KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KEMISKINAN DI MALAYSIA

POVERTY IN MALAYSIA

2024

Pemakluman

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan *Open Data Inventory* (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh *Open Data Watch* (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema *'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.*

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Announcement

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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"Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia"

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Kemiskinan Malaysia 2024 diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) bagi memberikan maklumat situasi kemiskinan semasa. Data yang digunakan bagi menghasilkan laporan ini adalah berdasarkan dapatan daripada Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS/BA) 2024. Penerbitan ini menyediakan statistik kemiskinan mutlak dan kemiskinan relatif serta siri masa insiden kemiskinan di Malaysia sejak tahun 1970. Statistik berkaitan kemiskinan yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Handbook on Poverty Statistics: Concepts, Methods and Policy Use, 2005* yang diterbitkan oleh *United Nations*.

Penerbitan ini merangkumi statistik kemiskinan utama seperti insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan insiden kemiskinan relatif sehingga ke peringkat daerah pentadbiran. Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) dan insiden kemiskinan ini dianalisis mengikut perincian demografi seperti saiz isi rumah, strata dan negeri. Statistik daripada penerbitan ini menjadi input kepada penggubal dasar, ahli akademik dan penyelidik bagi menganalisis dasar berkaitan pembasmian kemiskinan dan sosioekonomi negara.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan penemuan utama dan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian kedua mengandungi jadual statistik terpilih berkaitan PGK dan insiden kemiskinan merangkumi kemiskinan mutlak, tegar dan relatif. Bahagian ketiga mengandungi nota teknikal yang menerangkan konsep dan definisi, kaedah penetapan item PGK dan metodologi pengiraan PGK untuk membantu pengguna lebih memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Oktober 2025

PREFACE

The Malaysia Poverty Report 2024 is published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) to provide information on the current poverty situation. The data used to produce this report is based on findings from the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS/BA) 2024. This publication provides statistics on absolute and relative poverty and a time series of incidence of poverty in Malaysia since the 1970s. Statistics related to poverty published in this report are based on concepts and guidelines from Handbook on Poverty Statistics: Concepts, Methods and Policy Use, 2005 which is published by United Nations.

This publication presents the summary of main poverty statistics such as absolute and relative poverty incidence up to the administrative district level. The Poverty Line Income (PLI) and poverty incidence are analyses according to demographic details such as household size, strata and state. The statistics from this publication serves as an input to policymakers, academicians and researchers in analysing policies related to eradication of poverty and socioeconomic development.

This publication contains three main parts. The first part presents the main findings and a summary of findings. The second part contains selected statistical tables related to PLI and poverty incidence, including absolute, hardcore and relative poverty. The third section contains technical notes explaining the concept and definition, PLI item determination method and calculation methodology of PLI to help users better understand the statistics published.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

October 2025

KANDUNGAN

CONTENTS

		Muka Surat *Pages*
01	**Kata Pengantar** *Preface*	i
02	**Kandungan** *Contents*	iii
03	**Senarai Jadual** *List of Tables*	iv
04	**Ringkasan Penemuan** *Summary of Findings*	1
05	**Jadual Statistik** *Statistical Tables*	47
	Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) *Poverty Line Income (PLI)*	49
	Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar *Incidence of Hardcore Poverty*	52
	Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak *Incidence of Absolute Poverty*	54
	Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif *Incidence of Relative Poverty*	56
	Siri Masa Insiden Kemiskinan, Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Pekali Gini *Time Series of Poverty Incidence, Household Income and Gini Coefficient*	57
06	**Nota Teknikal** *Technical Notes*	69

SENARAI JADUAL
LIST OF TABLES

Muka Surat
Pages

1 Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK)
Poverty Line Income (PLI)

1.1 **Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024** 49
Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

1.2 **Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024** 50
Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

1.3 **Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 50
Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by Ethnic Group of Head of Household and Strata, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

1.4 **Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan dan Bukan Makanan mengikut Negeri, 2024** 51
Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) for Food and Non-Food by State, 2024

2 Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty

2.1 **Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024** 52
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

2.2 **Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 52
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household and Strata, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

2.3 **Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 53
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group and Gender of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

2.4 **Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 53
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

2.5 **Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 53
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Household Size, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

3 Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak
Incidence of Absolute Poverty

3.1 **Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024** 54
Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

3.2 **Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 54
Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household and Strata, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

3.3 **Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 55
Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group and Gender of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

3.4 **Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 55
Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

3.5 **Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024** 55
Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Household Size, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

SENARAI JADUAL
LIST OF TABLES

4 Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif
Incidence of Relative Poverty

Muka Surat
Pages

4.1 **Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024** **56**
Incidence of Relative Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

5 Siri Masa Insiden Kemiskinan, Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Pekali Gini
Time Series of Poverty Incidence, Household Income and Gini Coefficient

5.1 **Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Strata dan Negeri, 1984 - 2024** **57**
Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Strata and State, 1984 - 2024

5.2 **Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Strata dan Negeri, 1995 - 2024** **58**
Incidence of Relative Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Strata and State 1995 - 2024

5.3 **Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Strata dan Negeri, 1970 - 2024** **59**
Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Strata and State, 1970 - 2024

5.4 **Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024.** **60**
Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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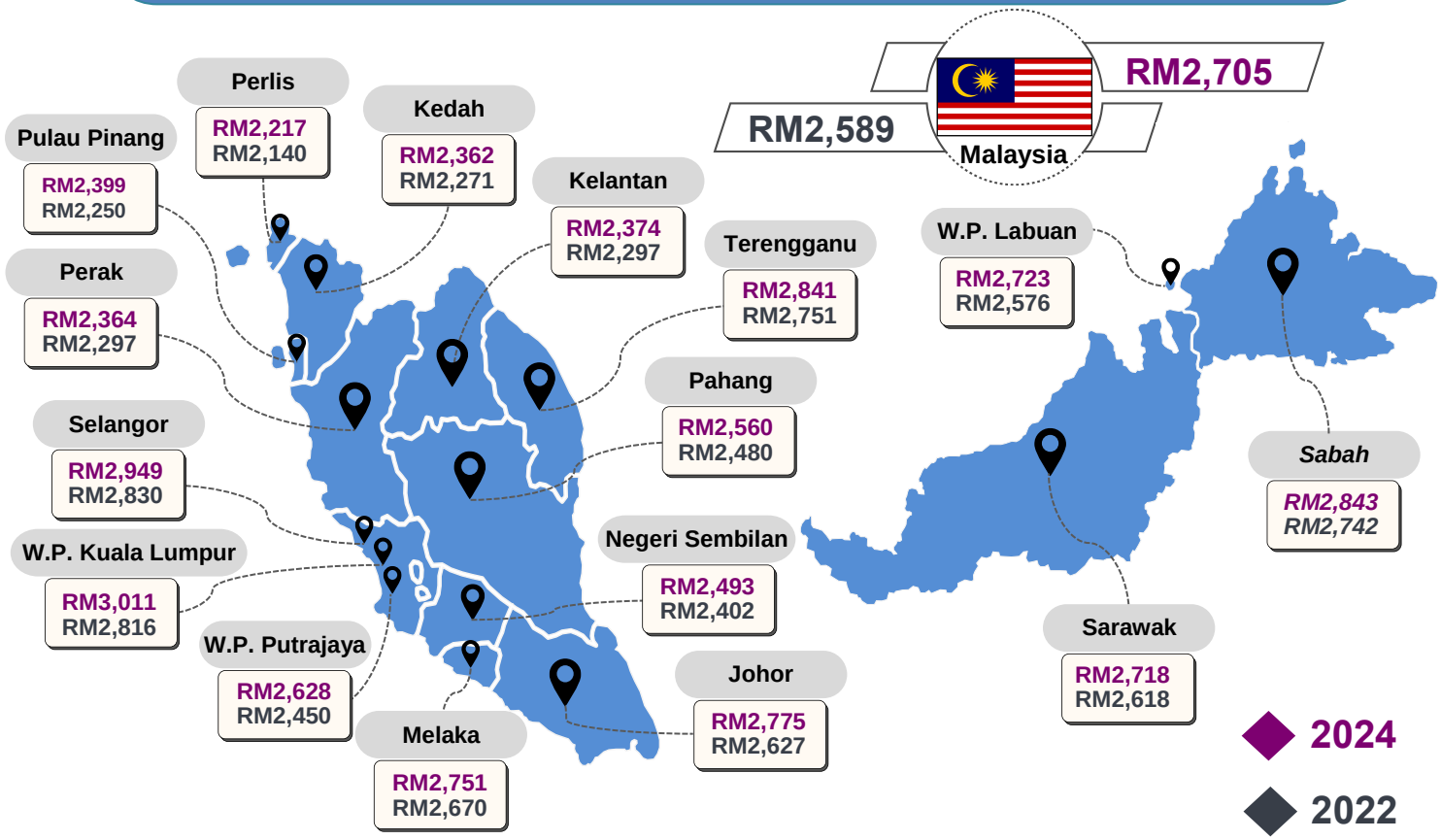
PURATA PENDAPATAN GARIS KEMISKINAN (PGK) MENGIKUT NEGERI



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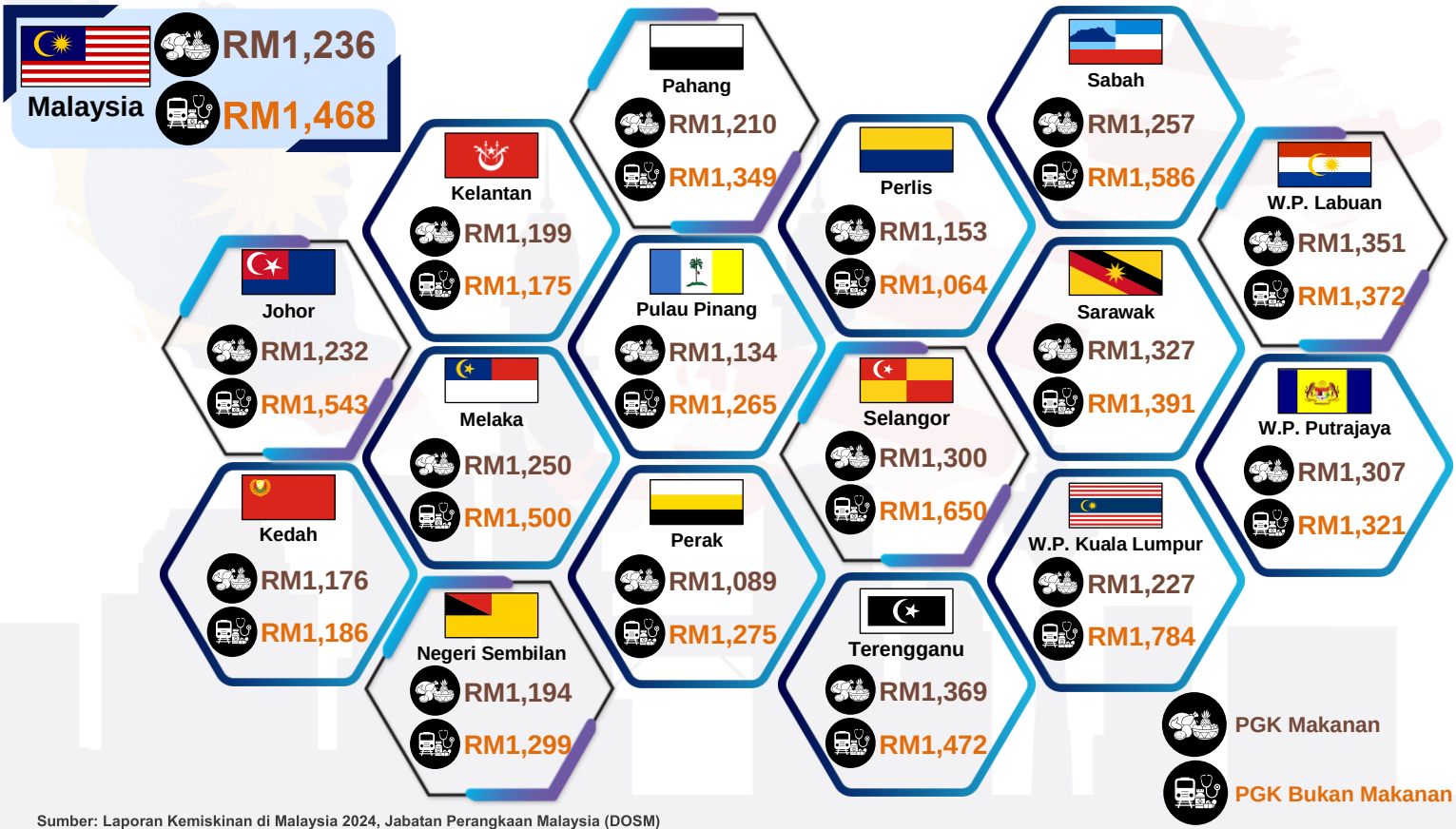
PURATA PGK MAKANAN DAN BUKAN MAKANAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2024



Sumber: Laporan Kemiskinan di Malaysia 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

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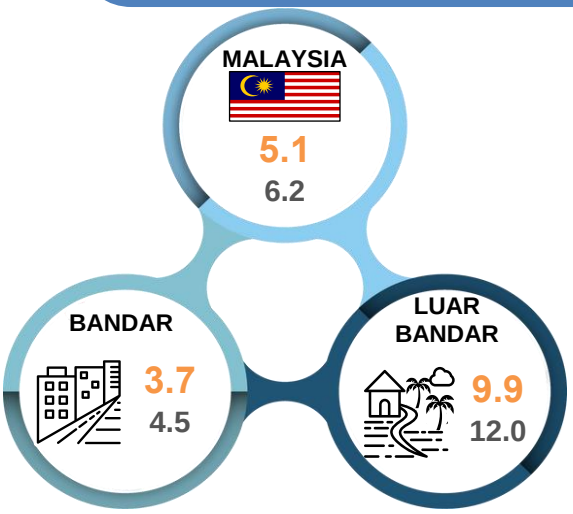
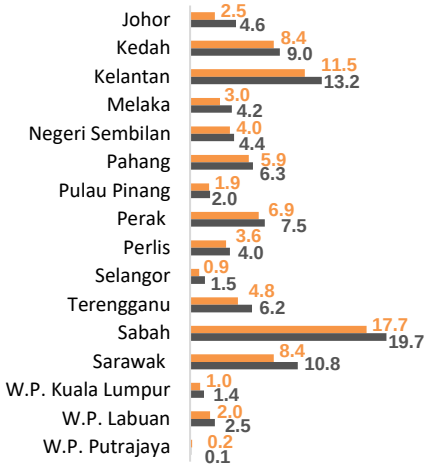
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

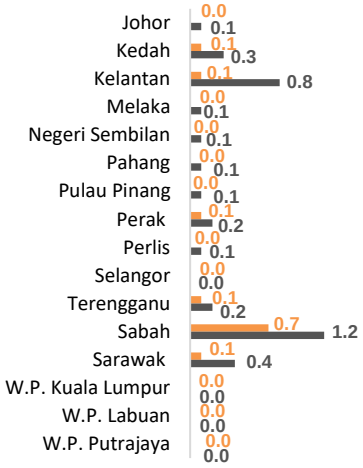
INSIDEN KEMISKINAN MUTLAK MENGIKUT STRATA, ETNIK & NEGERI

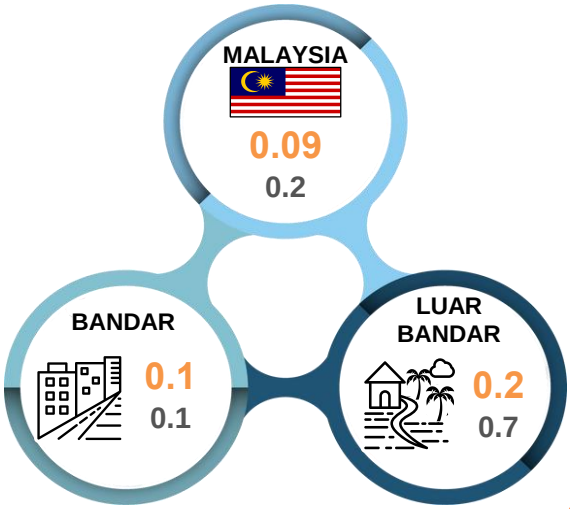


BUMIPUTERA		CINA		INDIA	
6.6	7.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	5.4



INSIDEN KEMISKINAN TEGAR MENGIKUT NEGERI, STRATA & ETNIK



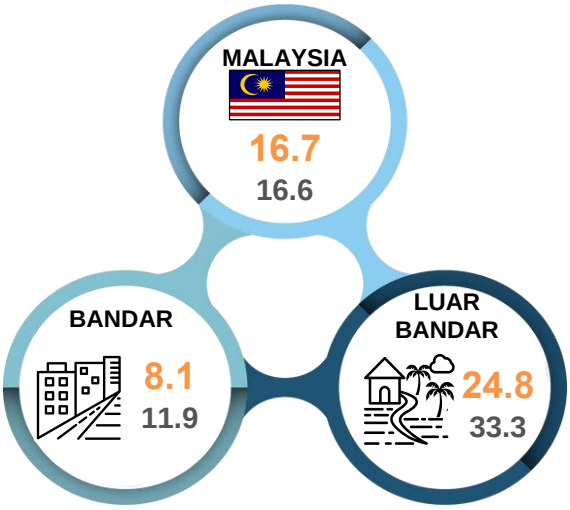


BUMIPUTERA		CINA		INDIA	
0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

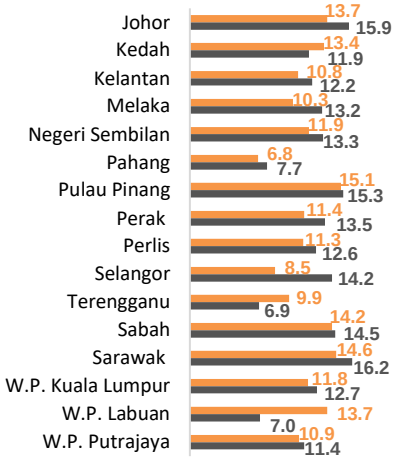
2024 (%) 2022 (%)

Nota: 0.0 merujuk kepada kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan

INSIDEN KEMISKINAN RELATIF MENGIKUT STRATA, ETNIK & NEGERI



BUMIPUTERA		CINA		INDIA	
12.8	18.6	9.5	12.1	9.9	13.7

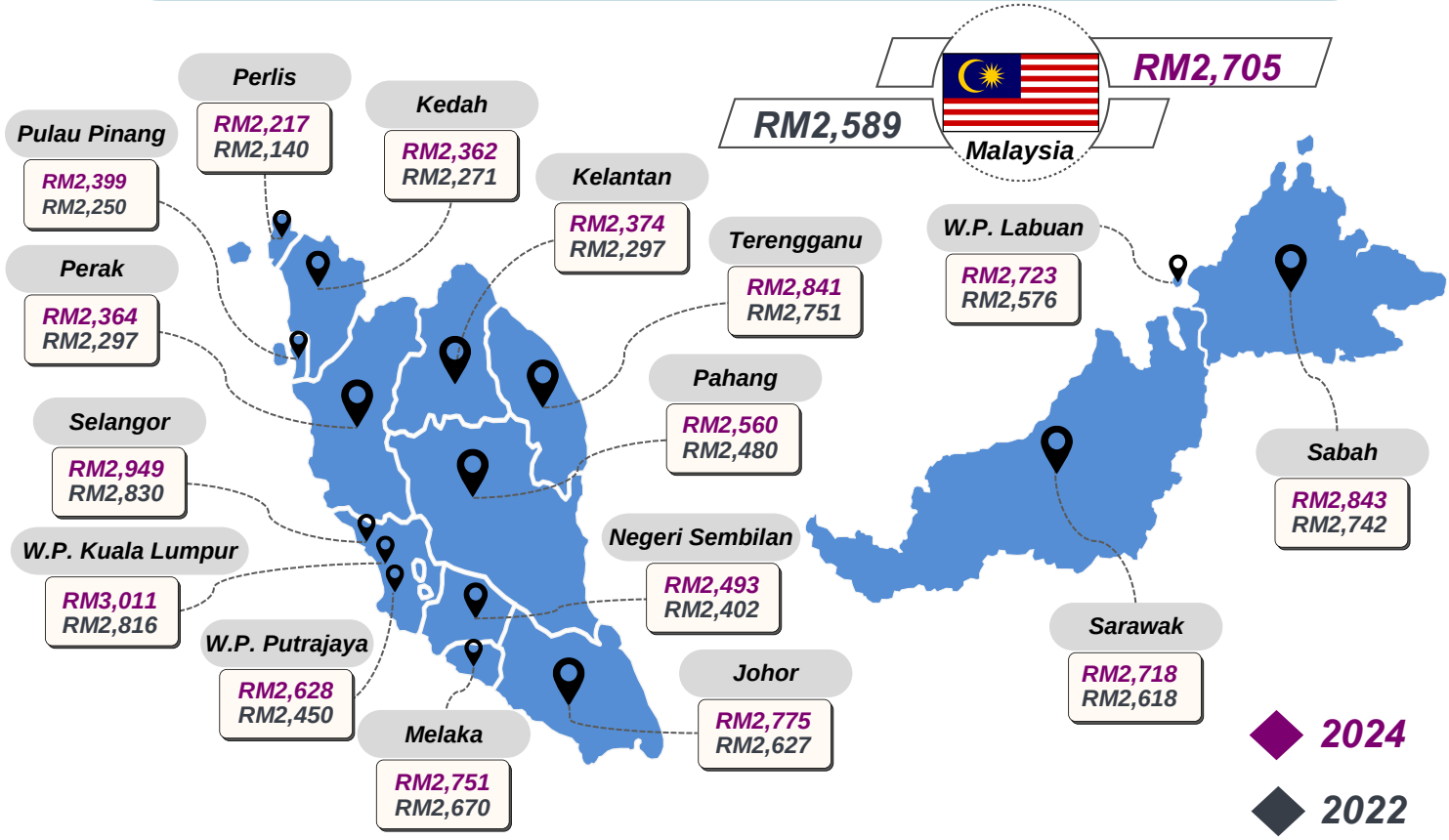


Nota: Kemiskinan relatif bagi strata dan etnik adalah mengikut had pendapatan nasional
Kemiskinan relatif bagi negeri adalah mengikut had pendapatan negeri

Sumber: Laporan Kemiskinan di Malaysia 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

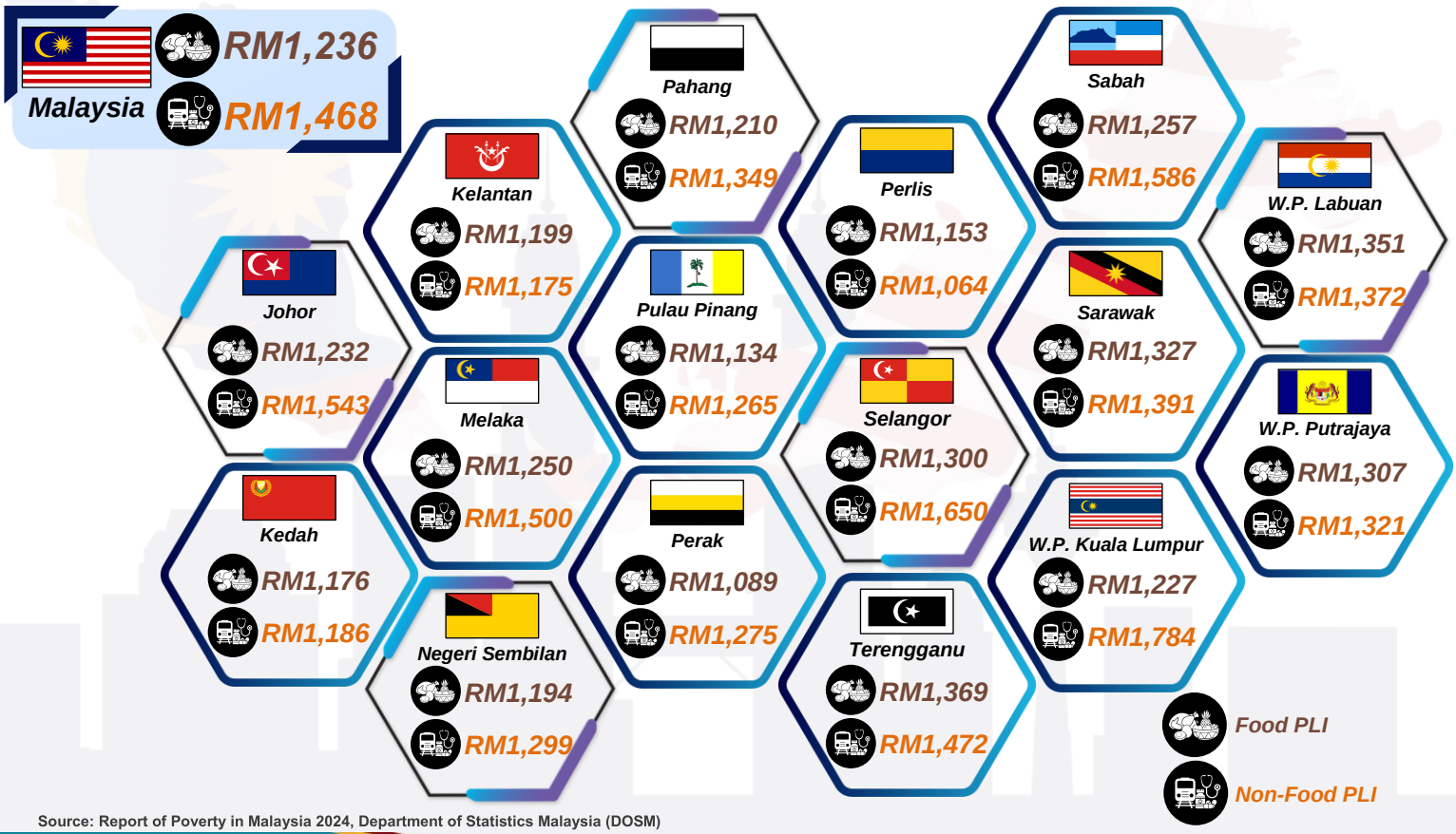
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

