



**MALAYSIA**

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

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

**JOHOR**



**Pemakluman/Announcement:**

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

*The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on 20<sup>th</sup> October each year. MyStats Day theme is  
“Connecting The World With Data We Can Trust”*

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*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*

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Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan

62514 Putrajaya

**MALAYSIA**

Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Faks	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: <a href="https://www.dosm.gov.my">https://www.dosm.gov.my</a>
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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

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## KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas mengikut Negeri dan Daerah Pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 membentangkan statistik mengenai taburan pendapatan isi rumah, insiden kemiskinan dan maklumat kemudahan asas seperti pendidikan, kesihatan, perumahan dan peralatan yang dimiliki oleh isi rumah. Statistik berkaitan pendapatan yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

Statistik daripada survei ini merupakan maklumat penting yang digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan sebagai input dalam perancangan, pembentukan dan pemantauan pelan pembangunan negara. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penting kepada ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu bagi keperluan penyelidikan dan analisis yang lebih terperinci.

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

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

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

**Julai 2020**

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## **PREFACE**

*The Household Income Survey and Basic Amenities Report by State and Administrative District, Johor, 2019 presents statistics related to household income distribution, incidence of poverty and basic amenities such as education, health, housing and household appliances owned by household. The statistics on income published in this report are based on the concepts and guidelines from Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by the United Nations.*

*Statistics from this report are pertinent information used by government agencies as input in the planning, developing and monitoring of national development plans. These statistics also serve as an important reference to economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for more detailed analysis.*

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

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

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

*Chief Statistician Malaysia*

**July 2020**



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# RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

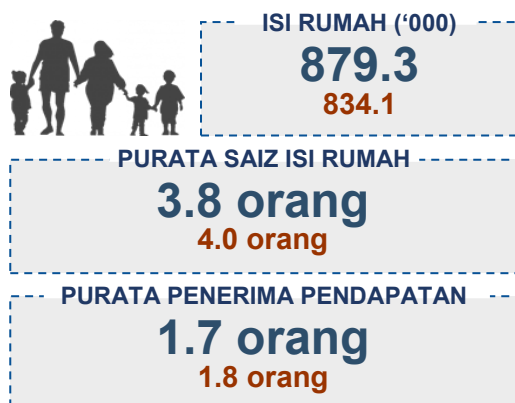
*SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*



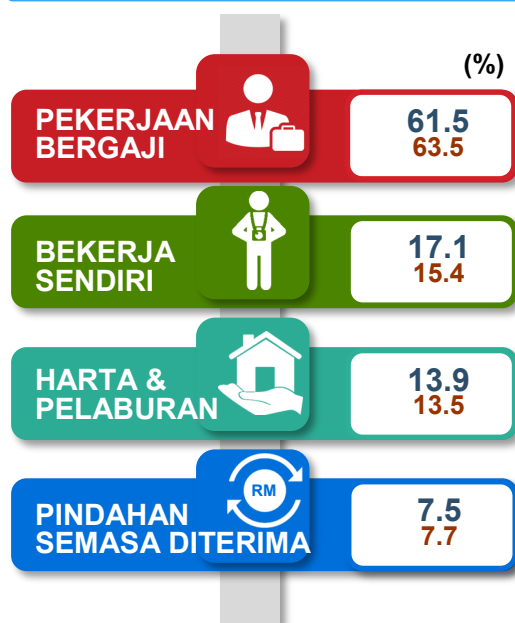
# PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN KEMUDAHAN ASAS JOHOR, 2019

2016 2019

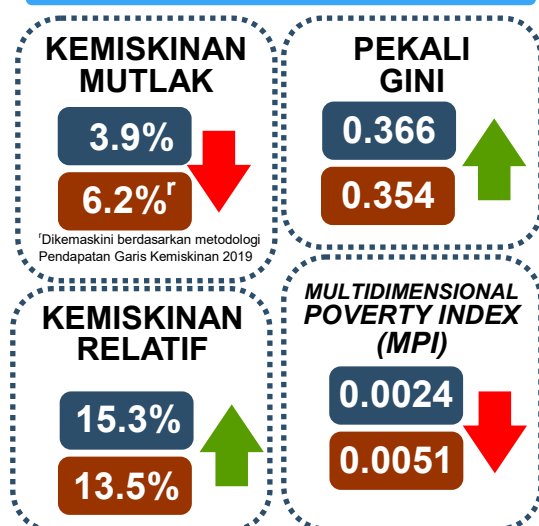
## TABURAN ISI RUMAH



## PUNCA PENDAPATAN



## KEMISKINAN



## STRATA

	JOHOR	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
<b>PENENGAH</b>	RM6,427 RM5,652 CAGR: 4.3%	RM6,772 RM6,012 CAGR: 4.0%	RM5,352 RM4,431 CAGR: 6.3%
<b>PURATA</b>	RM8,013 RM6,928 CAGR: 4.8%	RM8,368 RM7,373 CAGR: 4.2%	RM6,613 RM5,359 CAGR: 7.0%

CAGR - Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (%)

## KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH

	AGIHAN PENDAPATAN	PENENGAH	PURATA
<b>B40</b> Kurang daripada RM5,400	17.9 peratus	RM3,677 RM3,420 CAGR: 2.4%	RM3,591 RM3,222 CAGR: 3.6%
<b>M40</b> RM5,400 hingga RM10,879	38.6 peratus	RM7,549 RM6,544 CAGR: 4.8%	RM7,725 RM6,739 CAGR: 4.6%
<b>T20</b> RM10,880 dan ke atas	43.5 peratus	RM14,629 RM12,304 CAGR: 5.8%	RM17,440 RM14,719 CAGR: 5.7%

## JENIS RUMAH YANG DIDIAMI

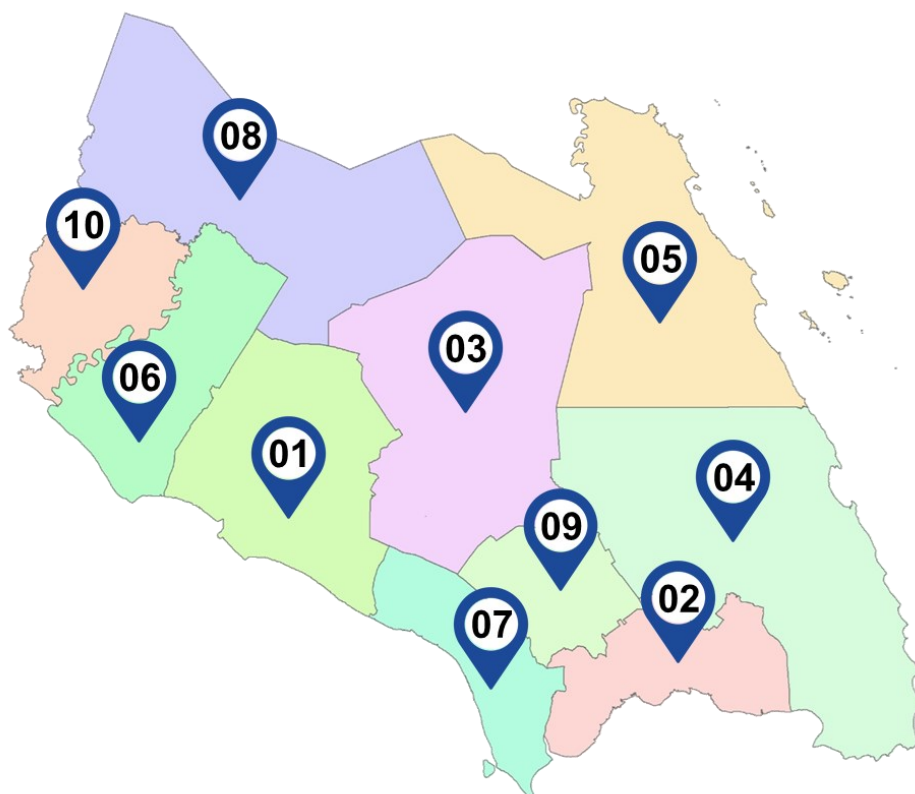
(%)	JOHOR	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
<b>DIMILIKI</b>	77.5 77.3	75.8 74.7	84.2 86.4
<b>DISEWA</b>	20.0 19.6	22.3 22.9	10.7 7.8
<b>KUARTERS</b>	2.5 3.1	1.9 2.4	5.1 5.8

## CAPAAN UTILITI AWAM DI RUMAH

(%)	JOHOR	BANDAR	LUAR BANDAR
<b>BEKALAN AIR PAIP</b>	99.9 99.9	100.0 100.0	99.4 99.6
<b>*BEKALAN ELEKTRIK</b>	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 99.9
<b>KUTIPAN SAMPAH</b>	80.2 75.5	87.7 82.5	50.4 50.7

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

## STATISTIK PENDAPATAN MENGIKUT DAERAH PENTADBIRAN



01

**Batu Pahat**

Penengah : RM6,504  
Purata : RM7,392  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 2.9%  
Pekali Gini : 0.295

02

**Johor Bahru**

Penengah : RM7,342  
Purata : RM9,315  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 3.3%  
Pekali Gini : 0.388

03

**Kluang**

Penengah : RM4,933  
Purata : RM5,953  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 5.0%  
Pekali Gini : 0.333

04

**Kota Tinggi**

Penengah : RM5,475  
Purata : RM6,982  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 6.0%  
Pekali Gini : 0.361

05

**Mersing**

Penengah : RM3,896  
Purata : RM4,937  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 12.1%  
Pekali Gini : 0.377

06

**Muar**

Penengah : RM5,963  
Purata : RM7,540  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 4.1%  
Pekali Gini : 0.353

07

**Pontian**

Penengah : RM5,585  
Purata : RM6,776  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 5.8%  
Pekali Gini : 0.354

08

**Segamat**

Penengah : RM5,595  
Purata : RM6,431  
Insiden kemiskinan mutlak : 2.9%  
Pekali Gini : 0.315

09

**Kulai**

Penengah : RM7,536  
Purata : RM8,602  
Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak : 3.2%  
Pekali Gini : 0.324

10

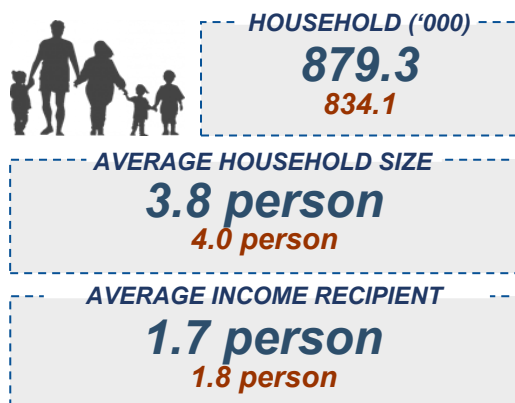
**Tangkak**

Penengah : RM5,561  
Purata : RM6,659  
Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak : 3.7%  
Pekali Gini : 0.322

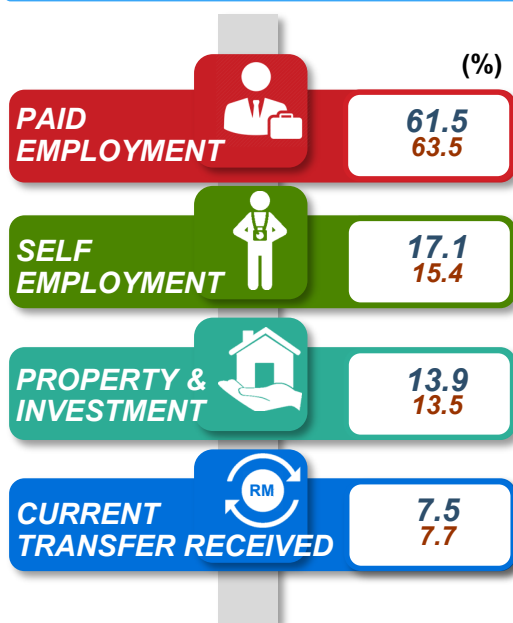
# HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND BASIC AMENITIES JOHOR, 2019

2016 2019

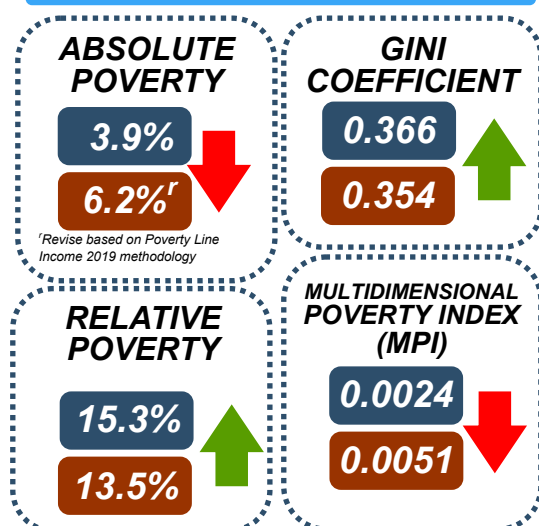
## HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION



## SOURCE OF INCOME



## POVERTY



## STRATA

	JOHOR	URBAN	RURAL
<b>MEDIAN</b>	RM6,427 RM5,652 CAGR: 4.3%	RM6,772 RM6,012 CAGR: 4.0%	RM5,352 RM4,431 CAGR: 6.3%
<b>MEAN</b>	RM8,013 RM6,928 CAGR: 4.8%	RM8,368 RM7,373 CAGR: 4.2%	RM6,613 RM5,359 CAGR: 7.0%

CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate (%)

## HOUSEHOLD GROUP

	SHARE	MEDIAN	MEAN
<b>B40</b> Less than RM5,400	17.9 per cent	RM3,677 RM3,420 CAGR: 2.4%	RM3,591 RM3,222 CAGR: 3.6%
<b>M40</b> RM5,400 to RM10,879	38.6 per cent	RM7,549 RM6,544 CAGR: 4.8%	RM7,725 RM6,739 CAGR: 4.6%
<b>T20</b> RM10,880 and above	43.5 per cent	RM14,629 RM12,304 CAGR: 5.8%	RM17,440 RM14,719 CAGR: 5.7%

## TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING

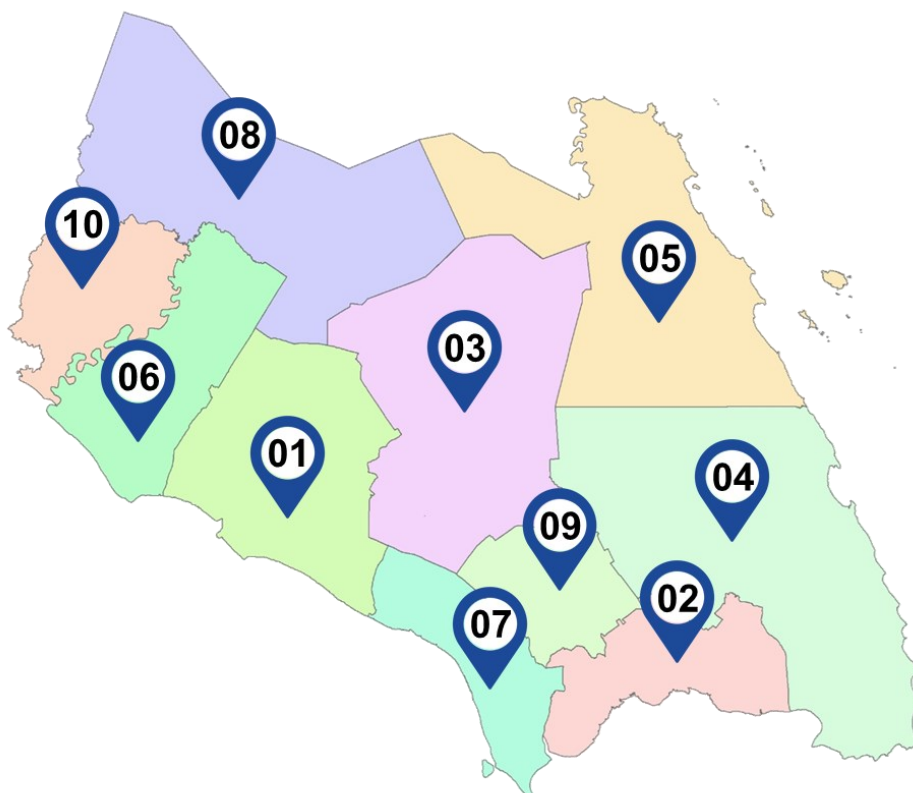
(%)	JOHOR	URBAN	RURAL
<b>OWNED</b>	77.5 77.3	75.8 74.7	84.2 86.4
<b>RENTED</b>	20.0 19.6	22.3 22.9	10.7 7.8
<b>QUARTERS</b>	2.5 3.1	1.9 2.4	5.1 5.8

## ACCESS TO PUBLIC UTILITIES AT HOME

(%)	JOHOR	URBAN	RURAL
<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b>	99.9 99.9	100.0 100.0	99.4 99.6
<b>*ELECTRICITY SUPPLY</b>	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 99.9
<b>GARBAGE COLLECTION</b>	80.2 75.5	87.7 82.5	50.4 50.7

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

# INCOME STATISTICS BY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT



01

Batu Pahat

Median	: RM6,504
Mean	: RM7,392
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 2.9%
Gini coefficient	: 0.295

02

Johor Bahru

Median	: RM7,342
Mean	: RM9,315
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 3.3%
Gini coefficient	: 0.388

03

Kluang

Median	: RM4,933
Mean	: RM5,953
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 5.0%
Gini coefficient	: 0.333

04

Kota Tinggi

Median	: RM5,475
Mean	: RM6,982
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 6.0%
Gini coefficient	: 0.361

05

Mersing

Median	: RM3,896
Mean	: RM4,937
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 12.1%
Gini coefficient	: 0.377

06

Muar

Median	: RM5,963
Mean	: RM7,540
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 4.1%
Gini coefficient	: 0.353

07

Pontian

Median	: RM5,585
Mean	: RM6,776
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 5.8%
Gini coefficient	: 0.354

08

Segamat

Median	: RM5,595
Mean	: RM6,431
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 2.9%
Gini coefficient	: 0.315

09

Kulai

Median	: RM7,536
Mean	: RM8,602
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 3.2%
Gini coefficient	: 0.324

10

Tangkak

Median	: RM5,561
Mean	: RM6,659
Incidence of absolute poverty	: 3.7%
Gini coefficient	: 0.322



### 1. PENGENALAN

Johor Darul Ta'zim mempunyai keluasan tanah 19,166 kilometer persegi. Ia merupakan negeri kelima terbesar di Malaysia. Pada tahun 2019, jumlah penduduk negeri Johor dianggarkan sebanyak 3.8 juta di mana 69.5 peratus daripada penduduk berusia 15 hingga 64 tahun, 23.3 peratus dalam lingkungan 0 hingga 14 tahun dan 7.1 peratus penduduk berusia 65 tahun dan ke atas. Dari jumlah penduduk ini, seramai 1.8 juta adalah tenaga buruh yang terdiri daripada pekerja mahir (24.9%), pekerja separuh mahir (63.9%) dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah (11.2%).

