: -1.3%

POVERTY

ABSOLUTE POVERTY

4.4%
4.3%

GINI COEFFICIENT

0.369
0.391

RELATIVE POVERTY

13.3%
11.6%



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**AGRICULTURE
CENSUS 2024**
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

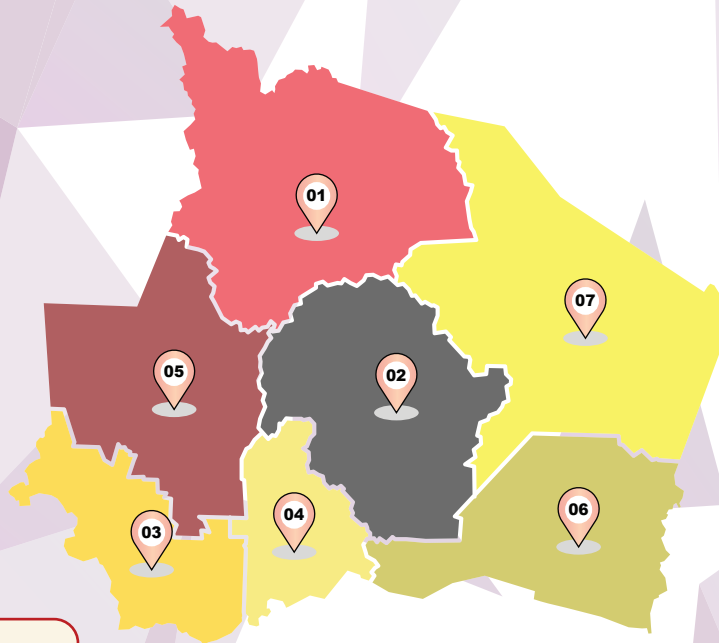
BK23
BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA



**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2022



■ Household Gross Income
■ Household Disposable Income

01

JELEBU

Median : RM3,636
Mean : RM4,445

Median : RM3,200
Mean : RM4,040

02

KUALA PILAH

Median : RM3,471
Mean : RM4,509

Median : RM3,109
Mean : RM4,000

03

PORT DICKSON

Median : RM4,805
Mean : RM6,054

Median : RM4,232
Mean : RM5,127

04

REMBAU

Median : RM4,655
Mean : RM5,544

Median : RM4,054
Mean : RM4,850

05

SEREMBAN

Median : RM6,384
Mean : RM7,900

Median : RM5,234
Mean : RM6,499

06

TAMPIN

Median : RM4,012
Mean : RM5,097

Median : RM3,539
Mean : RM4,516

07

JEMPOL

Median : RM3,830
Mean : RM4,848

Median : RM3,406
Mean : RM4,359

1. PENGENALAN

Negeri Sembilan mempunyai keluasan tanah 6,658.3 kilometer persegi. Pada tahun 2022^p, jumlah penduduk Negeri Sembilan dianggarkan sebanyak 1,209.0 ribu di mana 67.8 peratus penduduk berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun, 24.9 peratus dalam lingkungan 0 hingga 14 tahun dan 7.3 peratus penduduk berusia 65 tahun dan ke atas.

Sosioekonomi negara yang kukuh amat penting bagi menghasilkan kehidupan yang selesa dan harmoni. Justeru, perancangan dan pembangunan sosioekonomi perlu dilaksanakan dengan teratur dan berstrategi. Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12) mencerminkan komitmen Kerajaan untuk mengembalikan kesejahteraan dan kemakmuran dengan meningkatkan kuasa beli rakyat, merapatkan jurang sosioekonomi dan memastikan kelestarian alam sekitar menjelang tahun 2025. Langkah ini adalah selari dengan hasrat Kerajaan untuk memastikan tiada rakyat Malaysia yang tercicir atau terpinggir dalam arus pembangunan. Dalam usaha mencapai matlamat, pertumbuhan dan kejayaan ekonomi perlu dizahirkan melalui tingkat pendapatan dan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah. Pendapatan merupakan satu proksi yang penting kepada pengukuran status sosioekonomi atau taraf hidup seseorang.

2. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Bagi melihat kedudukan terkini taburan pendapatan isi rumah, kemiskinan dan jurang pendapatan terutamanya selepas pandemik, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaksanakan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) pada tahun 2022. Survei ini dijalankan menggunakan kaedah persampelan kebarangkalian melalui pendekatan isi rumah yang mewakili 7.9 juta isi rumah warganegara Malaysia pada tahun 2022 dengan 309.3 ribu isi rumah di Negeri Sembilan. Sampel yang dipilih adalah berdasarkan kepada senarai isi rumah yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2020. Senarai ini dikemaskini secara berterusan oleh DOSM dan menjadi asas kepada rangka isi rumah yang menyeluruh meliputi semua negeri mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Survei ini dilaksanakan melalui kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dan merupakan survei kali ke-20 setelah kali pertama dijalankan pada tahun 1974.

^p Permulaan

Laporan daripada survei ini akan menghuraikan taburan pendapatan isi rumah warganegara Malaysia bagi tahun 2022. Selain itu, penggunaan dapatan survei turut diperluas untuk kegunaan pelbagai dimensi kajian sosioekonomi yang lebih terperinci. Pelaksanaan survei 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

3.1. CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI

3.1.1. Saiz Isi Rumah dan Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan

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 2022, bilangan isi rumah di Negeri Sembilan adalah 322.7 ribu di mana 309.3 ribu merupakan isi rumah warganegara. Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Negeri Sembilan adalah 3.6 orang berbanding 3.7 orang pada tahun 2019.

Dari segi peratusan, isi rumah yang tinggal berseorangan meliputi 8.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah, berbanding 8.6 peratus pada tahun 2019. Isi rumah dengan dua orang ahli pula merangkumi 23.6 peratus. Sementara itu, isi rumah dengan tiga dan empat orang ahli masing-masing merangkumi 19.6 peratus dan 18.7 peratus, manakala isi rumah yang mempunyai lima orang ahli dan lebih meliputi 30.1 peratus.

Sebanyak 49.4 peratus isi rumah hanya mempunyai seorang penerima pendapatan di mana 16.7 peratus daripadanya merupakan isi rumah dengan empat orang ahli dan lebih. Sementara itu, sebanyak 37.2 peratus isi rumah mempunyai dua orang penerima pendapatan dan selebihnya mempunyai tiga orang penerima pendapatan (9.9%), empat orang penerima pendapatan dan lebih (3.5%) (**Jadual 1**).

Jadual 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah Mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah dan Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Saiz Isi Rumah (orang)	Bilangan Penerima Pendapatan (orang)											
	2019						2022					
	1	2	3	4	5 dan lebih	Jumlah	1	2	3	4	5 dan lebih	Jumlah
1	8.6					8.6	8.0					8.0
2	14.5	6.9				21.4	16.2	7.5				23.6
3	9.3	8.7	2.1			20.0	8.6	8.9	2.2			19.6
4	7.7	8.4	2.0	1.0		19.2	7.0	8.1	2.8	0.7		18.7
5 dan lebih	10.5	12.1	5.6	2.0	0.5	30.8	9.7	12.8	4.9	2.4	0.5	30.1
Jumlah	50.6	36.2	9.7	3.0	0.5	100.0	49.4	37.2	9.9	3.0	0.5	100.0

Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

3.2. PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

Pendapatan isi rumah merujuk kepada jumlah pendapatan yang diterima oleh ahli isi rumah, sama ada dalam bentuk tunai atau mata benda yang diperolehi secara berulang kali dan terakru sama ada secara mingguan, bulanan atau tahunan dan boleh digunakan bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup semasa. Pendapatan isi rumah dinilai berdasarkan nilai penengah dan purata. Pendapatan penengah ialah nilai pertengahan apabila isi rumah disusun secara menaik mengikut nilai terendah hingga nilai tertinggi. Konsep penengah penting bagi menjelaskan perubahan pendapatan isi rumah yang taburannya bersifat tidak normal. Sementara itu, pendapatan purata pula diperolehi dengan menjumlahkan semua pendapatan isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan isi rumah.

3.2.1. Punca Pendapatan

Terdapat empat punca utama pendapatan bagi setiap pendapatan yang diterima oleh sesebuah isi rumah iaitu pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pekerjaan bergaji, bekerja sendiri, pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan yang dimiliki serta pendapatan yang diterima melalui pindahan semasa.

Pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pekerjaan bergaji adalah meliputi semua pembayaran hasil penglibatan di dalam pekerjaan sama ada berbentuk wang tunai atau mata benda yang diterima oleh individu di dalam sesebuah isi rumah. Antara komponen pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji ialah gaji yang diterima, elaun, bonus, makanan dan tempat tinggal yang diberikan secara percuma oleh majikan.

Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri pula adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh di kalangan mereka yang merupakan majikan yang mempunyai pekerja atau mereka yang bekerja sendiri sama ada secara berdaftar atau tidak berdaftar. Keuntungan daripada pelaburan modal rakan kongsi yang tidak bekerja di perusahaan ini adalah tidak termasuk sebagai bekerja sendiri.

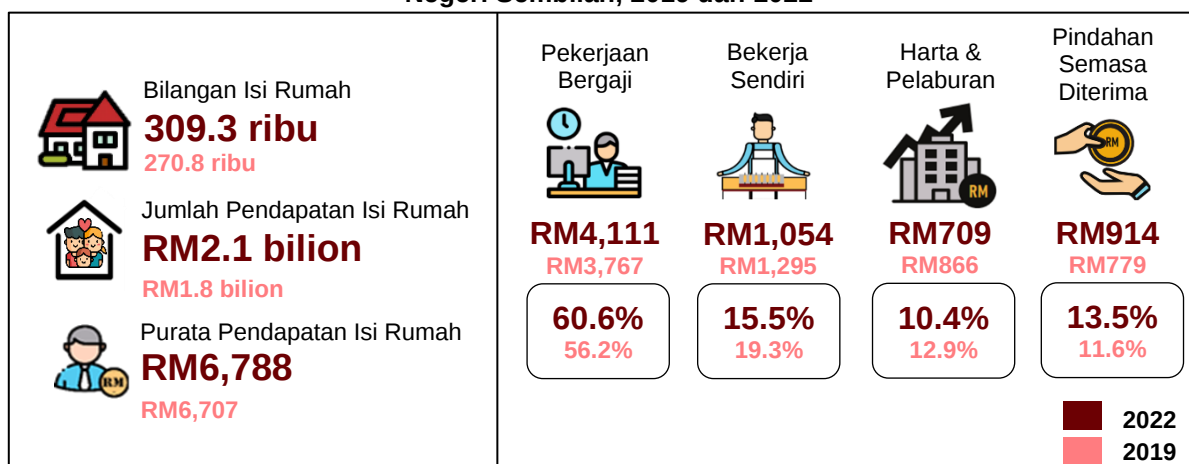
Pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan ialah pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada pemilikan aset yang disediakan untuk kegunaan orang lain. Pendapatan daripada sewaan rumah, bangunan komersial atau sewaan tanah merupakan antara contoh pendapatan daripada harta manakala pendapatan daripada pelaburan adalah termasuk faedah dan dividen daripada simpanan.

Pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima boleh terdiri dalam bentuk wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan dan boleh diterima daripada isi rumah lain, kerajaan atau badan-badan kebajikan sama ada dari dalam atau luar negara. Kiriman wang daripada isi rumah lain, pencen, nafkah dan bantuan yang diterima secara berkala adalah antara contoh pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima.

Namun begitu, penerimaan secara sekali gus (*lump sum*) seperti bayaran persaraan, pengeluaran Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan lain-lain penerimaan hasil daripada kerja yang dilakukan sebelum bersara tidak dianggap sebagai pendapatan kecuali isi rumah terbabit tidak mempunyai punca pendapatan lain. Dalam kes-kes sebegini, pendapatan yang diambil kira adalah amaun yang sama dengan jumlah perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah tersebut bagi tempoh dirujuk.

Dapatan survei menunjukkan sebanyak 60.6 peratus pendapatan isi rumah diperoleh daripada pekerjaan bergaji. Pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri pula menyumbang 15.5 peratus diikuti oleh pendapatan melalui pindahan semasa diterima (13.5%) dan pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan (10.4%) (**Paparan 1**).

Paparan 1: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Purata mengikut Punca Pendapatan, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022



Pendapatan mengikut punca juga boleh dijadikan sebagai rujukan bagi memperkasa pemantauan bantuan kerajaan kepada golongan sasaran. Pendapatan daripada pindahan semasa diterima bagi isi rumah berpendapatan kurang daripada RM2,000 merekodkan peningkatan daripada 44.2 peratus pada tahun 2019 kepada 60.9 peratus pada tahun 2022. Jumlah peratusan ini turut meningkat pada tahun 2022 (13.5%) menunjukkan bahawa isi rumah juga bergantung kepada pindahan semasa diterima terutamanya semasa fasa endemik COVID-19. Selain itu, pindahan semasa juga adalah signifikan terutamanya bagi isi rumah daripada kelas pendapatan antara RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 dan antara RM4,000 hingga RM5,999 iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 31.2 peratus dan 18.5 peratus. Secara keseluruhannya, peratusan pindahan semasa diterima bagi isi rumah dalam kelas pendapatan yang lebih tinggi adalah berkurang, sekali gus menunjukkan tahap kebergantungan yang semakin rendah terhadap pindahan semasa diterima bagi kumpulan tersebut (**Jadual 2**).

Jadual 2: Peratusan Pendapatan mengikut Punca dan Kelas Pendapatan, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Kelas Pendapatan (RM)	2019				2022			
	Pekerjaan Bergaji (%)	Bekerja Sendiri (%)	Harta & Pelaburan (%)	Pindahan Semasa Diterima (%)	Pekerjaan Bergaji (%)	Bekerja Sendiri (%)	Harta & Pelaburan (%)	Pindahan Semasa Diterima (%)
Jumlah	56.2	19.3	12.9	11.6	60.6	15.5	10.4	13.5
Kurang daripada 2,000	8.5	18.4	28.9	44.2	10.5	4.8	23.8	60.9
2,000 - 3,999	36.8	14.9	19.1	29.2	37.1	17.4	14.3	31.2
4,000 - 5,999	58.7	12.8	14.3	14.2	52.8	17.1	11.7	18.5
6,000 - 7,999	62.4	14.2	13.2	10.2	64.3	12.8	10.2	12.7
8,000 - 9,999	59.2	19.7	11.6	9.6	70.6	10.2	9.6	9.6
10,000 - 11,999	59.3	20.6	11.2	8.9	71.0	10.8	9.6	8.6
12,000 - 13,999	70.7	15.6	9.9	3.7	67.2	11.3	9.4	12.1
14,000 - 15,999	54.8	28.8	9.2	7.2	70.8	16.6	9.0	3.6
16,000 - 17,999	66.1	18.7	9.3	5.9	69.9	18.9	7.8	3.4
18,000 - 19,999	67.2	19.8	11.0	1.9	69.7	17.7	8.8	3.8
20,000 dan ke atas	53.1	34.7	9.5	2.7	65.3	26.3	7.4	1.1

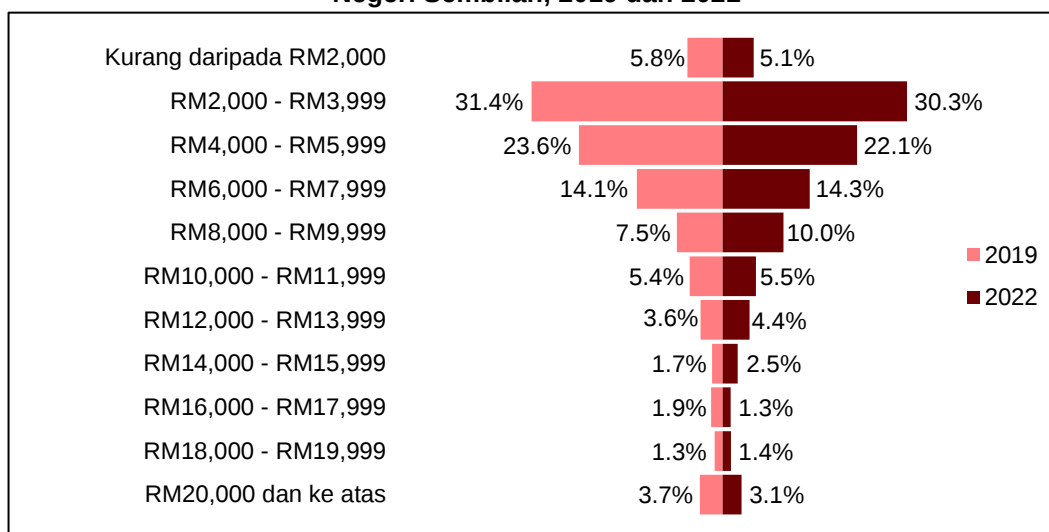
Nota: Jumlah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

3.2.2. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar

Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan dinilai berdasarkan nilai penengah dan purata. Pada tahun 2022, pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah di Negeri Sembilan adalah RM5,226 manakala pendapatan purata adalah RM6,788. Dari sudut pertumbuhan pula, pendapatan penengah meningkat 1.4 peratus setahun pada tahun 2022 berbanding 3.0 peratus pada tahun 2019. Pendapatan purata turut menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2022 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 0.4 peratus berbanding 4.3 peratus pada tahun 2019. Umumnya, situasi ini adalah selari dengan situasi kebanyakan negeri lain di mana ianya menggambarkan ketidaksamarataan pendapatan isi rumah yang dipengaruhi oleh sekelompok isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi.

Dapatan survei menunjukkan 35.4 peratus isi rumah di Negeri Sembilan masih berpendapatan di bawah RM4,000 dengan sebahagian 30.3 peratus berada dalam kelas pendapatan RM2,000 hingga RM3,999 (**Carta 1**).

Carta 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Kelas Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022



3.2.2.1. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Seremban mencatatkan pendapatan penengah tertinggi iaitu RM6,384. Sementara itu, daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan penengah di bawah paras negeri iaitu RM5,226. Seremban juga mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun bagi pendapatan penengah sebanyak 4.4 peratus dalam tempoh 2019 hingga 2022. Selain itu, Rembau juga melepasi kadar pertumbuhan penengah di peringkat negeri dengan 3.9 peratus (Carta 2).

Carta 2: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Penengah mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.4	5,599	Seremban	6,384	4.4
3.0	5,005	NEGERI SEMBILAN	5,226	1.4
3.2	4,959	Port Dickson	4,805	(1.1)
1.6	4,135	Rembau	4,655	3.9
3.0	4,332	Tampin	4,012	(2.6)
0.6	3,676	Jempol	3,830	1.4
0.6	3,976	Jejebu	3,636	(3.0)
(0.0)	3,587	Kuala Pilah	3,471	(1.1)

CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2022

Secara purata pula, Seremban turut merekodkan pendapatan tertinggi (RM7,900). Manakala, daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan bulanan purata di bawah paras negeri iaitu RM6,788. Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata bagi dua daerah pentadbiran meningkat melebihi kadar purata pertumbuhan negeri iaitu 0.4 peratus. Rembau merekodkan peningkatan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 2.4 peratus diikuti oleh Seremban (1.2%). **(Carta 3).**

Carta 3: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
4.6	7,611	Seremban	7,900	1.2
4.3	6,707	NEGERI SEMBILAN	6,788	0.4
4.3	6,393	Port Dickson	6,054	(1.8)
3.9	5,163	Rembau	5,544	2.4
6.8	5,786	Tampin	5,097	(4.2)
3.0	4,926	Jempol	4,848	(0.5)
4.5	5,040	Kuala Pilah	4,509	(3.7)
5.6	5,414	Jelevu	4,445	(6.6)

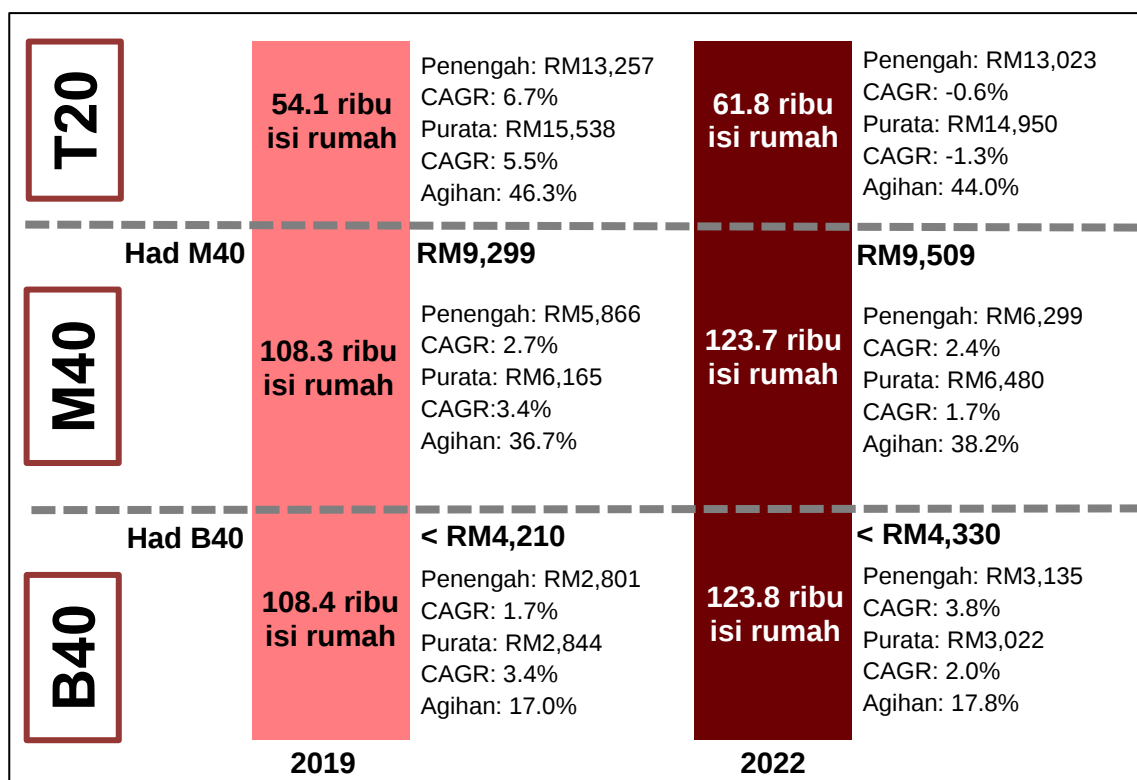
CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2022

3.2.2.2. Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah

RMKe-12 yang telah diterapkan oleh Kerajaan memberi tumpuan yang lebih untuk menangani kemiskinan dan keterangkuman selaras dengan prinsip tiada sesiapa yang tertinggal, dalam mencapai taraf hidup yang wajar dan memastikan keadilan sosial. Strategi ini menyokong komitmen untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang maju dan makmur dengan pengagihan kekayaan yang adil dan saksama merentas kumpulan pendapatan, etnik dan rangkaian bekalan.