AVERAGE POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) BY STATE



Note: This map is for illustration purposes only and does not represent geographical positions to actual scale

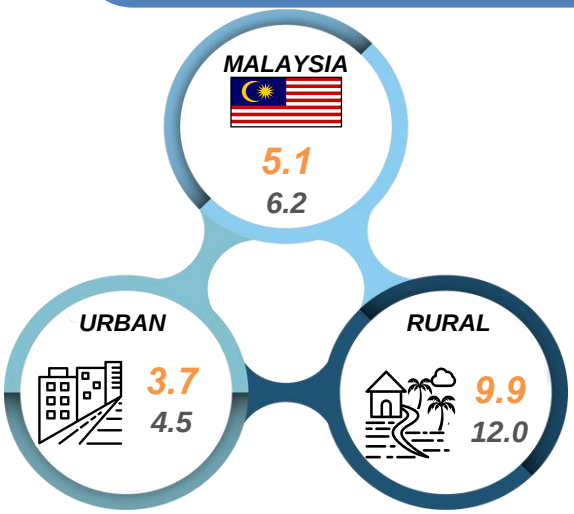
AVERAGE FOOD PLI AND NON-FOOD PLI BY STATE, 2024



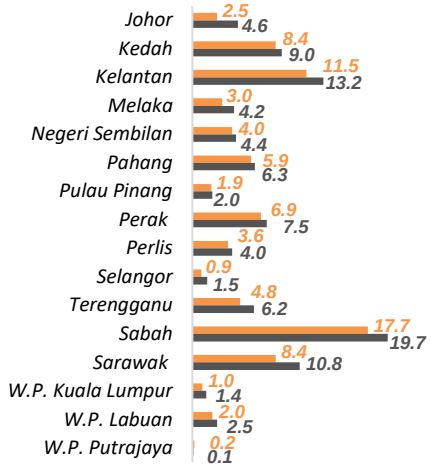
Source: Report of Poverty in Malaysia 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

INCIDENCE OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY BY STRATA, ETHNIC & STATE

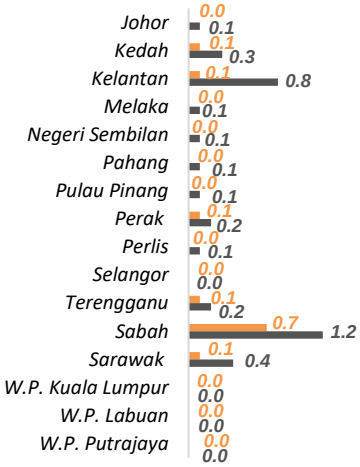


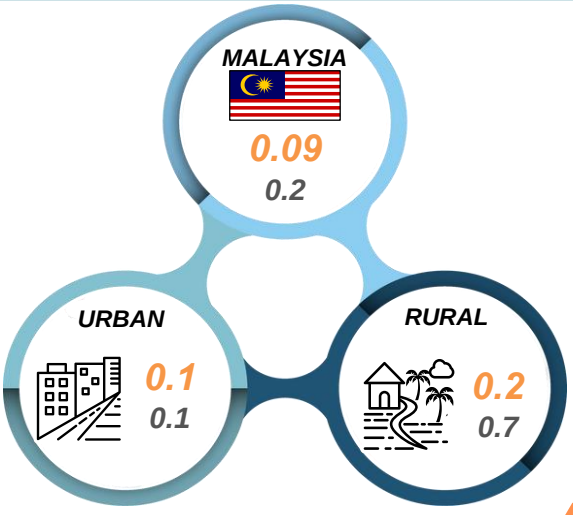
BUMIPUTERA		CHINESE		INDIANS	
6.6	7.9	1.5	1.9	3.2	5.4



2024 (%) 2022 (%)

INCIDENCE OF HARDCORE POVERTY BY STATE, STRATA & ETHNIC



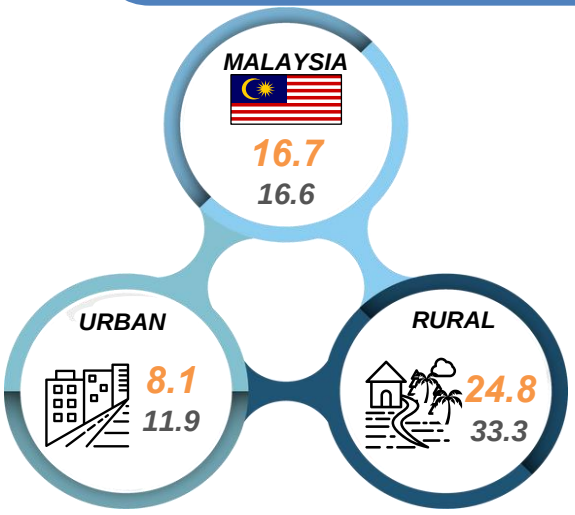


BUMIPUTERA		CHINESE		INDIANS	
0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

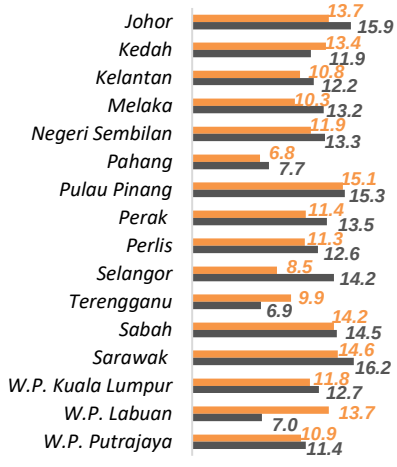
2024 (%) 2022 (%)

Note: 0.0 refers to less than half the smallest unit shown

INCIDENCE OF RELATIVE POVERTY BY STRATA, ETHNIC & STATE



BUMIPUTERA		CHINESE		INDIANS	
12.8	18.6	9.5	12.1	9.9	13.7



2024 (%) 2022 (%)

Note: Relative poverty for strata and ethnic is according to the national income threshold
Relative poverty for the state is according to the state income threshold

Source: Report of Poverty in Malaysia, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

A. PENDAHULUAN

Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) merupakan aras pendapatan minimum yang diperlukan untuk menampung keperluan asas isi rumah. Ukuran ini berperanan penting dalam mengenal pasti kadar kemiskinan, memantau jurang sosioekonomi serta membimbing kerajaan dalam pelaksanaan dasar berkaitan bantuan sosial.

B. LATAR BELAKANG SURVEI

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melaksanakan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2024 bagi menilai kedudukan semasa taburan pendapatan isi rumah, kadar kemiskinan dan jurang pendapatan. Survei ini menggunakan kaedah pensampelan berkebarangkalian yang mewakili sebanyak 8.2 juta isi rumah warganegara Malaysia pada tahun 2024. Pemilihan sampel adalah berasaskan senarai isi rumah yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan melalui temu ramah bersemuka sejak mula diperkenalkan pada tahun 1974.

C. INSIDEN KEMISKINAN 2024

1. Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK)

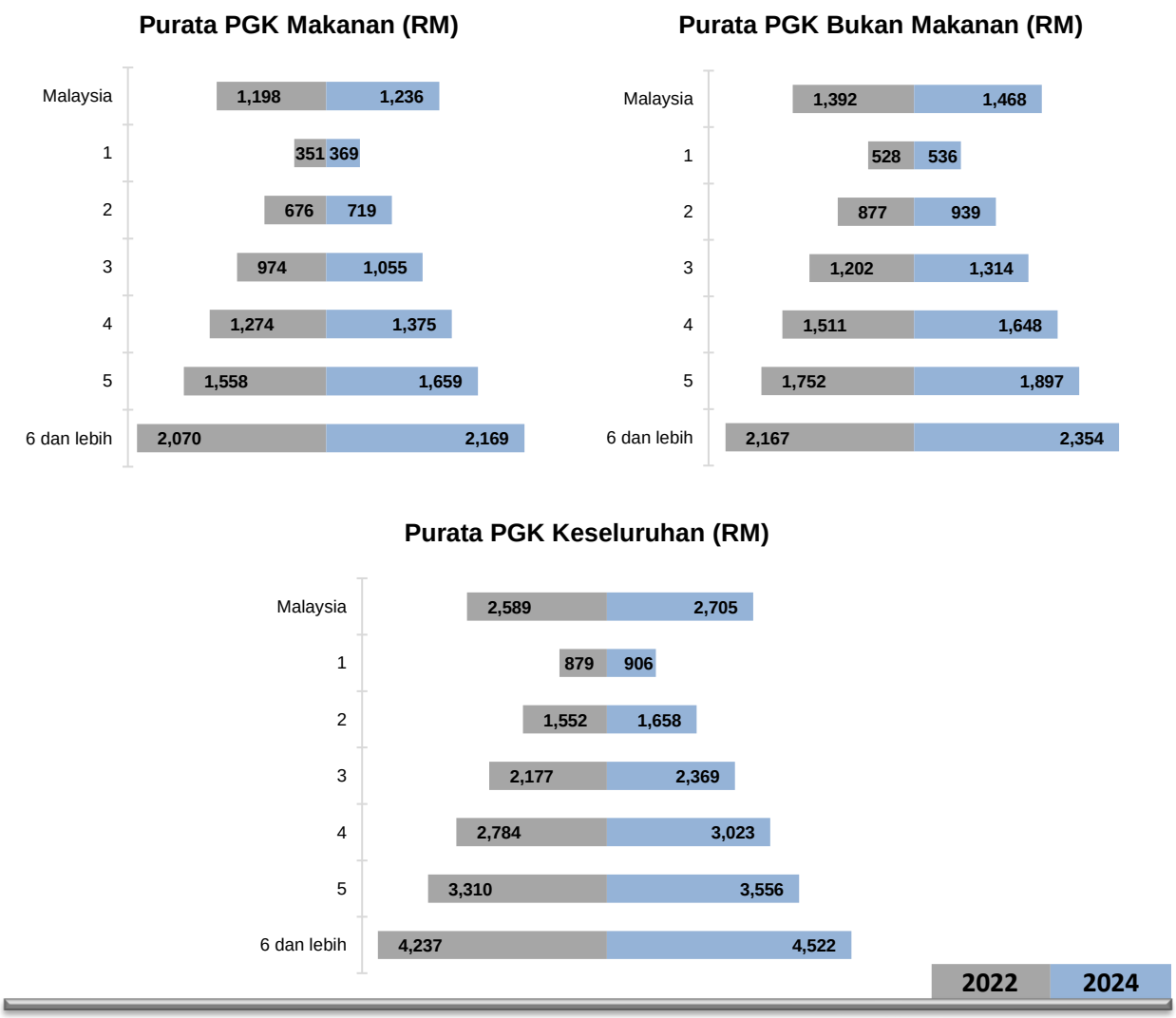
Nilai purata PGK Malaysia pada tahun 2024 secara keseluruhan mencatatkan nilai RM2,705 (2022: RM2,589) dengan semua negeri mengalami peningkatan berbanding pada tahun 2022. W.P. Kuala Lumpur mempunyai purata PGK tertinggi dengan nilai purata RM3,011 berbanding RM2,816 pada tahun 2022. Sementara itu, Perlis merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata PGK terendah dengan nilai purata RM2,217 berbanding RM2,140 pada tahun 2022.

Jadual 1: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**2,660**	**2,794**	**2,342**	**2,389**	**2,589**	**2,705**
Johor	2,665	2,857	2,481	2,462	2,627	2,775
Kedah	2,303	2,402	2,206	2,282	2,271	2,362
Kelantan	2,415	2,474	2,199	2,290	2,297	2,374
Melaka	2,721	2,814	2,122	2,051	2,670	2,751
Negeri Sembilan	2,617	2,686	1,876	2,009	2,402	2,493
Pahang	2,675	2,670	2,235	2,422	2,480	2,560
Pulau Pinang	2,258	2,383	2,136	2,604	2,250	2,399
Perak	2,332	2,416	2,199	2,217	2,297	2,364
Perlis	2,199	2,200	2,069	2,239	2,140	2,217
Selangor	2,848	2,977	2,421	2,316	2,830	2,949
Terengganu	2,799	2,910	2,662	2,718	2,751	2,841
Sabah	2,706	2,857	2,795	2,821	2,742	2,843
Sarawak	2,860	3,078	2,263	2,182	2,618	2,718
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,816	3,011	n.a	n.a	2,816	3,011
W.P. Labuan	2,606	2,727	2,196	2,672	2,576	2,723
W.P. Putrajaya	2,450	2,628	n.a	n.a	2,450	2,628

Saiz isi rumah merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi nilai PGK. Isi rumah yang mempunyai bilangan ahli yang ramai memerlukan lebih banyak perbelanjaan bagi item makanan dan bukan makanan untuk mencapai taraf hidup yang sihat dan selesa. Oleh itu, saiz isi rumah memberi kesan perbezaan terhadap nilai purata PGK makanan dan bukan makanan. Purata PGK Keseluruhan mencatatkan nilai RM906 bagi saiz isi rumah seorang manakala RM4,522 bagi isi rumah 6 dan lebih.

Carta 1: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan, Bukan Makanan dan Keseluruhan mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



Purata saiz isi rumah nasional mencatatkan penurunan daripada 3.8 ahli isi rumah pada tahun 2022 berbanding 3.7 ahli isi rumah pada tahun 2024. Purata saiz isi rumah miskin mutlak nasional pada tahun 2022 dan 2024 masing-masing adalah 5.3 ahli isi rumah dan 5.2 ahli isi rumah. W.P. Putrajaya merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata saiz isi rumah miskin mutlak terbesar iaitu 10.0 ahli isi rumah.

Kemiskinan tegar dari segi saiz isi rumah di peringkat nasional mencatatkan purata ahli isi rumah sebanyak 7.7 orang (2022: 6.6 orang). Kelantan merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata saiz isi rumah miskin tegar terbesar pada tahun 2024 iaitu 8.8 orang ahli isi rumah.

Jadual 2: Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Keseluruhan, Miskin Mutlak dan Miskin Tegar mengikut Negeri, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Miskin Mutlak (Orang)		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Miskin Tegar (Orang)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**3.8**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**6.6**	**7.7**
Johor	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.0	6.6	6.0
Kedah	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	7.2
Kelantan	4.2	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.6	8.8
Melaka	3.9	3.7	5.6	5.4	8.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.6	3.4	5.3	4.8	5.3	0.0
Pahang	3.7	3.6	5.1	5.1	6.7	5.6
Pulau Pinang	3.4	3.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.0
Perak	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.7	6.2	5.6
Perlis	3.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	0.0
Selangor	3.8	3.7	5.7	4.5	7.0	0.0
Terengganu	4.6	4.5	6.3	6.5	7.5	7.6
Sabah	4.3	4.1	5.8	5.8	7.1	8.0
Sarawak	4.0	3.8	5.3	4.9	6.8	7.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.2	3.0	5.1	4.1	1.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	4.1	4.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	3.9	3.8	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0

1.1 Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan

Secara umumnya, PGK makanan merujuk kepada pendapatan minimum yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah bagi memenuhi keperluan asas makanan. Isi rumah yang berpendapatan di bawah PGK makanan dikategorikan sebagai miskin tegar.

Purata PGK makanan di Malaysia pada tahun 2024 ialah RM1,236 berbanding RM1,198 pada tahun 2022. Negeri Terengganu mencatatkan purata PGK makanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM1,369 berbanding RM1,367 pada tahun 2022, diikuti oleh W.P. Labuan dan Sarawak dengan nilai purata PGK makanan masing-masing adalah RM1,351 dan RM1,327. Dalam pada itu, negeri yang mempunyai nilai purata PGK makanan terendah pula adalah Perak dengan nilai RM1,089, diikuti dengan Pulau Pinang (RM1,134) dan Perlis (RM1,153).

Purata PGK makanan di kawasan bandar meningkat kepada RM1,247 berbanding pada tahun 2022 (RM1,197). Purata PGK makanan di luar bandar pula mencatatkan nilai RM1,197 (2022: RM1,199).

Jadual 3: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**1,197**	**1,247**	**1,199**	**1,197**	**1,198**	**1,236**
Johor	1,143	1,238	1,232	1,209	1,161	1,232
Kedah	1,109	1,161	1,253	1,207	1,156	1,176
Kelantan	1,193	1,187	1,199	1,209	1,196	1,199
Melaka	1,251	1,254	1,171	1,210	1,244	1,250
Negeri Sembilan	1,240	1,248	1,006	1,061	1,173	1,194
Pahang	1,250	1,246	1,145	1,166	1,204	1,210
Pulau Pinang	1,022	1,120	1,214	1,311	1,036	1,134
Perak	1,066	1,081	1,136	1,112	1,084	1,089
Perlis	1,145	1,134	1,132	1,178	1,139	1,153
Selangor	1,274	1,303	1,262	1,238	1,274	1,300
Terengganu	1,352	1,342	1,394	1,418	1,367	1,369
Sabah	1,180	1,228	1,275	1,302	1,218	1,257
Sarawak	1,420	1,500	1,119	1,068	1,298	1,327
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,109	1,227	n.a	n.a	1,109	1,227
W.P. Labuan	1,265	1,348	1,301	1,385	1,268	1,351
W.P. Putrajaya	1,206	1,307	n.a	n.a	1,206	1,307

1.2 Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Bukan Makanan

Purata PGK bukan makanan pada tahun 2024 adalah RM1,468 (2022: RM1,392). Negeri yang mencatatkan PGK tertinggi bagi kategori bukan makanan adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur iaitu RM1,784, Selangor (RM1,650) dan Sabah (RM1,586). Manakala, PGK terendah bagi bukan makanan adalah Perlis (RM1,064), Kelantan (RM1,175) dan Kedah (RM1,186).

Purata PGK bukan makanan bagi bandar pada tahun 2022 dan 2024 masing-masing adalah RM1,463 dan RM1,547. Manakala, purata PGK bukan makanan bagi luar bandar adalah RM1,192 (2022: RM1,143).

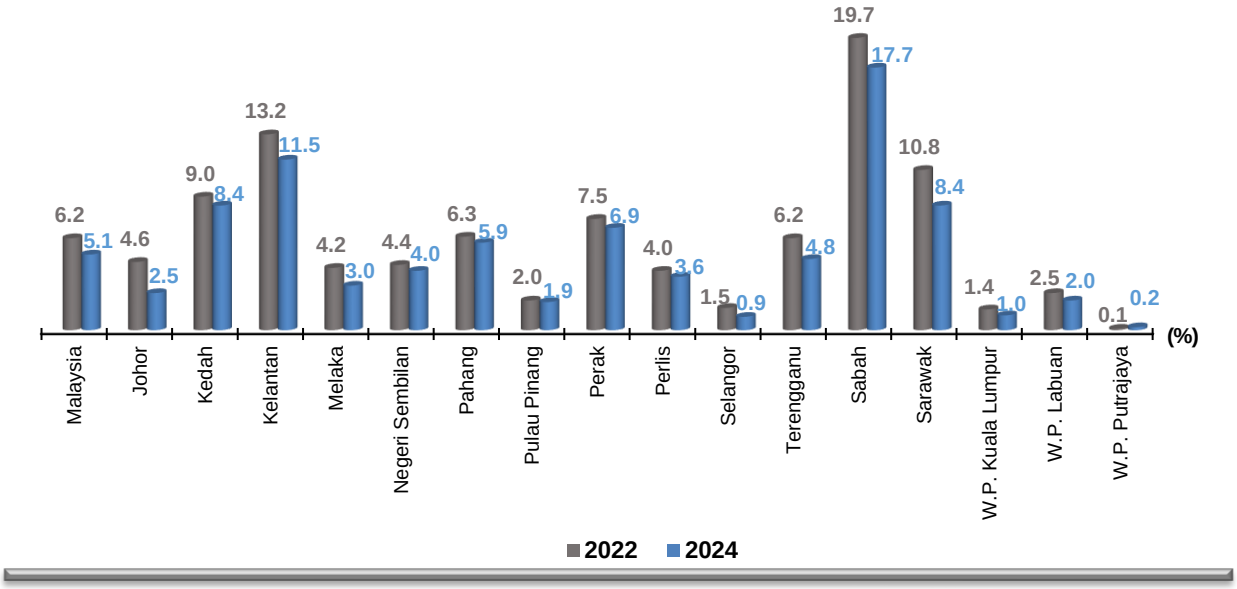
Jadual 4: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Bukan Makanan mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**1,463**	**1,547**	**1,143**	**1,192**	**1,392**	**1,468**
Johor	1,522	1,619	1,249	1,253	1,465	1,543
Kedah	1,193	1,241	953	1,075	1,115	1,186
Kelantan	1,222	1,287	1,000	1,081	1,101	1,175
Melaka	1,471	1,561	951	1,001	1,426	1,500
Negeri Sembilan	1,376	1,439	870	1,003	1,230	1,299
Pahang	1,425	1,425	1,090	1,256	1,276	1,349
Pulau Pinang	1,236	1,262	923	1,293	1,213	1,265
Perak	1,265	1,334	1,063	1,105	1,213	1,275
Perlis	1,054	1,066	936	1,061	1,001	1,064
Selangor	1,573	1,675	1,159	1,078	1,556	1,650
Terengganu	1,447	1,569	1,267	1,300	1,383	1,472
Sabah	1,526	1,630	1,521	1,519	1,524	1,586
Sarawak	1,440	1,578	1,144	1,114	1,320	1,391
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,707	1,784	n.a	n.a	1,707	1,784
W.P. Labuan	1,340	1,379	896	1,287	1,308	1,372
W.P. Putrajaya	1,244	1,321	n.a	n.a	1,244	1,321

2. Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak di Malaysia pada tahun 2024 mencatatkan penurunan kepada 5.1 peratus (2022: 6.2%). Sabah (17.7%) merupakan negeri dengan insiden kemiskinan mutlak tertinggi manakala W.P. Putrajaya (0.2%) mempunyai kadar kemiskinan mutlak yang terendah. Negeri yang merekodkan insiden kemiskinan mutlak melebihi nasional iaitu Pahang (5.9%), Perak (6.9%), Kedah dan Sarawak (masing-masing 8.4%), Kelantan (11.5%) serta Sabah (**Carta 2**).

Carta 2: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri, 2022 dan 2024



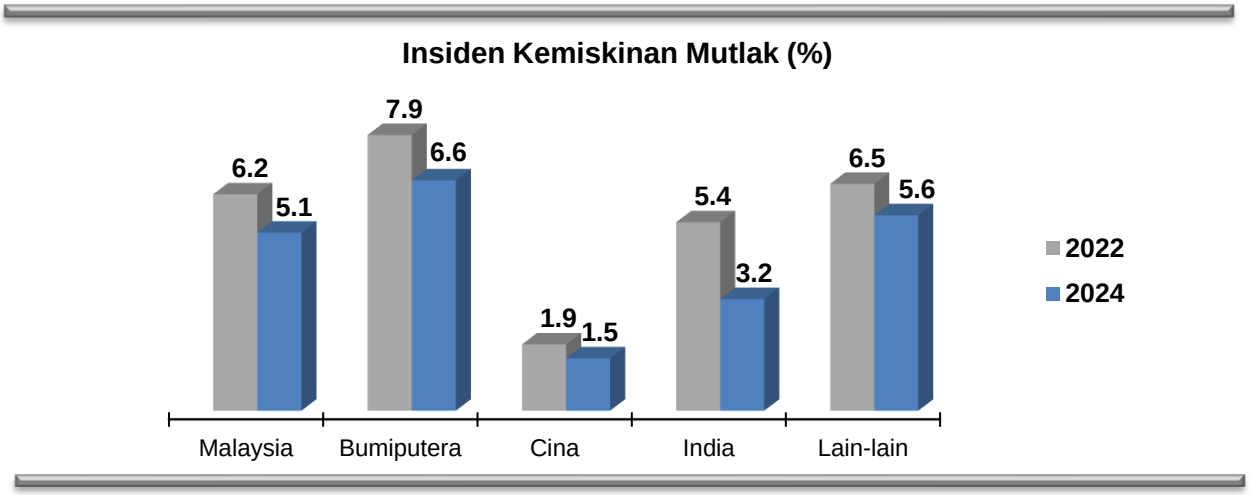
Melihat perspektif insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia menunjukkan penurunan insiden kemiskinan bagi isi rumah di bandar dan luar bandar pada tahun 2024. Kadar kemiskinan mutlak bagi bandar mencatatkan 3.7 peratus berbanding 4.5 peratus pada tahun 2022. Manakala, isi rumah di luar bandar mencatatkan kadar kemiskinan mutlak sebanyak 9.9 peratus berbanding 12.0 peratus pada tahun 2022.

