



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDIKATOR KOS SARA HIDUP *COST OF LIVING INDICATORS* MALAYSIA 2023

Pemakluman

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Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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PRAKATA

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) buat julung kalinya menerbitkan Indikator Kos Sara Hidup 2023. Dapatan daripada Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 dan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) 2023 digunakan untuk menghasilkan indikator kos sara hidup. Statistik berkaitan kos sara hidup dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *A Methodology to Estimate the Needs of Workers and Their Families* (2021) yang diterbitkan oleh *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*.

Indikator kos sara hidup yang diliputi dalam penerbitan ini merangkumi Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) dan Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH). PAKW ini dianalisis mengikut perincian demografi seperti isi rumah, isi rumah per kapita, saiz isi rumah, negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata. Statistik daripada penerbitan ini menjadi input kepada penggubal dasar, ahli akademik dan penyelidik bagi menganalisis dasar berkaitan kos sara hidup dan sosioekonomi negara.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan sorotan utama dan ringkasan penemuan yang merangkumi latar belakang, konsep dan definisi kos sara hidup di Malaysia. Bahagian kedua mengandungi jadual statistik berkaitan PAKW dan Indeks KSH. Bahagian ketiga pula mengandungi nota teknikal yang menerangkan konsep dan definisi, kaedah penetapan PAKW dan metodologi pengiraan PAKW bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

November 2024

PREFACE

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) presents its inaugural publication of Cost of Living Indicators 2023. The findings from the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 and Consumer Price Index (CPI) 2023 are used to derive the cost of living indicators. The statistics are compiled based on the concepts and guidelines from A Methodology to Estimate the Needs of Workers and Their Families (2021), published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The cost of living indicators covered in this publication include Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) and Cost of Living Index (KSH). PAKW is analysed according to demographic details such as household, household per capita, household size, state, administrative district and strata level. These statistics provide as input for policymakers, academics and researchers in analysing policies related to the cost of living and the socio-economic situation in the country.

This publication is divided into three main parts. The first part presents key highlights and a summary of the findings, covering the background, concepts and definitions of cost of living in Malaysia. The second part contains statistical tables related to PAKW and KSH Index. Meanwhile, the third part includes technical notes explaining the concepts and definitions, method for determining PAKW and methodology for calculating PAKW to help users understand the published statistics.

DOSM extends its highest appreciation to all parties who contributed, both directly and indirectly, to the realisation of this publication. Feedback and suggestions from all parties for improving future publications are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

November 2024

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Sepintas Lalu

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Sosioekonomi Malaysia

Pembangunan Malaysia telah mencapai kemajuan yang ketara semenjak kemerdekaan dimanifestasi melalui pertumbuhan memberangsangkan yang dipacu oleh beberapa siri pembaharuan struktur mulai tahun 1970-an. Pelaksanaan Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB) bermula pada 1971 merupakan titik perubahan dalam sejarah ekonomi Malaysia. Sebagai salah satu langkah utama dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua (1971-1975), DEB bertujuan mengurangkan kemiskinan, di mana kadar kemiskinan ketika itu pada kadar 49.3 peratus (1970), dengan mempromosikan penyertaan kaum Bumiputera dalam ekonomi dan memperkuat ekonomi negara secara keseluruhan. Di samping itu, DEB juga memberi fokus kepada pembangunan sektor industri untuk mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada sektor pertanian. Pada masa ini, pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) negara berada pada kadar sederhana sekitar 7.0 peratus setahun, yang ditunjang oleh industri getah dan kelapa sawit, di samping pelbagai usaha kerajaan untuk memperkuat struktur ekonomi.

Pada 1980-an dan 1990-an, di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Keempat (1981-1985) dan Rancangan Malaysia Kelima (1986-1990), Malaysia mengalami pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat, dengan kadar pertumbuhan KDNK mencapai purata 8.7 peratus setahun antara tahun 1988 hingga 1997. Ketika ini, Dasar Pembangunan Nasional (DPN) diperkenalkan pada tahun 1991, menggantikan DEB dengan fokus pada pembangunan bersepadu yang lebih inklusif. Peralihan ekonomi kepada sektor perindustrian terus dipergiat melalui insentif pelaburan asing dan pembangunan industri pembuatan, khususnya elektronik yang menyumbang lebih daripada 30.0 peratus kepada KDNK. Selain itu, populasi Malaysia turut mencatatkan peningkatan pada tahun 1991 dengan jumlah 17.6 juta orang. Pada penghujung 1990-an, kadar kemiskinan menurun kepada 7.5 peratus (1999) hasil daripada pelaksanaan pelbagai dasar kerajaan, manakala kadar pengangguran kekal stabil pada sekitar 3.0 peratus.

Memasuki era 2000-an, kerajaan memperkenalkan Dasar Wawasan Nasional di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Ketujuh (1996-2000) dan Rancangan Malaysia Kelapan (2001-2005), dengan fokus kepada pembangunan yang lebih inklusif serta penyertaan Malaysia dalam ekonomi global. Dasar ini bertujuan mempromosikan sektor teknologi maklumat, perkhidmatan dan kewangan sebagai pemangkin utama ekonomi negara. Kadar pertumbuhan KDNK berada pada purata 4.9 peratus setahun dan sektor perdagangan antarabangsa berkembang pesat dengan jumlah perdagangan melebihi RM1.183 trilion pada tahun 2008. Kadar inflasi (Indeks Harga Pengguna, IHP) kekal terkawal pada purata 2.5 peratus setahun (2000-2008), sementara kadar kemiskinan terus menurun kepada 3.8 peratus (2009). Pada tahun 2010, populasi negara telah meningkat kepada 27.5 juta.

Malaysia mula fokus kepada ekonomi digital dan inovasi di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kesepuluh (2011-2015) dan Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas (2016-2020). Dasar Transformasi Nasional (DTN) diperkenalkan bagi mempercepatkan

pertumbuhan dalam sektor perkhidmatan dan inovasi teknologi, termasuk melalui inisiatif seperti Revolusi Industri 4.0. Pandemik COVID-19 memberi kesan besar kepada ekonomi, menyebabkan kadar pengangguran meningkat kepada 4.8 peratus, manakala kadar kemiskinan¹ meningkat kepada 8.4 peratus pada tahun 2020. Namun, kerajaan bertindak pantas dengan memperkenalkan Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA) dan pelbagai program bantuan bagi menyokong pemulihan ekonomi.

Menjelang tahun 2023, di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (2021-2025), kerajaan terus memfokuskan kepada pembangunan ekonomi digital. Tindakan ini dilakukan melalui Pelan Pembangunan Digital Malaysia, yang bertujuan untuk mempercepatkan transformasi digital dalam pelbagai sektor seperti kesihatan, pendidikan dan perniagaan. Pada tahun 2022, KDNK Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 8.7 peratus, dengan jumlah perdagangan mencecah RM 2.8 trilion. Dengan ketidaktentuan global, kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 3.5 peratus, manakala kadar inflasi meningkat kepada 3.3 peratus.

Secara keseluruhannya, dasar kerajaan melalui pelbagai Rancangan Malaysia telah berjaya mengubah landskap sosio-ekonomi negara. Namun, cabaran seperti ketidaksamaan pendapatan dan ketidaktentuan global masih wujud.

Selari dengan perkembangan sosioekonomi negara, jumlah penduduk Malaysia telah meningkat daripada 20.7 juta pada tahun 1995 kepada 32.7 juta orang pada tahun 2022, dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan terkumpul sebanyak 1.7 peratus. Pertumbuhan penduduk ini turut menyumbang kepada peningkatan jumlah isi rumah dalam negara. Kadar pertumbuhan isi rumah didapati lebih pantas berbanding kadar pertumbuhan penduduk. Sepanjang tempoh 1995 hingga 2022, jumlah isi rumah meningkat daripada 3.8 juta kepada 7.9 juta, mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun sebanyak 2.8 peratus. Pada masa yang sama, tahap perbandaran di Malaysia juga meningkat kepada 75.5 peratus pada tahun 2022.

Secara purata, saiz isi rumah di Malaysia adalah 4.6 orang pada tahun 1995 dan menurun kepada 3.8 orang pada tahun 2022. Pengurangan dalam saiz isi rumah ini menunjukkan peralihan gaya hidup di mana isi rumah cenderung untuk mempunyai bilangan ahli isi rumah yang lebih kecil atau memilih untuk hidup berseorangan. Selain itu, trend ini turut dipengaruhi oleh faktor migrasi dan urbanisasi di mana lebih ramai individu mula keluar daripada kediaman keluarga untuk mencari pekerjaan di tempat lain dan tinggal bersendirian.

Malaysia telah berubah daripada ekonomi yang bergantung kepada aktiviti pertanian kepada ekonomi yang lebih pelbagai yang berteraskan perindustrian dan pembuatan. Prestasi ekonomi Malaysia kekal berdaya tahan dengan bertumbuh sebanyak 3.6 peratus pada tahun 2023 berbanding 8.9 peratus pada tahun 2022 dengan nilai ditambah berjumlah RM1.57 trilion

¹ Metodologi PGK 2019

(2022: RM1.51 trilion). Prestasi ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan di dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan yang meliputi 82.6 peratus daripada keseluruhan jumlah Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK).

Pasaran buruh Malaysia menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif dengan bilangan tenaga buruh meningkat kepada 16.37 juta orang pada tahun 2023 (2022: 15.77 juta orang) dengan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat 70.0 peratus (2022: 69.3%). Tambahan pula, kadar pengangguran terus menurun kepada 3.4 peratus pada tahun 2023, menghampiri paras sebelum pandemik (2019: 3.3%). Bilangan penganggur turut menurun kepada 553.4 ribu orang berbanding 614.5 ribu orang pada tahun 2022. Prestasi pasaran buruh yang stabil didorong oleh prestasi ekonomi yang rancak memberi kesan kepada pewujudan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan baharu.

Mengenai pendapatan isi rumah, pendapatan isi rumah bulanan penengah di Malaysia pada tahun 2022 adalah RM6,338 manakala pendapatan purata adalah RM8,479. Dari sudut pertumbuhan, pendapatan penengah meningkat 2.5 peratus pada tahun 2022 (2019: 3.9%). Pendapatan purata turut menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2022, dengan kadar pertumbuhan 2.4 peratus berbanding 4.2 peratus pada tahun 2019. Tambahan pula, insiden kemiskinan mutlak turut bertambah baik daripada 8.4 peratus (2020)² kepada 6.2 peratus (2022) kesan daripada pembukaan semula dan pemulihan sektor ekonomi selepas penularan pandemik COVID-19.

Inflasi Malaysia yang diukur melalui Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mencatatkan kenaikan tertinggi 4.7 peratus pada bulan Ogos 2022. Walau bagaimanapun, trend inflasi dilihat menurun kepada 3.8 peratus pada Disember 2022 dan semakin menyederhana sehingga Disember 2023 dengan merekodkan kadar inflasi 1.5 peratus. Secara purata, inflasi Malaysia pada tahun 2023 berkurang kepada 2.5 peratus (2022: 3.3%) didorong oleh penurunan dalam kebanyakan harga komoditi dunia di samping pemulihan gangguan rantai bekalan. Kumpulan Makanan dan minuman yang menyumbang 29.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran di dalam IHP juga telah berkurang kepada 4.8 peratus (2022: 5.8%) disokong oleh subkumpulan Makanan di rumah (3.5%). Namun begitu, subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah dan Minuman bukan alkohol masing-masing merekodkan peningkatan 6.7 peratus (2022: 6.6%) dan 4.3 peratus (2022: 2.7%) pada tahun 2023.

² Merujuk kepada Laporan Kemiskinan di Malaysia, 2022

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Overview

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Malaysia's Socioeconomy

Malaysia's development has made significant progress since independence, demonstrated by impressive growth driven by a series of structural reforms starting in the 1970s. The implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1971 marked a turning point in Malaysia's economic history. As a key initiative under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1975), the NEP aimed to reduce poverty, which at the time was at 49.3 per cent (1970), by promoting Bumiputera participation in the economy and strengthening the national economy as a whole. Additionally, the NEP focused on industrial development to reduce dependency on the agricultural sector. At this time, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at a moderate rate of around 7.0 per cent per year, supported by the rubber and palm oil industries, alongside various government efforts to strengthen the economic structure.

In the 1980s and 1990s, under the Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981-1985) and Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-1990), Malaysia experienced rapid economic growth, with the GDP growth averaging 8.7 per cent annually between 1988 and 1997. During this period, the National Development Policy (NDP) was introduced in 1991, replacing the NEP, with a focus on more inclusive and integrated development. The shift towards industrialisation was accelerated through foreign investment incentives and the growth of the manufacturing sector, particularly electronics, which contributed more than 30.0 per cent to the GDP. Furthermore, Malaysia's population also recorded an increase in 1991, reaching a total of 17.6 million. By the late 1990s, the poverty rate had dropped to 7.5 per cent (1999) attributed to various government policies and the unemployment rate remained stable at around 3.0 per cent.

In the early 2000s, the government introduced the National Vision Policy under the Seventh Malaysia Plan (1996-2000) and Eighth Malaysia Plan (2001-2005), focusing on more inclusive development and Malaysia's participation in the global economy. This policy aimed to promote the information technology, services and financial sectors as key drivers of the national economy. The GDP growth rate averaged 4.9 per cent per year and international trade expanded rapidly, with total trade exceeding RM1.183 trillion in 2008. Inflation rate (Consumer Price Index, CPI) remained at an average of 2.5 per cent per year (2000-2008), while the poverty rate continued to decline to 3.8 per cent in 2009. By 2010, the country's population had increased to 27.5 million.

Malaysia began focusing on the digital economy and innovation under the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015) and Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016-2020). The National Transformation Policy (NTP) was introduced to accelerate growth in the services and technology innovation sectors, including initiatives such as the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The COVID-19

pandemic had a major impact on the economy, causing the unemployment rate to peak at 4.8 per cent while the revised¹ poverty rate increased to 8.4 per cent in 2020. However, the government introduced the National Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA) and various assistance programmes to support economic recovery.

By 2023, under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), the government continued to focus on digital economic development. This initiative was carried out through the Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint, aimed at accelerating digital transformation in various sectors such as healthcare, education and business. In 2022, Malaysia's GDP recorded growth of 8.7 per cent, with total trade reaching RM2.8 trillion. Despite global uncertainty, the unemployment rate decreased to 3.5 per cent, while inflation rose to 3.3 per cent.

Overall, the government's policies through various Malaysia Plans have successfully transformed the socio-economic landscape of the country. However, challenges such as income inequality and global uncertainty remain.

In line with the country's socio-economic development, Malaysia's population grew from 20.7 million in 1995 to 32.7 million in 2022, with a compounded annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent. This population growth also contributed to an increase in the number of households in the country. The growth rate of households was found to be faster than the population growth rate. Between 1995 and 2022, the number of households rose from 3.8 million to 7.9 million, recording a compounded annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent. At the same time, Malaysia's urbanization level also increased to 75.5 per cent in 2022.

On average, household size in Malaysia was 4.6 persons in 1995 and decreased to 3.8 persons in 2022. The reduction in household size indicates a shift in lifestyle, where households tend to have fewer members or choose to live alone. Additionally, this trend is influenced by factors such as migration and urbanisation, with more individuals leaving their family residences to seek employment elsewhere and live independently.

Malaysia has transformed from an economy reliant on agricultural activities to a more diversified economy based on industrialisation and manufacturing. The economic performance of Malaysia remains resilient, with growth of 3.6 per cent in 2023 as compared to 8.9 per cent in 2022 and a total value added of RM1.57 trillion (2022: RM1.51 trillion). This performance is driven by share in the services and manufacturing sectors, which collectively account for 82.6 per cent of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Malaysia's labour market continued to show positive growth with the labour force increase to 16.37 million persons in 2023 (2022: 15.77 million persons) and the labour force participation rate rose to 70.0 per cent (2022: 69.3%). Additionally,

¹ PLI Methodology 2019

the unemployment rate continued to decline to 3.4 per cent in 2023, approaching pre-pandemic levels (2019: 3.3%). The number of unemployed persons also fell to 553.4 thousand persons, compared to 614.5 thousand persons in 2022. The stable labour market performance was driven by improved economic performance leading to the creation of new job opportunities.

Regarding household income, the median monthly household income in Malaysia, 2022 was RM6,338 while the average was RM8,479. As for growth, the median income increased by 2.5 per cent in 2022 (2019: 3.9%). The average income also showed an increase in 2022, with a growth rate of 2.4 per cent as compared to 4.2 per cent in 2019. Moreover, the incidence of absolute poverty improved from 8.4 per cent (2020)² to 6.2 per cent (2022), due to the reopening and recovery of economic sectors after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Malaysia's inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), recorded a peak increase of 4.7 per cent in August 2022. However, the inflation trend showed a decline to 3.8 per cent by December 2022 and continued to moderate through to December 2023, with a recorded inflation rate of 1.5 per cent. On average, Malaysia's inflation in 2023 decreased to 2.5 per cent (2022: 3.3%), driven by a decline in most global commodity prices alongside the recovery from supply chain disruptions. The Food and beverage group, which contributes 29.5 per cent of the overall weight in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), has also decreased to 4.8 per cent (2022: 5.8%), supported by the Food at home subgroup (3.5%). However, the Food away from home and Non-alcoholic beverages subgroups recorded increases of 6.7 per cent (2022: 6.6%) and 4.3 per cent (2022: 2.7%), respectively, in 2023.

² Refers to Poverty in Malaysia, 2022

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Ringkasan Penemuan

Bab 1: Pengenalan

Bab 2: Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2023

Bab 3: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2023

Bahagian



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BANI 2024
PERTANIAN
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN



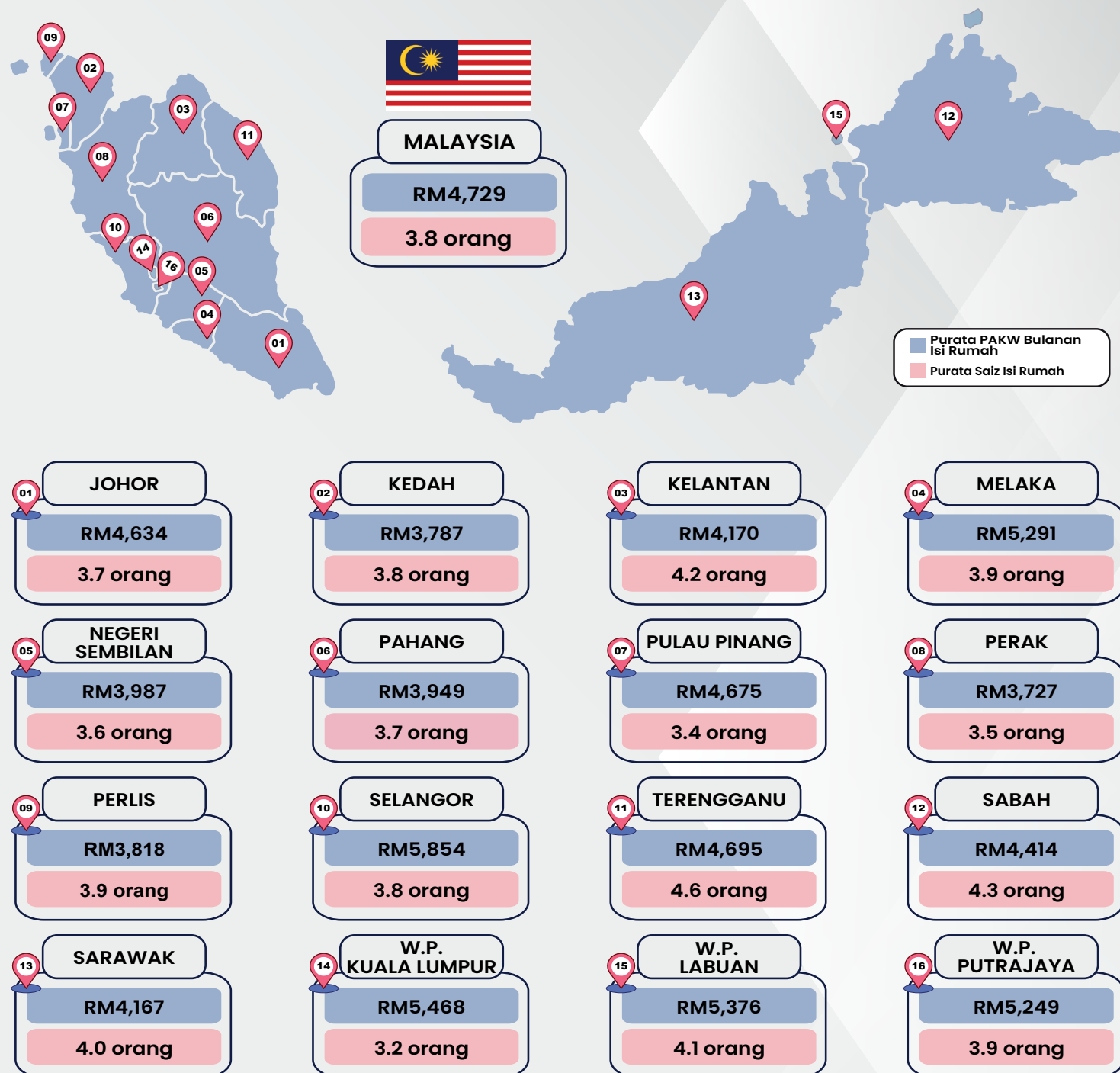
MALAYSIA
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18-40-2024
Jubli Intan
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
STATISTIK HARI KEHIDUPAN



PURATA PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) BULANAN ISI RUMAH DAN PURATA SAIZ ISI RUMAH MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2023





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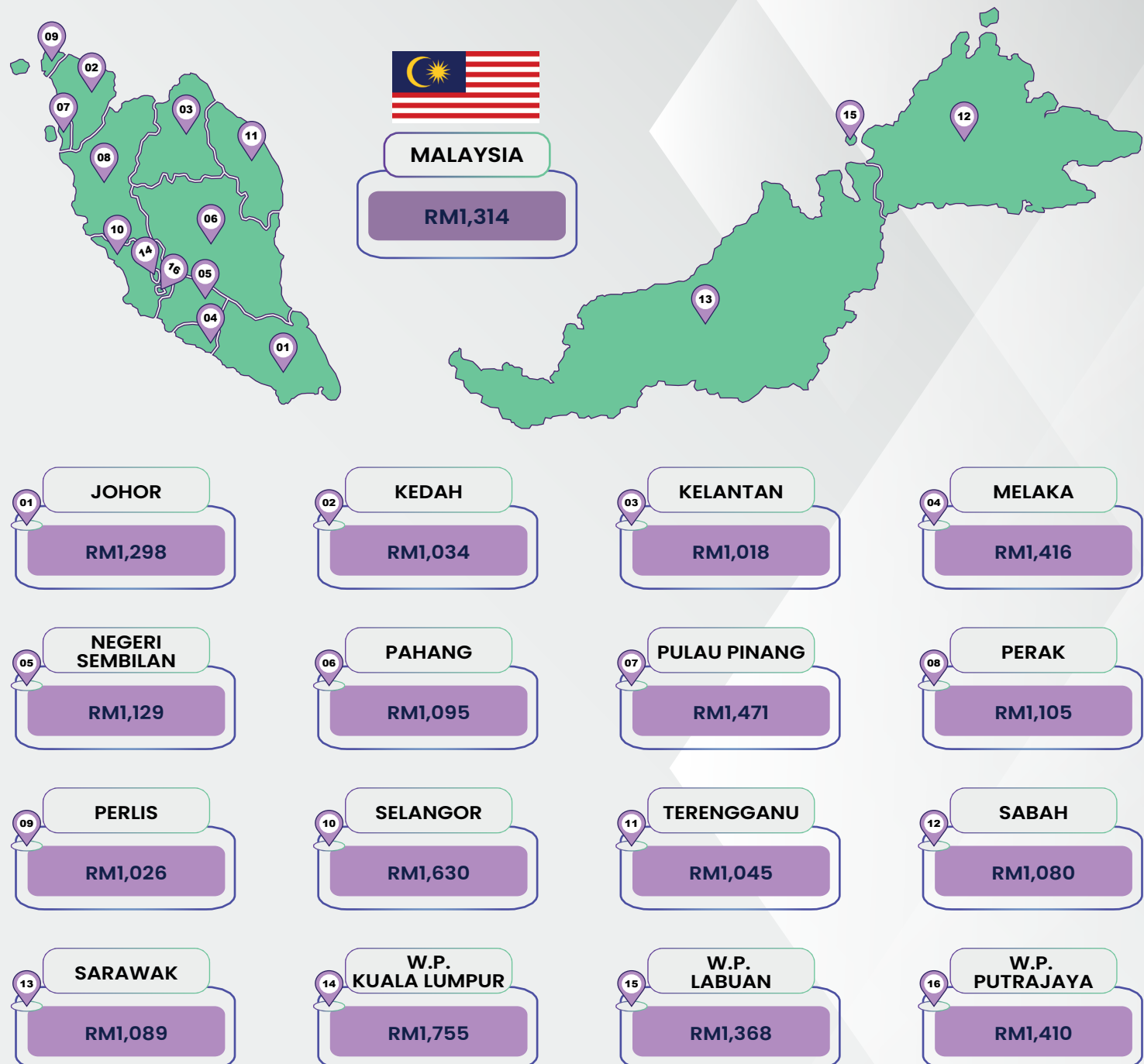
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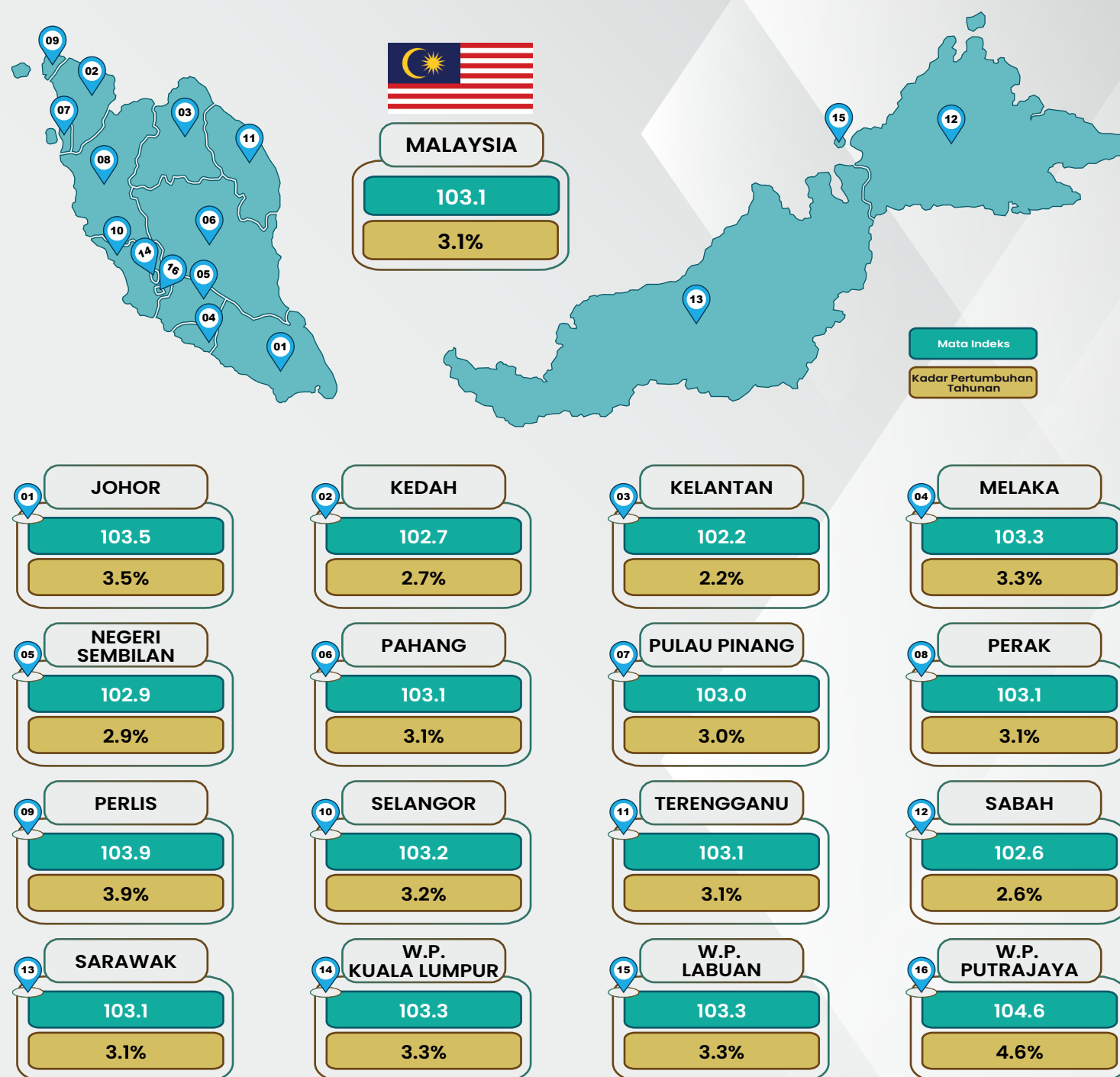


PURATA PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW) BULANAN ISI RUMAH PER KAPITA MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2023





INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP DAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2023



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Summary of Findings

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2023

Chapter 3: Cost of Living Index 2023

Part



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**AGRICULTURE
CENSUS 2024**
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

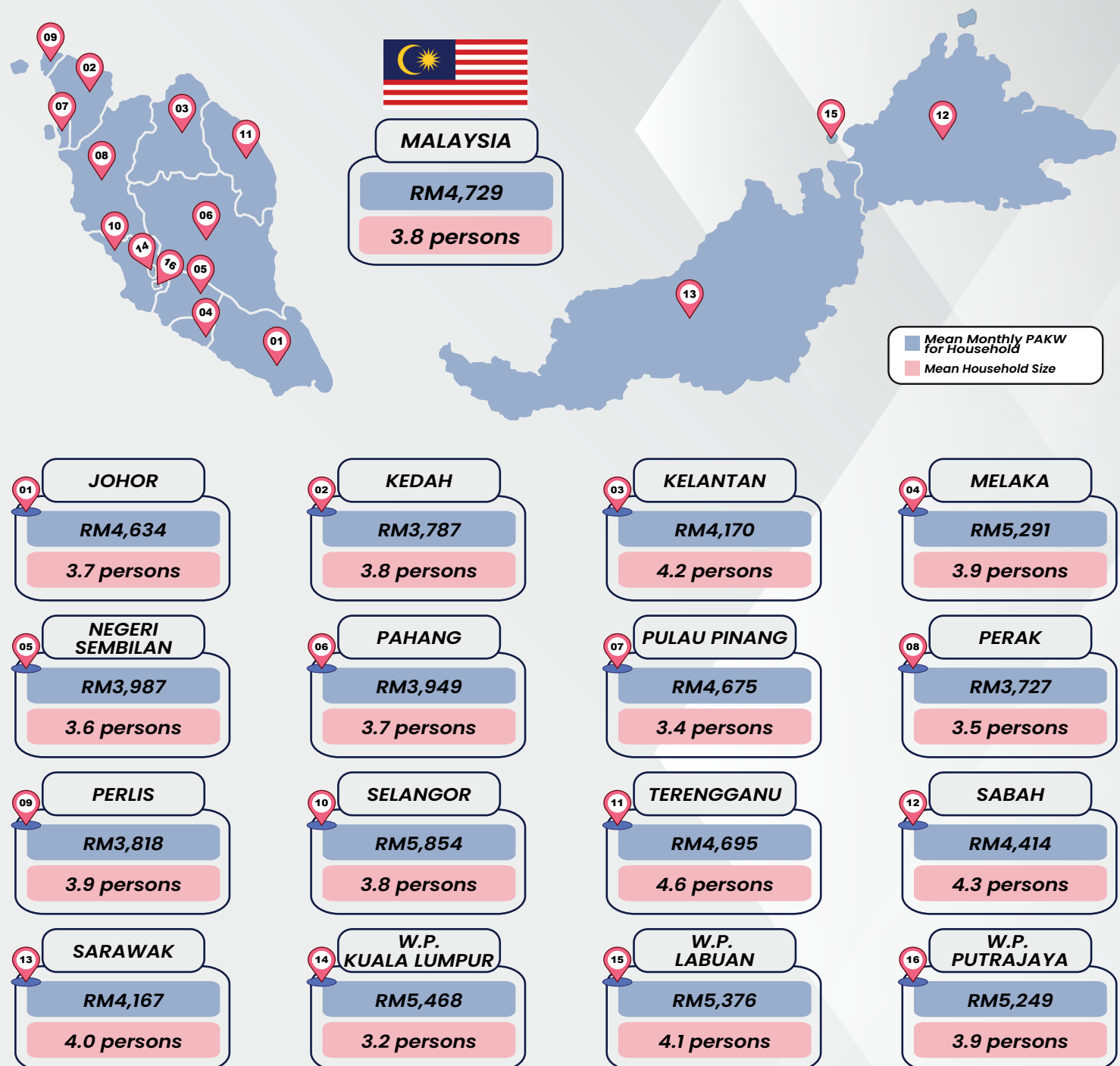
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MADANI**