Dapatan daripada HIS 2022 menunjukkan had pendapatan bagi kumpulan Terendah 40 peratus (B40) yang merangkumi 123.8 ribu isi rumah adalah RM4,329. Had pendapatan kumpulan Pertengahan 40 peratus (M40) yang melibatkan 123.7 ribu isi rumah pula adalah di antara RM4,330 hingga RM9,509. Sementara itu, sebanyak 61.8 ribu isi rumah berada di kumpulan Tertinggi 20 peratus (T20) dengan pendapatan melebihi RM9,509. Dari segi agihan pendapatan, T20 memiliki 44.0 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan isi rumah berbanding 46.3 peratus pada tahun 2019. Sementara itu, 38.2 peratus dimiliki oleh kumpulan M40 dan baki 17.8 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan adalah untuk kumpulan B40 **(Paparan 2).**

**Paparan 2: Struktur Pendapatan Mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah,
Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022**



Daripada dapatan ini, ia menunjukkan bahawa pendapatan purata isi rumah B40 adalah sedikit rendah berbanding pendapatan penengah. Hal ini menunjukkan agihan pendapatan di dalam kumpulan isi rumah B40 adalah pencong negatif atau pencong ke kiri di mana kebanyakan isi rumah 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 daripada pendapatan penengah. Isi rumah M40 mencatatkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM6,480 manakala pendapatan penengah adalah sebanyak RM6,299. Isi rumah T20 pula merekodkan pendapatan purata dan pendapatan penengah masing-masing sebanyak RM14,950 dan RM13,023. Bagi kumpulan M40 dan T20, dapatan ini menunjukkan agihan pendapatan bersifat pencong positif atau pencong ke kanan di mana pendapatan isi rumah kebanyakannya terkumpul di bahagian kiri agihan dan sebilangan kecil isi rumah mempunyai pendapatan yang lebih tinggi menyebabkan pendapatan penengah adalah lebih rendah daripada pendapatan purata.

B40 diperincikan kepada B1, B2, B3 dan B4; M40 kepada M1, M2, M3 dan M4; dan T20 kepada T1 dan T2. Berdasarkan kepada kelompok desil isi rumah ini, agihan pendapatan daripada kumpulan B40 yang menguasai 17.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan pendapatan isi rumah merupakan perincian daripada B1 yang memiliki 2.9 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan, B2 (4.0%), B3 (5.0%) dan B4 (5.9%). Begitu juga M40, yang mana daripada jumlah agihan 38.2 peratus, M1 hanya menguasai 7.0 peratus, sementara M4 menguasai 12.5 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan. Namun begitu, penelitian pengkelasan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan sebegini perlu turut mengambil kira saiz isi rumah bagi setiap kelompok (**Jadual 3**).

Jadual 3: Agihan Pendapatan, Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah, Purata dan Had Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Kumpulan Desil	Agihan Pendapatan (%)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah (RM)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Purata (RM)	Had Pendapatan (RM)
T20	T2	27.6	16,833	18,771
	T1	16.4	11,125	11,138
M40	M4	12.5	8,513	8,514
	M3	10.2	6,913	6,926
	M2	8.5	5,719	5,721
	M1	7.0	4,753	4,760
B40	B4	5.9	3,971	3,986
	B3	5.0	3,388	3,397
	B2	4.0	2,771	2,763
	B1	2.9	1,983	1,944

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 serta pindahan semasa yang diterima secara mata benda. Pendapatan boleh guna ini juga merupakan pendapatan isi rumah yang masih ada untuk dibelanjakan ke atas perbelanjaan penggunaan dan untuk simpanan sepanjang tempoh rujukan.

Berdasarkan dapatan survei HIS 2022, pendapatan boleh guna penengah mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan 1.1 peratus kepada RM4,472 berbanding RM4,327 pada tahun 2019 (**Carta 4**). Sementara itu, pendapatan boleh guna purata ialah RM5,701 dengan kadar pertumbuhan yang negatif (-0.8%) daripada RM5,841 pada tahun 2019. Pendapatan boleh guna purata meliputi 84.0 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan kasar purata (**Carta 5**).

Carta 4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Penengah mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.7	4,841	Seremban	5,234	2.6
2.1	4,327	NEGERI SEMBILAN	4,472	1.1
2.3	4,362	Port Dickson	4,232	(1.0)
1.6	3,676	Rembau	4,054	3.3
3.0	4,050	Tampin	3,539	(4.5)
(3.3)	3,331	Jempol	3,406	0.7
1.7	3,677	Jelevu	3,200	(4.6)
1.2	3,329	Kuala Pilah	3,109	(2.3)

CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi 2022

Carta 5: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
4.2	6,481	Seremban	6,499	0.1
4.0	5,841	NEGERI SEMBILAN	5,701	(0.8)
3.8	5,622	Port Dickson	5,127	(3.1)
4.3	4,676	Rembau	4,850	1.2
6.5	5,296	Tampin	4,516	(5.3)
2.2	4,482	Jempol	4,359	(0.9)
6.0	5,009	Jelevu	4,040	(7.2)
5.0	4,667	Kuala Pilah	4,000	(5.1)

CAGR: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun
Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi 2022

3.3. KETIDAKSAMARATAAN 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. Pengagihan ekonomi secara sama rata seringkali dihubungkan dengan faktor ketidaksamarataan. Ketidaksamarataan ini wujud apabila berlakunya perbezaan keupayaan antara isi rumah bagi merebut peluang pendapatan. Stiglitz (2016)¹ membangkitkan perkaitan bahawa ketidaksamarataan akan memperlahankan perkembangan ekonomi. Menurut Stiglitz, ketidaksamarataan 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 nilai pendapatan isi rumah.

Ketidaksamarataan 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 2022 menunjukkan nilai pekali Gini yang dikira berdasarkan pendapatan kasar menurun sebanyak 2.2 mata peratus daripada 0.391 (2019) kepada 0.369 (2022). Bagi tempoh tersebut, pekali Gini di kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bertambah baik dengan mencatatkan nilai pekali Gini, masing-masing dengan nilai 0.355 dan 0.342. Pekali Gini juga boleh diukur berdasarkan pendapatan boleh guna. Melalui kaedah ini, pekali Gini pada 2022 adalah 0.356 berbanding 0.380 pada tahun 2019. Dari segi nilai, 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 berkecukupan dapat membantu merapatkan jurang pendapatan antara isi rumah.

¹ Stiglitz, J.E. (2016). *Inequality dan economy 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 2022, nilai purata PGK di peringkat Negeri Sembilan ialah RM2,402 sebulan manakala purata nilai PGK makanan adalah RM1,173 sebulan dengan purata saiz isi rumah seramai 3.6 orang. Nilai purata PGK ini diperoleh dengan menambahkan kesemua nilai PGK bagi setiap isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan keseluruhan isi rumah di Negeri Sembilan. Insiden kemiskinan mutlak negeri Negeri Sembilan meningkat daripada 4.3 peratus pada 2019 kepada 4.4 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, insiden kemiskinan mutlak di bandar mencatatkan peningkatan 0.3 mata peratus kepada 4.0 peratus, insiden kemiskinan mutlak di luar bandar turut merekodkan peningkatan daripada 6.2 peratus (2019) kepada 5.4 peratus pada tahun 2022. Sementara itu kemiskinan tegar direkodkan sebanyak 0.1 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 0.4 peratus pada tahun 2019.

3.4.2. Kemiskinan Relatif

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 2022 adalah 13.3 peratus berbanding 11.6 peratus pada tahun 2019.

1. INTRODUCTION

Negeri Sembilan has an area of 6,658.3 square kilometres. In 2022^p, the total population of Negeri Sembilan is estimated at 1,209.0 thousand with 67.8 per cent of the population is 15 to 64 years old, 24.9 per cent is between 0 to 14 years old and 7.3 per cent of the population aged 65 years and above.

Strong socioeconomics of a country is crucial for a comfortable and harmonious life. Therefore, socioeconomic planning and development need to be organised and strategically implemented. The Twelfth Malaysia Plan (Twelfth Plan) reflects the Government's commitment to restore the wellbeing and prosperity of the rakyat by increasing the purchasing power, narrowing existing socioeconomic disparities and ensuring environmental sustainability by 2025. This measure is in line with the Government's aspiration in ensuring that no one is left behind or neglected in development. To achieve this goal, the economic growth and success must be reflected in the level of income and the pattern of household expenditure. Income is an important proxy for measuring socioeconomic status or wellbeing of an individual.

2. SURVEY BACKGROUND

In assessing the current situation of household income distribution, poverty and income disparity especially post pandemic, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) conducted the Household Income and Basic Amenities (HIS & BA) Survey in 2022. This survey was conducted using a probability sampling that represents 7.9 million Malaysian households in 2022, with 309.3 thousand households in Negeri Sembilan. The selected sample was based on a list of households obtained from the Population and Housing Census conducted in 2020. This list is continuously updated by DOSM and become the basis for a comprehensive household frame covering all states according to urban and rural areas. This survey was carried out through a face-to-face interview and was the 20th survey after the inaugural survey in 1974.

^p Preliminary

The report from this survey describes the distribution of Malaysian household income throughout the year 2022. In addition, the usage of the findings has been expanded to various dimensions 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

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS ON DEMOGRAPHY

3.1.1. Household Size and Number of Income Recipient

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 who are related to each other, i.e. family members. Examples of households that 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 household is categorised as a Malaysian household when the head of the household is a Malaysian citizen. In 2022, the number of households in Negeri Sembilan were 322.7 thousand of which 309.3 thousand were Malaysians. On average, the household size in Negeri Sembilan was 3.6 persons as compared to 3.7 persons in 2019

In terms of percentage, single households comprised 8.0 per cent of all households, as compared to 8.6 per cent in 2019. Households with two members comprised 23.6 per cent. Meanwhile, households with three and four members comprised 19.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively, while households with five members and more comprised 30.1 per cent.

A total of 49.4 per cent of households had only one income recipient of which 16.7 per cent were households with four members and more. Meanwhile, 37.2 per cent of households had two income recipients and the remaining had three income recipients (9.9%), four and more income recipients (3.5%) **(Table 1)**.

Table 1: Percentage of Households by Household Size and Number of Income Recipient, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Household Size (person)	Number of Income Recipient (person)											
	2019						2022					
	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Total	1	2	3	4	5 and more	Total
1	8.6					8.6	8.0					8.0
2	14.5	6.9				21.4	16.2	7.5				23.6
3	9.3	8.7	2.1			20.0	8.6	8.9	2.2			19.6
4	7.7	8.4	2.0	1.0		19.2	7.0	8.1	2.8	0.7		18.7
5 and more	10.5	12.1	5.6	2.0	0.5	30.8	9.7	12.8	4.9	2.4	0.5	30.1
Total	50.6	36.2	9.7	3.0	0.5	100.0	49.4	37.2	9.9	3.0	0.5	100.0

Note: Total may differ due to rounding

3.2. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income refers to the amount of income received by household members, whether in the form of cash or in-kind that is earned at frequent intervals and accrued either on a weekly, monthly or yearly and are available for current consumption. Household income was assessed based on median and mean values. Median income refers to the middle value when income is arranged in ascending order from the lowest value to the highest value. The concept of median explains the non-normal distribution of household income. Meanwhile, mean income is defined by the value obtained by dividing total income with number of households.

3.2.1. Sources of Income

There are four main sources of income received by a household, which is income obtained from paid employment, self-employment, income from property & investments owned and current transfers received.

Income from paid employment comprises all payments received whether monetary or in-kind received by individuals in a household resulting from their involvement in employment. The wages received, allowance, bonus, free food and accommodation provided by the employer are among the components of income obtained from paid employment.

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

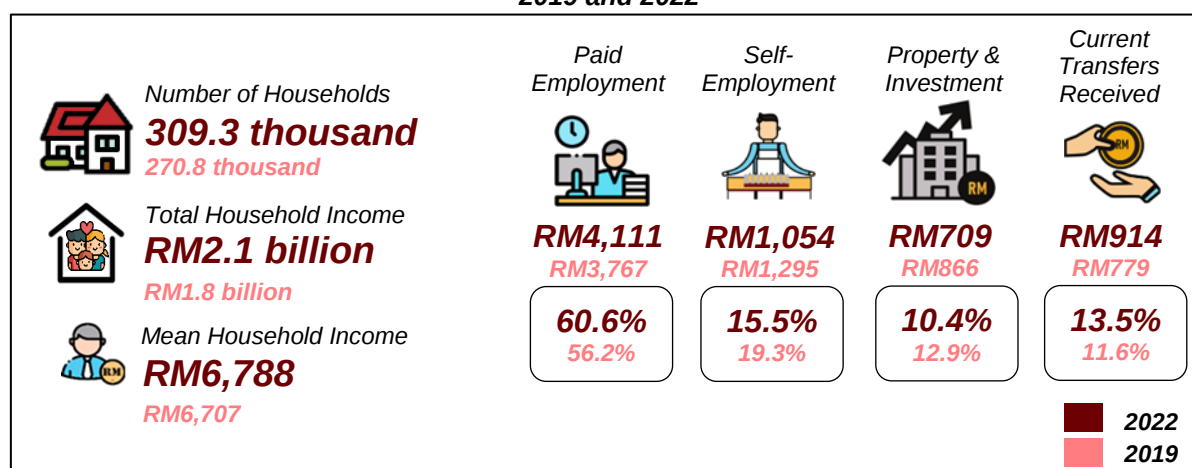
Income from property & investment is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets provided to others for their use. For example, income from rental such as houses, commercial buildings or land while income from investment includes interest and dividends from savings.

Income from current transfers received can consist of cash, goods or services and may be received from other households, the government or charities, both within or outside the country. Remittances, pensions, alimony and other assistance received periodically are among examples of income from current transfers received.

However, lump sum receipts such as retirement payments, Employee Provident Fund (EPF) withdrawals and other receipts of remuneration from work before retirement were not considered as income unless the household involved has no other source of income. In such cases, the income considered was the similar amount as the total consumption made by the household during the reference period.

The survey findings showed that 60.6 per cent of the total household income was derived from paid employment. Income from self-employment accounted for 15.5 per cent followed by income from current transfers received (13.5%) and income from property & investment (10.4%) (**Exhibit 1**).

Exhibit 1: Monthly Mean Household Gross Income by Sources of Income, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022



Sources of income may also serve as a guide to strengthen the monitoring of government's assistance to targeted group. Income from current transfers received by households with income lower than RM2,000 recorded an increase from 44.2 per cent in 2019 to 60.9 per cent in 2022. The total percentage also increased in 2022 (13.5%) which indicates that these

households were highly dependent on current transfers received particularly during the endemic phase of COVID-19. Besides, this current transfer was also significant for households in income class between RM2,000 to RM3,999 and between RM4,000 to RM5,999 which registered 31.2 per cent and 18.5 per cent, respectively. Overall, the percentage of current transfers received decreased in higher income bracket, thus indicates less dependency on current transfers received for the said group (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Percentage of Income by Sources of Income and Income Class, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Income Class (RM)	2019				2022			
	Paid Employment (%)	Self-Employment (%)	Property & Investment (%)	Current Transfers Received (%)	Paid Employment (%)	Self-Employment (%)	Property & Investment (%)	Current Transfers Received (%)
Total	56.2	19.3	12.9	11.6	60.6	15.5	10.4	13.5
Less than 2,000	8.5	18.4	28.9	44.2	10.5	4.8	23.8	60.9
2,000 - 3,999	36.8	14.9	19.1	29.2	37.1	17.4	14.3	31.2
4,000 - 5,999	58.7	12.8	14.3	14.2	52.8	17.1	11.7	18.5
6,000 - 7,999	62.4	14.2	13.2	10.2	64.3	12.8	10.2	12.7
8,000 - 9,999	59.2	19.7	11.6	9.6	70.6	10.2	9.6	9.6
10,000 - 11,999	59.3	20.6	11.2	8.9	71.0	10.8	9.6	8.6
12,000 - 13,999	70.7	15.6	9.9	3.7	67.2	11.3	9.4	12.1
14,000 - 15,999	54.8	28.8	9.2	7.2	70.8	16.6	9.0	3.6
16,000 - 17,999	66.1	18.7	9.3	5.9	69.9	18.9	7.8	3.4
18,000 - 19,999	67.2	19.8	11.0	1.9	69.7	17.7	8.8	3.8
20,000 and above	53.1	34.7	9.5	2.7	65.3	26.3	7.4	1.1

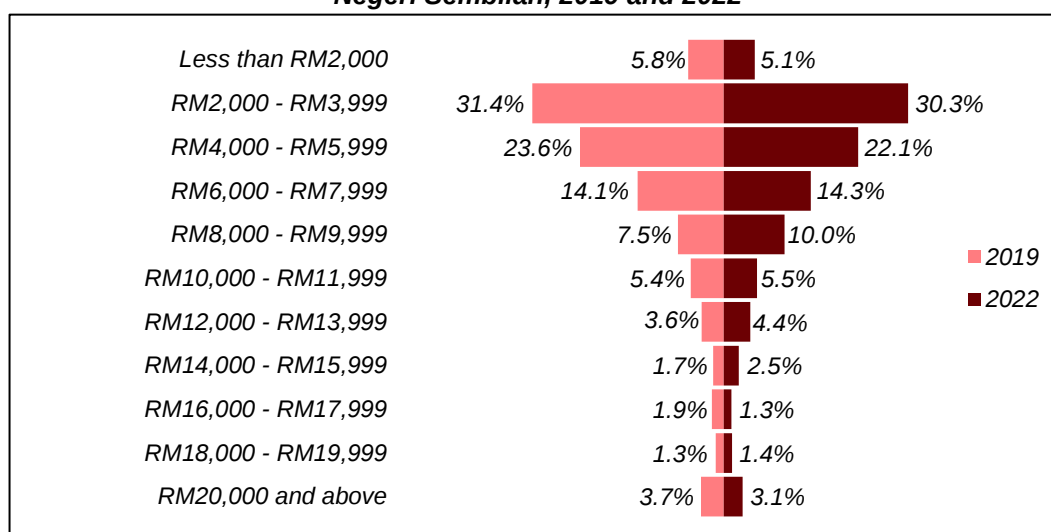
Note: Total may differ due to rounding

3.2.2. Household Gross Income

Household monthly gross income is valued by its median and mean values. In 2022, monthly median household income in Negeri Sembilan was RM5,226 while the mean income was RM6,788. In terms of growth, median income increased by 1.4 per cent annually in 2022 as compared to 3.0 per cent in 2019. Mean income also showed a rise in 2022 with a growth rate of 0.4 per cent as compared to 4.3 per cent in 2019. Generally, this situation is in line with the situation in most of other states where it depicts inequality of household income that is influenced by a group of high-income households.

The survey showed that 35.4 per cent of households in Negeri Sembilan still earn below RM4,000 with 30.3 per cent in the RM2,000 until RM3,999 income class (**Chart 1**).

Chart 1: Percentage of Households by Household Gross Income Class, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022



3.2.2.1. Household Gross Income by Administrative Districts

Seremban recorded the highest median income of RM6,384. Meanwhile, other administrative districts recorded a median income below the state level of RM5,226. Seremban also recorded the highest increase in the compounded annual growth rate of median income of 4.4 per cent in the period from 2019 to 2022. In addition, Rembau also surpassed the median growth rate at the state level with 3.9 per cent (**Chart 2**).

Chart 2: Median of Household Gross Income by Administrative District, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.4	5,599	Seremban	6,384	4.4
3.0	5,005	NEGERI SEMBILAN	5,226	1.4
3.2	4,959	Port Dickson	4,805	(1.1)
1.6	4,135	Rembau	4,655	3.9
3.0	4,332	Tampin	4,012	(2.6)
0.6	3,676	Jempol	3,830	1.4
0.6	3,976	Jejebu	3,636	(3.0)
(0.0)	3,587	Kuala Pilah	3,471	(1.1)

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest median value 2022

In terms of mean, Seremban also recorded the highest mean monthly household income (RM7,900). Meanwhile, other administrative districts recorded an average income below the state level of RM6,788. The mean monthly household income for the two administrative districts increased above the state's average growth rate of 0.4 per cent. Rembau recorded the highest rate increase of 2.4 per cent followed by Seremban (1.2%) (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Mean of Household Gross Income by Administrative District, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
4.6	7,611	Seremban	7,900	1.2
4.3	6,707	NEGERI SEMBILAN	6,788	0.4
4.3	6,393	Port Dickson	6,054	(1.8)
3.9	5,163	Rembau	5,544	2.4
6.8	5,786	Tampin	5,097	(4.2)
3.0	4,926	Jempol	4,848	(0.5)
4.5	5,040	Kuala Pilah	4,509	(3.7)
5.6	5,414	Jejebu	4,445	(6.6)

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest mean value 2022

3.2.2.2. Household Gross Income by Household Group

The Twelfth Plan incorporated by Government lays emphasis on addressing poverty and inclusivity consistent with the principle of leaving no one behind, in achieving a decent standard of living and ensuring social justice. This strategy supports the commitment for Malaysia to be a developed and prosperous nation, with fair and equitable wealth distribution across income groups, ethnicities and supply chains.

The findings from the HIS 2022 showed that income threshold for the Bottom 40 per cent (B40) group comprising 123.8 thousand households was RM4,329. The Middle 40 per cent (M40) group's income threshold involving 123.7 thousand households was between RM4,330 to RM9,509. Meanwhile, there were 61.8 thousand households in Top 20 per cent (T20) group with income more than RM9,509. In terms of income distribution, the T20 constituted 44.0 per cent of total household income as compared to 46.3 per cent in 2019. Meanwhile, 38.2 per cent belongs to M40 group and the remainder 17.8 per cent of the total income were for B40 group (**Exhibit 2**).

Exhibit 2: Income Structure by Household Group, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

T20	54.1 thousand households	Median: RM13,257 CAGR: 6.7% Mean: RM15,538 CAGR: 5.5% Share: 46.3%	61.8 thousand households	Median: RM13,023 CAGR: -0.6% Mean: RM14,950 CAGR: -1.3% Share: 44.0%
M40 Threshold		RM9,299		RM9,509
M40	108.3 thousand households	Median: RM5,866 CAGR: 2.7% Mean: RM6,165 CAGR: 3.4% Share: 36.7%	123.7 thousand households	Median: RM6,299 CAGR: 2.4% Mean: RM6,480 CAGR: 1.7% Share: 38.2%
B40 Threshold		< RM4,210		< RM4,330
B40	108.4 thousand households	Median: RM2,801 CAGR: 1.7% Mean: RM2,844 CAGR: 3.4% Share: 17.0%	123.8 thousand households	Median: RM3,135 CAGR: 3.8% Mean: RM3,022 CAGR: 2.0% Share: 17.8%
	2019		2022	

From these findings, it showed that the mean income of B40 households lies below its median income. This implies that income distribution within the B40 group was negatively skewed or skewed to the left of which a larger proportion of lower-income households had pushed down the mean income value. This situation was different for the M40 and T20 groups where each recorded mean income above the median income. The M40 group had mean income of RM6,480 while median income as RM6,299. The T20 group recorded its mean and median income of RM14,950 and RM13,023, respectively. For M40 and T20 groups, these findings indicated that income distribution was positively skewed or skewed to the right where households' income mostly clustered towards the left side of the distribution and a small number of households have higher income resulting in the median income to be lower than the mean income.

