



NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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AGRICULTURE
CENSUS 2024
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

BANI 23
BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA



MALAYSIA
MADANI



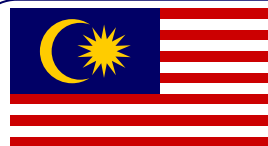
AVERAGE POVERTY LINE INCOME (PLI) BY STATE



Johor
RM2,627
RM2,505



Kedah
RM2,271
RM2,254



Malaysia
RM2,589
RM2,208



Kelantan
RM2,297
RM2,139



Melaka
RM2,670
RM2,375



Negeri Sembilan
RM2,402
RM2,088



Pahang
RM2,480
RM2,270



Pulau Pinang
RM2,250
RM1,989



Perak
RM2,297
RM2,077



Perlis
RM2,140
RM1,967



Selangor
RM2,830
RM2,022



Terengganu
RM2,751
RM2,507



Sabah
RM2,742
RM2,537



Sarawak
RM2,618
RM2,131



W.P. Labuan
RM2,576
RM2,633



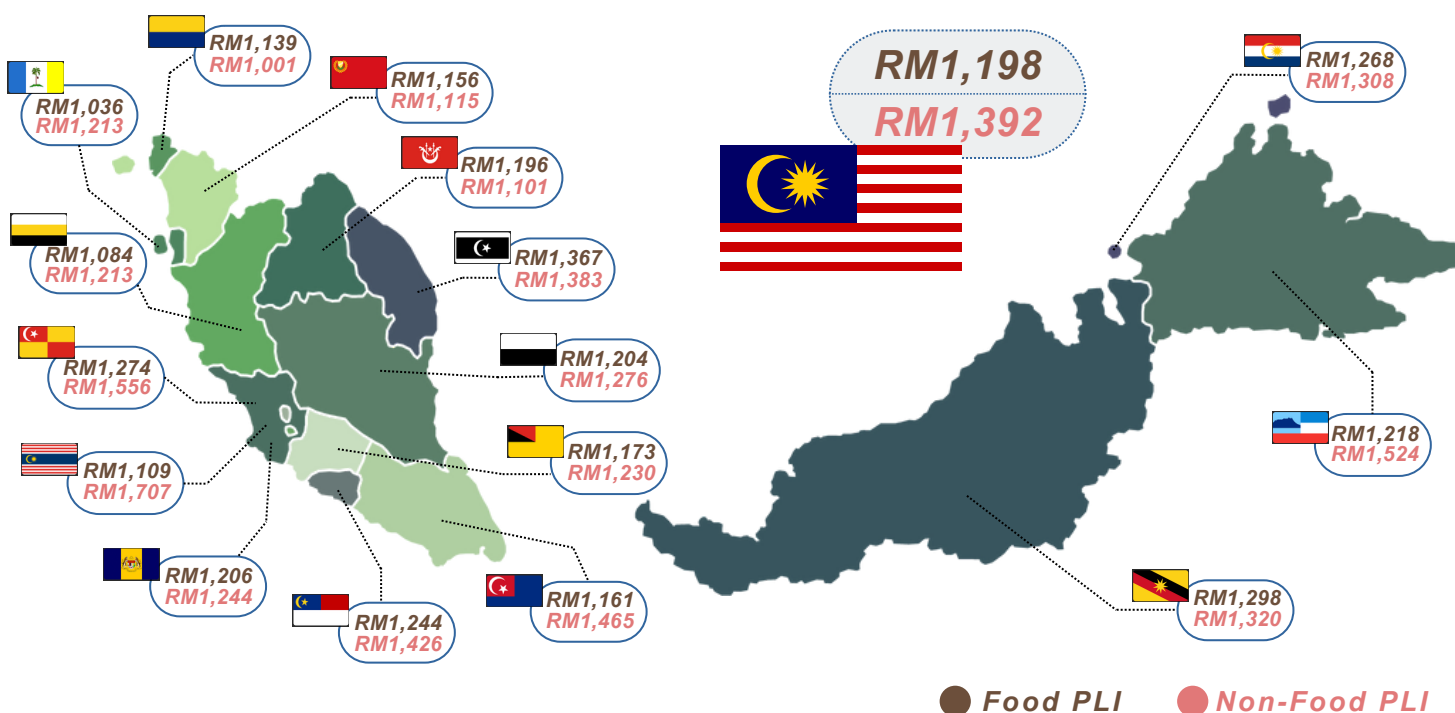
W.P. Kuala Lumpur
RM2,816
RM2,216



W.P. Putrajaya
RM2,450
RM2,128

● 2019 ● 2022

AVERAGE FOOD AND NON-FOOD PLI BY STATE, 2022



● Food PLI ● Non-Food PLI



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**AGRICULTURE
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KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

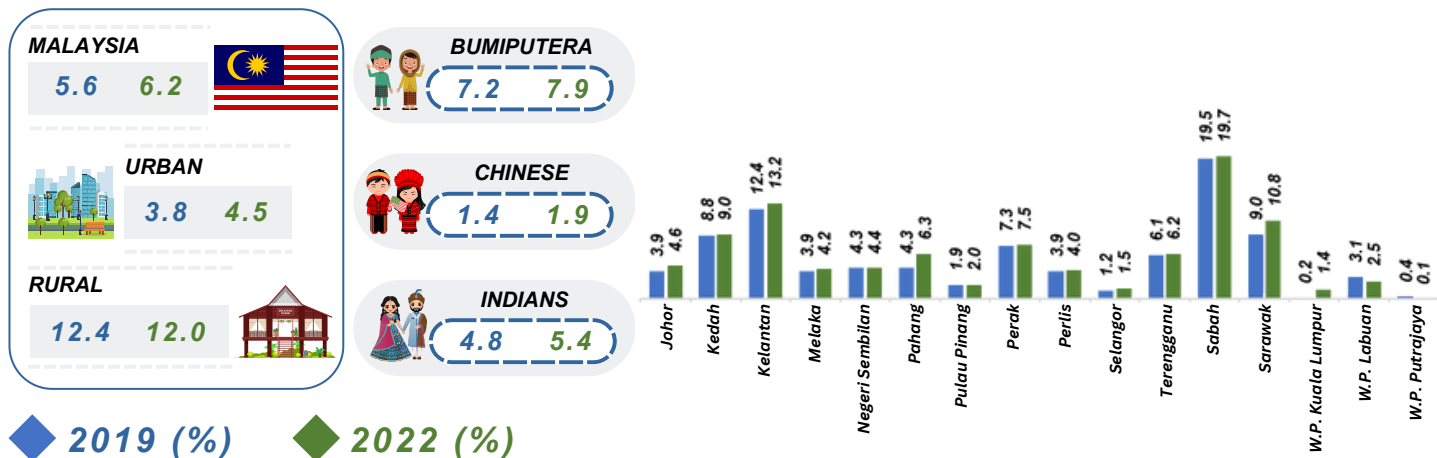
B123
BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA



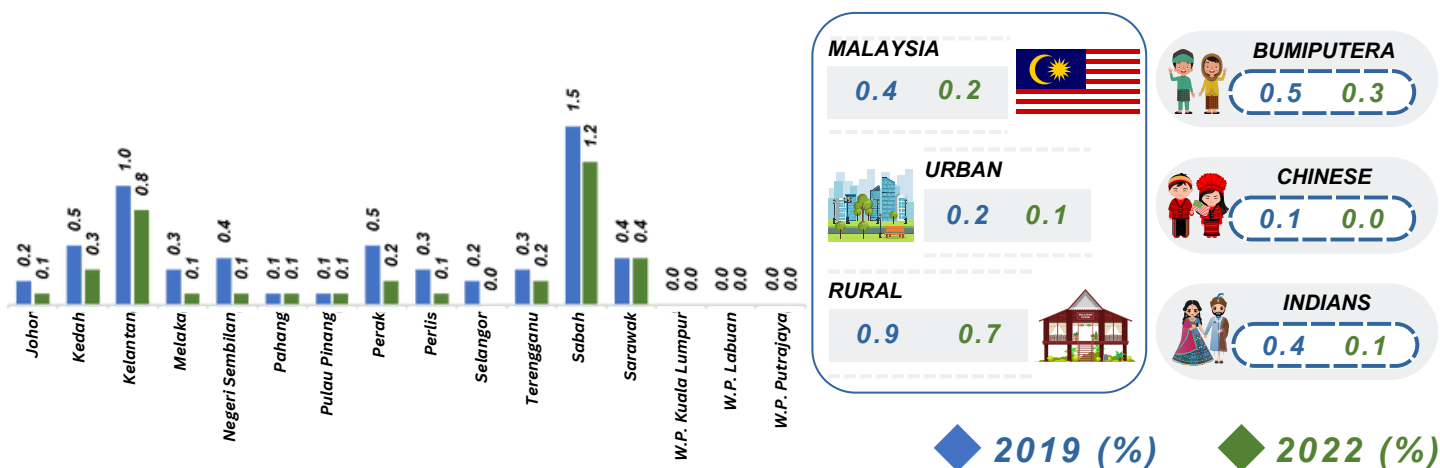
**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



INCIDENCE OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY BY STRATA, ETHNIC & STATE



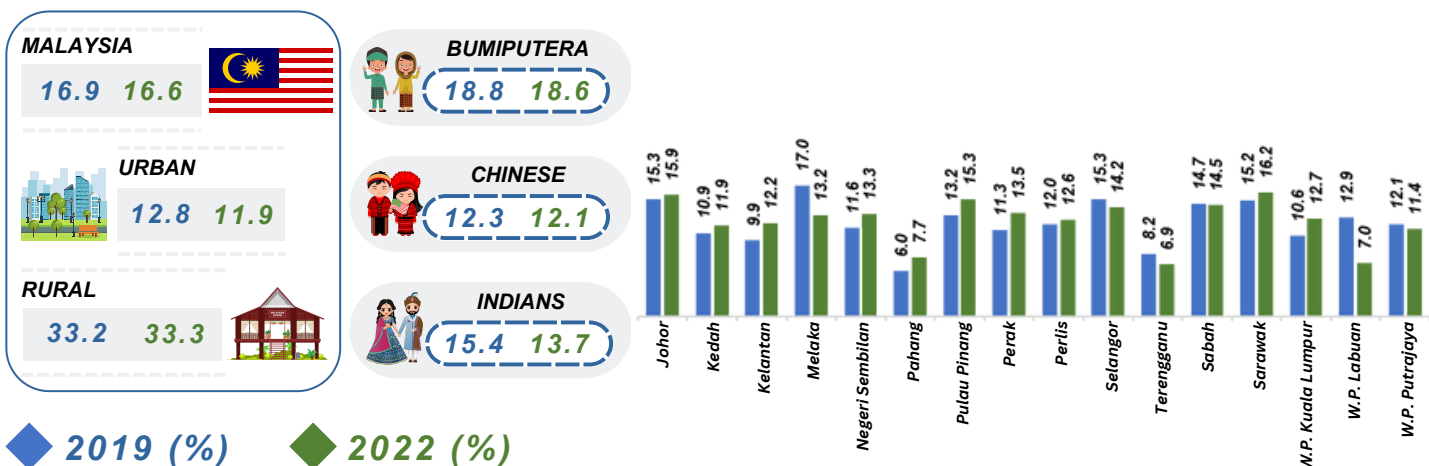
INCIDENCE OF HARDCORE POVERTY BY STATE, STRATA & ETHNIC



Note:

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

INCIDENCE OF RELATIVE POVERTY BY STRATA, ETHNIC & STATE



Note:

- Relative poverty for strata and ethnic is according to the national threshold.
- Relative poverty for the state is according to the state threshold.

A. PENGENALAN

Kemiskinan adalah isu sejagat yang dihadapi oleh kebanyakan negara di dunia. Menurut *Oxford Dictionary*, kata dasar 'miskin' membawa maksud kekurangan wang yang mencukupi untuk menjalani gaya hidup yang selesa. Namun demikian, secara teori, kemiskinan adalah suatu aspek yang sukar untuk difahami memandangkan faktor dimensi yang pelbagai. Menurut Mollie Orshansky (1969), seorang pakar ekonomi yang pertama membangunkan Garis Kemiskinan Amerika Syarikat menyatakan kemiskinan sukar ditakrifkan namun boleh dilihat melalui pendapatan kewangan seseorang individu.

Secara umumnya, kemiskinan boleh dijelaskan melalui perspektif kewangan dan bukan kewangan. Daripada perspektif kewangan, kemiskinan merujuk kepada pendapatan yang tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan asas. Sementara itu, dalam perspektif bukan kewangan pula merujuk kepada ketersisihan isi rumah kepada perkara-perkara asas bukan kewangan seperti pendidikan, kesihatan, taraf hidup dan lain-lain berdasarkan kepada keperluan isi rumah sesebuah negara.

Penerbitan ini akan memperincikan kemiskinan di Malaysia dalam konteks kewangan yang sering dirujuk sebagai kemiskinan mutlak, tegar dan relatif.

B. KONSEP KEMISKINAN

1. Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak dan Tegar

Keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan hidup asas seperti makanan, perlindungan dan pakaian merujuk kepada kemiskinan mutlak. Di Malaysia, kaedah pengukuran kemiskinan mutlak ini telah dilaksanakan sejak 1977 lagi dengan menggunakan pendekatan Kos Keperluan Asas. Melalui kaedah ini satu paras keperluan minimum yang dikenali sebagai Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) akan dinilai. Komponen PGK ini terdiri daripada dua kategori iaitu PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan. Nilai PGK makanan diperoleh melalui penetapan keperluan kalori bagi sesebuah isi rumah.

Nilai PGK bukan makanan pula ditentukan berdasarkan kepada corak perbelanjaan dan keperluan asas isi rumah dengan yang berpendapatan rendah berdasarkan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES). Nilai PGK adalah hasil tambah PGK makanan dan bukan makanan. Sesebuah isi rumah dikategorikan sebagai miskin mutlak jika pendapatan keseluruhan isi rumah berada di bawah paras nilai PGK. Pada tahun 2019, nilai PGK bagi Malaysia telah disemak semula berdasarkan keperluan semasa. Semakan ini menekankan kepada pengambilan makanan yang optimum dan minimum serta keperluan asas bukan makanan yang berkualiti.