DOSM
19-69-2024

Unggah Tahnai
Jubli Intan
JABATAN PERBANKAN MALAYSIA
STATISTIK NADI KEHIDUPAN



MEAN MONTHLY BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING (PAKW) FOR HOUSEHOLD AND MEAN HOUSEHOLD BY STATE, 2023



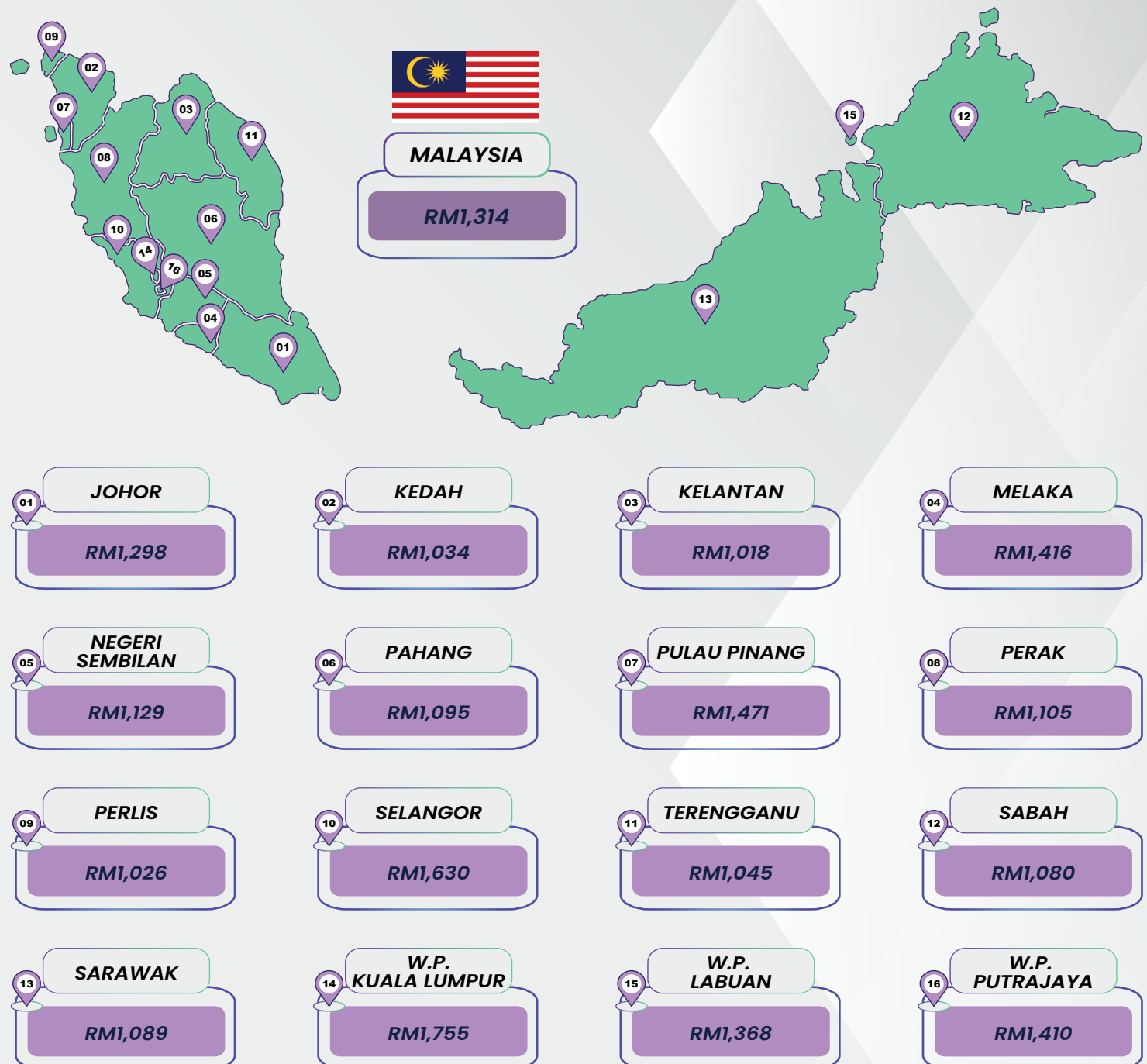
Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2023,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia



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MEAN MONTHLY BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING (PAKW) FOR HOUSEHOLD PER CAPITA BY STATE, 2023





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**AGRICULTURE
CENSUS 2024**
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

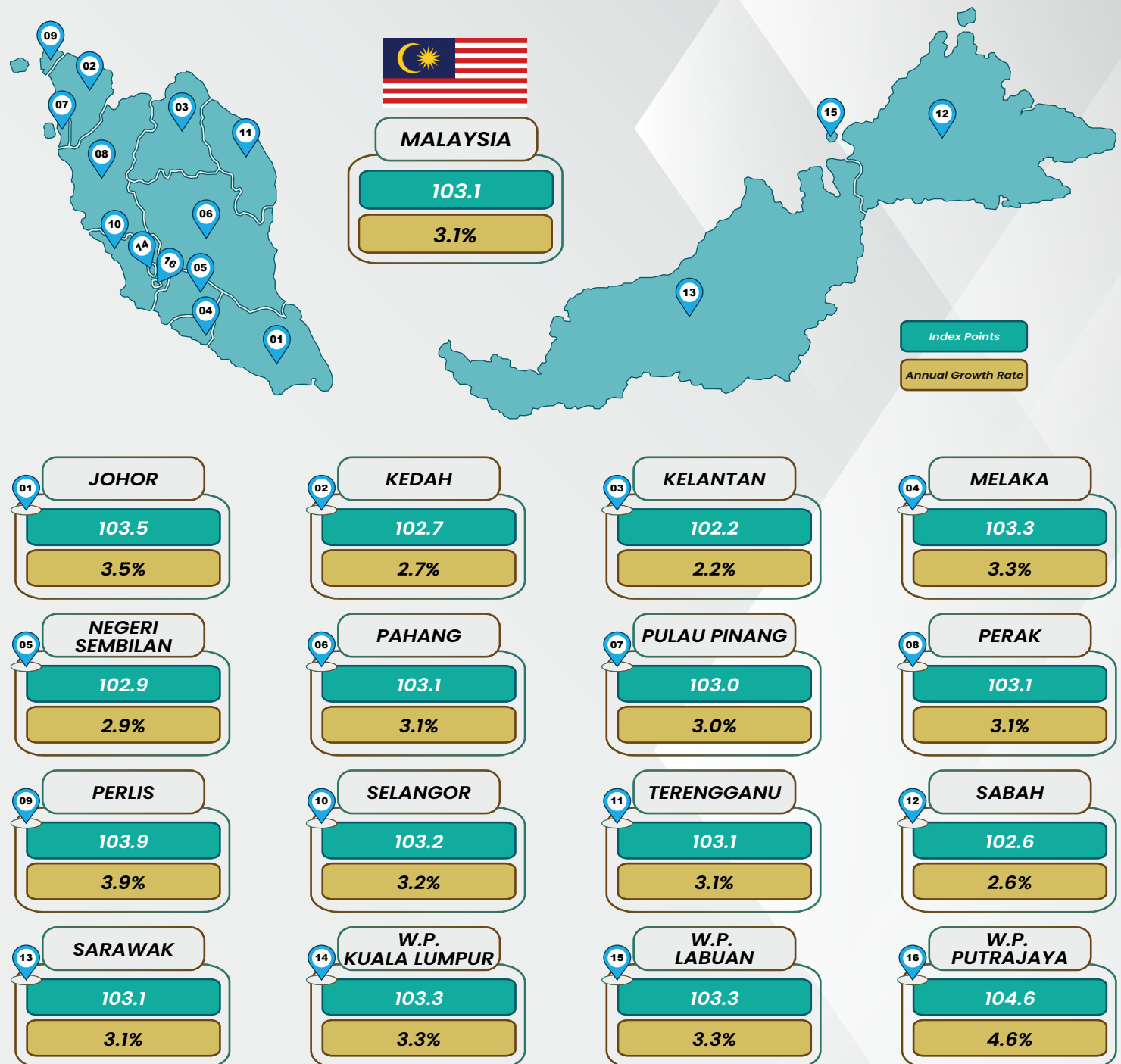
**MALAYSIA
MADANI**

DOSM
1948-2024

Utang Takut
Jubli Intan
JABATAN PERBANKAN MALAYSIA
STATISTIK NASIH KEHIDUPAN



COST OF LIVING INDEX AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY STATE, 2023



Source: Cost of Living Indicators 2023,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

2022 = 100 index points

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Pengenalan

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar

Pembangunan Indikator Kos Sara Hidup

Definisi, Indikator dan Metodologi Negara Terpilih

Konsep Taraf Hidup dan Pembentukan Garis Kehidupan Wajar

Metodologi *PLI-Modified*

Corak Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Mengikut Saiz

Bab



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BAB 1

Pengenalan

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar

Penerbitan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran yang menyeluruh dan komprehensif mengenai Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bagi isi rumah warganegara Malaysia pada tahun 2023. Statistik yang diterbitkan bukan sahaja membandingkan perbelanjaan asas kehidupan wajar antara negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, tetapi juga menganalisis variasi perbelanjaan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, memberikan perspektif yang lebih terperinci mengenai perbezaan demografi.

Selain itu, kajian ini turut meneliti secara mendalam kos keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan, pengiraan purata PAKW bagi isi rumah dan isi rumah per kapita yang berpendapatan di bawah garis kehidupan wajar, serta penyusunan Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH). Data yang disediakan memainkan peranan penting dalam memberi pemahaman yang lebih mendalam terhadap corak perbelanjaan isi rumah serta faktor sosioekonomi yang mempengaruhi perbelanjaan asas kehidupan wajar di seluruh Malaysia. Penemuan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi panduan kepada pembuat dasar dalam merangka strategi ekonomi yang lebih berkesan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat.

Pembangunan Indikator Kos Sara Hidup

Mesyuarat pertama Majlis Tindakan Sara Hidup Negara pada tahun 2024 telah bersetuju supaya Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) mengeluarkan KSH untuk menilai kos sara hidup rakyat sehingga ke peringkat daerah dan strata menggunakan kaedah *PLI-Modified*. Indikator KSH dibangunkan bagi memberi gambaran tentang amaun perbelanjaan yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan kehidupan wajar dan kemampuan penyertaan dalam masyarakat.

Setiap isi rumah mempunyai kos sara hidup sendiri yang ditentukan oleh pelbagai faktor. Antara faktor yang mempengaruhi kos sara hidup sesebuah isi rumah adalah ciri-ciri demografi, saiz isi rumah, lokasi tempat tinggal, harga barang, umur bagi ahli keluarga, gaya hidup, tahap pendapatan isi rumah dan perbelanjaan yang dibuat oleh isi rumah. Oleh itu, kos sara hidup berbeza bergantung kepada ciri-ciri unik dan keperluan khusus yang diperlukan oleh setiap isi rumah. Terma yang digunakan bagi kos sara hidup adalah nilai Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) dan Indeks KSH serta Kalkulator PAKW. Pengiraan indikator dibuat meliputi 13 negeri, 3 wilayah persekutuan, 162 daerah pentadbiran dan mengikut lokasi bandar dan luar bandar.

Dari segi konsep, indikator KSH adalah untuk memberi gambaran Kehidupan Wajar, yang bermaksud kehidupan bermakna yang memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak serta keupayaan mengambil bahagian dalam masyarakat. Oleh itu, PAKW didefinisikan sebagai amaun perbelanjaan yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk menjalani kehidupan wajar yang dapat memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak serta keupayaan mengambil bahagian dalam masyarakat. Keperluan adalah merupakan kategori barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperlukan untuk kelangsungan hidup dengan bermakna. Kehendak pula membawa maksud kategori barangan dan perkhidmatan pilihan pengguna untuk kehidupan selesa. Keupayaan penyertaan dalam masyarakat yang dimaksudkan adalah isi rumah berupaya mengambil bahagian dan melibatkan diri dengan aktiviti formal atau tidak formal dalam masyarakat.

Definisi, Indikator dan Metodologi Negara Terpilih

Pembangunan Indeks KSH turut dilaksanakan oleh pelbagai negara lain dengan pendekatan yang berbeza. Sebagai contoh, Australia melalui *Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS)*, telah memperkenalkan *Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index (PBLCI)* dan *Analytical Living Cost Indexes (ALCIs)* yang dibangunkan berdasarkan metodologi IHP. Pendekatan metodologi ini turut digunakan oleh *Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ)* melalui pengiraan *Household Living-Costs Price Indexes (HLCPIs)* bagi menilai beban kos sara hidup isi rumah mereka.

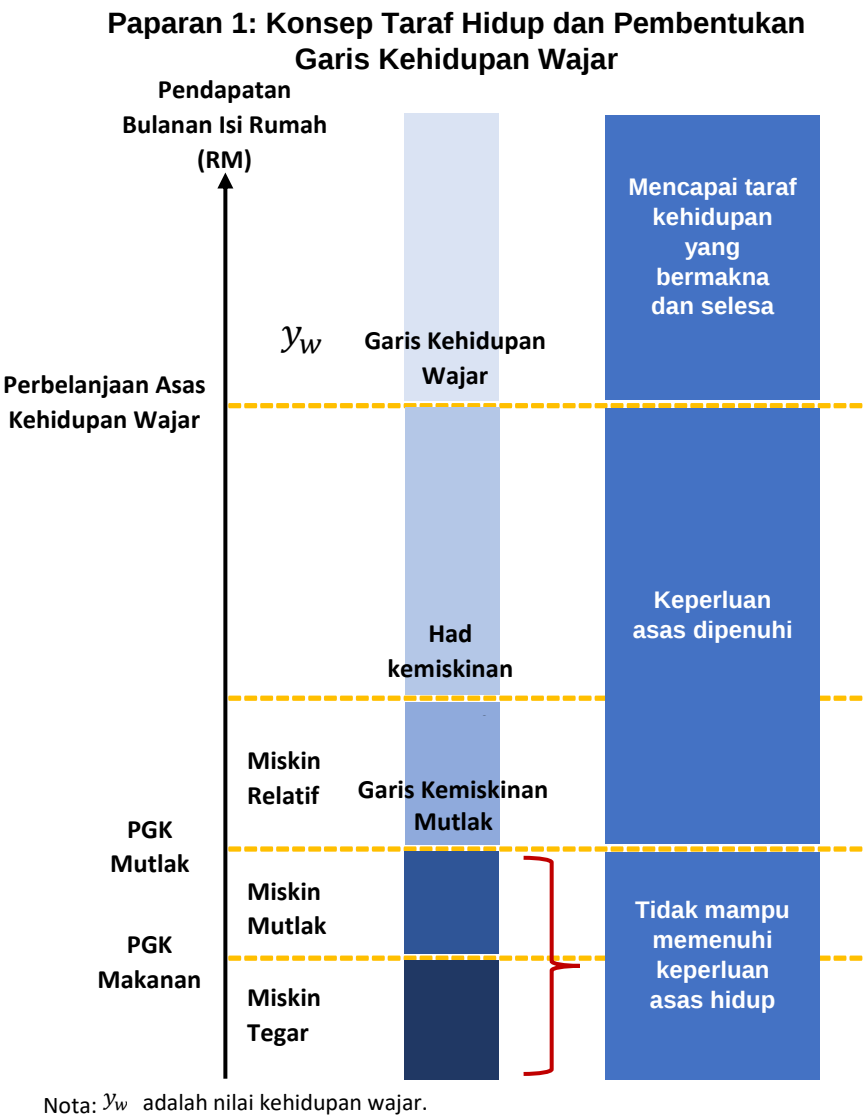
Beberapa organisasi utama turut menggunakan metodologi yang serupa dalam pengiraan kos sara hidup, seperti *International Labour Organisation (ILO)* dan *Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC)*. Kedua-dua organisasi ini menggunakan metodologi *Anker Living Wage*, yang dianggap sebagai piawaian global dalam menentukan gaji wajar. Metodologi ini mengukur kos yang diperlukan untuk menyediakan taraf hidup yang layak bagi pekerja dan keluarga mereka, termasuk keperluan penting seperti makanan, perumahan, pendidikan, penjagaan kesihatan dan keperluan asas lain.

Bagi Malaysia, metodologi *PLI-modified* yang digunakan merupakan adaptasi daripada *Anker Living Wage*, yang diperkenalkan oleh *GLWC* dan disesuaikan oleh *ILO*. Metodologi ini digunakan untuk mengukur nilai PAKW dan Indeks KSH yang bukan sahaja merangkumi keperluan asas seperti makanan dan perumahan, tetapi juga memberi ruang untuk memenuhi kehendak sosial serta penyertaan dalam masyarakat.

Konsep Taraf Hidup dan Pembentukan Garis Kehidupan Wajar

Taraf hidup yang wajar merujuk kepada perbelanjaan bulanan yang diperlukan oleh sebuah isi rumah untuk mencapai kehidupan yang bermakna, selesa dan membolehkan mereka memenuhi keperluan asas serta berperanan dalam masyarakat. Garis Kehidupan Wajar adalah satu penanda aras yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan tahap pendapatan minimum yang dianggap mencukupi bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup seseorang. Keperluan ini bukan sahaja merangkumi perkara-perkara asas seperti makanan, pakaian dan tempat tinggal, tetapi juga keperluan sosial yang lain seperti pendidikan dan akses kepada kesihatan.

Konsep taraf hidup boleh dikelaskan kepada tiga kategori utama, kategori pertama adalah isi rumah yang tidak mampu memenuhi keperluan asas. Isi rumah yang berada dalam kategori ini boleh dikelaskan kepada miskin tegar dan miskin mutlak. Miskin tegar merupakan keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi bagi memenuhi keperluan asas makanan manakala miskin mutlak merujuk kepada isi rumah yang tidak mencapai pendapatan minimum bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup (makanan & bukan makanan). Seterusnya, kategori di mana isi rumah yang dapat memenuhi keperluan asas. Kemiskinan dalam kategori ini adalah berdasarkan perbandingan taraf hidup masyarakat iaitu 50.0 peratus daripada pendapatan penengah isi rumah. Akhir sekali, kategori isi rumah yang mencapai taraf kehidupan yang bermakna dan selesa di mana perbelanjaan yang diperlukan bagi menjalani kehidupan wajar dapat dipenuhi (mengambil kira tiga perkara iaitu keperluan, kehendak dan penyertaan dalam masyarakat).



Dalam konteks ini, miskin mutlak dan miskin tegar ditentukan berdasarkan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan dan telah lama digunakan dalam dasar dan pelaksanaan program negara terutamanya dalam pembasmian kemiskinan dan bantuan sosial. Perbelanjaan asas kehidupan wajar pula adalah satu tanda aras tahap kehidupan wajar bagi tujuan peningkatan taraf hidup rakyat. Isi rumah yang berada di bawah garis kehidupan wajar (GKW) ini tidak semestinya miskin tetapi berpotensi sebagai kumpulan rentan dan kumpulan sasar dalam program-program berkaitan peningkatan kualiti dan taraf hidup rakyat.

Sementara itu, Garis Kemiskinan Mutlak ditetapkan yang merujuk kepada pendapatan minimum yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan asas mereka seperti makanan, pakaian dan tempat tinggal. Isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan di bawah paras ini dikategorikan sebagai miskin dari segi mutlak, di mana mereka tidak mampu untuk memenuhi keperluan asas harian **[Paparan 1]**.

Metodologi *PLI-Modified*

Pembangunan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) menggunakan kaedah *PLI-Modified* yang diubahsuai di mana mengintegrasikan pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dan relatif yang serupa dengan kaedah Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) dan Gaji Wajar (*Living Wages*) oleh *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*. PAKW terdiri daripada dua komponen utama; keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan. Komponen makanan menekankan keperluan pemakanan yang mencukupi dan berkhasiat, manakala komponen bukan makanan meliputi keperluan perumahan, pendidikan, kesihatan, serta keperluan sosial yang lain. Pembangunan PAKW ini berasaskan prinsip 'Keperluan Melebihi Minimum (*above minimum*)' untuk memastikan taraf hidup yang lebih baik.

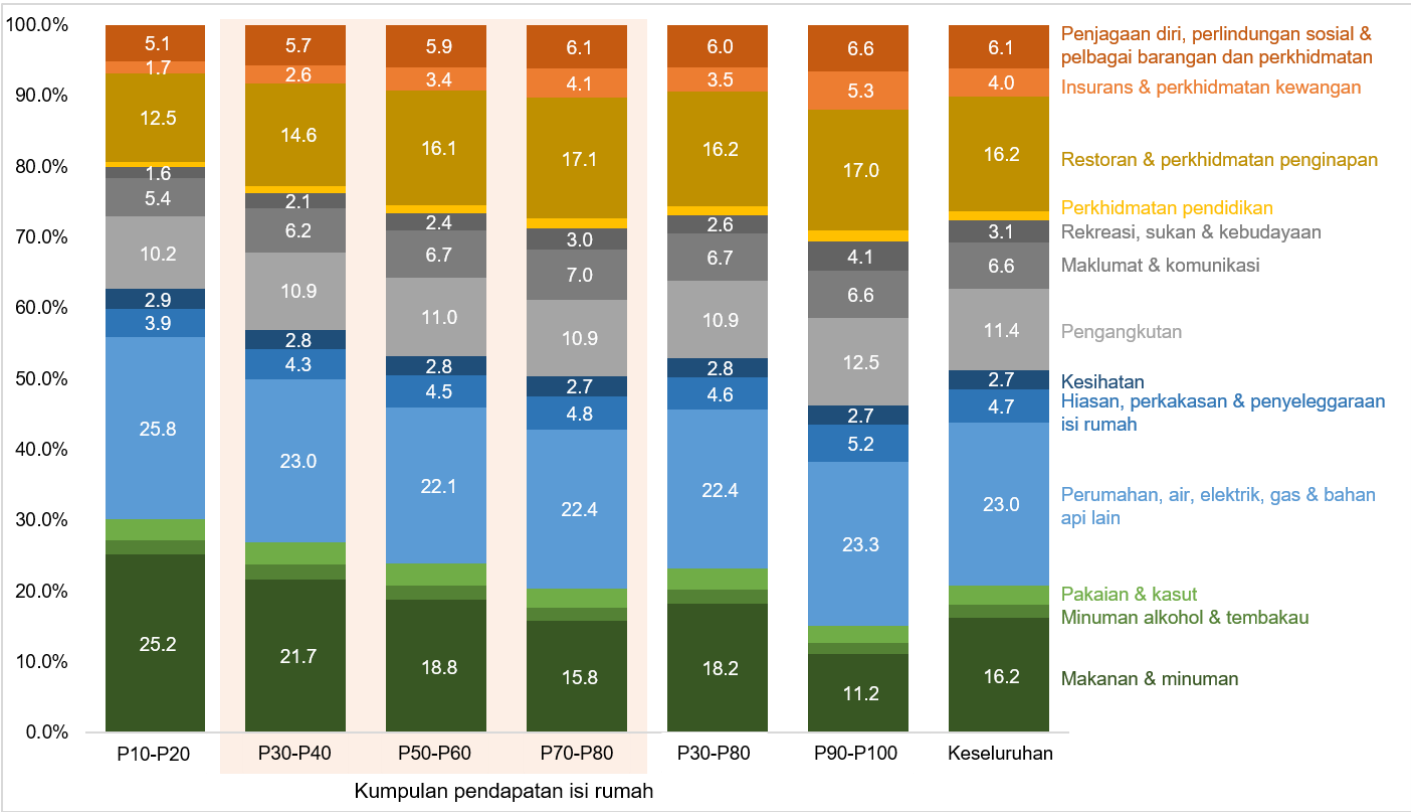
Kaedah *PLI-Modified* yang diubah suai juga mengambil kira empat penyesuaian utama. Pertama, penggunaan kumpulan rujukan pendapatan Persentil 30 sehingga Persentil 80 (P30-P80) yang mewakili kumpulan pertengahan 60.0 peratus daripada populasi, di mana corak perbelanjaan sesuai dijadikan sebagai rujukan kehidupan wajar. Pengiraan PAKW merangkumi 33 item makanan dan 386 item bukan makanan. Kedua, kos makan di luar turut dipertimbangkan bagi mencerminkan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah.

Ketiga, konsep *Minimum-Diversified* diambil kira digunakan dalam pengiraan kos makanan bagi memastikan keperluan pemakanan asas memenuhi keperluan nutrisi seimbang dengan piawaian kesihatan yang disyorkan oleh *Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI)*. Keempat, keperluan bukan makanan diperluaskan dan dipelbagaikan di mana merangkumi item keperluan dan kehendak serta penyertaan sosial.

Corak Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Berdasarkan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata meningkat dengan kadar yang lebih laju pada 3.7 peratus berbanding purata pendapatan isi rumah (2.4%) bagi tempoh 2019 hingga 2022. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata meningkat daripada RM4,609 pada 2019 kepada RM5,150 pada 2022. Sementara itu, perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah meningkat daripada RM3,683 pada 2019 kepada RM4,282 pada 2022. Perbelanjaan penggunaan per kapita yang diperoleh dengan membahagikan nilai perbelanjaan isi rumah dengan bilangan penduduk Malaysia, merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 4.6 peratus daripada RM1,426 pada 2019 kepada RM1,637 pada 2022. Terdapat empat kumpulan yang mencatatkan komposisi perbelanjaan penggunaan yang tertinggi di Malaysia iaitu kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (23.2%); Makanan & minuman (16.3%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (16.1%) dan Pengangkutan (11.3%) yang merangkumi 66.9 peratus perbelanjaan penggunaan.

Carta 1: Komposisi Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah mengikut Kumpulan Perbelanjaan, Malaysia, 2022



Komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah merujuk kepada peratus perbelanjaan ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan sesuatu isi rumah berbanding perbelanjaan keseluruhan isi rumah yang lain. Komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai faktor seperti keperluan dan tahap pendapatan dengan kumpulan barang keperluan asas biasanya mendominasi komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah. Komposisi empat kumpulan perbelanjaan tertinggi bagi isi rumah dalam kumpulan pendapatan P30-P80 adalah kumpulan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (22.4%); Makanan & minuman (18.2%); Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan (16.2%) dan Pengangkutan (10.9%) **[Carta 1]**.

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah mengikut Saiz

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah meningkat selaras dengan pertambahan saiz isi rumah. Umumnya, lebih ramai ahli isi rumah, maka lebih tinggi perbelanjaan yang diperlukan untuk memenuhi keperluan isi rumah tersebut. Secara perbandingan, isi rumah perseorangan membuat perbelanjaan bulanan purata sebanyak RM3,150 berbanding isi rumah yang mempunyai empat dan lebih ahli isi rumah iaitu RM5,837.

Dalam situasi lain, isi rumah masih dapat mengurangkan perbelanjaan ke atas item yang boleh dikongsi seperti perumahan dan bil utiliti. Berdasarkan kepada Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022, perbelanjaan isi rumah perseorangan bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain secara puratanya adalah 31.2 peratus. Perbelanjaan semakin berkurang mengikut pertambahan saiz isi rumah kepada 26.8 peratus bagi isi rumah dua orang, 24.4 peratus bagi isi rumah tiga orang dan 23.2 peratus bagi isi rumah empat orang dan lebih.

Isi rumah perseorangan pada tahun 2022 memperuntukkan 15.2 peratus untuk kumpulan Makanan & minuman manakala saiz isi rumah empat orang dan lebih berbelanja sebanyak 16.3 peratus. Pola yang sama berlaku kepada perbelanjaan penggunaan bagi semua kumpulan kecuali Minuman alkohol & tembakau, Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain dan Kesihatan **[Jadual 1]**.

Jadual 1: Peratusan perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata mengikut saiz, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan perbelanjaan	Saiz isi rumah (orang)			
	Satu	Dua	Tiga	Empat dan lebih
Makanan & minuman	15.2	16.2	16.4	16.3
Minuman alkohol & tembakau	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
Pakaian & kasut	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain	31.2	26.8	24.4	23.2
Hiasan, perkakasan & penyelenggaraan isi rumah	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Kesihatan	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8
Pengangkutan	9.7	10.9	11.2	11.3
Maklumat & komunikasi	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7
Rekreasi, sukan & kebudayaan	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Perkhidmatan pendidikan	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.3
Restoran & perkhidmatan penginapan	14.8	15.2	16.0	16.1
Insurans & perkhidmatan kewangan	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.0
Penjagaan diri, perlindungan sosial & pelbagai barangan & perkhidmatan	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.1
JUMLAH	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2023

Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah

Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah Per Kapita

Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah

Bab



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BAB 2

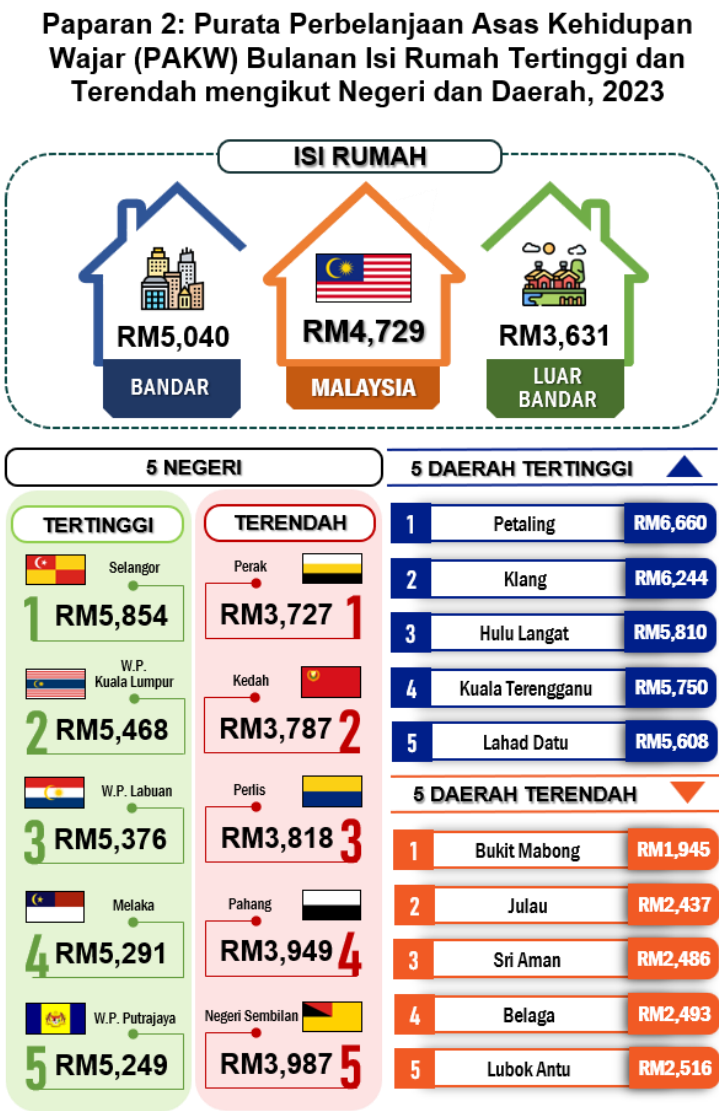
Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar 2023

2.1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah

Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah di Malaysia pada tahun 2023 mencatatkan nilai RM4,729 dengan purata saiz isi rumah seramai 3.8 orang. Perbandingan mengikut strata merekodkan PAKW di kawasan bandar adalah lebih tinggi berbanding luar bandar, dengan nilai masing-masing merekodkan RM5,040 dan RM3,631. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi nilai PAKW adalah saiz isi rumah, umur, jantina dan strata. Isi rumah dengan bilangan ahli yang lebih ramai memerlukan perbelanjaan yang lebih besar untuk memenuhi keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan.