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

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

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

### 2. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2019 merupakan survei kali ke-19 setelah kali pertama dijalankan pada tahun 1974. Ia dilaksanakan melalui kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dalam tempoh 12 bulan bermula Januari sehingga Disember 2019. Survei ini dilaksanakan secara saintifik dengan kaedah pensampelan berkebarangkalian. Sampel yang dipilih adalah berdasarkan senarai isi rumah yang diperoleh dari Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang dilaksanakan setiap sepuluh tahun. Senarai yang dikemaskini secara berterusan berdasarkan data pentadbiran ini menjadi asas kepada rangka isi rumah yang menyeluruh meliputi semua negeri mengikut lokality kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Ianya membolehkan sampel yang dipilih dapat mewakili seluruh populasi. Dalam konteks pendapatan dan kemudahan asas, survei yang dilaksanakan adalah mewakili 7.3 juta isi rumah warganegara di Malaysia pada tahun 2019. Di negeri Johor, ianya mewakili 879.3 ribu isi rumah.

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

### 3. PENEMUAN SURVEI

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

### 3.1 CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI

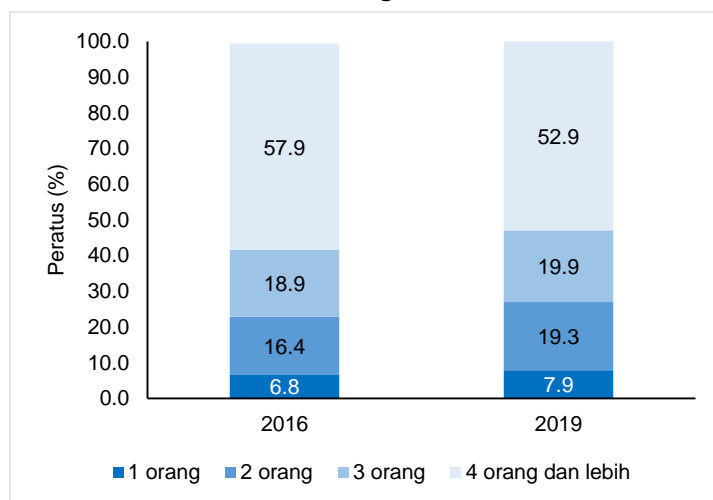
#### 3.1.1 Bilangan dan Saiz Isi Rumah

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

Secara umum, lebih daripada 90 peratus isi rumah adalah mereka yang bersaudara iaitu ahli keluarga. Contoh isi rumah dalam kalangan mereka yang tidak bersaudara pula adalah seperti sekumpulan pelajar atau mereka yang bekerja dan masih bujang yang menginap di rumah sewa. Sesebuah isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai isi rumah warganegara apabila ketua isi rumah tersebut berstatus warganegara. Pada tahun 2019, bilangan isi rumah di Johor adalah 966.0 ribu di mana 879.3 ribu merupakan isi rumah warganegara.

Setiap isi rumah mempunyai saiz tersendiri yang merujuk kepada bilangan ahli yang ada di dalam isi rumah tersebut. Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Johor adalah 3.8 orang berbanding 4.0 orang pada tahun 2016. Dari segi peratusan, sebahagian besar isi rumah mempunyai empat orang ahli dan lebih (52.9%). Sementara itu, isi rumah yang tinggal berseorangan meliputi 7.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah. Isi rumah dengan dua dan tiga orang ahli pula masing-masing merangkumi 19.3 peratus dan 19.9 peratus. Purata saiz isi rumah bagi kawasan bandar adalah 3.7 orang berbanding 3.9 orang bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di luar bandar. Kebiasaannya lebih ramai ahli isi rumah, maka lebih banyak perbelanjaan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi keperluan hidup. (Carta 1)

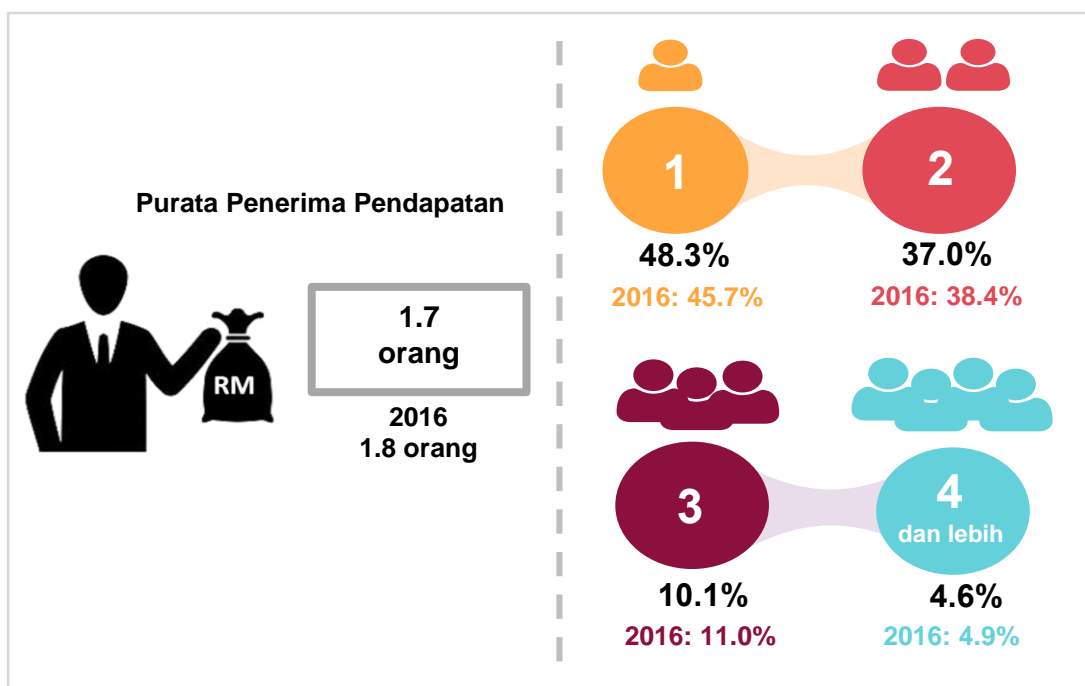
**Carta 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**



### 3.2 PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH

Pendapatan isi rumah merujuk kepada penerimaan, sama ada bersifat kewangan atau mata benda yang diperolehi secara berulang kali dan terakru (pasti diterima) sama ada secara mingguan, bulanan atau tahunan dan boleh digunakan untuk memenuhi keperluan semasa. Dalam konteks ini, jumlah penerima pendapatan secara purata adalah 1.7 orang pada tahun 2019. Isi rumah dengan seorang penerima pendapatan merekodkan peratusan komposisi terbesar dengan 48.3 peratus. Ini diikuti dengan dua penerima pendapatan (37.0%) dan tiga penerima pendapatan (10.1%). Sementara itu, isi rumah yang mempunyai empat orang penerima pendapatan dan lebih merangkumi 4.6 peratus. Pendapatan yang diterima secara individu kebiasaannya dikongsi bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain dan membentuk pendapatan isi rumah. (Paparan 1)

**Paparan 1: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Penerima Pendapatan, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**



### 3.2.1 Punca Pendapatan

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

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

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

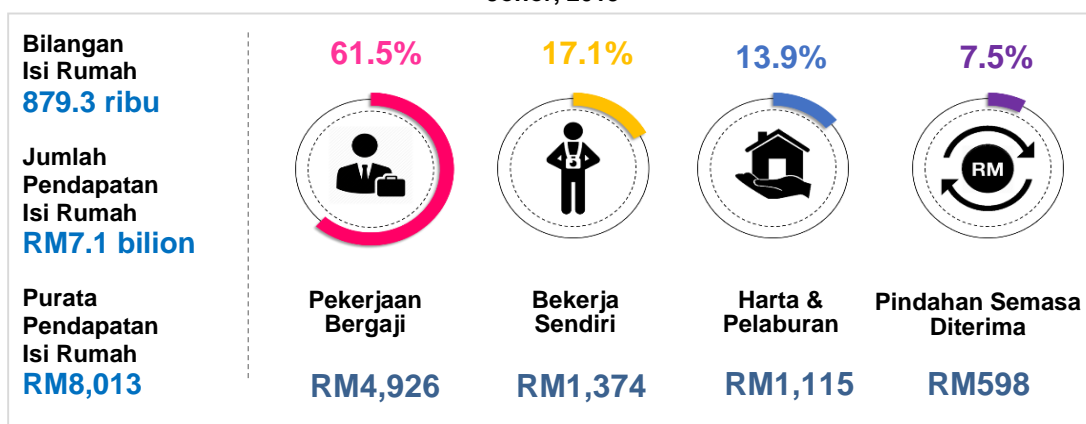
## RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

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

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

Berdasarkan kepada dapatan survei, pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji merupakan punca pendapatan utama iaitu 61.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan pendapatan isi rumah, diikuti dengan pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri (17.1%) dan pendapatan daripada harta & pelaburan (13.9%). Sementara itu, pindahan semasa diterima menyumbang sebanyak 7.5 peratus kepada pendapatan isi rumah di Johor. (Paparan 2)

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



### 3.2.2 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar

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

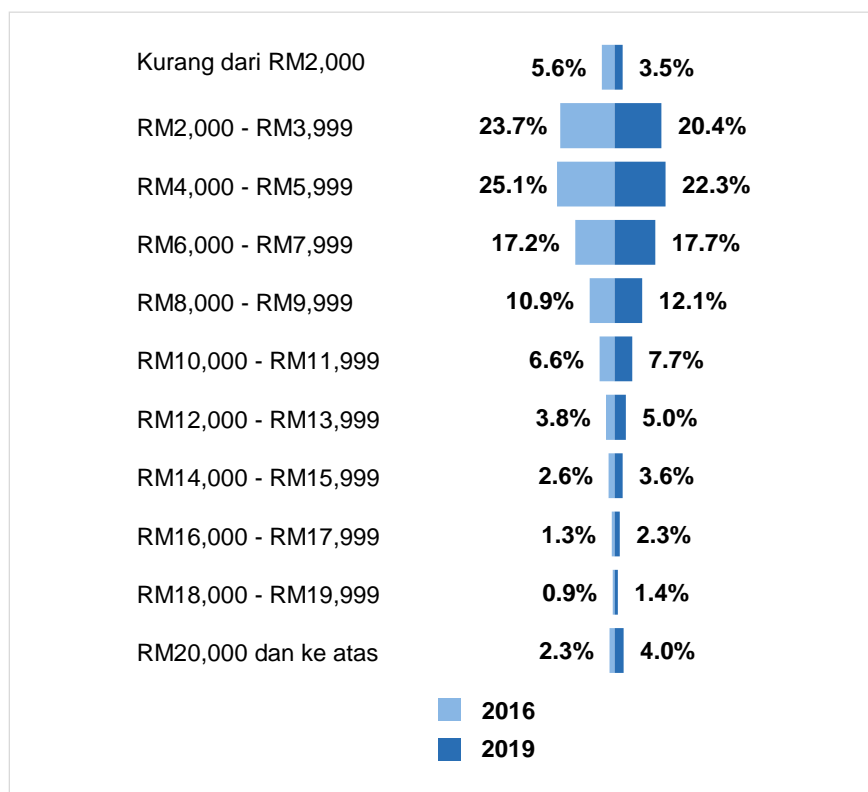
Pada tahun 2019, pendapatan purata di Johor adalah RM8,013 manakala pendapatan penengah pula sebanyak RM6,427. Umumnya, situasi ini adalah selari dengan situasi kebanyakan negari lain di mana ianya menggambarkan pendapatan isi rumah yang dipengaruhi oleh sekelompok isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi.

Dari sudut pertumbuhan, pendapatan penengah di Johor tumbuh 4.3 peratus setahun bagi tahun 2019 berbanding 4.2 peratus pada tahun 2016. Sementara itu, pendapatan purata meningkat lebih tinggi dengan 4.8 peratus pada tahun 2019.

Dapatan survei menunjukkan 23.9 peratus isi rumah di Johor berpendapatan di bawah RM4,000 dengan sebahagian besarnya iaitu 20.4 peratus berada dalam kelas pendapatan RM2,000 hingga RM3,999. (Carta 2)

## RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

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



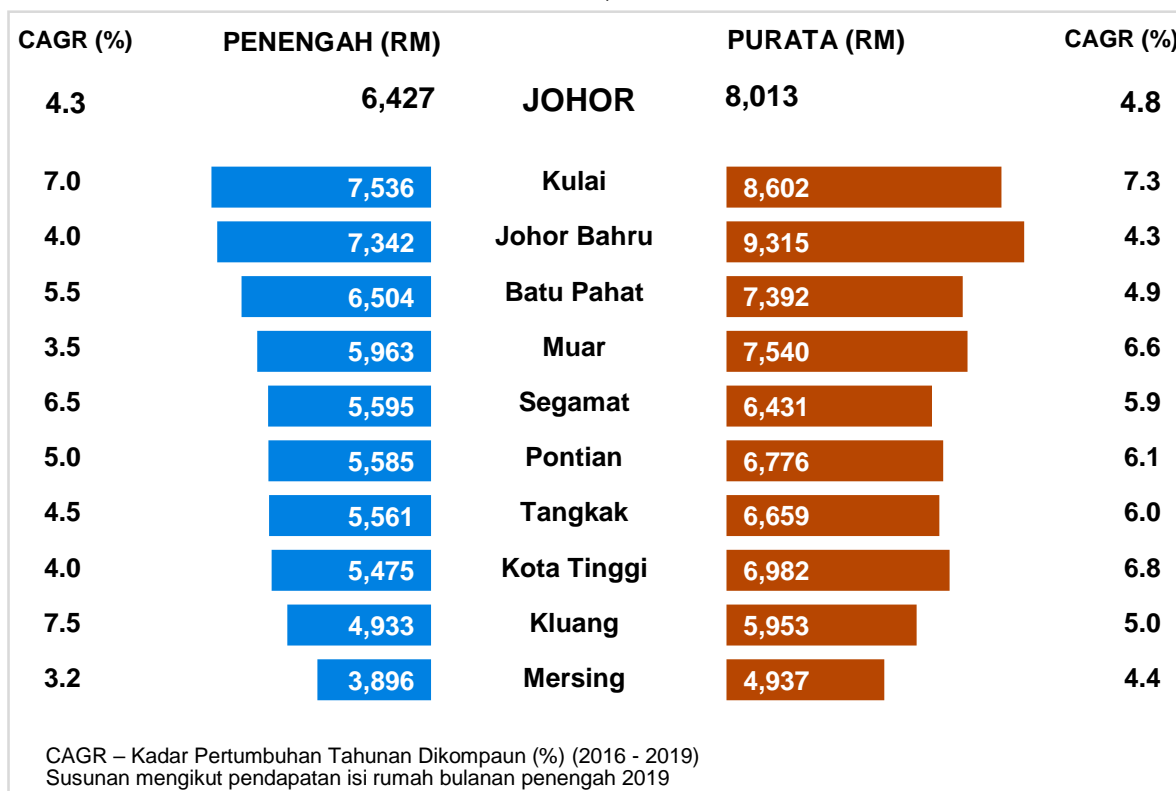
### 3.2.2.1 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran

Kulai mencatatkan pendapatan penengah tertinggi iaitu RM7,536 diikuti dengan Johor Bahru (RM7,342) dan Batu Pahat (RM6,504). Sementara itu, daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan penengah di bawah paras negeri iaitu RM6,427. Kluang mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi pendapatan penengah sebanyak 7.5 peratus dalam tempoh 2016 hingga 2019. Selain itu, lima daerah lain turut melepasi kadar pertumbuhan penengah di peringkat negeri iaitu Kulai (7.0%), Segamat (6.5%), Batu Pahat (5.5%), Pontian (5.0%) dan Tangkak (4.5%). Carta 3 menunjukkan corak pendapatan isi rumah kasar penengah dan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran.



## RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Carta 3: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Penengah dan Purata mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Johor, 2019



Secara purata pula, Johor Bahru mencatatkan pendapatan purata tertinggi iaitu RM9,315 dan diikuti dengan Kulai (RM8,602). Manakala, daerah pentadbiran lain merekodkan pendapatan purata di bawah paras negeri (RM8,013). Pendapatan purata bagi semua daerah pentadbiran telah meningkat di mana hampir semua daerah pentadbiran mencatatkan kadar purata pertumbuhan melebihi kadar purata pertumbuhan negeri iaitu 4.8 peratus. Kulai merekodkan peningkatan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 7.3 peratus diikuti oleh Kota Tinggi (6.8%), Muar (6.6%), Pontian (6.1%), Tangkak (6.0%), Segamat (5.9%), Kluang (5.0%) dan Batu Pahat (4.9%).