Kemiskinan mutlak adalah suatu konsep di mana isi rumah hanya mampu menikmati keperluan hidup asas dalam kadar yang minimum. Pendekatan ini menyatakan bahawa isi rumah itu miskin mutlak jika pendapatan yang diperoleh kurang daripada standard semasa, iaitu garis kemiskinan yang ditetapkan berdasarkan pendapatan bagi memenuhi keperluan hidup pada kadar yang paling minima. Garis kemiskinan ini akan berubah dari masa ke masa berdasarkan perubahan harga barangan keperluan. Tambahan pula, isi rumah miskin mutlak paling mudah terkesan apabila berlakunya peningkatan ekonomi dan kos harga barang.

Miskin tegar merujuk kepada isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan bulanan kurang daripada PGK makanan. Isi rumah miskin tegar perlu diberikan tumpuan yang lebih dalam pemberian bantuan kerana mereka berdepan dengan pelbagai ancaman dan risiko pada tempoh semasa dan akan datang.

2. Kemiskinan Relatif

Miskin relatif merupakan keadaan di mana pendapatan isi rumah berada 50 peratus di bawah pendapatan penengah isi rumah. Peningkatan taraf hidup yang meningkat mengikut pertumbuhan ekonomi memberikan impak atau perubahan kepada kemiskinan relatif. Pengukuran kemiskinan menggunakan pendekatan relatif agak berbeza berbanding pengukuran menggunakan kaedah miskin mutlak. Kemiskinan relatif menggunakan data semasa sebagai menentukan taraf kualiti hidup. Taraf kualiti hidup ditentukan berdasarkan kepada penengah pendapatan isi rumah. Di Malaysia, miskin relatif di peringkat nasional merujuk kepada isi rumah yang mempunyai pendapatan isi rumah bulanan kurang daripada 50 peratus pendapatan isi rumah penengah nasional.

Victor Fuchs (1969) memperkenalkan 50 peratus daripada nilai penengah pendapatan sebagai nilai had di dalam pendekatan relatif. Tambahan pula, menggunakan pendapatan yang sama, Atkinson (1975) mendefinisikan isi rumah miskin relatif sebagai mereka yang berpendapatan di bawah separuh daripada purata pendapatan isi rumah nasional. Sementara itu, Michael O'Higgins dan Stephen Jenkins (1990) memperkenalkan nilai 50 peratus daripada pendapatan purata individu sebagai had kemiskinan untuk kemiskinan relatif. Oleh itu, kebanyakan negara menggunakan kaedah 50 peratus daripada penengah pendapatan.

Ringkasnya, kemiskinan relatif merupakan satu indikator yang relevan apabila kadar kemiskinan mutlak bagi sesebuah negara semakin menghampiri nilai sifar. Statistik kemiskinan mutlak memerlukan strategi yang khusus dan tepat kerana kemiskinan mutlak mengukur keperluan yang paling asas. Sebaliknya, kemiskinan relatif diukur berdasarkan taraf hidup yang ditentukan oleh tahap pendapatan isi rumah.

3. Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK)

Evolusi PGK di Malaysia

Pengukuran kemiskinan di Malaysia telah pun bermula seawal 1965 di mana kajian bagi menentukan individu miskin di kawasan luar bandar dijalankan oleh Profesor Ungku A. Aziz. Kaedah pengukuran kemiskinan yang digunakan dikenali sebagai Indeks Sarong per kapita. Sesebuah isi rumah didefinisikan sebagai miskin tegar jika nilai sarong per kapita berada di bawah nilai satu.

Malaysia merupakan antara negara pelopor yang menggunakan pendapatan garis kemiskinan sebagai kayu ukur menentukan kemiskinan mutlak nasional pada era 1970-an. Pendapatan garis kemiskinan Malaysia mula dibangunkan pada 1977 dengan memperkenalkan bakul keperluan asas minimum untuk menyara kehidupan seisi rumah. Anggaran kos dibuat berdasarkan perbelanjaan terhadap item di dalam bakul ini yang merangkumi keperluan asas minimum makanan dan bukan makanan. Nilaian keperluan asas ini menghasilkan satu paras pendapatan minimum yang dikenali sebagai Pendapatan Garis

Kemiskinan (PGK) isi rumah iaitu nilai ringgit yang diperlukan oleh sesebuah isi rumah untuk memenuhi keperluan hidup.

Pada tahun 1973, purata saiz isi rumah adalah 5.4 orang ahli. Kos perbelanjaan makanan asas untuk memenuhi keperluan kalori setiap ahli isi rumah ini kemudiannya dikira berasaskan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah berpendapatan bulanan kurang RM200 yang diperoleh daripada Laporan Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 1973. Penambahan 10 peratus dibuat bagi mengambil kira lima peratus kos perbelanjaan rempah ratus dan bahan perasa dan lima peratus perbelanjaan susu untuk ahli isi rumah termuda. Oleh itu, jumlah perbelanjaan makanan pada tahun tersebut bernilai RM160. Anggaran perbelanjaan pakaian dan kasut pula telah diperoleh daripada Kementerian Kebajikan Masyarakat menggunakan asas anggaran lima orang ahli isi rumah. Kos kewangan minimum yang diperoleh berdasarkan anggaran ini adalah RM22.57.

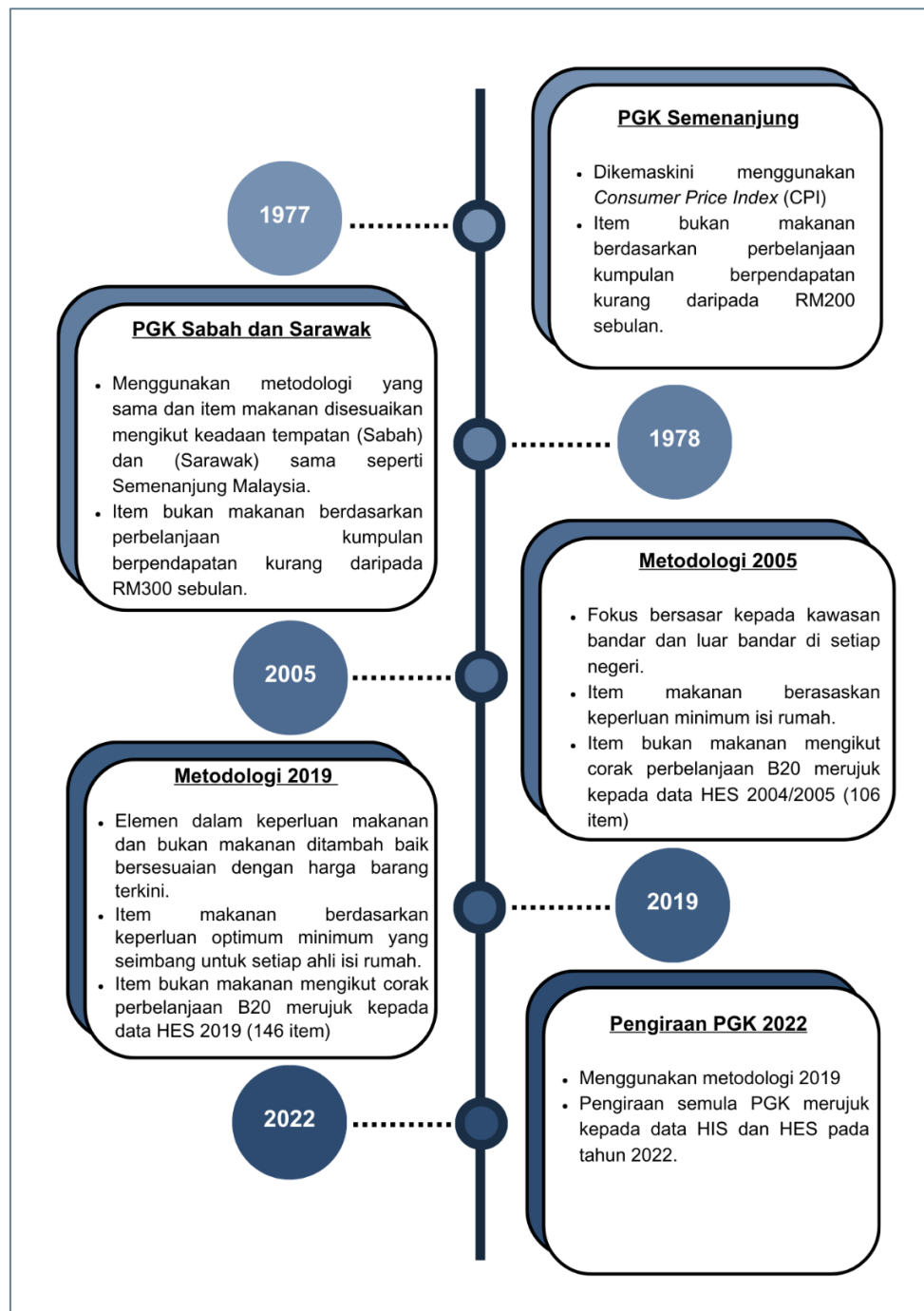
Sementara itu bagi perbelanjaan bukan makanan lain, lima kumpulan barangan dikenal pasti terdiri daripada perumahan; perabot & peralatan rumah; perbelanjaan kesihatan; pengangkutan & komunikasi; dan perkhidmatan rekreasi, pendidikan & kebudayaan. Kos kewangan minimum bagi komponen ini berjumlah RM57.77 pada tahun 1977. Garis kemiskinan kemudiannya diperoleh dengan menambahkan kos kewangan bagi ketiga-tiga komponen tersebut menghasilkan had garis kemiskinan sebanyak RM252.36 (Mahbob 1976).

Nilai had PGK yang pertama telah dikira pada tahun 1977 berasaskan keperluan minimum. PGK Semenanjung telah diperkenalkan dan dikemaskini menggunakan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) untuk menggambarkan harga barangan keperluan asas bagi tahun semasa. Item bukan makanan adalah berasaskan perbelanjaan kumpulan berpendapatan kurang daripada RM200 sebulan.

Pada tahun berikutnya (1978), PGK Sabah dan Sarawak pula mula diperkenalkan dengan menggunakan metodologi yang sama. Item makanan bagi Sabah disesuaikan mengikut ketersediaan makanan tempatan manakala item makanan dan pakaian bagi Sarawak adalah sama dengan Semenanjung Malaysia. Sementara itu, item bukan makanan bagi kedua-dua negeri ini berasaskan perbelanjaan kumpulan berpendapatan kurang daripada RM300 sebulan.

Pada awal pembentukan PGK sekitar tahun 1977 sehingga semakan semula metodologi 2005, tiada penyelarasan yang dibuat untuk lokasi luar bandar mahupun bandar. Hal ini membawa kepada pembentukan tiga garis kemiskinan wilayah sahaja yang meliputi Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak, selain daripada nilai PGK nasional (Hatta & Ali, 2013). Nilai PGK ini telah digunakan dan diterima pakai pada tahun 1976 hingga 2004 dengan mengambil kira perubahan inflasi dan purata saiz isi rumah.

Rajah 1: Sejarah perkembangan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) di Malaysia



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (2022)

Berdasarkan metodologi PGK 2005, keperluan makanan dalam PGK makanan adalah ditentukan berasaskan kepada keperluan minimum tenaga/ kalori bagi setiap ahli isi rumah yang mengambil kira piramid makanan dan amalan pemakanan seimbang oleh *World Health Organization* (WHO) dan *Recommended Dietary Allowance* (RDA). Ini bagi memastikan ahli isi rumah dapat menjalani kehidupan sihat dan aktif dalam masyarakat. Jumlah kadar minimum kalori setelah mengambil kira jantina dan umur, akan ditukarkan kepada makronutrien dan diselaraskan dengan item dan harga dalam bakul PGK makanan.

Keperluan bagi PGK bukan makanan pula ditentukan oleh perbelanjaan sebenar berasaskan pola perbelanjaan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah di Malaysia yang merangkumi perbelanjaan pakaian, perumahan, pengangkutan dan keperluan bukan makanan lain. Pengukuran PGK bukan makanan juga mengambil kira faktor skala ekonomi (*economies of scale*) dalam perbelanjaan isi rumah serta perubahan harga mengikut negeri, bandar dan luar bandar.

Pada tahun 2019, kajian semula terhadap metodologi 2005 telah dilaksanakan. Elemen dalam keperluan makanan dan bukan makanan ditambah baik seiring dengan harga barangan terkini. Keperluan optimum minimum dan seimbang bagi setiap isi rumah menjadi asas kepada item makanan manakala item bukan makanan yang merujuk kepada corak perbelanjaan B20 disesuaikan semula berdasarkan kos keperluan asas semasa. Item sebanyak 146 item telah dipilih bagi keperluan bukan makanan yang meliputi item perumahan, pakaian, kesihatan, pendidikan, pengangkutan, telekomunikasi dan penjagaan diri.

Hasil daripada kajian semula yang dijalankan, metodologi penetapan PGK telah ditambah baik dalam tiga aspek iaitu pertama, konsep penetapan PGK makanan yang diperkemas daripada keperluan minimum kepada keperluan optimum minimum. Kedua, penetapan PGK ini mengambil kira peningkatan kualiti item bakul makanan berdasarkan Saranan Pengambilan Nutrien (RNI) dan Piramid Makanan 2020 berteraskan Panduan Diet Malaysia (PDM) selaras dengan aktiviti fizikal harian dan kehidupan yang sihat. Ketiga, bagi PGK bukan makanan, item keperluan kumpulan isi rumah berpendapatan 20 peratus terendah (B20) yang dikenal pasti telah bertambah dari 106 kepada 146 item pada tahun 2019.

Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Makanan 2022

PGK makanan merujuk kepada kos minimum dalam memenuhi keperluan kalori harian setiap individu dengan mengambil kira makanan seimbang dan berkhasiat berdasarkan Piramid Makanan Malaysia (PMM) 2020. Dapatan PGK Makanan Malaysia tahun 2022 adalah berdasarkan sumber daripada Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah 2022 yang telah dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Melalui dapatan survei ini, item makanan popular bagi setiap negeri dan strata telah dikenal pasti dan bilangan sajian harian berdasarkan item ini dikemas kini oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM). Seterusnya, harga bagi setiap item ditentukan berdasarkan pengumpulan harga yang dijalankan secara berkala oleh DOSM.