Selangor mencatatkan nilai PAKW yang tertinggi iaitu RM5,854, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,468), W.P. Labuan (RM5,376), Melaka (RM5,291) dan W.P. Putrajaya (RM5,249). Negeri-negeri ini merekodkan nilai PAKW yang melebihi paras nasional pada RM4,729. Sebaliknya, nilai PAKW terendah direkodkan di Perak dengan nilai RM3,727, diikuti oleh Kedah (RM3,787), Perlis (RM3,818), Pahang (RM3,949) dan Negeri Sembilan (RM3,987).

Daerah Petaling mencatatkan nilai PAKW tertinggi di Malaysia, iaitu RM6,660. Seterusnya adalah Klang (RM6,244), Hulu Langat (RM5,810), Kuala Terengganu (RM5,750) dan Lahad Datu (RM5,608). Sementara itu, PAKW yang terendah pula direkodkan oleh Bukit Mabong (RM1,945) diikuti oleh Julau (RM2,437), Sri Aman (RM2,486), Belaga (RM2,493) dan Lubok Antu (RM2,516) seperti di **Paparan 2**.

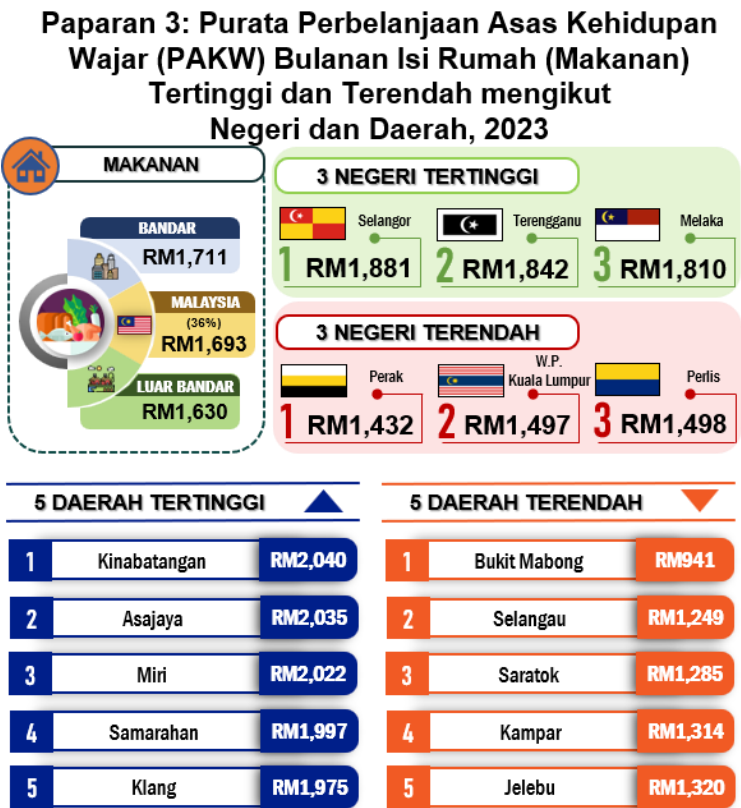


2.1.1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah (Makanan)

Dalam pengiraan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW), terdapat dua komponen perbelanjaan yang diambil kira, iaitu makanan dan bukan makanan. Secara purata, komponen makanan menyumbang 36.0 peratus atau RM1,693 daripada PAKW isi rumah Malaysia. PAKW makanan di bandar adalah lebih tinggi berbanding luar bandar dengan masing-masing merekodkan RM1,711 dan RM1,630.

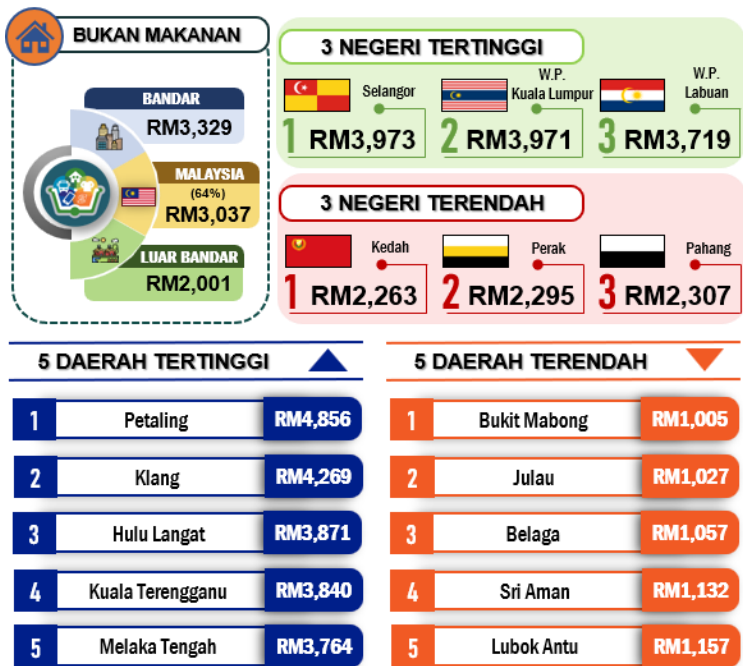
Trend yang sama ditunjukkan dalam PAKW makanan, dengan Selangor merekodkan purata tertinggi dengan nilai RM1,881, diikuti oleh negeri Terengganu dan Melaka, masing-masing pada RM1,842 dan RM1,810. Manakala, negeri dengan purata PAKW makanan terendah ialah Perak dengan nilai RM1,432, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Perlis dengan masing-masing sebanyak RM1,497 dan RM1,498. Perbelanjaan PAKW makanan sangat dipengaruhi oleh umur dan jantina ahli isi rumah, di mana keperluan kalori ahli isi rumah remaja dan dewasa melebihi bayi, kanak-kanak dan warga emas. Selain itu, lelaki mempunyai keperluan kalori lebih tinggi berbanding perempuan.

Pada peringkat daerah, Kinabatangan mencatatkan nilai PAKW makanan tertinggi iaitu RM2,040 diikuti oleh Asajaya (RM2,035), Miri (RM2,022), Samarahan (RM1,997) dan Klang (RM1,975). Sebaliknya, PAKW makanan yang terendah direkodkan oleh Bukit Mabong dengan nilai sebanyak RM941 diikuti oleh Selangau (RM1,249), Saratok (RM1,285), Kampar (RM1,314) dan Jelebu (RM1,320) seperti digambarkan di **Paparan 3**.



2.1.2 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah (Bukan Makanan)

Paparan 4: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah (Bukan Makanan) Tertinggi dan Terendah mengikut Negeri dan Daerah, 2023



diikuti oleh Klang (RM4,269), Hulu Langat (RM3,871), Kuala Terengganu (RM3,840) dan Melaka Tengah (RM3,764). Sebaliknya, Bukit Mabong merekodkan PAKW bukan makanan yang terendah pada RM1,005 diikuti oleh Julau (RM1,027), Belaga (RM1,057), Sri Aman (RM1,132) dan Lubok Antu (RM1,157) seperti di **Paparan 4**.

Komposisi bagi bukan makanan secara purata mencatatkan 64.0 peratus atau RM3,037 daripada PAKW isi rumah Malaysia. PAKW bukan makanan di bandar adalah lebih tinggi berbanding luar bandar dengan nilai masing-masing merekodkan RM3,329 dan RM2,001. Sementara itu, Selangor juga merekodkan purata PAKW bukan makanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM3,973, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Labuan, masing-masing mencatatkan RM3,971 dan RM3,719. Negeri dengan purata PAKW bukan makanan terendah ialah Kedah dengan nilai RM2,263, diikuti oleh Perak dan Pahang dengan masing-masing sebanyak RM2,295 dan RM2,307. Perbelanjaan PAKW bukan makanan turut dipengaruhi oleh saiz isi rumah dan ketersediaan barangan dan perkhidmatan di kawasan tersebut.

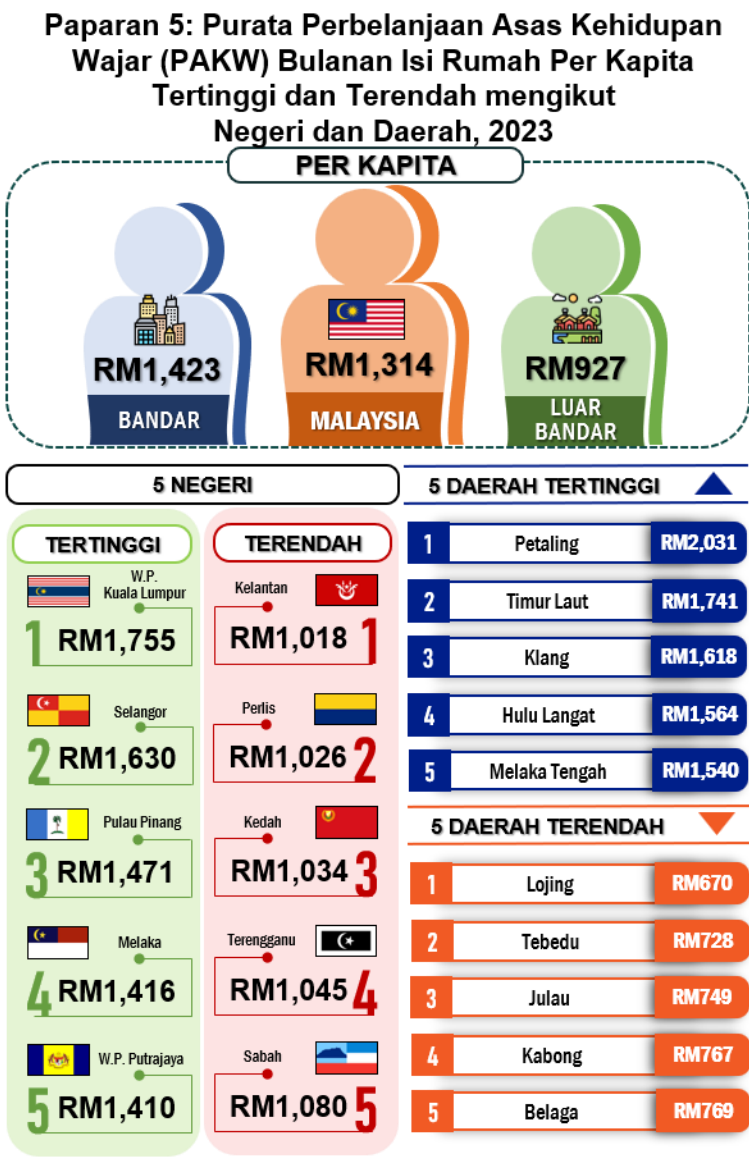
Perbandingan mengikut daerah menunjukkan Petaling mencatatkan nilai PAKW bukan makanan tertinggi iaitu RM4,856

2.2 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah Per Kapita

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita merujuk kepada perbelanjaan bagi setiap individu dalam sesebuah isi rumah. Di peringkat nasional, PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita mencatatkan RM1,314 dengan kawasan bandar merekodkan nilai melebihi luar bandar sebanyak RM496 (Bandar: RM1,423 dan Luar Bandar: RM927). Nilai ini dipengaruhi oleh purata saiz isi rumah nasional iaitu 3.7 orang bagi bandar dan 4.0 orang bagi luar bandar.

Selari dengan PAKW isi rumah, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Selangor kekal merekodkan nilai PAKW isi rumah per kapita tertinggi iaitu RM1,755 dan RM1,630, diikuti oleh Pulau Pinang (RM1,471), Melaka (RM1,416) dan W.P. Putrajaya (RM1,410). Sebaliknya, negeri dengan PAKW yang terendah di Malaysia adalah Kelantan dengan nilai RM1,018, diikuti oleh Perlis (RM1,026), Kedah (RM1,034), Terengganu (RM1,045) dan Sabah (RM1,080).

Sementara itu, analisis mengikut daerah, seterusnya merekodkan Petaling menunjukkan nilai PAKW tertinggi iaitu RM2,031 diikuti oleh Timur Laut (RM1,741), Klang (RM1,618), Hulu Langat (RM1,564) dan Melaka Tengah (RM1,540). Di samping itu, PAKW per kapita yang terendah direkodkan oleh Lojing dengan nilai sebanyak RM670 diikuti oleh Tebedu (RM728), Julau (RM749), Kabong (RM767) dan Belaga (RM769) seperti di **Paparan 5**.

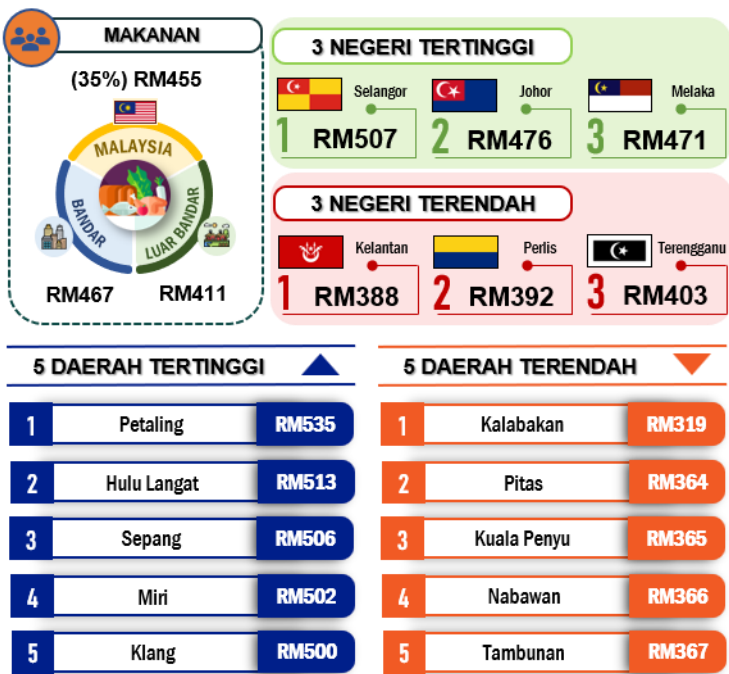


2.2.1 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah Per Kapita (Makanan)

Secara purata, komposisi bagi makanan menyumbang 35.0 peratus atau RM455 daripada PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita Malaysia. Perbandingan mengikut strata menunjukkan PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita makanan di kawasan bandar adalah lebih tinggi berbanding luar bandar dengan masing-masing mencatatkan RM467 dan RM411.

Selangor merekodkan purata PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita tertinggi bagi makanan dengan nilai RM507, diikuti oleh negeri Johor dan Melaka, masing-masing mencatatkan RM476 dan RM471. Negeri dengan purata PAKW bulanan per kapita bagi makanan yang terendah ialah Kelantan dengan nilai RM388, diikuti oleh Perlis dan Terengganu dengan masing-masing sebanyak RM392 dan RM403. Purata per kapita PAKW bulanan makanan sangat dipengaruhi oleh umur dan jantina ahli isi rumah, di mana keperluan kalori ahli isi rumah remaja dan dewasa melebihi bayi, kanak-kanak dan warga emas. Manakala lelaki mempunyai keperluan kalori lebih tinggi berbanding perempuan.

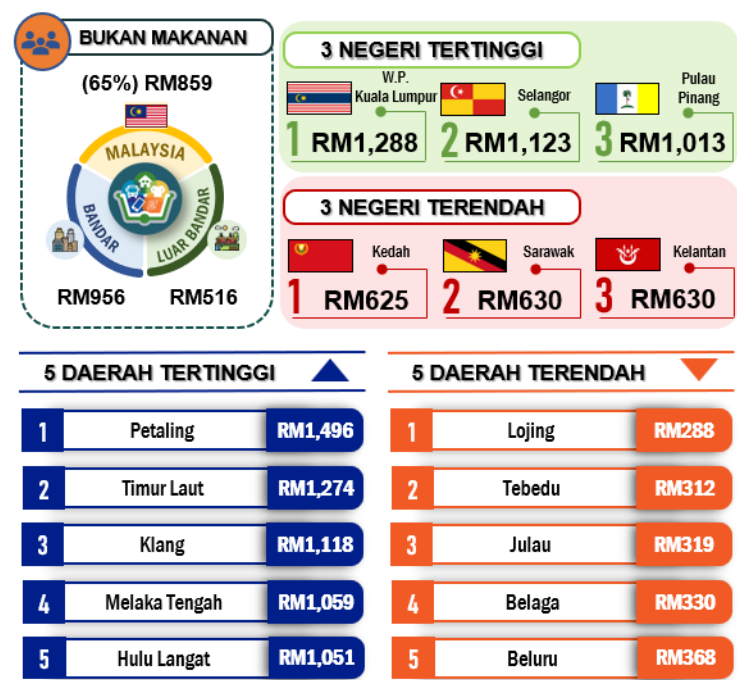
Paparan 6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah Per Kapita (Makanan) Tertinggi dan Terendah mengikut Negeri dan Daerah, 2023



Di peringkat daerah, Petaling mencatatkan purata PAKW bulanan per kapita tertinggi bagi makanan tertinggi iaitu RM535 diikuti oleh Hulu Langat (RM513), Sepang (RM506), Miri (RM502) dan Klang (RM500). Sebaliknya, purata PAKW bulanan per kapita terendah bagi makanan direkodkan oleh daerah Kalabakan pada RM319 diikuti oleh Pitas (RM364), Kuala Penyu (RM365), Nabawan (RM366) dan Tambunan (RM367) seperti di **Paparan 6**.

2.2.2 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah Per kapita (Bukan Makanan)

Paparan 7: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan Isi Rumah Per Kapita (Bukan Makanan) Tertinggi dan Terendah mengikut Daerah, 2023



Komposisi bagi PAKW bulanan per kapita bukan makanan secara purata merekodkan 65.0 peratus atau RM859 daripada jumlah PAKW bulanan per kapita bagi isi rumah Malaysia. Perbandingan mengikut strata menunjukkan PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita bukan makanan di bandar adalah lebih tinggi berbanding luar bandar dengan masing-masing merekodkan RM956 dan RM516.

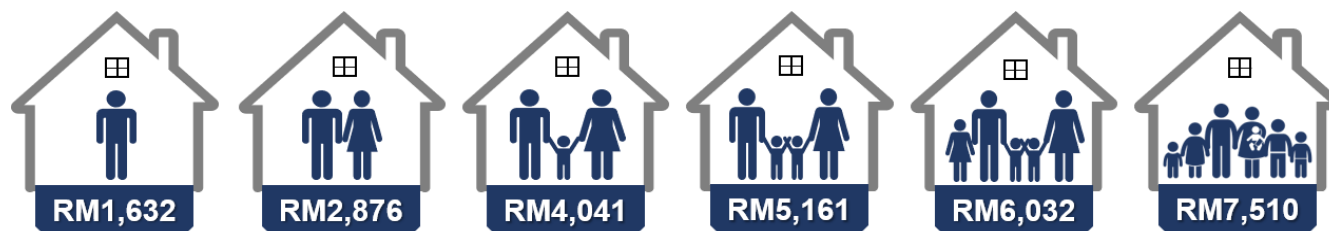
W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan purata PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita bukan makanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM1,288, diikuti oleh Selangor dan Pulau Pinang, masing-masing mencatatkan RM1,123 dan RM1,013. Sebaliknya, negeri dengan purata PAKW bulanan per kapita terendah bukan makanan ialah Kedah pada RM625, diikuti oleh Sarawak dan Kelantan dengan kedua-duanya merekodkan sebanyak RM630. Perbelanjaan PAKW bukan makanan turut dipengaruhi oleh saiz isi rumah dan ketersediaan barangan dan perkhidmatan di lokasi.

Di peringkat daerah, Petaling mencatatkan purata PAKW bulanan per kapita tertinggi bagi bukan makanan pada RM1,496 diikuti oleh Timur Laut (RM1,274), Klang (RM1,118), Melaka Tengah (RM1,059) dan Hulu Langat (RM1,051). Sebaliknya, purata PAKW bulanan isi rumah per kapita terendah bagi bukan makanan dicatatkan di daerah Lojing dengan nilai sebanyak RM288 diikuti oleh Tebedu (RM312), Julau (RM319), Belaga (RM330) dan Beluru (RM368) seperti di **Paparan 7**.

2.3 Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah

Isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dalam satu tempat kediaman (TK) serta membuat peruntukan secara bersama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain. Setiap isi rumah mempunyai bilangan ahli yang berbeza. Pada kebiasaannya, satu TK mengandungi satu isi rumah. Namun begitu, terdapat juga situasi di mana satu TK boleh mempunyai lebih daripada satu isi rumah. Saiz isi pula rumah merujuk kepada bilangan individu yang tinggal bersama dalam satu TK atau unit kediaman yang sama.

Paparan 8: Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) Bulanan mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah



Di peringkat nasional, purata PAKW bulanan bagi individu yang tinggal bersendirian adalah sebanyak RM1,632. Bagi isi rumah yang mempunyai dua orang, jumlah purata adalah sebanyak RM2,876 diikuti isi rumah tiga orang (RM4,041), isi rumah empat orang (RM5,161), isi rumah lima orang (RM6,032) dan isi rumah enam orang & lebih (RM7,510) seperti di **Paparan 8**.

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Indeks Kos Sara Hidup 2023

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup

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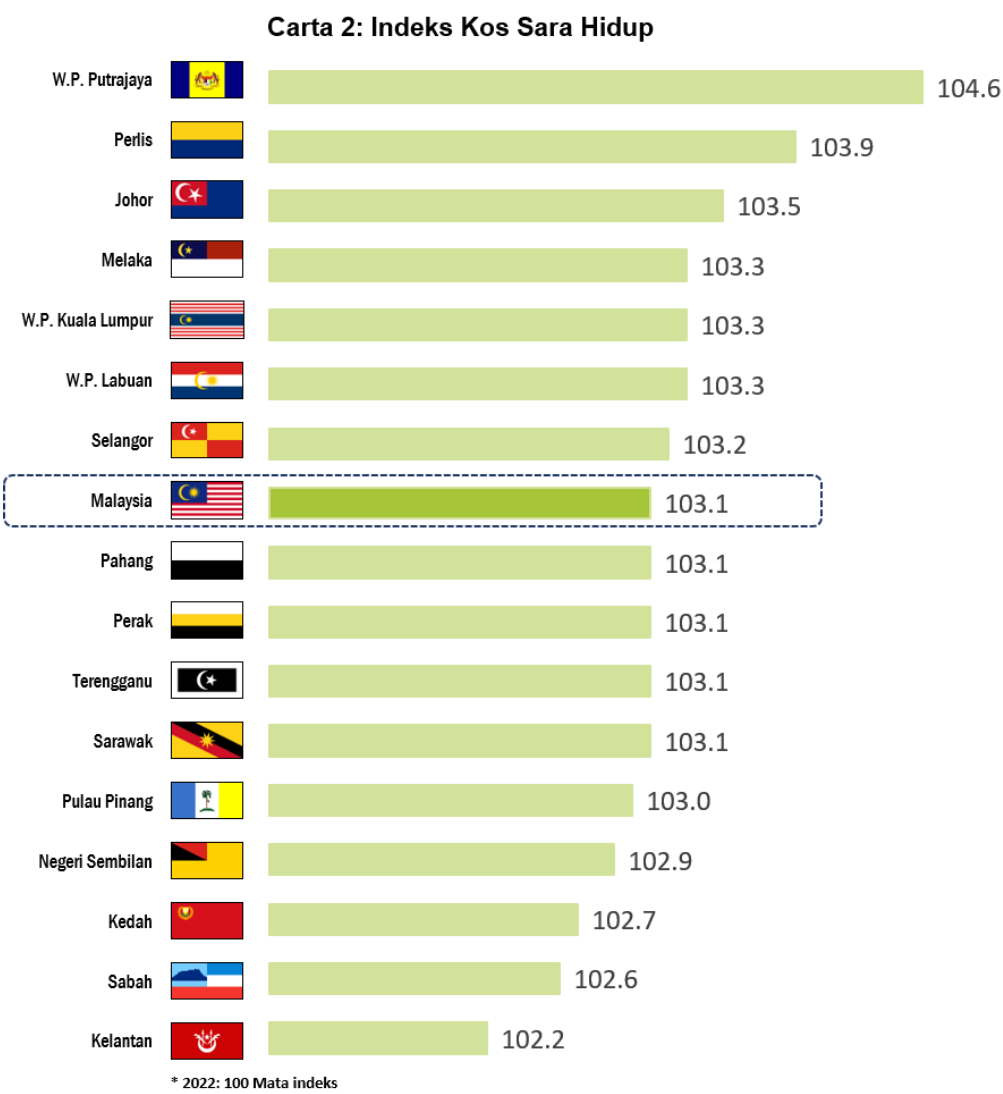
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BAB 3

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH) bagi Malaysia merekodkan pada 103.1 mata indeks. Separuh daripada negeri-negeri merekodkan mata indeks melebihi paras nasional, dengan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 104.6 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Perlis dengan 103.9 mata indeks dan Johor dengan 103.5 mata indeks. Namun begitu, negeri-negeri yang merekodkan indeks KSH terendah adalah Kelantan sebanyak 102.2 mata indeks, Sabah 102.6 mata indeks dan Kedah 102.7 mata indeks seperti di **Carta 2**.



Perbandingan mengikut daerah menunjukkan Raub mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi iaitu 104.4 mata indeks diikuti oleh Kuala Terengganu (104.4 mata indeks) dan Song (104.3 mata indeks). Manakala mata indeks yang terendah direkodkan oleh Perak Tengah dengan nilai sebanyak 101.2 mata indeks, Kuala Penyu (101.3 mata indeks) dan Sabak Bernam (101.3 mata indeks) seperti di **Paparan 9**.

Paparan 9: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup
Tertinggi dan Terendah Mengikut Daerah, 2023

3 DAERAH TERTINGGI ▲			3 DAERAH TERENDAH ▼		
1	Raub	104.4	1	Perak Tengah	101.2
2	Kuala Terengganu	104.4	2	Kuala Penyu	101.3
3	Song	104.3	3	Sabak Bernam	101.3

Introduction

Basic Expenditure Decent Living

Development of Cost of Living Indicators

Definition, Indicators, and Methodology of Selected Countries

The Concept of Standard of Living and the Establishment of the Decent Living Line

Methodology of PLI-Modified

Household Spending Patterns

Consumption Expenditure by Household Size

Chapter

1

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living

This publication aims to provide a comprehensive and detailed overview of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for households of Malaysian citizen in 2023. The statistics are published not only to compare basic living expenses across states and administrative districts but also analyses variations in spending between urban and rural areas, providing a more nuanced perspective on demographic differences.

In addition, this study delves into the costs of both food and non-food necessities, calculates the average PAKW for households and per capita for households earning below the decent living threshold and compiles the Cost of Living Index (KSH). The information presented plays a crucial role in offering deeper insights into household spending patterns and the socioeconomic factors influencing basic living expenses across Malaysia. These findings are expected to guide policymakers in formulating more effective economic strategies to improve well-being.

Development of Cost of Living Indicators

The first meeting of the National Cost of Living Action Council Meeting in 2024 agreed that the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will release the KSH to assess the cost of living for citizens up to the district and strata levels using the PLI-Modified method. The KSH Indicators is developed to provide the amount of expenditure required by households to meet reasonable living standards and participate in society.

Each household has its own cost of living determined by various factors. Among the factors that affect the cost of living for a household are demographic characteristics, household size, location of residence, price of goods, age of family members, lifestyle, household income level and the expenditure made by the household. Therefore, the cost of living varies depending on the unique characteristics and specific needs of each household. The terms used for the cost of living include Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW), KSH Index and PAKW Calculator. The indicator calculation covers 13 states, 3 federal territories, 162 administrative districts and distinguishes between urban and rural areas.

In terms of concept, the KSH indicator is designed to provide an overview of a Decent Life, which refers to a meaningful life that meets needs and wants as well as the ability to participate in society. Therefore, PAKW is defined as the amount of expenditure required by a household to live a decent life that can meet needs and wants and the ability to participate in society.

Needs refer to the categories of goods and services necessary for meaningful survival. Meanwhile, wants refer to the categories of goods and services chosen by consumers for comfortable living. The capacity for participation in society refers to the ability of household to engage in and involve themselves in both formal and informal activities within the community.

Definition, Indicators, and Methodology of Selected Countries

The development of KSH Index has also been implemented by various countries through different approaches. For instance, Australia, through the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), has introduced the Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index (PBLCI) and the Analytical Living Cost Indexes (ALCIs), which are developed based on the CPI methodology. This methodological approach is also employed by Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) through the calculation of Household Living-Costs Price Indexes (HLPis) to assess the burden of living costs for households.

Several key organisations also utilise similar methodologies in calculating the cost of living, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC). Both organisations employ the Anker Living Wage methodology, which is regarded as a global standard for determining decent wages. This methodology measures the costs necessary to provide a decent standard of living for workers and their families, encompassing essential needs such as food, housing, education, healthcare and other basic needs.

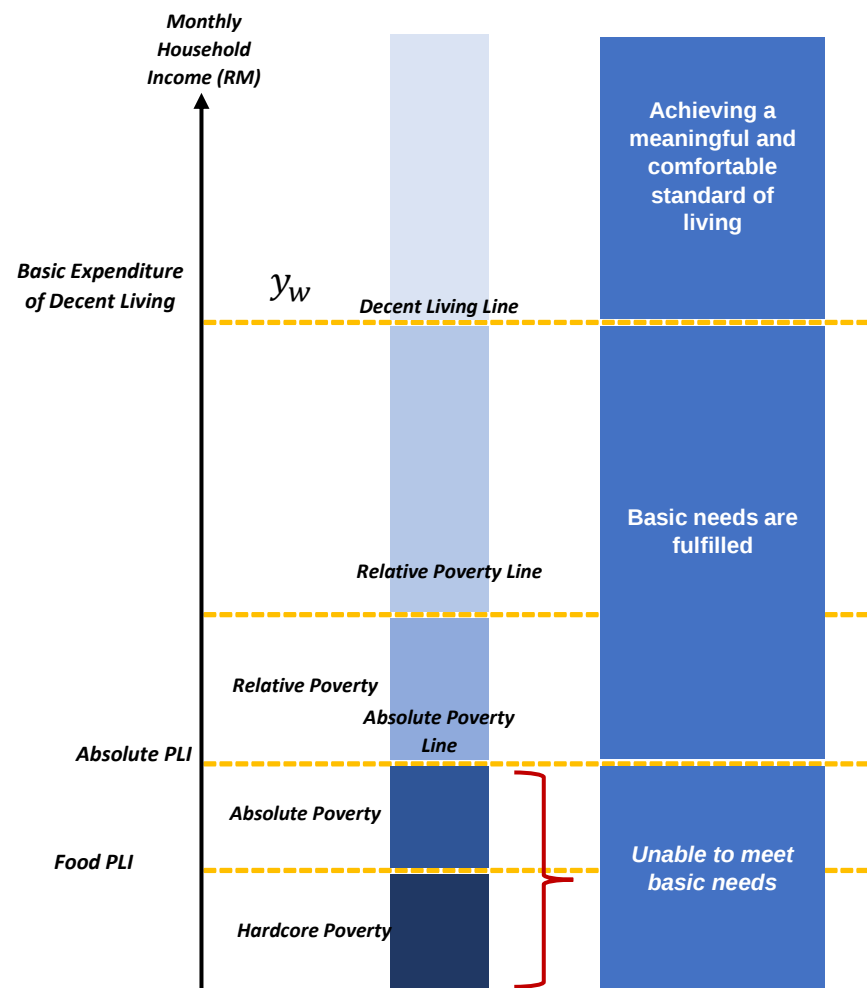
In Malaysia, the modified PLI methodology employed is an adaptation of the Anker Living Wage, introduced by the Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC) and tailored by the ILO. This methodology is used to measure the value of PAKW and KSH Index which not only encompasses basic needs such as food and housing but also allows for the fulfilment of social needs and participation in the community.