The B40 was further classified to B1, B2, B3 and B4; M40 to M1, M2, M3 and M4; and T20 to T1 and T2. Based on the clusters of these households by deciles, income share of the B40 group which contributed 17.8 per cent of total household income comes from B1 who held 2.9 per cent of total income, B2 (4.0%), B3 (5.0%) and B4 (5.9%). Similarly, in the M40, which was 38.2 per cent of the total distribution, M1 only accounted for 7.0 per cent, while M4 owned 12.5 per cent of total income. However, the details on household classification and income distribution should also take into consideration the household size in each group (Table 3).

Table 3: Income Share, Median, Mean Household Income and Income Threshold by Household Decile Group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Decile Group		Income Share (%)	Median Household Income (RM)	Mean Household Income (RM)	Income Threshold (RM)
T20	T2	27.6	16,833	18,771	13,040 and above
	T1	16.4	11,125	11,138	9,510 - 13,039
M40	M4	12.5	8,513	8,514	7,680 - 9,509
	M3	10.2	6,913	6,926	6,300 - 7,679
	M2	8.5	5,719	5,721	5,230 - 6,299
	M1	7.0	4,753	4,760	4,330 - 5,229
	B4	5.9	3,971	3,986	3,670 - 4,329
B40	B3	5.0	3,388	3,397	3,130 - 3,669
	B2	4.0	2,771	2,763	2,380 - 3,129
	B1	2.9	1,983	1,944	Less than 2,380

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 as well as current transfers received in the form of in-kind. Disposable income is also the income available to the household to support its consumption expenditure and savings during the reference period.

Based on the findings of the HIS 2022 survey, median disposable income recorded a growth rate of 1.1 per cent to RM4,472 as compared to RM4,327 in 2019 (Chart 4). In addition, mean disposable income was RM5,701 with a negative growth rate (-0.8%) from RM5,841 in 2019. Mean disposable income comprised of 84.0 per cent of total mean gross income (Chart 5).

Chart 4: Median of Household Disposable Income by Administrative District, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
3.7	4,841	Seremban	5,234	2.6
2.1	4,327	NEGERI SEMBILAN	4,472	1.1
2.3	4,362	Port Dickson	4,232	(1.0)
1.6	3,676	Rembau	4,054	3.3
3.0	4,050	Tampin	3,539	(4.5)
(3.3)	3,331	Jempol	3,406	0.7
1.7	3,677	Jejebu	3,200	(4.6)
1.2	3,329	Kuala Pilah	3,109	(2.3)

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest median value 2022

Chart 5: Mean of Household Disposable Income by Administrative District, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

CAGR (%)	2019 (RM)		2022 (RM)	CAGR (%)
4.2	6,481	Seremban	6,499	0.1
4.0	5,841	NEGERI SEMBILAN	5,701	(0.8)
3.8	5,622	Port Dickson	5,127	(3.1)
4.3	4,676	Rembau	4,850	1.2
6.5	5,296	Tampin	4,516	(5.3)
2.2	4,482	Jempol	4,359	(0.9)
6.0	5,009	Jejebu	4,040	(7.2)
5.0	4,667	Kuala Pilah	4,000	(5.1)

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate
Ranked according to highest mean value 2022

3.3. INCOME INEQUALITY

The economic prosperity of a country that benefited the population together by all individuals in a country is one of the key elements towards the existence of a developed and prosperous country. 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)¹ 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.

¹ Stiglitz, J. E. (2016). *Inequality and economy growth*

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 2022 findings depicted the value of Gini coefficient that was calculated based on gross income decreased by 2.2 percentage points from 0.391 (2019) to 0.369 (2022). Over the period, Gini coefficient in urban and rural areas were improved with Gini coefficient were 0.355 and 0.342 respectively. The Gini coefficient can also be measured based on disposable income. Through this method, Gini coefficient in 2022 was 0.356 as compared to 0.380 in 2019. 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.

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 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 2022, the mean PLI value in Negeri Sembilan was RM2,402 per month while the mean food PLI value was RM1,173 monthly with an average household size of 3.6 persons. This mean PLI value is obtained by dividing overall PLI value in each household with total number of households in Negeri Sembilan. The incidence of overall absolute poverty increased from 4.3 per cent in 2019 to 4.4 per cent. Similarly, the incidence of absolute poverty in urban recorded an increased by 0.3 percentage points to 4.0 per cent, the incidence of absolute poverty in rural also recorded an increase from 6.2 per cent (2019) to 5.4 in 2022. Meanwhile, the hardcore poverty registered 0.1 per cent in 2022 as compared to 0.4 per cent in 2019.

3.4.2. Relative Poverty

Relative poverty refers to the 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 of the median income of all households in that particular year.

A household is categorised as relatively 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 the reference year. According to this survey, the rate of relative poverty in 2022 was 13.3 per cent as compared 11.6 per cent in 2019.

**STATISTIK PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH KASAR**

*STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD
GROSS INCOME*

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH 2022**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

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Jadual 1.1: Peratusan pendapatan mengikut punca utama pendapatan ketua isi rumah dan strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.1: Percentage of income by main source of income of head of household and strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Punca utama pendapatan Main source of income	2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) Number of households ('000)	270.8	205.5	65.3	309.3	219.8	89.5
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pekerjaan bergaji Paid employment	56.2	58.0	48.1	60.6	63.3	50.0
Bekerja sendiri Self-employment	19.3	18.7	22.2	15.5	13.8	22.1
Pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan Income from property & investment	12.9	12.7	13.8	10.4	10.5	10.1
Pindahan semasa diterima Current transfers received	11.6	10.6	15.9	13.5	12.4	17.8

Jadual 1.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.2: Percentage of households by number of income recipient and strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Bilangan penerima pendapatan Number of income recipient	2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) Number of households ('000)	270.8	205.5	65.3	309.3	219.8	89.5
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 penerima/recipient	50.6	49.4	54.5	49.4	46.9	55.6
2 penerima/recipients	36.2	37.3	32.6	37.2	39.2	32.2
3 penerima/recipients	9.7	9.9	9.2	9.9	10.2	9.1
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.1

Jadual 1.3: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.3: Median of monthly household gross income by number of income recipient and strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Bilangan penerima pendapatan Number of income recipient	2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Jumlah/Total	5,005	5,321	3,876	5,226	6,058	3,753
1 penerima/recipient	3,330	3,690	2,844	3,622	4,157	2,823
2 penerima/recipients	6,485	7,019	5,077	6,227	6,993	4,897
3 penerima/recipients	7,588	7,906	6,515	7,948	8,662	6,332
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	11,559	11,924	9,048	10,346	10,650	8,940

Jadual 1.4: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.4: Mean of monthly household gross income by number of income recipient and strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Bilangan penerima pendapatan Number of income recipient	2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Jumlah/Total	6,707	7,212	5,118	6,788	7,606	4,779
1 penerima/recipient	4,511	4,870	3,487	5,054	5,800	3,508
2 penerima/recipients	8,209	8,731	6,332	7,954	8,634	5,922
3 penerima/recipients	10,062	10,581	8,290	9,306	10,161	6,957
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	13,682	14,761	10,575	11,797	12,656	9,296

Jadual 1.5: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.5: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household gross income by strata, ethnic group of head of household and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah/ <i>Median</i>			Purata/ <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate
	2019	2022	2019 – 2022 (%)	2019	2022	2019 – 2022 (%)
NEGERI SEMBILAN	5,005	5,226	1.4	6,707	6,788	0.4
Bandar/<i>Urban</i>	5,321	6,058	4.3	7,212	7,606	1.8
Luar bandar/<i>Rural</i>	3,876	3,753	(1.1)	5,118	4,779	(2.3)
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>						
Bumiputera	5,146	5,261	0.7	6,779	6,772	(0.0)
Cina/<i>Chinese</i>	4,919	5,146	1.5	6,969	7,131	0.8
India/<i>Indians</i>	4,663	4,968	2.1	6,021	6,401	2.0
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Jelebu	3,976	3,636	(3.0)	5,414	4,445	(6.6)
Kuala Pilah	3,587	3,471	(1.1)	5,040	4,509	(3.7)
Port Dickson	4,959	4,805	(1.1)	6,393	6,054	(1.8)
Rembau	4,135	4,655	3.9	5,163	5,544	2.4
Seremban	5,599	6,384	4.4	7,611	7,900	1.2
Tampin	4,332	4,012	(2.6)	5,786	5,097	(4.2)
Jempol	3,676	3,830	1.4	4,926	4,848	(0.5)

Nota/*Note*:

Kumpulan etnik merujuk kepada etnik ketua isi rumah

Ethnic group refers to ethnic of head of household

0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent

Jadual 1.6: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, Negeri Sembilan, 2022
 Table 1.6: Median and mean of monthly household gross income by household group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

(RM)				
Kumpulan isi rumah Household group	Had pendapatan isi rumah Household income distribution	Agihan pendapatan (%) Income share (%)	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
Tertinggi 20% Top 20%	9,510 dan ke atas 9,510 and above	44.0	13,023	14,950
Pertengahan 40% Middle 40%	4,330 - 9,509	38.2	6,299	6,480
Terendah 40% Bottom 40%	Kurang daripada 4,330 Less than 4,330	17.8	3,135	3,022

Jadual 1.7: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah kuintil, Negeri Sembilan, 2022
 Table 1.7: Median and mean of monthly household gross income by quintile household group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

(RM)				
Kuintil Quintile	Had pendapatan isi rumah Household income distribution	Agihan pendapatan (%) Income share (%)	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
1 - 20	Kurang daripada 3,130 Less than 3,130	6.9	2,375	2,353
21 - 40	3,130 - 4,329	10.9	3,671	3,690
41 - 60	4,330 - 6,299	15.5	5,229	5,242
61 - 80	6,300 - 9,509	22.7	7,689	7,722
81 - 100	9,510 dan ke atas 9,510 and above	44.0	13,023	14,950

Jadual 1.8: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah desil, Negeri Sembilan, 2022
 Table 1.8: Median and mean of monthly household gross income by decile household group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

(RM)				
Desil Decile	Had pendapatan isi rumah Household Income distribution	Agihan pendapatan (%) Income share (%)	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
1 - 10	Kurang daripada 2,380 Less than 2,380	2.9	1,983	1,944
11 - 20	2,380 - 3,129	4.0	2,771	2,763
21 - 30	3,130 - 3,669	5.0	3,388	3,397
31 - 40	3,670 - 4,329	5.9	3,971	3,986
41 - 50	4,330 - 5,229	7.0	4,753	4,760
51 - 60	5,230 - 6,299	8.5	5,719	5,721
61 - 70	6,300 - 7,679	10.2	6,913	6,926
71 - 80	7,680 - 9,509	12.5	8,513	8,514
81 - 90	9,510 - 13,039	16.4	11,125	11,138
91 - 100	13,040 dan ke atas 13,040 and above	27.6	16,833	18,771

Jadual 1.9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.9: Percentage of households by household group, strata and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2019			2022		
	Tertinggi 20%	Pertengahan 40%	Terendah 40%	Tertinggi 20%	Pertengahan 40%	Terendah 40%
	Top 20%	Middle 40%	Bottom 40%	Top 20%	Middle 40%	Bottom 40%
NEGERI SEMBILAN						
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) Number of households ('000)	54.1	108.3	108.4	61.8	123.7	123.8
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar/Urban	86.6	79.7	66.8	88.4	76.6	56.9
Luar bandar/Rural	13.4	20.3	33.2	11.6	23.4	43.1
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district						
Jelebu	2.9	3.0	5.1	1.2	2.8	5.1
Kuala Pilah	3.7	5.1	9.0	2.2	4.3	9.5
Port Dickson	8.3	11.3	10.5	7.4	10.9	11.3
Rembau	2.5	4.0	5.8	2.4	3.8	4.2
Seremban	71.6	61.1	44.8	78.8	64.2	44.4
Tampin	6.3	7.8	9.9	3.6	5.8	9.9
Jempol	4.7	7.7	14.9	4.4	8.2	15.6

Nota/Notes :

Mengikut had pendapatan kasar kumpulan isi rumah, Negeri Sembilan 2019
Refer to thresholds gross income of household group, Negeri Sembilan 2019

Terendah/Bottom 40%: < RM4,210
Pertengahan/Middle 40%: RM4,210 - RM9,299
Tertinggi/Top 20%: ≥ RM9,300

Mengikut had pendapatan kasar kumpulan isi rumah, Negeri Sembilan 2022
Refer to thresholds gross income of household group, Negeri Sembilan 2022

Terendah/Bottom 40%: < RM4,330
Pertengahan/Middle 40%: RM4,330 - RM9,509
Tertinggi/Top 20%: ≥ RM9,510

Jadual 1.10: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.10: Percentage of households and gross income share by strata and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019		2022	
	Isi rumah <i>Household</i>	Agihan pendapatan <i>Income share</i>	Isi rumah <i>Household</i>	Agihan pendapatan <i>Income share</i>
NEGERI SEMBILAN				
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	270.8		309.3	
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar/Urban	75.9	81.6	71.1	79.6
Luar bandar/Rural	24.1	18.4	28.9	20.4
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>				
Jelevu	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.2
Kuala Pilah	6.4	4.8	6.0	4.0
Port Dickson	10.4	9.9	10.4	9.3
Rembau	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.0
Seremban	56.7	64.3	59.2	68.9
Tampin	8.3	7.2	7.0	5.2
Jempol	10.0	7.3	10.4	7.4

Jadual 1.11: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Table 1.11: Percentage of households and gross income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

		(%)							
Kelas pendapatan kasar Gross income class		Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district							
(RM)	NEGERI SEMBILAN		Jelebu		Kuala Pilah		Port Dickson		
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1,999 dan ke bawah 1,999 and below	5.1	1.3	12.8	5.0	14.0	5.2	4.7	1.3	
2,000 – 2,999	12.6	4.6	28.1	15.5	26.0	14.3	14.6	6.1	
3,000 – 3,999	17.7	9.1	15.8	12.5	17.4	13.3	20.3	11.8	
4,000 – 4,999	12.5	8.3	15.2	15.7	12.8	12.6	13.3	9.9	
5,000 – 5,999	9.6	7.7	7.3	9.0	10.1	12.3	10.6	9.6	
6,000 – 6,999	8.3	8.0	4.9	7.0	6.1	8.8	8.2	8.8	
7,000 – 7,999	6.0	6.6	3.1	5.2	3.1	5.0	6.6	8.0	
8,000 – 8,999	6.1	7.6	3.1	6.0	2.2	4.1	6.4	9.0	
9,000 – 9,999	3.9	5.4	4.9	10.5	2.0	4.2	3.6	5.7	
10,000 – 10,999	2.9	4.4	2.4	5.7	1.2	2.8	1.9	3.3	
11,000 – 11,999	2.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.1	2.0	
12,000 – 12,999	2.7	5.0	1.2	3.4	1.2	3.1	3.0	6.2	
13,000 – 13,999	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.7	3.8	
14,000 – 14,999	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	
15,000 dan ke atas 15,000 and above	6.8	21.0	1.2	4.5	2.3	9.5	3.8	14.0	

Nota/Note :

0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent

Jadual 1.11: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan kasar mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2022 (samb.)

Table 1.11: Percentage of households and gross income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2022 (cont'd)

Kelas pendapatan kasar Gross income class (RM)	Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district								(%)
	Rembau		Seremban		Tampin		Jempol		
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	
Jumlah Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1,999 dan ke bawah 1,999 and below	10.5	3.1	2.2	0.5	8.4	2.8	10.1	3.7	
2,000 – 2,999	15.0	6.8	7.4	2.3	22.2	11.0	20.4	10.6	
3,000 – 3,999	15.5	9.6	16.3	7.2	18.8	12.8	23.7	17.1	
4,000 – 4,999	14.0	11.4	11.1	6.3	18.3	15.9	14.3	13.2	
5,000 – 5,999	12.5	12.3	9.5	6.6	9.5	10.2	8.8	10.0	
6,000 – 6,999	9.5	11.1	9.2	7.5	5.9	7.5	7.5	10.0	
7,000 – 7,999	5.5	7.5	7.2	6.8	3.3	5.0	3.3	5.0	
8,000 – 8,999	3.0	4.6	7.8	8.4	2.3	3.8	2.7	4.8	
9,000 – 9,999	4.0	6.9	4.8	5.7	1.4	2.5	1.1	2.1	
10,000 – 10,999	2.0	3.7	3.5	4.7	2.0	4.1	2.1	4.5	
11,000 – 11,999	2.0	4.2	3.6	5.2	1.4	3.2	1.2	2.8	
12,000 – 12,999	0.5	1.1	3.5	5.6	1.4	3.5	1.0	2.6	
13,000 – 13,999	0.5	1.2	2.3	4.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	2.2	
14,000 – 14,999	1.5	3.9	2.2	4.0	0.8	2.4	0.4	1.2	
15,000 dan ke atas 15,000 and above	4.0	12.6	9.4	25.2	3.7	13.8	2.6	10.2	

Jadual 1.12: Pekali Gini bagi pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.12: Gini coefficient of monthly household gross income by strata and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Pekali Gini Gini coefficient	
	2019	2022
NEGERI SEMBILAN	0.391	0.369
Bandar/Urban	0.388	0.355
Luar bandar/Rural	0.365	0.342
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district		
Jelevu	0.379	0.326
Kuala Pilah	0.366	0.346
Port Dickson	0.378	0.345
Rembau	0.362	0.344
Seremban	0.386	0.354
Tampin	0.386	0.347
Jempol	0.344	0.331

Jadual 1.13: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 1.13: Incidence of poverty by strata and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Insiden kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty		Insiden kemiskinan relatif Incidence of relative poverty	
	2019	2022	2019	2022
NEGERI SEMBILAN	4.3	4.4	11.6	13.3
Bandar/Urban	3.7	4.0	9.2	8.3
Luar bandar/Rural	6.2	5.4	19.4	25.4
Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district				
Jelevu	5.2	7.3	18.4	29.9
Kuala Pilah	8.3	6.8	23.0	31.5
Port Dickson	4.3	4.9	10.0	13.8
Rembau	5.7	3.0	20.8	19.0
Seremban	3.2	3.0	7.9	7.5
Tampin	4.8	7.3	18.6	21.5
Jempol	6.2	8.0	14.4	21.8

Nota/Note :

Insiden kemiskinan relatif dikira berdasarkan $\frac{1}{2}$ daripada nilai pendapatan penengah
Incidence of relative poverty are evaluated based on $\frac{1}{2}$ of median income value

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**STATISTIK PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA**

*STATISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD
DISPOSABLE INCOME*

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH 2022**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

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Jadual 2.1: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.1: Median of monthly household disposable income by number of income recipient and strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Bilangan penerima pendapatan Number of income recipient	2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Jumlah/Total	4,327	4,583	3,497	4,472	4,981	3,320
1 penerima/recipient	3,021	3,247	2,655	3,179	3,683	2,562
2 penerima/recipients	5,592	6,070	4,550	5,180	5,771	4,297
3 penerima/recipients	6,411	6,787	5,846	6,515	6,991	5,273
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	9,609	10,255	7,957	8,245	8,316	7,082

Jadual 2.2: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.2: Mean of monthly household disposable income by number of income recipient and strata, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Bilangan penerima pendapatan Number of income recipient	2019			2022		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Jumlah/Total	5,841	6,222	4,643	5,701	6,305	4,218
1 penerima/recipient	3,984	4,252	3,220	4,273	4,814	3,151
2 penerima/recipients	7,096	7,487	5,690	6,635	7,118	5,192
3 penerima/recipients	8,716	9,093	7,426	7,881	8,551	6,040
4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more	11,790	12,600	9,457	9,814	10,470	7,905

Jadual 2.3: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah, purata dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun mengikut strata, kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.3: Median, mean and compounded annual growth rate of monthly household disposable income by strata, ethnic group of head of household and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah/ <i>Median</i>			Purata/ <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate	(RM)		Compounded annual growth rate
	2019	2022	2019 – 2022 (%)	2019	2022	2019 – 2022 (%)
NEGERI SEMBILAN	4,327	4,472	1.1	5,841	5,701	(0.8)
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	4,583	4,981	2.8	6,222	6,305	0.4
Luar bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	3,497	3,320	(1.7)	4,643	4,218	(3.2)
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>						
Bumiputera	4,519	4,472	(0.3)	5,867	5,655	(1.2)
Cina/ <i>Chinese</i>	4,046	4,636	4.5	6,215	6,212	(0.0)
India/ <i>Indians</i>	4,078	4,222	1.2	5,176	5,199	0.1
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Jelevu	3,677	3,200	(4.6)	5,009	4,040	(7.2)
Kuala Pilah	3,329	3,109	(2.3)	4,667	4,000	(5.1)
Port Dickson	4,362	4,232	(1.0)	5,622	5,127	(3.1)
Rembau	3,676	4,054	3.3	4,676	4,850	1.2
Seremban	4,841	5,234	2.6	6,481	6,499	0.1
Tampin	4,050	3,539	(4.5)	5,296	4,516	(5.3)
Jempol	3,331	3,406	0.7	4,482	4,359	(0.9)

Jadual 2.4: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, Negeri Sembilan, 2022
Table 2.4: Median and mean of monthly household disposable income by household group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

(RM)				
Kumpulan isi rumah <i>Household group</i>	Had pendapatan isi rumah <i>Household income distribution</i>	Agihan pendapatan (%) <i>Income share (%)</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
Tertinggi 20% <i>Top 20%</i>	7,980 dan ke atas <i>7,980 and above</i>	43.2	10,879	12,346
Pertengahan 40% <i>Middle 40%</i>	3,740 - 7,979	38.2	5,246	5,447
Terendah 40% <i>Bottom 40%</i>	Kurang daripada 3,740 <i>Less than 3,740</i>	18.6	2,696	2,639

Jadual 2.5: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah kuintil, Negeri Sembilan, 2022
Table 2.5: Median and mean of monthly household disposable income by quintile household group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

(RM)				
Kuintil <i>Quintile</i>	Had pendapatan isi rumah <i>Household income distribution</i>	Agihan pendapatan (%) <i>Income share (%)</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
1 – 20	Kurang daripada 2,700 <i>Less than 2,700</i>	7.4	2,140	2,093
21 – 40	2,700 - 3,739	11.2	3,141	3,187
41 – 60	3,740 - 5,239	15.6	4,472	4,454
61 – 80	5,240 - 7,979	22.6	6,313	6,440
81 – 100	7,980 dan ke atas <i>7,980 and above</i>	43.2	10,879	12,346