Jadual 5: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Bandar (%)		Luar Bandar (%)		Keseluruhan (%)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**4.5**	**3.7**	**12.0**	**9.9**	**6.2**	**5.1**
Johor	4.2	2.5	6.1	2.5	4.6	2.5
Kedah	8.8	8.0	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.4
Kelantan	11.6	9.7	14.6	13.0	13.2	11.5
Melaka	4.3	3.0	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	4.0	3.8	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.0
Pahang	5.6	4.7	7.1	7.2	6.3	5.9
Pulau Pinang	1.9	1.8	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.9
Perak	6.3	6.1	10.9	9.2	7.5	6.9
Perlis	3.9	2.4	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.6
Selangor	1.5	0.8	3.1	1.2	1.5	0.9
Terengganu	5.0	3.3	8.3	7.3	6.2	4.8
Sabah	13.9	13.2	28.5	24.6	19.7	17.7
Sarawak	8.3	7.0	14.6	10.4	10.8	8.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.4	1.0	n.a	n.a	1.4	1.0
W.P. Labuan	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.1	0.2

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mencatatkan penurunan bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama pada tahun 2024. Bumiputera mencatatkan insiden kemiskinan tertinggi iaitu 6.6 peratus diikuti dengan etnik India (3.2%) dan Cina (1.5%).

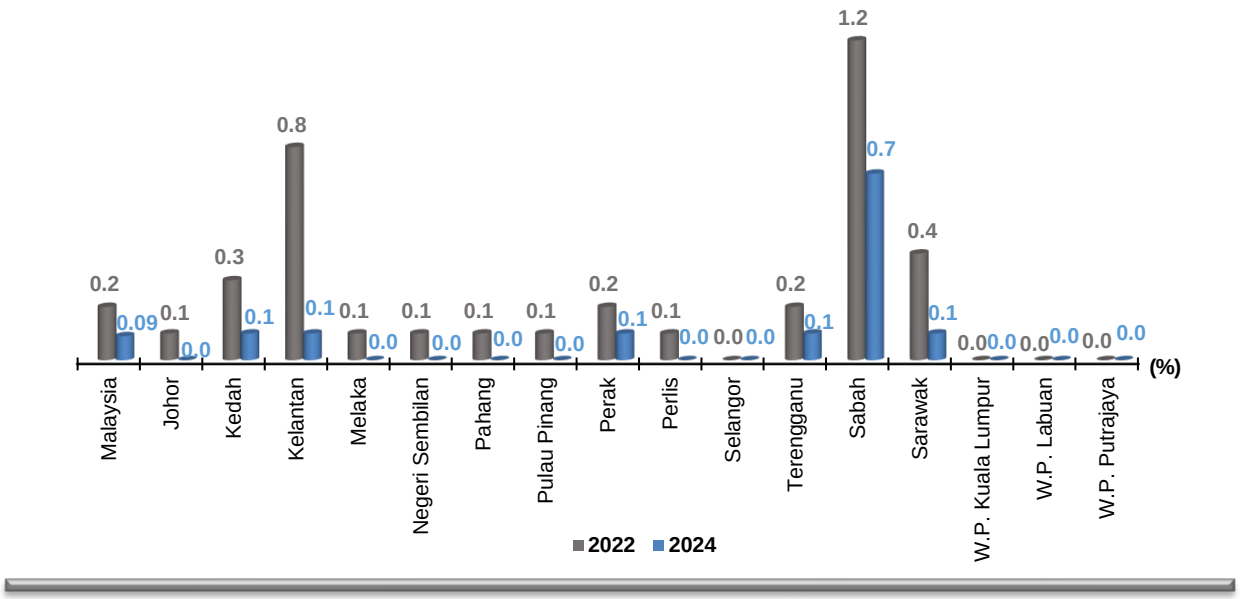
Carta 3: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



3. Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar

Negeri Sabah mencatatkan insiden kemiskinan tegar tertinggi dengan kadar 0.7 peratus dan juga melebihi paras nasional iaitu 0.09 peratus. Kebanyakan negeri berjaya menurunkan insiden kemiskinan tegar sifar.

Carta 4: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Negeri, 2022 dan 2024



Nota: 0.0 kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

Dari perspektif insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia menunjukkan pola yang konsisten bagi isi rumah di bandar serta penurunan bagi isi rumah di luar bandar pada tahun 2024. Isi rumah di bandar mencatatkan insiden kemiskinan tegar sebanyak 0.1 peratus pada tahun 2024. Manakala, di luar bandar pula mencatatkan penurunan daripada 0.7 peratus pada tahun 2022 kepada 0.2 peratus pada tahun 2024. Secara keseluruhan, Insiden kemiskinan tegar di peringkat nasional menurun kepada 0.09 peratus pada tahun 2024.

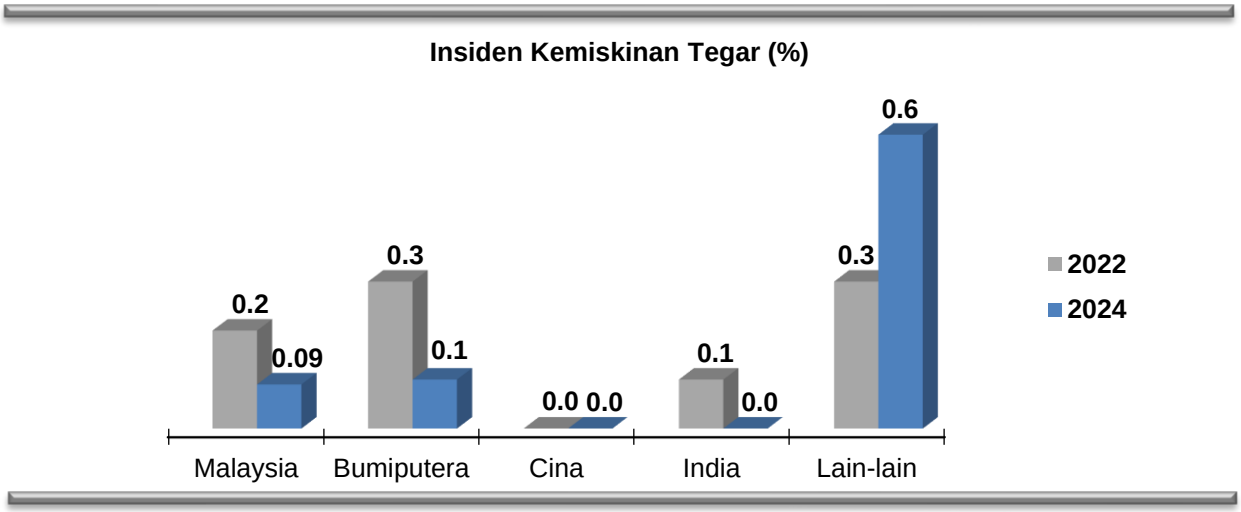
Jadual 6: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Bandar (%)		Luar Bandar (%)		Keseluruhan (%)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.09**
Johor	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kedah	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Kelantan	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Melaka	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pahang	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Perak	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Perlis	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Selangor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sabah	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.7
Sarawak	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0

Nota: 0.0 kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus

Insiden kemiskinan tegar mencatatkan penurunan bagi semua kumpulan etnik kecuali lain-lain etnik pada tahun 2024. Bumiputera mencatatkan insiden kemiskinan 0.1 peratus diikuti dengan etnik Cina dan India masing-masing dengan 0.0 peratus.

Carta 5: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024



4. Kemiskinan Relatif

Konsep pengiraan kemiskinan relatif adalah berbeza dengan kemiskinan mutlak. Had kemiskinan relatif ditentukan berdasarkan kepada penengah pendapatan keseluruhan isi rumah. Had kemiskinan relatif pada tahun 2024 adalah RM3,509 berbanding RM3,169 pada tahun 2022. Negeri yang merekodkan had kemiskinan relatif tertinggi adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,401) dengan 11.8 peratus isi rumah berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif. Sementara itu, Kelantan mempunyai had kemiskinan relatif terendah (RM2,041) dengan 10.8 peratus isi rumah berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif.

Jadual 7: Had dan Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif mengikut Negeri, 2016, 2019, 2022 dan 2024

Negeri	Had Kemiskinan Relatif (RM)				Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%)			
	2016	2019	2022	2024	2016	2019	2022	2024
Malaysia	**2,614**	**2,937**	**3,169**	**3,509**	**15.9**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**16.7**
Johor	2,826	3,214	3,440	3,856	13.5	15.3	15.9	13.7
Kedah	1,906	2,163	2,201	2,448	15.9	10.9	11.9	13.4
Kelantan	1,540	1,782	1,807	2,041	12.1	9.9	12.2	10.8
Melaka	2,794	3,027	3,105	3,446	10.7	17.0	13.2	10.3
Negeri Sembilan	2,290	2,503	2,613	2,796	15.5	11.6	13.3	11.9
Pahang	1,990	2,220	2,377	2,488	8.2	6.0	7.7	6.8
Pulau Pinang	2,705	3,085	3,251	3,693	6.6	13.2	15.3	15.1
Perak	2,003	2,137	2,247	2,343	14.1	11.3	13.5	11.4
Perlis	2,102	2,297	2,357	2,475	12.0	12.0	12.6	11.3
Selangor	3,613	4,105	4,992	5,363	10.7	15.3	14.2	8.5
Terengganu	2,347	2,773	2,939	3,313	10.2	8.2	6.9	9.9
Sabah	2,055	2,118	2,289	2,445	17.6	14.7	14.5	14.2
Sarawak	2,082	2,272	2,489	2,752	16.8	15.2	16.2	14.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,537	5,275	5,117	5,401	13.8	10.6	12.7	11.8
W.P. Labuan	2,964	3,363	3,452	3,692	11.6	12.9	7.0	13.7
W.P. Putrajaya	4,138	4,992	5,028	5,384	6.8	12.1	11.4	10.9

Nota: Had pendapatan kemiskinan relatif mengikut separuh daripada penengah pendapatan bagi negeri

PENGUKURAN KEMISKINAN: PERUBAHAN SEIRING ZAMAN

Abul Hafidz Abdul Hamid

A. PENDAHULUAN

Pengukuran kemiskinan merupakan aspek penting dalam perancangan pembangunan dan dasar sosial sesebuah negara. Ia bukan sahaja memberikan gambaran tentang status kesejahteraan rakyat, malah menentukan bentuk intervensi dasar yang perlu dilaksanakan. Pengukuran kemiskinan telah melalui evolusi daripada sekadar menilai pendapatan kepada pendekatan yang lebih menyeluruh merangkumi pelbagai dimensi kehidupan. Martin Ravallion dan Amartya Sen, telah membentuk kerangka pengukuran kemiskinan dari perspektif yang berbeza namun saling melengkapi. Bahagian ini membincangkan bagaimana pendekatan kewangan Ravallion dan pendekatan keupayaan Sen digabungkan dalam pengukuran kemiskinan masa kini, khususnya melalui Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) serta implikasinya terhadap dasar awam dan pembangunan sosioekonomi.

Martin Ravallion, seorang pakar ekonomi memperkenalkan konsep kemiskinan dari sudut kewangan. Pembentukan garis kemiskinan antarabangsa seperti USD1.90 sehari dan USD2.15 sehari (mengikut Pariti Kuasa Beli, PPP) bertujuan mengenal pasti individu atau isi rumah yang tidak mampu memenuhi keperluan asas.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia sebagai agensi yang mengeluarkan statistik kemiskinan rasmi menggunakan data Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah sebagai sumber data utama pengukuran kemiskinan menggunakan kaedah ini. Statistik kemiskinan terkini yang dikeluarkan adalah bagi tahun rujukan 2024. Pendekatan ini membandingkan secara terus pendapatan dengan nilai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) isi rumah. Ia merupakan konsep meluas yang membolehkan perbandingan dibuat di peringkat antarabangsa. Namun, pendekatan ini tidak mengambil kira dimensi bukan kewangan seperti kesihatan, pendidikan atau akses terhadap kemudahan asas.

Pemenang Hadiah Nobel Ekonomi 1998, Amartya Sen mengetengahkan pendekatan yang lebih menyeluruh dikenali sebagai "*Capability Approach*". Pendekatan keupayaan ini menilai kehidupan individu dan keadaan sosial berdasarkan peluang sebenar (keupayaan) yang dimiliki oleh seseorang untuk melakukan (fungsian) perkara-perkara bermakna dalam kehidupan mereka (*Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative*).

Konsep ini melihat kemiskinan sebagai kegagalan seseorang untuk mencapai "fungsian", iaitu pencapaian yang penting seperti memiliki kesihatan yang baik, berpendidikan atau bebas menjalani kehidupan seharian. Keupayaan pula merujuk kepada kebebasan seseorang untuk memilih antara pencapaian-pencapaian ini.

B. PERBEZAAN FALSAFAH: RAVALLION VS SEN

Ravallion, sebagai pakar ekonomi di Bank Dunia, memfokuskan pengukuran kemiskinan secara kuantitatif dan penetapan piawaian antarabangsa. Ukuran kemiskinan berasaskan kewangan yang beliau pelopori adalah bersifat praktikal, mudah dikira dan boleh digunakan secara meluas oleh negara membangun. Ukuran ini berdasarkan perbelanjaan minimum untuk keperluan asas seperti makanan, pakaian dan tempat tinggal.

Sen menolak idea bahawa kemiskinan boleh diwakili sepenuhnya oleh pendapatan. Sebaliknya, beliau menegaskan bahawa pendapatan hanyalah satu alat, bukannya matlamat. Dalam sesetengah konteks, individu yang mempunyai pendapatan sama boleh berada dalam tahap kemiskinan yang berbeza disebabkan faktor kesihatan, ketidaksamarataan, jantina atau jurang sosial.

Kedua-dua pendekatan mempunyai implikasi yang berbeza terhadap dasar. Pendekatan Ravallion sesuai digunakan dalam konteks pengagihan bantuan langsung dan pemantauan kemiskinan jangka pendek. Sebaliknya, pendekatan Sen membuka ruang kepada dasar pembangunan jangka panjang yang lebih menyeluruh seperti penambahbaikan sistem pendidikan, kesihatan awam dan keadilan sosial.

Di Malaysia, evolusi dasar pengukuran kemiskinan turut mencerminkan gabungan kedua-dua pendekatan ini. Pendekatan kewangan digunakan untuk menentukan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK), manakala pendekatan multidimensi diterapkan melalui *Multidimensional Poverty Index* (MPI) menilai kemiskinan dari aspek pendidikan, taraf hidup dan kesihatan.

Perbandingan antara pendekatan Martin Ravallion dan Amartya Sen menunjukkan bahawa kemiskinan tidak sepatutnya difahami secara terhad. Ravallion menyediakan satu kerangka pengukuran yang praktikal dan mudah untuk pelaksanaan dasar jangka pendek, manakala Sen memperluas sudut pandang dengan menekankan modal insan, kebebasan dan keupayaan individu. Pada zaman ini, satu pendekatan tunggal tidak lagi mencukupi. Oleh itu, gabungan antara pendekatan kewangan dan pelbagai dimensi adalah perlu untuk memahami dan membasmi kemiskinan secara holistik dan berkesan.

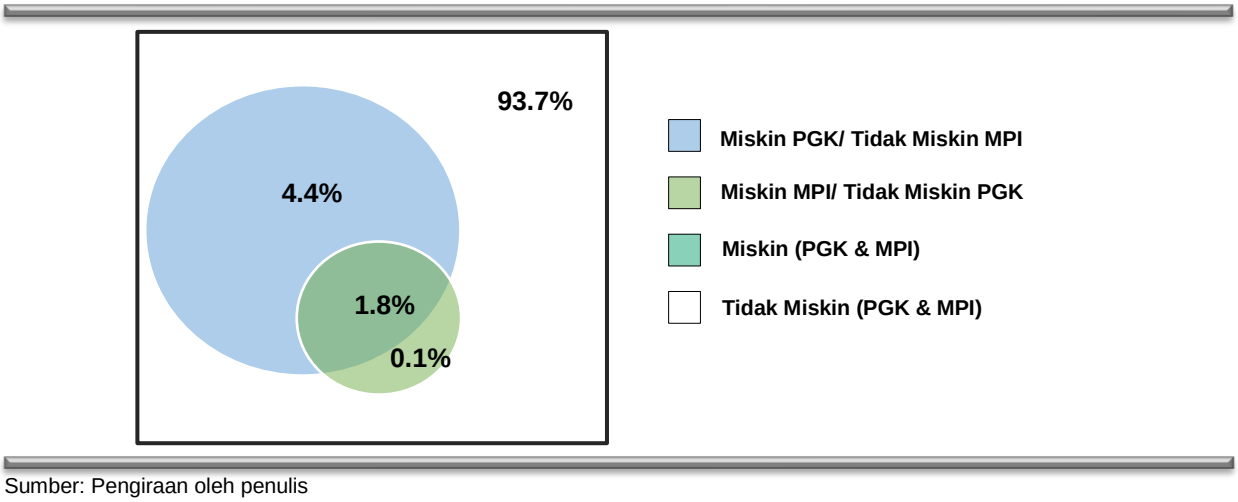
1. Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) dan Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI) – Dua Perspektif Kemiskinan

Selain PGK, Malaysia turut mengukur kemiskinan melalui Indeks Kemiskinan Pelbagai Dimensi (MPI). Pengukuran kemiskinan menggunakan PGK adalah berasaskan pendapatan isi rumah berbanding garis kemiskinan dan MPI mengukur ketersisihan dalam pelbagai dimensi bukan kewangan seperti pendidikan, kesihatan dan taraf hidup.

Pada tahun 2022, statistik menunjukkan sebanyak 6.2 peratus isi rumah tergolong dalam miskin mutlak berdasarkan pengukuran kemiskinan PGK, 1.9 peratus isi rumah miskin berdasarkan pengukuran kemiskinan MPI, 1.8 peratus miskin kedua-dua PGK dan MPI dan 0.1 peratus miskin MPI sahaja.

Hasil ini boleh divisualkan melalui rajah Venn dan jadual silang yang memperincikan empat kategori utama isi rumah Malaysia (**Carta 1**).

Carta 1: Rajah Venn Perbandingan MPI dan PGK



Sumber: Pengiraan oleh penulis

Jadual berikut menunjukkan perbandingan kategori isi rumah berdasarkan pengukuran PGK dan MPI pada tahun 2022:

Jadual 1: Jadual Silang Miskin MPI dan PGK

Jenis Pengukuran		MPI		
		Tidak Miskin	Miskin	Jumlah
PGK	Tidak Miskin	93.7	0.1	93.8
	Miskin	4.4	1.8	6.2
	Jumlah	98.1	1.9	100.0

1.1 Implikasi terhadap Dasar

Analisis ini menekankan bahawa pemilihan ukuran kemiskinan membawa implikasi besar kepada reka bentuk dasar.

Jika dasar berasaskan PGK sahaja, liputannya memang lebih luas kerana hampir semua isi rumah berpendapatan rendah dapat dikenalpasti. Namun begitu, terdapat risiko *over-targeting*, iaitu sebahagian isi rumah miskin PGK sebenarnya tidak mengalami ketersisihan dalam dimensi lain seperti pendidikan, kesihatan atau perumahan, tetapi tetap menerima bantuan. Sebaliknya, jika dasar berasaskan MPI sahaja, tumpuan diberikan kepada kelompok dengan intensiti ketersisihan pelbagai dimensi yang tinggi, tetapi risiko *under-targeting* pula berlaku kerana banyak isi rumah berpendapatan rendah mungkin terlepas daripada menerima bantuan. Oleh itu, pendekatan gabungan PGK dan MPI dilihat lebih berkesan di mana isi rumah miskin PGK sahaja boleh disokong dengan bantuan kewangan jangka pendek untuk mengurangkan tekanan kos sara hidup. Manakala, isi rumah miskin MPI memerlukan intervensi yang lebih struktural dan jangka panjang seperti peningkatan akses kepada pendidikan, kesihatan dan perumahan yang lebih berkualiti.

PGK memberikan gambaran tentang luasnya kelompok berpendapatan rendah, manakala MPI menonjolkan intensiti ketersisihan sosial. Oleh itu, menggunakan kedua-duanya secara serentak adalah lebih tepat dan adil dalam membentuk dasar pembasmian kemiskinan.

Dalam konteks pembangunan dasar dan polisi pembasmian kemiskinan, gabungan indikator ini penting bagi memastikan tiada kelompok miskin, sama ada miskin pendapatan atau miskin multidimensi yang terpinggir daripada perhatian dasar.

2. Dinamik Pengukuran Kemiskinan di Malaysia

Pengukuran kemiskinan merupakan salah satu instrumen penting dalam menilai tahap kesejahteraan masyarakat dan keberkesanan dasar pembangunan sesebuah negara. Walau bagaimanapun, proses mengukur kemiskinan tidak pernah bersifat mutlak atau sempurna. Seperti yang ditegaskan oleh Ravallion (2016), "*the world of poverty measurement in practice is one of compromise, of short-cuts and approximations*." Maksudnya, ukuran kemiskinan sering kali bersifat anggaran bergantung pada kaedah, definisi dan andaian yang dipilih oleh pembuat dasar. Situasi ini jelas kelihatan dalam pengalaman Malaysia sendiri apabila berlaku perubahan mendadak dalam statistik kemiskinan selepas semakan semula garis kemiskinan pada tahun 2019.

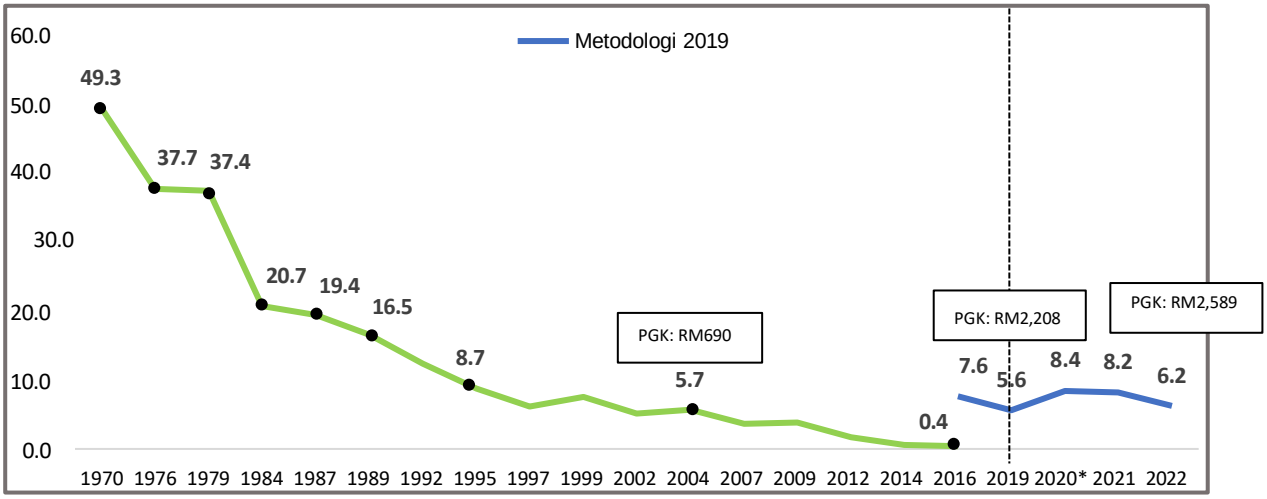
2.1 Evolusi Pengukuran Kemiskinan di Malaysia

Pada tahun 2016, kadar kemiskinan mutlak Malaysia direkodkan hanya 0.4 peratus. Angka ini menimbulkan perdebatan kerana ia menggambarkan seolah-olah kemiskinan hampir dihapuskan, sedangkan realiti di lapangan menunjukkan masih ramai isi rumah berdepan kesempitan hidup.

Apabila bakul barangan dikemaskini bagi menentukan PGK pada tahun 2019, kadar kemiskinan melonjak kepada 5.6 peratus. Susulan kiraan semula kadar kemiskinan 2016 menggunakan bakul baharu tahun 2019, insiden kemiskinan meningkat kepada 7.6 peratus. Ini menyebabkan berlakunya pemecahan siri masa insiden kemiskinan seperti di **Carta 2**. Bagi tahun 2019, pengiraan kemiskinan menggunakan metodologi lama menunjukkan insiden kemiskinan mutlak adalah pada kadar 0.2 peratus dan 5.6 peratus menggunakan metodologi baru. Perubahan ini membuktikan bahawa kemiskinan bukan semata-mata fenomena sosial, tetapi juga refleksi kepada pilihan metodologi pengukuran.