The Concept of Standard of Living and the Establishment of the Decent Living Line

A decent standard of living refers to the monthly expenditure required by a household to achieve a meaningful and comfortable life, enabling them to meet their basic needs and participate in society. The Decent Living Line serves as a benchmark for the minimum income level considered sufficient to meet an individual's living needs. These needs encompass not only basic essentials such as food, clothing and shelter but also social needs such as education and access to healthcare.

The concept of the standard of living can be classified into three main categories. The first category comprises households that are unable to meet basic needs. These households can be further classified as living in hardcore poverty or absolute poverty. Hardcore poverty refers to households whose income is insufficient to meet basic food needs, whereas absolute poverty refers to households that do not achieve the minimum income required to meet basic living needs (both food and non-food). The second category includes households that are able to meet basic needs. Poverty in this category is defined by comparison to the general living standards of society, specifically 50.0 per cent of the median household income. Lastly, the third category consists of households that have achieved a meaningful and comfortable standard of living, where the necessary expenses for leading a decent life can be met (considering three aspects: needs, wants and participation in society).

**Exhibit 1: The Concept of Standard of Living
Establishment of the Decent Living Line**



Note: y_w refers to decent living value.

In this context, absolute and extreme poverty are determined based on the Poverty Line Income (PLI), which has long been used in national policy and programme implementation, particularly in poverty eradication and social assistance efforts. The basic expenditure for a decent life serves as a benchmark for assessing an adequate standard of living, aimed at improving the quality of life. Households that fall below this Decent Living Line (GKW) are not necessarily poor but are considered vulnerable and are a target group for programmes focused on improving quality of life and living standards.

Meanwhile, the Absolute Poverty Line refers to the minimum income required by a household to meet basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Households with income below this threshold are classified as absolutely poor, meaning they are unable to meet their essential daily needs [Exhibit 1].

Methodology of PLI-Modified

The development of the Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) employs the modified PLI method, which integrates absolute and relative measurement approaches similar to those used in the Poverty Line Income (PGK) and Living Wages methodologies established by the International Labour Organization (ILO). PAKW comprises two primary component which are food and non-food necessities. The food component emphasises adequate and nutritious dietary requirements, while the non-food component encompasses housing, education, healthcare and other social necessities. The development of PAKW is based on the principle of 'Above Minimum' to ensure a better standard of living.

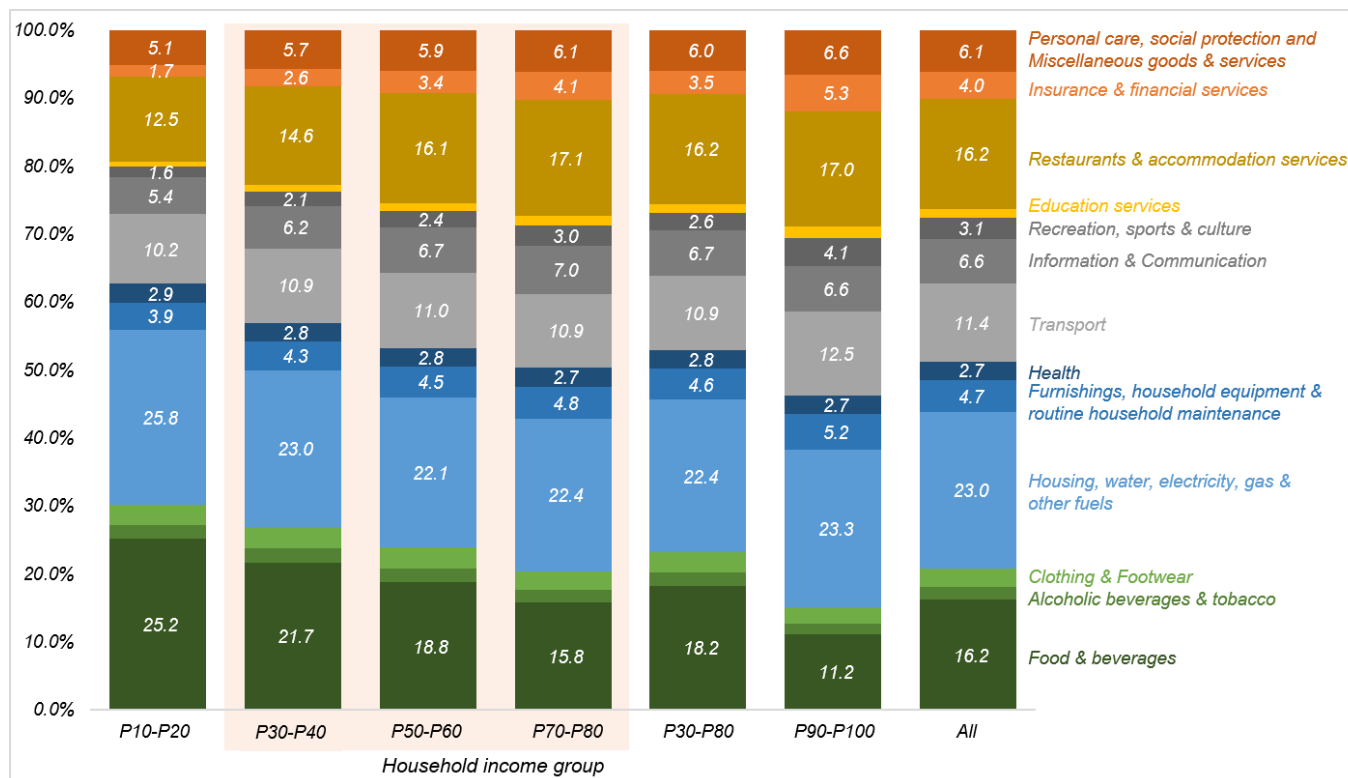
The modified PLI method also considers four main adjustments. First, the use of the income reference group from 30th Percentile to 80th Percentile (P30-P80) reflecting the middle 60 per cent of the population, where spending patterns are considered appropriate as a reference for a decent living. The calculation of PAKW includes 33 food items and 386 non-food items. Second, the cost of dining out is considered to reflect household spending patterns.

Third, the concept of Minimum-Diversified concept is applied in the calculation of food costs to ensure that basic dietary needs meet balanced nutritional requirements in accordance with the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) standards. Fourth, non-food requirements are expanded and diversified to include both essential items and desires, as well as social participation.

Household Spending Patterns

Based on the Household Expenditure Survey 2022, the mean monthly household consumption expenditure increased at a faster rate of 3.7 per cent, as compared to the mean household income (2.4%) for the period of 2019 to 2022. The mean monthly household consumption expenditure rose from RM4,609 in 2019 to RM5,150 in 2022. Meanwhile, the median monthly household consumption expenditure increased from RM3,683 in 2019 to RM4,282 in 2022. Consumption expenditure per capita is obtained by dividing the value of household expenditure by the number of populations in Malaysia, recorded an increase of 4.6 per cent from RM1,426 in 2019 to RM1,637 in 2022. There are four groups which recorded the highest composition of consumption expenditure in Malaysia namely Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (23.2%); Food & beverages (16.3%); Restaurant & accommodation services (16.1%) and Transport (11.3%) comprised 66.9 per cent of consumption expenditure.

Chart 1: Composition of Household Consumption Expenditure by Expenditure Group, Malaysia, 2022



The composition of household expenditure refers to the percentage of spending on goods and services by a household in comparison to the total household expenditure. Household expenditure composition is influenced by various factors such as needs and income levels, with essential goods categories typically dominating the expenditure composition. The composition of the four highest expenditure groups for households in the P30-P80 income group are Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (22.4%); Food & beverages (18.2%); Restaurants & accommodation services (16.2%); and Transport (10.9%) **[Chart 1]**.

Consumption Expenditure by Household Size

The cost of living for household rises in tandem with the size of the household. Generally, the more members of a household, the higher the expenditure required to meet the household's needs. In comparison, single households make an average monthly expenditure of RM3,150 as compared to households with four and more household members which is RM5,837.

In other circumstances, households can continue to reduce expenditure on items that can be shared, such as housing and the utility bills. According to the Household Expenditure Survey 2022, the mean individual household expenditure for the category of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels is 31.2 per cent. Percentage of expenditure declines as household size rises, reaching 26.8 per cent for two member households, 24.4 per cent for three member households and 23.2 per cent for four member households and more.

Single households in 2022 allocated only 15.2 per cent to the Food & beverages group while households with four persons and more spent 16.3 per cent. The same pattern applies to consumption expenditure for all groups except Alcoholic beverages & tobacco, Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels and Health **[Table 1]**.

Table 1: Percentage of mean monthly household consumption expenditure by size, Malaysia, 2022

Expenditure group	Household size (person)			
	One	Two	Three	Four and more
Food & beverages	15.2	16.2	16.4	16.3
Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
Clothing & Footwear	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	31.2	26.8	24.4	23.2
Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Health	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8
Transport	9.7	10.9	11.2	11.3
Information & Communication	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.7
Recreation, sports & culture	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Education services	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.3
Restaurants & accommodation services	14.8	15.2	16.0	16.1
Insurance & financial services	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.0
Personal care, social protection & Miscellaneous goods & services	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2023

Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household

Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household

Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household Size

Chapter



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CHAPTER 2

Basic Expenditure of Decent Living 2023

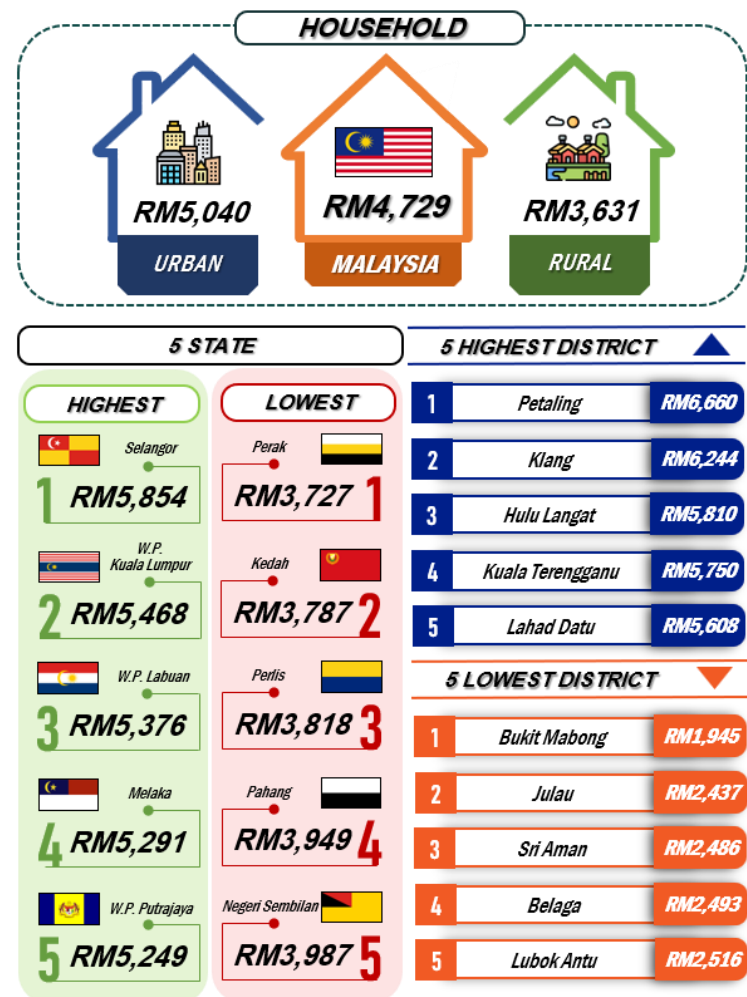
2.1 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household

The mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for households in Malaysia in 2023 was registered at RM4,729, with a mean household size of 3.8 persons. A comparison by strata recorded that PAKW in urban areas was higher than in rural areas, with values of RM5,040 and RM3,631, respectively. The factors that influenced PAKW values are household size, age, sex and strata. Households with more members require higher expenditures to meet both their food and non-food needs.

Selangor recorded the highest PAKW value at RM5,854, followed by the W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,468), W.P. Labuan (RM5,376), Melaka (RM5,291), and W.P. Putrajaya (RM5,249). The PAKW for these states exceed the national mean RM4,729. In contrast, the lowest PAKW values were recorded in Perak (RM3,727), followed by Kedah (RM3,787), Perlis (RM3,818), Pahang (RM3,949) and Negeri Sembilan (RM3,987).

Petaling District registered the highest PAKW value in Malaysia at RM6,660. This was followed by Klang (RM6,244), Hulu Langat (RM5,810), Kuala Terengganu (RM5,750) and Lahad Datu (RM5,608). Meanwhile, the lowest PAKW values were recorded in Bukit Mabong (RM1,945), followed by Julau (RM2,437), Sri Aman (RM2,486), Belaga (RM2,493) and Lubok Antu (RM2,516), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: Highest and Lowest Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household by State and District, 2023



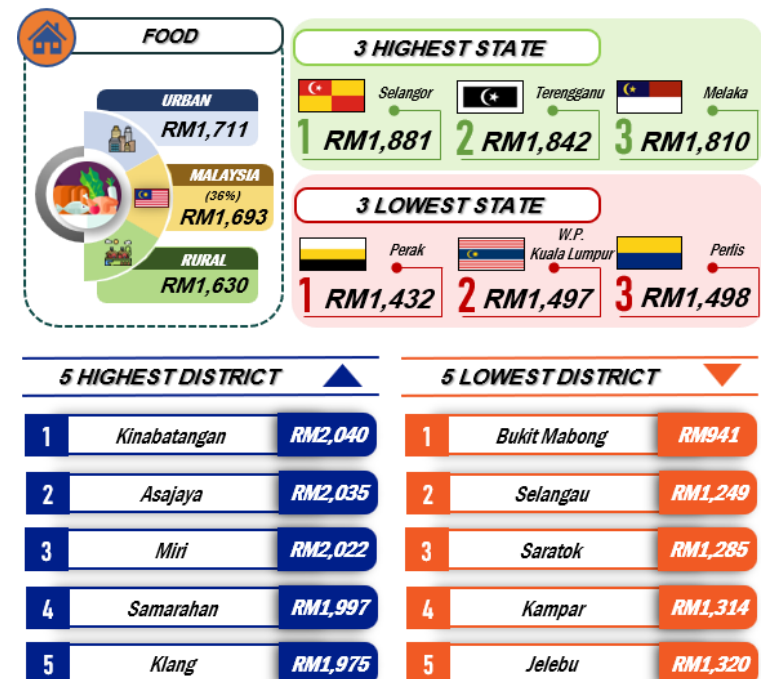
2.1.1 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household (Food)

In calculating the mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW), two components of expenditure were considered: food and non-food. On average, the food component accounts for 36.0 per cent, or RM1,693, of the PAKW for households in Malaysia. PAKW for food in urban areas was higher than in rural areas, with values of RM1,711 and RM1,630, respectively.

A similar trend was observed in food PAKW, with Selangor recorded the highest mean at RM1,881, followed by Terengganu and Melaka, at RM1,842 and RM1,810, respectively. Meanwhile, the state with the lowest mean food PAKW was Perak, with a value of RM1,432, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Perlis, at RM1,497 and RM1,498, respectively. Food PAKW expenditure was significantly influenced by the age and sex of household members, with the calorie needs of teenagers and adults exceeding those of infants, children and the elderly. Additionally, males have higher calorie requirements than females.

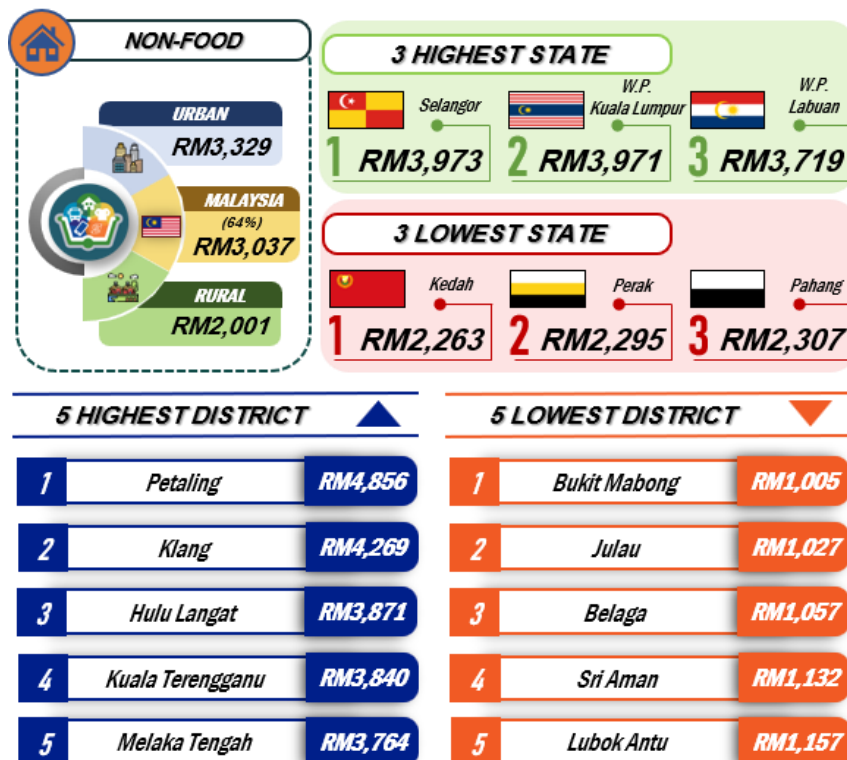
At the district level, Kinabatangan registered the highest food PAKW at RM2,040, followed by Asajaya (RM2,035), Miri (RM2,022), Samarahan (RM1,997) and Klang (RM1,975). Conversely, the lowest food PAKW was recorded in Bukit Mabong, with a value of RM941, followed by Selangau (RM1,249), Saratok (RM1,285), Kampar (RM1,314) and Jelebu (RM1,320), as illustrated in **Exhibit 3**.

Exhibit 3: Highest and Lowest Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household (Food) by State and District, 2023



2.1.2 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household (Non-Food)

Exhibit 4: Highest and Lowest Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for Household (Non-Food) by State and District, 2023



The composition of non-food items accounts for an average of 64.0 per cent, or RM3,037, of the PAKW for household in Malaysia. Non-food PAKW in urban areas was higher than in rural areas, with values of RM3,329 and RM2,001, respectively. Meanwhile, Selangor recorded the highest mean of non-food PAKW at RM3,973, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Labuan, with RM3,971 and RM3,719, respectively. The state with the lowest mean non-food PAKW was Kedah, at RM2,263, followed by Perak and Pahang at RM2,295 and RM2,307, respectively. Non-food PAKW expenditure was also influenced by household size and the availability of goods and services within the area.

Comparison across districts showed that Petaling registered the highest non-food PAKW at RM4,856, followed by Klang (RM4,269), Hulu Langat (RM3,871), Kuala Terengganu (RM3,840) and Melaka Tengah (RM3,764). Conversely, Bukit Mabong recorded

the lowest non-food PAKW at RM1,005, followed by Julau (RM1,027), Belaga (RM1,057), Sri Aman (RM1,132) and Lubok Antu (RM1,157) as depicted in **Exhibit 4**.

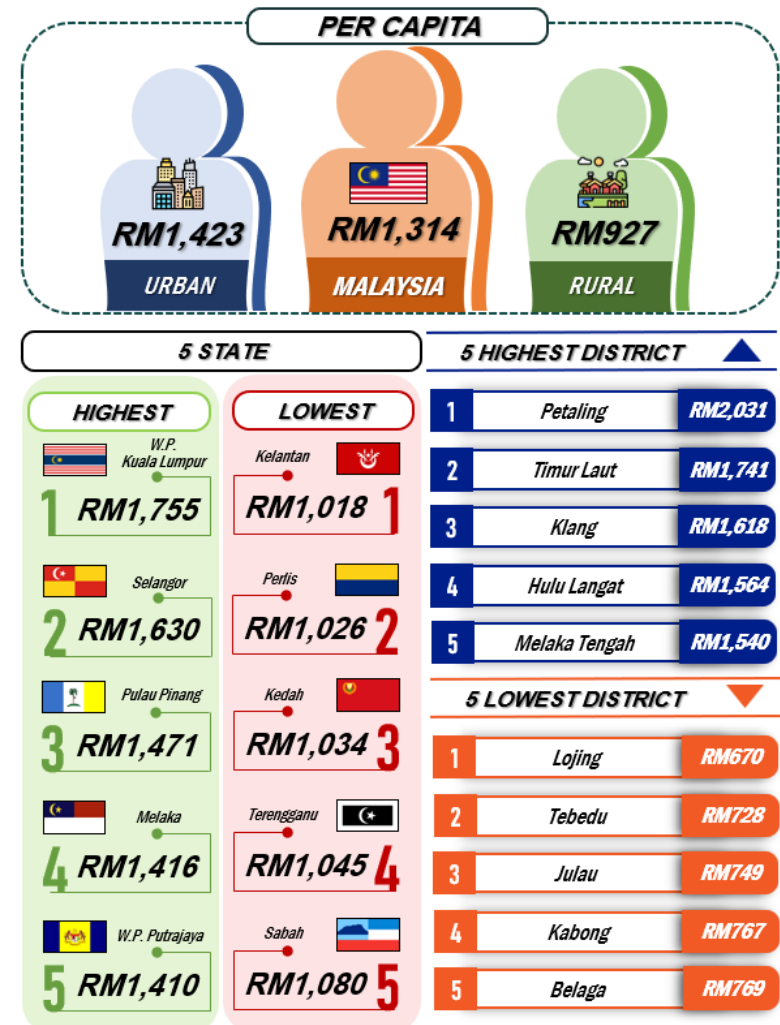
2.2 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household

The monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) per capita for household refers to the expenditure allocated for each individual within a household. At the national level, the monthly PAKW per capita was recorded at RM1,314, with urban areas exceeding rural areas by RM496 (Urban: RM1,423; Rural: RM927). This figure was influenced by the average household size, which stood at 3.7 persons in urban areas and 4.0 persons in rural areas.

In line with overall household PAKW, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Selangor registered the highest PAKW per capita at RM1,755 and RM1,630, respectively, followed by Pulau Pinang (RM1,471), Melaka (RM1,416) and W.P. Putrajaya (RM1,410). On the other hand, the state with the lowest PAKW per capita in Malaysia was Kelantan at RM1,018, followed by Perlis (RM1,026), Kedah (RM1,034), Terengganu (RM1,045) and Sabah (RM1,080).

Meanwhile, the analysis by district reveals that Petaling recorded the highest PAKW value of RM2,031, followed by Timur Laut (RM1,741), Klang (RM1,618), Hulu Langat (RM1,564) and Melaka Tengah (RM1,540). Besides, the lowest per capita PAKW was registered in Lojing at RM670, followed by Tebedu (RM728), Julau (RM749), Kabong (RM767) and Belaga (RM769), as shown in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5: Highest and Lowest Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household by State and District, 2023



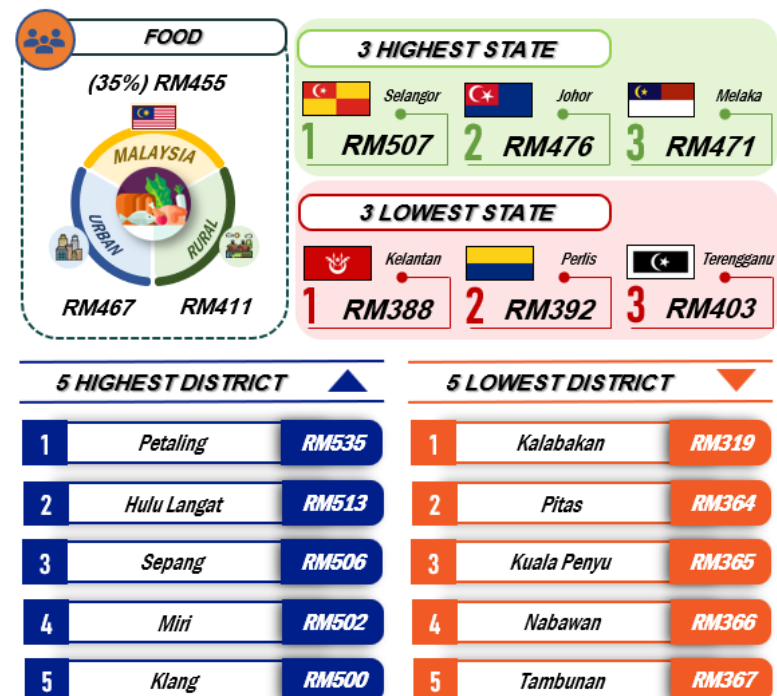
2.2.1 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household (Food)

On average, the composition of food accounts for 35.0 per cent, or RM455 of the monthly per capita PAKW for Malaysian household. A comparison by strata showed that the per capita monthly PAKW for food in urban areas was higher than in rural areas, RM467 and RM411, respectively.

Selangor recorded the highest mean per capita monthly PAKW for food at RM507, followed by Johor and Melaka, which recorded RM476 and RM471, respectively. The state with the lowest mean per capita monthly PAKW for food was Kelantan, at RM388, followed by Perlis and Terengganu, at RM392 and RM403, respectively. The per capita mean monthly PAKW for food was strongly influenced by the age and sex of household members, with teenagers and adults requiring higher calorie intakes as compared to infants, children and the elderly. Meanwhile, males in general have greater calorie needs than females.

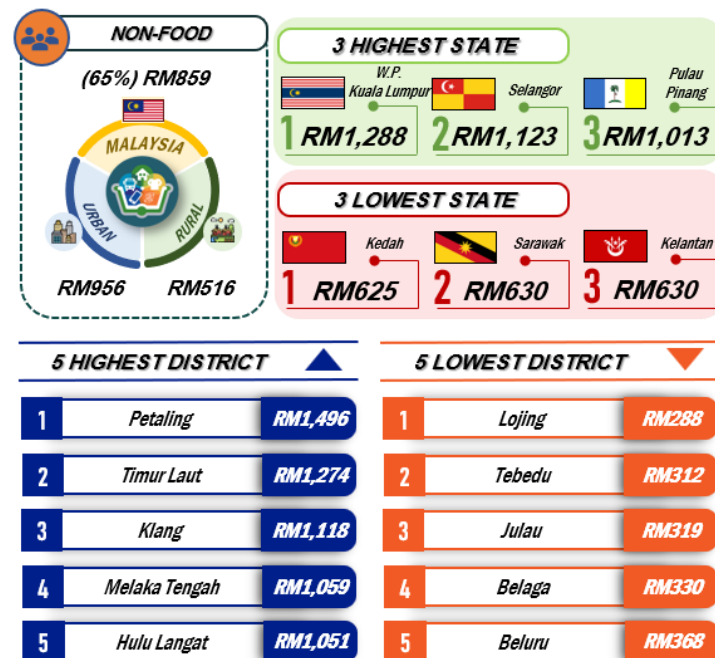
At the district level, Petaling registered the highest mean per capita monthly PAKW for food at RM535, followed by Hulu Langat (RM513), Sepang (RM506), Miri (RM502) and Klang (RM500). In contrast, the lowest mean per capita monthly PAKW for food was recorded in Kalabakan district at RM319, followed by Pitas (RM364), Kuala Penyu (RM365), Nabawan (RM366) and Tambunan (RM367), as shown in **Exhibit 6**.

Exhibit 6: Highest and Lowest Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household (Food) by State and District, 2023



2.2.2 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household (Non-Food)

Exhibit 7: Highest and Lowest Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) Per Capita for Household (Non Food) by State and District, 2023



The composition of the monthly PAKW per capita for non-food items on average recorded 65.0 per cent, or RM859, of the total per capita monthly PAKW for Malaysian households. A comparison by strata indicates that the per capita monthly PAKW for non-food in urban areas was higher than in rural areas, with values of RM956 and RM516, respectively.

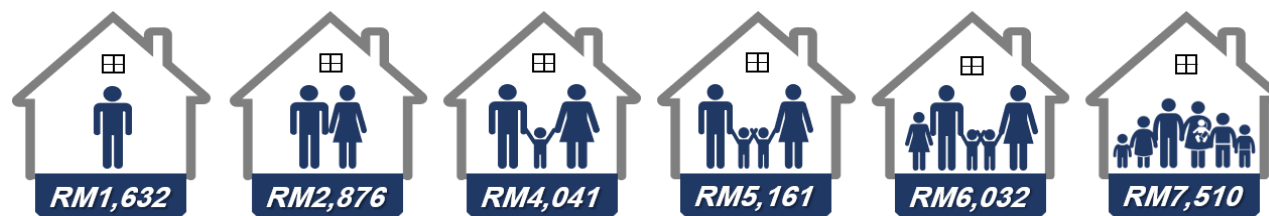
W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest mean per capita monthly PAKW for non-food items, with a value of RM1,288, followed by Selangor and Pulau Pinang, which recorded RM1,123 and RM1,013, respectively. Conversely, the state with the lowest mean per capita monthly PAKW for non-food was Kedah, at RM625, followed by Sarawak and Kelantan, which both recorded RM630. The expenditure on non-food PAKW is also influenced by household size and the availability of goods and services in the location.

At the district level, Petaling recorded the highest mean per capita monthly PAKW for non-food items at RM1,496, followed by Timur Laut (RM1,274), Klang (RM1,118), Melaka Tengah (RM1,059) and Hulu Langat (RM1,051). In contrast, the lowest mean per capita monthly PAKW for non-food items was recorded in Lojing district, with a value of RM288, followed by Tebedu (RM312), Julau (RM319), Belaga (RM330) and Beluru (RM368), as shown in **Exhibit 7**.

2.3 Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) by Household Size

Household are defined as a person or group of people whether related or unrelated who usually live together in a living quarter (LQ) and make provision for food and other necessities of life together. Each household consists of a varying number of members. Usually, one LQ contains a single household. However, there are situations where one LQ may have more than one household. The size of a household refers to the number of individuals living together in the same LQ or residential unit.

Exhibit 8: Mean Monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) by Household Size



At the national level, the mean monthly PAKW for individuals living alone was RM1,632. For household with two members, the average amount was RM2,876, followed by three members household (RM4,041), four members household (RM5,161), five members household (RM6,032) and six members household & more (RM7,510), as shown in **Exhibit 8**.