Jadual 2.6: Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut kumpulan isi rumah desil, Negeri Sembilan, 2022
Table 2.6: Median and mean of monthly household disposable income by decile household group, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

(RM)				
Desil <i>Decile</i>	Had pendapatan isi rumah <i>Household Income distribution</i>	Agihan pendapatan (%) <i>Income share (%)</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>
1 – 10	Kurang daripada 2,140 <i>Less than 2,140</i>	3.2	1,833	1,771
11 – 20	2,140 - 2,699	4.2	2,410	2,416
21 – 30	2,700 - 3,139	5.2	2,933	2,930
31 – 40	3,140 - 3,739	6.0	3,445	3,444
41 – 50	3,740 - 4,469	7.2	4,069	4,079
51 – 60	4,470 - 5,239	8.4	4,823	4,832
61 – 70	5,240 - 6,309	10.2	5,773	5,793
71 – 80	6,310 - 7,979	12.4	7,019	7,088
81 – 90	7,980 - 10,899	16.4	9,298	9,347
91 – 100	10,900 dan ke atas <i>10,900 and above</i>	26.8	13,995	15,353

Jadual 2.7: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.7: Percentage of households by household group, strata and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019			2022		
	Tertinggi 20%	Pertengahan 40%	Terendah 40%	Tertinggi 20%	Pertengahan 40%	Terendah 40%
	<i>Top 20%</i>	<i>Middle 40%</i>	<i>Bottom 40%</i>	<i>Top 20%</i>	<i>Middle 40%</i>	<i>Bottom 40%</i>
NEGERI SEMBILAN						
Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	54.1	108.3	108.4	61.8	123.7	123.8
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bandar/Urban	86.3	79.0	67.7	86.1	76.8	57.8
Luar bandar/Rural	13.7	21.0	32.3	13.9	23.2	42.2
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
Jelevu	3.0	3.3	5.0	1.8	2.6	5.0
Kuala Pilah	4.2	5.2	8.7	2.5	4.2	9.4
Port Dickson	8.4	11.2	10.4	7.5	10.8	11.4
Rembau	2.5	4.2	5.7	2.6	3.8	4.2
Seremban	69.6	60.7	46.1	76.6	64.0	45.7
Tampin	7.4	7.4	9.7	3.9	5.9	9.6
Jempol	4.9	8.0	14.4	5.1	8.7	14.7

Nota/Notes :

Mengikut had pendapatan boleh guna kumpulan isi rumah, Negeri Sembilan 2019
Refer to thresholds disposable income of household group, Negeri Sembilan 2019

Terendah/Bottom 40%: < RM3,720
Pertengahan/Middle 40% : RM3,720 - RM8,149
Tertinggi/Top 20% : ≥ RM8,150

Mengikut had pendapatan boleh guna kumpulan isi rumah, Negeri Sembilan 2022
Refer to thresholds disposable income of household group, Negeri Sembilan 2022

Terendah/Bottom 40%: < RM3,740
Pertengahan/Middle 40% : RM3,740 - RM7,979
Tertinggi/Top 20% : ≥ RM7,980

Jadual 2.8: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.8: Percentage of households and disposable income share by strata and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2019 and 2022

					(%)
Daerah pentadbiran	2019		2022		
Administrative district	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	
NEGERI SEMBILAN					
Bilangan isi rumah ('000)	270.8		309.3		
Number of households ('000)					
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Bandar/Urban	75.9	80.8	71.1		78.6
Luar bandar/Rural	24.1	19.2	28.9		21.4
Daerah pentadbiran					
Administrative district					
Jelebu	3.8	3.3	3.4		2.4
Kuala Pilah	6.4	5.1	6.0		4.2
Port Dickson	10.4	10.0	10.4		9.3
Rembau	4.4	3.6	3.6		3.1
Seremban	56.7	62.7	59.2		67.5
Tampin	8.3	7.6	7.0		5.5
Jempol	10.0	7.7	10.4		8.0

Jadual 2.9: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut kelas pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Table 2.9: Percentage of households and disposable income share by monthly household disposable income class and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Negeri Sembilan, 2022									(%)
Kelas pendapatan boleh guna <i>Disposable income class</i>			Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>						
			NEGERI SEMBILAN		Jelebu		Kuala Pilah		Port Dickson
(RM)	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	
	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>	7.6	2.2	17.7	7.4	17.4	6.9	8.7	2.8	
2,000 – 2,999	19.1	8.2	27.4	16.2	30.9	18.8	20.5	10.1	
3,000 – 3,999	17.4	10.5	16.5	14.4	19.2	17.0	18.4	12.2	
4,000 – 4,999	13.3	10.3	15.8	17.5	9.0	10.2	16.3	14.4	
5,000 – 5,999	9.5	9.2	6.1	8.6	8.8	12.2	9.3	10.2	
6,000 – 6,999	8.1	9.3	2.4	3.9	4.1	6.5	7.8	9.9	
7,000 – 7,999	5.2	6.8	3.7	6.6	2.0	3.8	4.5	6.7	
8,000 – 8,999	3.8	5.7	4.3	9.2	2.2	4.7	3.8	6.1	
9,000 – 9,999	3.5	5.9	3.1	6.8	1.4	3.2	3.2	6.1	
10,000 – 10,999	2.8	5.2	1.2	3.2	1.5	3.9	1.2	2.1	
11,000 – 11,999	2.4	4.7	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.8	
12,000 – 12,999	1.1	2.5	0.6	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.1	2.6	
13,000 – 13,999	1.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.8	
14,000 – 14,999	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>	4.0	13.9	0.6	2.2	2.0	8.4	2.5	10.6	

Nota/Note :

0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent

Jadual 2.9: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan boleh guna mengikut kelas pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.9: Percentage of households and disposable income share by monthly household disposable income class and administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri Sembilan, 2022 (contd.)										(%)
Kelas pendapatan boleh guna <i>Disposable income class</i>			Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>							
			Rembau		Seremban		Tampin			Jempol
(RM)			Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan
			<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,999 dan ke bawah <i>1,999 and below</i>			12.0	3.6	4.4	1.1	10.9	3.9	12.3	4.6
2,000 – 2,999			20.0	10.1	14.2	5.5	27.0	14.6	29.6	17.6
3,000 – 3,999			17.0	12.2	16.1	8.6	21.9	17.1	20.1	16.3
4,000 – 4,999			16.0	14.6	12.7	8.7	16.0	15.9	12.2	12.6
5,000 – 5,999			9.0	10.1	10.3	8.7	7.0	8.7	8.6	10.9
6,000 – 6,999			9.0	11.9	10.0	10.0	2.8	4.1	5.4	7.9
7,000 – 7,999			3.5	5.6	6.6	7.6	3.1	5.0	1.8	3.1
8,000 – 8,999			3.0	5.3	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.0	2.2	4.2
9,000 – 9,999			3.0	5.7	4.4	6.6	1.7	3.4	1.3	2.8
10,000 – 10,999			1.5	3.4	3.8	6.1	1.4	3.3	1.7	4.0
11,000 – 11,999			1.5	3.9	3.2	5.5	1.4	3.8	1.4	3.7
12,000 – 12,999			0.5	1.1	1.4	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.9
13,000 – 13,999			1.0	2.7	1.7	3.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	3.1
14,000 – 14,999			0.0	0.0	1.3	2.9	1.2	3.7	0.3	1.0
15,000 dan ke atas <i>15,000 and above</i>			3.0	9.8	5.5	16.5	2.0	8.3	1.4	6.3

Nota/Note :

0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent

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**STATISTIK TERPILIH
MALAYSIA**

*SELECTED STATISTICS
OF MALAYSIA*

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH 2022**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

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Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2019 - 2022

Table 3.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2019 - 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019*		2020		2021		2022 ^P	
	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan
	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>
Johor	3,529.1	345.4	3,690.6	319.2	3,721.3	298.7	3,745.6	277.2
Batu Pahat	457.4	24.8	465.1	30.2	468.1	29.1	470.7	24.3
Johor Bharu	1,447.6	152.7	1,588.0	123.2	1,603.1	112.3	1,615.1	102.0
Kluang	300.8	46.3	290.0	33.8	292.1	33.2	293.8	32.3
Kota Tinggi	206.2	21.5	208.6	13.8	210.9	12.7	212.9	12.4
Mersing	75.2	8.6	74.1	4.1	74.8	4.0	75.4	3.9
Muar	267.1	18.2	281.0	33.8	282.3	33.5	283.2	30.4
Pontian	166.3	14.2	160.0	13.3	160.8	13.3	161.4	11.0
Segamat	205.3	13.4	186.1	11.6	187.2	10.2	187.9	10.6
Kulai	255.1	35.9	282.3	47.2	285.2	43.0	287.4	41.9
Tangkak	148.0	9.7	155.4	8.1	156.6	7.3	157.7	8.3
Kedah	2,139.6	97.1	2,038.1	93.3	2,062.9	88.8	2,085.1	85.9
Baling	153.1	3.3	139.7	2.9	141.4	2.9	142.7	2.9
Bandar Baharu	47.5	1.1	43.1	1.3	43.3	1.2	43.3	1.2
Kota Setar	408.2	9.6	361.2	12.9	362.9	13.5	364.2	14.6
Kuala Muda	491.3	29.9	509.8	35.1	514.9	31.5	519.1	27.7
Kubang Pasu	246.6	7.6	230.8	6.9	241.6	7.2	252.1	6.9
Kulim	307.0	22.8	318.3	19.4	321.3	17.7	323.8	17.6
Langkawi	98.3	13.2	90.0	4.1	91.4	3.7	92.6	3.6
Padang Terap	70.7	2.3	62.4	3.3	62.9	3.5	63.3	3.8
Sik	75.8	2.4	65.8	2.1	66.1	2.1	66.4	2.1
Yan	77.8	1.0	72.8	0.6	73.0	0.6	73.0	0.6
Pendang	108.5	1.4	97.0	1.9	97.3	2.0	97.5	2.0
Pokok Sena	54.9	2.6	47.0	2.8	47.0	2.9	47.0	3.0
Kelantan	1,870.9	50.8	1,757.2	35.3	1,777.3	35.0	1,796.5	32.9
Bachok	164.5	1.3	156.1	1.2	157.7	1.2	159.1	1.0
Kota Bharu	594.7	13.9	544.5	11.2	550.8	11.6	557.0	11.9
Machang	114.4	1.5	109.0	1.0	111.9	1.0	114.6	0.9
Pasir Mas	231.0	5.4	227.9	2.5	229.5	2.5	231.1	2.3
Pasir Puteh	144.6	1.4	135.3	0.9	136.5	0.9	137.6	0.8
Tanah Merah	146.1	6.0	146.5	4.2	148.1	4.4	149.5	4.5
Tumpat	188.2	2.8	178.5	1.4	180.3	1.4	181.9	1.2
Gua Musang	107.6	8.7	94.5	7.4	95.7	6.8	96.9	5.8
Kuala Krai	129.9	8.0	101.3	3.8	102.3	3.5	103.3	3.0
Jeli	50.0	1.9	53.3	1.4	54.2	1.4	55.1	1.2
Kecil Lojing	-	-	10.3	0.3	10.4	0.3	10.4	0.3
Melaka	899.0	48.6	927.3	70.8	935.2	69.3	942.7	65.0
Alor Gajah	202.3	9.8	231.2	18.1	233.2	17.8	235.1	15.8
Jasin	150.0	6.6	138.7	13.2	140.3	15.5	141.8	14.4
Melaka Tengah	546.8	32.2	557.4	39.7	561.7	36.0	565.7	34.8
Negeri Sembilan	1,067.4	84.6	1,132.2	67.7	1,142.8	61.3	1,153.0	56.0
Jejebu	41.9	3.3	43.2	2.9	43.4	2.4	43.6	2.6
Kuala Pilah	71.3	3.2	68.5	1.8	68.6	1.4	68.6	1.3
Port Dickson	122.8	7.7	122.6	6.1	123.5	5.4	124.3	5.5
Rembau	46.2	2.8	45.5	1.8	45.8	1.6	46.0	1.7
Seremban	568.4	56.8	647.3	45.0	654.9	41.2	662.4	36.6
Tampin	91.6	3.9	83.3	4.8	83.8	4.9	84.3	4.7
Jempol	125.1	6.9	121.8	5.4	122.8	4.3	123.7	3.7
Pahang	1,620.7	105.9	1,513.0	77.8	1,527.7	73.8	1,541.0	71.5
Bentong	125.7	9.6	108.4	8.4	108.4	7.3	108.4	6.2
Cameron Highlands	36.3	7.4	33.7	5.3	33.9	4.6	34.1	5.2
Jerantut	99.3	6.0	91.1	4.9	91.7	4.2	92.3	4.1
Kuantan	506.7	22.8	531.3	16.7	536.6	18.0	541.8	16.0
Lipis	97.6	6.3	92.3	4.3	93.0	3.6	93.6	3.8
Pekan	121.7	7.6	112.9	8.2	114.3	8.3	115.6	7.3
Raub	103.1	4.7	90.8	5.3	91.5	4.5	92.1	4.0
Temerloh	178.7	11.2	163.7	5.3	165.2	4.3	166.4	4.9
Rompin	121.7	13.3	89.7	8.4	91.2	9.3	92.7	11.0
Maran	128.5	6.0	107.5	4.8	109.4	4.1	111.1	4.1
Bera	101.3	10.9	91.7	6.4	92.4	5.6	93.1	4.9

Nota/Notes:

Anggaran Penduduk Semasa berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

Population Estimates based on the Data of Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2020

* Unjuran Penduduk Semasa (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

^P - Permulaan / Preliminary

Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2019 - 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2019 - 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	2019*		2020		2021		2022 ^P	
	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
Pulau Pinang	1,638.2	148.9	1,599.9	140.5	1,606.2	133.8	1,611.5	127.2
Seberang Perai Tengah	383.3	50.1	377.6	45.4	379.0	42.6	380.0	38.2
Seberang Perai Utara	324.5	16.1	322.7	16.4	324.4	15.4	326.1	13.9
Seberang Perai Selatan	182.4	13.4	172.5	11.5	173.7	12.8	174.8	14.3
Timur Laut	530.6	52.6	503.6	52.9	503.9	49.7	503.8	46.8
Barat Daya	217.4	16.7	223.4	14.3	225.2	13.3	226.7	13.9
Perak	2,487.8	103.1	2,364.8	131.2	2,385.0	130.8	2,403.2	118.5
Batang Padang	123.6	6.9	118.9	5.1	120.7	5.6	122.0	5.2
Manjung	244.4	12.0	229.6	17.4	232.0	18.1	234.2	16.4
Kinta	803.3	32.5	838.3	50.5	846.8	46.8	855.9	40.4
Kerian	193.0	4.6	160.7	5.6	161.8	6.0	162.7	5.6
Kuala Kangsar	171.3	5.0	171.2	4.9	171.8	4.5	172.3	4.1
Larut & Matang	354.4	10.6	258.3	11.3	261.2	11.0	263.9	10.8
Hilir Perak	145.8	10.5	129.4	12.5	130.3	14.7	131.0	13.4
Hulu Perak	100.7	3.3	92.5	2.6	92.9	2.4	93.3	2.3
Perak Tengah	108.1	5.1	90.9	3.7	91.5	3.4	91.3	3.1
Kampar	105.7	2.9	95.1	3.6	94.9	3.4	94.6	3.0
Muallim	67.9	4.5	73.5	3.2	74.5	3.5	75.4	3.2
Bagan Datuk	69.3	5.2	72.9	9.9	73.0	10.6	73.0	10.2
Selama	-	-	33.6	0.8	33.6	0.8	33.5	0.8
Perlis	253.3	8.7	278.5	6.4	280.3	7.3	282.1	7.6
Selangor	5,957.1	656.9	6,430.4	564.0	6,487.8	526.9	6,537.1	501.0
Gombak	748.5	80.3	875.4	67.0	882.7	65.3	889.4	56.0
Klang	921.0	119.9	990.7	98.2	997.4	81.3	1,002.5	90.8
Kuala Langat	257.2	17.5	290.8	16.7	296.0	16.2	300.8	16.7
Kuala Selangor	239.6	16.0	268.5	13.2	272.7	12.4	276.5	14.3
Petaling	1,954.2	236.5	2,087.3	210.8	2,100.2	215.5	2,110.8	179.2
Sabak Bernam	124.1	4.2	102.8	4.3	103.3	4.2	103.9	4.4
Sepang	229.1	32.3	293.2	32.0	298.4	32.3	303.1	28.0
Ulu Langat	1,255.1	137.0	1,289.3	111.2	1,302.2	91.1	1,313.2	104.3
Ulu Selangor	228.5	13.3	232.4	10.6	234.9	8.5	237.0	7.2
Terengganu	1,237.2	32.4	1,123.0	26.4	1,141.8	28.8	1,159.5	27.5
Besut	169.1	3.4	151.1	3.1	153.6	3.2	156.1	3.4
Dungun	185.3	4.3	155.2	3.0	157.3	3.4	159.1	3.2
Kemaman	203.3	8.8	208.2	7.4	211.0	7.7	213.6	7.0
Kuala Terengganu	258.5	5.1	225.9	3.9	229.1	4.5	232.1	4.6
Marang	117.0	2.4	115.1	1.5	118.0	1.5	121.0	1.5
Hulu Terengganu	85.3	3.7	66.0	3.9	67.1	4.5	68.1	4.1
Setiu	66.5	2.1	58.3	1.3	59.1	1.4	59.9	1.3
Kuala Nerus	152.2	2.7	143.3	2.3	146.6	2.7	149.6	2.5
Sabah	2,840.2	1,143.4	2,608.3	810.4	2,633.2	779.5	2,654.4	736.4
Tawau	292.4	221.6	263.5	109.1	265.3	108.6	266.7	93.7
Lahad Datu	160.4	98.8	146.1	83.1	147.8	85.4	149.2	74.1
Semporna	118.8	54.1	102.7	63.8	103.9	56.5	104.9	52.2
Sandakan	321.4	189.2	298.0	141.0	301.0	131.1	303.3	124.1
Kinabatangan	43.9	154.2	42.8	100.4	43.2	92.2	43.5	101.0
Beluran	73.5	60.0	43.7	33.4	44.4	36.0	44.9	39.8
Kota Kinabalu	429.9	142.7	413.8	86.6	417.3	79.1	420.1	69.7
Ranau	106.6	7.4	79.7	5.4	80.5	6.0	81.4	5.2
Kota Belud	104.0	7.8	103.2	4.1	103.8	4.7	104.3	4.3
Tuaran	121.5	6.7	128.2	7.5	129.5	7.0	130.3	6.0
Penampang	126.4	26.5	143.8	18.3	145.5	20.0	146.8	17.4
Papar	140.9	26.4	138.2	12.5	140.0	11.3	141.7	10.7
Kudat	90.7	11.0	78.4	8.0	79.0	6.9	79.6	6.0
Kota Marudu	78.8	2.5	66.7	2.8	67.5	2.8	68.4	2.4
Pitas	43.7	1.7	34.8	1.9	35.2	1.9	35.6	1.9
Beaufort	78.5	4.9	69.7	6.0	70.1	6.4	70.4	6.5
Kuala Penyu	23.4	1.1	22.6	1.1	22.7	0.9	22.7	0.8
Sipitang	40.6	4.5	33.7	4.1	34.0	3.5	34.4	2.9
Tenom	63.0	5.8	48.9	2.4	49.3	2.3	49.7	1.9
Nabawan	33.9	5.9	27.2	1.2	27.7	1.0	28.2	0.8
Keningau	168.0	51.1	132.9	18.1	134.5	16.7	136.2	15.2
Tambunan	40.6	2.8	30.2	1.4	30.5	1.3	30.8	1.2
Kunak	40.5	39.8	34.2	34.7	34.7	32.3	35.0	31.5
Tongod	31.7	12.5	26.5	16.3	26.6	15.6	26.8	14.5
Putatan	67.1	4.4	63.5	5.3	63.8	5.4	64.0	5.2
Telupid	-	-	17.8	11.4	17.9	11.7	17.9	12.1
Kalabakan	-	-	17.6	30.6	17.6	32.6	17.7	35.3

Nota/Notes:

Anggaran Penduduk Semasa berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

Population Estimates based on the Data of Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2020

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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

^P - Permulaan / Preliminary

Jadual 3.1: Bilangan penduduk mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2019 - 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.1: Number of population by state, administrative district and citizenship, Malaysia, 2019 - 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2019*		2020		2021		2022 ^P	
	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan	Warganegara	Bukan
	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Non-citizens</i>
Sarawak	2,689.7	178.9	2,328.4	125.3	2,346.5	119.1	2,358.9	112.0
Kuching	687.6	15.1	599.2	10.0	603.4	9.1	606.9	8.6
Bau	59.6	1.8	51.5	1.1	51.8	1.1	52.0	1.1
Lundu	36.6	2.1	30.8	2.7	31.1	2.6	31.3	2.4
Samarahan	100.0	1.3	126.9	1.4	131.2	1.5	135.2	1.3
Serian	101.7	2.7	83.7	1.6	84.1	1.4	84.1	1.4
Simunjan	44.3	1.9	34.0	2.2	34.2	2.2	34.3	2.0
Sri Aman	76.2	1.0	59.9	1.4	59.8	1.5	59.7	1.3
Lubuk Antu	32.1	0.6	23.9	0.7	24.0	0.8	24.0	0.7
Betong	71.5	0.9	36.0	0.3	36.0	0.3	36.0	0.3
Saratok	53.1	0.5	22.9	0.2	22.9	0.2	22.8	0.2
Sarikei	64.6	1.9	43.5	0.5	43.8	0.5	44.0	0.4
Maradong	32.4	1.9	19.9	0.4	20.0	0.3	20.1	0.3
Daro	33.9	3.3	17.3	2.2	17.4	2.1	17.4	2.0
Julau	18.3	0.1	15.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	15.3	0.0
Sibu	262.7	22.0	234.8	13.2	236.3	11.3	237.0	10.3
Dalat	22.4	0.5	18.3	2.8	18.5	2.6	18.6	2.5
Mukah	45.6	5.9	37.7	4.5	38.1	4.8	38.4	4.2
Kanowit	33.2	0.6	24.2	0.5	24.2	0.4	24.2	0.4
Bintulu	183.2	43.1	162.6	16.0	164.0	13.1	164.7	10.8
Tatau	30.3	6.2	28.5	3.5	28.6	3.7	28.7	3.9
Kapit	63.8	1.0	35.6	0.4	35.6	0.4	35.5	0.3
Song	23.8	0.3	9.9	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Belaga	36.1	7.8	19.5	3.0	19.7	3.1	19.8	3.4
Miri	310.2	42.1	236.2	12.7	238.3	12.0	239.7	11.8
Marudi	69.2	6.5	16.5	2.4	16.5	2.7	16.6	3.1
Limbang	54.4	1.7	43.9	1.2	44.2	1.0	44.5	0.9
Lawas	42.3	3.2	34.8	1.8	35.2	1.7	35.5	1.9
Matu	20.2	0.8	14.0	2.3	14.1	2.4	14.2	2.0
Asajaya	36.9	0.4	33.3	0.3	33.6	0.3	33.7	0.3
Pakan	18.1	0.2	15.4	0.1	15.5	0.1	15.4	0.1
Selangau	25.4	1.6	18.6	1.2	18.7	1.0	18.8	1.1
Pusa	-	-	18.9	0.7	18.9	0.6	18.9	0.6
Tebedu	-	-	24.9	0.4	24.9	0.3	24.8	0.3
Kabong	-	-	18.3	0.1	18.4	0.1	18.5	0.1
Tanjung Manis	-	-	7.3	0.6	7.4	0.7	7.4	0.6
Sebauh	-	-	20.7	8.9	20.8	7.4	20.8	6.3
Bukit Mabong	-	-	9.4	0.7	9.7	0.7	9.9	0.6
Subis	-	-	42.6	14.7	42.8	15.8	42.9	14.9
Beluru	-	-	20.3	8.4	20.3	9.0	20.3	9.4
Telang Usan	-	-	17.3	0.1	17.3	0.1	17.3	0.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,661.2	234.5	1,773.7	208.4	1,771.6	192.4	1,768.3	177.0
W.P. Labuan	92.6	9.1	84.3	10.8	85.6	10.4	86.9	9.9
W.P. Putrajaya	90.2	2.9	106.4	2.8	111.6	3.7	116.7	3.6