Kemas kini PGK telah menjadikan ukuran kemiskinan lebih realistik, sejajar dengan perubahan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah dan peningkatan kos sara hidup. Ia juga menekankan bahawa pengukuran kemiskinan tidak boleh dianggap statik, sebaliknya perlu sentiasa dikaji semula mengikut konteks semasa.

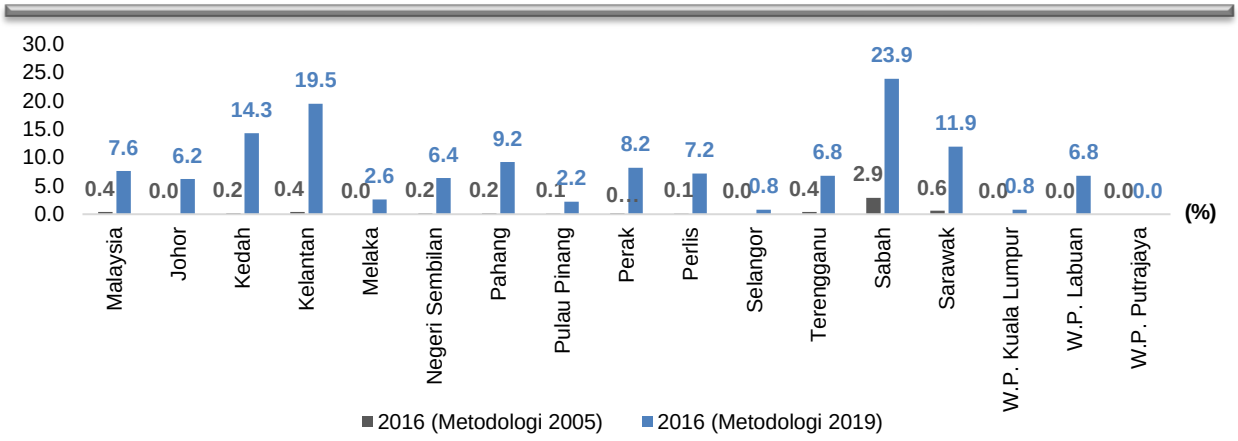
Carta 2: Siri Masa Nilai PGK dan Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak, Malaysia, 1970 – 2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

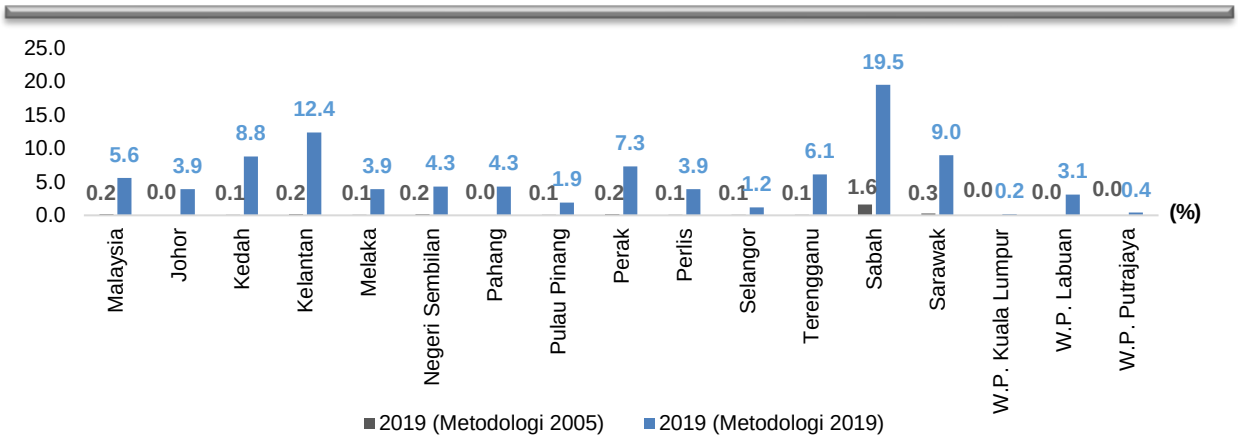
Nota: *Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan, 2020

Carta 3: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri, 2016



Seiring perubahan metodologi, struktur kemiskinan mengikut negeri juga turut berubah. Berdasarkan **Carta 3**, insiden kemiskinan mengikut negeri menunjukkan empat negeri dengan insiden kemiskinan tertinggi iaitu Sabah (2.9%), Sarawak (0.6%), diikuti Terengganu dan Kelantan masing-masing dengan 0.4 peratus insiden kemiskinan apabila menggunakan metodologi lama. Kedudukan tiga negeri termiskin berubah apabila menggunakan metodologi baru iaitu Sabah (23.9%), Kelantan (19.5%) dan Kedah (14.3%).

Carta 4: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri, 2019



Situasi yang sama dapat dilihat pada tahun 2019. Berdasarkan **Carta 4**, hasil pengiraan menggunakan metodologi lama menunjukkan bahawa empat negeri termiskin ialah Sabah (1.6%), Sarawak (0.3%) serta Kelantan dan Negeri Sembilan masing-masing 0.2 peratus insiden kemiskinan. Namun, apabila metodologi baru digunakan, perubahan kecil struktur kemiskinan antara negeri berlaku dengan kedudukan tiga negeri termiskin ialah Sabah (19.5%), Kelantan (12.4%) dan Sarawak (9.0%).

Pengalaman Malaysia menunjukkan bahawa angka kemiskinan sangat bergantung pada metodologi pengukuran. Perbandingan kadar 0.4 peratus pada tahun 2016 dengan 5.6 peratus pada tahun 2019 serta analisis silang antara PGK dan MPI pada tahun 2022 menggariskan bahawa kemiskinan tidak boleh difahami hanya melalui satu ukuran tunggal.

C. PENGUKURAN KEMISKINAN

Kemiskinan merupakan satu isu utama yang melanda kebanyakan negara di dunia dan Malaysia tidak terkecuali daripada menghadapi krisis ini. Pelbagai pendekatan telah dibangunkan untuk mengukur kemiskinan. Namun begitu, dengan wujudnya pelbagai ukuran ini, timbul persoalan tentang keadilan dan kebolehpercayaan ukuran-ukuran tersebut. Justeru, satu set prinsip normatif dikenali sebagai "aksiom kemiskinan" telah diperkenalkan untuk menilai dan membimbing pembinaan indeks kemiskinan yang munasabah. Bahagian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan konsep dan jenis-jenis aksiom kemiskinan, membincangkan aplikasinya dalam pengukuran kemiskinan serta menilai kekuatan dan kelemahan pendekatan ini dalam konteks dasar sosial.

1. Aksiom Kemiskinan

Aksiom dalam konteks pengukuran kemiskinan merujuk kepada prinsip normatif yang digunakan untuk menilai sama ada sesuatu indeks kemiskinan itu bersifat adil dan konsisten. Ia bertindak sebagai panduan moral dan logik dalam membina ukuran kemiskinan yang bukan sahaja menggambarkan realiti tetapi juga menyokong keadilan sosial. Terdapat tiga proses utama dalam mengukur kemiskinan iaitu identifikasi (menentukan siapa yang miskin), agregasi (menggabungkan maklumat individu miskin menjadi satu indeks) dan perbandingan (membandingkan tahap kemiskinan antara kumpulan atau masa). Aksiom digunakan dalam ketiga-tiga proses ini bagi memastikan ukuran yang dihasilkan mencerminkan keutamaan moral yang dipegang masyarakat seperti keprihatinan terhadap jurang dan intensiti kemiskinan.

Kepentingan aksiom dalam pengukuran kemiskinan amat penting bagi memastikan bahawa indeks yang dibina tidak bersifat arbitrari atau hanya memenuhi keperluan teknikal semata-mata. Sebaliknya, ia menuntut agar indeks tersebut sensitif terhadap realiti sosial dan adil terhadap kumpulan yang rentan. Misalnya, jika pendapatan seorang miskin semakin berkurang, maka ukuran kemiskinan seharusnya meningkat. Inilah salah satu contoh aksiom yang akan dibincangkan selanjutnya.

1.1 Jenis-jenis Aksiom Kemiskinan

Beberapa aksiom utama bagi mengira kemiskinan adalah seperti berikut:

a. *Monotonicity* (Ketekalan): Jika individu/ isi rumah miskin menjadi lebih miskin (iaitu pendapatannya berkurang), maka indeks kemiskinan keseluruhan mestilah meningkat. Ini mencerminkan kepekaan terhadap perubahan yang membuatkan seseorang yang miskin bertambah miskin.

b. *Transfer* (Prinsip Dalton): Jika sebahagian pendapatan individu/ isi rumah miskin dipindahkan kepada individu/ isi rumah yang lebih kaya dalam kalangan miskin (pemindahan regresif), maka indeks kemiskinan sepatutnya meningkat.

c. *Anonymity* (Tanpa Identiti): Ukuran kemiskinan tidak seharusnya berubah jika identiti individu/ isi rumah ditukar, selagi struktur pendapatan kekal sama. Ini penting bagi menjamin kesaksamaan dalam pengukuran.

d. *Subgroup Consistency*: Jika kemiskinan meningkat dalam mana-mana subkumpulan dalam populasi (contohnya di negeri tertentu), maka indeks keseluruhan nasional juga seharusnya menunjukkan peningkatan.

e. *Focus*: Hanya individu/ isi rumah yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan (yakni miskin) yang diambil kira dalam pengiraan. Pendapatan golongan bukan miskin tidak boleh mempengaruhi ukuran kemiskinan.

1.2 Indeks Kadar Kemiskinan *(Headcount Index)*

Sehingga kini, Malaysia menggunakan Indeks Kadar Kemiskinan bagi mengukur kemiskinan. Ia mengukur nisbah isi rumah miskin kepada keseluruhan isi rumah, diwakili sebagai P_0.

$$P_0 = \frac{N_P}{N}$$

P_0 = Indeks Kadar Kemiskinan
N_p = Bilangan isi rumah miskin
N = Bilangan populasi

N_P merujuk kepada bilangan isi rumah miskin dan N merujuk kepada bilangan populasi. Contohnya, bilangan isi rumah miskin di Malaysia pada tahun 2022 adalah sebanyak 487 ribu isi rumah (N_P) berbanding keseluruhan 7.2 juta isi rumah (N), maka P_0=487 ribu/7.2 juta=6.2. Sebanyak 6.2 peratus isi rumah adalah miskin pada tahun 2022.

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i < z_i)$$

P_0 = Indeks Kadar Kemiskinan
N = Bilangan populasi
Y_i = Pendapatan isi rumah i
Z_i = Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) isi rumah i
I(.) = Fungsi indikator

Dalam penilaian kemiskinan, fungsi I(.) bertindak sebagai indikator, bernilai 1 jika ungkapan dalam kurungan adalah benar dan 0 jika sebaliknya. y_i adalah merupakan pendapatan isi rumah i manakala z_i merupakan nilai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) bagi isi rumah i. Sekiranya pendapatan isi rumah rendah berbanding PGK isi rumah, indikator fungsi I(.) bersamaan 1 dan isi rumah tersebut berstatus miskin dan sebaliknya.

Pengukuran kemiskinan menggunakan indeks ini adalah mudah untuk dibentuk dan difahami. Namun, kaedah ini juga mempunyai kekurangannya.

Jadual 2: Perbandingan Pendapatan dan PGK Isi Rumah Negeri A

Negeri A	Pendapatan Isi Rumah	PGK Isi Rumah	Perbezaan	Fungsi Indikator, I(.)
Isi Rumah 1	1,200	1,500	300	1
Isi Rumah 2	2,500	3,000	500	1
Isi Rumah 3	3,500	2,500	-	0
		Jumlah	800	2/3=0.67

Jadual 3: Perbandingan Pendapatan dan PGK Isi Rumah Negeri B

Negeri B	Pendapatan Isi Rumah	PGK Isi Rumah	Perbezaan	Fungsi Indikator, I(.)
Isi Rumah 1	200	1,500	1,300	1
Isi Rumah 2	500	3,000	2,500	1
Isi Rumah 3	1,500	1,000	-	0
		Jumlah	3,800	2/3=0.67

Pertamanya, kadar kemiskinan tidak mengambil kira intensiti kemiskinan (*intensity of poverty*). Ini digambarkan seperti di **Jadual 2** dan **Jadual 3**, insiden kemiskinan bagi kedua-dua Negeri A dan Negeri B adalah sama (66.7%). Namun, apabila dilihat dari segi perbezaan pendapatan dan PGK bagi isi rumah miskin, Negeri B menunjukkan jumlah perbezaan yang jauh lebih tinggi iaitu RM3,800 berbanding Negeri A iaitu RM800.

Selain itu, kaedah ini tidak menepati satu daripada aksiom kemiskinan iaitu *Transfer*, yang menyatakan bahawa sekiranya pindahan pendapatan daripada satu isi rumah kepada isi rumah lain terjadi, maka pengukuran kemiskinan menunjukkan peningkatan. Contoh bagi Negeri B, sekiranya Isi Rumah 2 memberi sejumlah kecil atau kesemua pendapatannya kepada Isi Rumah 1, maka penambahan pendapatan tersebut masih tidak mampu meningkatkan pendapatannya lebih tinggi daripada nilai PGK, justeru kadar kemiskinan kekal sama.

1.3 Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan *(Poverty Gap Index)*

Pengukuran kemiskinan seterusnya dikenali sebagai Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan. Secara ringkasnya, setiap isi rumah miskin mempunyai jurang di antara pendapatan dan PGK isi rumah mereka. Nisbah jurang kepada PGK isi rumah kemudian ditambah dan dibahagi dengan bilangan isi rumah untuk mendapatkan indeks ini. Fungsi bagi indeks ini adalah seperti berikut:

$$G_i = (z_i - y_i) * I(y_i < z_i)$$

G_i = Jurang kemiskinan
Z_i = Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) bagi isi rumah i
Y_i = Pendapatan sebenar isi rumah i
I(.) = Fungsi indikator

Maka, Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan, P_1 adalah;

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{G_i}{z_i}$$

P_1 = Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan
N = Bilangan isi rumah keseluruhan
G_i = Jurang kemiskinan bagi isi rumah ke-i
Z_i = Garis kemiskinan bagi isi rumah ke- i
I(.) = Fungsi indikator

Pengukuran ini mengira purata nisbah jurang kemiskinan dalam kalangan isi rumah.

Jadual 4: Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan Negeri A

Negeri A	Pendapatan Isi Rumah	PGK	Perbezaan	G_i/z_i	Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan, P_1
Isi Rumah 1	1,200	1,500	300	0.20	
Isi Rumah 2	2,500	3,000	500	0.17	
Isi Rumah 3	3,500	2,500	-	-	
		Jumlah	800	0.37	0.12 [=0.37/3]

Jadual 5: Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan Negeri B

Negeri B	Pendapatan Isi Rumah	PGK	Perbezaan	G_i/z_i	Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan, P_1
Isi Rumah 1	200	1,500	1,300	0.87	
Isi Rumah 2	500	3,000	2,500	0.83	
Isi Rumah 3	1,500	2,500	-	-	
		Jumlah	3,800	1.70	0.57 [=1.7/3]

Berdasarkan **Jadual 4** dan **Jadual 5**, Pengukuran kemiskinan menggunakan Indeks Jurang Kemiskinan menunjukkan Negeri A mempunyai indeks 0.12 manakala Negeri B mempunyai indeks 0.57. Di sini dapat kita lihat bahawa kaedah pengukuran ini dapat menggambarkan situasi kemiskinan yang berbeza yang tidak ditunjukkan oleh pengukuran yang terdahulu.

Jurang secara langsung memberi input kos minimum untuk membasmi kemiskinan dengan menunjukkan berapa banyak yang perlu dipindahkan kepada isi rumah miskin untuk meningkatkan pendapatan mereka di atas garis kemiskinan dengan syarat pihak pemberi bantuan mempunyai pangkalan data isi rumah miskin yang lengkap. Contohnya, Negeri A memerlukan sebanyak RM800 dan Negeri B memerlukan RM3,800 untuk masing-masing sekurang-kurangnya berpendapatan sama dengan PGK masing-masing.

Ia juga boleh dianggap sebagai kos maksimum untuk membasmi kemiskinan sekiranya ketiadaan maklumat pendapatan isi rumah miskin dan menganggap semua isi rumah tersebut mempunyai sifar pendapatan, di mana jurang pendapatan dan PGK adalah bersamaan dengan nilai PGK tersebut. Sekiranya pihak pemberi bantuan tidak mempunyai maklumat berkenaan isi rumah miskin, nilai yang perlu dibantu ialah bersamaan dengan nilai PGK masing-masing iaitu sebanyak RM7,000 bagi kedua-dua Negeri A dan B.

Oleh itu, ukuran ini merupakan petunjuk kepada potensi penjimatan dalam belanjawan pembasmian kemiskinan melalui penentuan sasaran: semakin kecil indeks jurang kemiskinan, semakin besar potensi penjimatan belanjawan pembasmian kemiskinan dengan mengenal pasti isi rumah miskin bagi menyalurkan bantuan dan program secara lebih berfokus.

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Penafian:

Pandangan yang dikemukakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

A. INTRODUCTION

The Poverty Line Income (PLI) represents the minimum income level required to meet the basic needs of a household. This measure plays an important role in identifying poverty rates, monitoring socioeconomic disparities and guiding the government in the implementation of social assistance policies.

B. SURVEY BACKGROUND

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) conducted the Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) in 2024 to assess the current distribution of household income, poverty incidence and income inequality. This survey was conducted using a probability sampling that represents 8.2 million Malaysian citizen households in 2024. The selected sample was based on a list of households obtained from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia conducted in 2020. Data collection was conducted through face-to-face interviews since its inception in 1974.

C. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY 2024

1. Poverty Line Income (PLI)

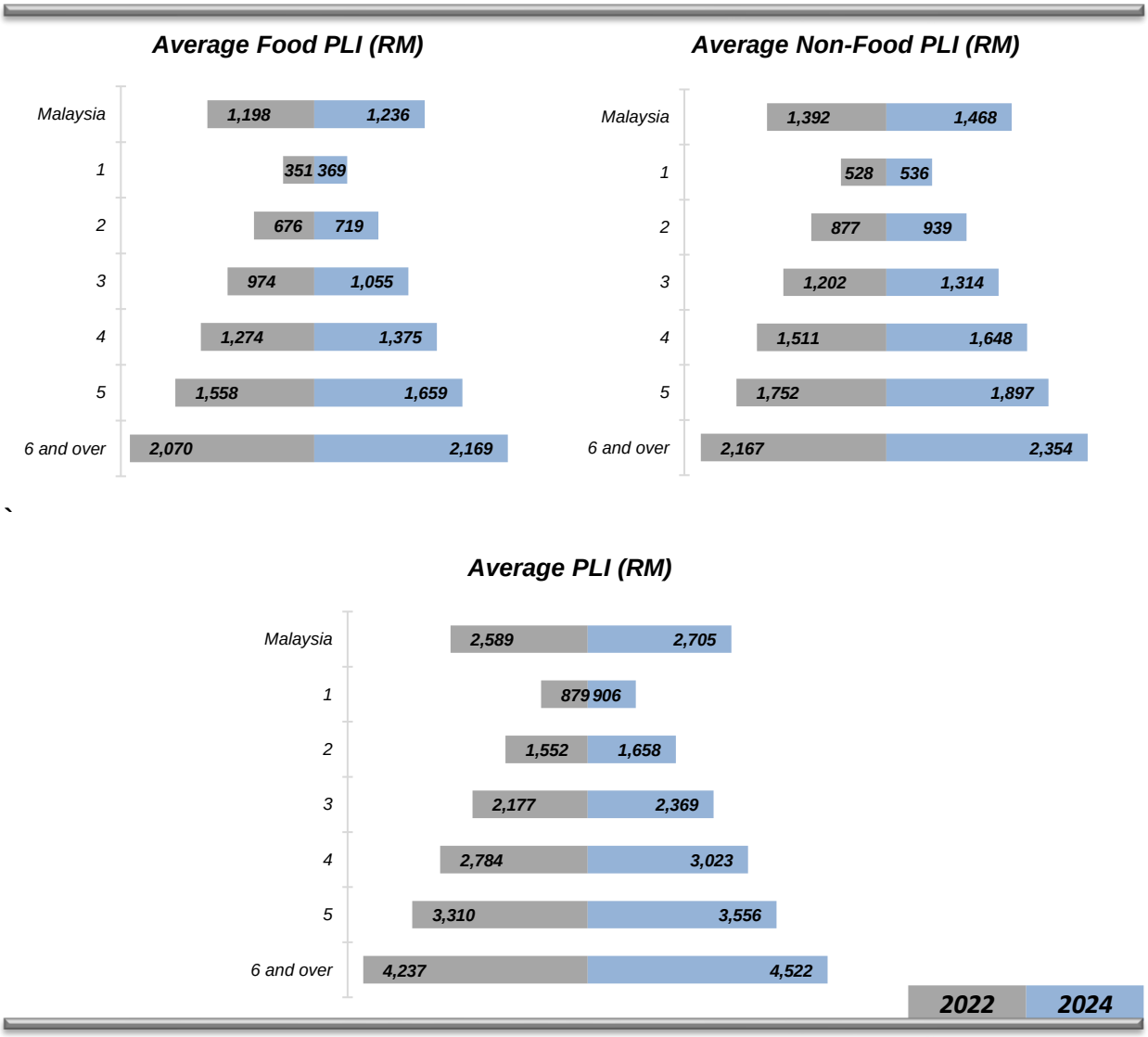
The average Poverty Line Income (PLI) for Malaysia in 2024 recorded a value of RM2,705 (2022: RM2,589), with all states recorded an increase compared to 2022. W.P. Kuala Lumpur had the highest average PLI, with a value of RM3,011 compared to RM2,816 in 2022. Meanwhile, Perlis recorded the lowest average PLI, with a value of RM2,217 compared to RM2,140 in 2022.

Table 1: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**2,660**	**2,794**	**2,342**	**2,389**	**2,589**	**2,705**
Johor	2,665	2,857	2,481	2,462	2,627	2,775
Kedah	2,303	2,402	2,206	2,282	2,271	2,362
Kelantan	2,415	2,474	2,199	2,290	2,297	2,374
Melaka	2,721	2,814	2,122	2,051	2,670	2,751
Negeri Sembilan	2,617	2,686	1,876	2,009	2,402	2,493
Pahang	2,675	2,670	2,235	2,422	2,480	2,560
Pulau Pinang	2,258	2,383	2,136	2,604	2,250	2,399
Perak	2,332	2,416	2,199	2,217	2,297	2,364
Perlis	2,199	2,200	2,069	2,239	2,140	2,217
Selangor	2,848	2,977	2,421	2,316	2,830	2,949
Terengganu	2,799	2,910	2,662	2,718	2,751	2,841
Sabah	2,706	2,857	2,795	2,821	2,742	2,843
Sarawak	2,860	3,078	2,263	2,182	2,618	2,718
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,816	3,011	n.a	n.a	2,816	3,011
W.P. Labuan	2,606	2,727	2,196	2,672	2,576	2,723
W.P. Putrajaya	2,450	2,628	n.a	n.a	2,450	2,628

The household size is one of the factors that influence the value of PLI. Households with a larger number of members require higher expenditures on both food and non-food items to achieve a healthy and comfortable standard of living. Therefore, household size affects the differences in the average PLI value for food and non-food components. The overall average PLI was recorded at RM906 for a single-person household, while it was RM4,522 for households with 6 and over members.

Chart 1: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) of Food, Non-Food and Total by Malaysian Household Size, 2022 and 2024



The average national household size decreased from 3.8 household members in 2022 compared to 3.7 household members in 2024. The average national household size of the absolute poor in 2022 and 2024 was 5.3 household members and 5.2 household members, respectively. W.P. Putrajaya recorded the largest average household size of the absolute poor with 10.0 household members.

Hardcore poverty in terms of households size at the national level recorded an average of 7.7 household members (2022: 6.6 members). Kelantan was the state with the largest average household size among the hardcore poor in 2024 with 8.8 household members.

Table 2: Average Overall Household Size, Absolute Poverty and Average PLI by State, 2022 and 2024

State	Average Household Size (Person)		Average Absolute Poverty Household Size (Person)		Average Hardcore Poverty Household Size (Person)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**3.8**	**3.7**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**6.6**	**7.7**
Johor	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.0	6.6	6.0
Kedah	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	7.2
Kelantan	4.2	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.6	8.8
Melaka	3.9	3.7	5.6	5.4	8.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	3.6	3.4	5.3	4.8	5.3	0.0
Pahang	3.7	3.6	5.1	5.1	6.7	5.6
Pulau Pinang	3.4	3.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.0
Perak	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.7	6.2	5.6
Perlis	3.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	0.0
Selangor	3.8	3.7	5.7	4.5	7.0	0.0
Terengganu	4.6	4.5	6.3	6.5	7.5	7.6
Sabah	4.3	4.1	5.8	5.8	7.1	8.0
Sarawak	4.0	3.8	5.3	4.9	6.8	7.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.2	3.0	5.1	4.1	1.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	4.1	4.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	3.9	3.8	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0

1.1 Food Poverty Line Income (PLI)

In general, the food PLI refers to the minimum income required by a household to meet basic food needs. Households with incomes below the food PLI are categorised as hardcore poverty.