### 3.2.2.2 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar mengikut Kumpulan Pendapatan

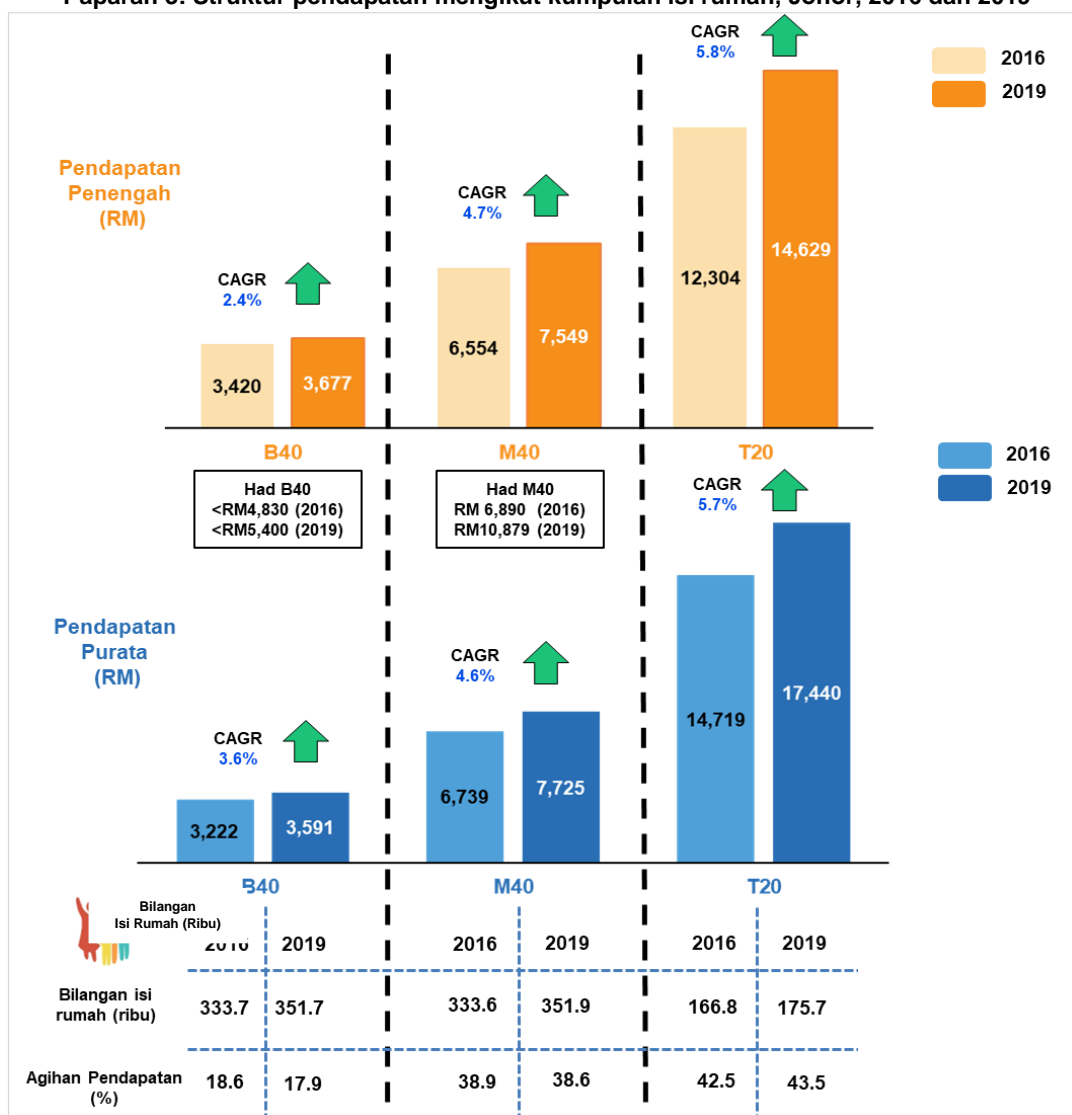
Semenjak Rancangan Malaysia ke-10 (RMKe-10), kerajaan telah menetapkan aspek inklusif dan prinsip keadilan sosial bagi mengukuhkan konsep pengagihan. Aspek inklusif merujuk kepada memastikan tiada golongan yang terpinggir atau terlepas peluang dalam menikmati arus pembangunan negara. Prinsip keadilan sosial pula merujuk kepada bantuan yang akan diberikan kepada setiap golongan masyarakat selepas mengambil

kira tahap pencapaian mereka. Sehubungan itu, kerajaan juga telah memperluaskan fokus utama di dalam pengagihan bantuan kepada kumpulan isi rumah dengan turut mengambil kira isi rumah berpendapatan 40 peratus terendah dan bukan hanya golongan miskin sahaja.

Dapatan daripada Survei Pendapatan dan Kemudahan Asas 2019, had pendapatan bagi kumpulan B40 pada tahun 2019 yang merangkumi 351.7 ribu isi rumah adalah RM5,399. Had pendapatan kumpulan M40 yang melibatkan 351.9 ribu isi rumah pula adalah di antara RM5,400 hingga RM10,879. Sementara itu, sebanyak 175.7 ribu isi rumah berada di kumpulan T20 dengan pendapatan melebihi RM10,879. Dari segi agihan pendapatan, T20 memiliki 43.5 peratus dari jumlah pendapatan isi rumah berbanding 42.5 peratus pada tahun 2016. Sementara itu, kumpulan M40 memiliki 38.6 peratus, manakala B40 pula hanya menguasai 17.9 peratus dari jumlah pendapatan. (Paparan 3)

Dapatan survei juga menunjukkan pendapatan purata isi rumah B40 adalah lebih rendah daripada pendapatan penengah. Ini menunjukkan taburan pendapatan di dalam kumpulan isi rumah B40 adalah pencong positif atau pencong ke kanan di mana kebanyakan isi rumah yang berpendapatan rendah mempengaruhi nilai pendapatan purata. Situasi ini berbeza bagi kumpulan isi rumah M40 dan T20 di mana masing-masing merekodkan pendapatan purata lebih tinggi berbanding dengan pendapatan penengah. Isi rumah M40 mencatatkan pendapatan purata sebanyak RM7,725 manakala pendapatan penengah adalah sebanyak RM7,549. Isi rumah T20 pula merekodkan pendapatan purata dan pendapatan penengah masing-masing sebanyak RM17,440 dan RM14,629. Dapatan ini menunjukkan taburan pendapatan bersifat pencong negatif atau pencong ke kiri di mana isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi kebanyakannya terkumpul di bahagian kanan menyebabkan pendapatan penengah adalah lebih rendah daripada pendapatan purata.

Paparan 3: Struktur pendapatan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, Johor, 2016 dan 2019



Kumpulan isi rumah B40, M40 dan T20 boleh diperincikan lagi kepada sepuluh kategori berdasarkan kepada kelompok sepuluh peratus isi rumah. B40 diperincikan kepada B1, B2, B3 dan B4; M40 kepada M1, M2, M3 dan M4; dan T20 kepada T1 dan T2. Perincian pengkelasan ini akan membolehkan perancangan, pemantauan dan program yang lebih berfokus dapat dilaksanakan bagi merapatkan jurang pendapatan di antara isi rumah. Berdasarkan kepada kelompok sepuluh peratus isi rumah ini, agihan pendapatan juga dapat dilihat dengan lebih terperinci. Sebagai contoh, B40 yang menguasai 17.9 peratus agihan pendapatan merupakan perincian dari B1 yang memiliki 2.6 peratus dari jumlah pendapatan, B2 (4.0%), B3 (5.1%) dan B4 (6.2%). Begitu juga M40, yang mana daripada jumlah agihan 38.6 peratus, M1 hanya menguasai 7.4 peratus, sementara M4 menguasai 12.3 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan. Namun begitu, penelitian pengkelasan

isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan sebegini perlu turut mengambil kira saiz isi rumah bagi setiap kelompok bagi perancangan dan pelaksanaan program yang lebih berkesan. (Jadual 1)

**Jadual 1: Agihan Pendapatan, Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah, Purata dan Had Pendapatan mengikut Kumpulan Isi Rumah Desil, 2019**

Kumpulan Desil		Agihan Pendapatan (%)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Penengah (RM)	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Purata (RM)	Had Pendapatan (RM)
<b>T20</b>	T2	27.9	18,676	22,341	Lebih daripada 14,629
	T1	15.6	12,467	12,539	10,880 - 14,629
<b>M40</b>	M4	12.3	9,808	9,824	8,930 - 10,879
	M3	10.2	8,186	8,197	7,550 - 8,929
	M2	8.7	6,996	6,992	6,430 - 7,549
	M1	7.4	5,870	5,888	5,400 - 6,429
<b>B40</b>	B4	6.2	4,961	4,961	4,540 - 5,399
	B3	5.1	4,091	4,097	3,680 - 4,539
	B2	4.0	3,181	3,192	2,740 - 3,679
	B1	2.6	2,247	2,117	Kurang daripada 2,740

### 3.2.3 Pendapatan Isi Rumah Boleh Guna

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

Dapatan Survei Pendapatan dan Kemudahan Asas 2019 menunjukkan pendapatan boleh guna penengah adalah RM5,516 pada tahun 2019, meningkat 4.7 peratus daripada RM4,789 pada tahun 2016. Manakala, pendapatan boleh guna purata adalah RM6,923 daripada RM5,966 yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2016. Pendapatan boleh guna purata yang direkodkan pada tahun 2019 ini meliputi 86.4 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan kasar purata.

### 3.3 KETAKSAMARATAAN PENDAPATAN

Kemakmuran ekonomi sesebuah negara yang dapat dinikmati bersama oleh semua pihak dalam sesebuah negara merupakan antara elemen penting ke arah pewujudan sebuah negara yang maju dan makmur. Wawasan Kemakmuran Bersama (WKB) 2030 telah menggariskan untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara yang terus membangun secara mampan seiring dengan pengagihan ekonomi yang adil, saksama dan inklusif pada semua peringkat kumpulan pendapatan, etnik, wilayah dan rantaian bekalan.

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup>Stiglitz, J. E. (2016). *Inequality and economic growth*

Penemuan 2019 menunjukkan nilai pekali Gini yang dikira berdasarkan pendapatan kasar meningkat sebanyak 0.012 mata indeks daripada 0.354 (2016) kepada 0.366 (2019). Bagi tempoh tersebut, pekali Gini di kawasan bandar meningkat daripada 0.350 kepada 0.365 manakala pekali Gini di luar bandar meningkat daripada 0.339 kepada 0.356.

Pekali Gini juga boleh diukur berdasarkan pendapatan boleh guna. Melalui kaedah ini, pekali Gini pada 2019 adalah 0.365 berbanding 0.356 pada tahun 2016. Dari segi penilaian, pekali Gini yang dikira berdasarkan pendapatan boleh guna menunjukkan angka lebih rendah berbanding berdasarkan pendapatan kasar. Ini menggambarkan bahawa sistem pencukaian dan pembayaran cukai oleh mereka yang berkecukupan dapat membantu merapatkan jurang pendapatan antara isi rumah.

### **3.4 KEMISKINAN**

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

#### **3.4.1 Kemiskinan Mutlak**

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

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

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

Berdasarkan metodologi 2019 ini, nilai purata PGK di peringkat negeri Johor ialah RM2,505 sebulan manakala purata nilai PGK makanan adalah RM1,165 sebulan dengan purata saiz isi rumah seramai 3.8 orang. Nilai purata PGK ini diperolehi dengan menambahkan kesemua nilai PGK bagi setiap isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan keseluruhan isi rumah di Johor.

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak negeri Johor bertambah baik daripada 6.2<sup>3</sup> peratus pada 2016 kepada 3.9 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, insiden kemiskinan mutlak di bandar dan luar bandar turut mencatatkan penurunan masing-masing kepada 3.6 peratus dan 4.8 peratus. Sementara itu, kemiskinan tegar direkodkan sebanyak 0.2 peratus pada tahun 2019 berbanding 0.3<sup>3</sup> peratus pada tahun 2016.

### 3.4.2 Kemiskinan Relatif<sup>4</sup>

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

Sesebuah isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai miskin relatif jika pendapatan isi rumahnya berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif. Had kemiskinan relatif ini bergantung kepada bentuk taburan semasa pendapatan isi rumah pada tahun rujukan. Survei ini mendapati nilai kemiskinan relatif pada 2019 adalah 15.3 peratus berbanding 13.5 peratus pada tahun 2016.

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<sup>3</sup>Disemak semula berdasarkan metodologi PGK 2019

<sup>4</sup>Maklumat tentang kemiskinan relatif boleh diperolehi dari artikel Kemiskinan Relatif: Satu Kaedah Pengukuran Kemiskinan di dalam Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas Malaysia 2019

### 3.4.3 Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI)<sup>5</sup>

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

Penemuan HIS & BA 2019 juga menunjukkan bahawa indeks MPI negeri Johor semakin bertambah baik kepada 0.0024 mata (0.24%) berbanding 0.0051<sup>3</sup> mata (0.51%) pada 2016.

### 3.5 KEMUDAHAN ASAS TERPILIH

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

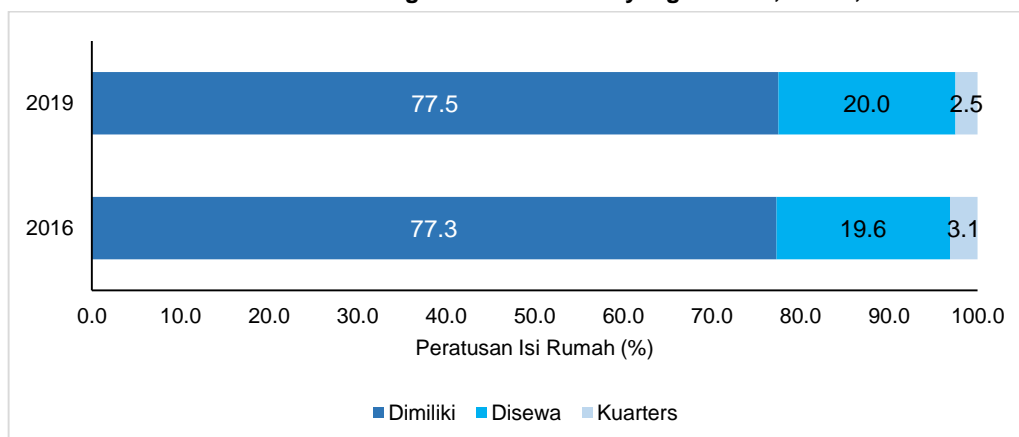
Bagi negeri Johor, peratusan isi rumah yang mendiami rumah yang dimiliki telah meningkat sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus daripada 77.3 peratus pada 2016 kepada 77.5 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama peratusan tempat kediaman yang disewa juga meningkat sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus kepada 20.0 peratus. Namun begitu, peratusan isi rumah yang mendiami kuarters menurun 0.6 mata peratus kepada 2.5 peratus (Carta 4). Pada tahun 2019, peratusan keadaan rumah yang kukuh adalah sebanyak 98.1 peratus, penurunan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus dibandingkan dengan tahun 2016 (98.3%). Bagi keadaan rumah yang buruk atau mulai buruk peratusan sebanyak 1.9 peratus telah direkodkan dengan kenaikan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus daripada 1.7 peratus pada tahun 2016.

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<sup>5</sup>Maklumat tentang Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) boleh diperoleh dari artikel Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) di dalam Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas Malaysia 2019



**Carta 4: Peratusan Isi Rumah mengikut Jenis Rumah yang Didiami, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**



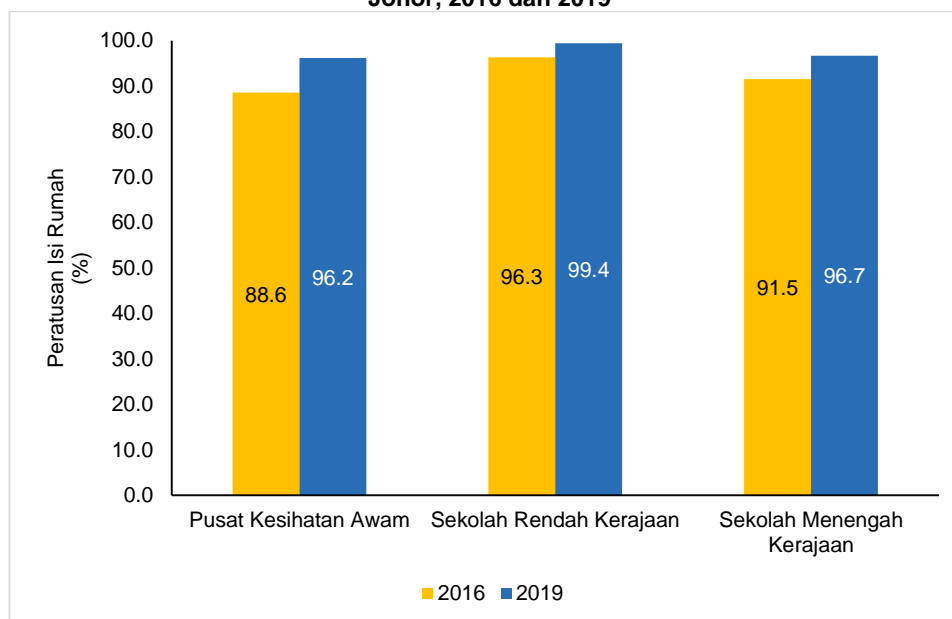
Kepadatan bilik adalah salah satu dari indikator untuk mengukur MPI. Isi rumah dianggap sebagai tersisih dari segi penggunaan bilik apabila sesebuah bilik itu melebihi 2 orang ahli isi rumah. Tahap kepadatan bilik yang didiami oleh isi rumah di negeri Johor telah mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus daripada 10.7 peratus pada tahun 2016 kepada 10.2 peratus.

Peratusan isi rumah yang mendapat kemudahan air paip di rumah kekal pada sebanyak 99.9 peratus bagi tahun 2016 dan 2019. Dalam tempoh yang sama, perkhidmatan kemudahan kutipan sampah ke tempat kediaman meningkat sebanyak 4.7 mata peratus daripada 75.5 peratus pada 2016 kepada 80.2 peratus. Semua isi rumah di Johor mendapat kemudahan bekalan elektrik.

Pada tahun 2019, sebanyak 96.2 peratus isi rumah di Johor berada pada jarak kurang lima kilometer dari pusat kesihatan awam berbanding 88.6 peratus pada tahun 2016. Sementara itu, isi rumah yang menikmati kemudahan jarak kurang lima kilometer dari sekolah rendah dan sekolah menengah kerajaan pula masing-masing mencatatkan sebanyak 99.4 peratus (2016: 96.3%) dan 96.7 peratus (2016: 91.5%). (Carta 5)

## RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

**Carta 5: Peratusan Isi Rumah Berada Jarak Kurang Lima Kilometer dari Pusat Kesihatan Awam, Sekolah Rendah dan Sekolah Menengah, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**



### 1. INTRODUCTION

*Johor Darul Ta'zim has area of 19,166 square kilometers. It is the fifth largest state in Malaysia. In 2019, the total population of Johor is estimated at 3.8 million with 69.5 per cent of the population aged 15 to 64, 23.3 per cent aged between 0 and 14 and 7.1 per cent of the population aged 65 and above. Of the total population, 1.8 million are in labour force comprising skilled workers (24.9%), semi-skilled workers (63.9%) and low-skilled workers (11.2%).*

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

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

### 2. SURVEY BACKGROUND

*Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2019 is the 19<sup>th</sup> survey after the inaugural survey in 1974. It was carried out via face-to-face interview over a 12-month period from January to December 2019. This survey was scientifically done using probability sampling. The sample was selected based on a list of households obtained from the Population and Housing Census conducted every ten years. This*

*continuously updated list based on administrative records forms the basis of a comprehensive household frame covering all states by urban and rural locality. It allows the selected sample to represent the whole population. In the context of income and basic amenities, the survey conducted represents 7.3 million Malaysian households in 2019. Johor represents 879.3 thousand households in 2019.*

*In the beginning of the survey, the use of data was confined to analyzing the household income distribution for the purpose of preparing a national development planning plan. However, over time the use of findings also expanded for the use of various dimensions of detailed socioeconomic studies. The collected information is commensurate with international suggestions and 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 FINDING**

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

#### **3.1 CHARACTERISTICS ON DEMOGRAPHY**

##### **3.1.1 Number and Size of Household**

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

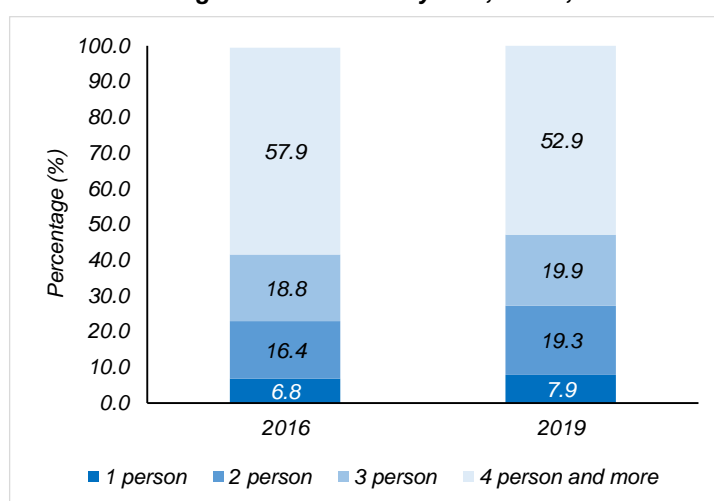
*In general, more than 90 per cent of households are those whom are related to each other: i.e. family membership. Examples of households whom are unrelated to each other are a*

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

group of students or those who are working and not married and live together in a rented house. A household is categorised as Malaysian household when the household head is a Malaysia citizen. In 2019, the number of households in Johor was 965.1 thousand where 966.0 thousand of them are Malaysians.