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Cost of Living Index 2023

Cost of Living Index

Chapter

3

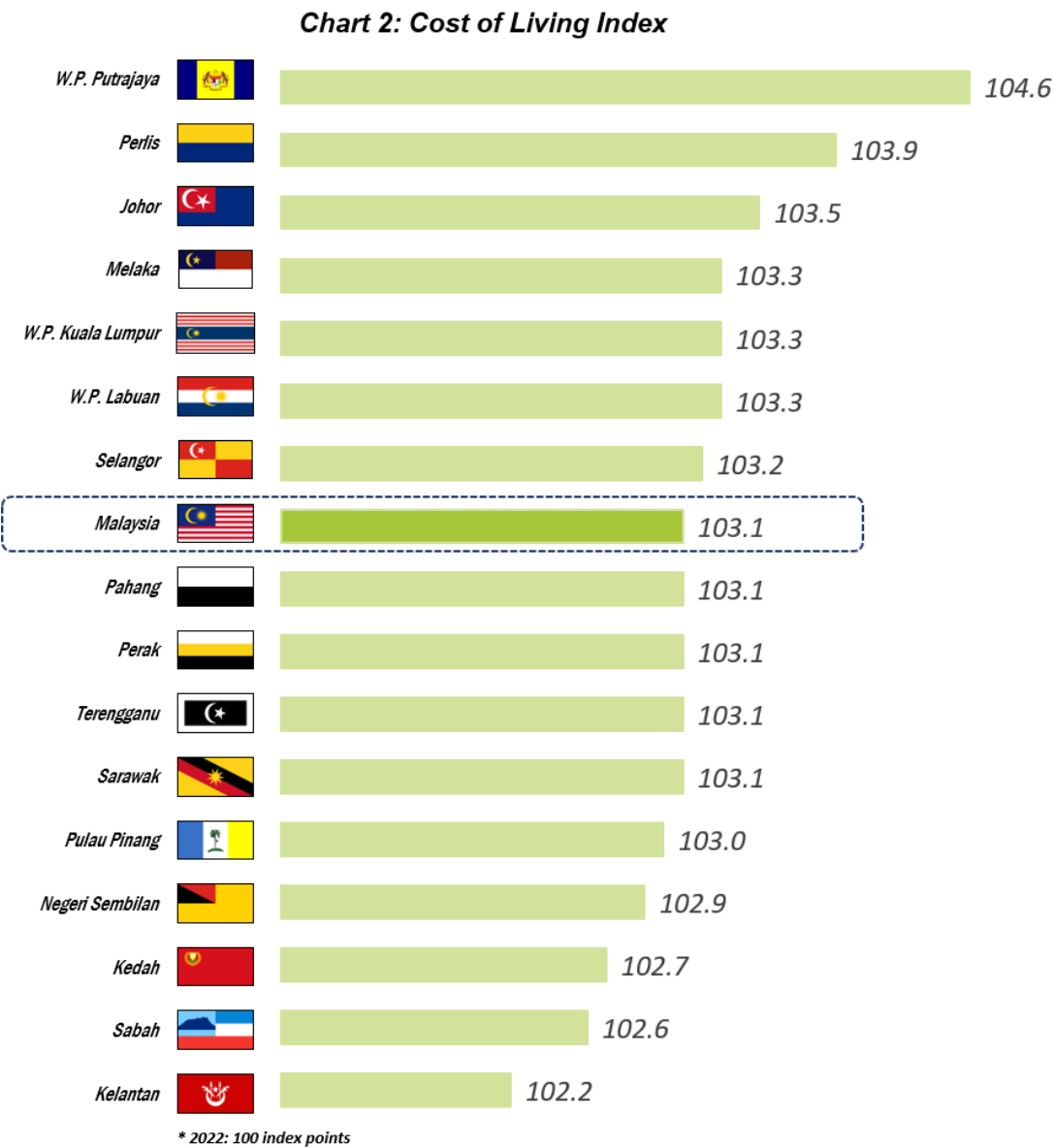
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CHAPTER 3

Cost of Living Index

The Cost of Living Index (KSH) for Malaysia was recorded at 103.1 index points. Half of the states registered values exceeding the national index, with W.P. Putrajaya recording the highest at 104.6 index points, followed by Perlis at 103.9 index points and Johor at 103.5 index points. In contrast, the states that recorded the lowest KSH were Kelantan at 102.2 index points, Sabah at 102.6 index points and Kedah at 102.7 index points, as shown in **Chart 2**.



Comparison by region showed that Raub recorded the highest index points of 104.4, followed by Kuala Terengganu (104.4 index points) and Song (104.3 index points). Conversely, the lowest index score was recorded by Perak Tengah at 101.2 index points, Kuala Penyu (101.3 index points) and Sabak Bernam (101.3 index points), as shown in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9: Highest and Lowest
Cost of Living Index by District, 2023

3 HIGHEST DISTRICT ▲			3 LOWEST DISTRICT ▼		
1	Raub	104.4	1	Perak Tengah	101.2
2	Kuala Terengganu	104.4	2	Kuala Penyu	101.3
3	Song	104.3	3	Sabak Bernam	101.3

Jadual Statistik

Statistical Table

Bahagian
Part

2

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Jadual 1.1: Anggaran penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur, bilangan isi rumah dan purata saiz isi rumah mengikut strata dan kadar perbandaran mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.1: Population estimates by age group, number of household and average household size by strata and urbanisation rate by state, Malaysia, 2023

Negeri State	Anggaran Penduduk Warganegara 2023 ^a Citizen Population Estimates 2023 ^a				Isi Rumah ^b Household ^b						Kadar perbandaran ^b Urbanisation rate ^b (%)
					Bilangan Number (‘000)			Purata Saiz Average Size (%)			
	Jumlah Total (‘000)	0-14 tahun years (%)	15-64 tahun years (%)	≥65 tahun years (%)	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	
Malaysia	30,437.1	23.4	68.9	7.7	7,909.2	6,156.1	1,753.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	77.8
Johor	3,764.9	24.1	69.0	7.0	999.4	790.8	208.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	79.1
Kedah	2,087.9	24.6	66.6	8.9	534.2	359.8	174.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	67.3
Kelantan	1,817.3	29.3	63.8	6.9	357.8	162.8	195.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	45.5
Melaka	948.3	24.7	68.1	7.2	262.0	239.4	22.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	91.4
Negeri Sembilan	1,158.0	25.4	66.9	7.8	309.3	219.8	89.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	71.1
Pahang	1,553.1	26.0	66.9	7.1	382.6	212.9	169.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	55.6
Pulau Pinang	1,614.4	18.8	72.8	8.3	478.3	443.8	34.5	3.4	3.3	3.9	92.8
Perak	2,400.7	23.0	66.8	10.2	649.9	482.1	167.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	74.2
Perlis	283.3	20.1	71.5	8.3	75.8	41.8	34.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	55.1
Selangor	6,581.7	21.1	71.1	7.8	1,774.8	1,701.4	73.4	3.8	3.8	4.1	95.9
Terengganu	1,175.6	28.8	65.2	6.1	281.4	182.2	99.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	64.7
Sabah	2,675.7	24.5	69.2	6.3	601.3	361.1	240.2	4.3	4.1	4.6	60.1
Sarawak	2,374.8	21.2	70.1	8.7	596.8	354.3	242.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	59.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,787.1	19.6	73.0	7.4	553.0	553.0	n.a	3.2	3.2	n.a	100.0
W.P. Labuan	87.7	27.4	67.3	5.4	21.6	20.0	1.6	4.1	4.0	4.4	92.7
W.P. Putrajaya	114.8	37.0	61.3	1.8	30.9	30.9	n.a	3.9	3.9	n.a	100.0

Nota / Notes:
^a Merujuk kepada Anggaran Penduduk Semasa 2024
^a Refers to the Current Population Estimates 2024
^b Merujuk kepada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022
^b Refers to the Household Income Survey 2022
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.2: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.2 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state and strata, Malaysia, 2023

Negeri State	Isi Rumah Household		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	4,729	5,040	3,631
Johor	4,634	4,824	3,913
Kedah	3,787	3,925	3,501
Kelantan	4,170	4,703	3,726
Melaka	5,291	5,435	3,775
Negeri Sembilan	3,987	4,377	3,021
Pahang	3,949	4,414	3,361
Pulau Pinang	4,675	4,750	3,712
Perak	3,727	3,904	3,213
Perlis	3,818	3,897	3,721
Selangor	5,854	5,929	4,128
Terengganu	4,695	5,014	4,116
Sabah	4,414	4,702	3,977
Sarawak	4,167	4,711	3,361
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,468	5,468	n.a
W.P. Labuan	5,376	5,450	4,441
W.P. Putrajaya	5,249	5,249	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.3: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) bulanan dan purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023

Table 1.3 : Mean monthly Poverty Line Income (PLI) and mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state and strata, Malaysia, 2023

(RM)

Negeri State	Isi Rumah Household					
	Purata PGK Mean PLI			Purata PAKW Mean PAKW		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	2,589	2,660	2,342	4,729	5,040	3,631
Johor	2,627	2,665	2,481	4,634	4,824	3,913
Kedah	2,271	2,303	2,206	3,787	3,925	3,501
Kelantan	2,297	2,415	2,199	4,170	4,703	3,726
Melaka	2,670	2,721	2,122	5,291	5,435	3,775
Negeri Sembilan	2,402	2,617	1,876	3,987	4,377	3,021
Pahang	2,480	2,675	2,235	3,949	4,414	3,361
Pulau Pinang	2,250	2,258	2,136	4,675	4,750	3,712
Perak	2,297	2,332	2,199	3,727	3,904	3,213
Perlis	2,140	2,199	2,069	3,818	3,897	3,721
Selangor	2,830	2,848	2,421	5,854	5,929	4,128
Terengganu	2,751	2,799	2,662	4,695	5,014	4,116
Sabah	2,742	2,706	2,795	4,414	4,702	3,977
Sarawak	2,618	2,860	2,263	4,167	4,711	3,361
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,816	2,816	n.a	5,468	5,468	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2,576	2,606	2,196	5,376	5,450	4,441
W.P. Putrajaya	2,450	2,450	n.a	5,249	5,249	n.a

Nota / Notes:

*Purata PGK merujuk kepada dapatan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah 2022 menggunakan metodologi 2019

*The mean PLI refers to the findings from the Household Income Survey 2022 using the 2019 methodology

n.a: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Jadual 1.4: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) makanan dan bukan makanan bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2023

Table 1.4 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of food and non-food for household by state, Malaysia, 2023

Negeri State	Isi Rumah Household		
	Jumlah Total	Makanan Food	Bukan Makanan Non-food
Malaysia	4,729	1,693	3,037
Johor	4,634	1,751	2,883
Kedah	3,787	1,524	2,263
Kelantan	4,170	1,611	2,559
Melaka	5,291	1,810	3,480
Negeri Sembilan	3,987	1,554	2,433
Pahang	3,949	1,642	2,307
Pulau Pinang	4,675	1,510	3,165
Perak	3,727	1,432	2,295
Perlis	3,818	1,498	2,320
Selangor	5,854	1,881	3,973
Terengganu	4,695	1,842	2,852
Sabah	4,414	1,747	2,668
Sarawak	4,167	1,795	2,373
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,468	1,497	3,971
W.P. Labuan	5,376	1,657	3,719
W.P. Putrajaya	5,249	1,755	3,494

Jadual 1.5: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.5: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2023.

(RM)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Bayi Infant				Kanak-kanak Children					
	Umur Age	0-8 bulan / months		9-11 bulan / months		1-3 tahun / years		4-6 tahun / years		7-9 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	570-680	570-680	660-720	660-720	980	900	1,300	1,210	1,750	1,610
Malaysia	Bandar Urban	35.02	35.02	48.00	48.00	174.87	174.87	231.01	190.48	314.78	271.29
	Luar Bandar Rural	34.01	34.01	46.61	46.61	173.42	173.42	228.76	187.62	312.14	270.42
Johor	Bandar Urban	35.93	35.93	49.92	49.92	183.22	183.22	246.94	209.17	331.00	285.26
Kedah	Luar Bandar Rural	33.06	33.06	45.29	45.29	176.27	176.27	231.98	194.78	307.56	266.76
	Bandar Urban	34.02	34.02	46.57	46.57	173.37	173.37	225.46	178.50	305.72	264.84
Kelantan	Luar Bandar Rural	32.85	32.85	47.06	47.06	169.93	169.93	221.37	175.04	299.25	259.08
	Bandar Urban	26.29	26.29	36.76	36.76	153.51	153.51	198.75	148.56	274.09	241.88
Melaka	Luar Bandar Rural	25.94	25.94	41.76	41.76	149.95	149.95	195.33	144.86	272.50	240.20
	Bandar Urban	38.99	38.99	53.62	53.62	188.55	188.55	245.28	207.03	328.58	280.53
Negeri Sembilan	Luar Bandar Rural	34.02	34.02	48.04	48.04	176.52	176.52	228.86	190.99	313.05	265.30
	Bandar Urban	32.04	32.04	47.09	47.09	168.74	168.74	217.26	171.08	301.72	254.80
Pahang	Luar Bandar Rural	33.42	33.42	47.05	47.05	173.96	173.96	225.30	177.95	311.55	265.67
	Bandar Urban	39.39	39.39	54.83	54.83	192.24	192.24	248.03	207.80	338.26	287.57
Pulau Pinang	Luar Bandar Rural	32.05	32.05	47.11	47.11	176.34	176.34	223.39	181.82	316.50	264.43
	Bandar Urban	31.17	31.17	44.09	44.09	194.20	194.20	214.94	168.25	294.68	252.72
Perak	Luar Bandar Rural	25.90	25.90	38.49	38.49	157.08	157.08	195.18	147.19	281.17	238.41
	Bandar Urban	34.61	34.61	48.36	48.36	176.00	176.00	228.62	180.92	313.08	267.65
Perlis	Luar Bandar Rural	30.58	30.58	43.67	43.67	167.07	167.07	215.71	165.90	299.25	256.46
	Bandar Urban	29.30	29.30	40.61	40.61	164.16	164.16	231.38	160.78	287.57	252.91
Selangor	Luar Bandar Rural	29.22	29.22	41.20	41.20	163.43	163.43	207.03	158.70	283.11	248.25
	Bandar Urban	37.55	37.55	51.83	51.83	184.74	184.74	239.35	192.53	326.27	279.21
	Luar Bandar Rural	36.36	36.36	50.31	50.31	182.82	182.82	231.82	187.21	316.19	270.97

Jadual 1.5: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.5: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Remaja Teenage						Dewasa Adult				Warga emas Senior citizen	
	Umur Age	10-12 tahun / years		13-15 tahun / years		16-17 tahun / years		18-29 tahun / years		30-59 tahun / years		≥60 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	1,930	1,710	2,210	1,810	2,340	1,890	2,240	1,840	2,190	1,900	2,030	1,770
Malaysia	Bandar Urban	327.15	324.33	381.76	357.39	430.16	357.65	347.41	333.74	347.41	344.58	333.74	315.87
	Luar Bandar Rural	327.02	324.16	364.06	355.22	413.83	355.48	346.28	332.20	346.28	343.42	332.20	314.12
Johor	Bandar Urban	338.37	335.61	401.52	371.03	442.41	371.28	361.30	348.38	361.30	358.53	348.38	345.61
	Luar Bandar Rural	319.86	317.25	374.70	347.96	414.27	348.20	338.65	325.58	338.65	336.03	325.58	322.97
Kedah	Bandar Urban	319.50	316.68	359.05	347.93	406.36	348.19	335.99	322.88	335.99	333.17	322.88	313.60
	Luar Bandar Rural	313.68	310.81	352.60	341.60	397.68	341.86	329.74	316.46	329.74	326.88	316.46	313.60
Kelantan	Bandar Urban	294.14	290.85	333.59	313.55	389.29	313.79	304.95	291.63	304.95	302.24	291.63	288.93
	Luar Bandar Rural	292.49	289.73	332.08	312.50	387.74	312.75	304.29	290.54	304.29	301.53	290.54	287.79
Melaka	Bandar Urban	335.26	332.26	398.91	370.12	441.94	370.39	358.98	346.08	358.98	355.98	346.08	343.08
	Luar Bandar Rural	320.98	317.92	363.93	354.22	409.15	354.50	343.36	330.46	343.36	340.30	330.46	327.40
Negeri Sembilan	Bandar Urban	309.56	306.88	372.25	343.51	417.43	343.75	331.35	318.43	331.35	328.67	318.43	315.75
	Luar Bandar Rural	320.84	318.20	364.96	353.38	411.02	353.62	341.53	328.58	341.53	338.88	328.58	325.94
Pahang	Bandar Urban	341.49	338.77	389.04	379.29	435.79	379.54	369.63	356.69	369.63	366.91	356.69	353.97
	Luar Bandar Rural	317.52	314.87	390.41	356.38	441.19	356.62	346.30	333.40	346.30	343.65	333.40	330.75
Pulau Pinang	Bandar Urban	308.05	305.43	367.02	336.89	413.21	337.13	324.12	310.98	324.12	321.50	310.98	308.35
	Luar Bandar Rural	297.36	294.59	353.61	326.48	402.12	326.74	310.51	296.95	310.51	307.74	296.95	294.18
Perak	Bandar Urban	322.01	319.22	364.39	354.56	414.21	354.81	343.81	330.67	343.81	341.02	330.67	327.88
	Luar Bandar Rural	309.17	306.31	371.50	338.95	425.27	339.21	329.99	316.97	329.99	327.12	316.97	314.10
Perlis	Bandar Urban	306.43	303.76	359.29	328.69	413.11	328.93	317.11	304.21	317.11	314.44	304.21	301.54
	Luar Bandar Rural	300.89	298.06	347.15	324.14	396.89	324.40	312.11	299.81	312.11	309.28	299.81	296.98
Selangor	Bandar Urban	334.67	331.93	391.45	368.73	438.25	368.98	356.48	343.45	356.48	353.74	343.45	340.71
	Luar Bandar Rural	327.45	324.69	384.05	359.68	426.19	359.93	346.67	333.47	346.67	343.91	333.47	330.71

Jadual 1.5: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.5: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, strata and state, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Bayi Infant				Kanak-kanak Children					
	Umur Age	0-8 bulan / months		9-11 bulan / months		1-3 tahun / years		4-6 tahun / years		7-9 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Girl
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	570-680	570-680	660-720	660-720	980	900	1,300	1,210	1,750	1,610
Terengganu	Bandar Urban	29.26	29.26	40.79	40.79	160.22	160.22	213.30	165.98	295.66	260.73
	Luar Bandar Rural	29.11	29.11	40.58	40.58	158.93	158.93	212.37	156.56	297.16	262.40
Sabah	Bandar Urban	27.93	27.93	37.94	37.94	151.02	151.02	198.69	149.74	273.52	243.88
	Luar Bandar Rural	27.07	27.07	36.85	36.85	152.32	152.32	200.79	150.46	274.21	244.03
Sarawak	Bandar Urban	40.03	40.03	54.56	54.56	186.14	186.14	246.50	198.83	339.56	296.16
	Luar Bandar Rural	29.54	29.54	42.50	42.50	166.26	166.26	213.81	164.70	291.15	249.99
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Bandar Urban	36.57	36.57	50.70	50.70	175.86	175.86	226.69	181.54	322.62	274.15
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
W.P. Labuan	Bandar Urban	27.85	27.85	38.38	38.38	163.04	163.04	213.51	159.01	294.42	258.76
	Luar Bandar Rural	26.55	26.55	37.33	37.33	156.31	156.31	207.70	154.00	284.80	253.80
W.P. Putrajaya	Bandar Urban	31.02	31.02	44.60	44.60	176.95	176.95	222.37	178.09	304.87	257.45
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.5: Kos makanan bagi individu mengikut kategori, umur, jantina, keperluan kalori, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.5: Cost of food for individuals by categories, age group, sex, calorie needs, state and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Kategori Category	Remaja Teenage						Dewasa Adult				Warga emas Senior citizen	
	Umur Age	10-12 tahun / years		13-15 tahun / years		16-17 tahun / years		18-29 tahun / years		30-59 tahun / years		≥60 tahun / years	
	Jantina Sex	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	Keperluan kalori Calorie needs (kcal)	1,930	1,710	2,210	1,810	2,340	1,890	2,240	1,840	2,190	1,900	2,030	1,770
Terengganu	Bandar Urban	314.72	311.93	368.62	337.03	435.12	337.28	327.79	314.49	327.79	325.01	314.49	311.70
	Luar Bandar Rural	316.26	313.46	360.83	338.45	432.08	338.70	329.15	315.95	329.15	326.35	315.95	313.15
Sabah	Bandar Urban	302.22	299.25	339.53	317.67	390.99	317.94	312.34	297.48	312.34	309.37	297.48	294.51
	Luar Bandar Rural	301.10	298.16	325.22	317.45	379.67	317.71	313.18	298.02	313.18	310.24	298.02	295.08
Sarawak	Bandar Urban	370.82	367.66	453.29	399.38	502.20	399.66	373.94	357.91	373.94	370.78	357.91	354.75
	Luar Bandar Rural	309.39	306.34	348.85	335.89	399.72	336.17	330.84	315.84	330.84	327.79	315.84	312.78
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Bandar Urban	331.11	328.54	387.33	366.03	430.60	366.26	351.93	338.85	351.93	349.36	338.85	336.28
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
W.P. Labuan	Bandar Urban	314.63	311.13	384.30	334.15	447.13	334.46	329.60	315.41	329.60	326.11	315.41	311.92
	Luar Bandar Rural	311.26	308.13	362.20	334.91	424.40	335.20	332.95	314.95	332.95	329.82	314.95	311.82
W.P. Putrajaya	Bandar Urban	312.60	310.01	368.76	346.65	408.22	346.89	333.64	320.65	333.64	331.05	320.65	318.06
	Luar Bandar Rural	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.6 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Johor	4,634	4,824	3,913
Batu Pahat	3,964	4,050	3,823
Johor Bahru	5,233	5,232	5,292
Kluang	4,027	4,239	3,453
Kota Tinggi	4,405	4,400	4,409
Mersing	3,873	3,881	3,870
Muar	4,273	4,142	4,454
Pontian	4,050	4,330	3,776
Segamat	3,666	3,860	3,436
Kulai	4,738	4,829	4,079
Tangkak	3,568	3,547	3,586
Kedah	3,787	3,925	3,501
Baling	3,148	2,891	3,287
Bandar Baharu	3,179	3,238	3,157
Kota Setar	3,849	3,907	3,589
Kuala Muda	3,947	3,995	3,627
Kubang Pasu	4,005	4,343	3,631
Kulim	3,871	3,922	3,510
Langkawi	3,845	3,857	3,636
Padang Terap	3,363	n.a	3,363
Sik	3,827	3,669	3,855
Yan	3,482	3,880	3,114
Pendang	3,532	3,635	3,501
Pokok Sena	3,771	4,113	3,587
Kelantan	4,170	4,703	3,726
Bachok	4,127	n.a	4,127
Kota Bharu	5,192	5,256	4,380
Machang	3,519	4,380	3,246
Pasir Mas	3,543	3,584	3,532
Pasir Puteh	3,677	3,648	3,683
Tanah Merah	3,562	3,536	3,578
Tumpat	4,048	3,914	4,125
Gua Musang	3,723	3,467	3,853
Kuala Krai	3,397	3,324	3,428
Jeli	3,281	n.a	3,281
Lojing	3,352	n.a	3,352

Nota / Note:

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

Jadual 1.6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.6 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Melaka	5,291	5,435	3,775
Alor Gajah	4,893	5,159	3,624
Jasin	4,830	5,252	3,923
Melaka Tengah	5,554	5,554	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	3,987	4,377	3,021
Jelebu	2,657	n.a	2,657
Kuala Pilah	2,884	3,545	2,585
Port Dickson	3,978	4,100	3,631
Rembau	3,524	n.a	3,524
Seremban	4,567	4,621	3,780
Tampin	2,690	2,800	2,588
Jempol	2,769	2,752	2,776
Pahang	3,949	4,414	3,361
Bentong	3,569	3,875	3,007
Cameron Highlands	3,542	3,513	3,557
Jerantut	2,737	3,022	2,508
Kuantan	4,826	5,022	3,709
Lipis	3,271	4,346	3,015
Pekan	3,788	4,700	3,318
Raub	3,158	3,121	3,184
Temerloh	3,239	3,408	2,983
Rompin	3,974	4,230	3,943
Maran	3,830	3,481	3,892
Bera	2,955	2,628	3,127
Pulau Pinang	4,675	4,750	3,712
Seberang Perai Tengah	4,567	4,594	3,673
Seberang Perai Utara	5,324	5,582	3,769
Seberang PERai Selatan	3,705	3,667	4,061
Timur Laut	4,852	4,852	n.a
Barat Daya	4,387	4,589	3,536
Perak	3,727	3,904	3,213
Batang Padang	3,513	4,011	3,142
Manjung	3,771	4,008	2,803
Kinta	4,049	4,106	2,901
Kerian	3,588	3,370	3,705
Kuala Kangsar	3,392	3,519	3,066

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 1.6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.6: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Larut & Matang	3,834	3,908	3,601
Hilir Perak	3,079	3,046	3,157
Hulu Perak	3,120	3,242	3,097
Perak Tengah	3,493	3,381	3,569
Kampar	3,646	3,690	3,100
Muallim	3,766	3,949	3,161
Bagan Datuk	3,039	3,305	2,887
Selama	2,683	n.a	2,683
Perlis	3,818	3,897	3,721
Selangor	5,854	5,929	4,128
Gombak	5,498	5,503	4,928
Klang	6,244	6,256	3,310
Kuala Langat	4,646	4,751	3,898
Kuala Selangor	4,277	4,315	4,131
Petaling	6,660	6,660	n.a
Sabak Bernam	3,763	3,602	3,877
Sepang	4,901	4,927	4,382
Hulu Langat	5,810	5,852	4,185
Hulu Selangor	4,028	3,907	4,372
Terengganu	4,695	5,014	4,116
Besut	4,028	4,385	3,790
Dungun	4,473	4,708	3,865
Kemaman	4,371	4,592	3,947
Kuala Terengganu	5,750	5,870	4,237
Marang	4,487	4,388	4,609
Hulu Terengganu	4,441	3,757	4,603
Setiu	3,932	n.a	3,932
Kuala Nerus	5,154	5,150	5,218
Sabah	4,414	4,702	3,977
Tawau	4,081	4,182	3,612
Lahad Datu	5,608	5,895	5,287
Semporna	4,231	4,688	3,698
Sandakan	4,433	4,558	3,803
Kinabatangan	4,225	4,636	4,070
Beluran	4,187	n.a	4,187
Kota Kinabalu	5,032	5,040	4,865

Nota / Note:

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

Jadual 1.6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.6 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Ranau	4,464	4,487	4,458
Kota Belud	3,666	4,115	3,552
Tuaran	4,451	4,288	4,580
Penampang	4,955	5,018	4,176
Papar	4,348	4,589	3,984
Kudat	3,378	3,488	3,295
Kota Marudu	3,736	4,039	3,649
Pitas	3,537	n.a	3,537
Beaufort	3,734	3,153	3,901
Kuala Penyu	2,979	n.a	2,979
Sipitang	3,893	4,032	3,786
Tenom	3,631	n.a	3,631
Nabawan	4,043	n.a	4,043
Keningau	4,407	4,688	4,197
Tambunan	3,294	n.a	3,294
Kunak	3,923	4,182	3,803
Tongod	4,011	n.a	4,011
Putatan	4,382	4,382	n.a
Telupid	3,259	n.a	3,259
Kalabakan	4,264	n.a	4,264
Membakut	3,984	n.a	3,984
Sarawak	4,167	4,711	3,361
Kuching	5,511	5,581	4,624
Bau	3,959	n.a	3,959
Lundu	3,540	n.a	3,540
Samarahan	4,348	4,348	4,348
Serian	3,735	4,214	3,575
Simunjan	3,453	n.a	3,453
Sri Aman	2,486	3,032	2,051
Lubok Antu	2,516	n.a	2,516
Betong	2,939	n.a	2,939
Saratok	2,769	n.a	2,769
Sarikei	3,109	3,259	2,890
Maradong	2,736	2,682	2,764
Daro	3,427	n.a	3,427
Julau	2,437	n.a	2,437

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 1.6: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.6 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sibu	4,316	4,301	4,415
Dalat	3,573	n.a	3,573
Mukah	3,406	3,483	3,348
Kanowit	3,167	n.a	3,167
Bintulu	4,461	4,472	4,388
Tatau	3,653	n.a	3,653
Kapit	3,336	3,734	3,082
Song	2,698	n.a	2,698
Belaga	2,493	n.a	2,493
Miri	4,152	4,186	3,483
Marudi	3,151	n.a	3,151
Limbang	3,710	3,610	3,827
Lawas	3,747	n.a	3,747
Matu	3,511	n.a	3,511
Asajaya	3,987	n.a	3,987
Pakan	2,701	n.a	2,701
Selangau	2,764	n.a	2,764
Tebedu	2,808	n.a	2,808
Pusa	2,768	n.a	2,768
Kabong	2,604	n.a	2,604
Tanjung Manis	3,092	n.a	3,092
Sebauh	2,794	n.a	2,794
Bukit Mabong	1,945	n.a	1,945
Subis	3,304	n.a	3,304
Beluru	3,361	n.a	3,361
Telang Usan	3,142	n.a	3,142
Gedong	3,453	n.a	3,453
Sebuyau	3,453	n.a	3,453
Siburan	3,735	4,214	3,575
Pantu	2,051	n.a	2,051
Lingga	2,051	n.a	2,051
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,468	5,468	n.a
W.P. Labuan	5,376	5,450	4,441
W.P. Putrajaya	5,249	5,249	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.7: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.7 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, state and strata, Malaysia, 2023

(RM)

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)								
	Satu One			Dua Two			Tiga Three		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	1,632	1,803	1,080	2,876	3,113	1,966	4,041	4,335	2,822
Johor	1,671	1,761	1,236	2,769	2,930	2,187	3,953	4,146	3,107
Kedah	1,224	1,308	1,064	2,202	2,323	1,929	3,135	3,295	2,790
Kelantan	1,183	1,364	1,049	2,190	2,495	1,914	3,109	3,507	2,740
Melaka	1,792	1,855	1,180	3,100	3,193	2,144	4,294	4,418	3,044
Negeri Sembilan	1,299	1,500	996	2,375	2,645	1,831	3,432	3,716	2,697
Pahang	1,304	1,502	1,113	2,339	2,625	1,982	3,282	3,648	2,814
Pulau Pinang	1,789	1,822	1,156	3,153	3,210	2,077	4,342	4,440	2,949
Perak	1,353	1,455	1,072	2,367	2,512	1,900	3,326	3,516	2,693
Perlis	1,275	1,304	1,243	2,217	2,260	2,173	3,112	3,156	3,058
Selangor	2,209	2,247	1,239	3,660	3,714	2,212	4,961	5,029	3,153
Terengganu	1,327	1,441	1,129	2,329	2,513	2,010	3,252	3,475	2,801
Sabah	1,375	1,562	1,055	2,414	2,684	1,917	3,354	3,691	2,755
Sarawak	1,260	1,496	1,010	2,311	2,667	1,830	3,317	3,734	2,644
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,233	2,233	n.a	3,771	3,771	n.a	5,157	5,157	n.a
W.P. Labuan	1,645	1,677	1,214	2,950	2,991	2,201	4,159	4,216	3,216
W.P. Putrajaya	1,767	1,767	n.a	3,074	3,074	n.a	4,257	4,257	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.7: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah mengikut saiz isi rumah, negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.7 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household by household size, state and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont.)