The average food PLI in Malaysia for 2024 is RM1,236 compared to RM1,198 in 2022. The state of Terengganu recorded the highest average food PLI at RM1,369 compared to RM1,367 in 2022, followed by W.P. Labuan and Sarawak with average food PLI values of RM1,351 and RM1,327 respectively. Meanwhile, the state with the lowest average food PLI values were Perak at RM1,089, followed by Penang (RM1,134) and Perlis (RM1,153).

The average food PLI in urban areas increased to RM1,247 compared to 2022 (RM1,197). The average food PLI in rural areas was recorded at RM1,197 (2022: RM1,199).

Table 3: Average Food Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**1,197**	**1,247**	**1,199**	**1,197**	**1,198**	**1,236**
Johor	1,143	1,238	1,232	1,209	1,161	1,232
Kedah	1,109	1,161	1,253	1,207	1,156	1,176
Kelantan	1,193	1,187	1,199	1,209	1,196	1,199
Melaka	1,251	1,254	1,171	1,210	1,244	1,250
Negeri Sembilan	1,240	1,248	1,006	1,061	1,173	1,194
Pahang	1,250	1,246	1,145	1,166	1,204	1,210
Pulau Pinang	1,022	1,120	1,214	1,311	1,036	1,134
Perak	1,066	1,081	1,136	1,112	1,084	1,089
Perlis	1,145	1,134	1,132	1,178	1,139	1,153
Selangor	1,274	1,303	1,262	1,238	1,274	1,300
Terengganu	1,352	1,342	1,394	1,418	1,367	1,369
Sabah	1,180	1,228	1,275	1,302	1,218	1,257
Sarawak	1,420	1,500	1,119	1,068	1,298	1,327
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,109	1,227	n.a	n.a	1,109	1,227
W.P. Labuan	1,265	1,348	1,301	1,385	1,268	1,351
W.P. Putrajaya	1,206	1,307	n.a	n.a	1,206	1,307

1.2 Non-Food Poverty Line Income (PLI)

The average non-food PLI in 2024 was RM1,468 (2022: RM1,392). The states that recorded the highest PLI in the non-food category were the W.P Kuala Lumpur at RM1,784, Selangor (RM1,650) and Sabah (RM1,586). Meanwhile, the lowest PLI for non-food items was recorded in Perlis (RM1,064), Kelantan (RM1,175) and Kedah (RM1,186).

The average non-food PLI for urban areas in 2022 and 2024 were RM1,463 and RM1,547, respectively. Meanwhile, the average non-food PLI for rural areas was RM1,192 (2022: RM1,143).

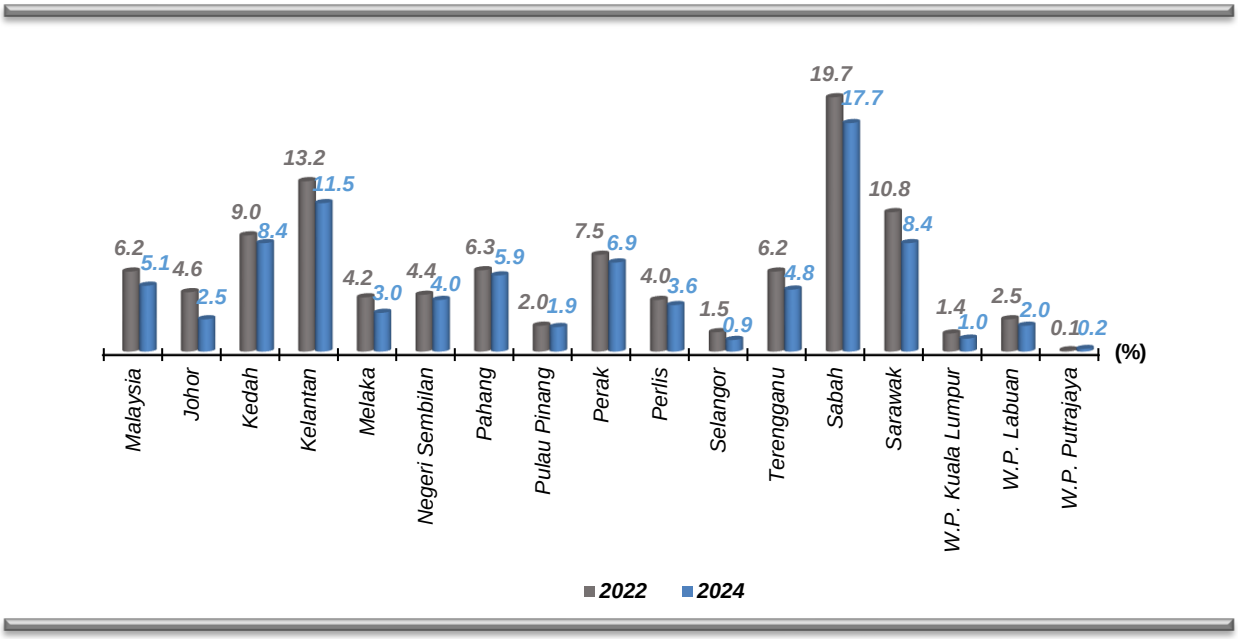
Table 4: Average Non-Food Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**1,463**	**1,547**	**1,143**	**1,192**	**1,392**	**1,468**
Johor	1,522	1,619	1,249	1,253	1,465	1,543
Kedah	1,193	1,241	953	1,075	1,115	1,186
Kelantan	1,222	1,287	1,000	1,081	1,101	1,175
Melaka	1,471	1,561	951	1,001	1,426	1,500
Negeri Sembilan	1,376	1,439	870	1,003	1,230	1,299
Pahang	1,425	1,425	1,090	1,256	1,276	1,349
Pulau Pinang	1,236	1,262	923	1,293	1,213	1,265
Perak	1,265	1,334	1,063	1,105	1,213	1,275
Perlis	1,054	1,066	936	1,061	1,001	1,064
Selangor	1,573	1,675	1,159	1,078	1,556	1,650
Terengganu	1,447	1,569	1,267	1,300	1,383	1,472
Sabah	1,526	1,630	1,521	1,519	1,524	1,586
Sarawak	1,440	1,578	1,144	1,114	1,320	1,391
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,707	1,784	n.a	n.a	1,707	1,784
W.P. Labuan	1,340	1,379	896	1,287	1,308	1,372
W.P. Putrajaya	1,244	1,321	n.a	n.a	1,244	1,321

2. Incidence of Absolute Poverty

*The incidence of absolute poverty in Malaysia decreased to 5.1 per cent in 2024 (2022: 6.2%). Sabah (17.7%) was the state with the highest incidence of absolute poverty, while the W.P. Putrajaya (0.2%) had the lowest absolute poverty rate. States that recorded an incidence of absolute poverty above the national level included Pahang (5.9%), Perak (6.9%), Kedah and Sarawak (both at 8.4%), Kelantan (11.5%) and Sabah (**Chart 2**).*

Chart 2: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State, 2022 and 2024



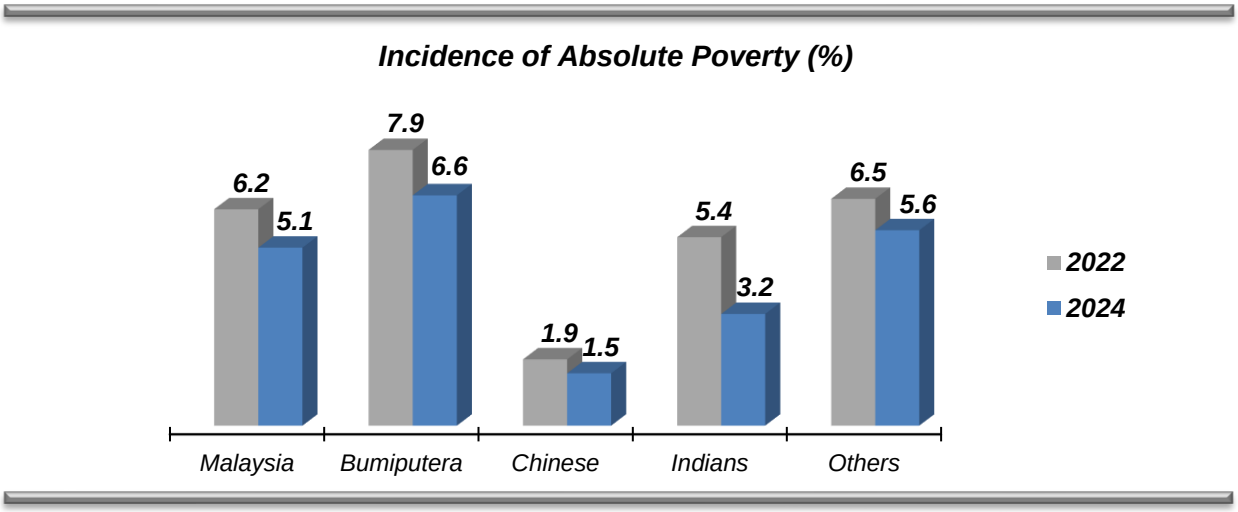
From the perspective of absolute poverty incidence by state and strata, Malaysia shows a decrease in poverty incidence for households in both urban and rural areas in 2024. The absolute poverty rate for urban areas recorded 3.7 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent in 2022. Meanwhile, households in rural areas recorded an absolute poverty rate of 9.9 per cent compared to 12.0 per cent in 2022.

Table 5: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

State	Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Total (%)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**4.5**	**3.7**	**12.0**	**9.9**	**6.2**	**5.1**
Johor	4.2	2.5	6.1	2.5	4.6	2.5
Kedah	8.8	8.0	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.4
Kelantan	11.6	9.7	14.6	13.0	13.2	11.5
Melaka	4.3	3.0	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.0
Negeri Sembilan	4.0	3.8	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.0
Pahang	5.6	4.7	7.1	7.2	6.3	5.9
Pulau Pinang	1.9	1.8	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.9
Perak	6.3	6.1	10.9	9.2	7.5	6.9
Perlis	3.9	2.4	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.6
Selangor	1.5	0.8	3.1	1.2	1.5	0.9
Terengganu	5.0	3.3	8.3	7.3	6.2	4.8
Sabah	13.9	13.2	28.5	24.6	19.7	17.7
Sarawak	8.3	7.0	14.6	10.4	10.8	8.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.4	1.0	n.a	n.a	1.4	1.0
W.P. Labuan	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.1	0.2

The incidence of absolute poverty recorded a decline across all major ethnic groups in 2024. The Bumiputera recorded the highest incidence at 6.6 per cent, followed by the Indian ethnic group (3.2%) and the Chinese (1.5%).

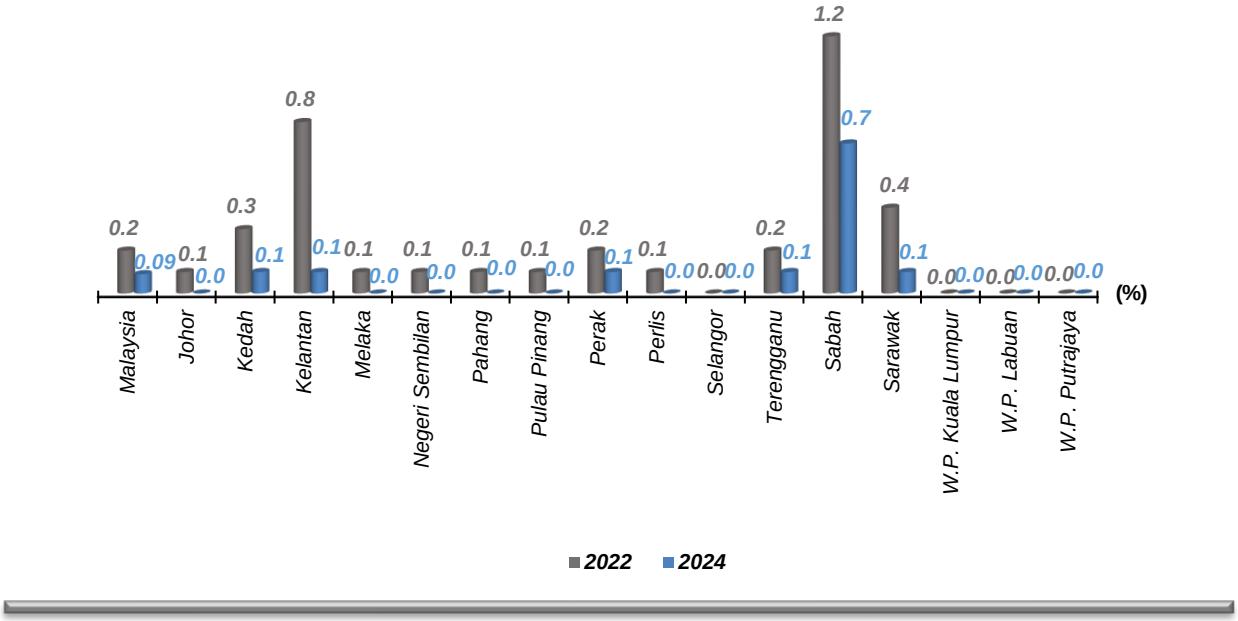
Chart 3: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024



3. Incidence of Hardcore Poverty

Sabah was the state with the highest incidence of hardcore poverty, with a rate of 0.7 per cent, which also exceeded the national rate of 0.09 per cent. Most states succesfully reduced the incidence of hardcore poverty to zero.

Chart 4: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by State, 2022 and 2024



Note:0.0 less than half the smallest unit shown. For examples, less than 0.05 per cent

From the perspective of the incidence of hardcore poverty by state and strata, Malaysia showed a consistent pattern for households in urban areas, as well as a decline for households in rural areas in 2024. Households in urban areas recorded a hardcore poverty incidence of 0.1 per cent in 2024. Meanwhile, rural areas recorded a decrease from 0.7 per cent in 2022 to 0.2 per cent in 2024. Overall, the national incidence of hardcore poverty decreased to 0.09 per cent in 2024.

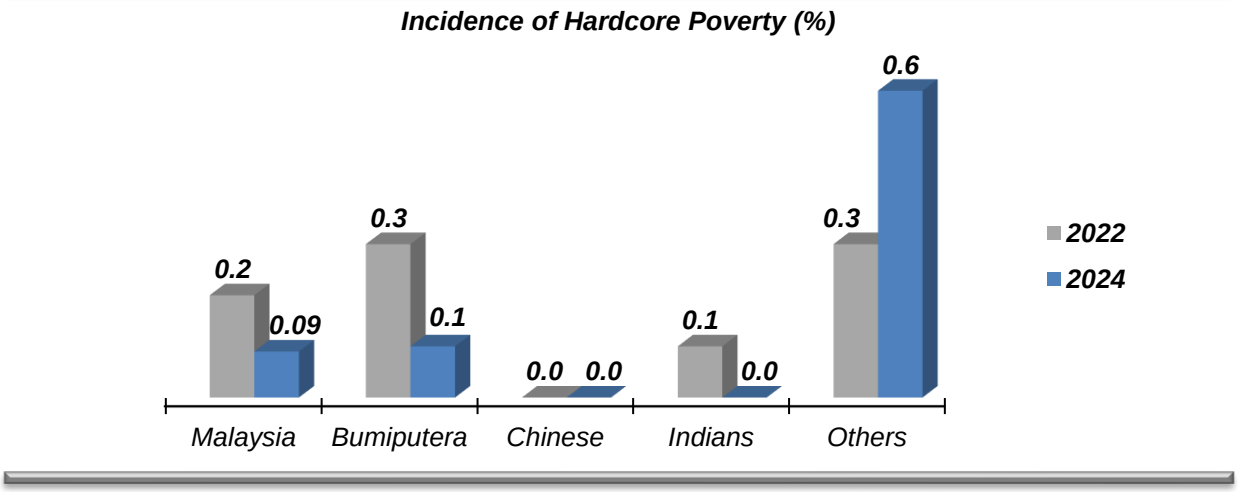
Table 6: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

State	Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Total (%)	
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.09**
Johor	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kedah	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Kelantan	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Melaka	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pahang	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Perak	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Perlis	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Selangor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sabah	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.7
Sarawak	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0

Note: 0.0 indicates a value less than half of the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent

The incidence of hardcore poverty recorded a decline across all ethnic groups except for others ethnicities in 2024. The Bumiputera recorded a hardcore poverty incidence of 0.1 per cent, followed by the Chinese and Indian ethnic groups, each at 0.0 per cent.

Chart 5: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024



4. Relative Poverty

The concept of calculating relative poverty is different from absolute poverty. The relative poverty threshold is determined based on the median income of the whole household. The relative poverty threshold in 2024 is RM3,509 as compared to RM3,169 in 2022.

The state that recorded the highest relative poverty threshold was W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,401) with 11.8 per cent of households being below the relative poverty threshold. Meanwhile, Kelantan had the lowest relative poverty threshold (RM2,041), with 10.8 per cent of households being below the relative poverty threshold.

Table 7: Threshold and Incidence of Relative Poverty by State, 2016, 2019, 2022 and 2024

State	Relative Poverty Threshold (RM)				Incidence of Relative Poverty (%)			
	2016	2019	2022	2024	2016	2019	2022	2024
Malaysia	**2,614**	**2,937**	**3,169**	**3,509**	**15.9**	**16.9**	**16.6**	**16.7**
Johor	2,826	3,214	3,440	3,856	13.5	15.3	15.9	13.7
Kedah	1,906	2,163	2,201	2,448	15.9	10.9	11.9	13.4
Kelantan	1,540	1,782	1,807	2,041	12.1	9.9	12.2	10.8
Melaka	2,794	3,027	3,105	3,446	10.7	17.0	13.2	10.3
Negeri Sembilan	2,290	2,503	2,613	2,796	15.5	11.6	13.3	11.9
Pahang	1,990	2,220	2,377	2,488	8.2	6.0	7.7	6.8
Pulau Pinang	2,705	3,085	3,251	3,693	6.6	13.2	15.3	15.1
Perak	2,003	2,137	2,247	2,343	14.1	11.3	13.5	11.4
Perlis	2,102	2,297	2,357	2,475	12.0	12.0	12.6	11.3
Selangor	3,613	4,105	4,992	5,363	10.7	15.3	14.2	8.5
Terengganu	2,347	2,773	2,939	3,313	10.2	8.2	6.9	9.9
Sabah	2,055	2,118	2,289	2,445	17.6	14.7	14.5	14.2
Sarawak	2,082	2,272	2,489	2,752	16.8	15.2	16.2	14.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,537	5,275	5,117	5,401	13.8	10.6	12.7	11.8
W.P. Labuan	2,964	3,363	3,452	3,692	11.6	12.9	7.0	13.7
W.P. Putrajaya	4,138	4,992	5,028	5,384	6.8	12.1	11.4	10.9

Note: Income threshold for relative poverty based on half of median income of state

POVERTY MEASUREMENT: CHANGES OVER TIME

Abul Hafidz Abdul Hamid

A. INTRODUCTION

Poverty measurement is an important aspect in the planning of a country's development and social policies. It not only provides an overview of the population's well-being, but also determines the type of policy interventions that need to be implemented. Poverty measurement has evolved from merely assessing income to a more comprehensive approach that encompasses various dimensions of life. Martin Ravallion and Amartya Sen have shaped the framework of poverty measurement from different yet complementary perspectives. This section discusses how Ravallion's financial-based approach and Sen's capability-based approach are combined in current poverty measurement, particularly through the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), as well as its implications for public policy and socio-economic development.

Martin Ravallion, an economist, introduced the concept of poverty from a financial perspective. The establishment of international poverty lines such as USD1.90 per day and USD2.15 per day (based on Purchasing Power Parity, PPP) aims to identify individuals or households who are unable to meet their basic needs.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia, as the agency responsible for releasing official poverty statistics, uses data from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey as the primary data source for poverty measurement using this method. Most recently, the poverty statistics released are for the reference year 2024. This approach directly compares household income with the household Poverty Line Income (PLI) value. The advantage of this approach is a widely used concept that enables international comparisons. However, this method does not take into account non-financial dimensions such as health, education or access to basic amenities.

The 1998 Nobel Laureate in Economics, Amartya Sen, introduced a more comprehensive approach known as the "Capability Approach". This capability approach assesses an individual's life and social conditions based on the actual opportunities (capabilities) a person has to be or to do (functionings) the things that give meaning to their life (Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative).

This concept views poverty as the failure of an individual to achieve "functionings," which are essential attainments such as having good health, being educated or having the freedom to carry out daily life. Capability, on the other hand, refers to a person's freedom to choose among these different attainments.

B. PHILOSOPHICAL DIFFERENCES: RAVALLION VS SEN

Ravallion, as an economist at the World Bank, focused on poverty measurement in a quantitative manner and based on global standards. The monetary poverty measurement he pioneered is practical, easy to calculate and widely applicable for developing countries. This measurement is based on the minimum expenditure required for basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter.

Sen rejected the idea that poverty can be fully represented by income. Instead, he emphasized that income is merely a means, not an end. In certain contexts, individuals with the same income level can experience different degrees of poverty due to factors such as health conditions, gender inequality or social discrimination.

Both approaches have different implications for policy. Ravallion's approach is suitable for use in the context of direct aid distribution and short-term poverty monitoring. In contrast, Sen's approach opens up space for more comprehensive long-term development policies such as improvements in the education system, public health and social justice.

In Malaysia, the evolution of poverty measurement policies also reflects a combination of both approaches. The financial approach is used to determine the Poverty Line Income (PLI), while the multidimensional approach is applied through the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which assesses poverty in terms of education, standard of living and health.

The comparison between the approaches of Martin Ravallion and Amartya Sen shows that poverty should not be understood in a limited way. Ravallion provides a practical and easy-to-implement framework for short-term policy, while Sen broadens the perspective by emphasizing human capital, freedom and individual capabilities. In today's era, a single approach is no longer sufficient. Therefore, a combination of financial and multidimensional approaches is necessary to understand and address poverty holistically and effectively.

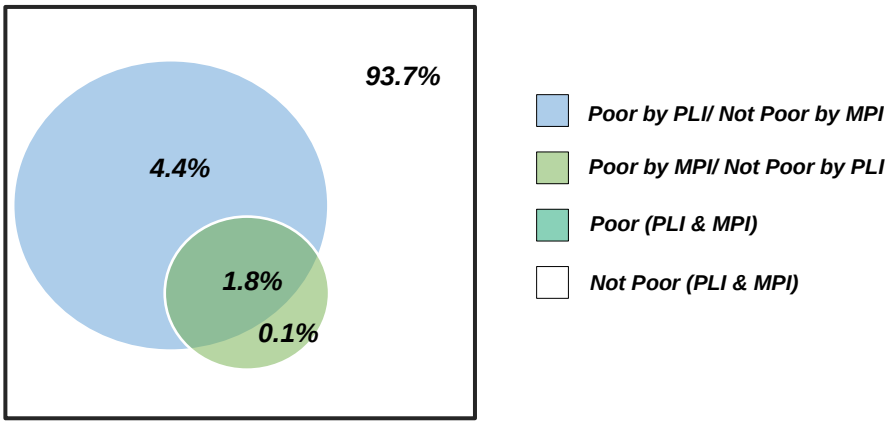
1. Poverty Line Income (PLI) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) – Two Perspectives on Poverty

Besides the PLI, Malaysia also measures poverty through the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Poverty measurement using the PLI is based on household income compared to the poverty line, while MPI measures deprivation across several non-monetary dimensions such as education, health and standard of living.

In 2022, statistics showed that 6.2 per cent of households were classified as absolute poor based on the PLI measurement, 1.9 per cent of households were poor based on the MPI, 1.8 per cent were poor under both PLI and MPI, and 0.1 per cent were poor by MPI only.

*These results can be visualized through a Venn diagram and a cross-tabulation table, which detail the four main categories of Malaysian households (**Chart 1**).*

Chart 1: Venn Diagram of Comparison Between MPI and PLI



Source: calculation by the author

The following table shows a comparison of household categories based on the PLI and MPI measurements in 2022:

Table 1: Cross Tabulation of Poor MPI and PLI

Type of Measurement		MPI		
		Not Poor	Poor	Total
PLI	Not Poor	93.7	0.1	93.8
	Poor	4.4	1.8	6.2
	Total	98.1	1.9	100.0

1.1 Implications for Policy

This analysis emphasizes that the choice of poverty measurement has significant implications for policy design.

If policies are based solely on the PLI, the coverage is indeed broader because almost all low-income households can be identified. However, there is a risk of over-targeting, where some PLI-poor households may not actually experience deprivation in other dimensions such as education, health or housing, yet still receive assistance. Conversely, if policies are based solely on the MPI, the focus is on the most severely affected groups experiencing multiple deprivations, but there is a risk of under-targeting, as many low-income households may be excluded from receiving aid. Therefore, a combined approach using both PLI and MPI is seen as more effective. PLI-poor households can be supported with short-term financial assistance to ease the cost of living pressures, while MPI-poor households require more structural and long-term interventions such as improved access to quality education, healthcare and housing.

The PLI provides an overview of the breadth of the low-income group, while the MPI highlights the depth of social deprivation. Therefore, using both simultaneously is more accurate and equitable in shaping poverty reduction policies.