Each household has its own household size which refers to the number of members in the household. On average, household size in Johor was 3.8 persons as compared to 4.0 persons in 2016. In terms of percentage, most households have four members and over (52.9%). Meanwhile, single households made up 7.9 per cent of total households. Households with two and three members each occupied 19.3 per cent and 19.9 per cent. Average household size in urban area was 3.7 persons as compared to 3.9 persons for households who live in rural area. Normally, the more household members, the more expenses will be required to fulfil the living essentials. (Chart 1)

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



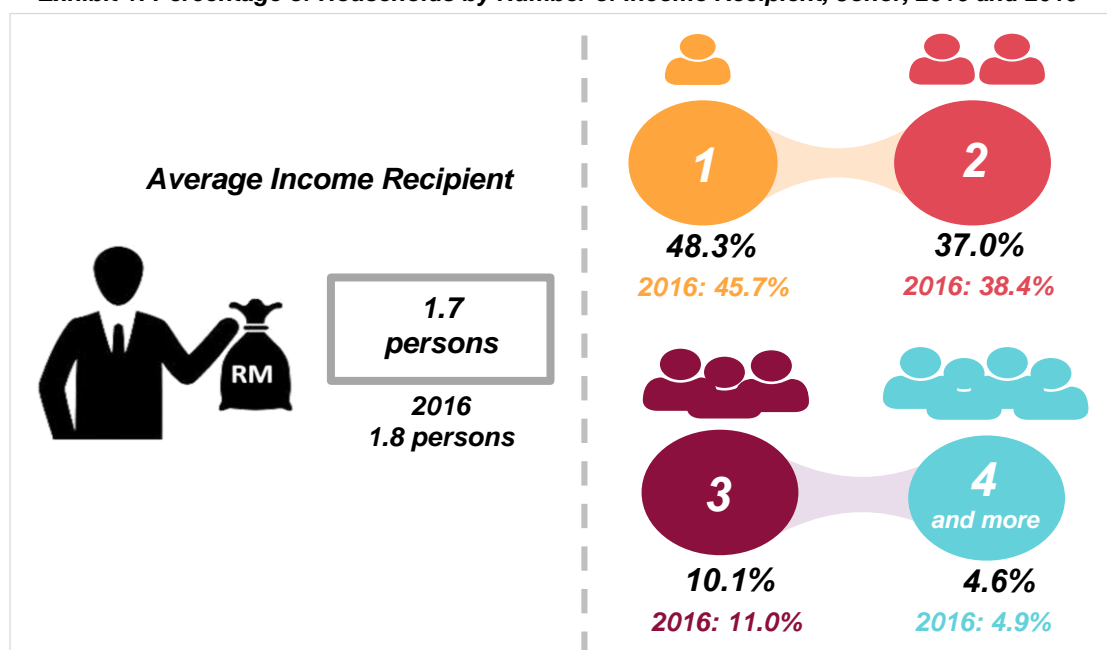
### 3.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income refers to receipt, whether monetary or in-kind that are received at frequent intervals and accrued (guaranteed) on a weekly, monthly or yearly and are available for current consumption. In this context, the number of income recipient in Johor on average was 1.7 persons in 2019. Households with one income recipient had the highest percentage composition with 48.3 per cent. This was followed with two income recipients (37.0%) and three income recipients (10.1%). In addition, households

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

with four and more income recipients constituted 4.6 per cent. Income received individually is often shared with other household members and forms household income. (Exhibit 1)

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



### 3.2.1 Sources of Income

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

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

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

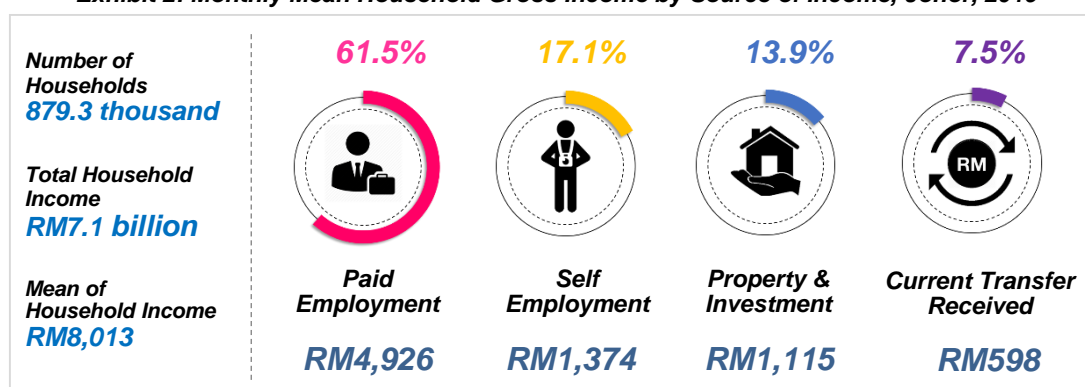
## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

*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. Income from investment includes interest and dividends from savings.*

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

*Based on the survey findings, income from paid employment is the main source of income with 61.5 per cent of total household income, followed by income from self employment (17.1%) and income from property & investment (13.9%). Meanwhile, current transfer received accounted 7.5 per cent of total household income in Johor. (Exhibit 2)*

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



### **3.2.2 Household Gross Income**

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

*In 2019, mean income in Johor was RM8,013 while the median income was at RM6,427. Generally, this situation is in line with the situation in most of other states where it pictures the inequality of household income that is influenced by a group of high-income households.*

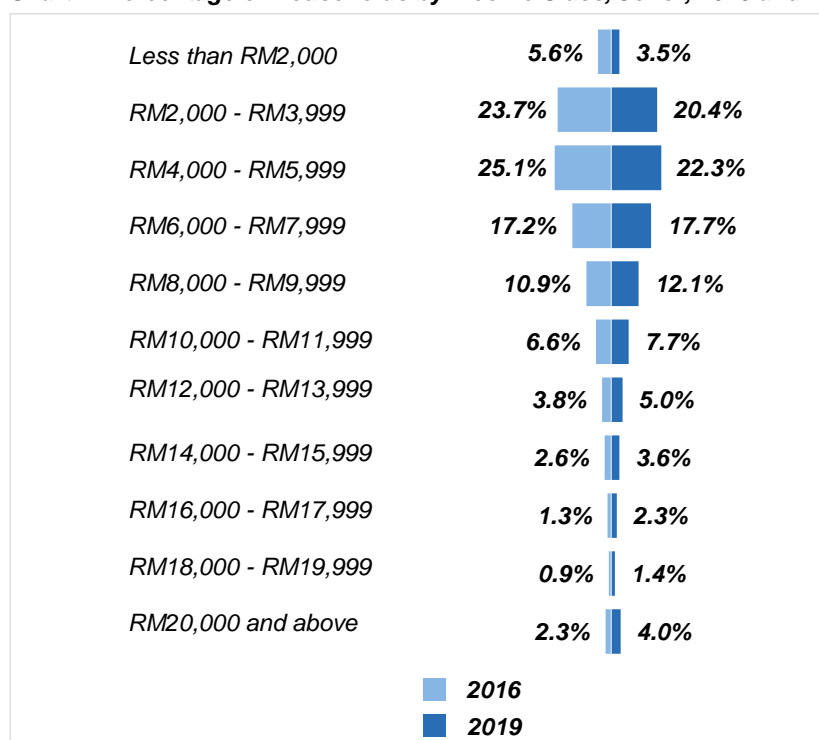
*In terms of growth, median income in Johor grew by 4.3 per cent per year in 2019 as compared to 4.2 per cent in 2016. Moreover, mean income rose at 4.8 per cent in 2019.*

*The survey shows that 23.9 per cent of households in Johor still earn below RM4,000 with 20.4 per cent in the RM2,000 until RM3,999 income class. (Chart 2)*



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**Chart 2: Percentage of Households by Income Class, Johor, 2016 and 2019**

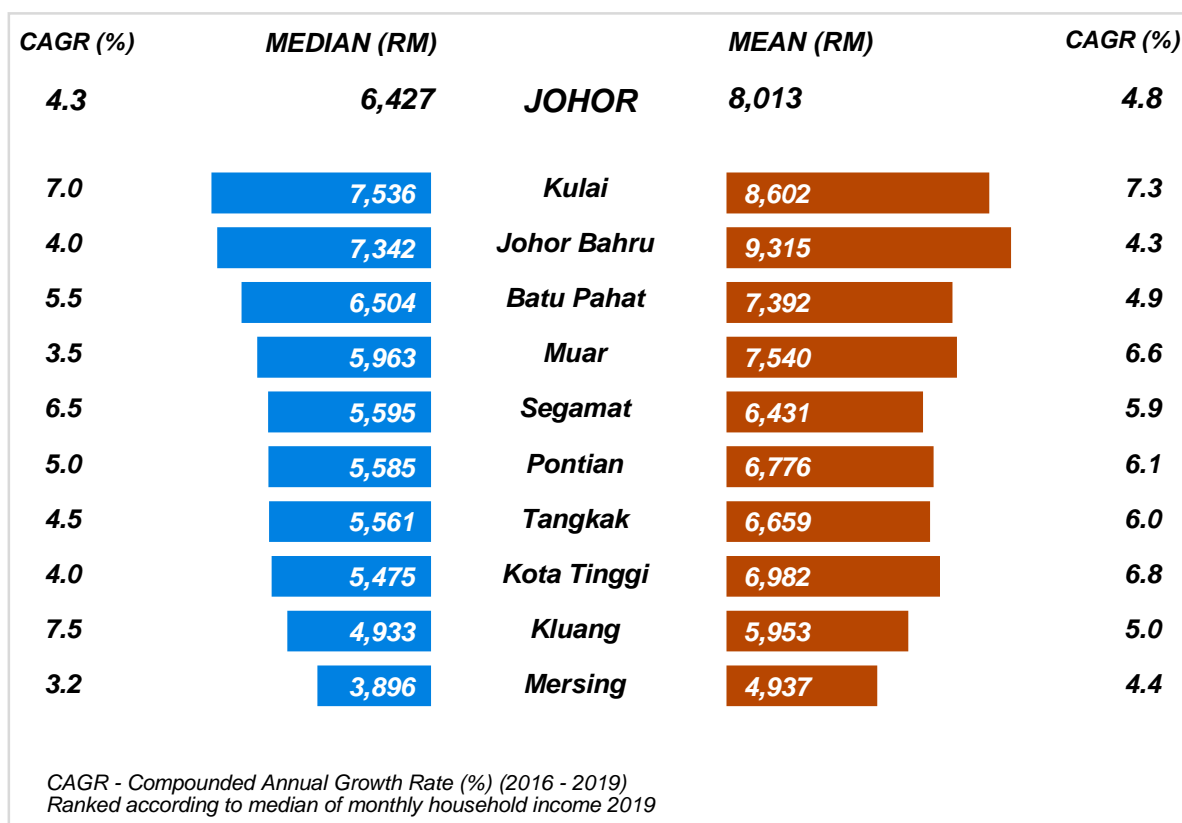


### 3.2.2.1 Household Gross Income by Administrative Districts

Kulai recorded the highest median income of RM7,536 followed by Johor Bahru (RM7,342) and Batu Pahat (RM6,504). Meanwhile, other administrative districts recorded median income below the state level of RM6,427. Kluang recorded the highest annual growth rate of median income by 7.5 per cent during the years 2016 to 2019. Meanwhile, five districts also surpassed the median growth rate at the state level, namely Kulai (7.0%), Segamat (6.5%), Batu Pahat (5.5%), Pontian (5.0%) and Tangkak (4.5%). Chart 3 shows the median and mean gross household income patterns by administrative district.

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**Chart 3: Median and Mean of Household Gross Income by Administrative District, Johor, 2019**



In terms of mean, Johor Bahru recorded the highest mean income of RM9,315 followed by Kulai (RM8,602). Other administrative districts recorded mean monthly income below the state level of RM8,013. Mean income for all administrative districts increased with almost all administrative districts exceeding the state's average growth rate of 4.8 per cent. Kulai recorded the highest increase of 7.3 per cent followed by Kota Tinggi (6.8%), Muar (6.6%), Pontian (6.1%), Tangkak (6.0%), Segamat (5.9%), Kluang (5.0%) and Batu Pahat (4.9%).

### 3.2.2.2 Household Gross Income by Income Group

Since the 10<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (10MP), the government has established inclusive aspect and principles of social justice to reinforce the concept of distribution. The inclusive aspect refers to ensuring that no one is left behind or missed the opportunities in benefiting country's development. The principles of social justice are described as assistance provided to all people after taking into account their level of achievement. Hence, the

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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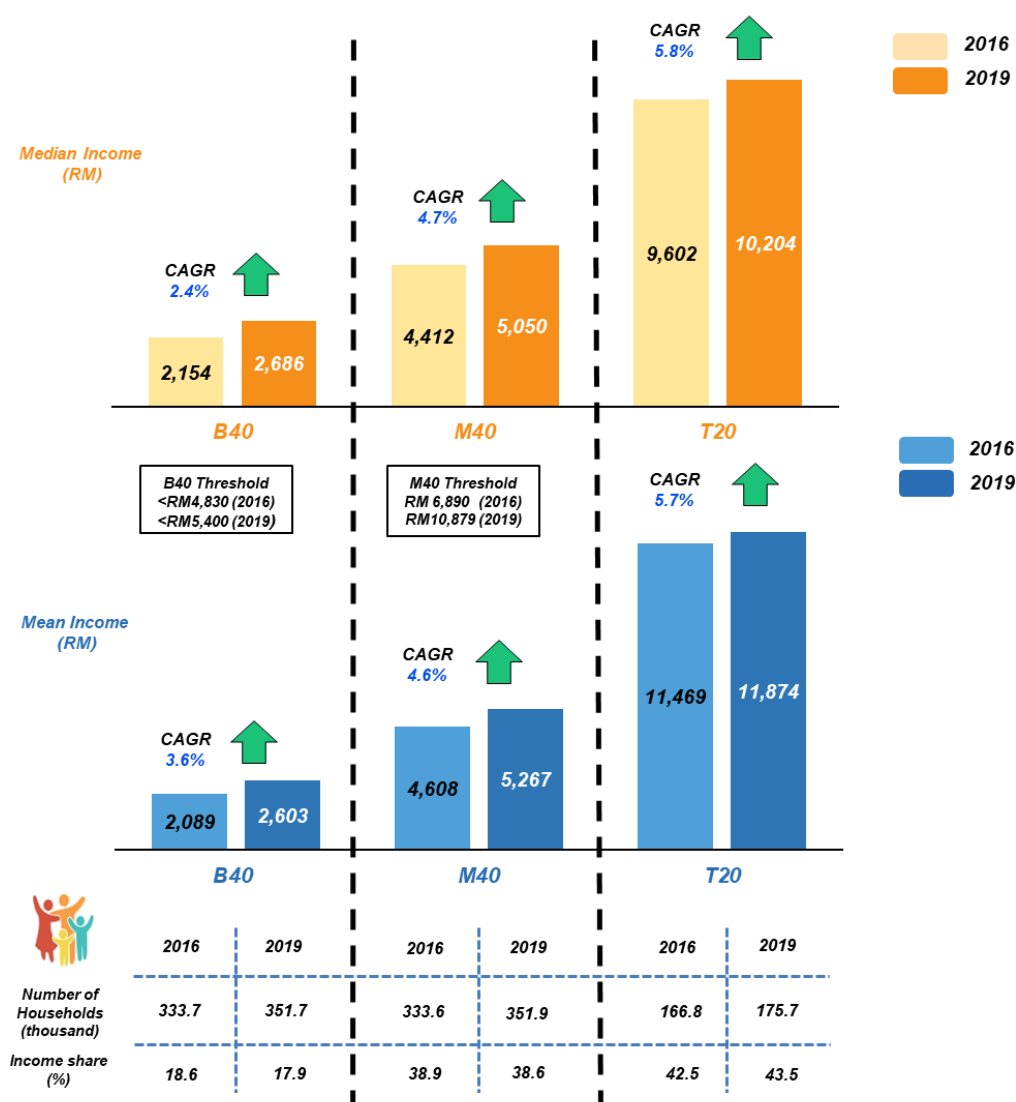
*government has also extended its target in distributing assistance to household groups by considering the lowest 40 per cent of households, not only just the poor.*

*The findings from the Household Income and Basic Amenities 2019, showed the income threshold for 351.7 thousand B40 household group in 2019 was RM5,399. The M40 group's income threshold involving 351.9 thousand households was between RM5,400 and RM10,879. In addition, there were 175.7 thousand households in T20 group with income more than RM10,879. In terms of income distribution, the T20 constituted 43.5 per cent of total household income as compared to 42.5 per cent in 2016. Moreover, the M40 group had 38.6 per cent, while the B40 only covered 17.9 per cent of total income. (Exhibit 3)*

*From these findings, it was found that mean income of B40 households lies below its median income. This implies that income distribution within the B40 group is positively skewed or skewed to the right to which a larger proportion of lower-income households had pushed down the mean income value. This situation is different for the M40 and T20 groups where each recorded mean income above the median income. The M40 group had mean income of RM7,725 while median income amounted RM7,549. The T20 group stated its mean and median income of RM17,440 and RM14,629 respectively. These findings indicate that income distribution is negatively skewed or skewed to the left where households with higher incomes mostly clustered towards the right side of the distribution resulting to lower value of median income compared with its mean income value.*

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



The household groups of B40, M40 and T20 can be further subdivided into ten clusters based on ten percentiles. The B40 is further classified to B1, B2, B3 and B4; M40 to M1, M2, M3 and M4; and T20 to T1 and T2. This classification enables more targeted planning, monitoring and programmes to so as to narrowed down income discrepancy between households. Based on the clusters of these households by percentiles, income distribution can also be seen in more detail. For example, the B40 which contibuted 17.9 per cent of total household income comes from B1 who held 2.6 per cent of total income, B2 (4.0%), B3 (5.1%) and B4 (6.2%). Similarly, in the M40, to which from a 38.6 per cent of income distribution, M1 only accounted for 7.4 per cent, while M4 owned 12.3 per cent of total income. However, the details on household classification and income distribution should

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also consider household size in each group for an effective planning and programmes implementation. (Table 1)

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

Decile Group		Income Share (%)	Median Household Income (RM)	Mean Household Income (RM)	Income Threshold (RM)
<b>T20</b>	T2	27.9	18,676	22,341	More than 14,629
	T1	15.6	12,467	12,539	10,880 - 14,629
<b>M40</b>	M4	12.3	9,808	9,824	8,930 - 10,879
	M3	10.2	8,186	8,197	7,550 - 8,929
	M2	8.7	6,996	6,992	6,430 - 7,549
	M1	7.4	5,870	5,888	5,400 - 6,429
<b>B40</b>	B4	6.2	4,961	4,961	4,540 - 5,399
	B3	5.1	4,091	4,097	3,680 - 4,539
	B2	4.0	3,181	3,192	2,740 - 3,679
	B1	2.6	2,247	2,117	Less than 2,740

### 3.2.3 Household Disposable Income

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

The findings from the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey 2019 showed median disposable income was RM5,516 in 2019, rose 4.7 per cent from RM4,789 in 2016. In addition, mean disposable income was RM6,923 from RM5,966 recorded in 2016. Mean disposable income recorded in 2019 comprised of 86.4 per cent of total mean gross income.