Nota/Notes:

Anggaran Penduduk Semasa berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

Population Estimates based on the Data of Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2020

* Unjuran Penduduk Semasa (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

^P - Permulaan / Preliminary

Jadual 3.2: KDNK mengikut negeri, 2019 - 2022 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan & Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK

Table 3.2: GDP by state, 2019 - 2022 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			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Johor	2.8	-4.6	2.5	8.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4
Kedah	4.5	-1.7	3.2	7.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Kelantan	5.5	-1.1	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Melaka	2.9	-5.9	2.1	8.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	5.1	-3.5	3.1	6.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Pahang	3.8	-6.1	0.9	10.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Pulau Pinang	3.7	-2.1	6.9	13.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4
Perak	4.1	-2.3	3.6	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3
Perlis	4.5	-6.0	1.4	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Selangor	6.7	-5.3	5.3	11.9	24.2	24.3	24.7	25.5
Terengganu	3.3	-5.6	3.7	5.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sabah	0.7	-9.1	1.5	3.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4
Sarawak	2.8	-6.7	3.1	6.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	6.1	-7.0	1.0	9.2	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.9
W.P. Labuan	5.2	-0.1	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Supra ²	-0.7	-11.0	2.9	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	4.4	-5.5	3.3	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Nota/Notes:

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 3.3: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2019 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 3.3: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2019 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	16,403	813	40,125	6,700	68,577	1,609	134,226
Kedah	5,646	125	13,430	1,090	26,327	224	46,841
Kelantan	5,814	417	1,300	383	17,535	30	25,479
Melaka	4,433	68	16,745	1,358	20,918	62	43,583
Negeri Sembilan	3,557	236	17,630	1,843	24,037	731	48,034
Pahang	12,849	820	12,767	1,727	30,217	55	58,434
Pulau Pinang	2,068	171	40,510	2,644	48,645	606	94,645
Perak	11,312	505	13,683	2,490	47,971	32	75,993
Perlis	1,334	33	470	167	4,075	72	6,151
Selangor	4,709	859	95,942	20,664	214,348	8,487	345,008
Terengganu	3,016	201	13,093	1,165	18,509	16	36,001
Sabah	13,719	22,736	6,472	3,099	39,428	187	85,642
Sarawak	16,578	30,013	36,613	4,476	48,761	318	136,759
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	153	6,119	18,470	205,331	3,720	233,794
W.P. Labuan	133	-	1,384	177	5,898	32	7,623
Supra	-	45,738	-	-	-	-	45,738
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	101,573	102,887	316,283	66,453	820,576	16,179	1,423,952

Nota/Notes: a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/Value added less than RM5 million
- = Tidak tersedia/Not available

Jadual 3.4: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2019 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.4: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2019 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	1.0	14.3	4.7	-27.3	6.5	-3.8	2.8
Kedah	3.3	9.1	4.7	8.1	4.9	-20.3	4.5
Kelantan	7.1	15.9	1.5	18.1	4.9	15.0	5.5
Melaka	-2.9	9.6	2.5	-9.2	6.0	-66.5	2.9
Negeri Sembilan	7.0	5.4	2.5	-3.8	8.6	-18.6	5.1
Pahang	3.5	16.2	4.7	-28.0	6.2	-53.7	3.8
Pulau Pinang	5.0	9.6	2.7	0.9	5.5	-33.4	3.7
Perak	2.9	9.5	3.5	6.6	4.5	-70.4	4.1
Perlis	5.8	2.3	1.0	13.2	5.0	-26.7	4.5
Selangor	3.8	16.5	5.3	10.8	7.0	8.2	6.7
Terengganu	5.9	9.7	0.3	0.4	5.6	-75.1	3.3
Sabah	-0.8	-5.2	-0.6	6.2	5.4	-42.7	0.7
Sarawak	-0.2	1.3	2.9	1.7	5.3	-33.0	2.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	4.7	4.3	5.9	6.1	8.6	6.1
W.P. Labuan	6.1	-	1.4	13.5	7.6	-73.2	5.2
Supra	-	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-0.7
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	1.9	-0.6	3.8	0.4	6.2	-2.2	4.4

Nota/Note: .. = Tidak berkenaan/Not applicable

Jadual 3.5: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2019 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.5: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2019 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	16.1	0.8	12.7	10.1	8.4	9.9	9.4
Kedah	5.6	0.1	4.2	1.6	3.2	1.4	3.3
Kelantan	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.2	1.8
Melaka	4.4	0.1	5.3	2.0	2.5	0.4	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.5	0.2	5.6	2.8	2.9	4.5	3.4
Pahang	12.7	0.8	4.0	2.6	3.7	0.3	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.2	12.8	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.6
Perak	11.1	0.5	4.3	3.7	5.8	0.2	5.3
Perlis	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Selangor	4.6	0.8	30.3	31.1	26.1	52.5	24.2
Terengganu	3.0	0.2	4.1	1.8	2.3	0.1	2.5
Sabah	13.5	22.1	2.0	4.7	4.8	1.2	6.0
Sarawak	16.3	29.2	11.6	6.7	5.9	2.0	9.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	1.9	27.8	25.0	23.0	16.4
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Supra	-	44.5	-	-	-	-	3.2
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual 3.6: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2019 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.6: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2019 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	12.2	0.6	29.9	5.0	51.1	1.2	100.0
Kedah	12.1	0.3	28.7	2.3	56.2	0.5	100.0
Kelantan	22.8	1.6	5.1	1.5	68.8	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.2	0.2	38.4	3.1	48.0	0.1	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	7.4	0.5	36.7	3.8	50.0	1.5	100.0
Pahang	22.0	1.4	21.8	3.0	51.7	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.2	0.2	42.8	2.8	51.4	0.6	100.0
Perak	14.9	0.7	18.0	3.3	63.1	0.0	100.0
Perlis	21.7	0.5	7.6	2.7	66.2	1.2	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.2	27.8	6.0	62.1	2.5	100.0
Terengganu	8.4	0.6	36.4	3.2	51.4	0.0	100.0
Sabah	16.0	26.5	7.6	3.6	46.0	0.2	100.0
Sarawak	12.1	21.9	26.8	3.3	35.7	0.2	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.6	7.9	87.8	1.6	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.7	-	18.2	2.3	77.4	0.4	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	7.1	7.2	22.2	4.7	57.6	1.1	100.0

Jadual 3.7: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2020 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 3.7: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2020 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	16,857	658	38,651	4,176	66,406	1,327	128,074
Kedah	5,518	112	13,619	1,113	25,434	248	46,042
Kelantan	5,818	342	1,234	396	17,374	24	25,188
Melaka	4,584	59	15,322	992	19,970	104	41,030
Negeri Sembilan	3,319	200	16,761	1,370	23,822	864	46,336
Pahang	13,001	614	12,246	1,352	27,597	75	54,885
Pulau Pinang	2,049	139	41,627	2,234	45,979	663	92,691
Perak	11,430	432	14,156	2,057	46,137	51	74,264
Perlis	1,088	30	444	151	4,032	40	5,785
Selangor	4,721	755	95,114	18,665	200,127	7,423	326,805
Terengganu	2,903	176	11,862	1,080	17,943	31	33,994
Sabah	12,798	19,936	6,042	2,197	36,597	269	77,840
Sarawak	14,907	28,591	33,428	4,082	46,160	388	127,556
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	138	5,733	13,589	194,204	3,780	217,447
W.P. Labuan	115	-	1,368	163	5,910	58	7,613
Supra	-	40,698	-	-	-	-	40,698
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	99,109	92,879	307,606	53,616	777,693	15,346	1,346,249

Nota/Notes: a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/Value added less than RM5 million
- = Tidak tersedia/Not available

Jadual 3.8: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2020 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.8: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2020 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	2.8	-19.1	-3.7	-37.7	-3.2	-17.5	-4.6
Kedah	-2.3	-10.7	1.4	2.0	-3.4	10.7	-1.7
Kelantan	0.1	-18.0	-5.1	3.5	-0.9	-20.4	-1.1
Melaka	3.4	-12.7	-8.5	-26.9	-4.5	67.1	-5.9
Negeri Sembilan	-6.7	-15.3	-4.9	-25.6	-0.9	18.3	-3.5
Pahang	1.2	-25.1	-4.1	-21.7	-8.7	36.9	-6.1
Pulau Pinang	-0.9	-18.8	2.8	-15.5	-5.5	9.4	-2.1
Perak	1.0	-14.4	3.5	-17.4	-3.8	62.1	-2.3
Perlis	-18.5	-9.8	-5.6	-9.6	-1.0	-44.0	-6.0
Selangor	0.3	-12.1	-0.9	-9.7	-6.6	-12.5	-5.3
Terengganu	-3.8	-12.5	-9.4	-7.3	-3.1	92.5	-5.6
Sabah	-6.7	-12.3	-6.6	-29.1	-7.2	43.9	-9.1
Sarawak	-10.1	-4.7	-8.7	-8.8	-5.3	21.8	-6.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	-9.4	-6.3	-26.4	-5.4	1.6	-7.0
W.P. Labuan	-13.6	-	-1.2	-8.2	0.2	83.2	-0.1
Supra	-	-11.0	-	-	-	-	-11.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	-2.4	-9.7	-2.7	-19.3	-5.2	-5.2	-5.5

Nota/Note: .. = Tidak berkenaan/Not applicable

Jadual 3.9: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2020 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.9: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2020 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17.0	0.7	12.6	7.8	8.5	8.6	9.5
Kedah	5.6	0.1	4.4	2.1	3.3	1.6	3.4
Kelantan	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.2	1.9
Melaka	4.6	0.1	5.0	1.9	2.6	0.7	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.4	2.6	3.1	5.6	3.4
Pahang	13.1	0.7	4.0	2.5	3.5	0.5	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.1	0.1	13.5	4.2	5.9	4.3	6.9
Perak	11.5	0.5	4.6	3.8	5.9	0.3	5.5
Perlis	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Selangor	4.8	0.8	30.9	34.8	25.7	48.4	24.3
Terengganu	2.9	0.2	3.9	2.0	2.3	0.2	2.5
Sabah	12.9	21.5	2.0	4.1	4.7	1.8	5.8
Sarawak	15.0	30.8	10.9	7.6	5.9	2.5	9.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	1.9	25.3	25.0	24.6	16.2
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6
Supra	-	43.8	-	-	-	-	3.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual 3.10: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2020 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.10: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2020 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	13.2	0.5	30.2	3.3	51.9	1.0	100.0
Kedah	12.0	0.2	29.6	2.4	55.2	0.5	100.0
Kelantan	23.1	1.4	4.9	1.6	69.0	0.1	100.0
Melaka	11.2	0.1	37.3	2.4	48.7	0.3	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	7.2	0.4	36.2	3.0	51.4	1.9	100.0
Pahang	23.7	1.1	22.3	2.5	50.3	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.2	0.2	44.9	2.4	49.6	0.7	100.0
Perak	15.4	0.6	19.1	2.8	62.1	0.1	100.0
Perlis	18.8	0.5	7.7	2.6	69.7	0.7	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.2	29.1	5.7	61.2	2.3	100.0
Terengganu	8.5	0.5	34.9	3.2	52.8	0.1	100.0
Sabah	16.4	25.6	7.8	2.8	47.0	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	11.7	22.4	26.2	3.2	36.2	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.6	6.2	89.3	1.7	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.5	-	18.0	2.1	77.6	0.8	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	7.4	6.9	22.8	4.0	57.8	1.1	100.0

Jadual 3.11: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2021 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 3.11: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2021 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	16,980	587	40,727	3,424	68,316	1,269	131,303
Kedah	5,667	103	14,465	1,019	25,933	324	47,511
Kelantan	5,888	353	1,260	401	17,862	33	25,797
Melaka	4,556	55	15,835	897	20,497	59	41,900
Negeri Sembilan	3,306	186	17,962	1,366	24,352	610	47,783
Pahang	13,000	507	12,990	1,603	27,252	51	55,403
Pulau Pinang	2,002	130	46,768	2,522	47,064	625	99,111
Perak	11,798	402	15,453	1,920	47,314	35	76,923
Perlis	1,024	29	468	151	4,121	76	5,868
Selangor	4,954	708	107,531	17,493	205,213	8,084	343,983
Terengganu	2,753	178	12,994	1,107	18,190	16	35,238
Sabah	12,520	20,574	5,931	2,370	37,364	240	78,999
Sarawak	14,434	27,875	37,122	4,497	47,288	355	131,572
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	134	5,978	11,974	197,788	3,830	219,706
W.P. Labuan	117	-	1,354	143	5,997	39	7,650
Supra	-	41,896	-	-	-	-	41,896
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	99,000	93,717	336,839	50,889	794,552	15,646	1,390,644

Nota/Notes: a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/Value added less than RM5 million
- = Tidak tersedia/Not available

Jadual 3.12: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2021 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.12: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2021 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	0.7	-10.7	5.4	-18.0	2.9	-4.4	2.5
Kedah	2.7	-7.8	6.2	-8.4	2.0	30.8	3.2
Kelantan	1.2	3.1	2.1	1.2	2.8	39.8	2.4
Melaka	-0.6	-6.6	3.3	-9.5	2.6	-43.1	2.1
Negeri Sembilan	-0.4	-6.7	7.2	-0.3	2.2	-29.4	3.1
Pahang	0.0	-17.3	6.1	18.5	-1.3	-32.5	0.9
Pulau Pinang	-2.3	-6.6	12.4	12.9	2.4	-5.8	6.9
Perak	3.2	-7.0	9.2	-6.7	2.6	-32.0	3.6
Perlis	-5.9	-5.0	5.4	0.2	2.2	89.0	1.4
Selangor	4.9	-6.3	13.1	-6.3	2.5	8.9	5.3
Terengganu	-5.2	1.0	9.5	2.5	1.4	-47.9	3.7
Sabah	-2.2	3.2	-1.8	7.9	2.1	-11.1	1.5
Sarawak	-3.2	-2.5	11.1	10.2	2.4	-8.4	3.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	-2.9	4.3	-11.9	1.8	1.3	1.0
W.P. Labuan	1.3	-	-1.0	-11.8	1.5	-31.9	0.5
Supra	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	2.9
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	-0.1	0.9	9.5	-5.1	2.2	2.0	3.3

Nota/Note: .. = Tidak berkenaan/Not applicable

Jadual 3.13: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2021 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.13: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2021 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17.2	0.6	12.1	6.7	8.6	8.1	9.4
Kedah	5.7	0.1	4.3	2.0	3.3	2.1	3.4
Kelantan	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.2	1.9
Melaka	4.6	0.1	4.7	1.8	2.6	0.4	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.3	2.7	3.1	3.9	3.4
Pahang	13.1	0.5	3.9	3.1	3.4	0.3	4.0
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.1	13.9	5.0	5.9	4.0	7.1
Perak	11.9	0.4	4.6	3.8	6.0	0.2	5.5
Perlis	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Selangor	5.0	0.8	31.9	34.4	25.8	51.7	24.7
Terengganu	2.8	0.2	3.9	2.2	2.3	0.1	2.5
Sabah	12.6	22.0	1.8	4.7	4.7	1.5	5.7
Sarawak	14.6	29.7	11.0	8.8	6.0	2.3	9.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	1.8	23.5	24.9	24.5	15.8
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6
Supra	-	44.7	-	-	-	-	3.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual 3.14: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2021 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.14: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2021 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	12.9	0.4	31.0	2.6	52.0	1.0	100.0
Kedah	11.9	0.2	30.4	2.1	54.6	0.7	100.0
Kelantan	22.8	1.4	4.9	1.6	69.2	0.1	100.0
Melaka	10.9	0.1	37.8	2.1	48.9	0.1	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.9	0.4	37.6	2.9	51.0	1.3	100.0
Pahang	23.5	0.9	23.4	2.9	49.2	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	2.0	0.1	47.2	2.5	47.5	0.6	100.0
Perak	15.3	0.5	20.1	2.5	61.5	0.0	100.0
Perlis	17.4	0.5	8.0	2.6	70.2	1.3	100.0
Selangor	1.4	0.2	31.3	5.1	59.7	2.4	100.0
Terengganu	7.8	0.5	36.9	3.1	51.6	0.0	100.0
Sabah	15.8	26.0	7.5	3.0	47.3	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	11.0	21.2	28.2	3.4	35.9	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.7	5.5	90.0	1.7	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.5	-	17.7	1.9	78.4	0.5	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	7.1	6.7	24.2	3.7	57.1	1.1	100.0

Jadual 3.15: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2022 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta

Table 3.15: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17,304	631	42,949	3,967	75,672	1,533	142,056
Kedah	5,614	111	15,633	1,206	28,024	349	50,937
Kelantan	5,601	382	1,299	480	19,086	45	26,894
Melaka	4,526	60	16,905	943	22,988	67	45,488
Negeri Sembilan	3,287	201	19,394	1,445	26,195	318	50,840
Pahang	13,633	557	13,745	1,586	31,823	51	61,395
Pulau Pinang	2,069	140	54,182	2,721	52,371	643	112,126
Perak	11,338	438	15,606	2,038	50,742	52	80,213
Perlis	1,046	31	489	153	4,354	129	6,200
Selangor	4,874	777	117,207	18,203	233,125	10,686	384,871
Terengganu	2,623	192	14,061	1,145	19,280	8	37,309
Sabah	12,492	20,307	5,780	2,517	40,565	270	81,931
Sarawak	14,542	29,475	39,207	4,676	51,832	428	140,161
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	a	145	6,297	12,215	218,981	2,172	239,811
W.P. Labuan	121	-	1,377	148	6,274	34	7,954
Supra	-	42,754	-	-	-	-	42,754
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	99,073	96,199	364,131	53,441	881,310	16,785	1,510,939

Nota/Notes: a = Nilai ditambah kurang daripada RM5 juta/Value added less than RM5 million
- = Tidak tersedia/Not available

Jadual 3.16: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2022 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Table 3.16: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	1.9	7.5	5.5	15.9	10.8	20.8	8.2
Kedah	-0.9	7.8	8.1	18.3	8.1	7.7	7.2
Kelantan	-4.9	8.4	3.1	19.7	6.8	36.7	4.3
Melaka	-0.7	7.6	6.8	5.0	12.2	13.2	8.6
Negeri Sembilan	-0.6	7.9	8.0	5.7	7.6	-47.9	6.4
Pahang	4.9	9.7	5.8	-1.0	16.8	0.8	10.8
Pulau Pinang	3.4	7.9	15.9	7.9	11.3	3.0	13.1
Perak	-3.9	8.9	1.0	6.1	7.2	48.1	4.3
Perlis	2.2	7.2	4.5	1.1	5.7	68.4	5.7
Selangor	-1.6	9.7	9.0	4.1	13.6	32.2	11.9
Terengganu	-4.7	8.1	8.2	3.4	6.0	-48.1	5.9
Sabah	-0.2	-1.3	-2.5	6.2	8.6	12.6	3.7
Sarawak	0.7	5.7	5.6	4.0	9.6	20.4	6.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	7.7	5.3	2.0	10.7	-43.3	9.2
W.P. Labuan	3.6	-	1.7	3.2	4.6	-13.3	4.0
Supra	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	0.1	2.6	8.1	5.0	10.9	7.3	8.7

Nota/Note: .. = Tidak berkenaan/Not applicable

Jadual 3.17: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2022 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia

Table 3.17: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	17.5	0.7	11.8	7.4	8.6	9.1	9.4
Kedah	5.7	0.1	4.3	2.3	3.2	2.1	3.4
Kelantan	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.2	0.3	1.8
Melaka	4.6	0.1	4.6	1.8	2.6	0.4	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	0.2	5.3	2.7	3.0	1.9	3.4
Pahang	13.8	0.6	3.8	3.0	3.6	0.3	4.1
Pulau Pinang	2.1	0.1	14.9	5.1	5.9	3.8	7.4
Perak	11.4	0.5	4.3	3.8	5.8	0.3	5.3
Perlis	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
Selangor	4.9	0.8	32.2	34.1	26.5	63.7	25.5
Terengganu	2.6	0.2	3.9	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.5
Sabah	12.6	21.1	1.6	4.7	4.6	1.6	5.4
Sarawak	14.7	30.6	10.8	8.8	5.9	2.5	9.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.2	1.7	22.9	24.8	12.9	15.9
W.P. Labuan	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Supra	-	44.4	-	-	-	-	2.8
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual 3.18: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2022 pada harga malar 2015 - Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK negeri

Table 3.18: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2022 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Campur : Duti import <i>Plus : Import duties</i>	KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>
Johor	12.2	0.4	30.2	2.8	53.3	1.1	100.0
Kedah	11.0	0.2	30.7	2.4	55.0	0.7	100.0
Kelantan	20.8	1.4	4.8	1.8	71.0	0.2	100.0
Melaka	10.0	0.1	37.2	2.1	50.5	0.1	100.0
Negeri Sembilan	6.5	0.4	38.1	2.8	51.5	0.6	100.0
Pahang	22.2	0.9	22.4	2.6	51.8	0.1	100.0
Pulau Pinang	1.8	0.1	48.3	2.4	46.7	0.6	100.0
Perak	14.1	0.5	19.5	2.5	63.3	0.1	100.0
Perlis	16.9	0.5	7.9	2.5	70.2	2.1	100.0
Selangor	1.3	0.2	30.5	4.7	60.6	2.8	100.0
Terengganu	7.0	0.5	37.7	3.1	51.7	0.0	100.0
Sabah	15.2	24.8	7.1	3.1	49.5	0.3	100.0
Sarawak	10.4	21.0	28.0	3.3	37.0	0.3	100.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	..	0.1	2.6	5.1	91.3	0.9	100.0
W.P. Labuan	1.5	-	17.3	1.9	78.9	0.4	100.0
Supra	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jumlah KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>Total GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	6.6	6.4	24.1	3.5	58.3	1.1	100.0