Jadual 1: Kos makanan mengikut keperluan nutrisi bagi kumpulan isi rumah 20 peratus terendah (B20), mengikut strata, Malaysia, 2022

Jantina	Umur	Keperluan Kalori (kcal)	Strata (RM)	
			Bandar	Luar Bandar
Bayi (Lelaki)	6-8 bulan	570-680	25.11	23.55
Bayi (Perempuan)	6-8 bulan	570-680	25.11	23.55
Bayi (Lelaki)	9-11 bulan	660-720	36.58	34.76
Bayi (Perempuan)	9-11 bulan	660-720	36.58	34.76
Kanak-kanak (Lelaki)	1-3 tahun	980	139.29	128.71
Kanak-kanak (Perempuan)	1-3 tahun	900	139.29	128.71
Kanak-kanak (Lelaki)	4-6 tahun	1,300	204.27	187.15
Kanak-kanak (Perempuan)	4-6 tahun	1,210	162.07	145.28
Kanak-kanak (Lelaki)	7-9 tahun	1,750	277.63	261.21
Kanak-kanak (Perempuan)	7-9 tahun	1,610	237.14	222.45
Remaja (Lelaki)	10-12 tahun	1,930	282.76	268.85
Remaja (Perempuan)	10-12 tahun	1,710	280.27	266.30
Remaja (Lelaki)	13-15 tahun	2,210	332.04	323.88
Remaja (Perempuan)	13-15 tahun	1,810	310.74	295.20
Remaja (Lelaki)	16-<18 tahun	2,340	376.51	371.90
Remaja (Perempuan)	16-<18 tahun	1,890	310.97	295.44
Dewasa (Lelaki)	18-29 tahun	2,240	310.12	294.55
Dewasa (Perempuan)	18-29 tahun	1,840	297.21	288.48
Dewasa (Lelaki)	30-59 tahun	2,190	310.12	294.55
Dewasa (Perempuan)	30-59 tahun	1,900	280.12	264.55
Warga Emas (Lelaki)	≥60 tahun	2,030	297.21	281.34
Warga Emas (Perempuan)	≥60 tahun	1,770	277.21	261.34

Nota: Bagi bayi berumur 6-8 bulan dan 9-11 bulan, kos keperluan nutrisi sama memandangkan sebahagian keperluan nutrisi adalah daripada susu ibu

Jumlah perbelanjaan makanan mengikut nutrisi adalah berbeza berdasarkan kumpulan umur, jantina dan strata. Perbezaan antara jantina berlaku disebabkan oleh keperluan kalori bagi lelaki yang lebih berbanding perempuan. Dari segi kumpulan umur, kos makanan yang tinggi direkodkan pada kumpulan umur 18-29 tahun bagi lelaki manakala 30-59 tahun bagi wanita. Perbelanjaan makanan yang berbeza juga adalah disebabkan faktor perbezaan harga mengikut strata. Perincian kos makanan adalah seperti di **Jadual 1**.

Pengemaskinian yang telah dilakukan oleh KKM pada tahun 2022 menyarankan agar pengambilan nutrien dalam pelbagai variasi melibatkan pemilihan buah telah menyebabkan penurunan kos item buah. Sebagai contoh pada tahun 2019, pemilihan di peringkat Malaysia melibatkan satu jenis buah sahaja iaitu buah epal (130g) sebiji. Namun begitu, pada tahun 2022 KKM telah memperkenalkan kepelbagaian variasi dalam pemilihan buah di peringkat Malaysia iaitu tembikai merah (250g) dan pisang mas (60g). Maka, pilihan variasi buah yang disarankan oleh KKM ini telah mewujudkan perbezaan kos di antara tahun 2019 dan 2022. **Jadual 2** menunjukkan contoh perbandingan kepelbagaian buah yang disyorkan KKM pada tahun 2022 bagi kanak-kanak lelaki berumur 7-9 tahun dan remaja lelaki berumur 10-12 tahun di peringkat Malaysia bagi strata bandar.

Jadual 2: Pengambilan sajian buah terpilih berdasarkan saranan KKM peringkat Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

2019			2022		
Jantina (Umur)	Item Makanan	Kuantiti Item Makanan Sebulan	Jantina (Umur)	Item Makanan	Kuantiti Item Makanan Sebulan
Lelaki (7-9 tahun) 1,750 kcal	Epal (130g sebiji)	60 biji	Lelaki (7-9 tahun) 1,750 kcal	Tembikai merah (250g)	30 potong
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 biji
Lelaki (10-12 tahun) 1930 kcal	Epal (130g sebiji)	60 biji	Lelaki (10-12 tahun) 1930 kcal	Tembikai merah (250 g)	30 potong
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 biji

Pengemaskinian oleh KKM menyumbang kepada perubahan bilangan sajian pada tahun 2022. Sebagai contoh, kumpulan umur 18-29 tahun lelaki telah menjadi 5 sajian pada 2022 berbanding 6 sajian pada 2019 (**Jadual 3**). **Jadual 4** menunjukkan bilangan hidangan harian setiap kumpulan makanan yang disarankan oleh KKM mengikut keperluan kalori.

Jadual 3: Sajian kumpulan makanan bijirin terpilih berdasarkan saranan KKM

Jantina (umur)	Kumpulan Makanan	Bilangan sajian sehari (berdasarkan kumpulan makanan)	
		2019	2022
Dewasa			
Lelaki (18-29 tahun) 2240 kcal	Nasi/ mi/ roti/ bijirin	6.0	5.0
Perempuan (18-29 tahun) 1840 kcal		4.5	5.0
Lelaki (30-59 tahun) 2190 kcal		5.5	5.0
Perempuan (30-59 tahun) 1900 kcal		4.5	5.0
Warga Emas			
Lelaki (≥60 tahun) 2030 kcal	Nasi/ mi/ roti/ bijirin	5.5	5.0
Perempuan (≥60 tahun) 1770 kcal		4.5	4.0

Jadual 4: Bilangan hidangan harian yang disarankan untuk setiap kumpulan makanan

Kumpulan Makanan	Bilangan hidangan yang disarankan		
	1,500 kcal	1,800 kcal	2,000 kcal
Sayur-sayuran	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0
Buah-buahan	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nasi, lain-lain bijirin, produk makanan berasaskan bijirin penuh dan ubi-ubian	3.0	4.0	5.0
Ayam / Daging / Telur	1.0	1.0	2.0
Ikan	1.0	1.0	1.0
Legum (gabungan kacang, lentil dan soya)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Susu dan produk tenusu	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lemak / minyak (termasuk 1 hidangan daripada kacang dan biji-bijian)	6.0	8.0	9.0
Gula	1.0	1.0	2.0

Sumber : Malaysian Dietary Guidelines (2020)

Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Bukan Makanan 2022

PGK bukan makanan merujuk kepada keperluan minimum yang diperlukan oleh seseorang isi rumah dengan mengambil kira barangan dan perkhidmatan asas serta aspek kualiti hidup merangkumi pakaian, perumahan, barang tahan lama, pengangkutan dan barang bukan makanan lain. Seterusnya, pemilihan dan penentuan item bagi kumpulan bukan makanan tersebut adalah berdasarkan kepada pola perbelanjaan keperluan asas bagi kumpulan isi rumah 20 peratus terendah (B20) yang diperoleh melalui Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2022. Penentuan item ini adalah selari dengan pendekatan Ravallion (1998) yang mencadangkan pemilihan item dibuat dalam kalangan isi rumah berpendapatan rendah. Oleh itu, sebanyak 146 item bukan makanan telah dikenal pasti berdasarkan metodologi 2019 bagi mewakili keperluan isi rumah dari sudut bukan makanan.

Beta, β adalah nilai pemalar dan merupakan jumlah kos yang diperlukan oleh seseorang ahli isi rumah bagi mendapatkan dan memiliki seunit item bukan makanan apabila isi rumah berada di lokasi rujukan (Kuala Lumpur). Namun begitu bagi kumpulan perumahan, konsep *economies of scale* diguna pakai untuk menggambarkan keperluan sebenar perbelanjaan perumahan bagi setiap ahli isi rumah.

$$\beta_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M P_{j,i} X_{j,i}}{\sum_{j=1}^M N_{j,i} P_{j,i}}$$

$\sum_{j=1}^M P_{j,i} X_{j,i}$ Jumlah perbelanjaan sebenar isi rumah mengikut item (kumpulan utama dua digit)

$\sum_{j=1}^M N_{j,i} P_{j,i}$ Jumlah bilangan ahli isi rumah didarabkan harga relatif item (wajaran)

Pemalar kumpulan pakaian meningkat daripada RM20.64 (2019) kepada RM27.74 (2022). Seterusnya, pemalar bagi kumpulan perumahan turut meningkat daripada RM256.76 pada tahun 2019 kepada RM458.49 pada tahun 2022. Pemalar bagi kumpulan barang tahan lama menunjukkan trend menurun daripada RM11.35 (2019) kepada RM7.52 (2022). Di samping itu, pemalar bagi kumpulan pengangkutan pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing adalah RM46.44 dan RM73.48 menunjukkan peningkatan. Kumpulan barangan bukan makanan lain turut meningkat daripada RM120.12 (2019) kepada RM175.85 (2022) (**Jadual 5**).

Jadual 5: Pemalar kumpulan bukan makanan, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Item	2019 (RM)	2022 (RM)
Pakaian	20.64	27.74
Perumahan	256.76	458.49
Barangan Tahan lama	11.35	7.52
Pengangkutan	46.44	73.48
Barangan bukan makanan lain	120.12	175.85

PGK bukan makanan adalah hasil darab di antara nilai pemalar β , bilangan dan saiz isi rumah (N) dan harga relatif kumpulan bukan makanan (P). Pengiraan PGK bukan makanan adalah seperti formula berikut:

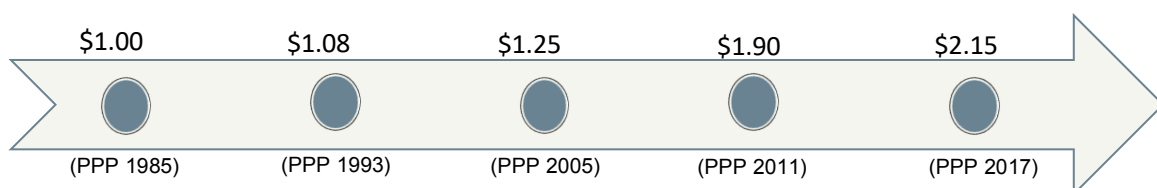
$$PLI_{j,i} = \beta_i N_j P_{j,i}$$

- β Pemalar. Jumlah wang yang diperlukan bagi membeli item jika IR tinggal di Kuala Lumpur
- N Saiz isi rumah
- P Harga relatif item mengikut lokaliti

C. KEMISKINAN ANTARABANGSA

Garis kemiskinan antarabangsa telah menjadi satu alat yang penting dalam membasmi kemiskinan global dengan membolehkan penilaian terhadap dasar-dasar yang dibentuk untuk mengurangkan kemiskinan antara negara. Kebanyakan negara menggunakan kaedah Kos Keperluan Asas bagi menentukan garis kemiskinan negara. Ravillion telah membangunkan metodologi kadar pertukaran *Purchasing Power Parity* (PPP) bagi memastikan maklumat kemiskinan antara negara selaras dan standard. Kadar pertukaran *Purchasing Power Parity* (PPP) digunakan untuk memastikan kuantiti barangan dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan mempunyai nilai yang setara pada skala global. Hasilnya, wujud satu garis kemiskinan antarabangsa iaitu \$31.00 setiap orang sebulan pada tahun 1985. Hal ini merupakan asas kepada garis kemiskinan \$1.00 sehari yang menjadi instrumen analisis dan komunikasi utama dalam memerangi kemiskinan global (Thomas, 2023).

Rajah 2: Garis kemiskinan antarabangsa



Sumber: World Bank

World Bank telah membuat semakan semula terhadap garis kemiskinan antarabangsa daripada \$1.00 sehari berdasarkan PPP 1985 kepada \$1.08 menggunakan PPP 1993, seterusnya kepada \$1.25 menggunakan PPP 2005. Selanjutnya, garis kemiskinan antarabangsa yang digunakan sehingga tahun 2022 adalah \$1.90 sehari menggunakan PPP 2011. Garis kemiskinan antarabangsa terkini berasaskan negara-negara berpendapatan rendah dikemaskini kepada \$2.15 sehari menggunakan PPP 2017.

Jadual 6: Perbandingan bilangan dan kadar kemiskinan mengikut garis kemiskinan Jun dan September 2022

Wilayah	Garis Kemiskinan Antarabangsa			
	Kadar Kemiskinan (%)		Bilangan Kemiskinan (juta)	
	Jun 2022*	Sept. 2022**	Jun 2022*	Sept. 2022**
Asia Timur dan Pasifik	1.2	1.5	25	35
Eropah dan Asia Tengah	1.0	2.4	5	12
Amerika Latin dan Afrika Utara	4.0	4.3	25	27
<i>Rest of the World</i>	0.6	0.6	7	7
Asia Selatan	n.a	10.0	n.a	182
Afrika Sub-Sahara	38.9	35.7	420	385
Afrika Timur dan Selatan	44.0	40.8	283	262
Afrika Barat dan Tengah	31.4	28.2	137	123
Jumlah (Dunia)	8.7	8.9	659	674

Sumber: World Bank

Nota: * Berdasarkan Garis Kemiskinan Antarabangsa \$1.90

** Berdasarkan Garis Kemiskinan Antarabangsa \$2.15

Kadar kemiskinan tegar antarabangsa 2018 yang sebelum ini diterbitkan telah dikemaskini dengan menyaksikan sedikit peningkatan daripada 8.7 peratus kepada 8.9 peratus di mana bilangan orang miskin turut meningkat daripada 659 juta orang kepada 674 juta orang **Jadual 6** perbandingan data yang dikeluarkan pada Jun 2022 (menggunakan PPP 2011 dan garis kemiskinan \$1.90) dan data pada September 2022 (menggunakan PPP 2017 dan garis kemiskinan \$2.15).