## 3.3 INCOME INEQUALITY

The economic prosperity of a country that benefited the population in a country is one of the key elements towards the existence of a developed and prosperous country. The 2030 Shared Prosperity Vision (SPV 2030) sets out to make Malaysia a sustainable developing

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country which associate with equitable, fair and inclusive economic distribution across all levels of income, ethnicities, regions and supply chains.

A fair economic distribution is customarily associated with inequality factor. Inequality exists when there is a difference in the ability of households to seize income opportunities. Stiglitz (2016)<sup>1</sup> argues that inequality tends to slower the economic growth. According to Stiglitz, inequality weakens the aggregate demand of individuals in the lower groups where these individuals concentrated all of their incomes to fulfil their basic necessities.

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

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

The 2019 findings depicted the value of Gini coefficient that was calculated based on gross income increased by 0.012 index points from 0.354 (2016) to 0.366 (2019). Over the period, Gini coefficient in urban area increased from 0.350 to 0.365 whereas Gini coefficient in rural also increased from 0.339 to 0.356.

The Gini coefficient can also be measured based on disposable income. Through this method, Gini coefficient in 2019 was 0.365 as compared to 0.356 in 2016. 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.

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<sup>1</sup>Stiglitz, J. E. (2016). *Inequality and economic growth*

### 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 of two categories which are the Food PLI and the Non-food PLI. The value of Food PLI is obtained by estimating calorie requirements for a household.*

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

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

*In accordance with the 2019 methodology, the mean PLI value for Johor was RM2,505 per month while the mean Food PLI value was RM1,165 monthly with average household size of 3.8 persons. This mean PLI value is obtained by dividing overall PLI value in each household with total number of households in Johor.*

*The incidence of absolute poverty in Johor improved from 6.2<sup>2</sup> per cent in 2016 to 3.9 per cent. Similarly, the incidence of absolute poverty in urban and rural also recorded a decrease to 3.6 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, hardcore poverty registered to 0.2 per cent in 2019 as compared to 0.3<sup>3</sup> per cent in 2016.*

### **3.4.2 Relative Poverty<sup>3</sup>**

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

*A household is categorised as relative poor if its total household income is below the threshold of relative poverty. The threshold of relative poverty depends on current distribution of household income in reference year. According to this survey, the value of relative poverty in 2019 was 15.3 per cent as compared to 13.5 per cent in 2016.*

### **3.4.3 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)<sup>4</sup>**

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

*The HIS & BA 2019 findings showed MPI of Johor improved to 0.0024 points (0.24%) as compared to 0.0051<sup>3</sup> points (0.51%) in 2016.*

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<sup>2</sup>Revised based on the 2019 PLI methodology

<sup>3</sup>Information on relative poverty can be obtained from the article *Relative Poverty: A Poverty Measure in the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report Malaysia 2019*

<sup>4</sup>Information on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) can be obtained from the article *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report Malaysia 2019*

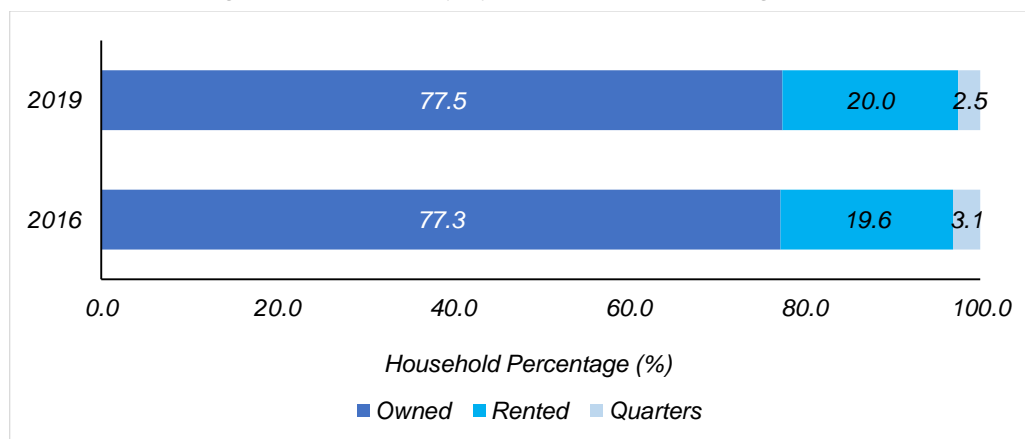


### 3.5 SELECTED BASIC AMENITIES

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

In Johor, the percentage of owner-occupied dwelling owned by households increased by 0.2 percentage points from 77.3 per cent in 2016 to 77.5 per cent. Over the same period, the percentage of rented dwelling also increased by 0.4 percent to 20.0 per cent. However, the percentage of households living in quarters decreased by 0.6 percentage points to 2.5 per cent (Chart 4). In 2019, the percentage of stable house condition was 98.1 per cent, decreased by 0.2 percentage points compared to 2016 (98.3%). For deteriorating or dilapidated house condition, 1.9 per cent recorded with a 0.2 percentage points increase from 1.7 percent in 2016.

**Chart 4: Percentage of Households by Type of Occupied Dwelling, Johor, 2016 and 2019**



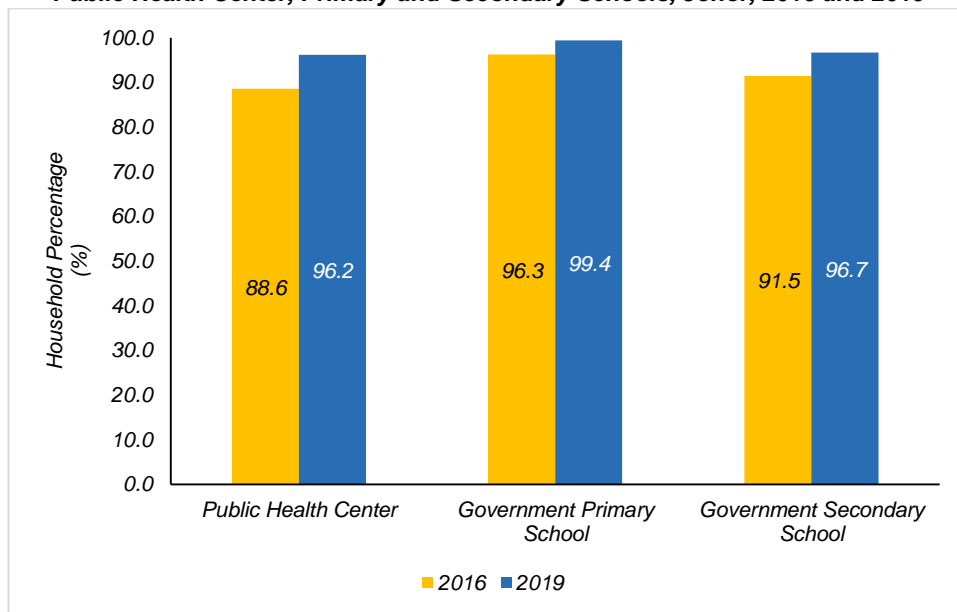
## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Room crowdedness is one of the indicators for measuring MPI. A household is defined as deprived in terms of bedroom usage when a room has more than two household members. The level of room crowdedness experienced by households has decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 10.7 per cent in 2016 to 10.2 per cent.

The percentage of households with access to piped water at home remained at 99.9 per cent for 2016 and 2019. Over the same period, garbage collection services to living quarters increased by 4.7 percentage points from 75.5 per cent in 2016 to 80.2 per cent. All households in Johor have access to electricity supply.

In 2019, 96.2 per cent of households in Johor that reside within less than five kilometer of the public health center compared to 88.6 per cent in 2016. Meanwhile, households with a distance of less than five kilometer from government primary and secondary schools each recorded at 99.4 per cent (2016: 96.3%) and 96.7 per cent (2016: 91.5%).  
(Chart 5)

**Chart 5: Percentage of Households Resides at less than Five Kilometer from Public Health Center, Primary and Secondary Schools, Johor, 2016 and 2019**



# STATISTIK PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH KASAR

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*STATISTICS ON  
HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME*



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

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

Punca utama pendapatan <i>Main source of income</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<b>Bilangan isi rumah ('000)</b> <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	834.1	649.8	184.3	879.3	701.4	177.9
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pekerjaan bergaji</b> <i>Paid employment</i>	63.5	65.5	53.8	61.5	63.3	52.3
<b>Bekerja sendiri</b> <i>Self employment</i>	15.4	14.1	21.6	17.1	16.0	23.1
<b>Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan</b> <i>Income from property and investment</i>	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.8
<b>Pindahan semasa diterima</b> <i>Current transfers received</i>	7.7	6.9	11.2	7.5	6.8	10.8

**Jadual 1.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut bilangan penerima pendapatan dan strata, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

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

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipient</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<b>Bilangan isi rumah ('000)</b> <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	834.1	649.8	184.3	879.3	701.4	177.9
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>1 penerima/recipient</b>	45.7	45.0	47.9	48.3	48.3	48.5
<b>2 penerima/recipients</b>	38.4	39.4	35.2	37.0	37.4	35.5
<b>3 penerima/recipients</b>	11.0	10.8	12.0	10.1	9.8	11.2
<b>4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more</b>	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8

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

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

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipient</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>4,431</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>5,352</b>
<b>1 penerima/recipient</b>	4,047	4,395	3,197	4,447	4,732	3,662
<b>2 penerima/recipients</b>	6,471	6,886	5,296	7,687	7,970	6,653
<b>3 penerima/recipients</b>	7,888	8,335	6,847	9,388	9,879	8,309
<b>4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more</b>	10,499	10,906	9,180	13,123	13,477	11,468

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

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

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipient</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>6,613</b>
<b>1 penerima/recipient</b>	5,063	5,499	3,617	5,554	5,890	4,235
<b>2 penerima/recipients</b>	7,777	8,180	6,192	9,293	9,680	7,684
<b>3 penerima/recipients</b>	9,383	9,827	7,971	11,753	12,025	10,809
<b>4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more</b>	12,163	12,782	10,006	15,380	16,055	12,898

**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, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Bilangan isi rumah ('000) <i>Number of households ('000)</i>		Penengah/ <i>Median</i>			Purata/ <i>Mean</i>		
			(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>	(RM)		Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual growth rate</i>
	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016 – 2019 (%)	2016	2019	2016 – 2019 (%)
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>834.1</b>	<b>879.3</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	649.8	701.4	6,012	6,772	4.0	7,373	8,368	4.2
Luar bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	184.2	177.9	4,431	5,352	6.3	5,359	6,613	7.0
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>								
Bumiputera	488.5	520.9	5,169	5,824	4.0	6,248	7,240	4.9
Cina/ <i>Chinese</i>	270.1	284.2	6,668	7,577	4.3	8,204	9,343	4.3
India/ <i>Indians</i>	72.9	73.2	5,789	6,691	4.8	6,852	8,369	6.7
Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s
<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>								
Batu Pahat	95.7	105.0	5,516	6,504	5.5	6,377	7,392	4.9
Johor Bahru	377.6	370.0	6,518	7,342	4.0	8,198	9,315	4.3
Kluang	70.2	70.6	3,935	4,933	7.5	5,121	5,953	5.0
Kota Tinggi	43.5	46.1	4,852	5,475	4.0	5,692	6,982	6.8
Mersing	14.4	17.0	3,542	3,896	3.2	4,332	4,937	4.4
Muar	59.7	63.0	5,371	5,963	3.5	6,178	7,540	6.6
Pontian	32.6	36.5	4,810	5,585	5.0	5,637	6,776	6.1
Segamat	50.1	51.2	4,609	5,595	6.5	5,391	6,431	5.9
Kulai	58.6	75.5	6,114	7,536	7.0	6,901	8,602	7.3
Tangkak	31.7	44.4	4,859	5,561	4.5	5,560	6,659	6.0

**Nota/Note:**

**Kumpulan etnik merujuk kepada etnik ketua isi rumah**

*Ethnic group refers to ethnic of head of household*

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

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

**Jadual 1.6: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kumpulan isi rumah, strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

*Table 1.6: Percentage of households by household group, strata and administrative district, Johor, 2016 and 2019*

							(%)
Daerah pentadbiran	2016			2019			
Administrative district	Tertinggi 20%	Pertengahan 40%	Terendah 40%	Tertinggi 20%	Pertengahan 40%	Terendah 40%	
	Top 20%	Middle 40%	Bottom 40%	Top 20%	Middle 40%	Bottom 40%	
<b>JOHOR</b>							
<b>Bilangan isi rumah ('000)</b>	166.8	333.6	333.7	175.7	351.9	351.7	
<i>Number of households ('000)</i>							
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Bandar/Urban</b>	89.2	80.5	69.7	86.7	81.6	74.5	
<b>Luar bandar/Rural</b>	10.8	19.5	30.3	13.3	18.4	25.5	
<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b>							
<i>Administrative district</i>							
Batu Pahat	9.0	12.8	11.4	9.0	14.2	11.2	
Johor Bahru	62.4	47.1	34.9	54.9	42.4	35.3	
Kluang	4.2	5.5	13.5	3.9	7.0	11.2	
Kota Tinggi	3.4	4.9	6.5	4.0	4.7	6.3	
Mersing	0.5	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.0	3.4	
Muar	5.7	7.4	7.7	6.2	7.0	7.8	
Pontian	2.8	3.4	5.0	3.2	3.7	5.1	
Segamat	3.0	5.5	8.1	3.4	5.9	7.0	
Kulai	7.0	8.6	5.5	11.0	9.2	6.8	
Tangkak	2.2	3.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	5.9	
<b>Nota/Note:</b>							
<b>Mengikut had bagi Johor 2016</b>		<b>Terendah/Bottom 40%: &lt; 4,830</b>					
<i>Refer to thresholds for Johor 2016</i>		<b>Pertengahan/Middle 40% : 4,830 - 9,409</b>					
		<b>Tertinggi/Top 20% : ≥ 9,410</b>					
<b>Mengikut had bagi Johor 2019</b>		<b>Terendah/Bottom 40%: &lt; 5,400</b>					
<i>Refer to thresholds for Johor 2019</i>		<b>Pertengahan/Middle 40% : 5,400 - 10,879</b>					
		<b>Tertinggi/Top 20% : ≥ 10,880</b>					



**Jadual 1.7: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

*Table 1.7: Percentage of households and income share by strata and administrative district, Johor, 2016 and 2019*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	2016		2019	
	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan	Isi rumah	Agihan pendapatan
	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>Income share</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>				
<b>Bilangan isi rumah ('000)</b> <i>Number of households ('000)</i>	834.1		879.3	
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Bandar/Urban</b>	77.9	82.9	79.8	83.3
<b>Luar bandar/Rural</b>	22.1	17.1	20.2	16.7
<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>				
Batu Pahat	11.5	10.6	11.9	11.0
Johor Bahru	45.3	53.6	42.1	48.9
Kluang	8.4	6.2	8.0	6.0
Kota Tinggi	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.6
Mersing	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.2
Muar	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.7
Pontian	3.9	3.2	4.2	3.5
Segamat	6.0	4.7	5.8	4.7
Kulai	7.0	7.0	8.6	9.2
Tangkak	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.2

**Jadual 1.8: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

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

(%)								
Kelas pendapatan kasar Gross income class  (RM)	Jumlah Total							
	Jumlah/Total		Batu Pahat		Johor Bahru		Kluang	
	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
<b>Bilangan isi rumah ('000)</b> <i>Number of household ('000)</i>	879.3		105.0		370.0		70.6	
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>1,999 dan ke bawah</b> <i>1,999 and below</i>	3.5	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7	7.5	7.5
<b>2,000 - 2,999</b>	9.4	9.4	5.1	5.1	8.1	8.1	14.9	14.9
<b>3,000 - 3,999</b>	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.0	12.3	12.3
<b>4,000 - 4,999</b>	11.6	11.6	15.6	15.6	8.9	8.9	16.7	16.7
<b>5,000 - 5,999</b>	10.7	10.7	11.4	11.4	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.8
<b>6,000 - 6,999</b>	8.8	8.8	11.8	11.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6
<b>7,000 - 7,999</b>	8.9	8.9	11.3	11.3	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.7
<b>8,000 - 8,999</b>	6.5	6.5	7.9	7.9	7.0	7.0	4.7	4.7
<b>9,000 - 9,999</b>	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
<b>10,000 - 10,999</b>	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	2.4	2.4
<b>11,000 - 11,999</b>	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
<b>12,000 - 12,999</b>	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.8
<b>13,000 - 13,999</b>	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.9
<b>14,000 - 14,999</b>	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4
<b>15,000 dan ke atas</b> <i>15,000 and above</i>	9.4	9.4	5.5	5.5	13.7	13.7	2.8	2.8

**Jadual 1.8: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 (samb.)**

Table 1.8: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Johor, 2019 (cont'd)