Jadual 3.19: Indeks Harga Pengguna mengikut negeri, Malaysia (2010=100), 2019 - 2022

Table 3.19: Consumer Price Index by state, Malaysia (2010=100), 2019 - 2022

Negeri State	Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100) Consumer Price Index (2010=100)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	121.5	120.1	123.1	127.2
Johor	125.1	123.3	126.3	130.6
Kedah	119.5	117.4	120.4	123.5
Perlis	115.6	113.2	116.5	120.2
Kelantan	120.6	118.8	122.5	125.9
Melaka	120.4	118.1	120.9	124.2
Negeri Sembilan	122.5	120.5	123.6	127.0
Pahang	119.0	117.6	121.1	124.7
Pulau Pinang	123.3	122.3	124.9	128.9
Perak	117.5	116.0	119.1	123.0
Selangor	124.3	123.5	126.8	132.1
Terengganu	117.1	115.6	119.5	123.2
Sabah	115.0	112.8	114.6	118.0
Sarawak	116.8	114.7	117.1	120.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	123.0	122.3	124.7	128.5
W.P. Labuan	118.3	116.0	117.8	120.6
W.P. Putrajaya	120.3	120.0	124.7	133.8

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

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

Jadual 3.20: Bilangan penduduk bekerja mengikut sektor dan negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2021

Table 3.20: Number of employed persons by sector and state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2021

('000)

Negeri State	Sektor Sector										Jumlah Total	
	Pertanian		Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian		Pembuatan		Pembinaan		Perkhidmatan			
	Agriculture		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing		Construction		Services			
	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021
MALAYSIA	1,541.1	1,550.0	91.0	81.9	2,612.0	2,501.4	1,276.4	1,159.6	9,580.8	9,771.0	15,073.4	15,064.2
Johor	132.5	161.0	8.9	9.8	429.0	425.9	123.2	109.7	1,062.5	1,058.1	1,756.1	1,764.7
Kedah	127.8	99.1	1.5	1.3	192.0	173.3	57.2	74.1	545.1	586.5	923.6	934.2
Kelantan	88.3	73.2	2.0	2.5	70.5	64.8	77.5	81.3	444.1	467.8	682.4	689.6
Melaka	15.7	12.2	3.6	2.6	99.7	95.3	28.9	30.9	280.5	294.2	428.3	435.1
Negeri Sembilan	37.1	24.6	2.9	3.8	82.7	75.6	33.1	43.2	326.7	320.6	482.5	467.5
Pahang	149.3	134.8	4.0	4.9	77.9	65.7	44.1	49.6	444.3	450.5	719.5	705.4
Pulau Pinang	11.6	17.5	1.0	1.4	301.7	299.2	50.8	55.9	470.6	483.0	835.6	857.2
Perak	99.8	85.5	10.1	7.4	184.8	192.9	74.6	74.3	674.5	682.6	1,043.7	1,042.6
Perlis	9.0	12.6	0.3	0.2	11.1	7.9	8.5	9.8	79.5	78.0	108.5	108.5
Selangor	57.7	187.9	23.1	15.0	675.3	574.3	300.6	240.2	2,432.5	2,501.1	3,489.5	3,518.5
Terengganu	42.9	33.1	7.4	6.8	51.3	54.9	63.4	69.4	306.0	304.5	471.0	468.8
Sabah	495.8	481.6	8.1	9.2	187.0	232.6	165.7	114.4	1,051.6	1,018.8	1,908.6	1,856.5
Sarawak	271.5	213.5	14.6	11.6	178.2	167.7	137.3	137.8	703.3	747.8	1,304.7	1,278.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.1	11.7	-	0.9	66.9	66.8	77.5	64.1	694.3	711.6	841.0	855.6
W.P. Labuan	1.1	0.7	3.6	4.6	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.9	28.9	31.2	40.3	44.4
W.P. Putrajaya	-	1.0	-	-	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	36.8	34.7	38.1	37.2

Sumber: Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 3.21: Penengah dan purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010 - 2021

Table 3.21: Median and mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010 - 2021

(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 pemuliharaan 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	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities
Penengah										
<i>Median</i>										
2010	1,500	780	2,800	1,270	2,300	1,210	1,200	1,100	1,500	900
2011	1,500	800	2,400	1,320	2,400	1,500	1,300	1,160	1,500	900
2012	1,566	900	2,500	1,500	2,200	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,500	945
2013	1,700	900	2,800	1,500	2,500	1,410	1,500	1,300	1,800	1,000
2014	1,800	1,044	3,500	1,700	2,500	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,800	1,100
2015	1,942	1,130	3,600	1,610	2,550	1,798	1,560	1,400	1,900	1,100
2016	2,000	1,200	3,690	1,800	3,000	1,650	1,630	1,600	2,000	1,140
2017	2,160	1,350	3,700	1,900	3,150	2,000	1,900	1,650	2,000	1,500
2018	2,308	1,392	3,703	1,959	3,324	2,183	2,164	1,774	2,175	1,657
2019	2,442	1,531	3,968	1,967	3,616	2,300	2,169	1,777	2,393	1,660
2020	2,062	1,291	3,402	1,908	2,784	2,073	1,856	1,514	2,062	1,293
2021	2,250	1,490	3,921	1,976	2,993	2,067	1,781	1,697	2,091	1,581
Purata										
<i>Mean</i>										
2010	1,936	1,159	3,544	1,691	2,939	1,532	1,646	1,432	1,958	1,115
2011	1,959	1,182	3,557	1,709	2,706	1,911	1,767	1,478	1,872	1,134
2012	2,052	1,229	3,441	1,884	2,684	1,679	1,814	1,511	1,999	1,218
2013	2,186	1,218	3,558	1,969	2,940	1,667	1,908	1,607	2,044	1,329
2014	2,377	1,351	5,016	2,154	2,867	1,961	2,024	1,727	2,179	1,393
2015	2,487	1,543	4,295	2,187	2,877	2,175	2,131	1,791	2,431	1,477
2016	2,657	1,729	4,940	2,348	3,324	2,070	2,220	1,883	2,548	1,547
2017	2,879	1,825	5,706	2,443	4,011	2,429	2,587	2,015	2,707	1,754
2018	3,087	1,865	6,017	2,565	4,437	2,719	2,821	2,154	2,866	1,914
2019	3,224	1,997	6,154	2,616	4,573	2,833	2,854	2,363	3,000	2,081
2020	2,933	1,598	5,064	2,542	3,596	2,571	2,557	2,011	2,481	1,795
2021	3,037	1,776	5,040	2,606	3,401	2,650	2,347	2,063	2,576	1,951

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Jadual 3.21: Penengah dan purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010 - 2021 (samb.)

Table 3.21: Median and mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010 - 2021 (cont'd)

(RM)

Industri Industry	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	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,900	1,000	2,045	2,800	1,995	1,250	1,200	-
2011	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,000	900	2,160	2,850	2,000	1,100	1,000	-
2012	2,600	2,500	2,200	2,000	900	2,245	3,050	2,100	1,250	1,200	-
2013	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,200	1,000	2,490	3,352	2,300	1,400	1,300	-
2014	2,970	3,000	2,500	2,500	1,100	2,800	3,714	2,500	1,500	1,400	-
2015	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	1,150	2,800	3,990	2,550	1,544	1,500	-
2016	3,200	3,070	3,365	2,800	1,200	3,015	4,132	2,800	1,682	1,510	-
2017	3,500	3,100	3,400	3,000	1,350	3,162	4,458	3,000	1,700	1,800	-
2018	3,641	3,370	3,601	3,261	1,545	3,350	4,546	3,202	1,832	1,971	-
2019	3,989	3,660	3,910	3,531	1,700	3,620	4,868	3,519	1,948	2,012	-
2020	3,547	3,273	3,037	3,028	1,393	3,761	5,058	3,602	1,882	1,593	-
2021	3,754	3,330	3,255	3,162	1,692	3,929	5,331	4,193	2,562	1,735	-
Purata Mean											
2010	3,188	2,981	2,812	2,356	1,372	2,350	2,875	2,347	1,496	1,387	-
2011	3,078	2,949	2,992	2,644	1,278	2,474	2,885	2,329	1,502	1,370	-
2012	3,153	3,060	2,974	2,815	1,180	2,561	3,113	2,467	1,598	1,421	-
2013	3,496	3,165	3,164	2,801	1,393	2,873	3,386	2,637	1,627	1,551	-
2014	3,460	3,615	3,716	3,174	1,513	3,154	3,707	2,980	1,831	1,742	-
2015	3,695	3,502	3,855	3,334	1,522	3,196	3,984	3,043	2,000	1,751	-
2016	4,010	4,093	4,281	3,689	1,667	3,496	4,132	3,182	2,091	1,848	-
2017	4,429	4,437	4,880	4,129	1,859	3,681	4,500	3,705	2,521	2,022	-
2018	4,805	4,703	5,526	4,704	2,094	3,848	4,714	4,022	2,687	2,197	-
2019	4,898	4,737	5,755	4,799	2,195	4,142	5,112	4,071	2,797	2,333	-
2020	4,310	4,221	3,570	3,959	1,992	4,146	5,088	4,077	2,665	2,124	-
2021	4,346	3,949	3,636	3,916	2,040	4,313	5,550	4,547	2,908	2,016	-

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Jadual 3.22: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 3.22: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2019	2022
Selangor	8,937	12,608
Ulu Langat	8,361	11,210
Gombak	8,501	10,180
Kuala Langat	6,950	10,093
Petaling	8,993	9,618
Bintulu	7,380	8,567
Johor Bahru	7,342	8,232
Klang	7,888	8,203
Ulu Selangor	6,249	7,678
Kuala Selangor	5,855	7,644
Kulai	7,536	7,460
Barat Daya	6,576	7,247
Kuala Nerus	6,730	6,800
Timur Laut	6,902	6,714
Melaka Tengah	6,250	6,557
Miri	5,763	6,449
Kemaman	6,592	6,425
Seremban	5,599	6,384
Dungun	6,044	6,356
Batu Pahat	6,504	6,347
Penampang	5,493	6,265
Seberang Perai Selatan	5,797	6,231
Kota Tinggi	5,475	6,227
Seberang Perai Tengah	5,849	6,220
Seberang Perai Utara	5,566	6,103
Kuching	5,740	5,968
Kota Kinabalu	6,004	5,957
Samarahan	5,858	5,953
Kuantan	5,654	5,926
Jasin	5,640	5,895
Kuala Terengganu	5,614	5,872
Muar	5,963	5,724
Putatan	5,119	5,699
Tangkak	5,561	5,622
Pontian	5,585	5,616
Alor Gajah	5,907	5,611
Sabak Bernam	4,454	5,533
Segamat	5,595	5,318
Marang	5,060	5,291
Langkawi	5,905	5,250
Sibu	4,809	5,248
Cameron Highlands	5,729	5,221
Setiu	4,231	5,211
Kluang	4,933	5,204
Kubang Pasu	4,814	5,201
Subis	4,336	5,194
Manjung	4,636	5,135
Hulu Terengganu	4,368	5,090
Kinta	4,556	5,037
Muallim	3,915	5,015
Papar	4,571	4,871
Sandakan	4,680	4,828

Nota/Notes:

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 3.22: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.22: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2019	2022
Port Dickson	4,959	4,805
Tatau	4,638	4,787
Tawau	4,427	4,783
Kota Setar	4,532	4,751
Besut	4,527	4,743
Bau	4,004	4,735
Bentong	4,220	4,691
Pokok Sena	4,246	4,668
Rembau	4,135	4,655
Mukah	4,238	4,623
Perak Tengah	4,097	4,564
Keningau	4,097	4,502
Kulim	4,489	4,498
Kunak	3,723	4,480
Lahad Datu	4,186	4,457
Mersing	3,896	4,445
Sebauh	3,716	4,428
Raub	3,805	4,375
Kampar	3,821	4,347
Kota Bharu	4,171	4,330
Maran	3,671	4,319
Temerloh	4,173	4,283
Marudi	3,382	4,234
Kuala Muda	4,247	4,200
Hilir Perak	3,484	4,199
Sipitang	3,944	4,182
Beluru	3,104	4,164
Kinabatangan	4,102	4,162
Rompin	3,579	4,148
Lipis	3,646	4,115
Nabawan	3,613	4,110
Semporna	3,542	4,093
Yan	3,502	4,080
Bagan Datuk	4,503	4,076
Serian	3,674	4,074
Ranau	3,571	4,058
Dalat	3,486	4,057
Tambunan	3,581	4,055
Pekan	4,092	4,053
Tenom	3,525	4,045
Larut & Matang	4,345	4,029
Limbang	4,628	4,023
Beaufort	3,765	4,018
Tampin	4,332	4,012
Kerian	4,512	3,996
Batang Padang	4,067	3,953
Telupid	2,757	3,953
Kalabakan	n.a.	3,931
Asajaya	3,101	3,929
Bandar Baharu	4,022	3,922
Tuaran	3,736	3,921
Padang Terap	3,722	3,902

Nota/Notes:

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

n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**

Not applicable

Jadual 3.22: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.22: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2019	2022
Telang Usan	3,375	3,870
Bera	3,636	3,866
Jempol	3,676	3,830
Kuala Kangsar	3,875	3,813
Pendang	3,765	3,801
Jerantut	3,781	3,781
Saratok	3,142	3,763
Tumpat	3,500	3,749
Sri Aman	3,557	3,704
Sik	4,094	3,703
Lundu	3,409	3,692
Betong	2,782	3,685
Selama	n.a.	3,673
Jelevu	3,976	3,636
Bachok	3,621	3,625
Belaga	3,442	3,587
Lubok Antu	2,853	3,548
Pakan	2,637	3,546
Sarikei	3,486	3,528
Pasir Mas	3,341	3,508
Kabong	2,945	3,500
Kuala Penyu	2,949	3,487
Kuala Pilah	3,587	3,471
Hulu Perak	3,532	3,467
Pasir Puteh	3,458	3,453
Machang	3,708	3,429
Kota Belud	3,025	3,429
Baling	3,583	3,400
Daro	3,054	3,373
Matu	2,776	3,354
Gua Musang	2,942	3,342
Tanjung Manis	2,944	3,300
Maradong	3,021	3,259
Simunjan	2,823	3,196
Lawas	4,044	3,183
Beluran	2,849	3,131
Pusa	2,449	3,124
Selangau	2,671	3,005
Kudat	2,592	2,994
Tanah Merah	3,166	2,991
Bukit Mabong	3,829	2,948
Song	2,662	2,926
Jeli	2,943	2,906
Kapit	3,261	2,902
Tongod	2,197	2,856
Kuala Krai	2,896	2,763
Kota Marudu	2,425	2,677
Julau	2,488	2,652
Kanowit	2,670	2,648
Kecil Lojing	3,138	2,630
Tebedu	2,614	2,579
Pitas	1,999	2,329

Nota/Notes:

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

n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**

Not applicable

Jadual 3.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 3.23: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2019	2022
Selangor	12,254	13,673
Gombak	11,536	13,523
Ulu Langat	10,252	13,386
Petaling	12,145	12,760
Kuala Langat	8,375	11,048
Klang	9,980	10,278
Johor Bahru	9,315	9,869
Bintulu	8,324	9,645
Kuala Selangor	7,866	9,410
Barat Daya	8,393	9,254
Kulai	8,602	9,177
Ulu Selangor	7,598	8,779
Timur Laut	8,493	8,727
Melaka Tengah	8,100	8,593
Kota Kinabalu	7,665	8,388
Kemaman	7,854	8,381
Seberang Perai Tengah	7,457	8,056
Kuala Nerus	7,647	7,983
Miri	7,235	7,932
Dungun	7,564	7,902
Seremban	7,611	7,900
Kuching	7,376	7,588
Muar	7,540	7,572
Kota Tinggi	6,982	7,529
Penampang	6,570	7,491
Seberang Perai Selatan	6,843	7,472
Batu Pahat	7,392	7,419
Seberang Perai Utara	6,914	7,330
Alor Gajah	7,050	7,235
Jasin	7,340	7,145
Samarahan	6,789	7,123
Putatan	6,471	7,110
Kuala Terengganu	6,691	7,109
Tangkak	6,659	7,093
Kuantan	7,071	6,938
Sabak Bernam	6,042	6,930
Pontian	6,776	6,913
Sibu	6,140	6,645
Segamat	6,431	6,578
Kluang	5,953	6,461
Subis	5,528	6,390
Marang	5,928	6,357
Manjung	6,137	6,318
Tawau	6,212	6,315
Kinta	6,120	6,308
Besut	5,819	6,285
Cameron Highlands	6,576	6,265
Kubang Pasu	6,291	6,221
Muallim	5,488	6,122
Langkawi	6,737	6,087
Port Dickson	6,393	6,054
Setiu	5,600	6,030

Nota/Notes:

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 3.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.23: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2019	2022
Sandakan	6,020	6,030
Lahad Datu	5,681	5,995
Papar	5,733	5,980
Keningau	5,445	5,979
Mukah	5,447	5,962
Kota Setar	5,773	5,959
Perak Tengah	5,390	5,956
Kunak	5,194	5,838
Hulu Terengganu	5,363	5,821
Kota Bharu	5,577	5,693
Kulim	5,476	5,636
Kuala Muda	5,656	5,624
Bau	5,183	5,621
Tatau	5,345	5,617
Bentong	5,300	5,563
Rembau	5,163	5,544
Kinabatangan	5,128	5,543
Pokok Sena	5,046	5,494
Sipitang	5,271	5,479
Raub	5,005	5,445
Sarikei	4,609	5,440
Mersing	4,937	5,426
Larut & Matang	5,364	5,400
Marudi	4,605	5,373
Kerian	5,532	5,276
Ranau	4,756	5,270
Tenom	4,734	5,217
Hilir Perak	4,783	5,203
Temerloh	5,205	5,180
Batang Padang	5,637	5,178
Kuala Kangsar	5,156	5,176
Tuaran	5,050	5,166
Bagan Datuk	5,705	5,160
Limbang	5,989	5,148
Sebauh	4,202	5,120
Tambunan	4,826	5,113
Rompin	4,641	5,103
Semporna	5,933	5,098
Tampin	5,786	5,097
Kampar	4,845	5,087
Sik	4,960	5,053
Maran	4,678	5,036
Nabawan	4,443	5,016
Serian	4,878	4,988
Machang	4,841	4,987
Pendang	4,680	4,986
Lipis	4,504	4,959
Kota Belud	4,382	4,949
Kalabakan	n.a.	4,938
Lundu	4,428	4,935
Beaufort	4,861	4,902
Hulu Perak	4,554	4,891

Nota/Notes:

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

n.a: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Jadual 3.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.23: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean		(RM)
	2019	2022	
Sri Aman	4,621	4,881	
Beluru	4,119	4,873	
Padang Terap	4,781	4,858	
Jempol	4,926	4,848	
Dalat	4,790	4,841	
Telupid	4,762	4,819	
Bachok	4,728	4,811	
Pekan	5,026	4,780	
Tumpat	4,838	4,741	
Pasir Puteh	4,688	4,712	
Telang Usan	4,415	4,692	
Yan	4,397	4,637	
Saratok	4,202	4,621	
Pasir Mas	4,745	4,602	
Bera	4,566	4,567	
Bandar Baharu	4,959	4,565	
Asajaya	4,316	4,557	
Jerantut	4,452	4,537	
Kuala Pilah	5,040	4,509	
Beluran	3,907	4,501	
Lawas	5,288	4,476	
Gua Musang	4,009	4,473	
Jelevu	5,414	4,445	
Selama	n.a.	4,439	
Betong	3,962	4,422	
Daro	3,712	4,368	
Matu	3,901	4,362	
Kuala Penyu	4,275	4,311	
Baling	4,313	4,263	
Belaga	4,229	4,239	
Tanah Merah	4,338	4,177	
Lubok Antu	3,905	4,129	
Selangau	3,588	4,128	
Maradong	4,091	4,117	
Kapit	4,344	4,053	
Kudat	3,966	4,049	
Kota Marudu	3,771	4,031	
Tongod	3,364	4,019	
Tanjung Manis	3,849	4,017	
Kabong	3,294	4,002	
Pakan	3,175	3,936	
Simunjan	3,833	3,917	
Kuala Krai	3,979	3,798	
Jeli	3,872	3,735	
Kanowit	3,480	3,711	
Julau	3,506	3,548	
Bukit Mabong	4,665	3,509	
Song	3,443	3,477	
Pitas	3,378	3,406	
Pusa	2,758	3,395	
Tebedu	3,439	3,218	
Kecil Lojing	3,002	3,153	

Nota/Notes:

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

n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**

Not applicable

Jadual 3.24: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 3.24: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median	
	2019	2022
Johor	6,427	6,879
Johor Bahru	7,342	8,232
Kulai	7,536	7,460
Batu Pahat	6,504	6,347
Kota Tinggi	5,475	6,227
Muar	5,963	5,724
Tangkak	5,561	5,622
Pontian	5,585	5,616
Segamat	5,595	5,318
Kluang	4,933	5,204
Mersing	3,896	4,445
Kedah	4,325	4,402
Langkawi	5,905	5,250
Kubang Pasu	4,814	5,201
Kota Setar	4,532	4,751
Pokok Sena	4,246	4,668
Kulim	4,489	4,498
Kuala Muda	4,247	4,200
Yan	3,502	4,080
Bandar Baharu	4,022	3,922
Padang Terap	3,722	3,902
Pendang	3,765	3,801
Sik	4,094	3,703
Baling	3,583	3,400
Kelantan	3,563	3,614
Kota Bharu	4,171	4,330
Tumpat	3,500	3,749
Bachok	3,621	3,625
Pasir Mas	3,341	3,508
Pasir Puteh	3,458	3,453
Machang	3,708	3,429
Gua Musang	2,942	3,342
Tanah Merah	3,166	2,991
Jeli	2,943	2,906
Kuala Krai	2,896	2,763
Kecil Lojing	3,138	2,630
Melaka	6,054	6,210
Melaka Tengah	6,250	6,557
Jasin	5,640	5,895
Alor Gajah	5,907	5,611
Negeri Sembilan	5,005	5,226
Seremban	5,599	6,384
Port Dickson	4,959	4,805
Rembau	4,135	4,655
Tampin	4,332	4,012
Jempol	3,676	3,830
Jelevu	3,976	3,636
Kuala Pilah	3,587	3,471
Pahang	4,440	4,753
Kuantan	5,654	5,926
Cameron Highlands	5,729	5,221
Bentong	4,220	4,691
Raub	3,805	4,375
Maran	3,671	4,319
Temerloh	4,173	4,283
Rompin	3,579	4,148
Lipis	3,646	4,115
Pekan	4,092	4,053
Bera	3,636	3,866
Jerantut	3,781	3,781