D. INSIDEN KEMISKINAN 2022

1. Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) 2022

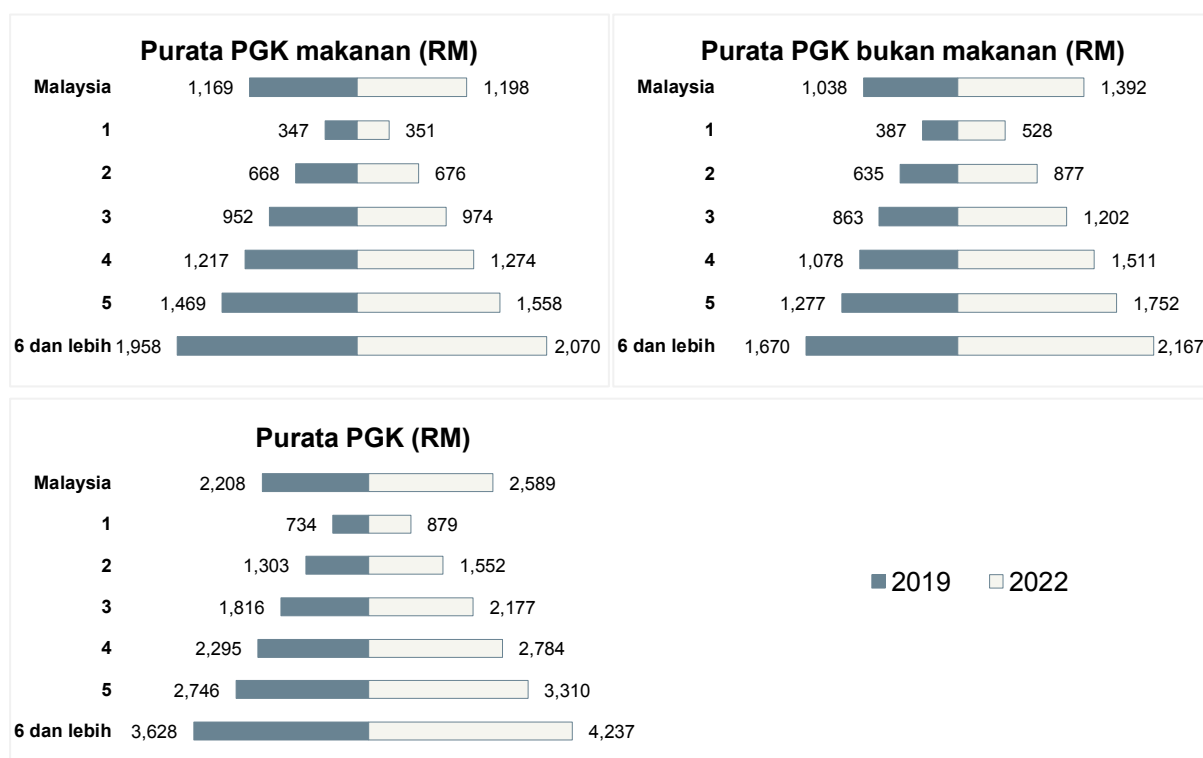
Semua negeri mengalami peningkatan nilai purata PGK pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2019 kecuali W.P. Labuan. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh PGK makanan dan PGK bukan makanan yang turut menunjukkan trend menaik. Negeri yang mempunyai purata PGK tertinggi adalah Selangor dengan nilai purata RM2,830 (2022) berbanding RM2,022 (2019). Sementara itu, Perlis merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata PGK terendah dengan RM2,140 (2022) berbanding RM1,967 (2019).

Jadual 7: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	2,210	2,660	2,199	2,342	2,208	2,589
Johor	2,517	2,665	2,455	2,481	2,505	2,627
Kedah	2,267	2,303	2,218	2,206	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	2,158	2,415	2,119	2,199	2,139	2,297
Melaka	2,387	2,721	2,140	2,122	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	2,138	2,617	1,930	1,876	2,088	2,402
Pahang	2,344	2,675	2,146	2,235	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	1,974	2,258	2,379	2,136	1,989	2,250
Perak	2,089	2,332	2,025	2,199	2,077	2,297
Perlis	2,012	2,199	1,871	2,069	1,967	2,140
Selangor	2,029	2,848	1,901	2,421	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	2,520	2,799	2,477	2,662	2,507	2,751
Sabah	2,506	2,706	2,589	2,795	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	2,243	2,860	1,979	2,263	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216	2,816	n.a	n.a	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	2,627	2,606	2,684	2,196	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128	2,450	n.a	n.a	2,128	2,450

Saiz isi rumah merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi nilai PGK. Isi rumah yang mempunyai bilangan ahli yang ramai memerlukan lebih perbelanjaan untuk item makanan dan bukan makanan bagi mencapai taraf hidup yang sihat dan selesa. Oleh itu, saiz isi rumah menyebabkan perbezaan terhadap nilai purata PGK makanan dan bukan makanan. Perbandingan purata PGK bagi 2019 dan 2022 adalah seperti di **Carta 1**.

Carta 1: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) makanan, bukan makanan dan keseluruhan mengikut saiz isi rumah Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



2. 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 2022 ialah RM1,198 berbanding RM1,169 (2019), meningkat sebanyak RM29 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 0.8 peratus. Terengganu mencatatkan purata PGK makanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM1,367 (2022) berbanding RM1,312 (2019) diikuti oleh Sarawak dan Selangor dengan nilai purata PGK makanan masing-masing adalah RM1,298 dan RM1,274. Dalam pada itu, negeri yang mempunyai nilai purata PGK makanan terendah pula adalah Pulau Pinang dengan nilai RM1,036 (2022) diikuti Perak dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM1,084 dan RM1,109).

Purata PGK makanan di kawasan bandar meningkat kepada RM1,197 (2022) berbanding RM1,176 (2019) dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 0.6 peratus. Di luar bandar, purata PGK makanan meningkat kepada RM1,199 (2022) berbanding RM1,142 (2019) dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.6 peratus.

Jadual 8: Purata pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) makanan mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	1,176	1,197	1,142	1,199	1,169	1,198
Johor	1,267	1,143	1,257	1,232	1,265	1,161
Kedah	1,219	1,109	1,201	1,253	1,214	1,156
Kelantan	1,184	1,193	1,177	1,199	1,181	1,196
Melaka	1,289	1,251	1,070	1,171	1,279	1,244
Negeri Sembilan	1,241	1,240	1,136	1,006	1,216	1,173
Pahang	1,265	1,250	1,093	1,145	1,201	1,204
Pulau Pinang	993	1,022	1,281	1,214	1,004	1,036
Perak	1,118	1,066	1,035	1,136	1,102	1,084
Perlis	1,176	1,145	1,042	1,132	1,133	1,139
Selangor	1,171	1,274	1,074	1,262	1,166	1,274
Terengganu	1,312	1,352	1,311	1,394	1,312	1,367
Sabah	1,160	1,180	1,209	1,275	1,179	1,218
Sarawak	1,160	1,420	1,009	1,119	1,096	1,298
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,110	1,109	n.a	n.a	1,110	1,109
W.P. Labuan	1,318	1,265	1,328	1,301	1,319	1,268
W.P. Putrajaya	1,074	1,206	n.a	n.a	1,074	1,206

3. Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) Bukan Makanan

Purata PGK bukan makanan meningkat daripada RM1,038 (2019) kepada RM1,392 (2022). Secara keseluruhan, semua negeri merekodkan peningkatan purata PGK bukan makanan berbanding tahun 2019 kecuali W.P. Labuan. Pada 2022, negeri yang mencatatkan PGK tertinggi bagi bukan makanan adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan RM1,707, Selangor

RM1,556, dan Sabah RM1,524. Manakala negeri dengan PGK terendah bagi bukan makanan adalah Perlis (RM1,001), Kelantan (RM1,101) dan Kedah (RM1,115).

Purata PGK bukan makanan bagi bandar pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing merekodkan RM1,034 dan RM1,463. Manakala, purata PGK bukan makanan bagi luar bandar pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing mencatatkan RM1,057 dan RM1,143.

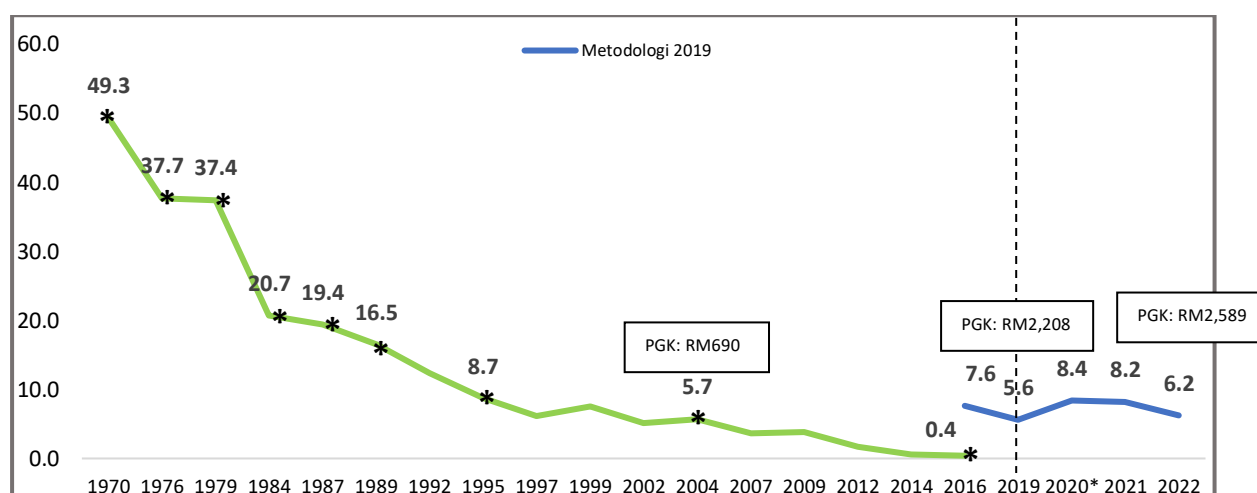
Jadual 9: Purata Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK) bukan makanan mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Bandar (RM)		Luar Bandar (RM)		Keseluruhan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	1,034	1,463	1,057	1,143	1,038	1,392
Johor	1,251	1,522	1,198	1,249	1,240	1,465
Kedah	1,048	1,193	1,017	953	1,040	1,115
Kelantan	973	1,222	943	1,000	959	1,101
Melaka	1,098	1,471	1,070	951	1,097	1,426
Negeri Sembilan	897	1,376	794	870	872	1,230
Pahang	1,078	1,425	1,053	1,090	1,069	1,276
Pulau Pinang	981	1,236	1,098	923	985	1,213
Perak	972	1,265	990	1,063	975	1,213
Perlis	836	1,054	829	936	833	1,001
Selangor	858	1,573	826	1,159	856	1,556
Terengganu	1,208	1,447	1,166	1,267	1,195	1,383
Sabah	1,345	1,526	1,379	1,521	1,358	1,524
Sarawak	1,083	1,440	970	1,144	1,035	1,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,107	1,707	n.a	n.a	1,107	1,707
W.P. Labuan	1,309	1,340	1,356	896	1,314	1,308
W.P. Putrajaya	1,054	1,244	n.a	n.a	1,054	1,244

Analisis Trend Kemiskinan di Malaysia

Sepanjang tempoh 1970 hingga 2022, PGK telah dikaji semula sebanyak dua kali pada tahun 2005 dan 2019 untuk memastikan pengukurannya relevan dengan mengambil kira situasi semasa isi rumah (**Carta 2**).

Carta 2: Siri masa nilai PGK dan insiden kemiskinan mutlak, Malaysia, 1970 - 2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

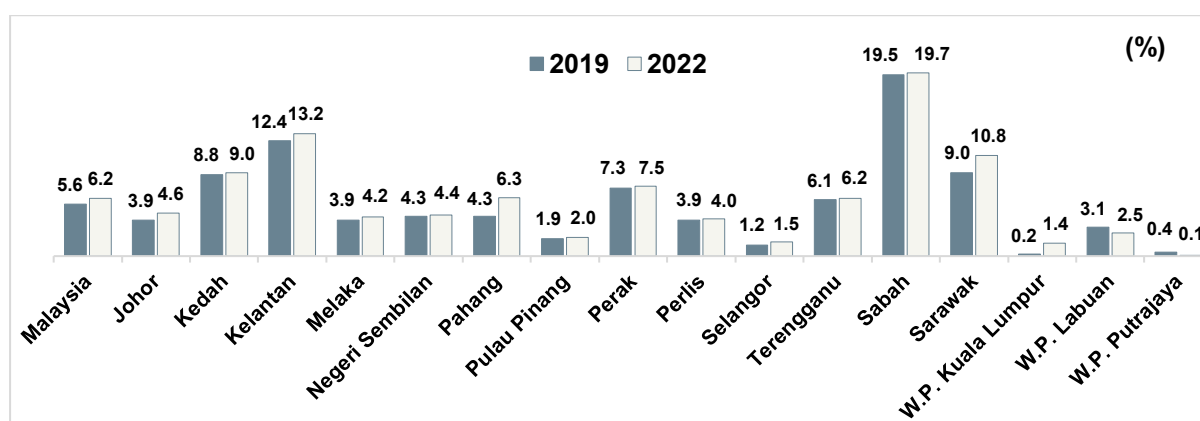
Nota: *Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan, 2020

Insiden kemiskinan mutlak Malaysia mengalami trend penurunan daripada 49.3 peratus (1970) kepada 0.4 peratus (2016). Pada tahun 2016, insiden kemiskinan mutlak berada pada paras terendah yang pernah dicatatkan oleh negara. Namun begitu, kajian semula terhadap PGK menyaksikan insiden kemiskinan mutlak negara dikemas kini kepada 7.6 peratus pada tahun 2016 berdasarkan metodologi PGK 2019. Seterusnya, kemiskinan mutlak turun kepada 5.6 peratus (2019) sebelum meningkat kepada 8.4 peratus (2020). Peningkatan ini adalah kesan daripada penularan COVID-19 yang melanda negara bahkan dunia. Pada tahun 2022, pembukaan semula dan pemulihan sektor ekonomi telah menyebabkan penurunan insiden kemiskinan mutlak kepada 6.2 peratus. Walaupun purata PGK meningkat dari tahun 2019, insiden kemiskinan mutlak menunjukkan trend menurun.

2. Insiden Kemiskinan Mutlak 2022

Berdasarkan Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020, insiden kemiskinan mutlak di Malaysia mencatatkan kadar 8.4 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 5.6 peratus pada tahun 2019 kesan daripada penutupan ekonomi. Insiden kemiskinan kemudiannya bertambah baik kepada 6.2 peratus pada tahun 2022. Penurunan insiden kemiskinan mutlak yang direkodkan pada tahun 2022 sebahagiannya adalah kesan daripada pembukaan dan pemulihan ekonomi. Pada tahun 2022, Sabah (19.7%) merupakan negeri dengan insiden kemiskinan mutlak tertinggi manakala W.P. Putrajaya (0.1%) mempunyai kadar kemiskinan mutlak yang terendah. Negeri yang merekodkan insiden kemiskinan mutlak melebihi nasional antaranya adalah Pahang (6.3%), Perak (7.5%) dan Sarawak (10.8%).