									(%)
Kelas pendapatan kasar				Jumlah					
Gross income class				Total					
(RM)	Kota Tinggi		Mersing		Muar		Pontian		
	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	
		pendapatan		pendapatan		pendapatan		pendapatan	
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	
Bilangan isi rumah ('000)	46.1		17.0		63.0		36.5		
Number of household ('000)									
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1,999 dan ke bawah 1,999 and below	3.7	3.7	15.6	15.6	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.5	
2,000 - 2,999	13.6	13.6	20.6	20.6	7.8	7.8	14.9	14.9	
3,000 - 3,999	14.7	14.7	16.1	16.1	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	
4,000 - 4,999	11.2	11.2	14.4	14.4	13.1	13.1	11.5	11.5	
5,000 - 5,999	13.3	13.3	9.2	9.2	13.3	13.3	10.8	10.8	
6,000 - 6,999	8.0	8.0	6.9	6.9	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.6	
7,000 - 7,999	7.3	7.3	3.4	3.4	8.3	8.3	9.3	9.3	
8,000 - 8,999	6.2	6.2	1.7	1.7	6.5	6.5	5.0	5.0	
9,000 - 9,999	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	5.6	5.6	6.9	6.9	
10,000 - 10,999	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	
11,000 - 11,999	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	
12,000 - 12,999	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	
13,000 - 13,999	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	
14,000 - 14,999	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	
15,000 dan ke atas 15,000 and above	7.6	7.6	2.9	2.9	7.5	7.5	6.4	6.4	

**Jadual 1.8: Peratusan isi rumah dan agihan pendapatan mengikut kelas pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 (samb.)**

Table 1.8: Percentage of households and income share by monthly household gross income class and administrative district, Johor, 2019 (cont'd)

							(%)
Kelas pendapatan kasar			Jumlah				
Gross income class			Total				
(RM)	Segamat		Kulai		Tangkak		
	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	Isi rumah	Agihan	
		pendapatan		pendapatan		pendapatan	
	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	Household	Income share	
Bilangan isi rumah ('000)	51.2		75.5		44.4		
Number of households ('000)							
Jumlah/Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1,999 dan ke bawah	2.8	0.7	1.8	0.3	4.2	0.9	
1,999 and below							
2,000 - 2,999	15.7	6.3	6.6	2.0	9.1	3.5	
3,000 - 3,999	12.2	6.6	8.1	3.4	14.9	7.8	
4,000 - 4,999	13.6	9.5	9.3	4.9	14.1	9.6	
5,000 - 5,999	10.5	9.0	13.5	8.6	14.0	11.6	
6,000 - 6,999	9.8	9.9	7.1	5.4	9.6	9.4	
7,000 - 7,999	8.4	9.8	9.1	8.0	7.4	8.2	
8,000 - 8,999	6.9	9.1	6.8	6.8	5.0	6.4	
9,000 - 9,999	4.8	7.1	9.2	10.0	4.1	5.9	
10,000 - 10,999	4.1	6.6	3.6	4.4	3.6	5.6	
11,000 - 11,999	3.2	5.6	5.7	7.6	3.0	5.2	
12,000 - 12,999	2.2	4.3	3.4	5.0	2.3	4.2	
13,000 - 13,999	0.8	1.7	3.2	4.9	1.9	3.8	
14,000 - 14,999	1.6	3.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.7	
15,000 dan ke atas	3.4	10.2	12.0	27.8	5.5	15.2	
15,000 and above							

**Jadual 1.9: Pekali Gini bagi pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

*Table 1.9: Gini coefficient of monthly household gross income by strata and administrative district, Johor, 2016 and 2019*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pekali Gini <i>Gini coefficient</i>	
	2016	2019
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>0.354</b>	<b>0.366</b>
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	0.350	0.365
Luar bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	0.339	0.356
<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>		
Batu Pahat	0.295	0.295
Johor Bahru	0.360	0.388
Kluang	0.376	0.333
Kota Tinggi	0.340	0.361
Mersing	0.357	0.377
Muar	0.317	0.353
Pontian	0.352	0.354
Segamat	0.319	0.315
Kulai	0.286	0.324
Tangkak	0.310	0.322

**Jadual 1.10: Insiden kemiskinan mengikut strata dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

*Table 1.10: Incidence of poverty by strata and administrative district, Johor, 2016 and 2019*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Insiden kemiskinan mutlak <i>Incidence of absolute poverty</i>		Insiden kemiskinan relatif <i>Incidence of relative poverty</i>	
	2016	2019	2016	2019
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	5.3	3.6	11.0	13.7
Luar bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	9.1	4.8	22.3	21.6
<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>				
Batu Pahat	3.8	2.9	10.2	9.0
Johor Bahru	4.9	3.3	8.9	12.8
Kluang	11.6	5.0	26.4	24.9
Kota Tinggi	10.1	6.0	20.2	20.8
Mersing	21.0	12.1	37.2	41.2
Muar	5.9	4.1	14.6	14.8
Pontian	9.7	5.8	21.8	23.0
Segamat	6.9	2.9	20.7	20.5
Kulai	3.0	3.2	8.1	10.1
Tangkak	6.1	3.7	18.0	16.7

**Nota/Note:**

**0.0 menunjukkan nilai yang kurang daripada 0.05 peratus**

*0.0 indicates a value less than 0.05 per cent*

**Insiden kemiskinan relatif menggunakan  $1/2$  nilai penengah pendapatan**



# STATISTIK PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH BOLEH GUNA

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*STATISTICS ON  
HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME*





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

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

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipient</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>5,122</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>4,670</b>
<b>1 penerima/recipient</b>	3,513	3,788	2,890	3,914	4,101	3,283
<b>2 penerima/recipients</b>	5,455	5,829	4,511	6,670	6,966	5,829
<b>3 penerima/recipients</b>	6,656	6,929	6,065	7,968	8,301	7,066
<b>4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more</b>	8,678	9,209	7,862	10,817	11,063	9,468

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

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

Bilangan penerima pendapatan <i>Number of income recipient</i>	2016			2019		
	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar	Jumlah	Bandar	Luar Bandar
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<b>Jumlah/Total</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>5,857</b>
<b>1 penerima/recipient</b>	4,426	4,783	3,242	4,902	5,175	3,830
<b>2 penerima/recipients</b>	6,661	6,988	5,372	7,977	8,259	6,808
<b>3 penerima/recipients</b>	8,031	8,356	7,000	10,022	10,174	9,496
<b>4 penerima dan lebih recipients and more</b>	10,270	10,726	8,683	12,920	13,499	10,790

**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, Johor, 2016 dan 2019**

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

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Penengah/ <i>Median</i>			Purata/ <i>Mean</i>		
			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual</i>			Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun <i>Compounded annual</i>
	2016	2019	2016 – 2019 (%)	2016	2019	2016 – 2019 (%)
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,966</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Bandar/ <i>Urban</i>	5,122	5,745	3.8	6,323	7,194	4.3
Luar bandar/ <i>Rural</i>	3,873	4,670	6.2	4,709	5,857	7.3
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>						
Bumiputera	4,358	4,990	4.5	5,343	6,198	4.9
Cina/ <i>Chinese</i>	5,788	6,599	4.4	7,122	8,141	4.5
India/ <i>Indians</i>	4,963	5,711	4.7	5,951	7,380	7.2
<b>Daerah pentadbiran</b> <i>Administrative district</i>						
Batu Pahat	4,907	5,800	5.6	5,628	6,682	5.7
Johor Bahru	5,532	6,202	3.8	6,993	7,902	4.1
Kluang	3,332	4,313	8.6	4,371	5,171	5.6
Kota Tinggi	4,102	4,767	5.0	4,972	5,979	6.1
Mersing	3,093	3,263	1.8	3,825	4,358	4.3
Muar	4,731	5,272	3.6	5,450	6,690	6.8
Pontian	4,058	4,751	5.3	4,930	5,866	5.8
Segamat	4,103	4,886	5.8	4,742	5,809	6.8
Kulai	5,013	6,069	6.4	5,785	7,280	7.7
Tangkak	4,280	4,856	4.2	4,938	5,968	6.3

# STATISTIK KEMUDAHAN ASAS TERPILIH

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*STATISTICS ON  
SELECTED BASIC AMENITIES*



**Jadual 3.1: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis rumah yang didiami dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019***Table 3.1: Percentage of households by type of occupied dwelling and administrative district, Johor, 2019*

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Dimiliki <i>Owned</i>	Disewa <i>Rented</i>	Kuarters <i>Quarters</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Batu Pahat	88.5	10.5	1.0	100.0
Johor Bharu	69.7	28.4	1.9	100.0
Kluang	80.5	16.4	3.1	100.0
Kota Tinggi	79.6	14.4	6.0	100.0
Mersing	77.6	11.5	10.9	100.0
Muar	87.3	10.8	1.9	100.0
Pontian	81.8	17.5	0.7	100.0
Segamat	85.9	10.8	3.3	100.0
Kulai	75.4	21.3	3.3	100.0
Tangkak	85.4	11.0	3.6	100.0

**Jadual 3.2: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jenis bekalan air dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019***Table 3.2: Percentage of households by type of water supply and administrative district, Johor, 2019*

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Air paip di rumah <i>Piped water in the house</i>	Air paip awam <i>Public water stand pipe</i>	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Batu Pahat	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Johor Bharu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kluang	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota Tinggi	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Mersing	98.3	0.0	1.7	100.0
Muar	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Pontian	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Segamat	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kulai	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tangkak	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0

**Jadual 3.3: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan bekalan elektrik dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019***Table 3.3: Percentage of households by accessibility to electricity supply and administrative district, Johor, 2019*

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Kemudahan bekalan elektrik <i>Accessible to electricity</i>	Tiada bekalan elektrik <i>No electricity</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Batu Pahat	100.0	0.0	100.0
Johor Bharu	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kluang	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kota Tinggi	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mersing	100.0	0.0	100.0
Muar	100.0	0.0	100.0
Pontian	100.0	0.0	100.0
Segamat	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kulai	100.0	0.0	100.0
Tangkak	100.0	0.0	100.0

**Jadual 3.4: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke pusat kesihatan awam & swasta dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

*Table 3.4: Percentage of households by distance from living quarters to the nearest public & private health centres and administrative district, Johor, 2019*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pusat kesihatan awam <i>Public health centres</i>				Pusat kesihatan swasta <i>Private health centres</i>				(%)
	Jumlah	Kurang dari 5 km	5 - 9 km	Lebih dari 9 km	Jumlah	Kurang dari 5 km	5 - 9 km	Lebih dari 9 km	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 5 km</i>		<i>More than 9 km</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 5 km</i>		<i>More than 9 km</i>	
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	
Batu Pahat	100.0	98.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	97.7	0.9	1.4	
Johor Bharu	100.0	95.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	98.1	1.3	0.6	
Kluang	100.0	96.4	3.5	0.1	100.0	91.1	5.7	3.2	
Kota Tinggi	100.0	95.5	3.5	1.0	100.0	72.6	10.3	17.1	
Mersing	100.0	94.9	4.0	1.1	100.0	74.3	10.3	15.4	
Muar	100.0	97.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	
Pontian	100.0	96.7	2.6	0.7	100.0	87.5	3.6	8.9	
Segamat	100.0	97.8	0.3	1.9	100.0	94.5	2.4	3.1	
Kulai	100.0	95.1	2.0	2.9	100.0	92.4	6.9	0.7	
Tangkak	100.0	96.4	2.9	0.7	100.0	95.2	2.5	2.3	

**Jadual 3.5: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke sekolah rendah & sekolah menengah kerajaan dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Sekolah rendah kerajaan Government primary schools				Sekolah menengah kerajaan Government secondary schools			
	Jumlah	Kurang dari 5 km	5 - 9 km	Lebih dari 9 km	Jumlah	Kurang dari 5 km	5 - 9 km	Lebih dari 9 km
	Total	Less than 5 km		More than 9 km	Total	Less than 5 km		More than 9 km
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Batu Pahat	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1.8	0.9
Johor Bharu	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0
Kluang	100.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.0	4.2	0.8
Kota Tinggi	100.0	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	90.1	1.5	8.4
Mersing	100.0	97.7	1.2	1.1	100.0	91.4	0.0	8.6
Muar	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0
Pontian	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	5.6	1.4
Segamat	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	0.6	1.9
Kulai	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	92.7	4.6	2.7
Tangkak	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1.7	0.8

**Jadual 3.6: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut jarak terdekat dari tempat kediaman ke tadika awam & swasta dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	Tadika awam Public kindergarten				Tadika swasta Private kindergarten			
	Jumlah	Kurang dari 5 km	5 - 9 km	Lebih dari 9 km	Jumlah	Kurang dari 5 km	5 - 9 km	Lebih dari 9 km
	Total	Less than 5 km		More than 9 km	Total	Less than 5 km		More than 9 km
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Batu Pahat	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.9	1.5
Johor Bharu	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.2	0.7	0.1
Kluang	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	95.4	2.1	2.5
Kota Tinggi	100.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	75.8	9.7	14.5
Mersing	100.0	97.7	1.2	1.1	100.0	73.7	12.0	14.3
Muar	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0
Pontian	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	89.6	4.3	6.1
Segamat	100.0	97.6	1.5	0.9	100.0	93.8	1.8	4.4
Kulai	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	3.5	1.0
Tangkak	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	96.7	2.5	0.8

**Jadual 3.7: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan kutipan sampah dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

Table 3.7: Percentage of households by garbage collection facility and administrative district, Johor, 2019

				(%)
Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Tempat kediaman <i>Living quarters</i>	Kawasan <sup>1</sup> <i>Area</i>	Tiada <i>None</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Batu Pahat	64.8	17.6	17.6	100.0
Johor Bahru	87.5	12.1	0.4	100.0
Kluang	83.6	6.6	9.8	100.0
Kota Tinggi	75.1	20.2	4.7	100.0
Mersing	53.6	20.7	25.7	100.0
Muar	79.5	9.6	10.9	100.0
Pontian	62.8	14.5	22.7	100.0
Segamat	71.5	17.5	11.0	100.0
Kulai	88.4	10.8	0.8	100.0
Tangkak	77.3	5.7	17.0	100.0

**Nota/Note:**

<sup>1</sup> Kutipan sampah di tempat pengumpulan yang jaraknya melebihi 100 meter dari tempat kediaman

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



**Jadual 3.8: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan tempat kediaman yang dimiliki dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019***Table 3.8: Percentage of households by household equipment owned and administrative district, Johor, 2019*

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Kereta <i>Car</i>	Motosikal/ skuter <i>Motorcycle/ scooter</i>	Basikal <i>Bicycle</i>	Alat pendingin hawa <i>Air-conditioner</i>	Mesin basuh <i>Washing machine</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>98.5</b>
Batu Pahat	95.3	87.7	41.3	60.1	99.7
Johor Bahru	90.4	58.8	22.5	61.0	97.9
Kluang	87.7	69.5	26.9	51.2	98.7
Kota Tinggi	88.0	74.2	30.4	34.8	98.6
Mersing	78.2	77.0	35.7	38.0	98.3
Muar	91.8	85.5	43.1	68.4	99.5
Pontian	83.6	68.8	36.6	41.3	95.0
Segamat	91.4	89.2	37.6	57.0	99.2
Kulai	95.2	74.1	36.5	53.7	99.0
Tangkak	90.1	86.9	38.4	63.2	99.0

**Jadual 3.8: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan tempat kediaman yang dimiliki dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 (samb.)***Table 3.8: Percentage of households by household equipment owned and administrative district, Johor, 2019 (cont'd)*

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Peti sejuk <i>Refrigerator</i>	Dapur masak gas/elektrik <i>Gas/electric stove</i>	Ketuhar gelombang mikro <i>Microwave oven</i>	Penapis air <i>Water filter</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>
Batu Pahat	99.8	97.9	53.8	56.7
Johor Bahru	99.6	97.8	40.0	44.4
Kluang	100.0	99.1	41.2	49.0
Kota Tinggi	99.6	98.7	30.9	40.3
Mersing	99.4	97.7	21.9	37.3
Muar	100.0	96.3	46.9	67.8
Pontian	98.1	97.8	28.8	36.5
Segamat	99.8	99.3	32.9	58.1
Kulai	99.9	98.8	44.5	58.2
Tangkak	99.5	95.9	33.2	55.0

**Jadual 3.9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan komunikasi terpilih yang dimiliki dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

Table 3.9: Percentage of households by selected communication facilities owned and administrative district, Johor, 2019

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Pemain video VCD/DVD <i>Video/VCD/DVD player</i>	Kamera/ Video digital <i>Digital camera/ video</i>	Komputer peribadi <i>Personal computer</i>	Komputer riba <i>Laptop</i>	Papan elektronik mudah alih <i>Tablet</i>	Radio/Hi-fi
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>98.8</b>
Batu Pahat	57.0	20.8	13.4	48.7	17.7	99.1
Johor Bahru	35.4	25.5	13.8	52.8	16.6	98.3
Kluang	35.9	13.3	7.1	43.8	8.3	99.3
Kota Tinggi	32.7	18.9	9.9	39.3	10.3	98.6
Mersing	24.2	17.8	6.4	25.9	4.0	98.9
Muar	46.4	26.6	14.9	52.8	24.5	99.7
Pontian	27.5	17.7	9.0	37.1	11.5	97.3
Segamat	41.0	17.6	11.8	37.8	15.4	99.2
Kulai	40.7	16.1	11.1	54.7	7.9	99.7
Tangkak	39.4	24.8	12.5	41.0	15.3	99.0

**Jadual 3.9: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut kemudahan komunikasi terpilih yang dimiliki dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019 (samb.)**

Table 3.9: Percentage of households by selected communication facilities owned and administrative district, Johor, 2019 (cont'd)

(%)

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Televisyen <i>Television</i>	Telefon talian tetap <i>Fixed-line telephone</i>	Telefon bimbit biasa <i>Feature phone</i>	Telefon bimbit pintar <i>Smart phone</i>	Langganan Internet di rumah <i>Subscription of Internet at home</i>	Siaran TV berbayar * <i>Pay TV channel *</i>
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>
Batu Pahat	99.5	39.5	26.4	96.4	94.1	80.7
Johor Bahru	98.4	20.1	12.3	97.1	95.3	82.7
Kluang	99.1	18.8	26.0	93.6	91.4	72.6
Kota Tinggi	98.8	20.8	22.4	92.4	85.4	73.5
Mersing	96.0	15.5	32.1	87.9	86.8	80.8
Muar	99.3	36.6	32.9	94.1	89.8	80.6
Pontian	97.6	25.4	17.4	93.0	84.0	76.2
Segamat	100.0	30.2	29.8	91.7	87.1	69.2
Kulai	99.1	15.6	17.6	98.1	97.8	83.3
Tangkak	99.6	30.6	28.7	92.9	86.2	70.1

**Nota/Note:**

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

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

**Jadual 3.10: Peratusan isi rumah mengikut peralatan keselamatan terpilih yang dimiliki dan daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