Jadual 3.24: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb
Table 3.24: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah <i>Median</i>	
	2019	2022
Pulau Pinang	6,169	6,502
Barat Daya	6,576	7,247
Timur Laut	6,902	6,714
Seberang Perai Selatan	5,797	6,231
Seberang Perai Tengah	5,849	6,220
Seberang Perai Utara	5,566	6,103
Perak	4,273	4,494
Manjung	4,636	5,135
Kinta	4,556	5,037
Muallim	3,915	5,015
Perak Tengah	4,097	4,564
Kampar	3,821	4,347
Hilir Perak	3,484	4,199
Bagan Datuk	4,503	4,076
Larut & Matang	4,345	4,029
Kerian	4,512	3,996
Batang Padang	4,067	3,953
Kuala Kangsar	3,875	3,813
Selama	n.a.	3,673
Hulu Perak	3,532	3,467
Perlis	4,594	4,713
Selangor	8,210	9,983
Sepang	8,937	12,608
Ulu Langat	8,361	11,210
Gombak	8,501	10,180
Kuala Langat	6,950	10,093
Petaling	8,993	9,618
Klang	7,888	8,203
Ulu Selangor	6,249	7,678
Kuala Selangor	5,855	7,644
Sabak Bernam	4,454	5,533
Terengganu	5,545	5,878
Kuala Nerus	6,730	6,800
Kemaman	6,592	6,425
Dungun	6,044	6,356
Kuala Terengganu	5,614	5,872
Marang	5,060	5,291
Setiu	4,231	5,211
Hulu Terengganu	4,368	5,090
Besut	4,527	4,743
Sabah	4,235	4,577
Penampang	5,493	6,265
Kota Kinabalu	6,004	5,957
Putatan	5,119	5,699
Papar	4,571	4,871
Sandakan	4,680	4,828
Tawau	4,427	4,783
Keningau	4,097	4,502
Kunak	3,723	4,480
Lahad Datu	4,186	4,457
Sipitang	3,944	4,182
Kinabatangan	4,102	4,162
Nabawan	3,613	4,110
Semporna	3,542	4,093
Ranau	3,571	4,058
Tambunan	3,581	4,055
Tenom	3,525	4,045
Beaufort	3,765	4,018
Telupid	2,757	3,953
Kalabakan	n.a.	3,931
Tuaran	3,736	3,921
Kuala Penyu	2,949	3,487
Kota Belud	3,025	3,429
Beluran	2,849	3,131
Kudat	2,592	2,994
Tongod	2,197	2,856
Kota Marudu	2,425	2,677
Pitas	1999	2,329

Nota/Note:

n.a.: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 3.24: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.24: Median of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Penengah Median		(RM)
	2019	2022	
Sarawak	4,544	4,978	
Bintulu	7,380	8,567	
Miri	5,763	6,449	
Kuching	5,740	5,968	
Samarahan	5,858	5,953	
Sibu	4,809	5,248	
Subis	4,336	5,194	
Tatau	4,638	4,787	
Bau	4,004	4,735	
Mukah	4,238	4,623	
Sebauh	3,716	4,428	
Marudi	3,382	4,234	
Beluru	3,104	4,164	
Serian	3,674	4,074	
Dalat	3,486	4,057	
Limbang	4,628	4,023	
Asajaya	3,101	3,929	
Telang Usan	3,375	3,870	
Saratok	3,142	3,763	
Sri Aman	3,557	3,704	
Lundu	3,409	3,692	
Betong	2,782	3,685	
Belaga	3,442	3,587	
Lubok antu	2,853	3,548	
Pakan	2,637	3,546	
Sarikei	3,486	3,528	
Kabong	2,945	3,500	
Daro	3,054	3,373	
Matu	2,776	3,354	
Tanjung Manis	2,944	3,300	
Maradong	3,021	3,259	
Simunjan	2,823	3,196	
Lawas	4,044	3,183	
Pusa	2,449	3,124	
Selangau	2,671	3,005	
Bukit Mabong	3,829	2,948	
Song	2,662	2,926	
Kapit	3,261	2,902	
Julau	2,488	2,652	
Kanowit	2,670	2,648	
Tebedu	2,614	2,579	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10,549	10,234	
W.P. Labuan	6,726	6,904	
W.P. Putrajaya	9,983	10,056	

Nota/Note:

n.a: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Jadual 3.25: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 3.25: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2019	2022
Johor	8,013	8,517
Johor Bahru	9,315	9,869
Kulai	8,602	9,177
Muar	7,540	7,572
Kota Tinggi	6,982	7,529
Batu Pahat	7,392	7,419
Tangkak	6,659	7,092
Pontian	6,776	6,913
Segamat	6,431	6,578
Kluang	5,953	6,461
Mersing	4,937	5,426
Kedah	5,522	5,550
Kubang Pasu	6,291	6,221
Langkawi	6,737	6,087
Kota Setar	5,773	5,959
Kulim	5,476	5,636
Kuala Muda	5,656	5,624
Pokok Sena	5,046	5,494
Sik	4,960	5,053
Pendang	4,680	4,986
Padang Terap	4,781	4,858
Yan	4,397	4,637
Bandar Baharu	4,959	4,565
Baling	4,313	4,263
Kelantan	4,874	4,885
Kota Bharu	5,577	5,693
Machang	4,841	4,987
Bachok	4,728	4,811
Tumpat	4,838	4,741
Pasir Puteh	4,688	4,712
Pasir Mas	4,745	4,602
Gua Musang	4,009	4,473
Tanah Merah	4,338	4,177
Kuala Krai	3,979	3,798
Jeli	3,872	3,735
Kecil Lojing	3,002	3,153
Melaka	7,741	8,057
Melaka Tengah	8,100	8,593
Alor Gajah	7,050	7,235
Jasin	7,340	7,145
Negeri Sembilan	6,707	6,788
Seremban	7,611	7,900
Port Dickson	6,393	6,054
Rembau	5,163	5,544
Tampin	5,786	5,097
Jempol	4,926	4,848
Kuala Pilah	5,040	4,509
Jelevu	5,414	4,445
Pahang	5,667	5,777
Kuantan	7,071	6,938
Cameron Highlands	6,576	6,265
Bentong	5,300	5,563
Raub	5,005	5,445
Temerloh	5,205	5,180
Rompin	4,641	5,103
Maran	4,678	5,036
Lipis	4,504	4,959
Pekan	5,026	4,780
Bera	4,566	4,567
Jerantut	4,452	4,537

Jadual 3.25: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 3.25: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Purata <i>Mean</i>	
	2019	2022
Pulau Pinang	7,774	8,267
Barat Daya	8,393	9,254
Timur Laut	8,493	8,727
Seberang Perai Tengah	7,457	8,056
Seberang Perai Selatan	6,843	7,472
Seberang Perai Utara	6,914	7,330
Perak	5,645	5,779
Manjung	6,137	6,318
Kinta	6,120	6,308
Muallim	5,488	6,122
Perak Tengah	5,390	5,956
Larut & Matang	5,364	5,400
Kerian	5,532	5,276
Hilir Perak	4,783	5,203
Batang Padang	5,637	5,178
Kuala Kangsar	5,156	5,176
Bagan Datuk	5,705	5,160
Kampar	4,845	5,087
Hulu Perak	4,554	4,891
Selama	n.a.	4,439
Perlis	5,476	5,664
Selangor	10,827	12,233
Sepang	12,254	13,673
Gombak	11,536	13,523
Ulu Langat	10,252	13,386
Petaling	12,145	12,760
Kuala Langat	8,375	11,048
Klang	9,980	10,278
Kuala Selangor	7,866	9,410
Ulu Selangor	7,598	8,779
Sabak Bernam	6,042	6,930
Terengganu	6,815	7,248
Kemaman	7,854	8,381
Kuala Nerus	7,647	7,983
Dungun	7,564	7,902
Kuala Terengganu	6,691	7,109
Marang	5,928	6,357
Besut	5,819	6,285
Setiu	5,600	6,030
Hulu Terengganu	5,363	5,821
Sabah	5,745	6,171
Kota Kinabalu	7,665	8,388
Penampang	6,570	7,491
Putatan	6,471	7,110
Tawau	6,212	6,315
Sandakan	6,020	6,030
Lahad Datu	5,681	5,995
Papar	5,733	5,980
Keningau	5,445	5,979
Kunak	5,194	5,838
Kinabatangan	5,128	5,543
Sipitang	5,271	5,479
Ranau	4,756	5,270
Tenom	4,734	5,217
Tuaran	5,050	5,166
Tambunan	4,826	5,113
Semporna	5,933	5,098
Nabawan	4,443	5,016
Kota Belud	4,382	4,949
Kalabakan	n.a.	4,938
Beaufort	4,861	4,902
Telupid	4,762	4,819
Beluran	3,907	4,501
Kuala Penyu	4,275	4,311
Kudat	3,966	4,049
Kota Marudu	3,771	4,031
Tongod	3,364	4,019
Pitas	3378	3,406

Nota/Note:

n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 3.25: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 3.25: Mean of monthly household gross income by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Purata Mean	
	2019	2022
Sarawak	5,959	6,457
Bintulu	8,324	9,645
Miri	7,235	7,932
Kuching	7,376	7,588
Samarahan	6,789	7,123
Sibu	6,140	6,645
Subis	5,528	6,390
Mukah	5,447	5,962
Bau	5,183	5,621
Tatau	5,345	5,617
Sarikei	4,609	5,440
Marudi	4,605	5,373
Limbang	5,989	5,148
Sebauh	4,202	5,120
Serian	4,878	4,988
Lundu	4,428	4,935
Sri Aman	4,621	4,881
Beluru	4,119	4,873
Dalat	4,790	4,841
Telang Usan	4,415	4,692
Saratok	4,202	4,621
Asajaya	4,316	4,557
Lawas	5,288	4,476
Betong	3,962	4,422
Daro	3,712	4,368
Matu	3,901	4,362
Belaga	4,229	4,239
Lubok Antu	3,905	4,129
Selangau	3,588	4,128
Maradong	4,091	4,117
Kapit	4,344	4,053
Tanjung Manis	3,849	4,017
Kabong	3,294	4,002
Pakan	3,175	3,936
Simunjan	3,833	3,917
Kanowit	3,480	3,711
Julau	3,506	3,548
Bukit Mabong	4,665	3,509
Song	3,443	3,477
Pusa	2,758	3,395
Tebedu	3,439	3,218
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	13,257	13,325
W.P. Labuan	8,319	8,250
W.P. Putrajaya	12,840	13,473

RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
ISI RUMAH 2022**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

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Jadual 4.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Table 4.1: Relative standard error of estimates for mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata <i>Mean of monthly household gross income</i> (RM)	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Julat pendapatan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Range of average income at 95% confidence interval</i> (RM)
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i> (%)	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i> (RM)	
NEGERI SEMBILAN	6,788	1.7	114	6,566 - 7,011
Bandar/Urban	7,606	2.0	150	7,313 - 7,900
Luar bandar/Rural	4,779	2.2	105	4,572 - 4,985
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>				
Jelevu	4,445	5.0	221	4,011 - 4,879
Kuala Pilah	4,509	3.7	169	4,179 - 4,840
Port Dickson	6,054	3.4	206	5,650 - 6,459
Rembau	5,544	4.8	264	5,027 - 6,061
Seremban	7,900	2.2	176	7,555 - 8,245
Tampin	5,097	4.0	206	4,694 - 5,500
Jempol	4,848	3.8	185	4,485 - 5,211

Jadual 4.2: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Table 4.2: Relative standard error of estimates for mean of monthly household disposable income by administrative district, Negeri Sembilan, 2022

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata <i>Mean of monthly household disposable income</i> (RM)	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Julat pendapatan purata pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Range of average income at 95% confidence interval</i> (RM)
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i> (%)	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i> (RM)	
NEGERI SEMBILAN	5,701	1.6	91	5,523 - 5,880
Bandar/Urban	6,305	1.9	120	6,070 - 6,541
Luar bandar/Rural	4,218	2.1	89	4,045 - 4,392
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>				
Jelevu	4,040	4.8	196	3,656 - 4,424
Kuala Pilah	4,000	3.7	148	3,711 - 4,290
Port Dickson	5,127	3.2	164	4,806 - 5,448
Rembau	4,850	4.7	226	4,407 - 5,293
Seremban	6,499	2.2	141	6,223 - 6,775
Tampin	4,516	4.1	185	4,153 - 4,879
Jempol	4,359	3.9	171	4,023 - 4,695

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

LAPORAN SURVEI
**PENDAPATAN
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HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY REPORT

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1. PENGENALAN

Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2022 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Survei yang dilaksanakan dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun ini menyediakan data pendapatan dan kemiskinan bagi **isi rumah warganegara** sahaja. Nota teknikal ini merangkumi penerangan yang lebih terperinci bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan survei dan laporan ini.

2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

2.1 Objektif utama survei adalah seperti yang berikut:

- a) mengumpul maklumat pola taburan pendapatan isi rumah;
- b) mendapatkan statistik terkini berkaitan dengan isi rumah miskin; dan
- c) 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 pelan pembangunan negara dan pemantauan 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 (TK) terpilih bagi mengumpul maklumat berkaitan demografi dan pendapatan 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 dua belas bulan yang lalu. Sebagai contoh, bagi survei bulan Disember 2022, maka pendapatan isi rumah yang dikira adalah dari 1 Disember 2021 sehingga 30 November 2022.

5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

- 5.1 Survei ini meliputi negeri, strata (bandar dan luar bandar) dan daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia.
- 5.2 Liputan survei ini adalah isi rumah yang tinggal di **TK persendirian** sahaja dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di tempat kediaman institusi seperti asrama, hotel, hospital, rumah orang tua, penjara dan rumah kebajikan.

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:

a) Berasingan

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

b) 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 pekarangan 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:

a) Pekerjaan Bergaji

Pendapatan daripada 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 dan barangan & perkhidmatan percuma atau subsidi daripada majikan (termasuk makanan percuma/konsesi).

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

b) 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.

c) Harta & Pelaburan

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

- Pendapatan daripada harta benda ditakrifkan sebagai pulangan daripada penggunaan atau pelaburan aset yang disediakan kepada orang lain untuk kegunaan mereka. Ia merangkumi pulangan yang biasanya dalam bentuk kewangan, daripada aset kewangan (faedah dan dividen), aset bukan kewangan (sewa) dan royalti;
- Penerimaan faedah ialah bayaran yang diterima daripada akaun bank atau institusi kewangan yang lain, perakuan deposit, bon kerajaan/ pinjaman, sekuriti, debentur dan pinjaman kepada ahli-ahli bukan isi rumah;
- Dividen adalah penerimaan daripada pelaburan dalam sebuah syarikat di mana pelabur tidak terlibat dengan aktiviti syarikat. Ini termasuk *silent partner*. Ia juga termasuk pencen dan anuiti dalam bentuk dividen daripada skim insurans swasta;

- Sewa ialah bayaran yang diterima untuk penggunaan aset seperti tanah dan rumah;
- Royalti adalah pendapatan yang diperoleh daripada perkhidmatan bahan dipatenkan atau hak cipta, contohnya seperti hak penulisan, hak cipta bagi gubahan lagu dan lain-lain; dan
- Sewa dinilai bagi rumah sendiri yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

d) 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 Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/ Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH)/ Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM)) 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 diguna pakai di dalam laporan ini dan boleh ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

a) Pendapatan Kasar

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

b) 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 serta pindahan semasa yang diterima secara mata benda (*in-kind*). Konsep pendapatan boleh guna ini mencerminkan pendapatan sebenar isi rumah terhadap penggunaan semasa dan simpanan.

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:

- a) Bumiputera;
- b) Cina;
- c) India; dan
- d) 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):

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) STPM atau yang Setaraf

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

d) Sijil

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

e) Diploma

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

f) Ijazah

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

g) 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) 2020 yang dibangunkan oleh Kementerian Sumber Manusia (KSM) berasaskan Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Antarabangsa (ISCO: *International Standard Classification of Occupations*).

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. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

- 7.1** Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel HIS & BA 2022 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020 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.

- 7.2** BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Kawasan bandar ditakrif sebagaimana yang telah digunakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020. 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 2020. Kawasan selainnya, yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan, dikelaskan sebagai kawasan luar bandar.
- 7.3** Kawasan tepu bina adalah kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.
- 7.4** Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenal pasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi lima kilometer dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.
- 7.5** Pembandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 dan 2020 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.
- 7.6** Klasifikasi kawasan mengikut strata yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:

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

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

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

Bandar = Metropolitan + Bandar besar

Luar bandar = Bandar kecil + Keseluruhan luar bandar

8. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

8.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat telah digunakan dalam HIS & BA 2022. 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 7.8

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

9. SAIZ SAMPEL

9.1 Saiz sampel HIS & BA 2022 perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:

- i) Penemuan daripada survei yang lepas iaitu HIS & BA 2019
- ii) Reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
- iii) Ralat yang disasarkan.

9.2 Penganggaran saiz sampel dikira di setiap daerah pentadbiran dan substrata (bandar dan luar bandar). Pengiraan saiz sampel turut mengambil kira purata pendapatan, asas keyakinan pada 95 peratus, ralat piawai relatif, kesan reka bentuk dan kadar respon yang telah ditetapkan.

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

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

di mana:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{\sigma^2}{(RSE \times \mu)^2}$$

Bagi memenuhi andaian-andaian dalam Pensampelan Berstrata, maka faktor kesan reka bentuk (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:

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

Dan seterusnya, mengambil kira kadar respon survei lepas, maka saiz sampel keseluruhan bagi sub populasi j , n_{3j} 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 mengambil kira ukuran populasi diketahui (FPC) bagi sub populasi j
- n_{1j} saiz sampel yang mengambil kira faktor populasi bagi sub populasi j
- n_{2j} saiz sampel yang mengambil kira faktor kesan rekabentuk bagi sub populasi j
- n_{3j} saiz sampel yang mengambil kira faktor kadar respon bagi sub populasi j
- N jumlah unit elemen dalam populasi
- n saiz sampel keseluruhan
- σ sisihan piawai
- RSE ralat piawai relatif
- μ purata pendapatan daripada survei yang lepas

9.4 Saiz sampel bagi HIS & BA 2022 adalah seperti berikut:

Jadual 2: Bilangan BP, TK dan Isi Rumah Respons mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri	Bilangan BP	Bilangan TK	Bilangan isi rumah respons
Malaysia	11,609	92,872	89,253
Johor	955	7,640	7,517
Kedah	789	6,312	6,138
Kelantan	700	5,600	5,177
Melaka	332	2,656	2,504
Negeri Sembilan	409	3,272	3,111
Pahang	601	4,808	4,662
Pulau Pinang	634	5,072	4,693
Perak	919	7,352	7,214
Perlis	205	1,640	1,600
Selangor	1,333	10,664	10,470
Terengganu	564	4,512	4,299
Sabah	1,464	11,712	11,507
Sarawak	1,785	14,280	13,516
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	729	5,832	5,387
W.P. Labuan	91	728	716
W.P. Putrajaya	99	792	742

10. 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 satu sampel isi rumah mewakili dua isi rumah dalam populasi maka pemberat (*non-response weight*) akan menjadi 2.5 yang memberi maksud satu sampel isi rumah mewakili 2.5 isi rumah yang lain.

11. LIMITASI DATA

11.1 Salah satu limitasi adalah data pendapatan isi rumah hanya meliputi bahagian pendapatan yang terakru dan diterima secara berulang kali dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan semasa tempoh rujukan survei.

11.2 Data pendapatan yang disediakan dalam laporan ini telah diperoleh melalui survei bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di tempat kediaman persendirian sahaja dan tidak termasuk tempat kediaman institusi. Tambahan pula, pendapatan isi rumah serta ciri-ciri yang digunakan untuk analisis (contohnya seperti: kumpulan etnik, kumpulan umur, kumpulan industri, kumpulan pekerjaan dan sijil tertinggi diperoleh) adalah merujuk kepada ketua isi rumah. Justeru, had tertentu berkaitan penggunaan data pendapatan mungkin akan timbul.

11.3 Analisis laporan ini merujuk kepada ketua isi rumah yang tidak semestinya merupakan penerima pendapatan utama.

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 dan boleh diukur dengan mengira Ralat Piawai Relatif, biasanya dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ralat ini digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji, memberikan gambaran tahap variasi antara pemboleh ubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei dan parameter populasi.

Sebagai contoh, penemuan HIS & BA 2022 mendapati pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Negeri Sembilan adalah RM6,788 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 1.7 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM114. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ($\alpha=0.05$), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata berada dalam julat antara RM6,566 hingga RM7,011 sebulan.

ii) Ralat Bukan Pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan liputan rangka, ralat dalam maklum balas, tiada respons dan kesilapan semasa peringkat pemprosesan seperti penyuntingan, pengekodan dan tangkapan data. Untuk memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, pelbagai langkah pentadbiran telah dilaksanakan untuk meminimumkan ralat bukan pensampelan. Langkah-langkah ini termasuk latihan intensif yang diberikan kepada penyelia dan penemuramah serta penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan rawak dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang 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 HIS & BA 2022 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, semakin konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan semua ralat bukan pensampelan.

13. LIMITASI ANALISIS

Penemuan HIS & BA 2022 mendapati kepersisan anggaran pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran berada di tahap kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Sebagai contoh, pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata di daerah Jelebu adalah RM4,445 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 5.0 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM221. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ($\alpha=0.05$), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi daerah Jelebu berada dalam julat antara RM4,011 hingga RM4,879 sebulan. Analisis terperinci data pendapatan bagi peringkat daerah pentadbiran adalah berdasarkan kebolehpercayaan nilai relatif sehingga tidak melebihi selang toleransi 20 peratus.