(RM)

Negeri State	Saiz isi rumah (Orang) Household size (Person)								
	Empat Four			Lima Five			Enam dan lebih Six and more		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	5,161	5,503	3,632	6,032	6,500	4,427	7,510	8,158	6,026
Johor	5,014	5,233	3,991	5,994	6,329	4,839	7,628	8,077	6,457
Kedah	4,030	4,207	3,596	4,882	5,122	4,386	6,271	6,554	5,837
Kelantan	3,982	4,526	3,544	4,868	5,518	4,320	6,638	7,553	5,922
Melaka	5,465	5,624	3,871	6,592	6,724	4,727	8,529	8,746	6,389
Negeri Sembilan	4,396	4,669	3,522	5,390	5,724	4,289	6,738	7,220	5,536
Pahang	4,234	4,693	3,590	5,138	5,671	4,386	6,807	7,574	5,918
Pulau Pinang	5,495	5,635	3,782	6,629	6,828	4,649	8,316	8,651	6,098
Perak	4,212	4,444	3,472	5,024	5,340	4,184	6,384	6,778	5,557
Perlis	3,956	4,008	3,880	4,779	4,845	4,696	6,246	6,243	6,250
Selangor	6,203	6,281	4,065	7,410	7,527	4,965	9,283	9,477	6,499
Terengganu	4,186	4,483	3,565	5,050	5,427	4,357	6,773	7,314	5,902
Sabah	4,275	4,678	3,546	5,033	5,551	4,341	6,893	7,474	6,225
Sarawak	4,275	4,749	3,437	5,209	5,780	4,195	7,044	7,856	5,953
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,536	6,536	n.a	7,873	7,873	n.a	9,864	9,864	n.a
W.P. Labuan	5,351	5,441	4,154	6,481	6,631	5,033	8,759	8,968	6,706
W.P. Putrajaya	5,411	5,411	n.a	6,567	6,567	n.a	8,233	8,233	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.8: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023

Table 1.8 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state and strata, Malaysia, 2023

(RM)

Negeri State	Per kapita Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	1,314	1,423	927
Johor	1,298	1,371	1,023
Kedah	1,034	1,090	918
Kelantan	1,018	1,161	899
Melaka	1,416	1,455	1,003
Negeri Sembilan	1,129	1,223	895
Pahang	1,095	1,220	938
Pulau Pinang	1,471	1,509	975
Perak	1,105	1,176	898
Perlis	1,026	1,039	1,010
Selangor	1,630	1,656	1,032
Terengganu	1,045	1,124	900
Sabah	1,080	1,203	893
Sarawak	1,089	1,230	880
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,755	1,755	n.a
W.P. Labuan	1,368	1,394	1,043
W.P. Putrajaya	1,410	1,410	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.9 : Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) makanan bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.9 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of food for household per capita by state and strata, Malaysia, 2023.

(RM)

Negeri State	Per kapita Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	455	467	411
Johor	476	483	453
Kedah	409	410	405
Kelantan	388	399	379
Melaka	471	476	423
Negeri Sembilan	433	437	422
Pahang	450	459	438
Pulau Pinang	458	462	405
Perak	411	418	392
Perlis	392	398	386
Selangor	507	508	478
Terengganu	403	412	387
Sabah	414	435	381
Sarawak	459	487	417
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	467	467	n.a
W.P. Labuan	415	413	440
W.P. Putrajaya	461	461	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.10: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bukan makanan bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.10: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) of non-food for household per capita by state and strata, Malaysia, 2023

(RM)

Negeri State	Per kapita Per capita		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	859	956	516
Johor	822	888	570
Kedah	625	679	513
Kelantan	630	762	521
Melaka	945	979	580
Negeri Sembilan	696	786	473
Pahang	645	761	500
Pulau Pinang	1,013	1,047	570
Perak	694	758	506
Perlis	634	642	624
Selangor	1,123	1,148	554
Terengganu	642	713	513
Sabah	666	767	512
Sarawak	630	743	463
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,288	1,288	n.a
W.P. Labuan	953	981	603
W.P. Putrajaya	949	949	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.11: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.11 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Johor	1,298	1,371	1,023
Batu Pahat	1,068	1,134	961
Johor Bahru	1,497	1,498	1,256
Kluang	1,156	1,231	954
Kota Tinggi	1,152	1,162	1,141
Mersing	1,020	1,040	1,011
Muar	1,154	1,209	1,078
Pontian	1,111	1,200	1,025
Segamat	1,085	1,134	1,026
Kulai	1,259	1,294	1,001
Tangkak	1,024	1,087	968
Kedah	1,034	1,090	918
Baling	878	892	871
Bandar Baharu	915	883	927
Kota Setar	1,085	1,112	963
Kuala Muda	1,102	1,128	929
Kubang Pasu	1,037	1,194	864
Kulim	1,034	1,050	917
Langkawi	974	977	907
Padang Terap	893	n.a	893
Sik	1,028	1,017	1,030
Yan	953	1,085	831
Pendang	966	970	964
Pokok Sena	1,018	1,136	955
Kelantan	1,018	1,161	899
Bachok	925	n.a	925
Kota Bharu	1,263	1,284	1,001
Machang	883	1,062	826
Pasir Mas	883	887	883
Pasir Puteh	884	888	883
Tanah Merah	888	898	882
Tumpat	960	961	960
Gua Musang	910	916	906
Kuala Krai	907	957	886
Jeli	896	n.a	896
Lojing	670	n.a	670

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 1.11: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.11 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Melaka	1,416	1,455	1,003
Alor Gajah	1,225	1,280	963
Jasin	1,203	1,278	1,041
Melaka Tengah	1,540	1,540	n.a
Negeri Sembilan	1,129	1,223	895
Jelevu	842	n.a	842
Kuala Pilah	890	1,019	832
Port Dickson	1,099	1,137	992
Rembau	1,000	n.a	1,000
Seremban	1,272	1,285	1,076
Tampin	843	856	832
Jempol	806	808	805
Pahang	1,095	1,220	938
Bentong	1,065	1,184	847
Cameron Highlands	1,015	1,057	995
Jerantut	844	905	794
Kuantan	1,283	1,345	926
Lipis	935	1,196	873
Pekan	1,007	1,215	900
Raub	913	968	873
Temerloh	960	1,017	872
Rompin	1,084	1,118	1,080
Maran	1,052	934	1,073
Bera	924	849	963
Pulau Pinang	1,471	1,509	975
Seberang Perai Tengah	1,356	1,368	935
Seberang Perai Utara	1,482	1,574	923
Seberang Perai Selatan	1,077	1,083	1,027
Timur Laut	1,741	1,741	n.a
Barat Daya	1,304	1,374	1,010
Perak	1,105	1,176	898
Batang Padang	1,019	1,227	864
Manjung	1,110	1,174	847
Kinta	1,261	1,276	954
Kerian	959	948	965
Kuala Kangsar	938	993	800

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 1.11: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.11 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Larut & Matang	1,104	1,115	1,068
Hilir Perak	896	916	847
Hulu Perak	841	851	839
Perak Tengah	930	883	962
Kampar	1,178	1,200	899
Muallim	1,027	1,084	838
Bagan Datuk	855	914	822
Selama	826	n.a	826
Perlis	1,026	1,039	1,010
Selangor	1,630	1,656	1,032
Gombak	1,400	1,403	1,048
Klang	1,618	1,620	1,042
Kuala Langat	1,208	1,235	1,017
Kuala Selangor	1,097	1,102	1,078
Petaling	2,031	2,031	n.a
Sabak Bernam	1,009	1,011	1,007
Sepang	1,340	1,355	1,037
Hulu Langat	1,564	1,578	1,056
Hulu Selangor	1,008	1,009	1,005
Terengganu	1,045	1,124	900
Besut	804	892	746
Dungun	976	1,023	856
Kemaman	1,019	1,065	929
Kuala Terengganu	1,274	1,305	883
Marang	996	972	1,025
Hulu Terengganu	1,016	951	1,032
Setiu	869	n.a	869
Kuala Nerus	1,198	1,203	1,124
Sabah	1,080	1,203	893
Tawau	987	1,015	857
Lahad Datu	1,158	1,205	1,104
Semporna	873	974	755
Sandakan	1,060	1,104	841
Kinabatangan	876	969	842
Beluran	947	n.a	947
Kota Kinabalu	1,407	1,421	1,096

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 1.11: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.11 : Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Ranau	971	975	970
Kota Belud	925	960	916
Tuaran	1,009	988	1,025
Penampang	1,426	1,463	964
Papar	1,035	1,129	895
Kudat	843	875	819
Kota Marudu	823	870	810
Pitas	806	n.a	806
Beaufort	882	867	886
Kuala Penyu	807	n.a	807
Sipitang	1,005	1,030	986
Tenom	885	n.a	885
Nabawan	825	n.a	825
Keningau	952	1,091	849
Tambunan	804	n.a	804
Kunak	824	853	811
Tongod	817	n.a	817
Putatan	1,011	1,011	n.a
Telupid	774	n.a	774
Kalabakan	865	n.a	865
Membakut	895	n.a	895
Sarawak	1,089	1,230	880
Kuching	1,450	1,484	1,017
Bau	892	n.a	892
Lundu	867	n.a	867
Samarahan	1,103	1,137	847
Serian	923	966	909
Simunjan	809	n.a	809
Sri Aman	813	916	731
Lubok antu	786	n.a	786
Betong	867	n.a	867
Saratok	857	n.a	857
Sarikei	885	949	790
Maradong	851	834	860
Daro	864	n.a	864
Julau	749	n.a	749

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 1.11: Purata Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) bulanan isi rumah per kapita mengikut negeri, daerah pentadbiran dan strata, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.11: Mean monthly Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) for household per capita by state, administrative district and strata, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

(RM)

Negeri State	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Sibu	1,119	1,125	1,084
Dalat	900	n.a	900
Mukah	835	869	808
Kanowit	911	n.a	911
Bintulu	1,082	1,088	1,038
Tatau	916	n.a	916
Kapit	968	1,098	885
Song	980	n.a	980
Belaga	769	n.a	769
Miri	1,045	1,051	927
Marudi	880	n.a	880
Limbang	1,001	986	1,019
Lawas	1,054	n.a	1,054
Matu	905	n.a	905
Asajaya	837	n.a	837
Pakan	795	n.a	795
Selangau	869	n.a	869
Tebedu	728	n.a	728
Pusa	776	n.a	776
Kabong	767	n.a	767
Tanjung Manis	895	n.a	895
Sebauh	829	n.a	829
Bukit Mabong	927	n.a	927
Subis	866	n.a	866
Beluru	809	n.a	809
Telang Usan	873	n.a	873
Gedong	809	n.a	809
Sebuyau	809	n.a	809
Siburan	923	966	909
Pantu	731	n.a	731
Lingga	731	n.a	731
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,755	1,755	n.a
W.P. Labuan	1,368	1,394	1,043
W.P. Putrajaya	1,410	1,410	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 1.12: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2023

Table 1.12 : Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state, Malaysia, 2023

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total
Malaysia	103.1	3.1
Johor	103.5	3.5
Kedah	102.7	2.7
Kelantan	102.2	2.2
Melaka	103.3	3.3
Negeri Sembilan	102.9	2.9
Pahang	103.1	3.1
Pulau Pinang	103.0	3.0
Perak	103.1	3.1
Perlis	103.9	3.9
Selangor	103.2	3.2
Terengganu	103.1	3.1
Sabah	102.6	2.6
Sarawak	103.1	3.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	103.3	3.3
W.P. Labuan	103.3	3.3
W.P. Putrajaya	104.6	4.6

Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2023
Table 1.13 : Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2023

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total
Johor	103.5	3.5
Batu Pahat	102.5	2.5
Johor Bahru	103.2	3.2
Kluang	102.3	2.3
Kota Tinggi	102.9	2.9
Mersing	103.3	3.3
Muar	102.3	2.3
Pontian	102.6	2.6
Segamat	102.1	2.1
Kulai	102.9	2.9
Tangkak	102.2	2.2
Kedah	102.7	2.7
Baling	102.9	2.9
Bandar Baharu	103.8	3.8
Kota Setar	103.3	3.3
Kuala Muda	102.6	2.6
Kubang Pasu	103.0	3.0
Kulim	101.9	1.9
Langkawi	103.5	3.5
Padang Terap	103.2	3.2
Sik	103.9	3.9
Yan	103.1	3.1
Pendang	102.8	2.8
Pokok Sena	102.5	2.5
Kelantan	102.2	2.2
Bachok	101.7	1.7
Kota Bharu	102.8	2.8
Machang	101.4	1.4
Pasir Mas	103.5	3.5
Pasir Puteh	101.8	1.8
Tanah Merah	103.5	3.5
Tumpat	103.0	3.0
Gua Musang	102.2	2.2
Kuala Krai	102.2	2.2
Jeli	103.5	3.5
Lojing	102.7	2.7

Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.13 : Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total
Melaka	103.3	3.3
Alor Gajah	102.7	2.7
Jasin	103.5	3.5
Melaka Tengah	103.1	3.1
Negeri Sembilan	102.9	2.9
Jelevu	103.2	3.2
Kuala Pilah	102.9	2.9
Port Dickson	103.0	3.0
Rembau	103.1	3.1
Seremban	102.9	2.9
Tampin	102.8	2.8
Jempol	102.7	2.7
Pahang	103.1	3.1
Bentong	104.3	4.3
Cameron Highlands	105.1	5.1
Jerantut	103.3	3.3
Kuantan	103.2	3.2
Lipis	104.0	4.0
Pekan	102.7	2.7
Raub	104.4	4.4
Temerloh	103.1	3.1
Rompin	103.2	3.2
Maran	103.0	3.0
Bera	103.1	3.1
Pulau Pinang	103.0	3.0
Seberang Perai Tengah	103.4	3.4
Seberang Perai Utara	102.0	2.0
Seberang Perai Selatan	103.2	3.2
Timur Laut	102.1	2.1
Barat Daya	102.0	2.0
Perak	103.1	3.1
Batang Padang	103.5	3.5
Manjung	101.6	1.6
Kinta	102.2	2.2
Kerian	103.2	3.2
Kuala Kangsar	102.1	2.1

Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.13 : Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total
Larut & Matang	103.0	3.0
Hilir Perak	102.6	2.6
Hulu Perak	101.8	1.8
Perak Tengah	101.2	1.2
Kampar	101.8	1.8
Muallim	103.4	3.4
Bagan Datuk	102.0	2.0
Selama	102.0	2.0
Perlis	103.9	3.9
Selangor	103.2	3.2
Gombak	103.1	3.1
Klang	103.2	3.2
Kuala Langat	103.7	3.7
Kuala Selangor	103.3	3.3
Petaling	103.7	3.7
Sabak Bernam	101.3	1.3
Sepang	101.8	1.8
Hulu Langat	101.5	1.5
Hulu Selangor	101.3	1.3
Terengganu	103.1	3.1
Besut	103.7	3.7
Dungun	103.5	3.5
Kemaman	103.1	3.1
Kuala Terengganu	104.4	4.4
Marang	102.9	2.9
Hulu Terengganu	102.8	2.8
Setiu	102.8	2.8
Kuala Nerus	104.3	4.3
Sabah	102.6	2.6
Tawau	101.9	1.9
Lahad Datu	101.9	1.9
Semporna	101.3	1.3
Sandakan	102.9	2.9
Kinabatangan	102.5	2.5
Beluran	102.9	2.9
Kota Kinabalu	101.6	1.6
Ranau	102.6	2.6

Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.13 : Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total
Kota Belud	102.6	2.6
Tuaran	102.3	2.3
Penampang	101.9	1.9
Papar	102.3	2.3
Kudat	102.7	2.7
Kota Marudu	102.8	2.8
Pitas	102.4	2.4
Beaufort	101.6	1.6
Kuala Penyu	101.3	1.3
Sipitang	101.8	1.8
Tenom	102.8	2.8
Nabawan	102.5	2.5
Keningau	102.5	2.5
Tambunan	102.1	2.1
Kunak	101.7	1.7
Tongod	102.6	2.6
Putatan	102.6	2.6
Telupid	101.9	1.9
Kalabakan	102.2	2.2
Membakut	101.7	1.7
Sarawak	103.1	3.1
Kuching	104.1	4.1
Bau	104.2	4.2
Lundu	102.2	2.2
Samarahan	103.1	3.1
Serian	103.7	3.7
Simunjan	103.9	3.9
Sri Aman	103.5	3.5
Lubok antu	103.9	3.9
Betong	102.5	2.5
Saratok	103.6	3.6
Sarikei	103.9	3.9
Maradong	103.5	3.5
Daro	103.6	3.6
Julau	103.4	3.4
Sibu	103.0	3.0

Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kos Sara Hidup dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut negeri dan daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2023 (samb.)
Table 1.13 : Cost of Living Index and annual growth rate by state and administrative district, Malaysia, 2023 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Indeks Kos Sara Hidup Cost of Living Index	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan Annual growth rate
	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Total
Dalat	103.4	3.4
Mukah	102.6	2.6
Kanowit	102.6	2.6
Bintulu	101.6	1.6
Tatau	101.5	1.5
Kapit	103.0	3.0
Song	104.3	4.3
Belaga	101.8	1.8
Miri	102.7	2.7
Marudi	103.1	3.1
Limbang	102.8	2.8
Lawas	103.5	3.5
Matu	103.2	3.2
Asajaya	102.8	2.8
Pakan	103.4	3.4
Selangau	103.5	3.5
Tebedu	103.8	3.8
Pusa	103.8	3.8
Kabong	103.3	3.3
Tanjung Manis	103.7	3.7
Sebauh	102.0	2.0
Bukit Mabong	102.1	2.1
Subis	102.5	2.5
Beluru	102.7	2.7
Telang Usan	102.8	2.8
Gedong	103.9	3.9
Sebuyau	103.9	3.9
Siburan	103.7	3.7
Pantu	103.9	3.9
Lingga	103.9	3.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	103.3	3.3
W.P. Labuan	103.3	3.3
W.P. Putrajaya	104.6	4.6

Jadual 2.1: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) sebulan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.1: Mean Poverty Line Income (PLI) per month by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan sebulan Mean Poverty Line Income per month	
	2019	2022
Malaysia	2,208	2,589
Johor	2,505	2,627
Kedah	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	2,139	2,297
Melaka	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	2,088	2,402
Pahang	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	1,989	2,250
Perak	2,077	2,297
Perlis	1,967	2,140
Selangor	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	2,507	2,751
Sabah	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128	2,450

Jadual 2.2: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) sebulan mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.2: Mean Poverty Line Income (PLI) per month by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(RM)

Negeri State	2019		2022	
	Bandar Urban	Luar bandar Rural	Bandar Urban	Luar bandar Rural
Malaysia	2,210	2,199	2,660	2,342
Johor	2,517	2,455	2,665	2,481
Kedah	2,267	2,218	2,303	2,206
Kelantan	2,158	2,119	2,415	2,199
Melaka	2,387	2,140	2,721	2,122
Negeri Sembilan	2,138	1,930	2,617	1,876
Pahang	2,344	2,146	2,675	2,235
Pulau Pinang	1,974	2,379	2,258	2,136
Perak	2,089	2,025	2,332	2,199
Perlis	2,012	1,871	2,199	2,069
Selangor	2,029	1,901	2,848	2,421
Terengganu	2,520	2,477	2,799	2,662
Sabah	2,506	2,589	2,706	2,795
Sarawak	2,243	1,979	2,860	2,263
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216	n.a	2,816	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2,627	2,684	2,606	2,196
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128	n.a	2,450	n.a

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 2.3: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) sebulan mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.3: Mean Poverty Line Income (PLI) per month by ethnic group of head of household and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(RM)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2019			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	2,208	2,210	2,199	2,589	2,660	2,342
Bumiputera	2,299	2,328	2,223	2,669	2,796	2,371
Cina / <i>Chinese</i>	1,976	1,978	1,952	2,369	2,394	2,007
India / <i>Indians</i>	2,190	2,196	2,095	2,647	2,670	2,298
Lain-lain / <i>Others</i>	2,425	2,481	2,285	2,285	2,398	2,123

Jadual 2.4: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) sebulan makanan dan bukan makanan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022
Table 2.4: Mean Poverty Line Income (PLI) per month of food and non-food by state, Malaysia, 2022

(RM)

Negeri <i>State</i>	Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan sebulan <i>Mean Poverty Line Income per month</i>	
	Makanan <i>Food</i>	Bukan Makanan <i>Non-food</i>
Malaysia	1,198	1,392
Johor	1,161	1,465
Kedah	1,156	1,115
Kelantan	1,196	1,101
Melaka	1,244	1,426
Negeri Sembilan	1,173	1,230
Pahang	1,204	1,276
Pulau Pinang	1,036	1,213
Perak	1,084	1,213
Perlis	1,139	1,001
Selangor	1,274	1,556
Terengganu	1,367	1,383
Sabah	1,218	1,524
Sarawak	1,298	1,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,109	1,707
W.P. Labuan	1,268	1,308
W.P. Putrajaya	1,206	1,244

Jadual 2.5: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.5: Incidence of hardcore poverty by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7
Johor	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kedah	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Kelantan	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.2
Melaka	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pahang	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Perak	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7
Perlis	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Selangor	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Terengganu	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Sabah	1.5	0.6	3.0	1.2	0.5	2.1
Sarawak	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	n.a	0.0	0.0	n.a
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	n.a	0.0	0.0	n.a

Jadual 2.6: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.6: Incidence of hardcore poverty by ethnic group of head of household and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Kumpulan etnik Ethnic group	2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Jumlah / Total	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7
Bumiputera	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.8
Cina / Chinese	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
India / Indians	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Lain-lain / Others	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 2.7: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut kumpulan etnik dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.7: Incidence of hardcore poverty by ethnic group and gender of head of household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2019			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bumiputera	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cina / <i>Chinese</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
India / <i>Indians</i>	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Lain-lain / <i>Others</i>	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0

Jadual 2.8: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut kumpulan umur ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.8: Incidence of hardcore poverty by age group of head of household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur (tahun) <i>Age group (years)</i>	2019	2022
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	0.4	0.2
15 – 24	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	0.1	0.1
30 - 34	0.2	0.1
35 - 39	0.2	0.3
40 - 44	0.5	0.3
45 - 64	0.5	0.3
65 dan lebih <i>65 and above</i>	0.3	0.2

Jadual 2.9: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut saiz isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.9: Incidence of hardcore poverty by household size, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Saiz isi rumah <i>Household size</i>	2019	2022
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	0.4	0.2
Satu / <i>One</i>	0.0	0.0
Dua / <i>Two</i>	0.1	0.0
Tiga / <i>Three</i>	0.2	0.0
Empat / <i>Four</i>	0.2	0.1
Lima / <i>Five</i>	0.4	0.2
Enam dan ke atas <i>Six and above</i>	1.2	1.0

Jadual 2.10: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.10: Incidence of absolute poverty by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Negeri State	2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	5.6	3.8	12.4	6.2	4.5	12.0
Johor	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.6	4.2	6.1
Kedah	8.8	8.0	10.8	9.0	8.8	9.5
Kelantan	12.4	9.1	16.0	13.2	11.6	14.6
Melaka	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.3	3.9
Negeri Sembilan	4.3	3.7	6.2	4.4	4.0	5.4
Pahang	4.3	3.4	5.9	6.3	5.6	7.1
Pulau Pinang	1.9	1.8	4.8	2.0	1.9	3.5
Perak	7.3	6.5	10.6	7.5	6.3	10.9
Perlis	3.9	4.4	2.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Selangor	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	3.1
Terengganu	6.1	5.5	7.4	6.2	5.0	8.3
Sabah	19.5	12.5	31.1	19.7	13.9	28.5
Sarawak	9.0	4.8	14.6	10.8	8.3	14.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.2	0.2	n.a	1.4	1.4	n.a
W.P. Labuan	3.1	3.3	1.3	2.5	2.7	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.4	0.4	n.a	0.1	0.1	n.a

Jadual 2.11: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.11: Incidence of absolute poverty by ethnic group of head of household and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan etnik Ethnic group	2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Jumlah / Total	5.6	3.8	12.4	6.2	4.5	12.0
Bumiputera	7.2	4.9	13.3	7.9	5.8	12.7
Cina / Chinese	1.4	1.2	3.8	1.9	1.7	4.7
India / Indians	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	8.3
Lain-lain / Others	13.5	13.3	14.1	6.5	5.2	8.4

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 2.12: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut kumpulan etnik dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.12: Incidence of absolute poverty by ethnic group and gender of head of household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2019			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	5.6	5.7	5.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Bumiputera	7.2	7.4	6.4	7.9	8.1	7.1
Cina / <i>Chinese</i>	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.7
India / <i>Indians</i>	4.8	4.3	6.6	5.4	4.9	7.6
Lain-lain / <i>Others</i>	13.5	13.0	15.4	6.5	6.0	7.9

Jadual 2.13: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut kumpulan umur ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.13: Incidence of absolute poverty by age group of head of household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan umur (tahun) <i>Age group (years)</i>	2019	2022
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	5.6	6.2
15 – 24	6.6	8.3
25 – 29	3.2	3.7
30 – 34	4.2	4.8
35 – 39	5.3	6.4
40 – 44	7.2	7.4
45 – 64	5.8	6.2
65 dan lebih <i>65 and above</i>	5.7	6.5

Jadual 2.14: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut saiz isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.14: Incidence of absolute poverty by household size, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Saiz isi rumah <i>Household size</i>	2019	2022
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	5.6	6.2
Satu / <i>One</i>	0.9	0.7
Dua / <i>Two</i>	3.3	2.4
Tiga / <i>Three</i>	2.7	3.1
Empat / <i>Four</i>	3.6	4.9
Lima / <i>Five</i>	7.5	8.7
Enam dan ke atas <i>Six and above</i>	15.4	16.3

Jadual 2.15: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.15: Incidence of relative poverty by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Negeri State	2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Malaysia	16.9	12.8	33.2	16.6	11.9	33.3
Johor	15.3	13.7	21.6	15.9	13.5	25.2
Kedah	10.9	10.2	12.6	11.9	10.8	14.1
Kelantan	9.9	7.0	13.0	12.2	8.4	15.3
Melaka	17.0	16.9	18.5	13.2	12.5	21.1
Negeri Sembilan	11.6	9.2	19.4	13.3	8.3	25.4
Pahang	6.0	4.8	7.9	7.7	5.8	10.1
Pulau Pinang	13.2	13.1	16.9	15.3	14.7	22.5
Perak	11.3	9.8	17.5	13.5	11.1	20.4
Perlis	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.8
Selangor	15.3	14.5	30.3	14.2	13.5	29.7
Terengganu	8.2	6.6	11.7	6.9	5.2	10.1
Sabah	14.7	8.6	24.8	14.5	9.3	22.3
Sarawak	15.2	7.1	26.1	16.2	8.6	27.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10.6	10.6	n.a	12.7	12.7	n.a
W.P. Labuan	12.9	14.0	3.8	7.0	7.2	4.3
W.P. Putrajaya	12.1	12.1	n.a	11.4	11.4	n.a

Nota / Note:
Had pendapatan kemiskinan relatif mengikut 1/2 daripada penengah pendapatan bagi negeri
Income threshold for relative poverty based on 1/2 of median income of each state

Jadual 2.16: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.16: Incidence of relative poverty by ethnic group of head of household and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

(%)

Kumpulan etnik Ethnic group	2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural
Jumlah / Total	16.9	12.8	33.2	16.6	11.9	33.3
Bumiputera	18.8	13.1	34.1	18.6	12.2	33.6
Cina / Chinese	12.3	11.4	25.5	12.1	10.9	28.9
India / Indians	15.4	14.9	24.8	13.7	12.4	32.6
Lain-lain / Others	27.9	24.8	35.7	30.6	25.9	37.4

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 2.17: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut kumpulan etnik dan jantina ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.17: Incidence of relative poverty by ethnic group and gender of head of household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2019			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	16.9	14.8	27.3	16.6	14.6	26.2
Bumiputera	18.8	16.8	29.4	18.6	16.6	28.5
Cina / <i>Chinese</i>	12.3	10.4	21.3	12.1	10.3	20.7
India / <i>Indians</i>	15.4	12.0	29.3	13.7	10.9	24.5
Lain-lain / <i>Others</i>	27.9	26.0	34.3	30.6	26.7	42.6

Jadual 2.18: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut kumpulan umur ketua isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.18: Incidence of relative poverty by age group of head of household, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Kumpulan umur (tahun) <i>Age group (years)</i>	2019	2022
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	16.9	16.6
15 – 24	26.3	24.3
25 – 29	14.3	12.5
30 – 34	11.4	10.3
35 – 39	10.8	10.2
40 – 44	11.7	10.7
45 - 64	14.8	14.9
65 dan lebih <i>65 and above</i>	41.4	42.0

Jadual 2.19: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut saiz isi rumah, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022
Table 2.19: Incidence of relative poverty by household size, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Saiz isi rumah <i>Household size</i>	2019	2022
Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	16.9	16.6
Satu / <i>One</i>	48.7	46.8
Dua / <i>Two</i>	26.6	26.8
Tiga / <i>Three</i>	15.0	14.2
Empat / <i>Four</i>	10.2	9.9
Lima / <i>Five</i>	10.4	9.4
Enam dan ke atas <i>Six and above</i>	9.1	8.1

Jadual 2.20: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1984 - 2022
Table 2.20: Incidence of hardcore poverty by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1984 –2022

	(%)																
	1984	1987	1989*	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019**	2020***	2022
Malaysia	6.9	5.1	3.9	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Kumpulan etnik / Ethnic group																	
Bumiputera	9.9	7.4	5.8	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.3
Cina / Chinese	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
India / Indians	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1
Lain-lain / Others	7.1	5.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	0.9	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.3
Strata																	
Bandar / Urban	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1
Luar Bandar / Rural	9.3	6.7	5.2	5.1	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.7
Negeri / State																	
Johor	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Kedah	13.5	9.8	8.4	5.4	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
Kelantan	15.5	7.6	7.2	8.7	7.4	5.7	4.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	4.1	0.8
Melaka	5.5	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	5.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1
Pahang	5.4	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
Pulau Pinang	4.1	4.0	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Perak	6.7	5.8	4.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2
Perlis	11.7	7.4	3.2	4.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1
Selangor	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Terengganu	11.6	15.1	10.4	9.2	7.5	5.0	4.9	2.8	4.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2
Sabah	9.7	8.7	9.3	6.8	4.9	2.0	3.4	3.1	6.9	3.8	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.7	1.2
Sarawak	10.0	4.4	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Nota / Notes:

* Mulai tahun 1989, data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia / Starting 1989, data is based on Malaysian citizens

** Mulai tahun 2019, data adalah berdasarkan kepada metodologi PGK 2019 / Starting 2019, data is based on 2019 methodology PLI

***Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020 / Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020

n.a: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Jadual 2.21: Insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1995 – 2022

Table 2.21: Incidence of relative poverty by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1995 – 2022

	(%)											
	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022
Malaysia	19.5	19.7	19.0	20.0	19.9	17.4	19.3	19.2	15.6	15.9	16.9	16.6
Had kemiskinan relatif Relative poverty threshold	689	862	852	1,025	1,106	1,276	1,421	1,813	2,293	2,614	2,937	3,169
Kumpulan Etnik / Ethnic group												
Bumiputera	18.9	18.3	18.1	19.0	18.6	15.7	18.8	18.5	15.3	18.2	18.8	18.6
Cina / Chinese	17.6	18.2	18.9	19.7	18.7	18.2	18.1	17.4	14.3	10.3	12.3	12.1
India / Indians	14.5	15.4	14.3	15.6	16.1	14.8	16.6	17.8	13.7	12.0	15.4	13.7
Lain-lain / Others	11.1	11.8	9.5	18.2	16.5	14.8	10.3	18.6	18.6	30.9	27.9	30.6
Strata												
Bandar / Urban	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.9	17.9	13.7	11.1	12.8	11.9
Luar Bandar / Rural	17.4	17.6	17.0	16.1	14.9	12.7	13.1	15.1	14.4	33.0	33.2	33.3
Negeri / State												
Johor	16.1	15.8	15.6	16.1	15.3	14.2	17.2	16.1	10.2	13.5	15.3	15.9
Kedah	16.3	18.7	19.1	18.5	15.7	11.8	16.0	16.5	12.1	15.9	10.9	11.9
Kelantan	20.8	17.8	16.7	15.4	12.1	10.2	11.4	14.3	12.4	12.1	9.9	12.2
Melaka	15.8	15.7	17.2	16.1	16.3	16.5	14.8	15.4	8.8	10.7	17.0	13.2
Negeri Sembilan	15.1	15.6	17.1	18.1	16.8	15.3	12.7	15.5	13.0	15.5	11.6	13.3
Pahang	13.8	10.3	9.0	12.8	14.0	9.4	12.0	12.7	12.1	8.2	6.0	7.7
Pulau Pinang	18.4	16.5	16.6	20.3	15.8	15.2	15.4	16.5	12.4	6.6	13.2	15.3
Perak	16.5	15.4	15.7	17.6	18.4	14.3	13.3	18.6	16.0	14.1	11.3	13.5
Perlis	13.1	15.1	15.7	19.5	15.8	18.9	17.0	19.2	10.1	12.0	12.0	12.6
Selangor	19.4	20.2	19.0	17.3	17.8	16.0	16.2	15.6	11.1	10.7	15.3	14.2
Terengganu	18.7	19.8	18.7	15.8	16.1	13.3	12.1	20.5	13.7	10.2	8.2	6.9
Sabah	19.6	19.7	16.3	21.1	21.2	15.8	19.5	18.6	16.3	17.6	14.7	14.5
Sarawak	17.9	16.8	16.2	18.0	15.1	13.6	16.4	19.6	17.1	16.8	15.2	16.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	17.3	18.8	17.4	18.2	18.7	17.8	16.8	12.3	13.3	13.8	10.6	12.7
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	21.6	21.6	14.1	15.3	17.9	17.6	14.1	11.6	12.9	7.0
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.6	11.1	4.9	7.9	6.8	12.1	11.4