*Table 3.10: Percentage of households by selected safety equipment owned and administrative district, Johor, 2019*

Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i>	Kamera litar tertutup <i>Closed circuit camera</i>	Alat penggera kebakaran <i>Fire alarms</i>	Alat pemadam kebakaran <i>Fire extinguisher</i>	(%)
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
Batu Pahat	4.1	2.3	2.4	
Johor Bahru	5.8	3.7	3.4	
Kluang	3.4	3.2	2.6	
Kota Tinggi	2.2	2.0	3.1	
Mersing	1.7	1.7	2.3	
Muar	7.6	4.8	3.8	
Pontian	3.8	2.1	2.1	
Segamat	4.5	0.9	2.9	
Kulai	3.7	2.6	3.5	
Tangkak	0.9	1.0	1.0	



# STATISTIK TERPILIH MALAYSIA

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*SELECTED STATISTICS OF MALAYSIA*



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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	('000)							
	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
<b>Johor</b>	<b>3,386.8</b>	<b>330.5</b>	<b>3,434.6</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>3,482.0</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>3,529.1</b>	<b>345.4</b>
Batu Pahat	438.6	23.7	444.9	24.1	451.2	24.5	457.4	24.8
Johor Bharu	1,390.6	146.2	1,409.8	148.5	1,428.8	150.6	1,447.6	152.7
Kluang	288.8	44.3	292.8	45.0	296.8	45.7	300.8	46.3
Kota Tinggi	196.7	20.6	199.9	20.9	203.1	21.2	206.2	21.5
Mersing	71.6	8.3	72.8	8.4	74.0	8.5	75.2	8.6
Muar	256.6	17.4	260.1	17.7	263.6	17.9	267.1	18.2
Pontian	159.4	13.6	161.7	13.8	164.0	14.0	166.3	14.2
Segamat	197.2	12.8	199.9	13.0	202.6	13.2	205.3	13.4
Kulai	245.2	34.3	248.6	34.9	251.9	35.4	255.1	35.9
Tangkak	142.1	9.3	144.1	9.5	146.0	9.6	148.0	9.7
<b>Kedah</b>	<b>2,052.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>2,081.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>2,110.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>2,139.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>
Baling	146.4	3.1	148.6	3.2	150.9	3.2	153.1	3.3
Bandar Baharu	45.6	1.0	46.2	1.0	46.9	1.0	47.5	1.1
Kota Setar	392.1	9.1	397.4	9.3	402.8	9.4	408.2	9.6
Kuala Muda	472.5	28.4	478.8	28.9	485.0	29.4	491.3	29.9
Kubang Pasu	236.1	7.2	239.6	7.3	243.1	7.4	246.6	7.6
Kulim	295.3	21.7	299.2	22.1	303.1	22.5	307.0	22.8
Langkawi	94.0	12.5	95.4	12.8	96.8	13.0	98.3	13.2
Padang Terap	67.5	2.2	68.5	2.3	69.6	2.3	70.7	2.3
Sik	72.4	2.3	73.5	2.3	74.6	2.3	75.8	2.4
Yan	74.4	0.9	75.5	1.0	76.7	1.0	77.8	1.0
Pendang	103.6	1.3	105.2	1.4	106.8	1.4	108.5	1.4
Pokok Sena	52.5	2.5	53.3	2.5	54.1	2.6	54.9	2.6
<b>Kelantan</b>	<b>1,761.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>1,798.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>1,834.4</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>1,870.9</b>	<b>50.8</b>
Bachok	154.9	1.2	158.0	1.3	161.3	1.3	164.5	1.3
Kota Bharu	560.4	13.3	571.8	13.5	583.2	13.7	594.7	13.9
Machang	107.7	1.4	109.9	1.5	112.1	1.5	114.4	1.5
Pasir Mas	217.5	5.2	222.0	5.3	226.5	5.3	231.0	5.4
Pasir Puteh	136.1	1.3	138.9	1.3	141.7	1.4	144.6	1.4
Tanah Merah	137.6	5.8	140.4	5.9	143.3	6.0	146.1	6.0
Tumpat	177.4	2.6	181.0	2.7	184.6	2.7	188.2	2.8
Gua Musang	100.9	8.3	103.1	8.4	105.3	8.5	107.6	8.7
Kuala Krai	122.4	7.6	124.9	7.7	127.4	7.8	129.9	8.0
Jeli	46.9	1.8	48.0	1.9	49.0	1.9	50.0	1.9
Lojing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Melaka</b>	<b>862.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>874.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>886.8</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>899.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>
Alor Gajah	193.6	9.2	196.5	9.4	199.4	9.6	202.3	9.8
Jasin	143.6	6.3	145.7	6.4	147.8	6.5	150.0	6.6
Melaka Tengah	525.1	30.5	532.4	31.1	539.6	31.7	546.8	32.2
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>	<b>1,037.1</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>1,047.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>1,057.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>1,067.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>
Jekebu	40.6	3.1	41.1	3.2	41.5	3.2	41.9	3.3
Kuala Pilah	69.2	3.0	70.0	3.1	70.7	3.1	71.3	3.2
Port Dickson	119.3	7.3	120.6	7.4	121.7	7.6	122.8	7.7
Rembau	44.8	2.6	45.3	2.7	45.7	2.7	46.2	2.8
Seremban	552.5	53.5	558.0	54.7	563.3	55.8	568.4	56.8
Tampin	89.0	3.7	90.0	3.8	90.8	3.9	91.6	3.9
Jempol	121.5	6.5	122.7	6.6	124.0	6.8	125.1	6.9
<b>Pahang</b>	<b>1,554.2</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>1,576.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>1,598.4</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>1,620.7</b>	<b>105.9</b>
Bentong	121.4	9.2	122.8	9.4	124.2	9.5	125.7	9.6
Cameron Highlands	35.3	7.0	35.7	7.1	36.0	7.3	36.3	7.4
Jerantut	95.0	5.8	96.4	5.9	97.9	6.0	99.3	6.0
Kuantan	485.9	21.8	492.8	22.2	499.7	22.5	506.7	22.8
Lipis	93.4	6.0	94.8	6.1	96.2	6.2	97.6	6.3
Pekan	116.1	7.3	117.9	7.4	119.8	7.5	121.7	7.6
Raub	99.4	4.5	100.6	4.6	101.9	4.7	103.1	4.7
Temerloh	171.5	10.7	173.9	10.9	176.3	11.0	178.7	11.2
Rompin	116.2	12.7	118.0	12.9	119.9	13.1	121.7	13.3
Maran	122.6	5.7	124.6	5.8	126.6	5.9	128.5	6.0
Bera	97.5	10.3	98.8	10.5	100.0	10.7	101.3	10.9

Nota/Note:

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

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

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added value total may differ due to rounding

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

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

('000)

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

Nota/Note:

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

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

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added value total may differ due to rounding



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

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

Daerah pentadbiran Administrative district	('000)							
	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara	Warganegara	Bukan Warganegara
	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens	Citizens	Non-citizens
<b>Sarawak</b>	<b>2,580.0</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>2,616.3</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>2,652.9</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>2,689.7</b>	<b>178.9</b>
Kuching	661.7	14.4	670.3	14.6	679.0	14.9	687.6	15.1
Bau	57.5	1.7	58.2	1.8	58.9	1.8	59.6	1.8
Lundu	35.1	2.0	35.6	2.1	36.1	2.1	36.6	2.1
Samarahan	95.8	1.2	97.2	1.2	98.6	1.2	100.0	1.3
Serian	97.8	2.6	99.1	2.6	100.4	2.7	101.7	2.7
Simunjan	42.3	1.8	42.9	1.8	43.6	1.9	44.3	1.9
Sri Aman	72.9	0.9	74.0	1.0	75.1	1.0	76.2	1.0
Lubuk Antu	30.6	0.5	31.1	0.5	31.6	0.6	32.1	0.6
Betong	68.2	0.8	69.3	0.9	70.4	0.9	71.5	0.9
Saratok	50.7	0.5	51.5	0.5	52.3	0.5	53.1	0.5
Sarikei	62.1	1.8	62.9	1.9	63.7	1.9	64.6	1.9
Maradong	31.1	1.7	31.6	1.8	32.0	1.8	32.4	1.9
Daro	32.3	3.1	32.8	3.2	33.4	3.3	33.9	3.3
Julau	17.5	0.1	17.8	0.1	18.0	0.1	18.3	0.1
Sibu	253.3	20.9	256.4	21.3	259.5	21.7	262.7	22.0
Dalat	21.3	0.4	21.6	0.4	22.0	0.5	22.4	0.5
Mukah	43.5	5.6	44.2	5.7	44.9	5.8	45.6	5.9
Kanowit	31.8	0.5	32.2	0.5	32.7	0.5	33.2	0.6
Bintulu	175.6	41.1	178.1	41.9	180.6	42.6	183.2	43.1
Tatau	28.9	5.9	29.4	6.0	29.8	6.1	30.3	6.2
Kapit	61.1	1.0	62.0	1.0	62.9	1.0	63.8	1.0
Song	22.7	0.3	23.1	0.3	23.4	0.3	23.8	0.3
Belaga	34.4	7.4	34.9	7.6	35.5	7.7	36.1	7.8
Miri	297.8	40.1	301.9	40.9	306.1	41.6	310.2	42.1
Marudi	66.1	6.2	67.1	6.3	68.2	6.4	69.2	6.5
Limbang	52.0	1.6	52.8	1.6	53.6	1.6	54.4	1.7
Lawas	40.3	3.0	40.9	3.1	41.6	3.1	42.3	3.2
Matu	19.2	0.7	19.5	0.7	19.9	0.8	20.2	0.8
Asajaya	35.1	0.4	35.7	0.4	36.3	0.4	36.9	0.4
Pakan	17.2	0.1	17.5	0.2	17.8	0.2	18.1	0.2
Selangau	24.2	1.5	24.6	1.5	25.0	1.6	25.4	1.6
Pusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanjung Manis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sebauh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tebedu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bukit Mabong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beluru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telang Usan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	<b>1,622.9</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>1,636.4</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>1,649.2</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>1,661.2</b>	<b>234.5</b>
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Nota/Note:

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

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

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added value total may differ due to rounding

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

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

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

**Nota/Note:**

<sup>1</sup> **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

<sup>1</sup> *Includes W.P. Putrajaya*

<sup>2</sup> **Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan utama bagi mana-mana negeri**

<sup>2</sup> *Supra state covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state*

**Jadual 4.3: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2015 - RM Juta***Table 4.3: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million*

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

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

**Jadual 4.4: KDNK mengikut negeri dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan peratusan tahunan***Table 4.4: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change*

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

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

*Table 4.5: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP*

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

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

*Table 4.6: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2016 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP*

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

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

Table 4.7: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

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

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

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

Table 4.8: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

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

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

*Table 4.9: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP*

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

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

*Table 4.10: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2017 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP*

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

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

Table 4.11: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 prices - RM Million

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

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

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

Table 4.12: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 prices - Annual percentage change

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

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

*Table 4.13: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to Malaysia's GDP*

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

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

*Table 4.14: GDP by state and kind of economic activity, 2018 at constant 2015 prices - Percentage share to state's GDP*

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



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

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

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

**Nota/Note:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sumber: Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 4.17: Penengah dan purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010 - 2018

Table 4.17: Median and mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010 - 2018

(RM)									
Industri Industry	Jumlah Total	Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Pembinaan Construction	Perdagangan borong dan runcit, pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage
<b>Penengah</b>									
<i>Median</i>									
2010	1,500	780	2,800	1,270	2,300	1,210	1,200	1,100	1,500
2011	1,500	800	2,400	1,320	2,400	1,500	1,300	1,160	1,500
2012	1,566	900	2,500	1,500	2,200	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,500
2013	1,700	900	2,800	1,500	2,500	1,410	1,500	1,300	1,800
2014	1,800	1,044	3,500	1,700	2,500	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,800
2015	1,942	1,130	3,600	1,610	2,550	1,798	1,560	1,400	1,900
2016	2,000	1,200	3,690	1,800	3,000	1,650	1,630	1,600	2,000
2017 <sup>r</sup>	2,160	1,350	3,700	1,900	3,150	2,000	1,900	1,650	2,000
2018	2,308	1,392	3,703	1,959	3,324	2,183	2,164	1,774	2,175
<b>Purata</b>									
<i>Mean</i>									
2010	1,936	1,159	3,544	1,691	2,939	1,532	1,646	1,432	1,958
2011	1,959	1,182	3,557	1,709	2,706	1,911	1,767	1,478	1,872
2012	2,052	1,229	3,441	1,884	2,684	1,679	1,814	1,511	1,999
2013	2,186	1,218	3,558	1,969	2,940	1,667	1,908	1,607	2,044
2014	2,377	1,351	5,016	2,154	2,867	1,961	2,024	1,727	2,179
2015	2,487	1,543	4,295	2,187	2,877	2,175	2,131	1,791	2,431
2016	2,657	1,729	4,940	2,348	3,324	2,070	2,220	1,883	2,548
2017 <sup>r</sup>	2,879	1,825	5,706	2,443	4,011	2,429	2,587	2,015	2,707
2018	3,087	1,865	6,017	2,565	4,437	2,719	2,821	2,154	2,866

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini

<sup>r</sup> Updated

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

Jadual 4.17: Penengah dan purata gaji dan upah bulanan pekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010 - 2018 (samb.)

Table 4.17: Median and mean monthly salaries and wages of employees by industry, Malaysia, 2010 - 2018 (cont'd)

(RM)												
Industri Industry	Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman Accommodation and food and beverage service activities	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful Financial and insurance/takaful activities	Aktiviti hartanah Real estate activities	Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal Professional, scientific and technical activities	Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan Administrative and support service activities	Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Pendidikan Education	Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi Arts, entertainment and recreation	Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain Other service activities	Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah* Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
<b>Penengah</b> <i>Median</i>												
2010	900	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,900	1,000	2,045	2,800	1,995	1,250	1,200	¹
2011	900	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,000	900	2,160	2,850	2,000	1,100	1,000	¹
2012	945	2,600	2,500	2,200	2,000	900	2,245	3,050	2,100	1,250	1,200	¹
2013	1,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,200	1,000	2,490	3,352	2,300	1,400	1,300	¹
2014	1,100	2,970	3,000	2,500	2,500	1,100	2,800	3,714	2,500	1,500	1,400	¹
2015	1,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	1,150	2,800	3,990	2,550	1,544	1,500	¹
2016	1,140	3,200	3,070	3,365	2,800	1,200	3,015	4,132	2,800	1,682	1,510	¹
2017 <sup>r</sup>	1,500	3,500	3,100	3,400	3,000	1,350	3,162	4,458	3,000	1,700	1,800	¹
2018	1,657	3,641	3,370	3,601	3,261	1,545	3,350	4,546	3,202	1,832	1,971	¹
<b>Purata</b> <i>Mean</i>												
2010	1,115	3,188	2,981	2,812	2,356	1,372	2,350	2,875	2,347	1,496	1,387	¹
2011	1,134	3,078	2,949	2,992	2,644	1,278	2,474	2,885	2,329	1,502	1,370	¹
2012	1,218	3,153	3,060	2,974	2,815	1,180	2,561	3,113	2,467	1,598	1,421	¹
2013	1,329	3,496	3,165	3,164	2,801	1,393	2,873	3,386	2,637	1,627	1,551	¹
2014	1,393	3,460	3,615	3,716	3,174	1,513	3,154	3,707	2,980	1,831	1,742	¹
2015	1,477	3,695	3,502	3,855	3,334	1,522	3,196	3,984	3,043	2,000	1,751	¹
2016	1,547	4,010	4,093	4,281	3,689	1,667	3,496	4,132	3,182	2,091	1,848	¹
2017 <sup>r</sup>	1,754	4,429	4,437	4,880	4,129	1,859	3,681	4,500	3,705	2,521	2,022	¹
2018	1,914	4,805	4,703	5,526	4,704	2,094	3,848	4,714	4,022	2,687	2,197	¹

<sup>r</sup> Dikemaskini

<sup>r</sup> Updated

Sumber: Laporan Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

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

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

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

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

**Nota/Note :**

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

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

**Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi**

*Ranked according to highest median value*

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

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

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

**Nota/Note:**

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

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

**Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi**

*Ranked according to highest median value*

**Jadual 4.18: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)***Table 4.18: Median of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)*

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

**Nota/Note:****Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis***Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis***Susunan mengikut nilai penengah tertinggi***Ranked according to highest median value*

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

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

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

**Nota/Note :**

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

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

**Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi**

*Ranked according to highest mean value*



**Jadual 4.19: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2016 dan 2019 (samb.)***Table 4.19: Mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019 (cont'd)*

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

**Nota/Note:****Tidak termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya dan Perlis***Not included W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan, W.P. Putrajaya and Perlis***Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi***Ranked according to highest mean value*

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

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

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

**Nota/Note:**

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

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

**Susunan mengikut nilai purata tertinggi**

*Ranked according to highest mean value*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# RALAT PIAWAI RELATIF

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*RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR*



**Jadual 5.1: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

*Table 5.1: Relative standard error of estimate for mean of monthly household gross income by administrative district, Johor, 2019*

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 estimate</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)	
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7,831 - 8,194</b>
<b>Bandar/Urban</b>	8,368	1.3	110	8,152 - 8,584
<b>Luar bandar/Rural</b>	6,613	2.0	134	6,350 - 6,876
<b>Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i></b>				
Batu Pahat	7,392	2.2	159	7,079 - 7,704
Johor Bahru	9,315	2.0	189	8,944 - 9,685
Kluang	5,953	2.6	155	5,648 - 6,258
Kota Tinggi	6,982	3.2	224	6,543 - 7,421
Mersing	4,937	6.0	294	4,361 - 5,513
Muar	7,540	3.2	238	7,073 - 8,006
Pontian	6,776	3.7	250	6,287 - 7,266
Segamat	6,431	2.6	165	6,107 - 6,754
Kulai	8,602	3.5	302	8,009 - 9,194
Tangkak	6,659	3.2	212	6,243 - 7,074

**Jadual 5.2: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran pendapatan isi rumah boleh guna bulanan purata mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Johor, 2019**

*Table 5.2: Relative standard error of estimate for mean of monthly household disposable income by administrative district, Johor, 2019*

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 estimate</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)	
<b>JOHOR</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>6,771 - 7,075</b>
<b>Bandar/Urban</b>	7,194	1.3	92	7,014 - 7,374
<b>Luar bandar/Rural</b>	5,857	2.1	122	5,618 - 6,095
<b>Daerah pentadbiran <i>Administrative district</i></b>				
Batu Pahat	6,682	2.2	146	6,396 - 6,967
Johor Bahru	7,902	2.0	158	7,593 - 8,211
Kluang	5,171	2.6	132	4,911 - 5,430
Kota Tinggi	5,979	3.1	185	5,617 - 6,341
Mersing	4,358	6.0	262	3,844 - 4,872
Muar	6,690	3.1	209	6,281 - 7,099
Pontian	5,866	3.6	214	5,447 - 6,285
Segamat	5,809	2.6	151	5,513 - 6,104
Kulai	7,280	3.4	247	6,796 - 7,763
Tangkak	5,968	3.2	192	5,591 - 6,345

# NOTA TEKNIKAL

*TECHNICAL NOTES*



### 1. PENDAHULUAN

Statistik yang dikeluarkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (SPIR & KA) 2019 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Survei yang dijalankan dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun ini menyediakan data pendapatan, kemiskinan dan kemudahan asas bagi **isi rumah warganegara** sahaja. Nota teknikal ini merangkumi penerangan yang terperinci bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan survei dan laporan ini.