Carta 3: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Purata saiz isi rumah nasional pada tahun 2019 adalah 3.9 ahli isi rumah manakala pada tahun 2022 adalah 3.8 ahli isi rumah. Seterusnya, purata saiz isi rumah miskin mutlak nasional pada tahun 2019 dan 2022 masing-masing adalah 5.6 ahli isi rumah dan 5.3 ahli isi rumah. Pada tahun 2019, Terengganu merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata saiz isi rumah miskin mutlak terbesar iaitu 6.3 ahli isi rumah dengan purata PGK sebanyak RM2,507.

Jadual 10: Purata saiz isi rumah keseluruhan, miskin mutlak dan purata PGK mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Miskin Mutlak (Orang)		Purata PGK (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	3.9	3.8	5.6	5.3	2,208	2,589
Johor	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.8	2,505	2,627
Kedah	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.7	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	4.4	4.2	6.1	5.4	2,139	2,297
Melaka	3.9	3.9	5.4	5.6	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.6	5.4	5.3	2,088	2,402
Pahang	3.8	3.7	5.5	5.1	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	3.6	3.4	4.8	5.0	1,989	2,250
Perak	3.5	3.5	5.2	4.6	2,077	2,297
Perlis	3.9	3.9	5.2	5.3	1,967	2,140
Selangor	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.7	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	4.7	4.6	6.3	6.3	2,507	2,751
Sabah	4.5	4.3	6.1	5.8	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	4.0	4.0	5.4	5.3	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.3	3.2	4.9	5.1	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	4.3	4.1	6.1	5.6	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.9	5.0	7.0	2,128	2,450

Dari sudut insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia mencatatkan peningkatan bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di bandar manakala isi rumah di luar bandar menunjukkan penurunan pada tahun 2022. Di Malaysia, isi rumah di bandar mencatatkan sebanyak 3.8 peratus (2019) berbanding 4.5 peratus (2022), manakala isi rumah di luar

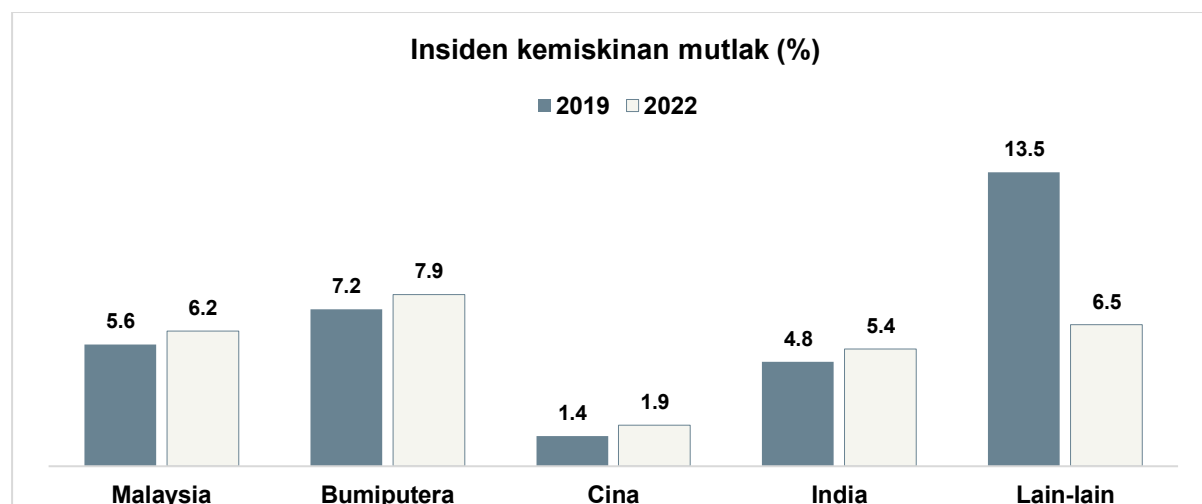
bandar pula memaparkan penurunan iaitu daripada 12.4 peratus (2019) kepada 12.0 peratus (2022).

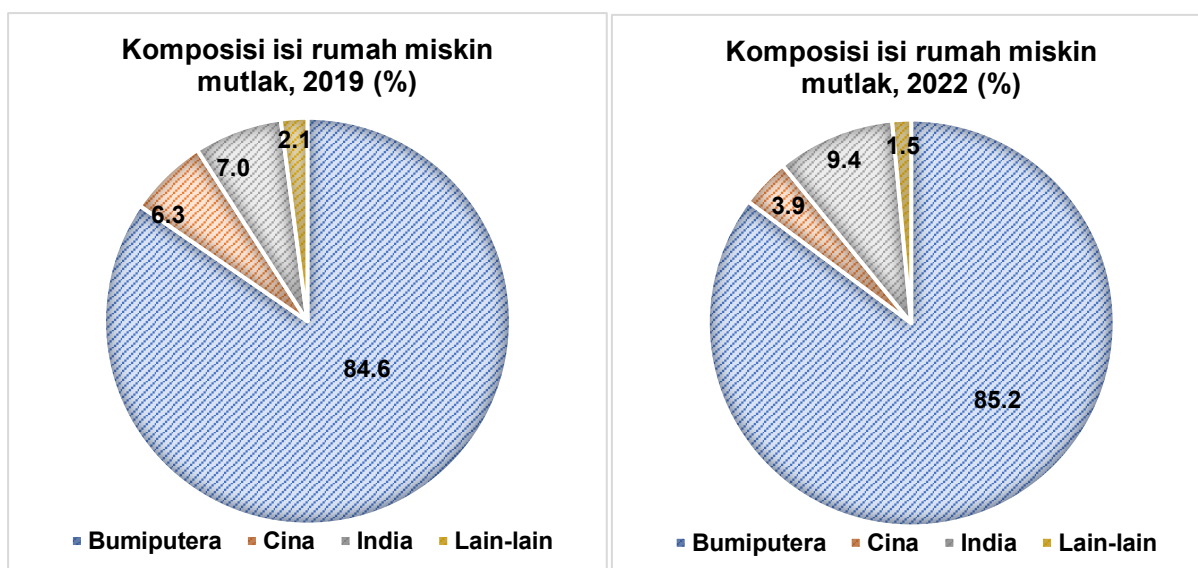
Jadual 11: Insiden kemiskinan mutlak mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

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

Insiden kemiskinan turut meningkat bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama pada tahun 2022. Bumiputera mencatatkan insiden kemiskinan tertinggi iaitu 7.9 peratus diikuti dengan etnik India (5.4%) dan Cina (1.9%). Dari sudut komposisi isi rumah miskin mutlak pula, Bumiputera merangkumi 85.2 peratus daripada keseluruhan isi rumah miskin sementara etnik India dan Cina masing-masing merangkumi 9.4 peratus dan 3.9 peratus (**Carta 4**).

Carta 4: Insiden dan komposisi isi rumah miskin mutlak mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

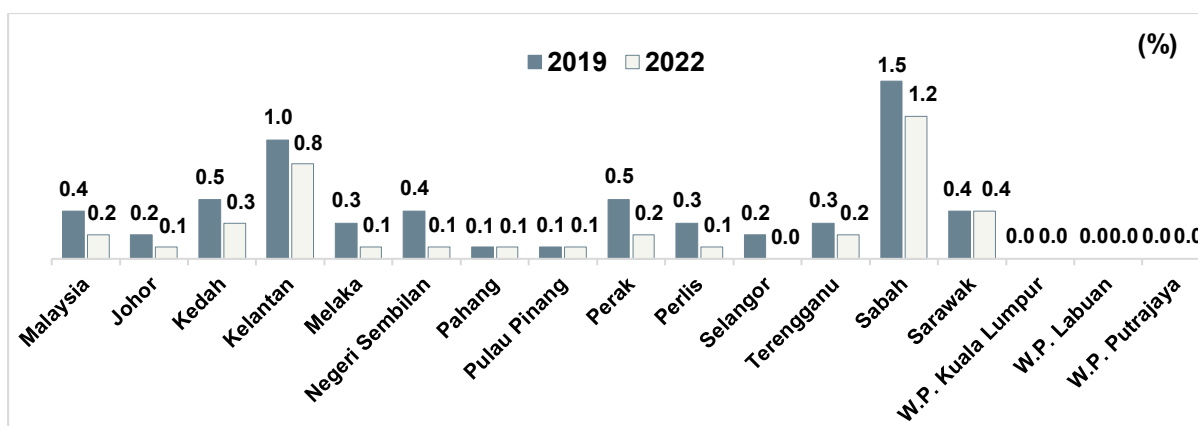




3. Insiden Kemiskinan Tegar 2022

Berdasarkan Laporan Anggaran Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Insiden Kemiskinan 2020, insiden kemiskinan tegar di Malaysia merekodkan 1.0 peratus pada tahun 2020, lebih tinggi daripada 0.4 peratus pada tahun 2019. Walau bagaimanapun, hasil daripada pembukaan dan pemulihan ekonomi kadar ini mencatatkan penurunan kepada 0.2 peratus pada tahun 2022. Pada tahun 2022, Sabah (1.2%) merupakan negeri dengan insiden kemiskinan tegar tertinggi manakala W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Labuan dan Putrajaya (0.0%) adalah negeri yang mempunyai kadar kemiskinan tegar yang terendah. Negeri yang merekodkan insiden kemiskinan tegar melebihi nasional antaranya adalah Sarawak (0.4%), Kelantan (0.8%) dan Sabah (1.2%).

Carta 5: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



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

Dari segi saiz isi rumah, miskin tegar di peringkat nasional mencatatkan purata ahli isi rumah sebanyak 6.6 orang (2019: 6.3 orang). Pada tahun 2019, Kelantan merupakan negeri yang mempunyai purata saiz isi rumah miskin terbesar iaitu 8.1 orang ahli isi rumah dengan purata PGK Makanan sebanyak RM1,181.

Jadual 12: Purata saiz isi rumah keseluruhan, miskin tegar dan purata PGK makanan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022

Negeri	Purata Saiz Isi Rumah (Orang)		Purata Saiz Isi Rumah Miskin Tegar (Orang)		Purata PGK Makanan (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	3.9	3.8	6.3	6.6	1,169	1,198
Johor	3.8	3.7	5.3	6.6	1,265	1,161
Kedah	3.9	3.8	5.9	5.2	1,214	1,156
Kelantan	4.4	4.2	8.1	6.6	1,181	1,196
Melaka	3.9	3.9	5.5	8.0	1,279	1,244
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.6	4.7	5.3	1,216	1,173
Pahang	3.8	3.7	4.5	6.7	1,201	1,204
Pulau Pinang	3.6	3.4	5.1	5.4	1,004	1,036
Perak	3.5	3.5	5.1	6.2	1,102	1,084
Perlis	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.6	1,133	1,139
Selangor	3.9	3.8	6.1	7.0	1,166	1,274
Terengganu	4.7	4.6	6.1	7.5	1,312	1,367
Sabah	4.5	4.3	7.3	7.1	1,179	1,218
Sarawak	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.8	1,096	1,298
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.0	1,110	1,109
W.P. Labuan	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1,319	1,268
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1,074	1,206

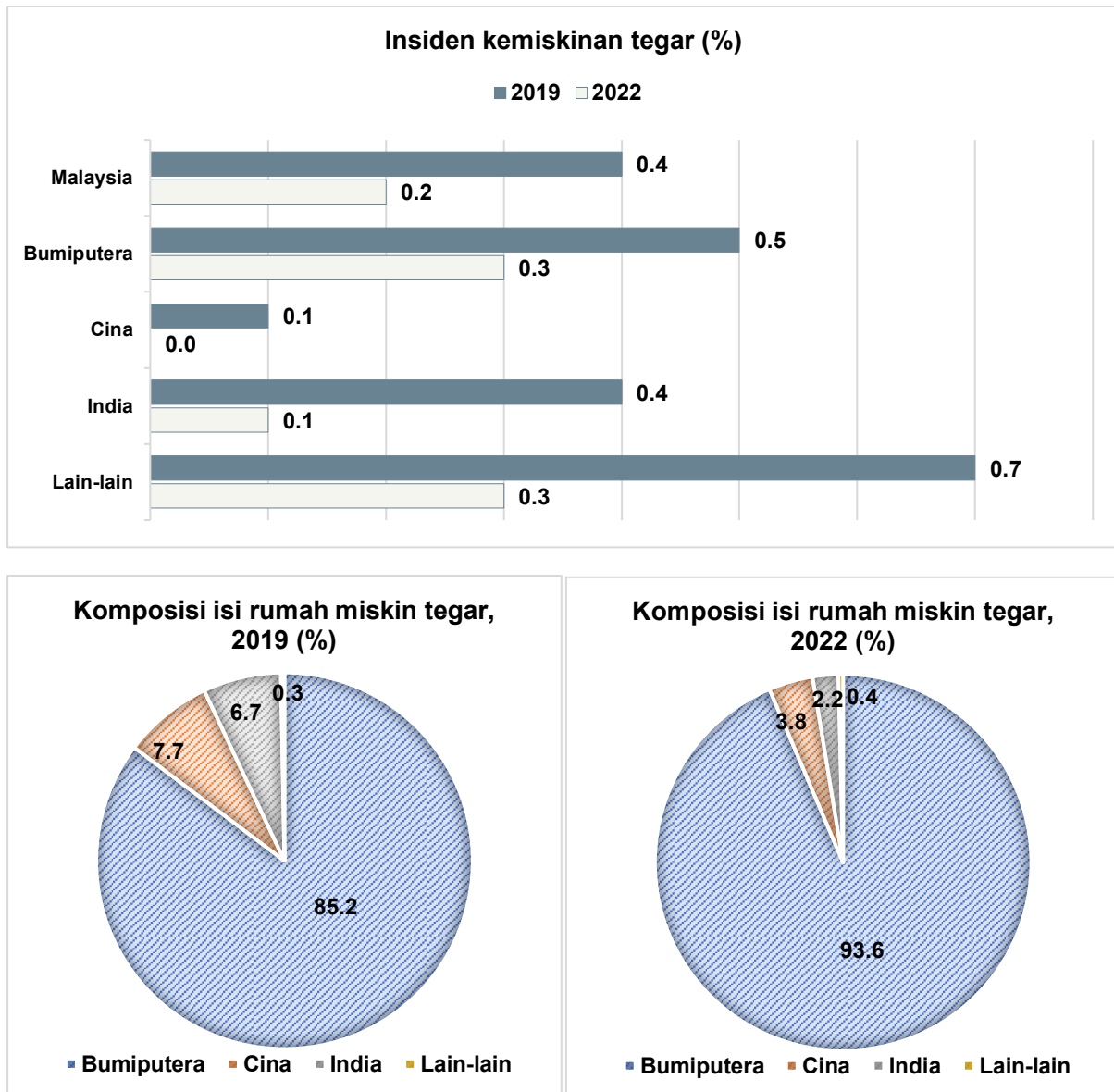
Dari sudut insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut negeri dan strata, Malaysia mencatatkan penurunan bagi isi rumah yang tinggal di bandar dan luar bandar pada tahun 2022. Di Malaysia, isi rumah yang tinggal di bandar mencatatkan peratusan sebanyak 0.2 peratus (2019) lebih rendah daripada 0.1 peratus (2022), manakala di luar bandar pula ialah daripada 0.9 peratus (2019) kepada 0.7 peratus (2022).