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 2.22: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut kumpulan etnik ketua isi rumah, strata dan negeri, Malaysia, 1970 – 2022
Table 2.22: Incidence of absolute poverty by ethnic group of head of household, strata and state, Malaysia, 1970 – 2022

	(%)																		
	1970*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019***	2022
Malaysia	49.3	37.7	37.4	20.7	19.4	16.5	12.4	8.7	6.1	7.5	5.1	5.7	3.6	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	5.6	6.2
Kumpulan etnik / Ethnic group																			
Bumiputera	64.8	46.4	49.2	28.7	26.6	23.0	17.5	12.2	9.0	10.2	7.3	8.3	5.3	5.3	2.2	0.8	0.5	7.2	7.9
Cina / Chinese	26.0	17.4	16.5	7.8	7.0	5.4	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9
India / Indians	39.2	27.3	19.8	10.1	9.6	7.6	4.5	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	4.8	5.4
Lain-lain / Others	44.8	33.8	28.9	18.8	20.3	22.8	21.7	22.5	13.0	21.7	14.3	6.9	10.1	6.7	1.5	0.9	1.5	13.5	6.5
Strata																			
Bandar / Urban	21.3	15.4	17.5	8.5	8.5	7.1	4.7	3.6	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	4.5
Luar Bandar / Rural	58.7	45.7	45.8	27.3	24.8	21.1	21.2	14.9	10.9	12.4	11.4	11.9	7.1	8.4	3.4	1.6	1.0	12.4	12.0
Negeri / State																			
Johor	45.7	29.0	18.2	12.2	11.1	10.1	5.6	3.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.6
Kedah	63.2	61.0	53.8	36.6	31.3	30.0	21.2	12.2	11.5	13.5	10.7	7.0	3.1	5.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	8.8	9.0
Kelantan	76.1	67.1	55.0	39.2	31.6	29.9	29.5	22.9	19.5	18.7	12.4	10.6	7.2	4.8	2.7	0.9	0.4	12.4	13.2
Melaka	44.9	32.4	20.4	15.8	11.7	12.4	8.5	5.3	3.6	5.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.9	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	44.8	33.0	26.3	13.0	21.5	9.5	8.1	4.9	4.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.3	4.4
Pahang	43.2	38.9	26.9	15.7	12.3	10.2	6.9	6.8	4.1	5.5	3.8	4.0	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	4.3	6.3
Pulau Pinang	43.7	32.4	19.7	13.4	12.9	8.9	4.0	4.0	1.6	2.7	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.0
Perak	48.6	43.0	30.5	20.3	19.9	19.3	10.2	9.1	4.5	9.5	7.9	4.9	3.4	3.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	7.3	7.5
Perlis	73.9	59.8	63.1	33.7	29.1	17.2	19.8	11.8	10.6	13.3	10.1	6.3	6.8	6.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	3.9	4.0
Selangor	29.2	22.9	14.5	8.6	8.9	7.8	4.3	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.5
Terengganu	68.9	60.3	53.1	28.9	36.1	31.2	25.6	23.4	17.3	14.9	10.7	15.4	6.4	4.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	6.1	6.2
Sabah	n.a	58.3	40.7	33.1	35.3	29.7	27.8	22.6	22.1	20.1	16.0	24.2	16.4	19.7	8.1	4.0	2.9	19.5	19.7
Sarawak	n.a	56.5	47.8	31.9	24.7	21.0	19.2	10.0	7.5	6.7	5.8	7.5	4.2	5.3	2.4	0.9	0.6	9.0	10.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.9	5.2	3.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4
W.P. Labuan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.7	4.2	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.1	2.5
W.P. Putrajaya	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

Nota / Notes:

* Merujuk kepada Semenanjung Malaysia sahaja / Refers to Peninsular Malaysia only

** Mulai tahun 1989, data adalah berdasarkan kepada warganegara Malaysia / Starting 1989, data is based on Malaysian citizens

*** Mulai tahun 2019, data adalah berdasarkan kepada metodologi PGK 2019 / Starting 2019, data is based on 2019 methodology PLI

n.a: Tidak berkenaan

Not applicable

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia 2019 dan 2022

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	5, 873	6,338	7,901	8,479	0.407	0.404	5.6	6.2	16.9	16.6
Johor	6,427	6,879	8,013	8,517	0.366	0.366	3.9	4.6	15.3	15.9
Batu Pahat	6,504	6,347	7,392	7,419	0.295	0.338	2.9	5.1	9.0	19.4
Johor Bahru	7,342	8,232	9,315	9,869	0.388	0.359	3.3	3.7	12.8	10.4
Kluang	4,933	5,204	5,953	6,461	0.333	0.354	5.0	7.2	24.9	27.4
Kota Tinggi	5,475	6,227	6,982	7,529	0.361	0.343	6.0	5.0	20.8	17.0
Mersing	3,896	4,445	4,937	5,426	0.377	0.339	12.1	12.7	41.2	33.1
Muar	5,963	5,724	7,540	7,572	0.353	0.394	4.1	6.1	14.8	23.5
Pontian	5,585	5,616	6,776	6,913	0.354	0.361	5.8	5.1	23.0	21.1
Segamat	5,595	5,318	6,431	6,578	0.315	0.340	2.9	7.4	20.5	23.3
Kulai	7,536	7,460	8,602	9,177	0.324	0.337	3.2	0.4	10.1	7.4
Tangkak	5,561	5,622	6,659	7,093	0.322	0.371	3.7	6.9	16.7	28.2
Kedah	4,325	4,402	5,522	5,550	0.354	0.359	8.8	9.0	10.9	11.9
Baling	3,583	3,400	4,313	4,263	0.339	0.347	17.9	14.4	23.9	19.7
Bandar Baharu	4,022	3,922	4,959	4,565	0.324	0.291	7.2	3.9	12.6	14.5
Kota Setar	4,532	4,751	5,773	5,959	0.352	0.348	6.4	5.1	8.1	9.5
Kuala Muda	4,247	4,200	5,656	5,624	0.384	0.404	10.9	13.8	13.7	15.7
Kubang Pasu	4,814	5,201	6,291	6,221	0.361	0.325	4.8	3.3	5.5	6.1
Kulim	4,489	4,498	5,476	5,636	0.331	0.358	9.9	11.4	10.5	11.3
Langkawi	5,905	5,250	6,737	6,087	0.276	0.302	0.9	5.7	1.3	5.5
Padang Terap	3,722	3,902	4,781	4,858	0.307	0.323	9.1	8.9	5.3	11.3

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Sik	4,094	3,703	4,960	5,053	0.320	0.333	7.6	4.0	8.9	9.4
Yan	3,502	4,080	4,397	4,637	0.369	0.291	12.7	6.0	24.1	12.4
Pendang	3,765	3,801	4,680	4,986	0.312	0.349	8.1	7.3	9.5	12.5
Pokok Sena	4,246	4,668	5,046	5,494	0.303	0.310	7.3	7.2	8.6	9.2
Kelantan	3,563	3,614	4,874	4,885	0.378	0.385	12.4	13.2	9.9	12.2
Bachok	3,621	3,625	4,728	4,811	0.361	0.374	13.1	12.1	10.7	10.4
Kota Bharu	4,171	4,330	5,577	5,693	0.381	0.384	9.1	10.5	7.5	7.5
Machang	3,708	3,429	4,841	4,987	0.352	0.414	7.1	12.0	8.8	14.6
Pasir Mas	3,341	3,508	4,745	4,602	0.381	0.362	13.1	9.0	9.5	10.9
Pasir Puteh	3,458	3,453	4,688	4,712	0.386	0.378	12.7	15.9	12.1	12.3
Tanah Merah	3,166	2,991	4,338	4,177	0.346	0.377	12.0	17.9	8.9	14.7
Tumpat	3,500	3,749	4,838	4,741	0.374	0.367	12.5	13.5	8.7	11.2
Gua Musang	2,942	3,342	4,009	4,473	0.367	0.360	17.2	18.5	16.3	12.0
Kuala Krai	2,896	2,763	3,979	3,798	0.382	0.399	22.4	22.4	17.3	30.6
Jeli	2,943	2,906	3,872	3,735	0.328	0.350	18.5	11.3	9.6	17.9
Kecil Lojing	3,138	2,630	3,002	3,153	0.233	0.365	33.3	43.8	11.1	43.8
Melaka	6,054	6,210	7,741	8,057	0.383	0.370	3.9	4.2	17.0	13.2
Alor Gajah	5,907	5,611	7,050	7,235	0.356	0.343	3.8	4.8	18.8	14.1
Jasin	5,640	5,895	7,340	7,145	0.386	0.332	3.0	5.5	17.4	16.0
Melaka Tengah	6,250	6,557	8,100	8,593	0.389	0.383	4.2	3.7	16.2	12.2

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Negeri Sembilan	5,005	5,226	6,707	6,788	0.391	0.369	4.3	4.4	11.6	13.3
Jelebu	3,976	3,636	5,414	4,445	0.379	0.326	5.2	7.3	18.4	29.9
Kuala Pilah	3,587	3,471	5,040	4,509	0.366	0.346	8.3	6.8	23.0	31.5
Port Dickson	4,959	4,805	6,393	6,054	0.378	0.345	4.3	4.9	10.0	13.8
Rembau	4,135	4,655	5,163	5,544	0.362	0.344	5.7	3.0	20.8	19.0
Seremban	5,599	6,384	7,611	7,900	0.386	0.354	3.2	3.0	7.9	7.5
Tampin	4,332	4,012	5,786	5,097	0.386	0.347	4.8	7.3	18.6	21.5
Jempol	3,676	3,830	4,926	4,848	0.344	0.331	6.2	8.0	14.4	21.8
Pahang	4,440	4,753	5,667	5,777	0.330	0.308	4.3	6.3	6.0	7.7
Bentong	4,220	4,691	5,300	5,563	0.284	0.244	3.3	2.8	3.9	0.0
Cameron Highlands	5,729	5,221	6,576	6,265	0.273	0.272	0.4	1.9	1.3	0.0
Jerantut	3,781	3,781	4,452	4,537	0.288	0.290	9.9	8.6	10.0	15.3
Kuantan	5,654	5,926	7,071	6,938	0.329	0.306	1.8	4.1	3.0	5.0
Lipis	3,646	4,115	4,504	4,959	0.292	0.280	5.8	9.2	8.4	8.6
Pekan	4,092	4,053	5,026	4,780	0.317	0.303	6.6	11.6	8.9	15.4
Raub	3,805	4,375	5,005	5,445	0.313	0.257	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.1
Temerloh	4,173	4,283	5,205	5,180	0.323	0.291	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.7
Rompin	3,579	4,148	4,641	5,103	0.295	0.329	6.7	12.0	6.3	14.9
Maran	3,671	4,319	4,678	5,036	0.313	0.288	6.4	8.8	8.4	12.1

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bera	3,636	3,866	4,566	4,567	0.290	0.256	2.9	8.5	8.5	10.0
Pulau Pinang	6,169	6,502	7,774	8,267	0.359	0.371	1.9	2.0	13.2	15.3
Seberang Perai Tengah	5,849	6,220	7,457	8,056	0.367	0.377	2.3	2.4	16.9	16.6
Seberang Perai Utara	5,566	6,103	6,914	7,330	0.359	0.350	4.6	3.7	18.1	18.7
Seberang Perai Selatan	5,797	6,231	6,843	7,472	0.323	0.360	2.1	3.1	15.3	18.2
Timur Laut	6,902	6,714	8,493	8,727	0.356	0.380	0.5	0.7	8.6	14.5
Barat Daya	6,576	7,247	8,393	9,254	0.361	0.357	1.0	1.4	10.8	9.0
Perak	4,273	4,494	5,645	5,779	0.377	0.368	7.3	7.5	11.3	13.5
Batang Padang	4,067	3,953	5,637	5,178	0.394	0.370	7.1	13.3	12.6	18.1
Manjung	4,636	5,135	6,137	6,318	0.383	0.354	6.9	3.8	8.8	11.1
Kinta	4,556	5,037	6,120	6,308	0.400	0.358	4.9	3.8	9.9	9.4
Kerian	4,512	3,996	5,532	5,276	0.306	0.364	6.0	8.7	8.3	18.9
Kuala Kangsar	3,875	3,813	5,156	5,176	0.387	0.391	10.6	13.0	14.4	17.2
Larut & Matang	4,345	4,029	5,364	5,400	0.325	0.365	7.9	9.2	8.3	14.4
Hilir Perak	3,484	4,199	4,783	5,203	0.369	0.390	12.0	14.8	16.5	22.3
Hulu Perak	3,532	3,467	4,554	4,891	0.354	0.399	12.9	16.3	19.2	18.5
Perak Tengah	4,097	4,564	5,390	5,956	0.373	0.391	10.0	11.1	14.2	17.3
Kampar	3,821	4,347	4,845	5,087	0.359	0.306	7.0	4.7	16.7	10.3
Muallim	3,915	5,015	5,488	6,122	0.391	0.359	11.6	9.2	14.2	14.8

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Bagan Datuk	4,503	4,076	5,705	5,160	0.364	0.361	6.4	12.4	11.0	19.8
Selama	n.a	3,673	n.a	4,439	n.a	0.299	n.a	5.3	n.a	18.9
Perlis	4,594	4,713	5,476	5,664	0.334	0.336	3.9	4.0	12.0	12.6
Selangor	8,210	9,983	10,827	12,233	0.393	0.361	1.2	1.5	15.3	14.2
Gombak	8,501	10,180	11,536	13,523	0.402	0.392	0.4	2.4	14.5	13.8
Klang	7,888	8,203	9,980	10,278	0.378	0.347	1.7	2.2	16.6	20.3
Kuala Langat	6,950	10,093	8,375	11,048	0.336	0.277	2.4	0.3	19.7	9.4
Kuala Selangor	5,855	7,644	7,866	9,410	0.400	0.346	3.5	2.8	30.4	25.2
Petaling	8,993	9,618	12,145	12,760	0.409	0.392	1.1	1.6	14.4	14.9
Sabak Bernam	4,454	5,533	6,042	6,930	0.391	0.321	4.7	5.3	46.2	42.6
Selangor	8,937	12,608	12,254	13,673	0.397	0.229	0.7	0.0	7.9	3.4
Hulu Langat	8,361	11,210	10,252	13,386	0.338	0.326	0.6	0.5	10.5	7.0
Hulu Selangor	6,249	7,678	7,598	8,779	0.339	0.297	1.5	1.7	26.6	23.9
Terengganu	5,545	5,878	6,815	7,248	0.335	0.326	6.1	6.2	8.2	6.9
Besut	4,527	4,743	5,819	6,285	0.332	0.330	10.1	12.7	9.5	11.3
Dungun	6,044	6,356	7,564	7,902	0.341	0.308	5.1	2.2	6.1	2.4
Kemaman	6,592	6,425	7,854	8,381	0.346	0.378	4.6	4.1	5.6	5.8
Kuala Terengganu	5,614	5,872	6,691	7,109	0.298	0.300	4.4	5.9	4.8	5.0

Nota / Note:
n.a: Tidak berkenaan
Not applicable

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient	Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)	Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)			
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Marang	5,060	5,291	5,928	6,357	0.310	0.325	8.2	9.0	12.0	11.8
Hulu Terengganu	4,368	5,090	5,363	5,821	0.339	0.293	7.9	10.8	19.7	16.2
Setiu	4,231	5,211	5,600	6,030	0.329	0.275	6.5	7.5	11.1	6.0
Kuala Nerus	6,730	6,800	7,647	7,983	0.316	0.273	5.4	1.9	7.9	3.5
Sabah	4,235	4,577	5,745	6,171	0.397	0.395	19.5	19.7	14.7	14.5
Tawau	4,427	4,783	6,212	6,315	0.387	0.388	14.2	14.4	9.0	12.5
Lahad Datu	4,186	4,457	5,681	5,995	0.369	0.388	19.3	23.5	9.0	14.6
Semporna	3,542	4,093	5,933	5,098	0.474	0.341	31.5	28.0	18.0	16.9
Sandakan	4,680	4,828	6,020	6,030	0.386	0.347	18.2	17.7	11.5	10.0
Kinabatangan	4,102	4,162	5,128	5,543	0.378	0.392	32.1	28.9	19.1	18.2
Beluran	2,849	3,131	3,907	4,501	0.385	0.399	45.0	37.7	33.3	29.1
Kota Kinabalu	6,004	5,957	7,665	8,388	0.382	0.431	7.5	10.3	5.1	8.0
Ranau	3,571	4,058	4,756	5,270	0.397	0.375	26.8	25.4	21.3	21.1
Kota Belud	3,025	3,429	4,382	4,949	0.412	0.425	34.0	27.8	31.1	29.8
Tuaran	3,736	3,921	5,050	5,166	0.383	0.366	16.7	25.8	16.5	19.2
Penampang	5,493	6,265	6,570	7,491	0.321	0.330	4.4	6.7	4.0	5.6
Papar	4,571	4,871	5,733	5,980	0.355	0.341	12.7	16.2	10.8	10.5
Kudat	2,592	2,994	3,966	4,049	0.427	0.369	41.5	34.7	36.5	32.5
Kota Marudu	2,425	2,677	3,771	4,031	0.430	0.419	46.1	49.9	42.3	38.4
Pitas	1,999	2,329	3,378	3,406	0.458	0.386	53.6	52.7	56.6	46.7

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Beaufort	3,765	4,018	4,861	4,902	0.362	0.338	21.0	19.8	19.1	13.8
Kuala Penyu	2,949	3,487	4,275	4,311	0.377	0.324	29.7	17.6	20.0	20.6
Sipitang	3,944	4,182	5,271	5,479	0.347	0.360	10.5	22.1	6.2	15.1
Tenom	3,525	4,045	4,734	5,217	0.347	0.336	17.2	15.8	11.3	12.4
Nabawan	3,613	4,110	4,443	5,016	0.299	0.311	35.6	27.1	12.7	10.4
Keningau	4,097	4,502	5,445	5,979	0.369	0.360	17.1	18.8	10.9	10.3
Tambunan	3,581	4,055	4,826	5,113	0.378	0.337	16.7	9.0	19.1	13.5
Kunak	3,723	4,480	5,194	5,838	0.392	0.352	26.0	25.4	13.5	13.9
Tongod	2,197	2,856	3,364	4,019	0.422	0.347	56.6	50.8	49.1	23.7
Putatan	5,119	5,699	6,471	7,110	0.357	0.351	10.9	12.9	8.8	7.9
Telupid	2,757	3,953	4,762	4,819	0.447	0.321	40.7	20.8	35.5	16.7
Kalabakan	n.a	3,931	n.a	4,938	n.a	0.368	n.a	33.3	n.a	21.8
Sarawak	4,544	4,978	5,959	6,457	0.387	0.382	9.0	10.8	15.2	16.2
Kuching	5,740	5,968	7,376	7,588	0.374	0.376	5.6	9.1	7.4	10.1
Bau	4,004	4,735	5,183	5,621	0.346	0.360	9.6	8.3	13.0	18.7
Lundu	3,409	3,692	4,428	4,935	0.359	0.352	10.2	13.1	25.0	23.2
Samarahan	5,858	5,953	6,789	7,123	0.324	0.324	4.7	7.9	6.5	6.7
Serian	3,674	4,074	4,878	4,988	0.375	0.345	16.8	14.6	20.0	22.7
Simunjan	2,823	3,196	3,833	3,917	0.377	0.314	21.1	17.9	35.6	33.8
Sri Aman	3,557	3,704	4,621	4,881	0.356	0.395	7.4	8.9	20.7	28.4

Nota / Note:
n.a: **Tidak berkenaan**
Not applicable

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)

Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Lubok Antu	2,853	3,548	3,905	4,129	0.365	0.352	7.9	14.8	32.1	32.7
Betong	2,782	3,685	3,962	4,422	0.374	0.305	22.4	9.8	31.3	21.3
Saratok	3,142	3,763	4,202	4,621	0.372	0.290	13.8	7.4	28.6	12.6
Sarikei	3,486	3,528	4,609	5,440	0.372	0.449	9.1	20.9	25.4	30.0
Maradong	3,021	3,259	4,091	4,117	0.375	0.362	12.7	19.5	32.4	36.4
Daro	3,054	3,373	3,712	4,368	0.320	0.389	18.5	32.5	25.8	34.5
Julau	2,488	2,652	3,506	3,548	0.401	0.374	13.0	31.2	43.2	46.8
Sibu	4,809	5,248	6,140	6,645	0.365	0.374	7.3	10.2	11.0	14.8
Dalat	3,486	4,057	4,790	4,841	0.389	0.315	11.9	11.1	20.5	19.0
Mukah	4,238	4,623	5,447	5,962	0.367	0.386	10.4	14.0	16.8	21.4
Kanowit	2,670	2,648	3,480	3,711	0.387	0.386	21.9	24.9	41.8	45.7
Bintulu	7,380	8,567	8,324	9,645	0.322	0.318	2.1	3.5	2.6	1.9
Tatau	4,638	4,787	5,345	5,617	0.291	0.303	5.0	5.9	8.7	14.1
Kapit	3,261	2,902	4,344	4,053	0.336	0.366	3.8	20.6	18.2	37.9
Song	2,662	2,926	3,443	3,477	0.353	0.322	6.0	15.8	40.0	41.2
Belaga	3,442	3,587	4,229	4,239	0.334	0.330	6.9	19.5	21.4	28.1
Miri	5,763	6,449	7,235	7,932	0.353	0.342	4.7	6.3	6.0	6.0
Marudi	3,382	4,234	4,605	5,373	0.378	0.361	16.9	12.9	26.1	20.6
Limbang	4,628	4,023	5,989	5,148	0.382	0.351	11.0	14.6	16.2	20.5
Lawas	4,044	3,183	5,288	4,476	0.384	0.406	14.4	18.1	16.1	33.7

Jadual 2.23: Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah dan purata, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan relatif mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 2.23: Median and mean monthly gross household income, Gini coefficient, incidence of absolute and relative poverty by administrative district, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022 (cont'd)

Negeri State	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) Monthly Household Gross Income				Pekali Gini Gini Coefficient		Insiden Kemiskinan mutlak Incidence of absolute poverty (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif Incidence of relative poverty (%)	
	Penengah Median		Purata Mean							
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Matu	2,776	3,354	3,901	4,362	0.383	0.369	24.1	20.8	35.3	30.8
Asajaya	3,101	3,929	4,316	4,557	0.383	0.301	20.0	17.9	28.4	19.9
Pakan	2,637	3,546	3,175	3,936	0.309	0.312	21.7	17.6	38.1	29.4
Selangau	2,671	3,005	3,588	4,128	0.385	0.393	14.3	19.6	38.2	38.0
Tebedu	2,614	2,579	3,439	3,218	0.370	0.312	28.7	26.9	40.3	44.1
Pusa	2,449	3,124	2,758	3,395	0.245	0.225	38.6	17.2	44.0	28.0
Kabong	2,945	3,500	3,294	4,002	0.282	0.314	23.0	8.6	32.7	26.9
Tanjung Manis	2,944	3,300	3,849	4,017	0.345	0.334	16.1	20.7	25.0	33.7
Sebauh	3,716	4,428	4,202	5,120	0.257	0.303	3.4	4.8	14.5	16.9
Bukit Mabong	3,829	2,948	4,665	3,509	0.348	0.297	7.5	8.2	21.6	39.2
Subis	4,336	5,194	5,528	6,390	0.347	0.341	7.4	4.7	10.0	14.0
Beluru	3,104	4,164	4,119	4,873	0.353	0.302	12.0	13.7	22.2	18.9
Telang Usan	3,375	3,870	4,415	4,692	0.358	0.311	13.6	6.0	23.7	20.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10,549	10,234	13,257	13,325	0.350	0.380	0.2	1.4	10.6	12.7
W.P. Labuan	6,726	6,904	8,319	8,250	0.333	0.300	3.1	2.5	12.9	7.0
W.P. Putrajaya	9,983	10,056	12,840	13,473	0.361	0.368	0.4	0.1	12.1	11.4

Jadual 3.1: Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan penengah dan purata mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022
Table 3.1: Median and mean of monthly household consumption expenditure by state, Malaysia, 2022

(RM)		
Negeri State	Penengah Median	Purata Mean
Malaysia	4,282	5,150
Johor	4,636	5,342
Kedah	3,298	3,765
Kelantan	3,048	3,505
Melaka	4,861	5,707
Negeri Sembilan	3,869	4,678
Pahang	3,513	4,107
Pulau Pinang	4,481	5,322
Perak	3,341	3,903
Perlis	3,355	3,834
Selangor	5,747	6,770
Terengganu	4,216	4,796
Sabah	2,770	3,342
Sarawak	3,379	3,915
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,232	7,823
W.P. Labuan	3,822	4,176
W.P. Putrajaya	6,644	8,897

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

1.0 PENGENALAN

Penganggaran Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) dibuat berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah yang diperoleh daripada Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HIES) 2022. Corak perbelanjaan ini diklasifikasikan mengikut *Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP)* 2021 dan kemudiannya dipecahkan kepada dua komponen utama iaitu komponen makanan dan bukan makanan. Nilai keseluruhan PAKW diperoleh dengan menjumlahkan kedua-dua komponen. Anggaran PAKW ini dikira bagi setiap isi rumah dan nilai purata dikira berdasarkan jumlah PAKW bagi setiap lokasi dibahagi dengan bilangan isi rumah di lokasi yang sama.

Secara umumnya, penyediaan rangka kerja PAKW ini menggunakan pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dan relatif sebagaimana pengiraan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) dan gaji wajar. Dalam konsep pengukuran mutlak, standard minimum ditakrifkan dari segi kuantiti dan kualiti, kemudian dinilai pada harga pasaran. Sebaliknya, ukuran relatif merujuk kepada kadar (dalam konteks Malaysia 50%) daripada pendapatan penengah dan nilai ini akan meningkat selari dengan peningkatan pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, bagi tujuan penyediaan PAKW, pendekatan yang digunapakai telah disesuaikan dengan keperluan dan situasi di Malaysia dengan mengambilkira keperluan melebihi minimum (*above minimum*) yang wajar. Kaedah ini dinamakan **PLI-Modified**.

2.0 KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

2.1 Isi Rumah

Isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dalam satu tempat kediaman serta membuat peruntukan secara bersama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain.

2.2 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.

2.3 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 survey (jangka masa setahun atau lebih kerap). Punca pendapatan adalah merangkumi:

2.3.1 Pekerjaan Bergaji

Pendapatan daripada pekerjaan bergaji boleh diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai atau dalam bentuk barangan dan perkhidmatan. Ini termasuk upah dan gaji untuk masa bekerja dan kerja yang dilakukan; bonus tunai dan ganjaran; komisen dan tips; elaun; bonus perkongsian keuntungan dan lain-lain bentuk pembayaran keuntungan yang berkaitan dan barangan dan perkhidmatan percuma atau subsidi daripada majikan (termasuk makanan percuma/konsesi). Pendapatan pekerja juga termasuk insurans social sumbangan daripada majikan, pencaruman majikan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) dan bayaran pampasan pemberhentian & penamatan (kecuali bayaran persaraan *one-off* seperti gratuity bagi pesara, yang dianggap sebagai pindahan modal).

2.3.2 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 adalah lebih besar daripada penerimaan.

2.3.3 Harta dan Pelaburan

Pendapatan daripada harta dan pelaburan adalah terimaan daripada pemilikan aset, faedah, dividen dan sewa. 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. Sewa dinilai bagi rumah sendiri yang diduduki oleh pemiliknya.

2.3.4 Pindahan Semasa Diterima

Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara kerajaan dan isi rumah, atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan Semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan Pendidikan, zakat dan Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/ Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH)/ Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM)) atau persendirian / swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat). Pindahan Semasa yang diterima secara langsung memberi kesan kepada tahap Pendapatan Kasar dan mempengaruhi penggunaan barangan dan perkhidmatan. Justeru, semua Pindahan Semasa yang diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai dan barangan atau perkhidmatan secara berkala adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, Pindahan Semasa tersebut tidak meliputi pindahan modal.

2.4 Pendapatan Kasar dan Pendapatan Boleh Guna

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

2.4.1 Pendapatan Kasar

Pendapatan kasar adalah jumlah pendapatan yang diperoleh oleh isi rumah daripada semua punca pendapatan seperti yang dinyatakan di perkara **2.3**.

2.4.2 Pendapatan Boleh Guna

Pendapatan boleh guna adalah pendapatan kasar isi rumah setelah ditolak pindahan semasa yang dibayar seperti cukai langsung, sumbangan kepada isi rumah lain, bayaran zakat dan pindahan semasa lain yang dibayar serta pindahan semasa yang diterima secara mata benda (*in-kind*). Konsep pendapatan boleh guna ini mencerminkan pendapatan sebenar isi rumah terhadap penggunaan semasa dan simpanan.

2.5 Konsep Per kapita

Secara asasnya, konsep per kapita adalah merujuk kepada ialah jumlah pendapatan/PAKW/perbelanjaan bagi kesemua orang dalam sesebuah isi rumah dan dibahagikan dengan bilangan orang dalam isi rumah tersebut. Nilai per kapita dianggarkan bagi memberi gambaran perbelanjaan mengikut individu. Walau bagaimanapun, nilai per kapita bukanlah nilai sebenar perbelanjaan individu.

2.6 Konsep Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

2.6.1 Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah

Definisi perbelanjaan isi rumah yang diguna pakai adalah mengikut konsep dan garis panduan *System of National Accounts*, 2008 oleh *United Nations* dan *Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth*, 2013 oleh *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*. Perbelanjaan isi rumah ini boleh dibahagikan kepada dua jenis iaitu perbelanjaan penggunaan dan perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan.

i. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah terdiri daripada perbelanjaan yang ditanggung oleh isi rumah penduduk ke atas barangan atau perkhidmatan penggunaan. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir tidak termasuk perbelanjaan ke atas aset tetap dalam bentuk kediaman atau barangan berharga. Ia berfungsi sebagai penunjuk utama tingkah laku pengguna dan aktiviti ekonomi keseluruhan kerana ia mencerminkan kuasa beli dan keutamaan isi rumah.

ii. Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan isi rumah

Perbelanjaan bukan penggunaan adalah perbelanjaan yang dilakukan oleh isi rumah untuk tujuan kewangan lain seperti bayaran faedah ke atas pinjaman dan hutang, cukai ke atas pendapatan dan kekayaan, denda dan penalti, simpanan dan pelaburan, premium insurans yang melebihi perlindungan asas, dan caruman keselamatan sosial.