### 2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

**2.1** Objektif utama survei adalah seperti berikut :

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

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

### 3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

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

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

#### 4. TEMPOH RUJUKAN

Maklumat pendapatan isi rumah yang dikumpul adalah bagi tempoh dua belas bulan yang lalu. Sebagai contoh, bagi survei bulan Disember 2019, maka pendapatan isi rumah yang dikira adalah dari 1 Disember 2018 sehingga 30 November 2019.

#### 5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

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

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

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

**i) Pendidikan**

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

**ii) Kesihatan**

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

**iii) Perumahan**

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

**iv) Peralatan dan kemudahan isi rumah**

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

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



### 6. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

#### 6.1 Tempat Kediaman

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

i) **Berasingan**

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

ii) **Bebas**

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

#### 6.2 Isi Rumah

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

#### 6.3 Ketua Isi Rumah

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

#### 6.4 Pendapatan

Maklumat pendapatan yang terperinci diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah yang menerima pendapatan. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan yang digunakan dalam survei ini adalah merujuk kepada **Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011** yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*. Punca pendapatan adalah merangkumi :

i) **Pekerjaan Bergaji**

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

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

### ii) **Bekerja Sendiri**

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

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

### iii) **Harta dan Pelaburan**

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

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

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

#### iv) **Pindahan Semasa Diterima**

Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara kerajaan dan isi rumah, atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan Semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan pendidikan, zakat dan Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia-BR1M/Bantuan Sara Hidup-BSH) atau persendirian/swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat).

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

### **6.5 Pendapatan Kasar dan Pendapatan Boleh Guna**

Pendapatan kasar dan Pendapatan boleh guna merupakan dua konsep utama pendapatan yang digunapakai di dalam laporan ini dan boleh ditakrifkan seperti berikut :

#### i) **Pendapatan Kasar**

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

### ii) **Pendapatan Boleh Guna**

Pendapatan boleh guna adalah pendapatan kasar isi rumah setelah ditolak pindahan semasa yang dibayar seperti cukai langsung, sumbangan kepada isi rumah lain, bayaran zakat dan pindahan semasa lain yang dibayar.

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

### **6.6 Pendapatan Isi Rumah**

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

### **6.7 Penerima Pendapatan**

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

### **6.8 Kumpulan Etnik**

Kumpulan etnik warganegara Malaysia dikategorikan seperti berikut :

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

### 6.9 Sijil tertinggi diperoleh

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

**i) PMR atau yang setaraf**

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

**ii) SPM atau yang setaraf**

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

**iii) STPM atau yang setaraf**

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

**iv) Sijil**

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

**v) Diploma**

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

**vi) Ijazah**

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

**vii) Tiada sijil**

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

### 6.10 Pekerjaan

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

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

### 6.11 Industri

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

## 7. PENENTUAN PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK)

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

Pada 2019, kerajaan telah bersetuju supaya pengiraan nilai PGK ini dikaji dan dikemaskini semula. Proses pengemaskinian PGK 2019 melibatkan pengemaskinian item makanan dalam PGK Makanan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia manakala item bukan makanan dalam PGK bukan makanan dikemaskini berdasarkan kepada data perbelanjaan isi rumah 2019 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

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

### 7.1 PGK Makanan

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

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

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

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

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

### 7.2 PGK Bukan Makanan

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

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

Komponen PGK bukan makanan ialah :

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

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

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

### 7.3 Pengiraan PGK

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

#### i) PGK

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

#### ii) Saiz isi rumah dan komposisi demografi

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

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

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

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

### 7.4 Kemiskinan

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



i) **Kemiskinan Mutlak**

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

ii) **Kemiskinan Relatif**

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

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

**Jadual 1: Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019**

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

### 7.5 Pengiraan kadar kemiskinan

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

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

## 8. Rangka pensampelan

- 8.1** Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel SPIR & KA 2019 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang dikemaskini dari semasa ke semasa. BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi survei yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk di dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam daerah pentadbiran, mukim atau kawasan pihak berkuasa tempatan.
- 8.2** BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Kawasan bandar ditakrif sebagaimana yang telah digunakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan bandar ialah kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan selainnya, yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan dikelaskan sebagai kawasan luar bandar.
- 8.3** Kawasan tepu bina adalah kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.
- 8.4** Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenalpasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi lima kilometer dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

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

**8.6** Klasifikasi kawasan mengikut strata yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut :

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

**8.7** Bagi tujuan pensampelan, klasifikasi kawasan seperti di perkara 8.6 adalah digunakan untuk semua negeri serta Wilayah Persekutuan. Bagi Sabah dan Sarawak, memandangkan masalah kesukaran untuk akses ke kawasan pedalaman, strata luar bandar dikembangkan lagi berdasarkan kepada jangka waktu yang diambil untuk sampai ke sesuatu tempat dari pusat bandar yang terdekat.

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

Bandar = Metropolitan + Bandar besar

Luar bandar = Bandar kecil + Keseluruhan luar bandar

## 9. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

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

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

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

## 10. SAIZ SAMPEL

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

- i) Penemuan daripada survei yang lepas iaitu PPIR & KA 2016;
- ii) Peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
- iii) Ralat yang disasarkan.

**10.2** Penganggaran saiz sampel dikira secara *independent* di setiap strata (bandar dan luar bandar). Kaedah Pensampelan Rawak Mudah (*Simple Random Sampling - SRS*) digunakan dengan mengambil kira purata pendapatan, *design effect* dan kadar respon daripada survei yang lepas. Saiz sampel yang optimum dianggarkan di peringkat BP dengan mengambil kira kehomogenan ciri-ciri pembolehubah kajian dan kos yang terlibat.

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

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

di mana :

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

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

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

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

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

Dan seterusnya, mengambilkira 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 menggunakan kaedah SRS bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $n_{1j}$  saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor populasi bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $n_{2j}$  saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor kesan rekabentuk bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $n_{3j}$  saiz sampel yang mengambilkira faktor kadar respon bagi sub populasi  $j$
- $N$  jumlah unit elemen dalam populasi
- $n$  saiz sampel keseluruhan
- $d$  ralat yang disasarkan
- $Z$  paras keyakinan
- $p$  purata pendapatan

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

**Jadual 2: Bilangan BP, TK dan isi rumah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019**

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

## 11. PENGANGGARAN

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

### 12. PENILAIAN DATA

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

#### i) **Ralat pensampelan**

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

Sebagai contoh, penemuan SPIR & KA 2019 mendapati pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi Johor adalah RM6,923 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 1.1 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM77. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata berada dalam batasan antara RM6,771-RM7,075 sebulan.

#### ii) **Ralat bukan pensampelan**

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

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti TK kosong, tiada penghuni di rumah, enggan bekerjasama atau TK tidak layak diliputi dalam survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel SPIR & KA 2019 telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

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

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

### **13. LIMITASI ANALISIS**

Penemuan SPIR & KA 2019 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 Batu Pahat adalah RM6,682 dengan Ralat Piawai Relatif 2.2 peratus. Dalam erti kata lain, nilai Ralat Piawai adalah RM146. Berasaskan 95 peratus selang keyakinan ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata bagi daerah Batu Pahat berada dalam batasan antara RM6,396-RM6,967 sebulan. Analisis terperinci data pendapatan bagi peringkat daerah pentadbiran adalah berdasarkan kebolehpercayaan nilai relatif sehingga tidak melebihi selang toleransi 20 peratus.

### **14. KUMPULAN ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT PENDAPATAN**

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

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

**Jadual 3: Had Pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 2019**

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



**Jadual 4: Had Pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah dan kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2019**

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

**Jadual 5: Had Pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan mengikut kumpulan isi rumah dan negeri, Malaysia, 2019**

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

### 14.2 Kumpulan Pendapatan Kuintil

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

### 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. PEKALI GINI

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

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

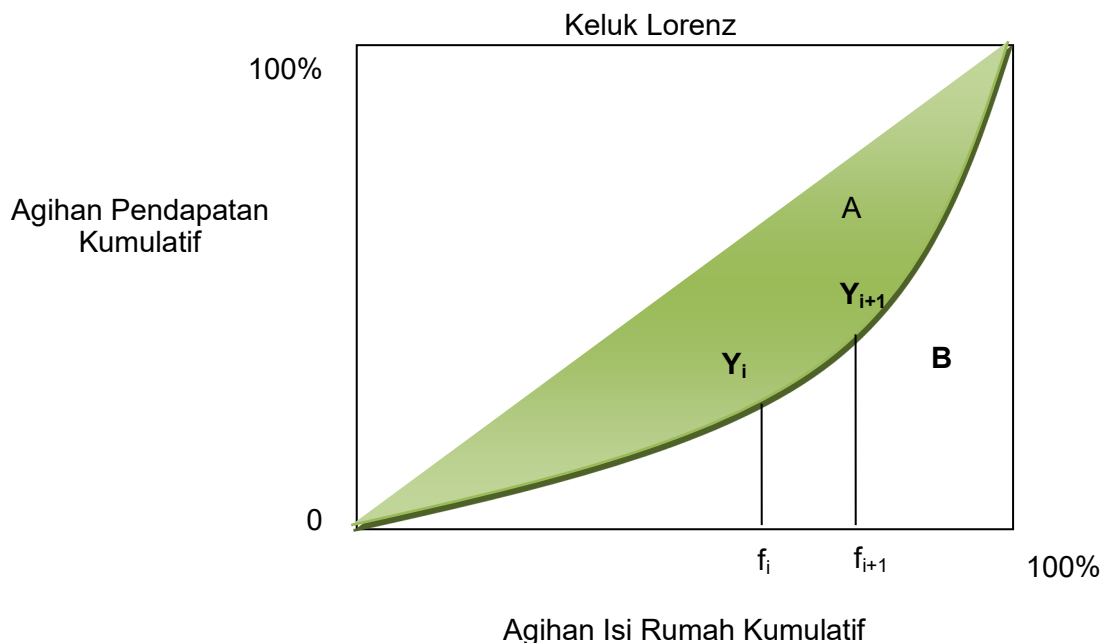
$$G = \frac{A}{A + B} = \frac{\text{Luas kawasan antara keluk dan pepenjuru}}{\text{Luas kawasan di bawah garis pepenjuru}}$$

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

atau secara matematikanya

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

**Rajah 1**



## 16. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN

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

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

di mana;

$CAGR$	kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
$Y_t$	pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun semasa
$Y_o$	pendapatan isi rumah bulanan tahun sebelumnya
$t$	tempoh masa

## 17. 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.

## 18. 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

### 1. INTRODUCTION

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

### 2. OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY

2.1 The main objectives of the survey are as follows :

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

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

### 3. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

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

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

### 4. REFERENCE PERIOD

The information on household income was collected for a period of twelve months. For example, the month of survey is December 2019, the household income is calculated from 1st December 2018 until 30th November 2019.

### 5. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

**i) Education**

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

**ii) Health**

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

**iii) Housing**

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

**iv) Household appliances and amenities**

*The information collected such as equipment and communication facilities owned by household members for their own use, for example cars, washing machines, telephones, subscription of Internet at home and etc.*

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

### 6. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

**6.1 Living Quarters**

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

**i) Separate**

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

**ii) Independent**

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

### **6.2 Household**

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

### **6.3 Head of Household**

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

### **6.4 Income**

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

**i) Paid Employment**

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

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

### **ii) Self Employment**

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

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

### **iii) Property and Investment**

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

- *Property income is defined as earnings gained from the use or investing of assets provided to others for their use. It comprise of returns which is usually monetary, from financial assets (interest, dividends), non-financial assets (rent) and royalties;*
- *Interest receipts are payments received from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members;*
- *Dividend are earnings from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not involved with company activities. This includes silent partners. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included;*
- *Rents are payments received from asset consumption such as land and houses;*
- *Royalties are payments gained from the patented services or copyright materials, e.g. writing rights, copyright for the song composition etc; and*
- *Imputed rent for a house occupied by its owners.*



### **iv) Current Transfers Received**

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

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

### **6.5 Gross and Disposable Income**

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

#### **i) Gross Income**

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

#### **ii) Disposable Income**

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

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

### **6.6 Household Income**

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

### **6.7 Income Recipient**

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

### 6.8 **Ethnic Group**

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

- i) Bumiputera;*
- ii) Chinese;*
- iii) Indian; and*
- iv) Others.*

### 6.9 **Highest certificate obtained**

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

#### **i) PMR or equivalent**

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

#### **ii) SPM or equivalent**

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

#### **iii) STPM or equivalent**

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

#### **iv) Certificate**

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

#### **v) Diploma**

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

#### **vi) Degree**

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

**vii) No certificate**

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

### **6.10 Occupation**

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

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

### **6.11 Industry**

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

## **7. THE DETERMINATION OF POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI)**

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

*The government has agreed in 2019 to re-evaluate the PLI value and also the calculation of PLI to reflects the current economic scenario. The updating of PLI involves the process of updating of food items in the by the Ministry of Health while the non-food items in the non-food component are updated based on the latest household expenditure data conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia in 2019.*

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

### 7.1 Food PLI

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

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

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

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

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

### 7.2 Non-Food PLI

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

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

*Non-food component of the PLI were :*

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

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

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

### **7.3 The calculation of PLI**

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

**i) PLI**

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

**ii) The household's size and demographic composition**

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

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

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

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

### **7.4 Poverty**

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

**i) Absolute Poverty**

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

**ii) Relative Poverty**

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

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

**Table 1: Poverty Line Income by strata, Malaysia, 2019**

States	Poverty Line Income (RM) per month
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,208</b>
Johor	2,505
Kedah	2,254
Kelantan	2,139
Melaka	2,375
Negeri Sembilan	2,088
Pahang	2,270
Pulau Pinang	1,989
Perak	2,077
Perlis	1,967
Selangor	1,166
Terengganu	2,507
Sabah	2,537
Sarawak	2,131
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216
W.P. Labuan	2,633
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128

### 7.5 Calculation of poverty rates

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

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

## 8. SAMPLING FRAME

- 8.1** The frame used for the selection of sample for HIS & BA 2019 was based on the Household Sampling Frame which made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2010 Population and Housing Census that was updated from time to time. EBs are geographical contiguous areas of land which identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which is on average, contains about 80 to 120 living quarters. Generally, all EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries i.e within administrative districts, mukim or local authority areas.
- 8.2** The EBs in the sampling frame are classified by urban and rural areas. Urban area is as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Urban areas are gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas which had a combined population of 10,000 or more. While, gazetted area with population less than 10,000 and not gazetted area are classified as rural area.
- 8.3** Built-up areas were the areas contiguous to a gazetted area and had at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and above) engaged in non-agricultural activities.
- 8.4** The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development areas i.e. areas that are ungazetted and development can be identified and separated from the gazetted areas or built-up area of more than five kilometre and has a population of at least 10,000 people with 60 percent of the population (aged 15 years and above) engaged in non-agricultural activities.
- 8.5** Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing with development and growth. Thus, the urban areas for 2000 and 2010 Censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the above criteria of urban continue to expand and grow within the time.

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

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

**8.7** *For sampling purposes, classification of area as stated in item 8.6 is used for all states and federal territories. For Sabah and Sarawak, due to inaccessibility, the rural strata had to be further stratified based on the time taken to reach the area from the nearest urban centre.*

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

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

## **9. SAMPLE DESIGN**

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

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

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



## 10. SAMPLE SIZE

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

- i) Findings from the previous HIS & BA 2016;
- ii) Stage of sampling design; and
- iii) Desired error.

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

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

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

where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where :

- $n_{0j}$  basic sample size obtained using SRS method for sub population  $j$
- $n_{1j}$  sample size taking into account the population factor for the sub population  $j$
- $n_{2j}$  sample size taking into account the design effect factor for sub population  $j$
- $n_{3j}$  sample size taking into account the response rate factor for the sub population  $j$
- $N$  the number of element units in the population
- $n$  total sample size
- $d$  desired error
- $Z$  level of confidence
- $p$  average of income

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

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

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

## 11. ESTIMATION

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

## 12. EVALUATION OF THE DATA

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

### **i) Sampling error**

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

*For instance, in HIS & BA 2019, the mean monthly gross household income for Kedah was RM4,984 with RSE of 1.1 per cent. In other words, the standard error (SE) is approximately RM54. Based on a 95 per cent confidence level ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), the mean monthly gross household income was found to be in the range of RM4,878-RM5,090 per month.*

### **ii) Non-sampling error**

*These errors may arise through incomplete survey coverage, frame weaknesses, response errors, no response and also errors during processing such as editing, coding and data capture. To ensure high quality data, several administrative procedures were taken to keep **non-sampling errors** to a minimum. Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households which were covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the information recorded.*

*In order to resolve the case of no response due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusing to cooperate or unqualified LQ, the sample size estimation for HIS & BA 2019 has taken into account all the possibilities.*

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

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

### 13. LIMITATION ANALYSIS

*The findings of HIS & BA 2019 found that the precision of the mean monthly household gross income by administrative district possesses a high degree of reliability level. For example, the mean monthly household gross income in Batu Pahat is RM6,682 with a relative standard error of 2.2 per cent. In other words, the standard error is RM184. Based on the 95 per cent confidence interval ( $\alpha=0.05$ ), the mean monthly household gross income of Batu Pahat district is within the range of RM6,396-RM6,967 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. CUT-OFF INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLD GROUP BY INCOME

#### 14.1 Household group by income

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

**Table 3: Thresholds of monthly household gross income by household group and strata, Malaysia, 2019**

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

**Table 4: Thresholds of monthly household gross income by household group and ethnic group, Malaysia, 2019**

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

**Table 5: Thresholds of monthly household gross income by household group and state, Malaysia, 2019**

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

### **14.2 Quintile Income Group**

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

### **14.3 Decile Income Group**

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



## 16. COMPOUNDED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

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

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

where :

CAGR	compounded annual growth rate
$Y_t$	current year household monthly income
$Y_0$	previous year household monthly income
$t$	period

## 17. ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

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

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

## 18. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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