**Jadual 13: Insiden kemiskinan tegar mengikut negeri dan strata,
Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022**

Negeri	Bandar (%)		Luar Bandar (%)		Keseluruhan (%)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2
Johor	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Kedah	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Kelantan	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
Melaka	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
Pahang	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Perak	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2
Perlis	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Selangor	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Terengganu	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Sabah	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2
Sarawak	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
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

Insiden kemiskinan tegar turut mencatatkan penurunan bagi semua kumpulan etnik. Walau bagaimanapun, dari sudut komposisi isi rumah miskin, Bumiputera mencatatkan peningkatan 93.6 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 85.2 peratus pada tahun 2019. Sebaliknya, komposisi isi rumah miskin tegar bagi etnik Cina dan India masing-masing merekodkan penurunan kepada 3.8 peratus dan 2.2 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 7.7 peratus dan 6.7 peratus pada tahun 2019 (**Carta 6**).

Carta 6: Insiden dan komposisi isi rumah miskin tegar mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



E. KEMISKINAN RELATIF 2022

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 2022 adalah RM3,169 berbanding RM2,937 pada tahun 2019.

Negeri yang merekodkan had kemiskinan relatif tertinggi adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,117) dengan 12.7 peratus isi rumah berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif. Sementara itu, Kelantan mempunyai had kemiskinan relatif terendah (RM1,807) dengan 12.2 peratus isi rumah berada di bawah had kemiskinan relatif.

Jadual 14: Had dan insiden kemiskinan relatif mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 dan 2022

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

Nota:

Had pendapatan kemiskinan relatif mengikut separuh daripada penengah pendapatan bagi negeri

A. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a universal issue faced by most countries in the world. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the adjective poor means 'lacking adequate money or means to live comfortably'. However, theoretically poverty is an aspect that difficult to be understood considering a wide range of multidimensional factors. According to Mollie Orshansky (1969), the first economist who developed first United State poverty line, stated that the poverty is difficult to define but can be seen through the financial income of an individual.

Generally, poverty can be explained through a financial and non-financial perspective. From a financial perspective, poverty refers to insufficient income to meet basic needs. Meanwhile, a non-financial perspective refers to the deprivation of households from non-financial essential matters such as education, health, standards of living and others based on the household necessities of a country.

This publication will explain the poverty details in Malaysia in a financial context which is often referred to as absolute, hardcore and relative poverty.

B. CONCEPT OF POVERTY

1. Incidence of Absolute and Hardcore Poverty

A situation where a household income is insufficient to meet basic life needs such as food, shelter and clothing refers to absolute poverty. In Malaysia, this absolute poverty measurement method has been implemented since 1977 by using the Cost of Basic Needs approach. Through this method, a minimum requirement level known as Poverty Line Income (PLI) will be set. This PLI component consists of two categories which are food PLI and non-food PLI. Food PLI value is obtained by determining the calorie requirement for a household.

Non-food PLI value is determined based on the expenditure pattern and basic needs of low-income households obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). PLI value is the sum of food and non-food PLI. A household is categorised as absolute poor if the total household income is below PLI value level. In 2019, the PLI value in Malaysia was revised based on current requirements. This review emphasises optimal and minimal food intake and quality basic non-food needs.

Absolute poverty is a concept where households are able to enjoy basic necessities of life in a minimal amount. This approach states that a person is absolute poor if the earned income is less than the current standard, which the poverty line is designated based on income to meet the necessities of life at the minimum rate. This poverty line will continually change over time based on changes in the price of essential goods. In addition, the absolute poor are the most easily affected when there is an increase in the economy and the cost of goods.

Hardcore poverty refers to household with a monthly income less than food PLI. Hardcore poor households need to be given more focus in providing assistance since they face various threats and risks in the current and future periods.

2. Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is a condition where the household income is 50 per cent below the median household income. The increase in the standard of living that escalate according to economic growth has an impact or changes in relative poverty. Measuring poverty using a relative approach is quite different from comparison measurement using the absolute poverty method. Relative poverty is determined using current data to assess the quality of life. The quality of life is decided based on median household income. In Malaysia, relative poverty at the national level refers to households whose monthly household income is less than 50 per cent of the national median household income.

Victor Fuchs (1969) introduced 50 per cent of the median income value as a limit value in the relative method. Besides that, using the same idea, Atkinson (1975) defined the relative poor as households whose income were less than half of the national average. In the meantime, Michael O'Higgins and Stephen Jenkins (1990) proposed a figure of 50 per cent of an individual's average income as the relative poverty level. Therefore, most nations prefer to implement the 50 per cent of median income approach.

In short, relative poverty is a relevant indicator when the rate of absolute poverty of a country approaching zero. Absolute poverty statistics require a specific and accurate strategy since it measures the most basic needs. In contrast, relative poverty is measured based on the standard of living determined by the level of household income.

3. Poverty Line Income (PLI)

Evolution of PLI in Malaysia

Poverty measurement in Malaysia began as early as 1965 with a study to determine the poor people in rural areas conducted by Professor Ungku A. Aziz. The measurement method used is known as the Sarong Index per capita. A household is categorised as hardcore poor if the value of the Sarong Index is below one.

Malaysia is one of the pioneer countries that used poverty line income as a benchmark to determine national absolute poverty in the 1970s. Malaysia's poverty line income was first developed in 1977 by introducing a basket of minimum basic needs to support the life of the whole household. Cost estimates are made based on expenditure on items in this basket which include the minimum basic needs of food and non-food. This assessment of basic needs results in a minimum income level known as Poverty Line Income (PLI) which is the ringgit value required by a household to meet life necessities.

In 1973, the average household size was 5.4 members. The cost of basic food expenditure to meet the calorie needs of each household was then calculated based on the expenditure pattern of households with a monthly income less than RM200 obtained from the 1973 Household Expenditure Survey Report (HES). An additional 10 per cent was added to allow for spices and condiments of five per cent and a milk supplement for the youngest member of five per cent. Therefore, the total expenditure on food in that year was worth RM160. Estimated expenditure on clothes and shoes has been obtained from the Ministry of Social Welfare using an estimated basis of five household members. The minimum financial cost obtained based on this estimate is RM22.57.

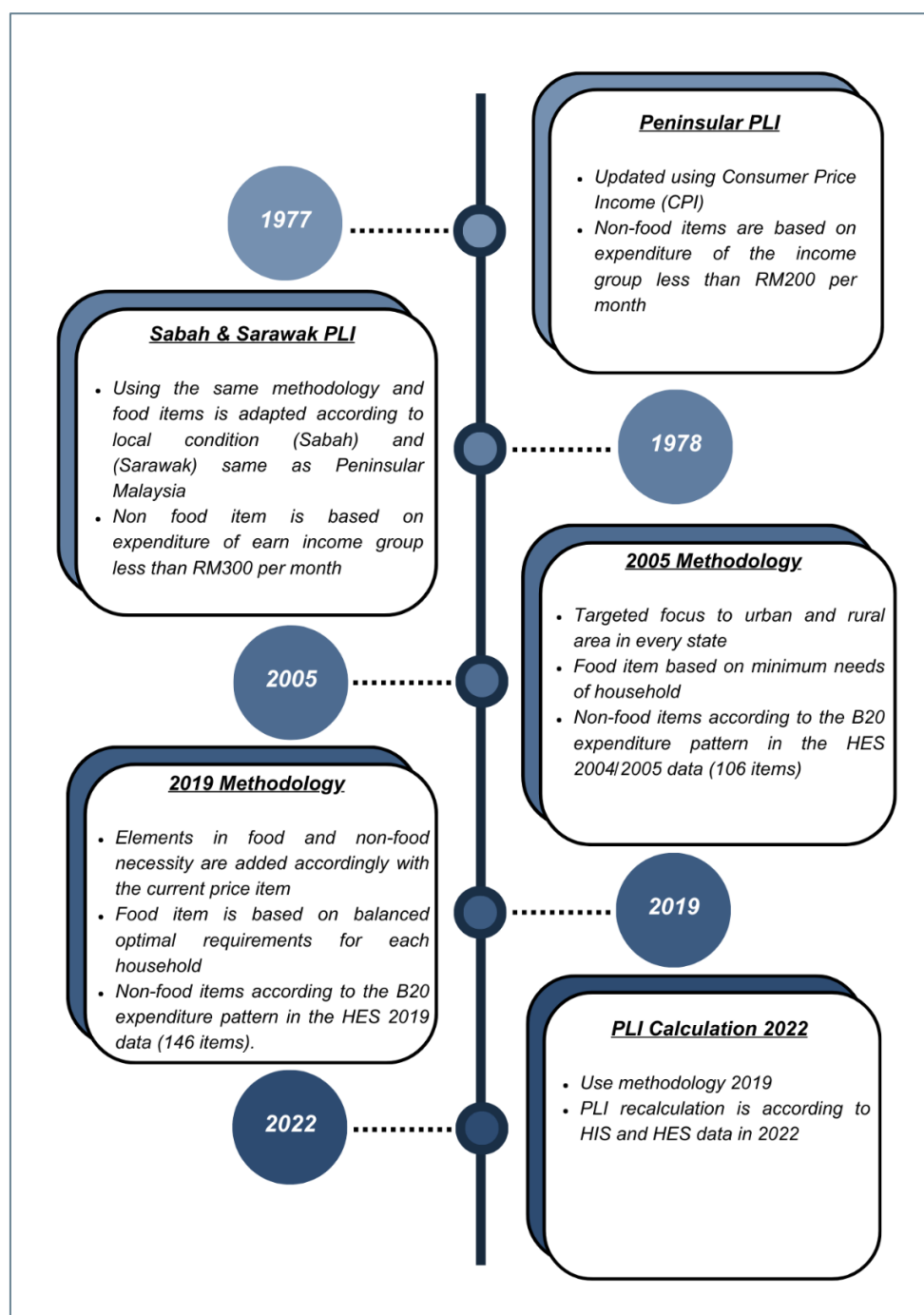
Meanwhile, for other non-food expenditures, five group of items are identified consisting of housing; furniture & household appliances; health expenses; transportation & communications; and recreational, educational & cultural services. The minimum financial cost for this component amounted to RM57.77 in 1977. The poverty line is then obtained by adding the financial cost of three components resulting in a poverty line limit of RM252.36 (Mahbob 1976).

The first PLI limit value was calculated in 1977 based on the minimum requirements. Peninsular Malaysia PLI has been introduced and updated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to describe basic necessities prices for the current year. Non-food items are based on the expenditure of the income group less than RM200 per month.

In the following year (1978), PLI for Sabah and Sarawak were introduced using the same methodology. Food items for Sabah are adjusted according to local food availability, while food and clothing items for Sarawak are the same as Peninsular Malaysia. Meanwhile, non-food items for both states are based on the expenditure of the income group less than RM300 per month.

From the beginning of the formation of PLI around 1977 until the revision of the methodology in 2005, no coordination was made for rural or urban locations. This led to formation of only three regional poverty lines covering Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, apart from the national PLI value (Hatta & Ali, 2013). This PLI value was used and adopted from 1976 to 2004 considering the changes of inflation and average household size.

Figure 1: The development history of Poverty Line Income (PLI) in Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (2022)

According to the 2005 PLI methodology, food necessity in food PLI are determined based on minimum requirements of energy/ calorie for each household member that takes into account of the food pyramid and balanced eating practices by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA). This is to ensure that household members can live a healthy and active life in society. The minimum amount of calories, after taking into account gender and age, will be converted to macronutrients and adjusted with items and prices in the PLI food basket. The necessity for non-food PLI is determined by actual expenditure based on the expenditure pattern of low-income households in Malaysia,

which includes expenditure on clothing, housing, transport and other non-food necessities. The non-food PLI measurement also considers the economies of scale factor in household's expenditure and the price changes by state, urban and rural areas.

In 2019, a review of the 2005 methodology was implemented. Elements in food and non-food necessities are improved along with the latest commodity prices. The optimum minimum and balanced needs for each household are the basis for food items, while non-food items, which refer to the B20 expenditure pattern are readjusted based on current costs of basic needs. A total of 146 items have been selected for non-food needs which include housing, clothing, health, education, transportation, telecommunications and personal care items.

As a results from the revised conducted, the PLI setting methodology has been improved in three aspects which, firstly, food PLI setting concept that has been streamlined from minimum requirements to optimum minimum requirements. Secondly, this PLI setting takes into account the food basket item quality improvement based on Recommendation Nutrient Intake (RNI) and Food Pyramid based on the Malaysian Dietary Guidelines, in line with daily physical activity and healthy life. Thirdly, for non-food PLI, the necessity item of the lowest 20 per cent income household group (B20) has increased from 106 to 146 items in 2019.

Food Poverty Line Income (PLI) 2022

Food PLI refers to the minimum cost to meet individual daily calorie needs by considering balanced and nutritious food based on Malaysia Food Pyramid 2020. The findings of Malaysia PLI Food in 2022 are based on sources from the Household Expenditure Survey 2022 conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). Popular food items for each state and strata have been identified from the survey findings, and the number of daily servings based on these items is updated by the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH). Later, the price of each item is determined based on the price collection carried out periodically by DOSM.