14. HAD PENDAPATAN BAGI KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT PENDAPATAN

14.1 Kumpulan Isi Rumah mengikut Pendapatan

Had pendapatan isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah bagi 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, 2022

Strata	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Malaysia	< 5,250	5,250 - 11,819	≥ 11,820
Bandar	< 6,030	6,030 - 12,899	≥ 12,900
Luar bandar	< 3,510	3,510 - 7,039	≥ 7,040

Jadual 4: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Bumiputera	< 4,860	4,860 - 10,679	≥ 10,680
Cina	< 6,650	6,650 - 14,689	≥ 14,690
India	< 5,580	5,580 - 11,989	≥ 11,990
Lain-lain	< 3,889	3,890 - 7,699	≥ 7,700

Jadual 5: Had Pendapatan Kasar Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Malaysia	< 5,250	5,250 - 11,819	≥ 11,820
Johor	< 5,740	5,740 - 11,919	≥ 11,920
Kedah	< 3,750	3,750 - 7,429	≥ 7,430
Kelantan	< 3,060	3,060 - 6,469	≥ 6,470
Melaka	< 5,220	5,220 - 11,169	≥ 11,170
Negeri Sembilan	< 4,330	4,330 - 9,509	≥ 9,510
Pahang	< 4,160	4,160 - 7,799	≥ 7,800
Pulau Pinang	< 5,580	5,580 - 11,489	≥ 11,490
Perak	< 3,790	3,790 - 7,919	≥ 7,920
Perlis	< 4,090	4,090 - 7,789	≥ 7,790
Selangor	< 8,390	8,390 - 15,729	≥ 15,730
Terengganu	< 5,150	5,150 - 9,229	≥ 9,230
Sabah	< 3,840	3,840 - 8,529	≥ 8,530
Sarawak	< 4,160	4,160 - 9,209	≥ 9,210
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 8,880	8,880 - 16,779	≥ 16,780
W.P. Labuan	< 6,020	6,020 - 10,799	≥ 10,800
W.P. Putrajaya	< 8,970	8,970 - 18,319	≥ 18,320

Jadual 6: Had Pendapatan Boleh Guna Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Malaysia	< 4,500	4,500 - 9,919	≥ 9,920
Bandar	< 5,110	5,110 - 10,709	≥ 10,710
Luar bandar	< 3,100	3,100 - 6,209	≥ 6,210

Jadual 7: Had Pendapatan Boleh Guna Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan Etnik	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Bumiputera	< 4,180	4,180 - 9,089	≥ 9,090
Cina	< 5,640	5,640 - 12,019	≥ 12,020
India	< 4,690	4,690 - 9,889	≥ 9,890
Lain-lain	< 3,299	3,300 - 6,649	≥ 6,650

Jadual 8: Had Pendapatan Boleh Guna Isi Rumah Bulanan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2022

Negeri	Had Pendapatan (RM)		
	Terendah 40%	Pertengahan 40%	Tertinggi 20%
Malaysia	< 4,500	4,500 - 9,919	≥ 9,920
Johor	< 4,880	4,880 - 10,159	≥ 10,160
Kedah	< 3,250	3,250 - 6,479	≥ 6,480
Kelantan	< 2,670	2,670 - 5,759	≥ 5,760
Melaka	< 4,550	4,550 - 9,739	≥ 9,740
Negeri Sembilan	< 3,740	3,740 - 7,979	≥ 7,980
Pahang	< 3,720	3,720 - 6,889	≥ 6,890
Pulau Pinang	< 4,740	4,740 - 9,479	≥ 9,480
Perak	< 3,240	3,240 - 6,749	≥ 6,750
Perlis	< 3,780	3,780 - 7,229	≥ 7,230
Selangor	< 7,010	7,010 - 12,889	≥ 12,890
Terengganu	< 4,650	4,650 - 8,279	≥ 8,280
Sabah	< 3,350	3,350 - 7,389	≥ 7,390
Sarawak	< 3,580	3,580 - 7,979	≥ 7,980
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 7,130	7,130 - 13,349	≥ 13,350
W.P. Labuan	< 4,810	4,810 - 8,749	≥ 8,750
W.P. Putrajaya	< 7,960	7,960 - 15,049	≥ 15,050

14.2 Kumpulan Pendapatan Kuintil

Nilai yang diperoleh daripada hasil pembahagian data yang disusun mengikut magnitud 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 bilangan isi rumah.

14.3 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.

15. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN

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

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t} \times 100$$

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 antara tahun semasa dengan tahun sebelumnya

16. PEMBUNDARAN ANGARAN

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 published in this report is based on the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2022 conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The survey was carried out twice in five years to provide the data regarding income and poverty for **citizens** only. This technical note contains more detailed descriptions to help users to better understand this survey and report.*

2. OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY

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

- a) to collect information on income distribution pattern of households;*
- b) to gather current statistics on poor households; and*
- c) 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, the formation of national development plans and the monitoring of The Twelfth Malaysia Plan (Twelfth Plan). Furthermore, these data also serve as an essential reference to economists, academicians, the private sectors and individuals for more detailed research and analysis.*

3. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

3.1 *Data collection is carried out using the face-to-face interview approach. DOSM officers and staffs who were involved in this survey were given special training as interviewers. They will visit Households (HH) in selected Living Quarters (LQ) to collect information related to demographics and income by using a set of questionnaires.*

3.2 *Data quality checks are made by experienced officers from the DOSM State office to detect and correct any errors or missing information when the survey is carried out. The field review process is also implemented for selected households to ensure the data collected are of good quality.*

4. REFERENCE PERIOD

The information on household income was collected for the past twelve months. For example, for December 2022 survey month, the household income calculated is from 1st December 2021 to 30th November 2022.

5. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

5.1 *This survey covers states, strata (urban and rural) and administrative districts in Malaysia.*

5.2 *The coverage of this survey are households that live in **private LQ** only and does not include those who live in institutional residences such as hostels, hotels, hospitals, old folk's homes, prisons and welfare homes.*

6. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION

6.1 Living Quarters

*Living Quarters are defined as separate and independent structures that are usually used for living. The terms, **separate** and **independent** are defined as follows:*

a) Separate

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

b) Independent

A structure is said to be independent when it has a direct access via public path, communal passageway or open space (i.e. the occupants can enter or exit their living quarters without going through someone else's premises).

6.2 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated people 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 member whether male or female who is considered the head of household by other members of the household. The head of the household must be an income recipient aged 15 years and above.

6.4 Income

*Detailed information on income is obtained from household members who receive income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey refers to the **Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011** published by the United Nations. The sources of income include:*

a) Paid Employment

Income from paid employment can be received in the form of cash or in the form of goods and services. This includes wages and salaries for time worked and work performed; cash bonuses and gratuities; commissions and tips; allowance; profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related payments and free or subsidised goods & services from employers (including free food/ concession).

Conceptually, employee income also includes social insurance contributions from employers, employer contributions to Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and severance & termination compensation payments (except for one-off retirement payments such as gratuities for pensioners, which are considered capital transfers).

b) Self-Employment

Income earned by individuals as a result of self-employment. Net income from self-employment includes profits or losses accruing to owners or partners or those working in an unincorporated enterprise. It also includes an estimate of the value of goods and services obtained through barter as well as goods or crops/livestock produced for own use, after deducting operating expenses.

The basis for measuring income from self-employment in household income statistics is based on the concept of net income, which is the value of gross output minus operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profit occurs when income is greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than earnings.

c) Property & Investment

Income from property & investment is receipts from asset ownership, interest, dividends and rent. The details are as follows:

- *Income from property is defined as the revenue earned from the use or investment of assets made available to others for their use. It comprises returns that are usually in monetary form, from financial assets (interest and dividends), non-financial assets (rents) 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;*
- *Dividends are receipts from an investment in a company where the investor is not involved in the company's activities. This includes silent partners. It also includes pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes;*
- *Rent is payment received for the use of assets such as land and houses;*
- *Royalties are incomes obtained from the services of patented or copyrighted materials, for example such as writing rights, copyrights for song compositions and others; and*
- *Imputed rent is assessed for homes occupied by its owners.*

d) Current Transfers Received

Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers can be made between households to other households, between the government and households, or between households and charities. These receipts can be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by the government (e.g. educational aid, zakat and Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/ Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH)/ Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM)) or individual/ private (e.g. corporate social responsibility).

Current Transfers received directly affect the level of Gross Income and influence the consumption of goods and services. Therefore, all Current Transfers received in the form of cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, the Current Transfer does not cover capital transfers.

6.5 Gross and Disposable Income

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

a) Gross Income

Gross income is the total amount of income earned by the household from all sources of income as stated in item 6.4.

b) Disposable Income

Disposable income is the household's gross income after deducting current transfers paid such as direct taxes, contributions to other households, zakat payments, other current transfers paid and current transfer received in the form of in-kind. This concept of disposable income reflects the real income of the household against current consumption and savings.

For the purposes of this survey, the effect of the distribution of public expenditure (collective expenditure) is not taken into account due to the difficulty in evaluating the benefits obtained as part of household income.

6.6 Household Income

Household income is the amount of income usually received (accrued) by household members, in the form of cash or goods received repeatedly during the survey's reference period (within a year or more frequently).

6.7 Income Recipient

Income recipient refers to household members who receive income from any source (as per item 6.4) during the reference period. A household can have more than one income recipient.

6.8 Ethnic Group

The ethnic groups of Malaysian citizens are categorised as follows:

- a) Bumiputera;*
- b) Chinese;*
- c) Indian; and*
- d) Others.*

6.9 Highest certificate obtained

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

a) PMR or Equivalent

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

b) SPM or Equivalent

Refers to Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCE O Level and Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). This includes basic skills certificates obtained from specialised and technical skills training institutions where the study period is at least six months such as the GIATMARA certificate.

c) STPM or Equivalent

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

d) Certificate

Refers to certificates obtained from colleges, polytechnics or other institutions that offer formal education. The certification period should not be less than six months.

e) Diploma

Refers to diplomas and equivalent certificates obtained from universities, colleges, schools or polytechnics prior to a degree qualification.

f) Degree

Refers to a degree (Bachelor's Degree, Master's or Doctor of Philosophy) obtained from a public or private higher education institution or equivalent.

g) No Certificate

Refers to those who are still in school or have finished school without obtaining any certificate.

6.10 Occupation

Occupation is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020 classification developed by the Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR) based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

For a person who has more than one job, only the job that takes the most time during the reference period is considered his main job. If the working time of each job is the same, then the job that provides the highest income is the main job. In cases where the length of employment and income are the same for each job, the job in which he has worked the longest is considered his main job.

6.11 Industry

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

7. SAMPLING FRAME

- 7.1** *The framework used for the HIS & BA 2022 sample selection is based on the Household Sampling Framework which consists of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2020 Population and Housing Census which is updated from time to time. EB is an area of the earth's surface created to carry out survey operations which on average contains between 80 to 120 LQs. All EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries that are within administrative districts, sub-districts or local authority areas.*
- 7.2** *EB in the sampling framework is classified according to urban and rural areas. Urban areas are defined as used in the 2020 Population and Housing Census. An urban area is a gazetted area and a built-up area bordering it, and the combination of these two areas has a population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2020 Population and Housing Census. Other areas, which are gazetted and have a total population of less than 10,000 people and non-gazetted areas, are classified as rural areas.*
- 7.3** *Built-up areas are regions adjacent to gazetted areas and have at least 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and above) engaged in non-agricultural activities.*
- 7.4** *The definition of urban areas also takes into account special development areas, which are development areas that are not gazetted and can be identified and separated from gazetted areas or areas with built-up areas exceeding five kilometres and having a population of at least 10,000 people with 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and above), who are involved in non-agricultural activities.*
- 7.5** *Urbanisation is a dynamic process that is constantly evolves with progress and development. Consequently, the urban areas identified in 2010 and 2020 Population and Housing Censuses may not necessarily refer to the same locations, as areas meeting the urban criteria will continue to expand and develop over time.*

7.6 The classification of the area according to the strata used is as follows:

Strata	Population of gazette, adjoining built-up areas and special development area
Metropolitan	75,000 and more
Urban large	10,000 to 74,999
Urban small	1,000 to 9,999
Rural	All other areas

7.7 For sampling purposes, the classification of areas as in point 7.6 is used for all states and Federal Territories. For Sabah and Sarawak, given the problem of difficulty in accessing the interior, the rural strata were further developed based on the length of time it took to reach a place from the nearest urban centre.

7.8 For the purpose of tabulating the report, the strata are listed as follows:

Urban = Metropolitan + Urban large

Rural = Urban small + All rural

8. SAMPLE DESIGN

8.1 A two-stage stratified sampling design was used in HIS & BA 2022. The formation of the strata is as follows:

Primary strata	Covered all states in Malaysia
Secondary strata	Covered administrative districts for all states in Malaysia
Tertiary strata	Covering urban and rural strata as stated in point 7.8

8.2 Sample selection is performed at the EB stage using the systematic random sampling method. Next, the LQ sample is selected from the selected EB using the same method, generating random numbers and setting the selection interval to ensure equal probability of selection for each LQ. This systematic and scientific procedure is carried out to generate an unbiased sample that can represent the entire population of households in Malaysia.

9. SAMPLE SIZE

9.1 The sample size of HIS & BA 2022 needs to represent the population according to the requirements of the analysis level set. This sample size has taken into account the following elements:

- i) Findings from the previous survey HIS & BA 2019;
- ii) Sampling design; and
- iii) Margin of error.

9.2 Estimated sample size is calculated within each stratum (administrative districts) and substratum (urban and rural). The sample size calculation takes into account the mean income, a 95 per cent confidence level, relative standard error, design effect and specified response rate.

9.3 The sample size calculation for subpopulation j , n_{1j} is calculated using the following formula:

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

where:

$$n_{0j} = \frac{\sigma^2}{(RSE \times \mu)^2}$$

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

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

Sample size considering D.E. for subpopulation j , n_{2j} is given by:

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

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

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

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

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

where:

- n_{0j} the basic sample size obtained consider the Finite Population Factor (FPC) for subpopulation j
- n_{1j} sample size that takes into account population factors for subpopulation j
- n_{2j} sample size that takes into account design effect factors for subpopulation j
- n_{3j} sample size that takes into account the response rate factor for subpopulation j
- N the number of element units in the population
- n total sample size
- σ standard deviation
- RSE relative standard error
- μ mean income from previous survey

9.4 The sample size for HIS & BA 2022 is as follows:

Table 2: Number of EBs, LQs and Household Response by State, Malaysia, 2022

State	Number of EB	Number of LQ	Number of Household Response
Malaysia	11,609	92,872	89,253
Johor	955	7,640	7,517
Kedah	789	6,312	6,138
Kelantan	700	5,600	5,177
Melaka	332	2,656	2,504
Negeri Sembilan	409	3,272	3,111
Pahang	601	4,808	4,662
Pulau Pinang	634	5,072	4,693
Perak	919	7,352	7,214
Perlis	205	1,640	1,600
Selangor	1,333	10,664	10,470
Terengganu	564	4,512	4,299
Sabah	1,464	11,712	11,507
Sarawak	1,785	14,280	13,516
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	729	5,832	5,387
W.P. Labuan	91	728	716
W.P. Putrajaya	99	792	742

10. ESTIMATION

In the estimation procedure, a weight (non-response weight) is used to account non-response cases. The original weight (design weight) is adjusted by considering non-response rate for each domain or stratum. For example, if 5,000 households are selected but only 4,000 households respond to the survey, the original weight (design weight) will be adjusted to account for a 20 per cent non-response rate. If the original weight (design weight) is 2.0, meaning that one household sample represents two households in the population, then the weight (non-response weight) will be adjusted to 2.5, indicating one household sample represents 2.5 other households.

11. LIMITATION OF THE DATA

- 11.1** *One such limitation is that the household income data covers only the income portion which accrues and received repeatedly in the form of cash or goods during the survey's reference period.*
- 11.2** *The income data presented in this report have been obtained through a household survey covering only private households, excluding the institutional households. Furthermore, household income had been used for analysis and the characteristics used (for e.g.: ethnic group, age group, industry group, occupational group and highest certificate obtained) refer to that of the head of household. As such, certain limitations are bound to arise in connection with the use of the income data.*
- 11.3** *Analysis of this report refers to the head of households who need not necessarily be the main income recipient.*

12. DATA EVALUATION

12.1 *The data obtained from the survey conducted using a probability sample is subject to two types, namely sampling error and non-sampling error.*

i) Sampling Error

Sampling error arises from estimating data obtained from a probability sample and can be assessed by calculating the Relative Standard Error, typically expressed as a percentage. This error serves as an indicator of the accuracy of the estimated parameter under investigation, providing insight into the level of variation between the variables estimated through the survey and the population parameters.

For example, findings from the HIS & BA 2022 revealed that the mean monthly household gross income for Negeri Sembilan is RM6,788 with a Relative Standard Error of 1.7 per cent. In other words, the Standard Error value is RM114. Based on a 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha=0.05$), the mean monthly household gross income falls within the range of RM6,566 to RM7,011 per month.

ii) Non-Sampling Error

These errors can arise due to incomplete survey coverage, weakness in the survey framework, errors in feedback, non-responses, and mistakes during processing stages such as editing, coding and data capture. To maintain a high level of the data quality, various administrative measures have been implemented to minimize non-sampling errors. These measures include intensive training provided to supervisors and enumerators, as well as close supervision and random checks conducted on households covered by enumerators to ensure the accuracy and validity of the recorded information.

To overcome cases of no response resulting from several reasons such as empty LQ, no resident at home, refusal to cooperate or LQ not eligible to be covered in the survey, the sample size estimation of HIS & BA 2022 has taken into account all these possibilities.

The updating of the sampling frame implemented from time to time has been able to reduce the non-response rate caused by empty LQ. Extensive publicity is carried out through electronic media and print media to reduce cases of no residents at home and refusing to cooperate.

In addition to that, at the data processing level, consistency checks for each variable and validation processes have been systematically implemented to minimise all non-sampling errors.

13. LIMITATION ANALYSIS

The findings of HIS & BA 2022 found that the precision of the mean monthly household gross income by administrative district possesses a high degree of reliability level. For example, the mean monthly household gross income Jelebu is RM4,445 with a relative standard error of 5.0 per cent. In other words, the standard error is RM221. Based on the 95 per cent confidence interval ($\alpha=0.05$), the mean monthly household gross income of Jelebu is within the range of RM4,011 to RM4,879 per month. Detailed analysis of income data by administrative district level is based on the relative value reliability of not more than 20 per cent tolerance interval.

14. THRESHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLD GROUP BY INCOME

14.1 Household Group by Income

Threshold of monthly household income by household group for Top 20 per cent (T20), Middle 40 per cent (M40) and Bottom 40 per cent (B40) for each strata, ethnic group and state are as follows:

Table 3: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and Strata, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Malaysia	< 5,250	5,250 - 11,819	≥ 11,820
Urban	< 6,030	6,030 - 12,899	≥ 12,900
Rural	< 3,510	3,510 - 7,039	≥ 7,040

Table 4: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2022

Ethnic Group	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Bumiputera	< 4,860	4,860 - 10,679	≥ 10,680
Chinese	< 6,650	6,650 - 14,689	≥ 14,690
Indian	< 5,580	5,580 - 11,989	≥ 11,990
Others	< 3,889	3,890 - 7,699	≥ 7,700

Table 5: Thresholds of Monthly Household Gross Income by Household Group and State, Malaysia, 2022

State	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Malaysia	< 5,250	5,250 - 11,819	≥ 11,820
Johor	< 5,740	5,740 - 11,919	≥ 11,920
Kedah	< 3,750	3,750 - 7,429	≥ 7,430
Kelantan	< 3,060	3,060 - 6,469	≥ 6,470
Melaka	< 5,220	5,220 - 11,169	≥ 11,170
Negeri Sembilan	< 4,330	4,330 - 9,509	≥ 9,510
Pahang	< 4,160	4,160 - 7,799	≥ 7,800
Pulau Pinang	< 5,580	5,580 - 11,489	≥ 11,490
Perak	< 3,790	3,790 - 7,919	≥ 7,920
Perlis	< 4,090	4,090 - 7,789	≥ 7,790
Selangor	< 8,390	8,390 - 15,729	≥ 15,730
Terengganu	< 5,150	5,150 - 9,229	≥ 9,230
Sabah	< 3,840	3,840 - 8,529	≥ 8,530
Sarawak	< 4,160	4,160 - 9,209	≥ 9,210
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 8,880	8,880 - 16,779	≥ 16,780
W.P. Labuan	< 6,020	6,020 - 10,799	≥ 10,800
W.P. Putrajaya	< 8,970	8,970 - 18,319	≥ 18,320

Table 6: Thresholds of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Household Group and Strata, Malaysia, 2022

Strata	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Malaysia	< 4,500	4,500 - 9,919	≥ 9,920
Urban	< 5,110	5,110 - 10,709	≥ 10,710
Rural	< 3,100	3,100 - 6,209	≥ 6,210

Table 7: Thresholds of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Household Group and Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2022

Ethnic Group	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Bumiputera	< 4,180	4,180 - 9,089	≥ 9,090
Chinese	< 5,640	5,640 - 12,019	≥ 12,020
Indian	< 4,690	4,690 - 9,889	≥ 9,890
Others	< 3,299	3,300 - 6,649	≥ 6,650

Table 8: Thresholds of Monthly Household Disposable Income by Household Group and State, Malaysia, 2022

State	Income Thresholds (RM)		
	Bottom 40%	Middle 40%	Top 20%
Malaysia	< 4,500	4,500 - 9,919	≥ 9,920
Johor	< 4,880	4,880 - 10,159	≥ 10,160
Kedah	< 3,250	3,250 - 6,479	≥ 6,480
Kelantan	< 2,670	2,670 - 5,759	≥ 5,760
Melaka	< 4,550	4,550 - 9,739	≥ 9,740
Negeri Sembilan	< 3,740	3,740 - 7,979	≥ 7,980
Pahang	< 3,720	3,720 - 6,889	≥ 6,890
Pulau Pinang	< 4,740	4,740 - 9,479	≥ 9,480
Perak	< 3,240	3,240 - 6,749	≥ 6,750
Perlis	< 3,780	3,780 - 7,229	≥ 7,230
Selangor	< 7,010	7,010 - 12,889	≥ 12,890
Terengganu	< 4,650	4,650 - 8,279	≥ 8,280
Sabah	< 3,350	3,350 - 7,389	≥ 7,390
Sarawak	< 3,580	3,580 - 7,979	≥ 7,980
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	< 7,130	7,130 - 13,349	≥ 13,350
W.P. Labuan	< 4,810	4,810 - 8,749	≥ 8,750
W.P. Putrajaya	< 7,960	7,960 - 15,049	≥ 15,050

14.2 Quintile Income Group

The value obtained from dividing the data sorted by magnitude into five equal parts is called quintile. Using this method, households were sorted by income in ascending order. Quintiles divide households into five equal groups (from lowest to highest) where each group represents 20 per cent or one fifth of all households.

14.3 Decile Income Group

The income decile group is the tenth order of households which is ordered from minimum to maximum. The first decile group is the first decile (10 per cent of all households with the lowest income). The last decile is the tenth of households with the highest income.

15. COMPOUNDED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

The calculation of the compounded annual growth rate is based on the exponential function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0} \right)}{t} \times 100$$

where;

CAGR	compounded annual growth rate
Y_t	monthly household income of the current year
Y_0	monthly household income of the previous year
t	period between the current year and the previous year

16. ROUNDING OF ESTIMATE

Counts for a category may not always be the same between tables due to arbitrary rounding. However, this difference is not significant.

The percentages shown in the table are obtained from actual figures and do not necessarily give an even number of 100 per cent due to rounding, although the number shown is 100 per cent.

17. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

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

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