2.7 Pengelasan Item Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 14 kumpulan utama berdasarkan '*Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)*'. Jenis kumpulan perbelanjaan adalah:

Kod	Kumpulan Perbelanjaan
01	Makanan dan Minuman
02	Minuman Alkohol dan Tembakau
03	Pakaian dan Kasut
04	Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain
05	Hiasan, Perkakasan dan Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah
06	Kesihatan
07	Pengangkutan
08	Maklumat dan Komunikasi
09	Rekreasi, Sukan dan Kebudayaan
10	Perkhidmatan Pendidikan
11	Restoran dan Perkhidmatan Penginapan
12	Insurans dan Perkhidmatan Kewangan
13	Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial dan Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan
90	Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

Dalam proses pengiraan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW), sebilangan item dikenal pasti sebagai bakul kehidupan wajar meliputi keseluruhan kumpulan perbelanjaan kecuali Kumpulan 02.

2.8 Konsep kemiskinan dan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan

Kemiskinan mutlak adalah keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan asas mereka. Secara konsepnya, keperluan asas ini meliputi keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan.

Keperluan makanan merujuk kepada jumlah nutrisi yang diperlukan bagi setiap ahli isi rumah sementara keperluan bukan makanan pula merujuk kepada perbelanjaan rumah ke atas pakaian, tempat kediaman termasuk utiliti dan peralatan isi rumah, pengangkutan, komunikasi, pendidikan dan kesihatan. Keperluan makanan diukur menggunakan pendekatan kos keperluan asas bagi mendapatkan jumlah minimum pilihan makanan yang patut diambil dengan jumlah nutrisi yang optimum berdasarkan kepada Panduan Diet Malaysia yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM).

Keperluan bukan makanan pula diukur berdasarkan kepada perbelanjaan sebenar isi rumah berdasarkan perbelanjaan 20.0 peratus terendah yang diperolehi melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES), 2022. Pengukuran ini menghasilkan satu paras pendapatan minimum yang dikenali sebagai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) iaitu nilai ringgit yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan hidup.

2.9 Konsep Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW)

Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) ditakrifkan sebagai satu amaun perbelanjaan yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah untuk menjalani kehidupan wajar yang dapat memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak termasuklah penyertaan dalam aktiviti sosial dan masyarakat. Kehidupan wajar adalah satu taraf kehidupan bermakna yang memenuhi keperluan dan kehendak serta mengambil bahagian dalam masyarakat. Keperluan merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperlukan untuk hidup dengan bermakna. Sementara kehendak pula merupakan barangan dan perkhidmatan pilihan pengguna untuk kehidupan yang lebih selesa. Penyertaan dalam masyarakat bermaksud mengambil bahagian dan melibatkan diri dalam aktiviti formal atau tidak formal dalam masyarakat.

2.10 Kumpulan Isi Rumah Persentil 30 sehingga Persentil 80 (P30-P80) sebagai Kumpulan Rujukan

Kumpulan P30-P80 merupakan kumpulan pertengahan yang berpendapatan purata RM6,755 dengan had minimum RM3,440 dan had maksimum RM11,819. Kumpulan P30-P80 ini dijadikan kumpulan rujukan bagi penentuan item-item kehidupan wajar bagi komponen makanan dan bukan makanan. Ini mengambil kira kehidupan wajar merupakan ukuran bagi tingkat kehidupan **melebihi minimum**. Di samping itu, kumpulan P30-P80 adalah isi rumah yang berada di kumpulan pertengahan 60.0 peratus isi rumah di mana corak perbelanjaan mereka adalah sesuai dijadikan asas kehidupan wajar.

3.0 METODOLOGI PERBELANJAAN ASAS KEHIDUPAN WAJAR (PAKW)

3.1 Pengenalan

PAKW menggunakan pendekatan *PLI-Modified*, iaitu kaedah pengiraan yang diadaptasi dari Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (*PLI*). Kaedah ini disesuaikan untuk mengukur perbelanjaan minimum yang diperlukan untuk kehidupan wajar individu dalam tempoh sebulan. *PLI*, yang pertama kali diperkenalkan pada tahun 1977, bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti tahap kemiskinan dengan pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dan relatif.

3.2 Perincian Pengiraan Komponen Makanan

Bagi komponen makanan, pendekatan pengukuran mutlak dengan kaedah *cost of basic needs* digunakan. Dalam konteks ini, PAKW individu mengikut umur dan jantina dikira berdasarkan keperluan nutrisi yang diukur berdasarkan kepada Panduan Diet Malaysia (PDM) 2020. PDM memainkan peranan penting dalam mendidik masyarakat mengenai pemilihan pemakanan, dengan memberikan maklumat tentang pemakanan seimbang dan sihat berdasarkan keperluan nutrisi.

Jumlah kalori individu diukur mengikut umur dan jantina, kemudian diadaptasi kepada pemakanan seimbang seperti yang disarankan oleh *World Health Organization (WHO)* dan Piramid Makanan Malaysia 2020 seterusnya diperincikan mengikut kumpulan makanan seperti produk bijirin, daging, telur dan ikan, susu, minyak dan lemak, sayur-sayuran, buah-buahan dan lain-lain. Setiap kategori makanan dinilai dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

Julat pengambilan kalori yang disarankan bagi golongan dewasa dan warga emas (18 tahun ke atas) adalah 1,600-2,000 kcal, manakala bagi kanak-kanak dan remaja (7 hingga 17 tahun) adalah 1,500-2,300 kcal. Jumlah pengambilan tenaga harian (TEI) disarankan kepada masyarakat Malaysia ialah peratusan karbohidrat sebanyak 50.0 hingga 65.0 peratus, protein 10.0 hingga 20.0 peratus dan lemak 25.0 hingga 30.0 peratus. Contohnya, bagi julat pengambilan 2,000 kcal, peratusan karbohidrat yang disarankan adalah 1,150 kcal, 300 kcal daripada protein dan 550 kcal daripada lemak.

Pengiraan PAKW makanan ini menunjukkan tidak berlaku diskriminasi dari segi keperluan makanan bagi setiap individu, namun perbezaan nilai perbelanjaan antara lokasi boleh berlaku berdasarkan kepada pilihan item, harga dan ketersediaan makanan serta komposisi isi rumah. Berbeza dengan pengiraan pendapatan garis kemiskinan, kaedah ini diperluaskan dengan mengambil kira elemen-elemen berikut:

Modifikasi PLI dalam Pengiraan PAKW

1. *Minimum-diversified*

Berbeza dengan pendekatan *minimum-optimum* yang diguna pakai oleh *PLI*, PAKW menggunakan pendekatan ***minimum-diversified*** untuk komponen makanan.

Minimum : Berdasarkan harga minimum dalam kategori makanan yang dipilih.

Diversified : Berdasarkan pelbagai pilihan makanan utama dalam kategori lokaliti.

2. Kos makan di luar

PAKW turut menganggarkan perbelanjaan sekiranya komponen makanan ini disediakan di luar rumah seperti restoran, gerai dan sebagainya. Penganggaran ini adalah selaras dengan falsafah PAKW di mana perbelanjaan turut meliputi kehendak serta berpeluang menyertai aktiviti sosial. Bagi menganggarkan kos makan di luar, komposisi atau corak perbelanjaan isi rumah ke atas makanan mengikut lokaliti dikira dengan menisbahkan purata perbelanjaan restoran ke atas keseluruhan perbelanjaan makanan dan minuman isi rumah.

Seterusnya, nisbah komposisi makanan tersebut kemudiannya dinilai semula kepada harga di premis perniagaan seperti restoran dan gerai. Kos tersebut meliputi kos perkhidmatan menyediakan makanan seperti kos tukang masak, mencuci pinggan dan kos operasi seperti sewa, utiliti dan keuntungan perniagaan. Niali tersebut juga diperoleh dengan mengaplikasikan nisbah *input output* Industri Restoran dari Jadual *Input-Output* terperinci mengikut negeri. Pengiraan ini diperincikan mengikut kawasan (Negeri, Daerah dan strata) yang bersumberkan dapatan survei HIES 2022, KDNK Kaedah Perbelanjaan, Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 dan Jadual *Input-Output*.

3.3 Perincian Pengiraan Komponen Bukan Makanan

Komponen ini mengambil pendekatan relatif, berdasarkan *World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (Revallion, 1988)*. Pengiraan kos kehidupan wajar bagi bukan makanan dikira berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan oleh kumpulan 30 peratus hingga 80 peratus isi rumah yang disusun dari segi pendapatan hasil daripada Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HIES) 2022. Seterusnya, sejumlah barangan ditentukan sebagai

barangan keperluan dan kehendak untuk hidup wajar merujuk kepada corak perbelanjaan tersebut dan kemudiannya dikelaskan kepada 12 kumpulan utama seperti berikut:

- 03 Pakaian dan Kasut
- 04 Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain
- 05 Hiasan, Perkakasan dan Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah
- 06 Kesihatan
- 07 Pengangkutan
- 08 Maklumat dan Komunikasi
- 09 Rekreasi, Sukan dan Kebudayaan
- 10 Perkhidmatan Pendidikan
- 11 Restoran dan Perkhidmatan Penginapan
- 12 Insurans dan Perkhidmatan Kewangan
- 13 Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial dan Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan
- 90 Perbelanjaan Bukan Penggunaan Isi Rumah

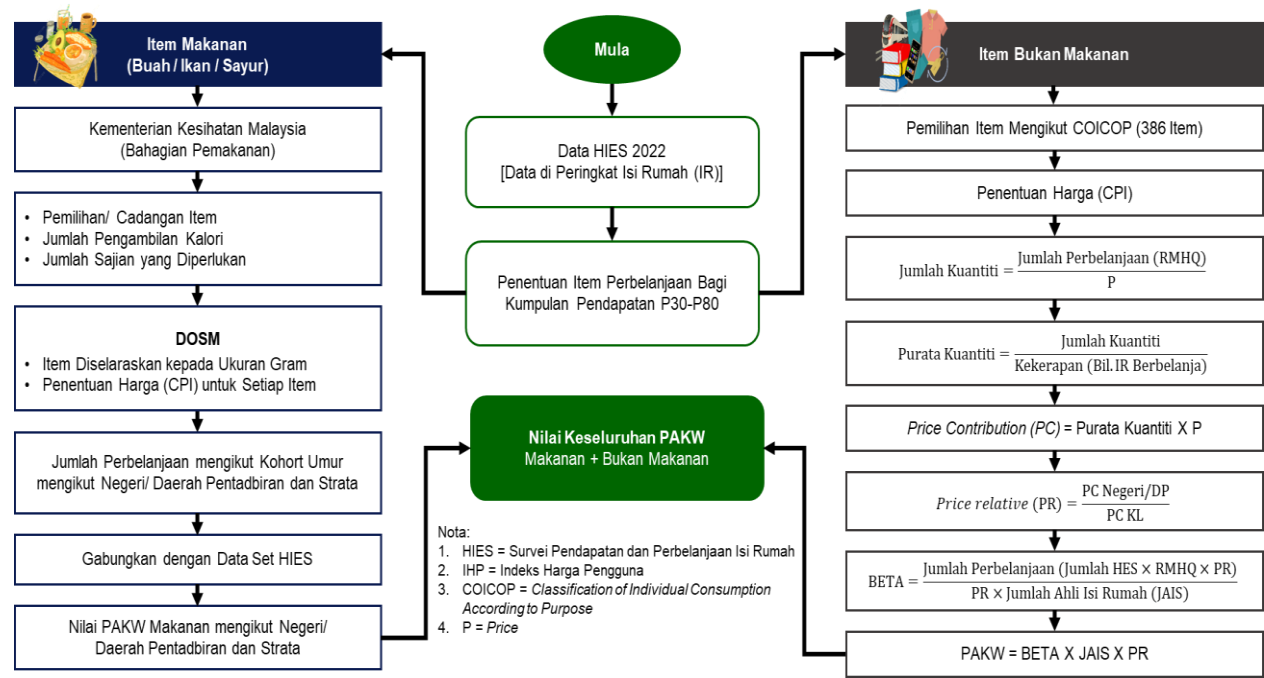
Pilihan item turut mengambil kira item kehendak. Item kehendak merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang bukan diperlukan untuk kelangsungan hidup atau kehidupan yang wajar. Kehendak adalah merupakan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang bertujuan melambangkan kemewahan, keseronokan, status atau kepuasan peribadi seseorang. Contoh kehendak adalah seperti peranti elektronik terkini, pakaian berjenama, hiburan, percutian secara berlebihan dan kenderaan mewah.

Terdapat beberapa kriteria yang telah ditetapkan bagi pemilihan item PAKW, seperti yang berikut:

- a. Memenuhi keperluan asas iaitu Makanan dan minuman, Pakaian, Perumahan dan utiliti, Kesihatan, Pendidikan, Pengangkutan, Komunikasi dan Keperluan diri.
- b. Melebihi kehidupan minimum atau asas seseorang individu tersebut.
- c. Item dipilih berdasarkan peratusan tertinggi isi rumah kumpulan P30-P80 berbelanja mengikut MCOICOP melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2022.
- d. Mengambil kira item yang digunapakai oleh tiga etnik utama di Malaysia serta kumpulan umur seperti bayi, kanak-kanak, belia, warga emas dan Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU).
- e. Melihat kepada keperluan kehidupan wajar dalam bidang rekreasi, sukan dan kebudayaan.

Purata kos di peringkat individu bagi setiap kumpulan barangan tersebut ditentukan mengikut lokaliti daerah dan kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, secara relatif dengan kos di Kuala Lumpur. Kos bagi kumpulan perumahan dan utiliti ditentukan dengan mengambil kira konsep perkongsian sumber di mana purata kos individu akan berkurang sekiranya bilangan isi rumah bertambah. Seterusnya, purata kos bagi setiap kumpulan kemudiannya ditambah bagi menghasilkan nilai PAKW bukan makanan dan dijumlahkan dengan PAKW Makanan dan menghasilkan PAKW keseluruhan bagi isi rumah. Kaedah ini dapat menentukan nilai perbelanjaan untuk hidup secara wajar di peringkat isi rumah berdasarkan bilangan individu serta lokaliti isi rumah tersebut.

3.4 Proses pengiraan Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW)



4.0 INDEKS KOS SARA HIDUP (KSH)

4.1 Pengenalan

Indeks Kos Sara Hidup (KSH) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan di dalam “bakul” Perbelanjaan Asas Kehidupan Wajar (PAKW) yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh kumpulan 30 peratus hingga 80 peratus isi rumah pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan. “Bakul” ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, yang mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa. Perubahan harga barangan yang berlaku dalam “bakul” ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barang dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

Barang dan perkhidmatan yang diliputi dalam “bakul” ini dikelaskan berpandu kepada “*Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP)*” dalam tiga belas kumpulan.

Indeks KSH dikira mengikut daerah pentadbiran bagi setiap negeri dan Wilayah Persekutuan di Malaysia. Indeks KSH Malaysia ialah indeks komposit berdasarkan wajaran perbelanjaan bagi semua daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia.

4.2 Wajaran

Wajaran yang digunakan dalam pengiraan Indeks KSH adalah berdasarkan komposisi perbelanjaan isi rumah bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan yang terdapat di dalam “bakul” PAKW. Wajaran ini dikemaskini setiap kali Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) selesai iaitu dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun. Pengemaskinian ini adalah perlu bagi memastikan wajaran ini menggambarkan perubahan dalam corak perbelanjaan pengguna.

4.3 Metodologi Pengiraan Indeks

Kaedah *Laspeyres* digunakan dalam pengiraan Indeks KSH. Ia menggunakan asas rujukan tahun 2022 = 100.

5.0NOTA DAN SIMBOL

- 0.0Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan.
Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
- Tiada/ kosong/ tiada kes
- W.P.Wilayah Persekutuan
- RMRinggit Malaysia
- n.a.Tidak berkenaan
- n.e.c.Tidak dikelaskan di tempat lain

Technical Notes

Part

3

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TECHNICAL NOTES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The estimation of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) is based on household spending patterns derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. These spending patterns are classified according to the Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP) 2021 and are divided into two main components which are food and non-food. The total PAKW value is calculated by summing both components. Estimates of PAKW are determined for each household and the average value is derived by dividing the total PAKW for each location by the number of households in the same location.

*Generally, the framework for PAKW employs both absolute and relative measurement approaches, similar to the calculation of the Poverty Line Income (PLI) and decent wage. In the absolute measurement approach, a minimum standard is defined in terms of quantity and quality and then evaluated at market prices. In contrast, the relative measurement refers to a proportion (in Malaysia's context, 50%) of the median income, which increases in line with income growth. However, for the purpose of PAKW estimation, this approach has been adapted to reflect Malaysia's specific needs and circumstances, taking into account reasonable above-minimum requirements. This method is referred to as the **PLI-Modified** approach.*

2.0 CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Household

A household is defined as a person or group of people whether related or unrelated who usually live together in a living quarter and make provision for food and other necessities of life together.

2.2 Head of Household

The head of household is defined as any household member, male or female, who is recognised as the head by other members of the household. The head of household must be an income recipient aged 15 years and above.

2.3 Household Income

Household income refers to the total income usually received (accrued) by household members, either in cash or goods, on a recurring basis during the survey reference period (typically one year or more frequently). The sources of income include:

2.3.1 Paid Employment

Income from paid employment can be received in the form of cash or goods and services. This includes wages and salaries for time worked and work performed; cash bonuses and rewards; commissions and tips; allowances; profit-sharing bonuses; and other forms of profit-related payments, as well as free or subsidized goods and services from employers (including free food/concession). Employee income also includes employer contributions to social insurance, contributions to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and severance & termination compensation payments (except one-off retirement payments such as gratuities, which are considered capital transfers).

2.3.2 Self Employment

Income received by individuals from self employment. Net income from self employment includes profits or losses accrued to owners, partners, or those engaged in unincorporated enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of goods and services obtained through barter, as well as goods or crops/livestock produced for personal use, after deducting expenses. The basis for measuring self employment income in household income statistics is net income, which is the gross output value minus operating costs and after adjustments for the depreciation of assets used in production. Profits occur when income exceeds operating expenses.

2.3.3 Property and Investments

Income from property and investments refers to returns from asset ownership, interest, dividends and rent. Property income is defined as returns from the use or investment of assets made available to others. It includes returns, usually in financial form, from financial assets (interest and dividends), non-financial assets (rent), and royalties. Interest receipts refer to payments from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, debenture securities and loans to non-household members. Dividends are returns from investments in a company where the investor

is not involved in the company's activities, including silent partners. This also includes pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from private insurance schemes. Rent is the payment received for the use of assets such as land and houses. Royalties refer to income derived from the use of patented materials or copyright, such as writing rights, copyrights for musical compositions and others. Imputed rent is considered for owner-occupied homes.

2.3.4 Current Transfers Received

Transfers can consist of cash, goods, or services. Transfers may occur between households, from the government to households, or between households and charitable organizations. Receipts can be domestic or international. These current transfers are motivated by the redistribution of income, whether by the government (e.g., education assistance, zakat, and Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/Household Living Aid (BSH)/Malaysian Family Aid (BKM)) or private/corporate bodies (e.g., corporate social assistance programs). Current transfers directly impact the level of Gross Income and influence the consumption of goods and services. Hence, all current transfers received in the form of cash, goods, or services on a regular basis are considered part of household income. However, these current transfers do not include capital transfers.

2.4 Gross Income and Disposable Income

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

2.4.1 Gross Income

Gross income refers to the total income earned by a household from all sources of income, as outlined in section 2.3.

2.4.2 Disposable Income

Disposable income is the gross household income after deducting current transfers paid, such as direct taxes, contributions to other households, zakat payments, and other current transfers paid, as well as current in-kind transfers received. This concept of disposable income reflects the actual income available to households for current consumption and savings.

2.5 Per Capita Concept

Essentially, the per capita concept refers to the total income/PAKW/expenditure for all individuals in a household, divided by the number of persons in the household. The per capita value is estimated to provide an indication of expenditure per individual. However, the per capita value does not reflect the actual expenditure of each individual.

2.6 Household Expenditure Concept

2.6.1 Household Expenditure

The definition of household expenditure used is based on the concepts and guidelines System of National Accounts, 2008 by United Nations and Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth, 2013 by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This expenditure can be divided into two types, namely consumption expenditure and non consumption expenditure.

i. Household consumption expenditure

Household Final Consumption Expenditure includes spending by resident households on goods or services for consumption. Final consumption expenditure does not include spending on fixed assets in the form of housing or valuable items. It serves as a primary indicator of consumer behaviour and overall economic activity, as it reflects the purchasing power and priorities of households.

ii. Household non consumption expenditure

Non consumption expenditure refers to spending by households for other financial purposes, such as interest payments on loans and debts, taxes on income and wealth, fines and penalties, savings and investments, insurance premiums beyond basic coverage, and social security contributions.

2.7 Classification of Expenditure Items

Expenditure is classified into 14 main groups based on the '**Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)**'. The types of expenditure groups include:

Code	Expenditure Group
01	Food and Beverages
02	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco
03	Clothing and Footwear
04	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
05	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
06	Health
07	Transport
08	Information and Communication
09	Recreation, Sport and Culture
10	Education Services
11	Restaurants and Accommodation Services
12	Insurance and Financial Services
13	Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services
90	Household Non Consumption Expenditure

In the calculation process for the Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW), a number of items have been identified as part of the decent living basket, covering all expenditure groups except Group 02.

2.8 Concept of Poverty and the Poverty Line Income

Absolute poverty is a condition where a household's income is insufficient to meet their basic needs. Conceptually, these basic needs encompass both food and non-food necessities.

Food needs refer to the amount of nutrition required for each household member while non-food needs refer to household expenditure on clothing, housing including utilities and household appliances, transportation, communication, education and healthcare. Food needs are assessed using the basic needs cost approach to obtain the minimum food intake necessary to provide optimal nutrition based on the Malaysian Dietary Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health Malaysia (KKM).

Non-food needs are measured based on actual household expenditure, particularly the spending of the lowest 20 percent, as obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). This assessment produces a minimum income threshold known as the Poverty Line Income (PLI), which represents the amount of money a household needs to meet their basic living requirements.

2.9 Concept of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)

The Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) is defined as the amount of expenditure required by a household to live a decent life that can meet both needs and wants including participation in social and community activities. A decent life is one that is meaningful, fulfilling essential needs and wants and participates in society. Needs refer to the goods and services required for meaningful survival. Whereas wants represent the goods and services that consumers choose for a more comfortable life. Participation in society means participating and engaging in formal or informal activities within the community.

2.10 Household Group 30th percentile to 80th percentile (P30-P80) as the Reference Group

The P30-P80 group represents the middle-income segment with an average income of RM6,755, a minimum threshold of RM3,440 and a maximum of RM11,819. This P30-P80 group serves as the reference for determining items for a decent life within both food and non-food components. This takes into account that a decent life is a measure of a standard of living above the minimum. In addition, the P30-P80 group represents 60.0 per cent of the middle-income segment where their expenditure patterns are an appropriate foundation for establishing the basis of decent living.

3.0 BASIC EXPENDITURE OF DECENT LIVING (PAKW) METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

PAKW uses the PLI-Modified approach, which is a calculation method adapted from the Poverty Line Income (PLI). This method is adapted to measure the minimum expenditure requirement for an individual's decent life in one month. The PLI, which was first introduced in 1977, aims to identify the level of poverty with an absolute and relative measurement approach.

3.2 In-Depth Calculation of Food Component

For food components, the absolute measurement approach with the cost of basic needs method is used. In this context, individual PAKW according to age and sex is calculated based on the nutritional needs measured based on the Malaysian Dietary Guidelines (MDG) 2020. The MDG plays an important role in educating the society about dietary choices, by providing information about a healthy and balanced diet based on nutritional needs.

Individual calories are measured according to age and sex, then adjusted to align with a balanced diet as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Malaysian Food Pyramid 2020 and then detailed according to food groups such as grain products, meat, eggs and fish, milk, oil and fat, vegetables, fruits and others. Each food category is valued in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

The recommended calorie intake range for adults and senior citizens (18 years and above) are 1,600-2,000 kcal, while for children and teenagers (7 to 17 years) are 1,500-2,300 kcal. The daily Total Energy Intake (TEI) recommended for the Malaysian community is a percentage of carbohydrates of 50.0 to 65.0 per cent, 10.0 to 20.0 per cent protein, and 25.0 to 30.0 per cent fats. For example, for a 2,000 kcal intake range, the recommended distribution is 1,150 kcal from carbohydrates, 300 kcal from protein and 550 kcal from fats.

The calculation of food PAKW shows that there is no discrimination in terms of food needs for each individual, but the difference in the value of expenditure between locations can occur based on the choice of items, the price and availability of food and the composition of the household. Unlike the poverty line income calculation, this method is expanded by considering the following elements:

Modification of PLI in PAKW Calculation

1. Minimum-diversified

In contrast to the minimum-optimum approach adopted by PLI, PAKW uses a minimum-diversified approach for food components.

Minimum : Based on the minimum price in the selected food category.

Diversified : Based on various main food options in the locality category.

2. Cost of dining out

PAKW also evaluates the costs associated if this food component is provided outside the household such as restaurants, stalls and others. This estimate is in line with PAKW's philosophy which considers expenditure related to needs and opportunities for social engagement. In order to estimate the cost of dining out, the composition or pattern of household expenditure on food by locality is calculated by dividing the average restaurant expenditure over the total household food and beverage expenditure.

Next, the composition ratio of the food is then re-evaluated to the price at business premises such as restaurants and stalls. These costs include the cost of providing food services such as cook costs, washing dishes and operating costs such as rent, utilities and business profits. The value is also obtained by applying the input-output ratio of the Restaurant Industry from the Detailed Input-Output Table by state. This calculation is detailed according to area (State, District and strata) which is sourced from HIES 2022 findings, GDP by Expenditure Method, Annual Economic Survey 2022 and Input-Output Table.

3.3 In-Depth Calculation of Non-Food Component

This component takes a relative approach, based on the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (Revallion, 1988). The calculation of the decent cost of living for non-food is calculated based on the expenditure pattern by the group of 30 per cent to 80 per cent of households arranged in terms of income resulting from Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022. Next, a number of items are determined as needs and wants for a decent life referring to the expenditure pattern and then classified into 12 main groups as follows:

- 03 Clothing and Footwear
- 04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
- 05 Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
- 06 Health
- 07 Transport
- 08 Information and Communication
- 09 Recreation, Sport and Culture
- 10 Education Services
- 11 Restaurants and Accommodation Services
- 12 Insurance and Financial Services
- 13 Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services
- 90 Household Non Consumption Expenditure

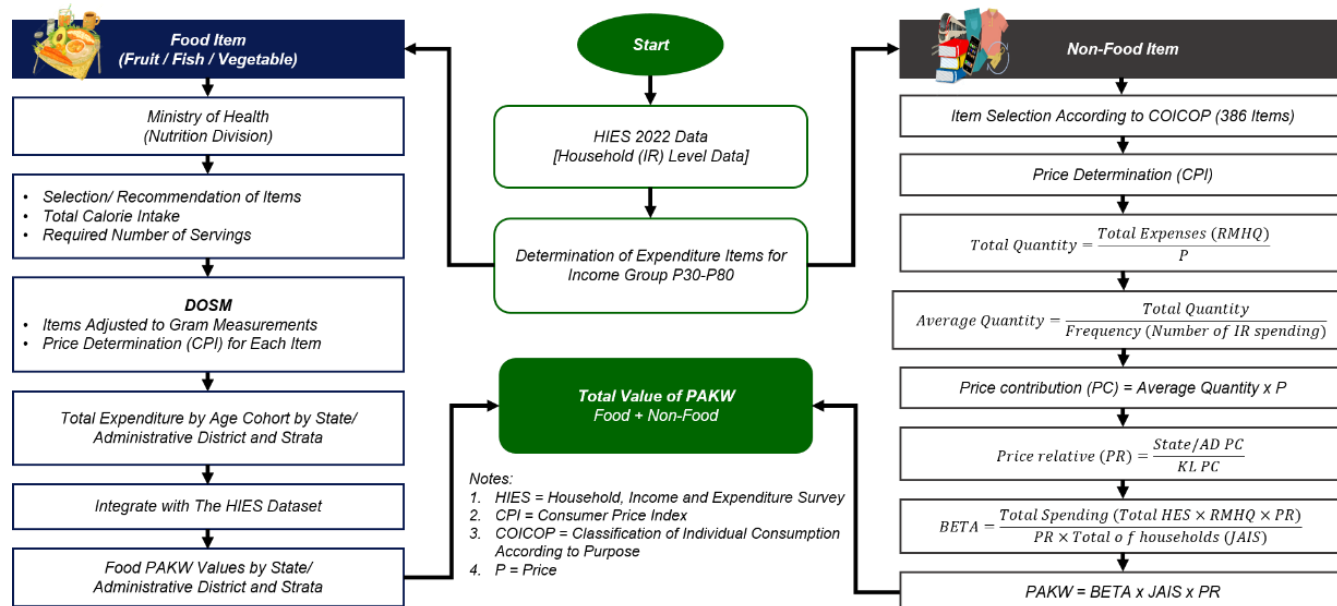
Item choices also consider desirable items. Desirable items refer to goods and services that are not essential for survival or a decent standard of living. Desires represent goods and services that aim to reflect luxury, pleasure, status, or personal satisfaction. Examples of desires include the latest electronic devices, branded clothing, entertainment, excessive vacations, and luxury vehicles.

Several criteria have been established for selecting PAKW items, including the following:

- a. Meeting basic needs, namely Food and beverages, Clothing, Housing and utilities, Health, Education, Transportation, Communication, and Personal needs.*
- b. Exceeding the minimum or basic living standards of the individual.*
- c. Items selected based on the highest percentage of households in the P30-P80 group spending according to the MCOICOP through the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2022.*
- d. Considering items used by the three main ethnic groups in Malaysia, as well as age groups such as infants, children, youth, senior citizen, and Persons with Disabilities (PWD).*
- e. Addressing the needs for a decent living in the fields of recreation, sports, and culture.*

The average cost at the individual level for each group of goods is determined according to the locality of the district and urban and rural areas, relative to the cost in Kuala Lumpur. Costs for housing and utility groups are determined by taking into account the concept of resource sharing where the average individual cost will decrease if the number of households increases. Next, the average cost for each group is then added to produce a non-food PAKW value and added to the Food PAKW to produce the total PAKW for the household. This method can determine expenditure value to live decently at the household level based on the number of individuals and the locality of the household.

3.4 The Process of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW)



4.0 COST OF LIVING INDEX (KSH)

4.1 Introduction

The Cost of Living Index (KSH) measures the change in the percentage of purchase costs over time for goods and services in the "basket" of Basic Expenditure of Decent Living (PAKW) which represents the average pattern of purchases by a group of 30 per cent to 80 per cent of households at a given time period. This "basket" refers to goods and services that have a quality and quantity that is constant or relatively constant, containing items that have been around for a long time or that can be measured continuously in the market over time. The change in the price of goods that occurs in this "basket" is due to the actual price change only, that is, this price change is not directly related to the change in the quantity or quality of the goods and services.

Goods and services included in the "basket" is classified based on "Malaysia Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (MCOICOP)" in thirteen main groups.

The KSH index is calculated by administrative district for each state and Federal Territory in Malaysia. Malaysia's KSH index is a composite index based on weighted expenditure for all administrative districts in Malaysia.

4.2 Weight

The weights used in the calculation of the KSH Index are based on the composition of household expenditure on goods and services found in the PAKW "basket". This weight is updated each time the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) is completed, which is twice in five years. This update is necessary to ensure that these weights reflect changes in consumer spending patterns.

4.3 Methodology of Index Calculation

The Laspeyres method is used in the calculation of the KSH Index. It uses the reference base year 2022 = 100.

5.0 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.e.c. Not elsewhere classified

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