Table 1: Food costs according to nutritional needs for the lowest 20 percent household group (B20), by strata, Malaysia, 2022

Gender	Age	Calorie Needs (kcal)	Strata (RM)	
			Urban	Rural
Infant (Boy)	6-8 months	570-680	25.11	23.55
Infant (Girl)	6-8 months	570-680	25.11	23.55
Infant (Boy)	9-11 months	660-720	36.58	34.76
Infant (Girl)	9-11 months	660-720	36.58	34.76
Toddler (Boy)	1-3 years	980	139.29	128.71
Toddler (Girl)	1-3 years	900	139.29	128.71
Boy	4-6 years	1,300	204.27	187.15
Girl	4-6 years	1,210	162.07	145.28
Boy	7-9 years	1,750	277.63	261.21
Girl	7-9 years	1,610	237.14	222.45
Boy	10-12 years	1,930	282.76	268.85
Girl	10-12 years	1,710	280.27	266.30
Teenage (Boy)	13-15 years	2,210	332.04	323.88
Teenage (Girl)	13-15 years	1,810	310.74	295.2
Teenage (Boy)	16-<18 years	2,340	376.51	371.90
Teenage (Girl)	16-<18 years	1,890	310.97	295.44
Adult (Male)	18-29 years	2,240	310.12	294.55
Adult (Female)	18-29 years	1,840	297.21	288.48
Adult (Male)	30-59 years	2,190	310.12	294.55
Adult (Female)	30-59 years	1,900	280.12	264.55
Senior Citizen (Male)	≥60 years	2,030	297.21	281.34
Senior Citizen (Female)	≥60 years	1,770	277.21	261.34

Note: For babies aged 6–8 months and 9–11 months, the cost of their nutritional needs is the same as their nutritional requirements are partly met through breastfeeding

Total food expenditure based on nutrient is differs according to age group, gender and strata. Difference between gender occurs due to calorie needs for males are more than females. In terms of age group, high food cost is recorded in the age group of 18-29 years for males while 30-59 years for females. Different food costs are also a result of strata-based price variations. The details of food cost are stated in **Table 1**.

The updating carried out by the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 2022 suggested that diversifying the intake of nutrients through various fruit selections has led to a reduction in the cost of fruit items. For example, in 2019, the selection at the Malaysia level involved only one type of fruit, which was apples (130g) per piece. However, in 2022, the MOH introduced a variety of fruit selections at the Malaysia level, including red watermelon (250g) and pisang mas (60g). As a result, the recommended fruit variations by the MOH have created cost differences between 2019 and 2022. **Table 2** shows an example of the recommended fruit diversity by the MOH in 2022 for infants aged 7-9 years and boy aged 10-12 years.

Table 2: Consumption of selected fruit servings based on the recommendations by MOH at Malaysian level, 2019 and 2022

2019			2022		
Gender (age)	Food Item	Quantity of food items per month	Gender (age)	Food Item	Quantity of food items per month
Boy (7-9 years) 1,750 kcal	Apple (130g/ pcs)	60 pcs	Boy (7-9 years) 1,750 kcal	Red Watermelon (250g)	30 pcs
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 pcs
Boy (10-12 years) 1,930 kcal	Apple (130g/ pcs)	60 pcs	Boy (10-12 years) 1,930 kcal	Red Watermelon (250 g)	30 pcs
				Pisang mas (60g)	30 pcs

The update by MOH contributed to changes in the number of servings in 2022. For example, the age group of 18-29 years old male has been reduced to 5 servings in 2022 compared to 6 servings in 2019 (Table 3). Table 4 shows the number of daily servings for each food group recommended by KKM according to calorie requirements.

Table 3: Modification in the number of serving of cereal food group by MOH

Gender (age)	Food Group	Number of servings per day (based on food group)	
		2019	2022
Adult			
Male (18-29 years) 2240 kcal	Rice/ noodles/ bread/ cereal	6.0	5.0
Female (18-29 years) 1840 kcal		4.5	5.0
Male (30-59 years) 2190 kcal		5.5	5.0
Female (30-59 years) 1900 kcal		4.5	5.0
Senior Citizen			
Male (≥60 years) 2030 kcal	Rice/ noodles/ bread/ cereal	5.5	5.0
Female (≥60 years) 1770 kcal		4.5	4.0

Table 4: The serving of selected cereal food groups based on the recommendations by MOH

Food Group	Recommended number of servings		
	1,500 kcal	1,800 kcal	2,000 kcal
Vegetable	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0	≥ 3.0
Fruit	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rice, other cereals, wholegrain cereal-based products and tubers	3.0	4.0	5.0
Poultry/ Meat/ Egg	1.0	1.0	2.0
Fish	1.0	1.0	1.0
Legumes (combine bean, lentil and soy)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Milk & mil products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fats / oils (including 1 serving from nuts and seeds)	6.0	8.0	9.0
Sugar	1.0	1.0	2.0

Source: Malaysian Dietary Guidelines (2020)

Non-Food Poverty Line Income (PLI) 2022

PLI refers to the minimum needs required by a household by taking into account basic goods and services and quality of life, including clothing, housing, durable goods, transportation and other non-food items. Next, the selection and determination of items for the non-food group are based on the basic needs expenditure pattern for the lowest 20 per cent household group (B20) obtained through Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2022. Item determination is in line with Ravallion's (1998) approach, which suggests that item selection is made among low-income households. Therefore, a total of 146 non-food items have been identified based on the 2019 methodology to represent household needs from a non-food point of view.

Beta, β is a constant value, and it is the total cost required by a household to get and own a unit of non-food item when the household is in the reference location (Kuala Lumpur). However, for the housing group, the economies of scale concept is used to describe the actual necessity of housing expenses for each household.

$$\beta_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M P_{j,i} X_{j,i}}{\sum_{j=1}^M N_j P_{j,i}}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^M P_{j,i} X_{j,i}$$

Total actual household expenditure by item (main group of two digits)

$$\sum_{j=1}^M N_j P_{j,i}$$

Total household members multiply by item relative price of the item (weighted)

The constant for the clothing group increased from RM20.64 (2019) to RM27.74 (2022). Furthermore, the constant for the housing group also saw an increase from RM256.76 in 2019 to RM458.49 in 2022. On the other hand, the price index for the durable goods group showed a declining trend from RM11.35 (2019) to RM7.52 (2022). Additionally, the price index for the transportation group increased from RM46.44 in 2019 to RM73.48 in 2022, indicating a rise in prices. The constant for other non-food items also rose from RM120.12 (2019) to RM175.85 (2022) (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Non-food group constants, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

ITEM	2019 (RM)	2022 (RM)
Clothing	20.64	27.74
Housing	256.76	458.49
Durable goods	11.35	7.52
Transportation	46.44	73.48
Others	120.12	175.85

Non-food *PLI* is the product between β constant value, the number and size of households (N) and the non-food group relative price (P). The *PLI* non-food calculation formula are as follows:

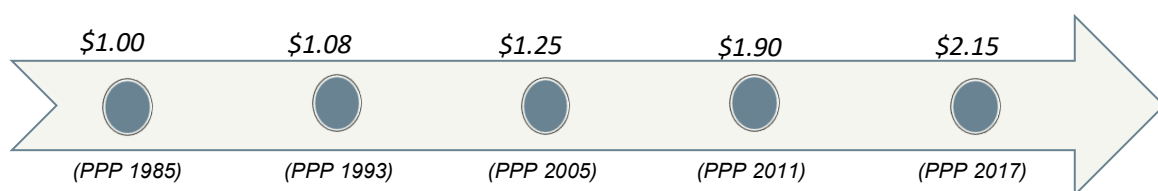
$$PLI_{j,i} = \beta_i N_j P_{j,i}$$

β	Constant. The amount of money needed to buy an item if IR resides in Kuala Lumpur
N	Household size
P	Price relative based on locality

C. INTERNATIONAL POVERTY

The international poverty line has become an essential tool in eradicating global poverty since it enables evaluation of policies formed to reduce poverty between countries. Most countries use the Cost of Basic Needs method to determine the country's poverty line. Ravillion developed the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate methodology to ensure consistent and standardized poverty information between countries. The Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate is used to ensure the quantity of goods and services offered has a comparable worth on global scale. As a result, there was an international poverty line of \$31.00 per person per month in 1985. This is the basis for the \$1.00-a-day poverty line, which is the primary analytical and communication instrument to eradicate international poverty (Thomas, 2023).

Figure 2: International poverty line



Source: World Bank

The World Bank has revised the international poverty line from \$1.00 a day based on the 1985 PPP to \$1.08 using the 1993 PPP, then to \$1.25 using the 2005 PPP. Furthermore, the international poverty line used until 2022 is \$1.90 per day using the 2011 PPP. The latest international poverty line based on low-income countries is updated \$2.15 per day using the 2017 PPP.

**Table 6: Comparison of number and poverty rate according to poverty line
June and September 2022**

Region	International Poverty Line			
	Poverty Rate (%)		Number of Poverty (million)	
	June 2022*	Sept. 2022**	June 2022*	Sept. 2022**
East Asia and Pacific	1.2	1.5	25	35
Europe and Central Asia	1.0	2.4	5	12
Latin America and North Africa	4.0	4.3	25	27
Rest of the World	0.6	0.6	7	7
South Asia	n.a	10.0	n.a	182
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.9	35.7	420	385
East and South Africa	44.0	40.8	283	262
West and Central Africa	31.4	28.2	137	123
Total (World)	8.7	8.9	659	674

Source: World Bank

Note: * Based on International Poverty Line \$1.90

**Based on International Poverty Line \$2.15

The international extreme poverty rate 2018 previously published has been updated with a slight increase from 8.7 per cent to 8.9 per cent, where the number of poor people also increased from 659 million people to 674 million people. **Table 6** compares data released in June 2022 (using 2011 PPP and a poverty line of \$1.90) and data in September 2022 (using 2017 PPP and a poverty line of \$2.15).

D. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY 2022

1. Poverty Line Income (PLI) 2022

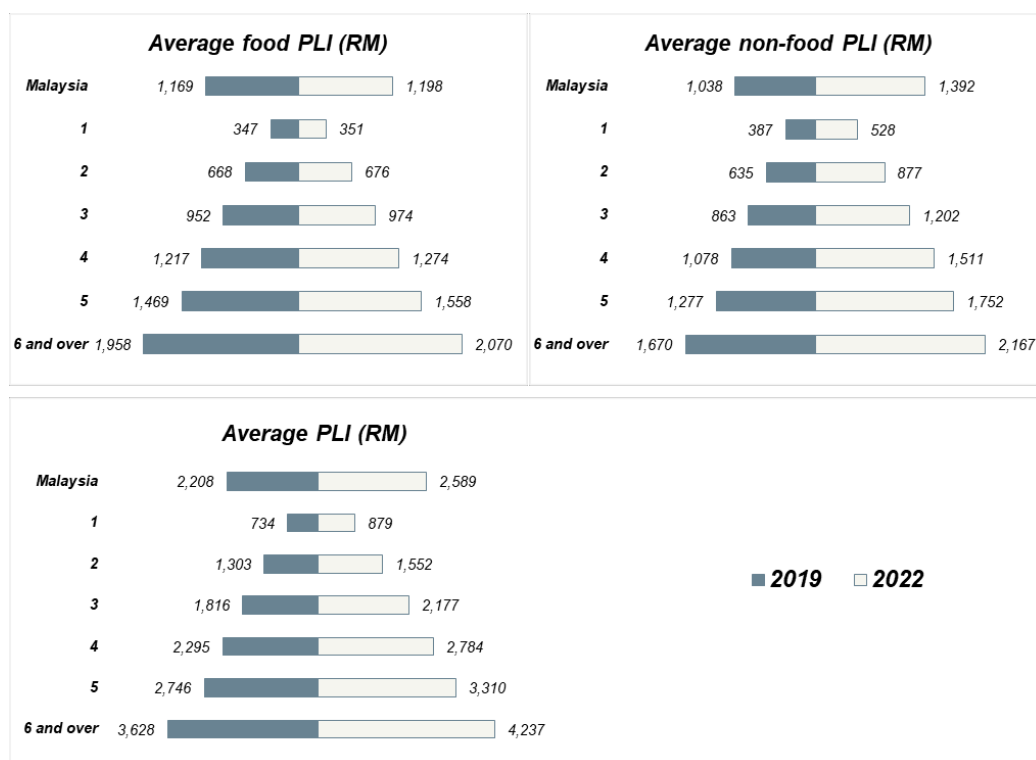
All states experienced an increase in the average PLI value in 2022 as compared to 2019, except for W.P. Labuan. This increase was driven by food PLI and non-food PLI, which also showed an upward trend. The state with the highest average PLI is Selangor, with an average value of RM2,830 (2022) as compared to RM2,022 (2019). In contrast, Perlis has the lowest average PLI with RM2,140 (2022) as compared to RM1,967 (2019).

Table 7: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	2,210	2,660	2,199	2,342	2,208	2,589
Johor	2,517	2,665	2,455	2,481	2,505	2,627
Kedah	2,267	2,303	2,218	2,206	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	2,158	2,415	2,119	2,199	2,139	2,297
Melaka	2,387	2,721	2,140	2,122	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	2,138	2,617	1,930	1,876	2,088	2,402
Pahang	2,344	2,675	2,146	2,235	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	1,974	2,258	2,379	2,136	1,989	2,250
Perak	2,089	2,332	2,025	2,199	2,077	2,297
Perlis	2,012	2,199	1,871	2,069	1,967	2,140
Selangor	2,029	2,848	1,901	2,421	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	2,520	2,799	2,477	2,662	2,507	2,751
Sabah	2,506	2,706	2,589	2,795	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	2,243	2,860	1,979	2,263	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,216	2,816	n.a	n.a	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	2,627	2,606	2,684	2,196	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	2,128	2,450	n.a	n.a	2,128	2,450

The household size is one of the factors that influence the value of PLI. Households with a larger number of members require higher expenses for both food and non-food items to achieve a healthy and comfortable standard of living. Therefore, household size contributes to the differences in the average values of PLI for food and non-food items. The comparison of the average PLI for 2019 and 2022 is depicted in **Chart 1**.

Chart 1: Average Poverty Line Income (PLI) of food, non-food and total by Malaysian household size, 2019 and 2022



2. 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 is RM1,198 (2022) as compared to RM1,169 (2019), an increase of RM29 with a compounded annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent. Terengganu recorded the highest average food PLI with a value of RM1,367 (2022) as compared to RM1,312 (2019), followed by Sarawak and Selangor with an average food PLI value of RM1,298 and RM1,274 respectively. In the meantime, the state with the lowest average food PLI value is Pulau Pinang, with a value of RM1,036 (2022), ahead of Perak and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM1,084 and RM1,109).

The average food PLI in urban areas increased to RM1,197 (2022) as compared to RM1,176 (2019), with a compounded annual growth rate of 0.6 per cent. In rural areas, the average food PLI also increased to RM1,199 (2022) compared to RM1,142 (2019), with a compounded annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent.