In the context of policy and poverty eradication programme development, the combination of these indicators is important to ensure that no poor group, whether income-poor or multidimensionally poor is left out of policy attention.

2. Poverty Measurement Dynamics in Malaysia

Poverty measurement is one of the important instruments in assessing the welfare level of society and the effectiveness of a country's development policies. However, the process of measuring poverty is never absolute or perfect. As emphasized by Ravallion (2016), "the world of poverty measurement in practice is one of compromise, of short-cuts and approximations." This means that poverty measurements are often estimates, depending on the methods, definitions and assumptions chosen by policymakers. This situation is clearly seen in Malaysia's own experience, when there was a sudden change in poverty statistics following the revision of the poverty line in 2019.

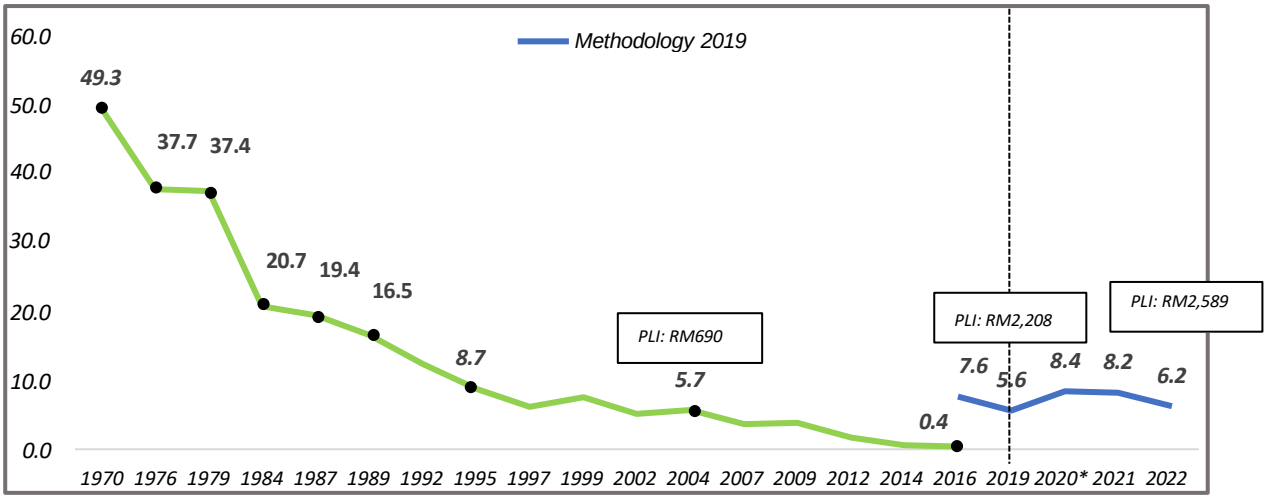
2.1 Evolution of Poverty Measurement in Malaysia

In 2016, Malaysia's absolute poverty rate was recorded at only 0.4 per cent. This figure sparked debate because it seemed to suggest that poverty was almost eradicated, whereas the reality on the ground showed that many households were still facing financial hardship.

When the basket of goods was updated to determine the Poverty Line Income (PLI) in 2019, the poverty rate surged to 5.6 per cent. Following the recalculation of the 2016 poverty rate using the new 2019 basket, the incidence of poverty increased to 7.6 per cent. This resulted in a break in the time series for poverty incidence, as shown in ***Chart 2****. For 2019, the calculation of poverty using the old methodology showed an absolute poverty incidence of 0.2 per cent, whereas the new methodology recorded 5.6 per cent. This change demonstrates that poverty is not merely a social phenomenon, but also a reflection of the methodological choices used in its measurement.*

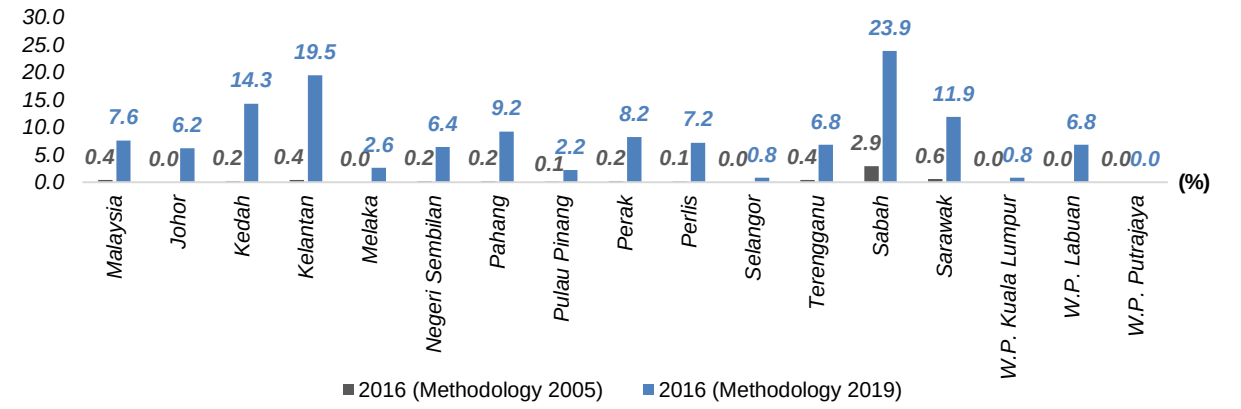
The updated PLI has made poverty measurement more realistic, in line with changing household spending patterns and the rising cost of living. It also highlights that poverty measurement should not be seen as static, but must be continuously reviewed in accordance with the current context.

Chart 2: Time Series of PLI Values and Absolute Poverty Incidence, Malaysia, 1970 – 2022



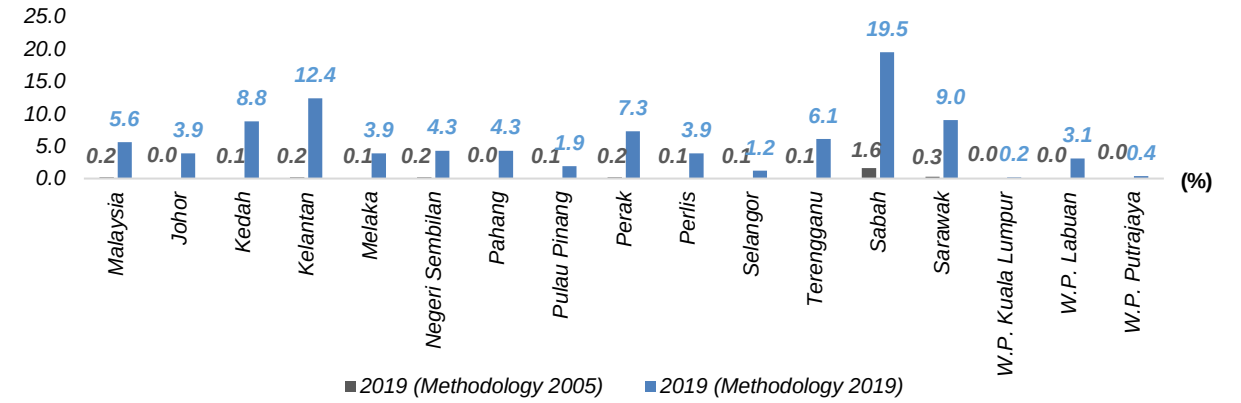
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia
*Note: *Household Income Estimates and Poverty Incidence, 2020*

Chart 3: Absolute Poverty Incidence by State, 2016



In line with the change in methodology, the structure of poverty by state also changed. Based on ***Chart 3****, the poverty incidence by state shows that the three states with the highest poverty incidence under the old methodology were Sabah (2.9%), Sarawak (0.6%), followed by Terengganu and Kelantan (0.4%). However, the ranking of the three poorest states changed under the new methodology, namely Sabah (23.9%), Kelantan (19.5%) and Kedah (14.3%).*

Chart 4: Absolute Poverty Incidence by State, 2019



A similar situation was observed in 2019. Based on ***Chart 4,*** *calculations using the old methodology showed that the four poorest states were Sabah (1.6%), Sarawak (0.3%), as well as Kelantan and Negeri Sembilan, each with 0.2 per cent poverty incidence. However, when the new methodology was applied, a slight shift in the poverty structure of poverty among states occurred with the three poorest states being Sabah (19.5%), Kelantan (12.4%) and Sarawak (9.0%).*

Malaysia's experience shows that poverty figures are highly dependent on the measurement methodology. The comparison between the 0.4 per cent rate in 2016 and 5.6 per cent in 2019, as well as the cross-analysis between PLI and MPI in 2022, highlights that poverty cannot be understood through a single measure alone.

C. POVERTY MEASUREMENT

Poverty is a major issue affecting most countries around the world and Malaysia is no exception in facing this crisis. Various approaches have been developed to measure poverty. However, the existence of multiple measurements raises questions about the fairness and reliability of these measures. Therefore, a set of normative principles known as the "axioms of poverty" has been introduced to assess and guide the construction of reasonable poverty indices. This section aims to explain the concept and types of poverty axioms, discuss their application in poverty measurement and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of this approach within the context of social policy.

1. Poverty Axioms

In the context of poverty measurement, axioms refer to normative principles used to assess whether a poverty index is fair and consistent. They serve as moral and logical guidelines in constructing poverty measures that not only reflect reality but also support social justice. There are three main processes in measuring poverty: identification (determining who is poor), aggregation (combining information on poor individuals into a single index) and comparison (comparing poverty levels across groups or over time). Axioms are applied in all three processes to ensure that the resulting measures reflect the moral priorities held by society such as concern for inequality and the severity of poverty.

The importance of axioms in poverty measurement lies in ensuring that the constructed index is not arbitrary or merely fulfils technical requirements. Instead, it demands that the index be sensitive to social realities and fair to marginalised groups. For example, if the income of a poor person decreases, the poverty measure should increase accordingly. This is one example of an axiom that will be discussed further.

1.1 Types of Poverty Axioms

Several key axioms for measuring poverty are as follows:

a. *Monotonicity (Consistency): If a poor individual/household becomes poorer (i.e. their income decreases), the overall poverty index must increase. This reflects sensitivity to changes that make a poor person even poorer.*

b. *Transfer (Dalton Principle): If part of the income of a poor individual/household is transferred to a wealthier individual/household within the poor group (a regressive transfer), the poverty index should increase.*

c. *Anonymity (Identity Irrelevance): The poverty measure should not change if the identities of individuals/households are switched, as long as the income distribution remains the same. This is important to ensure fairness in measurement.*

d. *Subgroup Consistency: If poverty increases in any subgroup within the population (for example, in a specific state), then the overall national poverty index should also show an increase.*

e. *Focus: Only individuals/households below the poverty line (i.e. the poor) are considered in the calculation. The income of the non-poor should not influence the poverty measure.*

1.2 Poverty Rate Index (Headcount Index)

As of now, Malaysia uses the Poverty Rate Index to measure poverty. It measures the proportion of poor households to the total number of households, represented as P_0.

$$P_0 = \frac{N_P}{N}$$

P_0 = *Poverty Rate Index*
N_p = *Number of poor households*
N = *Total population*

N_P *refers to the number of poor households and N refers to the total population. For example, the number of poor households in Malaysia in 2022 was 487 thousand households (*N_P*) out of a total of 7.2 million households (N), so* P_0 *= 487 thousand / 7.2 million = 6.2. Therefore, 6.2 per cent of households were poor in 2022.*

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i < z_i)$$

P_0 = *Poverty Rate Index*
N = *Total population*
Y_i = *Income of household* i
Z_i = *Poverty Line Income (PLI) of household* i
$I(.)$ = *Indicator function*

In poverty assessment, the function I(.) acts as an indicator, taking the value 1 if the expression inside the parentheses is true and 0 otherwise, Y_i *represents the income of household i, while* Z_i *represents the Poverty Line Income (PLI) value for household i. If a household's income is below its PLI, the indicator function I(.) equals 1 and that household is classified as poor otherwise, it is not.*

Poverty measurement using this index is easy to construct and understand. However, this method also has its limitations.

Table 2: Comparison of Household Income and PLI in State A

State A	Household Income	Household PLI	Difference	Indicator Function, I(.)
Household 1	1,200	1,500	300	1
Household 2	2,500	3,000	500	1
Household 3	3,500	2,500	-	0
		Total	800	2/3=0.67

Table 3: Comparison of Household Income and PLI in State B

State B	Household Income	Household PLI	Difference	Indicator Function, I(.)
Household 1	200	1,500	1,300	1
Household 2	500	3,000	2,500	1
Household 3	1,500	1,000	-	0
		Total	3,800	2/3=0.67

*Firstly, the poverty rate does not account for the depth of poverty (intensity of poverty). This is illustrated in **Table 2** and **Table 3**, the poverty rate for both State A and State B is the same (66.7%). However, when looking at the difference between Household Income and PLI among poor households, State B shows a much higher difference, amounting to RM3,800 compared to State A which is RM800.*

Moreover, this method does not satisfy one of the poverty axioms, namely the Transfer axiom, which states that if income is transferred from one household to another, then the poverty measurement should show an increase. For example, in State B, if Household 2 gives a small amount or all of its income to Household 1, the additional income would still not be enough to raise Household 1's income above the PLI value. Therefore, the poverty rate remains the same.

1.3 Poverty Gap Index

The next poverty measurement is known as the Poverty Gap Index. In brief, each poor household has a gap between its income and the household's PLI. The ratio of the gap to the household's PLI is then summed and divided by the number of households to obtain this index. The function of this index is as follows:

$$G_i = (z_i - y_i) * I(y_i < z_i)$$

G_i = Poverty gap
Z_i = Poverty Line Income (PLI) of household i
Y_i = Actual income of household i
$I(.)$ = Indicator function

Thus, the Poverty Gap Index, P_1 is;

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{G_i}{z_i}$$

P_1 = *Poverty Gap Index*
N = *Total number of households*
G_i = *Poverty gap for household - i*
Z_i = *Poverty line for household - i*
$I(.)$ = *Indicator function*

This measurement calculates the average poverty gap ratio among households.

Table 4: Poverty Gap Index of State A

State A	Household Income	PLI	Difference	G_i/z_i	Poverty Gap Index, P_1
Household 1	1,200	1,500	300	0.20	
Household 2	2,500	3,000	500	0.17	
Household 3	3,500	2,500	-	-	
		Total	800	0.37	0.12 [=0.37/3]

Table 5: Poverty Gap Index of State B

State B	Household Income	PLI	Difference	G_i/z_i	Poverty Gap Index, P_1
Household 1	200	1,500	1,300	0.87	
Household 2	500	3,000	2,500	0.83	
Household 3	1,500	2,500	-	-	
		Total	3,800	1.70	0.57 [=1.7/3]

*Based on **Table 4** and **Table 5**, poverty measurement using the Poverty Gap Index shows that State A has an index of 0.12, while State B has an index of 0.57. Here, we can see that this measurement method can depict different poverty situations that were not reflected by the previous measurements.*

The gap directly provides the minimum cost input to eradicate poverty by indicating how much needs to be transferred to poor households to raise their income above the poverty line, provided that the aid provider has a complete database of poor households. For example, State A requires RM800 and State B requires RM3,800 to ensure that each household has at least an income equal to their respective PLI.

It can also be considered the maximum cost of eradicating poverty in the absence of income data for poor households, assuming that all such households have zero income, in which case the income gap and the PLI are equal to the value of the PLI itself. If the aid provider does not have information about the income of poor households, the amount that needs to be provided is equivalent to their respective PLI values, which is RM7,000 for both State A and State B.

Therefore, this measurement serves as an indicator of potential savings in the poverty eradication budget through targeted intervention: the smaller the poverty gap index, the greater the potential budget savings in poverty eradication by identifying poor households to deliver assistance and programmes in a more focused manner.

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JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Jadual 1.1: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Negeri, 2022 dan 2024
Table 1.1: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State, 2022 and 2024

Negeri *State*	**Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan Sebulan (RM)** *Average Poverty Line Income per month (RM)*	
	2022	**2024**
Malaysia	**2,589**	**2,705**
Johor	2,627	2,775
Kedah	2,271	2,362
Kelantan	2,297	2,374
Melaka	2,670	2,751
Negeri Sembilan	2,402	2,493
Pahang	2,480	2,560
Pulau Pinang	2,250	2,399
Perak	2,297	2,364
Perlis	2,140	2,217
Selangor	2,830	2,949
Terengganu	2,751	2,841
Sabah	2,742	2,843
Sarawak	2,618	2,718
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,816	3,011
W.P. Labuan	2,576	2,723
W.P. Putrajaya	2,450	2,628

Jadual 1.2: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.2: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

Negeri *State*	2022 (RM)		2024 (RM)	
	Bandar *Urban*	Luar bandar *Rural*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar bandar *Rural*
Malaysia	**2,660**	**2,342**	**2,794**	**2,389**
Johor	2,665	2,481	2,857	2,462
Kedah	2,303	2,206	2,402	2,282
Kelantan	2,415	2,199	2,474	2,290
Melaka	2,721	2,122	2,814	2,051
Negeri Sembilan	2,617	1,876	2,686	2,009
Pahang	2,675	2,235	2,670	2,422
Pulau Pinang	2,258	2,136	2,383	2,604
Perak	2,332	2,199	2,416	2,217
Perlis	2,199	2,069	2,200	2,239
Selangor	2,848	2,421	2,977	2,316
Terengganu	2,799	2,662	2,910	2,718
Sabah	2,706	2,795	2,857	2,821
Sarawak	2,860	2,263	3,078	2,182
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,816	n.a	3,011	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2,606	2,196	2,727	2,672
W.P. Putrajaya	2,450	n.a	2,628	n.a

Jadual 1.3: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 1.3: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by Ethnic Group of Head of Household and Strata, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic group*	2022 (RM)			2024 (RM)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**2,589**	**2,660**	**2,342**	**2,705**	**2,794**	**2,389**
Bumiputera	2,669	2,796	2,371	2,795	2,950	2,424
Cina/*Chinese*	2,369	2,394	2,007	2,462	2,495	2,031
India/*Indians*	2,647	2,670	2,298	2,709	2,734	2,323
Lain-lain/*Others*	2,285	2,398	2,123	2,419	2,640	2,146

Jadual 1.4: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan dan Bukan Makanan mengikut Negeri, 2024

Table 1.4: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) for Food and Non-Food by State, 2024

Negeri *State*	**Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan Sebulan (RM)** *Average Poverty Line Income per month (RM)*	
	Makanan *Food*	**Bukan Makanan** *Non-food*
Malaysia	**1,236**	**1,468**
Johor	1,232	1,543
Kedah	1,176	1,186
Kelantan	1,199	1,175
Melaka	1,250	1,500
Negeri Sembilan	1,194	1,299
Pahang	1,210	1,349
Pulau Pinang	1,134	1,265
Perak	1,089	1,275
Perlis	1,153	1,064
Selangor	1,300	1,650
Terengganu	1,369	1,472
Sabah	1,257	1,586
Sarawak	1,327	1,391
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,227	1,784
W.P. Labuan	1,351	1,372
W.P. Putrajaya	1,307	1,321

Jadual 2.1: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024
Table 2.1: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

Negeri *State*	2022 (%)			2024 (%)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*
Malaysia	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.09**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Johor	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kedah	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kelantan	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Melaka	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pahang	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perak	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perlis	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Selangor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terengganu	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sabah	1.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.0
Sarawak	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
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 2.2: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 2.2: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household and Strata, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic group*	2022 (%)			2024 (%)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.09**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Bumiputera	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cina/*Chinese*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
India/*Indians*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lain-lain/*Others*	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4

Jadual 2.3: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 2.3: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group and Gender of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic group*	2022 (%)			2024 (%)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Lelaki *Male*	Perempuan *Female*	Jumlah *Total*	Lelaki *Male*	Perempuan *Female*
Jumlah/*Total*	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.09**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Bumiputera	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cina/*Chinese*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India/*Indians*	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lain-lain/*Others*	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0

Jadual 2.4: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 2.4: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Umur *Age group*	2022 (%)	2024 (%)
Jumlah/*Total*	**0.2**	**0.09**
15 - 24	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	0.1	0.0
30 - 34	0.1	0.0
35 - 39	0.3	0.1
40 - 44	0.3	0.2
45 - 64	0.3	0.1
65 dan lebih *65 and over*	0.2	0.1

Jadual 2.5: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 2.5: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Household Size, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Saiz Isi Rumah *Household size*	2022 (%)	2024 (%)
Jumlah/*Total*	**0.2**	**0.09**
Satu/*One*	0.0	0.0
Dua/*Two*	0.0	0.0
Tiga/*Three*	0.0	0.0
Empat/*Four*	0.1	0.0
Lima/*Five*	0.2	0.0
Enam dan ke atas *Six and above*	1.0	0.5

Jadual 3.1: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Negeri dan Strata, 2022 dan 2024
Table 3.1: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by State and Strata, 2022 and 2024

Negeri *State*	2022 (%)			2024 (%)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*
Malaysia	**6.2**	**4.5**	**12.0**	**5.1**	**3.7**	**9.9**
Johor	4.6	4.2	6.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kedah	9.0	8.8	9.5	8.4	8.0	9.3
Kelantan	13.2	11.6	14.6	11.5	9.7	13.0
Melaka	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
Negeri Sembilan	4.4	4.0	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.6
Pahang	6.3	5.6	7.1	5.9	4.7	7.2
Pulau Pinang	2.0	1.9	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.3
Perak	7.5	6.3	10.9	6.9	6.1	9.2
Perlis	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.4	5.1
Selangor	1.5	1.5	3.1	0.9	0.8	1.2
Terengganu	6.2	5.0	8.3	4.8	3.3	7.3
Sabah	19.7	13.9	28.5	17.7	13.2	24.6
Sarawak	10.8	8.3	14.6	8.4	7.0	10.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1.4	1.4	n.a	1.0	1.0	n.a
W.P. Labuan	2.5	2.7	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0
W.P. Putrajaya	0.1	0.1	n.a	0.2	0.2	n.a

Jadual 3.2: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah dan Strata, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024
Table 3.2: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household and Strata, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic group*	2022 (%)			2024 (%)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*	Jumlah *Total*	Bandar *Urban*	Luar Bandar *Rural*
Jumlah/*Total*	**6.2**	**4.5**	**12.0**	**5.1**	**3.7**	**9.9**
Bumiputera	7.9	5.8	12.7	6.6	4.9	10.6
Cina/*Chinese*	1.9	1.7	4.7	1.5	1.3	4.0
India/*Indians*	5.4	5.2	8.3	3.2	3.0	5.1
Lain-lain/*Others*	6.5	5.2	8.4	5.6	6.9	4.1

Jadual 3.3: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.3: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group and Gender of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic group*	2022 (%)			2024 (%)		
	Jumlah *Total*	Lelaki *Male*	Perempuan *Female*	Jumlah *Total*	Lelaki *Male*	Perempuan *Female*
Jumlah/*Total*	**6.2**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.1**
Bumiputera	7.9	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.5
Cina/*Chinese*	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
India/*Indians*	5.4	4.9	7.6	3.2	2.8	4.7
Lain-lain/*Others*	6.5	6.0	7.9	5.6	4.3	9.8

Jadual 3.4: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Umur Ketua Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.4: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Age Group of Head of Household, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Kumpulan Umur *Age group*	2022 (%)	2024 (%)
Jumlah/*Total*	**6.2**	**5.1**
15 - 24	8.3	6.6
25 - 29	3.7	3.4
30 - 34	4.8	4.1
35 - 39	6.4	5.5
40 - 44	7.4	7.0
45 - 64	6.2	4.8
65 dan lebih *65 and over*	6.5	4.7

Jadual 3.5: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Saiz Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 3.5: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Household Size, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Saiz Isi Rumah *Household size*	2022 (%)	2024 (%)
Jumlah/*Total*	**6.2**	**5.1**
Satu/*One*	0.7	0.8
Dua/*Two*	2.4	2.0
Tiga/*Three*	3.1	2.3
Empat/*Four*	4.9	4.0
Lima/*Five*	8.7	7.7
Enam dan ke atas *Six and above*	16.3	16.0

Jadual 4.0: Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif mengikut Negeri, 2022 dan 2024

Table 4.0: Incidence of Relative Poverty by State, 2022 and 2024

Negeri *State*	2022 (%)	2024 (%)
	Jumlah *Total*	**Jumlah** *Total*
Malaysia	**16.6**	**16.7**
Johor	15.9	13.7
Kedah	11.9	13.4
Kelantan	12.2	10.8
Melaka	13.2	10.3
Negeri Sembilan	13.3	11.9
Pahang	7.7	6.8
Pulau Pinang	15.3	15.1
Perak	13.5	11.4
Perlis	12.6	11.3
Selangor	14.2	8.5
Terengganu	6.9	9.9
Sabah	14.5	14.2
Sarawak	16.2	14.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	12.7	11.8
W.P. Labuan	7.0	13.7
W.P. Putrajaya	11.4	10.9

Nota: **Had pendapatan kemiskinan relatif mengikut 1/2 daripada penengah pendapatan bagi negeri**

Note: Income threshold for relative poverty based on 1/2 of median income of each state

Jadual 5.1: Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah, Strata dan Negeri, 1984 - 2024

Table 5.1: Incidence of Hardcore Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household, Strata and State, 1984 - 2024

(%)

	1984	1987	1989*	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019**	2020***	2022	2024
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**	**0.09**
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	0.1
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	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	0.0
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	0.6
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	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	0.2
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	0.0
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	0.1
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	0.1
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	0.0
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	0.0
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	0.0
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	0.0
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	0.1
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	0.0
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	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	0.1
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	0.7
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	0.1
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	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	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	0.0

Nota/ Note:

* **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*

Jadual 5.2: Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah, Strata dan Negeri, 1995 - 2022

Table 5.2: Incidence of Relative Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household, Strata and State, 1995 - 2022

(%)

	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2022	2024
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**	**16.7**
Penengah/*Median* (RM)	1,377	1,724	1,704	2,049	2,211	2,552	2,841	3,626	4,585	5,228	5,873	6,338	7,017
1/2 Penengah/*Median* (RM)	689	862	852	1,025	1,106	1,276	1,421	1,813	2,293	2,614	2,937	3,169	3,509
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	12.8
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	9.5
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	9.9
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	17.2
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	8.1
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	24.8
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	13.7
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	13.4
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	10.8
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	10.3
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	11.9
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	6.8
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	15.1
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	11.4
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	11.3
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	8.5
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	9.9
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	14.2
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	14.6
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	11.8
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	13.7
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	10.9

Jadual 5.3: Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak mengikut Kumpulan Etnik Ketua Isi Rumah, Strata dan Negeri, 1970 - 2024

Table 5.3: Incidence of Absolute Poverty by Ethnic Group of Head of Household, Strata and State, 1970 - 2024 (%)

	1970*	1976	1979	1984	1987	1989**	1992	1995	1997	1999	2002	2004	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019***	2022	2024
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**	**5.1**
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	6.6
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	1.5
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	3.2
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	5.6
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	3.7
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	9.9
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	2.5
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	8.4
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	11.5
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	3.0
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	4.0
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	5.9
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	1.9
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	6.9
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	3.6
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	0.9
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	4.8
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	17.7
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	8.4
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	1.0
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	2.0
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	0.2

Nota/*Note*

* **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*

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Malaysia	**6,338**	**7,017**	**8,479**	**9,155**	**0.404**	**0.390**	**6.2**	**5.1**	**16.6**	**16.7**
Johor	**6,879**	**7,712**	**8,517**	**9,484**	**0.366**	**0.348**	**4.6**	**2.5**	**15.9**	**13.7**
Batu Pahat	6,347	7,555	7,419	9,006	0.338	0.316	5.1	2.4	19.4	11.6
Johor Bahru	8,232	8,977	9,869	10,975	0.359	0.350	3.7	1.9	10.4	9.9
Kluang	5,204	6,158	6,461	6,616	0.354	0.292	7.2	5.7	27.4	24.8
Kota Tinggi	6,227	6,284	7,529	8,106	0.343	0.379	5.0	4.2	17.0	22.7
Mersing	4,445	5,335	5,426	6,014	0.339	0.263	12.7	6.7	33.1	25.0
Muar	5,724	7,334	7,572	8,401	0.394	0.306	6.1	2.1	23.5	16.1
Pontian	5,616	5,685	6,913	7,011	0.361	0.341	5.1	2.0	21.1	25.7
Segamat	5,318	6,451	6,578	7,348	0.340	0.292	7.4	3.1	23.3	16.8
Kulai	7,460	8,406	9,177	10,296	0.337	0.319	0.4	0.1	7.4	6.3
Tangkak	5,622	6,374	7,093	7,524	0.371	0.306	6.9	4.0	28.2	19.2
Kedah	**4,402**	**4,895**	**5,550**	**5,793**	**0.359**	**0.334**	**9.0**	**8.4**	**11.9**	**13.4**
Baling	3,400	3,367	4,263	4,345	0.347	0.324	14.4	14.7	19.7	24.0
Bandar Baharu	3,922	4,310	4,565	4,835	0.291	0.339	3.9	5.8	14.5	20.5
Kota Setar	4,751	5,208	5,959	6,034	0.348	0.328	5.1	5.5	9.5	10.4
Kuala Muda	4,200	4,953	5,624	5,729	0.404	0.333	13.8	11.8	15.7	16.5
Kubang Pasu	5,201	5,312	6,221	6,313	0.325	0.317	3.3	4.0	6.1	6.4
Kulim	4,498	5,236	5,636	6,395	0.358	0.349	11.4	8.5	11.3	13.3
Langkawi	5,250	5,083	6,087	6,278	0.302	0.335	5.7	6.0	5.5	8.3
Padang Terap	3,902	3,954	4,858	5,062	0.323	0.292	8.9	8.0	11.3	8.0

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Sik	3,703	4,438	5,053	5,107	0.333	0.325	4.0	8.7	9.4	14.3
Yan	4,080	4,695	4,637	5,272	0.291	0.293	6.0	7.4	12.4	13.6
Pendang	3,801	4,592	4,986	5,464	0.349	0.347	7.3	7.3	12.5	16.3
Pokok Sena	4,668	5,163	5,494	5,736	0.31	0.270	7.2	7.2	9.2	6.3
Kelantan	**3,614**	**4,083**	**4,885**	**5,265**	**0.385**	**0.356**	**13.2**	**11.5**	**12.2**	**10.8**
Bachok	3,625	4,187	4,811	5,149	0.374	0.349	12.1	11.3	10.4	12.1
Kota Bharu	4,330	4,729	5,693	6,180	0.384	0.361	10.5	9.9	7.5	6.7
Machang	3,429	4,156	4,987	5,237	0.414	0.331	12.0	7.3	14.6	10.9
Pasir Mas	3,508	3,591	4,602	4,975	0.362	0.365	9.0	8.6	10.9	11.4
Pasir Puteh	3,453	4,853	4,712	5,070	0.378	0.302	15.9	11.1	12.3	17.6
Tanah Merah	2,991	3,638	4,177	4,922	0.377	0.363	17.9	14.9	14.7	11.6
Tumpat	3,749	3,904	4,741	4,991	0.367	0.334	13.5	12.7	11.2	8.0
Gua Musang	3,342	3,871	4,473	4,684	0.360	0.302	18.5	16.3	12.0	7.5
Kuala Krai	2,763	2,994	3,798	3,872	0.399	0.342	22.4	20.2	30.6	22.8
Jeli	2,906	3,008	3,735	3,829	0.350	0.315	11.3	10.1	17.9	19.3
Lojing	2,630	3,385	3,153	3,511	0.365	0.218	43.8	20.0	43.8	6.7
Melaka	**6,210**	**6,891**	**8,057**	**8,686**	**0.370**	**0.337**	**4.2**	**3.0**	**13.2**	**10.3**
Alor Gajah	5,611	6,308	7,235	7,855	0.343	0.327	4.8	4.5	14.1	11.4
Jasin	5,895	6,401	7,145	7,755	0.332	0.298	5.5	1.1	16.0	10.0
Melaka Tengah	6,557	7,415	8,593	9,232	0.383	0.373	3.7	2.8	12.2	10.0

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Negeri Sembilan	**5,226**	**5,591**	**6,788**	**7,305**	**0.369**	**0.343**	**4.4**	**4.0**	**13.3**	**11.9**
Jelebu	3,636	3,713	4,445	4,664	0.326	0.313	7.3	6.4	29.9	27.5
Kuala Pilah	3,471	3,996	4,509	4,888	0.346	0.324	6.8	6.2	31.5	27.8
Port Dickson	4,805	5,342	6,054	6,280	0.345	0.324	4.9	4.4	13.8	16.7
Rembau	4,655	4,894	5,544	5,723	0.344	0.339	3.0	2.6	19.0	19.9
Seremban	6,384	6,472	7,900	8,395	0.354	0.368	3.0	2.8	7.5	6.2
Tampin	4,012	4,367	5,097	5,715	0.347	0.349	7.3	7.0	21.5	15.1
Jempol	3,830	4,291	4,848	5,777	0.331	0.364	8.0	7.1	21.8	21.4
Pahang	**4,753**	**4,975**	**5,777**	**6,066**	**0.308**	**0.319**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**7.7**	**6.8**
Bentong	4,691	5,015	5,563	6,278	0.244	0.286	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.3
Cameron Highlands	5,221	5,655	6,265	6,895	0.272	0.294	1.9	5.0	0.0	1.7
Jerantut	3,781	4,231	4,537	5,220	0.290	0.319	8.6	8.8	15.3	14.3
Kuantan	5,926	5,520	6,938	7,008	0.306	0.332	4.1	3.7	5.0	5.1
Lipis	4,115	4,611	4,959	5,276	0.280	0.237	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.8
Pekan	4,053	4,344	4,780	5,098	0.303	0.277	11.6	10.9	15.4	8.5
Raub	4,375	4,427	5,445	5,940	0.257	0.335	2.3	3.4	1.1	0.8
Temerloh	4,283	4,595	5,180	5,521	0.291	0.319	6.6	6.2	8.7	13.1
Rompin	4,148	4,760	5,103	5,429	0.329	0.279	12.0	8.2	14.9	3.9
Maran	4,319	4,470	5,036	5,088	0.288	0.257	8.8	7.9	12.1	7.9

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Bera	3,866	4,269	4,567	4,997	0.256	0.361	8.5	9.0	10.0	18.5
Pulau Pinang	**6,502**	**7,386**	**8,267**	**9,152**	**0.371**	**0.311**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**15.3**	**15.1**
Seberang Perai Tengah	6,220	6,892	8,056	8,413	0.377	0.346	2.4	2.8	16.6	17.4
Seberang Perai Utara	6,103	6,810	7,330	8,101	0.350	0.343	3.7	3.9	18.7	18.0
Seberang Perai Selatan	6,231	6,822	7,472	8,234	0.360	0.352	3.1	3.0	18.2	18.7
Timur Laut	6,714	7,745	8,727	9,993	0.380	0.398	0.7	0.4	14.5	14.3
Barat Daya	7,247	8,919	9,254	10,231	0.357	0.368	1.4	0.4	9.0	7.5
Perak	**4,494**	**4,687**	**5,779**	**6,173**	**0.368**	**0.298**	**7.5**	**6.9**	**13.5**	**11.4**
Batang Padang	3,953	4,339	5,178	5,433	0.37	0.354	13.3	11.5	18.1	18.5
Manjung	5,135	5,380	6,318	6,612	0.354	0.346	3.8	3.9	11.1	7.6
Kinta	5,037	5,136	6,308	6,758	0.358	0.391	3.8	3.8	9.4	10.0
Kerian	3,996	4,554	5,276	5,590	0.364	0.305	8.7	7.3	18.9	9.2
Kuala Kangsar	3,813	3,977	5,176	5,489	0.391	0.357	13.0	11.3	17.2	12.8
Larut & Matang	4,029	4,843	5,400	6,024	0.365	0.335	9.2	9.0	14.4	7.9
Hilir Perak	4,199	4,347	5,203	5,599	0.390	0.360	14.8	12.3	22.3	15.4
Hulu Perak	3,467	3,701	4,891	4,980	0.399	0.331	16.3	13.3	18.5	11.6
Perak Tengah	4,564	4,685	5,956	6,027	0.391	0.354	11.1	10.2	17.3	15.9
Kampar	4,347	4,538	5,087	5,608	0.306	0.370	4.7	4.5	10.3	22.4
Muallim	5,015	4,856	6,122	6,229	0.359	0.350	9.2	7.7	14.8	10.9

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Bagan Datuk	4,076	4,134	5,160	5,326	0.361	0.361	12.4	11.5	19.8	18.6
Selama	3,673	3,827	4,439	5,019	0.299	0.337	5.3	10.4	18.9	11.5
Perlis	**4,713**	**4,950**	**5,664**	**5,996**	**0.336**	**0.334**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**12.6**	**11.3**
Selangor	**9,983**	**10,726**	**12,233**	**13,296**	**0.361**	**0.332**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**14.2**	**8.5**
Gombak	10,180	10,777	13,523	14,168	0.392	0.366	2.4	2.1	13.8	9.8
Klang	8,203	8,837	10,278	10,912	0.347	0.299	2.2	1.0	20.3	12.0
Kuala Langat	10,093	10,583	11,048	11,714	0.277	0.160	0.3	0.3	9.4	2.2
Kuala Selangor	7,644	8,046	9,410	10,584	0.346	0.350	2.8	1.8	25.2	21.0
Petaling	9,618	10,688	12,760	14,422	0.392	0.387	1.6	1.0	14.9	10.8
Sabak Bernam	5,533	6,941	6,930	8,033	0.321	0.268	5.3	2.7	42.6	25.7
Sepang	12,608	11,131	13,673	15,906	0.229	0.332	0.0	0.1	3.4	1.1
Hulu Langat	11,210	11,404	13,386	13,822	0.326	0.219	0.5	0.1	7.0	0.3
Hulu Selangor	7,678	8,485	8,779	9,499	0.297	0.299	1.7	0.4	23.9	16.7
Terengganu	**5,878**	**6,627**	**7,248**	**7,627**	**0.326**	**0.263**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**6.9**	**9.9**
Besut	4,743	5,820	6,285	6,747	0.33	0.311	12.7	13.1	11.3	14.2
Dungun	6,356	7,156	7,902	8,055	0.308	0.308	2.2	4.4	2.4	12.4
Kemaman	6,425	7,709	8,381	8,973	0.378	0.319	4.1	3.5	5.8	6.7
Kuala Terengganu	5,872	6,615	7,109	7,279	0.300	0.267	5.9	4.2	5.0	9.4

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Marang	5,291	6,246	6,357	6,807	0.325	0.281	9.0	7.3	11.8	13.9
Hulu Terengganu	5,090	6,134	5,821	6,360	0.293	0.255	10.8	6.6	16.2	14.8
Setiu	5,211	6,125	6,030	6,359	0.275	0.214	7.5	4.7	6.0	7.7
Kuala Nerus	6,800	7,304	7,983	8,385	0.273	0.282	1.9	1.6	3.5	2.4
Sabah	**4,577**	**4,890**	**6,171**	**6,498**	**0.395**	**0.405**	**19.7**	**17.7**	**14.5**	**14.2**
Tawau	4,783	4,852	6,315	6,751	0.388	0.389	14.4	13.2	12.5	13.0
Lahad Datu	4,457	5,526	5,995	6,557	0.388	0.286	23.5	13.6	14.6	3.4
Semporna	4,093	4,059	5,098	5,604	0.341	0.411	28.0	30.4	16.9	24.0
Sandakan	4,828	5,314	6,030	6,648	0.347	0.355	17.7	15.2	10.0	12.0
Kinabatangan	4,162	4,897	5,543	5,632	0.392	0.308	28.9	26.7	18.2	10.4
Beluran	3,131	4,436	4,501	4,993	0.399	0.314	37.7	33.0	29.1	17.0
Kota Kinabalu	5,957	5,896	8,388	8,715	0.431	0.426	10.3	12.0	8.0	7.7
Ranau	4,058	3,470	5,270	5,330	0.375	0.441	25.4	23.5	21.1	27.9
Kota Belud	3,429	3,512	4,949	5,007	0.425	0.361	27.8	26.1	29.8	17.0
Tuaran	3,921	4,277	5,166	5,388	0.366	0.342	25.8	23.7	19.2	13.9
Penampang	6,265	6,090	7,491	7,550	0.330	0.348	6.7	5.7	5.6	5.9
Papar	4,871	5,177	5,980	6,038	0.341	0.313	16.2	12.0	10.5	9.0
Kudat	2,994	3,249	4,049	4,571	0.369	0.385	34.7	35.3	32.5	32.3
Kota Marudu	2,677	2,877	4,031	4,685	0.419	0.421	49.9	40.0	38.4	38.8
Pitas	2,329	2,785	3,406	4,121	0.386	0.411	52.7	50.0	45.7	44.6

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Beaufort	4,018	4,070	4,902	5,048	0.338	0.373	19.8	20.4	13.8	25.3
Kuala Penyu	3,487	3,733	4,311	4,750	0.324	0.375	17.6	14.3	20.6	30.4
Sipitang	4,182	4,606	5,479	5,548	0.360	0.306	22.1	15.3	15.1	9.0
Tenom	4,045	4,161	5,217	5,410	0.336	0.336	15.8	12.1	12.4	17.7
Nabawan	4,110	4,361	5,016	5,146	0.311	0.314	27.1	25.4	10.4	15.9
Keningau	4,502	4,801	5,979	6,033	0.360	0.322	18.8	12.8	10.3	11.5
Tambunan	4,055	4,854	5,113	5,361	0.337	0.300	9.0	8.3	13.5	13.9
Kunak	4,480	4,539	5,838	6,608	0.352	0.484	25.4	29.2	13.9	26.1
Tongod	2,856	3,470	4,019	4,090	0.347	0.344	50.8	41.5	23.7	28.0
Putatan	5,699	6,563	7,110	7,377	0.351	0.289	12.9	6.9	7.9	3.4
Telupid	3,953	4,489	4,819	4,877	0.321	0.267	20.8	22.0	16.7	12.2
Kalabakan	3,931	4,037	4,938	4,997	0.368	0.357	33.3	27.4	21.8	21.4
Membakut	n.a	3,304	n.a	5,174	n.a	0.447	n.a	26.8	n.a	35.5
Sarawak	**4,978**	**5,504**	**6,457**	**6,947**	**0.382**	**0.361**	**10.8**	**8.4**	**16.2**	**14.6**
Kuching	5,968	6,741	7,588	8,237	0.376	0.349	9.1	7.7	10.1	7.9
Bau	4,735	4,885	5,621	5,843	0.360	0.327	8.3	6.2	18.7	17.8
Lundu	3,692	3,918	4,935	5,170	0.352	0.345	13.1	12.9	23.2	26.9
Samarahan	5,953	6,785	7,123	7,965	0.324	0.322	7.9	6.3	6.7	7.2
Serian	4,074	4,082	4,988	5,113	0.345	0.326	14.6	11.8	22.7	25.5
Simunjan	3,196	3,365	3,917	4,246	0.314	0.311	14.9	14.9	33.8	35.5
Sri Aman	3,704	3,967	4,881	5,349	0.395	0.383	8.9	6.2	28.4	25.2

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Lubok antu	3,548	4,169	4,129	4,820	0.352	0.311	14.8	13.0	32.7	23.2
Betong	3,685	4,074	4,422	4,572	0.305	0.269	9.8	7.6	21.3	23.9
Saratok	3,763	3,418	4,621	4,796	0.290	0.352	7.4	5.0	12.6	32.9
Sarikei	3,528	4,675	5,440	5,792	0.449	0.355	20.9	17.8	30.0	20.5
Maradong	3,259	3,472	4,117	4,208	0.362	0.303	19.5	16.9	36.4	37.2
Daro	3,373	3,806	4,368	4,913	0.389	0.326	32.5	26.8	34.5	27.7
Julau	2,652	3,264	3,548	4,363	0.374	0.360	31.2	26.6	46.8	38.0
Sibu	5,248	5,737	6,645	6,842	0.374	0.320	10.2	6.3	14.8	10.1
Dalat	4,057	4,614	4,841	5,416	0.315	0.355	11.1	10.1	19.0	31.9
Mukah	4,623	5,169	5,962	6,373	0.386	0.340	14.0	11.9	21.4	18.8
Kanowit	2,648	3,511	3,711	4,549	0.386	0.343	24.9	21.8	45.7	33.3
Bintulu	8,567	8,317	9,645	10,480	0.318	0.369	3.5	3.7	1.9	3.2
Tatau	4,787	4,409	5,617	5,807	0.303	0.308	5.9	2.6	14.1	6.5
Kapit	2,902	3,259	4,053	4,326	0.366	0.346	20.6	15.5	37.9	36.2
Song	2,926	3,052	3,477	4,077	0.322	0.344	15.8	11.3	41.2	40.8
Belaga	3,587	3,977	4,239	4,903	0.330	0.313	19.5	13.6	28.1	27.3
Miri	6,449	6,600	7,932	8,166	0.342	0.307	6.3	3.8	6.0	3.5
Marudi	4,234	4,519	5,373	5,430	0.361	0.309	12.9	4.4	20.6	17.7
Limbang	4,023	4,060	5,148	5,202	0.351	0.385	14.6	14.4	20.5	31.1
Lawas	3,183	3,929	4,476	5,050	0.406	0.350	18.1	14.6	33.7	28.1

Jadual 5.4: Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan Penengah dan Purata, Pekali Gini, Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Relatif mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2024 (samb.)

Table 5.4: Median and Mean Monthly Gross Household Income, Gini Coefficient, Incidence of Absolute and Relative Poverty by Administrative District, Malaysia, 2022 and 2024 (cont'd)

Negeri *State*	Pendapatan Isi Rumah Kasar Bulanan (RM) *Monthly Household Gross Income (RM)*				Pekali Gini *Gini Coefficient*		Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak (%) *Incidence of Absolute Poverty* (%)		Insiden Kemiskinan Relatif (%) *Incidence of Relative Poverty* (%)	
	Penengah *Median*		Purata *Mean*							
	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024	2022	2024
Matu	3,354	3,891	4,362	4,417	0.369	0.308	20.8	9.1	30.8	27.3
Asajaya	3,929	4,447	4,557	5,165	0.301	0.326	17.9	14.0	19.9	26.2
Pakan	3,546	3,742	3,936	4,473	0.312	0.306	17.6	14.5	29.4	30.9
Selangau	3,005	4,170	4,128	4,688	0.393	0.291	19.6	17.2	38.0	20.2
Tebedu	2,579	3,024	3,218	3,375	0.312	0.249	26.9	25.8	44.1	46.2
Pusa	3,124	3,276	3,395	4,155	0.225	0.339	17.2	14.6	28.0	42.7
Kabong	3,500	3,407	4,002	4,136	0.314	0.289	8.6	4.5	26.9	34.1
Tanjung Manis	3,300	3,837	4,017	4,457	0.334	0.303	20.7	15.4	33.7	35.9
Sebauh	4,428	4,636	5,120	5,726	0.303	0.295	4.8	2.9	16.9	17.4
Bukit Mabong	2,948	2,589	3,509	3,783	0.297	0.333	8.2	6.3	39.2	54.2
Subis	5,194	5,531	6,390	6,475	0.341	0.274	4.7	2.4	14.0	4.7
Beluru	4,164	4,346	4,873	4,927	0.302	0.238	13.7	10.1	18.9	11.6
Telang Usan	3,870	4,281	4,692	4,795	0.311	0.229	6.0	1.3	20.5	10.0
Gedong	n.a	3,329	n.a	5,013	n.a	0.392	n.a	16.7	n.a	35.7
Sebuyau	n.a	2,717	n.a	3,603	n.a	0.310	n.a	21.4	n.a	53.6
Siburan	n.a	5,217	n.a	6,368	n.a	0.335	n.a	4.2	n.a	16.7
Pantu	n.a	2,525	n.a	2,988	n.a	0.222	n.a	10.9	n.a	60.0
Lingga	n.a	2,999	n.a	3,663	n.a	0.270	n.a	6.3	n.a	45.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	**10,234**	**10,802**	**13,325**	**13,985**	**0.380**	**0.375**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**12.7**	**11.8**
W.P. Labuan	**6,904**	**7,383**	**8,250**	**8,555**	**0.300**	**0.327**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**7.0**	**13.7**
W.P. Putrajaya	**10,056**	**10,769**	**13,473**	**13,846**	**0.368**	**0.324**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**11.4**	**10.9**

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

PENDAHULUAN

Dapatan data yang dikeluarkan dalam penerbitan ini berdasarkan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2024 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada tahun 2024. Survei diadakan dua kali dalam tempoh lima tahun untuk dapatan data pendapatan, kemiskinan dan kemudahan asas isi rumah warganegara sahaja. Penerbitan ini menunjukkan analisis kajian dan penemuan antara pendapatan garis kemiskinan makanan dan bukan makanan serta insiden kemiskinan mutlak dan tegar.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Isi Rumah

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

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.

Pendapatan

Dapatan pendapatan diperoleh daripada ahli isi rumah melalui Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/ BA) yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Konsep dan definisi pendapatan berdasarkan '***Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)'*** yang diterbitkan oleh '*United Nations'* menjelaskan definisi pendapatan isi rumah adalah pendapatan yang pasti diterima (terakru) oleh isi rumah sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau barangan (dalam bentuk barang) dalam tempoh setahun dan berlaku secara berkala atau berulang kali (sekurang- kurangnya sekali dalam setahun). Punca pendapatan isi rumah merangkumi pekerjaan bergaji, bekerja sendiri, harta dan pelaburan serta pindahan semasa yang diterima.

Pendapatan Isi Rumah

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

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

Bekerja Sendiri	Pendapatan yang diterima oleh individu hasil daripada bekerja sendiri. Pendapatan bersih daripada bekerja sendiri termasuk keuntungan atau kerugian yang terakru kepada pemilik atau rakan kongsi atau mereka yang bekerja dalam perusahaan yang tidak diperbadankan. Ia juga termasuk anggaran nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diperoleh melalui pertukaran barang serta barangan atau tanaman/ ternakan yang dihasilkan untuk kegunaan sendiri, setelah ditolak perbelanjaan. Asas untuk mengukur pendapatan daripada bekerja sendiri dalam statistik pendapatan isi rumah adalah berdasarkan konsep pendapatan bersih iaitu nilai output kasar ditolak kos operasi dan selepas pelarasan bagi susut nilai aset yang digunakan dalam pengeluaran. Keuntungan berlaku apabila pendapatan adalah lebih besar daripada perbelanjaan operasi, manakala kerugian berlaku apabila perbelanjaan operasi adalah lebih besar daripada penerimaan.
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.
Pindahan Semasa	Pindahan boleh terdiri daripada wang tunai, barangan atau perkhidmatan. Pindahan boleh dibuat antara isi rumah ke isi rumah yang lain, antara kerajaan dan isi rumah atau antara isi rumah dan badan-badan amal. Penerimaan boleh daripada dalam atau luar negara. Pindahan Semasa ini adalah bermotivasikan pengagihan semula pendapatan sama ada oleh kerajaan (contoh: bantuan pendidikan, zakat dan Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/ Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH)/ Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM)) atau persendirian/ swasta (contoh: program bantuan sosial korporat). Pindahan Semasa yang diterima secara langsung memberi kesan kepada tahap Pendapatan Kasar dan mempengaruhi penggunaan barangan dan perkhidmatan. Justeru, semua Pindahan Semasa yang diterima dalam bentuk wang tunai dan barangan atau perkhidmatan adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan. Walau bagaimanapun, Pindahan Semasa tersebut tidak meliputi pindahan modal.

Jenis Kumpulan Perbelanjaan

Perbelanjaan diklasifikasikan kepada 13 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

Nota: Penerbitan ini hanya menggunakan dapatan kumpulan perbelanjaan 01-12 sahaja.

Kemiskinan

Konsep kemiskinan dalam penerbitan ini merujuk kepada jenis item terpilih untuk dapatan nilai PGK makanan berdasarkan umur, jantina dan penempatan isi rumah luar bandar dan bandar manakala PGK bukan makanan adalah berdasarkan item seperti pakaian, perumahan, barang tahan lama, pengangkutan dan barang bukan makanan lain setiap isi rumah. Isi rumah dianggap miskin jika pendapatan bulanan diterima kurang daripada nilai PGK yang diperlukan oleh isi rumah kurang sumber pendapatan untuk memenuhi keperluan asas makanan dan bukan makanan. Isi rumah dianggap miskin tegar jika pendapatan kurang daripada nilai PGK makanan yang diperlukan.

Jenis Kemiskinan	Butiran
Kemiskinan Tegar	Isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan bulanan kurang daripada nilai PGK makanan yang ditetapkan.
Kemiskinan Mutlak	Pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan asas iaitu makanan, tempat tinggal dan pakaian.
Kemiskinan Relatif	Pendapatan isi rumah yang mempunyai peratusan di bawah pendapatan penengah isi rumah dengan melibatkan peningkatan taraf hidup mengikut pertumbuhan ekonomi semasa.

METODOLOGI PGK

Unit Perancang Ekonomi (EPU) dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dengan kerjasama Program Pembangunan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (UNDP) telah menjalankan analisis mendalam mengenai model pengukuran PGK di Malaysia pada tahun 2005. Kaedah '*Cost of Basic Needs'* melibatkan tiga komponen asas iaitu keperluan makanan, keperluan bukan makanan dan ciri-ciri isi rumah yang berkaitan.

Pengiraan PGK dikaji dan dikemaskini berdasarkan senario ekonomi semasa. Proses mengemaskini PGK melibatkan item makanan dalam PGK makanan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) manakala item bukan makanan dalam PGK bukan makanan dikemaskini berdasarkan dapatan data perbelanjaan isi rumah oleh DOSM.

Metodologi tahun 2019 melibatkan pengiraan makanan yang sihat pada kadar yang optimum berbanding metodologi tahun 2005 yang mengambil kira pengiraan pengambilan makanan untuk memenuhi keperluan harian secara minimum.

PGK Makanan

KKM telah mengkaji dan menilai semula keperluan optimum kalori makanan berdasarkan Saranan Pengambilan Nutrien (RNI) 2017 dan Panduan Diet Malaysia (PDM) 2020. Keperluan kuantiti makanan harian dikira berdasarkan keperluan kalori isi rumah mengikut sajian dalam kumpulan makanan berdasarkan PDM 2020 untuk kategori berumur 7 tahun dan ke bawah. Jumlah sajian item makanan setiap isi rumah mengikut umur dikira berdasarkan berat (gram)/ kuantiti dan digabungkan dengan harga setiap item berdasarkan dapatan harga daripada Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP).

Merujuk kepada cadangan piramid makanan oleh KKM, keperluan makanan rakyat Malaysia mengikut jenis makanan dan jumlah sajian dinyatakan di bawah.

Item Makanan	Jumlah Sajian
Ikan	1 sajian
Ayam/ daging tanpa lemak/ telur	1-2 sajian
Susu dan produk tenusu	1-2 sajian
Kekacang dan bijian	1 sajian
Nasi, gandum, mi, roti, bijirin, produk bijirin dan ubi	3-5 sajian
Sayur-sayuran dan buah-buahan	Kurang atau lebih 5 sajian

Nota: Jumlah sajian ditukar kepada nilai matawang Ringgit Malaysia (RM) berdasarkan harga mengikut negeri dan strata.

PGK Bukan Makanan

Pengiraan PGK bukan makanan melibatkan pelbagai agensi yang mengkaji dan menetapkan keperluan minimum diperlukan setiap isi rumah seperti pakaian, perumahan, pengangkutan dan keperluan makanan lain mengikut jantina dan umur.

Komponen PGK bukan makanan dikira berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan ahli isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan rendah melalui dapatan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2022. Komponen PGK bukan makanan yang terpilih dipaparkan di bawah

Item Bukan Makanan	Pakaian dan kasut
	Sewa kasar, bahan api dan utiliti
	Perabot, peralatan dan kelengkapan isi rumah (barang tahan lama)
	Pengangkutan dan perhubungan
	Item bukan makanan lain

.

Hasil kajian berdasarkan jenis makanan dan bukan makanan menentukan item yang terpilih untuk pengiraan PGK dan diseragamkan dengan harga semasa daripada IHP. PGK yang diguna sentiasa dikemaskini selaras dengan perlaksanaan HIS & BA melibatkan perubahan harga dan keperluan dalam perancangan negara serta corak kehidupan isi rumah di Malaysia.

PGK mula dibangunkan pada tahun 1977. Kaedah pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak ini telah dikaji semula pada tahun 2005 oleh pihak kerajaan yang melibatkan pasukan kajian terdiri daripada pegawai EPU, DOSM, UNDP serta wakil daripada pelbagai kementerian dan universiti tempatan. Pada 2019, hasil pembentangan Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Ke-11, kerajaan telah bersetuju untuk mengkaji keseluruhan model pengukuran PGK pada tahun tersebut.

Metodologi PGK 2005

Dua komponen PGK mula diperkenalkan iaitu PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan. Keperluan sajian makanan dalam PGK makanan adalah berdasarkan pengambilan kalori minimum setiap ahli isi rumah berdasarkan piramid makanan dan amalan pemakanan seimbang oleh *'World Health Organization (WHO)'*, *'Food and Nutrition Board'* dan *'Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA)'*. Pengiraan pengambilan kalori berdasarkan jantina dan umur serta jumlah minimum pengambilan kalori ditukarkan kepada nutrien makro dan diselaraskan dengan item dan harga yang tersenarai dalam kumpulan PGK makanan. Komponen PGK bukan makanan ditentukan oleh perbelanjaan sebenar berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan ahli isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan rendah terdiri daripada pakaian, perumahan, pengangkutan, barang bukan makanan lain dan perkhidmatan. Pengiraan PGK bukan makanan berdasarkan faktor ekonomi perbelanjaan isi rumah serta perbezaan harga mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar setiap negeri.

Metodologi PGK 2005 diguna pakai sehingga tahun 2016 untuk mengukur garis kemiskinan dan nilai PGK yang dikemaskini dari semasa ke semasa berdasarkan data Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah mengikut perubahan harga di kawasan bandar dan luar bandar setiap negeri.

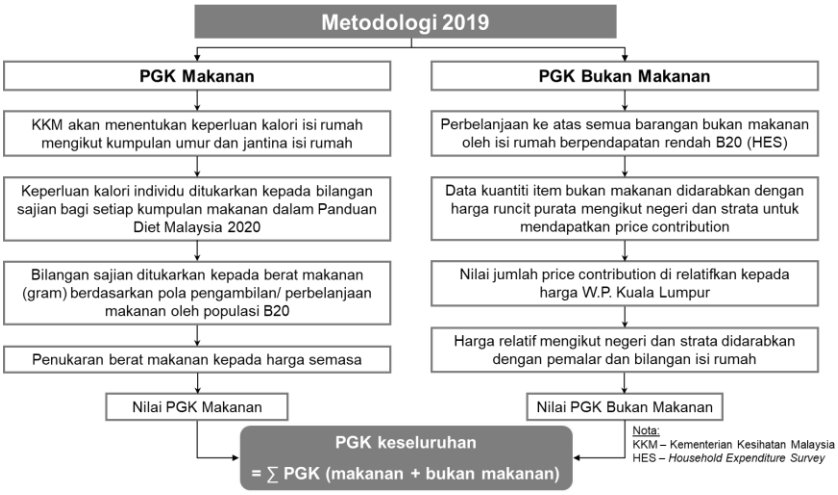
Metodologi PGK 2019

Pendekatan nilai PGK telah dikaji semula pada tahun 2019 selaras dengan Survei Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES & BA) yang dilaksanakan secara berkala sebanyak dua kali setiap lima tahun untuk memastikan pengukuran kemiskinan bersandarkan kepada nilai PGK terkini menunjukkan dapatan selaras dengan situasi kemiskinan negara dengan tepat.

Metodologi PGK 2005 telah dikaji semula pada tahun 2019 oleh EPU dengan kerjasama daripada DOSM, KKM serta kementerian dan agensi yang lain. Kajian semula dilakukan untuk memastikan nilai PGK menunjukkan hasil lebih tepat berkaitan dengan kos sara hidup semasa. Penilaian semula keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan dalam metodologi PGK 2019 masih menggunakan pendekatan '*cost of basic needs'* yang dicadangkan oleh Ravallion (1998) tetapi pemilihan item makanan dan bukan makanan telah diselaraskan mengikut keperluan semasa isi rumah. Pengukuran PGK makanan berubah daripada keperluan kalori minimum kepada konsep optimum minimum manakala PGK bukan makanan pula melibatkan jumlah bilangan item semakin bertambah daripada 106 item kepada 146 item berdasarkan corak perbelanjaan kumpulan isi rumah 20 peratus terendah atau dikenali sebagai B20.

Selain itu, PGK 2019 menunjukkan perubahan harga semasa untuk barangan dan perkidmatan. Urutan penilaian PGK bagi PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan dalam metodologi 2019 dipaparkan seperti di bawah.

Rajah 3: Aturan penilaian PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan berdasarkan Metodologi 2019



Nota: KKM- Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, HES- *Household Expenditure Survey*

Langkah Pengiraan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) di Malaysia

Definisi PGK: Nilai PGK merupakan hasil gabungan PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan.

PGK Makanan

PGK Makanan = Kos Makanan Individu Sebulan + Kos-kos Lain untuk Penyedian Makanan Sebulan

Berdasarkan formula di atas, kos makanan individu sebulan adalah perbelanjaan bagi memenuhi keperluan harian kalori setiap individu dengan mengambil kira makanan seimbang dan berkhasiat. Kos ini adalah berbeza mengikut kumpulan umur, jantina, strata dan negeri. Sementara itu, kos-kos lain untuk penyediaan makanan sebulan adalah minyak masak dan bahan perencah. Langkah-langkah pengiraan nilai PGK makanan adalah seperti berikut:

i. Menggunakan konsep optimum minimum melibatkan keperluan kalori individu atau isi rumah berdasarkan RNI 2017.
ii. Keperluan kalori individu ditukarkan kepada bilangan sajian dalam setiap kumpulan makanan berdasarkan PDM 2020.
iii. Pemilihan item makanan untuk setiap kumpulan makanan berdasarkan perbelanjaan pengambilan makanan populasi B20 di kawasan luar bandar dan bandar setiap negeri dalam Malaysia.
iv. Setiap item makanan ditukarkan kepada nilai gram dan kemudian menggunakan nilai harga daripada IHP untuk semua kawasan luar bandar dan bandar setiap negeri dalam Malaysia. Tambahan pula, kaedah ini melibatkan keperluan pembelian makanan untuk sumber makronutrien dan mikronutrien.

PGK Bukan Makanan

$$PLI_{j,i} = \beta_i N_j P_{j,i}$$

Nota: Formula pengiraan PGK bukan makanan

Berdasarkan formula tertera di atas, nilai ß adalah nilai pemalar untuk jumlah kos yang diperlukan ahli isi rumah untuk satu item bukan makanan jika berada dalam penempatan rujukan seperti W.P. Kuala Lumpur. Nilai PGK bukan makanan merupakan hasil darab di antara nilai pemalar (ß), bilangan ahli isi rumah (*N)* dan harga relatif item (*P)*.

Pengiraan Kadar Kemiskinan

Pengiraan kadar kemiskinan merangkumi semua ahli isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan kasar bulanan di bawah **Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan.** Formula pengiraan Kadar Kemiskinan (KK) seperti tertera di bawah.

$$KK = \frac{\text{Bilangan isi rumah pendapatan di bawah nilai PGK}}{\text{Jumlah Isi Rumah}} \text{ X } 100$$

Nota dan Simbol

0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Tidak berkenaan
PGK	Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan

INTRODUCTION

Data findings released in this publication are based on Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey (HIS & BA) 2024 which is conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in 2024. This survey is carried out twice in five years for data findings of income, poverty and basic amenities for citizen household only. This publication shows the research analysis and findings between food and non-food poverty line income as well as the incidence of absolute and hardcore poverty.

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Income

Data findings is obtained from household members of Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/ BA) which is implemented by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. Income concept and definition is based on ***Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)*** *which is published by United Nations clarifies that household income defines household guaranteed income (accrued) either in the form of currency or goods (in-kind) in a year and occurs periodically or repeatedly (at least once in a year). The source of household income includes paid employment, self-employed, property and investment as well as current transfer is received.*

Household Income

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

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

Self-Employment	*Income from property and investment is receipts from asset ownership, interest, dividends and rent. Income from property is defined as the revenue earned from the use or investment of assets made available to others for their use. It comprises returns that are usually in monetary form, from financial assets (interest and dividends), non-financial assets (rents) and royalties. Interest receipts are payments received from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/ loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members. Dividends are receipts from an investment in a company where the investor is not involved in the company's activities. This includes silent partners. It also includes pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes. Rent is payment received for the use of assets such as land and houses. Royalties are incomes obtained from the services of patented or copyrighted materials, for example such as writing rights, copyrights for song compositions and others. Imputed rent is assessed for homes occupied by its owners.*
Property and Investment	*Income from property and investment is receipts from asset ownership, interest, dividends and rent. Income from property is defined as the revenue earned from the use or investment of assets made available to others for their use. It comprises returns that are usually in monetary form, from financial assets (interest and dividends), non-financial assets (rents) and royalties. Interest receipts are payments received from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/ loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members. Dividends are receipts from an investment in a company where the investor is not involved in the company's activities. This includes silent partners. It also includes pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes. Rent is payment received for the use of assets such as land and houses. Royalties are incomes obtained from the services of patented or copyrighted materials, for example such as writing rights, copyrights for song compositions and others. Imputed rent is assessed for homes occupied by its owners.*
Current Transfer Received	*Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers can be made between households to other households, between the government and households or between households and charities. These receipts can be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by the government (e.g. educational aid, zakat and Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat (BPR)/ Bantuan Sara Hidup (BSH)/ Bantuan Keluarga Malaysia (BKM)) or individual/private (e.g. corporate social responsibility). Current Transfers received directly affect the level of Gross Income and influence the consumption of goods and services. Therefore, all Current Transfers received in the form of cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, the Current Transfer does not cover capital transfers.*

Type of Expenditure Group

Expenditure is classified to 13 main groups based on ***Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).*** *The types of expenditure groups are:*

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 accomodation services*
12	*Insurance and financial services*
13	*Personal care, social protection and miscalleneous goods and services*
90	*Non comsumption household expenditure*

Note: This publication only uses the findings from expenditure group 01-12.

Poverty

The concept of poverty in this publication refers to the selected type of item for value acquisition of food Poverty Line Income (PLI) based on age, gender and location of rural and urban household while non-food PLI is based on items such as clothing, housing, durable item, transportation and other non food item of every household. Household is considered as poor if monthly income received is less than PLI value that is needed by household with lesser income sources to meet basic needs of food and non-food. Household is considered as hardcore poor if income is less than the value of food PLI needed.

Type of Poverty	Details
Hardcore Poverty	*Household has monthly income less than value of food PLI.*
Absolute Poverty	*Household income is not enough to accommodate basic needs of food, residence and clothing.*
Relative Poverty	*Household income which has a per centage below than household middle income by involving the rise in living standards follows by current economic growth*

METHODOLOGY OF PLI

Economic Planning Unit (EPU) and Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) with the cooperation of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) undertook an in-depth analysis on PLI measurement model in Malaysia in 2005. Cost of Basic Needs method involves three basic components which is food needs, non-food needs and related household characteristics.

PLI calculation is studied and updated based on current economic scenario. The PLI update process involved food item in food PLI by Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) while non-food item in non-food PLI is updated based on household data collection by DOSM.

2019 methodology involves a calculation of healthy food intake at an optimal rate as compared to 2005's methodology which factored in the measurement of the food intake to meet minimum daily needs.

Food PLI

MOH had studied and re-evaluated the optimal food calorie requirements based on Recommended Nutrien Intake (RNI) 2017 and Malaysian Dietary Guidelines (MDG) 2020. Daily food quantity requirements are calculated based on household calorie needs according to servings in food groups based on PDM 2020 for category aged 7 years and below. The number of servings for food items per household by age is calculated based on weight (gram)/ quantity and combined with price of each item based on price data collection from Consumer Price Index (CPI).

According to food pyramid recommendations by MOH, food needs of Malaysians according to the type of food and the amount of servings are stated below.

Food Item	*Number of Servings*
Fish	*1 serving*
Chicken/ non-fat meat/ egg	*1-2 servings*
Milk dan dairy product	*1-2 servings*
Legumes and grains	*1 serving*
Rice, wheat, noodle, bread, cereals, cereal product and potato	*3-5 servings*
Vegetables and fruits	*More or less than 5*

Note: Number of servings is converted to Ringgit Malaysia (RM) based on price according to state and strata.

Non-food PLI

The calculation of non-food PLI involves various agencies that study and determine the minimum requirements required by each household such as clothing, housing, transportation and other food needs according to gender and age.

Non-food components is calculated based on household expenditure pattern that has lower income through Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2024 findings. Selected non-food PLI components is shown below.

Non-Food Item	*Clothing and footwear*
	Gross rent, fuel and utility
	Furniture, household appliances and equipment (durable goods)
	Transportation and communication
	Other non-food item

The findings were based on type of food and non-food determine the selected items for PLI calculation and standardised with the current price from CPI. PLI is regularly updated in accordance with the implementation of HIS & BA involving price change and needs in national planning as well as household life patterns in Malaysia.

PLI was first developed in 1977. The absolute poverty measurement method was reviewed in 2005 by the government parties which involved research team consisted officers from EPU, DOSM, UNDP as well as representatives from various ministries and local universities. Based on the presentation of Mid-Term Review of Eleventh Malaysia Plan in 2019, government agreed to review overall PLI measurement model for the year 2019.

Methodology of 2005 PLI

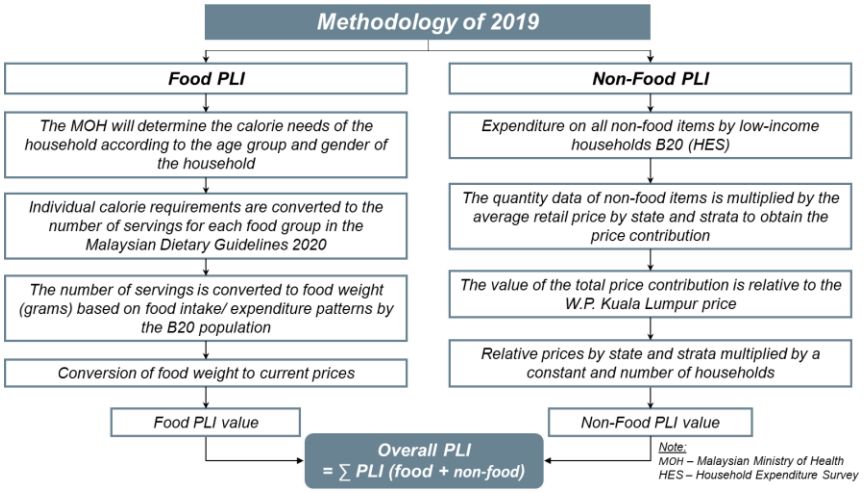
Two PLI components was first introduced i.e. food PLI and non-food PLI. Food serving requirements in food PLI was based on minimum calorie intake of each household member based on the food pyramid and balanced eating practices by World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Nutrition Board and Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA). Calculation of calorie intake based on gender and age and the minimum amount of calorie intake converted to macronutrients and adjusted to items and prices listed in the food PLI group. Non-food PLI components is determined by actual expenditure based on the expenditure pattern of low-income household members consisting of clothing, housing, transport, other non-food items and services. Non-food PLI calculation is based on economic factors of household expenditure as well as price differences according to urban and rural areas of each state.

2005's PLI methodology is used until 2016 to measure the poverty line and the value of PLI which is updated from time to time based on Household Income Survey data according to price changes in urban and rural areas of each state.

Methodology of 2019 PLI

The PLI value approach was reviewed in 2019 in line with the Household Income, Expenditure Survey and Basic Amenities (HIES & BA) which is carried out periodically twice every five years to ensure that poverty measurement is based on the latest PLI value shows the accurate findings that is in line with the poverty situation in the country. The PLI 2005 methodology was reviewed in 2019 by EPU in collaboration with the DOSM, MOH, other ministries and agencies. A review was carried out to ensure that the PLI value shows more accurate results in relation to the current cost of living. The re-evaluation of food and non-food needs in the PLI 2019 methodology still uses the cost of basic needs approach suggested by Ravallion (1998) but the selection of food and non-food items has been adjusted according to the household's current needs. The measurement of food PLI is switched from minimum calorie requirement to minimum optimal concept while the total number of items for non-food PLI increasing from 106 items to 146 items based on the expenditure pattern of the lowest 20 per cent household group or categorised as B20. In addition, PLI 2019 shows current price changes for goods and services. The sequence of PLI's evaluation for food PLI and non-food PLI in 2019's methodology is displayed below.

Figure 3: Assessment steps of food PLI and non-food PLI based on 2019 Methodology



Note: KKM- Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia, HES- Household Expenditure Survey

Steps to Calculate Poverty Line Income (PLI) in Malaysia

Definition of PLI: PLI value is the combined result of food PLI and non-food PLI.

Food PLI

Food PLI = Monthly Individual Food Cost + Other Costs for Food Provision in a Month

Based on the formula above, the cost of individual food per month is the expenses to meet the daily caloric needs of each individual taking into account of balanced and nutritious food. These costs vary by age group, gender, strata and state. Meanwhile, other costs for the provision of food in a month are cooking oil and seasonings. The steps for calculating the value of food PLI are as follows:

i. Using the minimum optimal concept which involves individual or household caloric needs based on the RNI 2017.

ii. Individual calorie requirements are converted to the number of servings in each food group based on the MDG 2020.

iii. The selection of food items for each food group is based on the food consumption expenditure of B20 population in rural and urban areas of each state in Malaysia.

iv. Each food item is converted to a gram value and then uses the price value from the CPI for rural and urban areas of each state in Malaysia. In addition, this method involves the requirement to purchase food for macronutrient and micronutrient sources.

Non-food PLI

$$PLI_{j,i} = \beta_i N_j P_{j,i}$$

Note: Non-food PLI calculation formula

Based on the above formula, the value of ß is a constant value for the total cost needed by household members for one non-food item if they live in the reference location such as W.P. Kuala Lumpur. The value of non-food PLI is the product of the constant value (ß), the number of household members (N) and the relative price of the item (P).

Calculation of Poverty Rate

The poverty rate calculation includes all household members who have a monthly gross income below the Poverty Line Income. The calculation formula for Poverty Rate (PR) is as written below.

$$PR = \frac{Number\ of\ households\ with\ incomes\ below\ the\ PLI\ value}{Total\ household} \times 100$$

Notes and Symbol

0.0	*Less than half the smallest unit shown. For examples, less than 0.05 per cent*
W.P.	*Wilayah Persekutuan*
RM	*Ringgit Malaysia*
n.a	*Not applicable*
PLI	*Poverty Line Income*

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