Table 8: Food Poverty Line Income (PLI) by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	1,176	1,197	1,142	1,199	1,169	1,198
Johor	1,267	1,143	1,257	1,232	1,265	1,161
Kedah	1,219	1,109	1,201	1,253	1,214	1,156
Kelantan	1,184	1,193	1,177	1,199	1,181	1,196
Melaka	1,289	1,251	1,070	1,171	1,279	1,244
Negeri Sembilan	1,241	1,240	1,136	1,006	1,216	1,173
Pahang	1,265	1,250	1,093	1,145	1,201	1,204
Pulau Pinang	993	1,022	1,281	1,214	1,004	1,036
Perak	1,118	1,066	1,035	1,136	1,102	1,084
Perlis	1,176	1,145	1,042	1,132	1,133	1,139
Selangor	1,171	1,274	1,074	1,262	1,166	1,274
Terengganu	1,312	1,352	1,311	1,394	1,312	1,367
Sabah	1,160	1,180	1,209	1,275	1,179	1,218
Sarawak	1,160	1,420	1,009	1,119	1,096	1,298
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,110	1,109	n.a	n.a	1,110	1,109
W.P. Labuan	1,318	1,265	1,328	1,301	1,319	1,268
W.P. Putrajaya	1,074	1,206	n.a	n.a	1,074	1,206

3. Non-Food Poverty Line Income (PLI)

The average non-food PLI increased from RM1,038 (2019) to RM1,392 (2022). Overall, all states recorded an increase in the average non-food PLI compared to the year 2019, except for W.P. Labuan. In 2022, the states with the highest average non-food PLI were W.P. Kuala Lumpur at RM1,707, Selangor at RM1,556, and Sabah at RM1,524. Meanwhile, the states with the lowest average non-food PLI were Perlis (RM1,001), Kelantan (RM1,101), and Kedah (RM1,115).

The average non-food PLI for urban areas in 2019 and 2022 was RM1,034 and RM1,463, respectively. Meanwhile, the average non-food PLI for rural areas in 2019 and 2022 was RM1,057 and RM1,143, respectively.

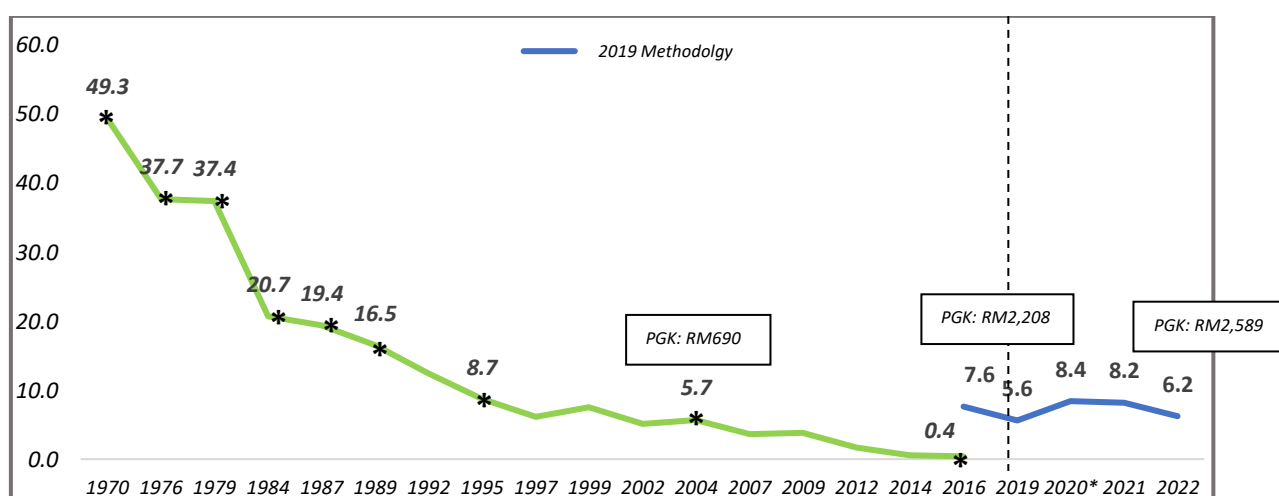
Table 9: Average non-food Poverty Line Income (PLI) by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (RM)		Rural (RM)		Total (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	1,034	1,463	1,057	1,143	1,038	1,392
Johor	1,251	1,522	1,198	1,249	1,240	1,465
Kedah	1,048	1,193	1,017	953	1,040	1,115
Kelantan	973	1,222	943	1,000	959	1,101
Melaka	1,098	1,471	1,070	951	1,097	1,426
Negeri Sembilan	897	1,376	794	870	872	1,230
Pahang	1,078	1,425	1,053	1,090	1,069	1,276
Pulau Pinang	981	1,236	1,098	923	985	1,213
Perak	972	1,265	990	1,063	975	1,213
Perlis	836	1,054	829	936	833	1,001
Selangor	858	1,573	826	1,159	856	1,556
Terengganu	1,208	1,447	1,166	1,267	1,195	1,383
Sabah	1,345	1,526	1,379	1,521	1,358	1,524
Sarawak	1,083	1,440	970	1,144	1,035	1,320
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,107	1,707	n.a	n.a	1,107	1,707
W.P. Labuan	1,309	1,340	1,356	896	1,314	1,308
W.P. Putrajaya	1,054	1,244	n.a	n.a	1,054	1,244

Analysis of Poverty Trends in Malaysia

Throughout the period from 1970 to 2022, PLI has been revised twice in 2005 and 2009 to ensure its measurements are relevant considering the current situation of households (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Time series of PLI values and absolute poverty incidence, Malaysia, 1970 – 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

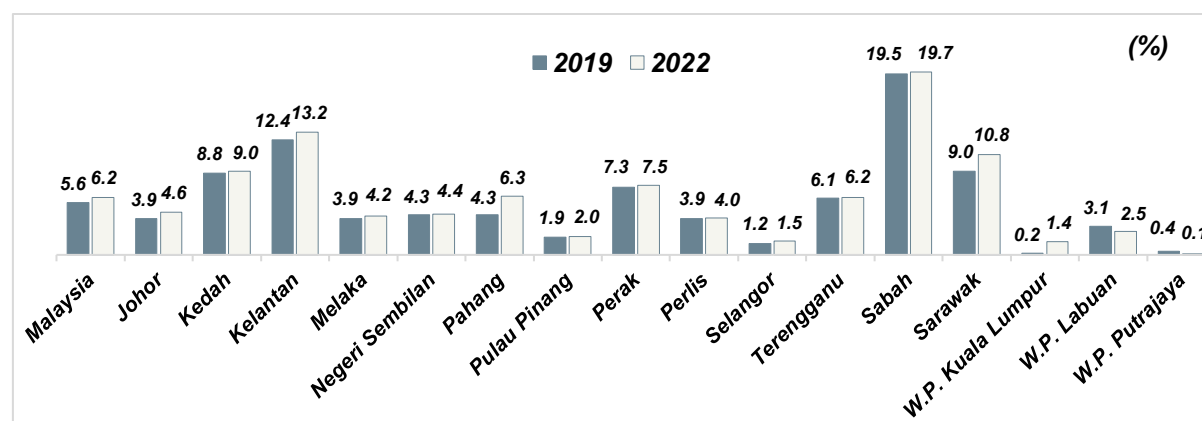
Note: *Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty, 2020

The incidence of absolute poverty in Malaysia has experienced a declining trend from 49.3 per cent (1970) to 0.4 per cent (2016). In 2016, the incidence of absolute poverty reached the lowest level ever recorded in the country. However, a review of the PLI resulted in an update of the incidence of absolute poverty to 7.6 per cent in 2016, based on the 2019 PLI methodology. Subsequently, absolute poverty decreased to 5.6 per cent (2019) before increasing to 8.4 per cent (2020). This increase was a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the country and the world. By the year 2022, the reopening of economic activities and the recovery of the economy had led to a decline in the incidence of absolute poverty to 6.2 per cent. Despite the average PLI increasing from the year of 2019, the incidence of absolute poverty showed a declining trend.

2. Incidence of Absolute Poverty 2022

According to the Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020, the incidence of absolute poverty in Malaysia recorded a rate of 8.4 per cent in 2020 compared to 5.6 per cent in 2019 as a result of the economic shutdown. The poverty incidence then improved to 6.2 per cent in 2022. The decrease in the incidence of absolute poverty recorded in 2022 is partly due to the effect of economic opening and recovery. In 2022, Sabah (19.7%) is the state with the highest incidence of absolute poverty, while W.P. Putrajaya (0.1%) is the state with the lowest absolute poverty rate. The states that recorded the incidence of absolute poverty above the national level include Pahang (6.3%), Perak (7.5%) and Sarawak (10.8%).

Chart 3: Incidence of absolute poverty by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



The average national household size in 2019 was 3.9 household members, whereas in 2022 it is 3.8 household members. Besides that, the average national household size of absolute poverty in 2019 and 2022 is 5.6 and 5.3 household members respectively. In 2019, Terengganu was the state with the largest average absolute poverty household size, which was 6.3 household members with an average PLI of RM2,507.

Table 10: Average overall household size, absolute poverty and average PLI by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Average Household Size (Person)		Average Absolute Poverty Household Size (Person)		Average PLI (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	3.9	3.8	5.6	5.3	2,208	2,589
Johor	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.8	2,505	2,627
Kedah	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.7	2,254	2,271
Kelantan	4.4	4.2	6.1	5.4	2,139	2,297
Melaka	3.9	3.9	5.4	5.6	2,375	2,670
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.6	5.4	5.3	2,088	2,402
Pahang	3.8	3.7	5.5	5.1	2,270	2,480
Pulau Pinang	3.6	3.4	4.8	5.0	1,989	2,250
Perak	3.5	3.5	5.2	4.6	2,077	2,297
Perlis	3.9	3.9	5.2	5.3	1,967	2,140
Selangor	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.7	2,022	2,830
Terengganu	4.7	4.6	6.3	6.3	2,507	2,751
Sabah	4.5	4.3	6.1	5.8	2,537	2,742
Sarawak	4.0	4.0	5.4	5.3	2,131	2,618
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.3	3.2	4.9	5.1	2,216	2,816
W.P. Labuan	4.3	4.1	6.1	5.6	2,633	2,576
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.9	5.0	7.0	2,128	2,450

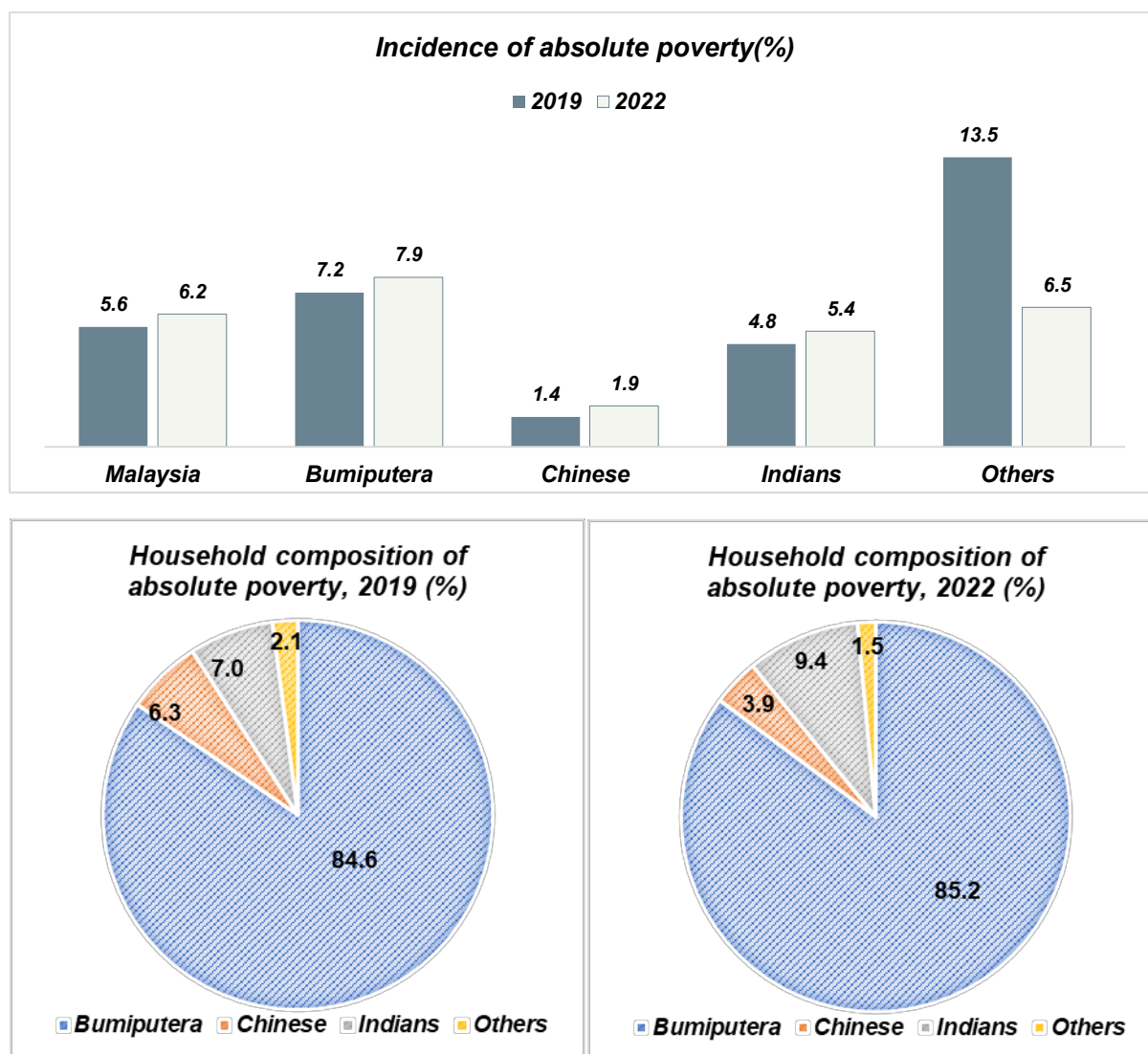
In terms of absolute poverty incidence by state and strata, Malaysia recorded an increase of households living in urban areas, while households in rural areas depicted a decline in 2022. In Malaysia, urban households recorded 3.8 per cent (2019), as opposed to 4.5 per cent (2022), while rural households indicated a decrease from 12.4 per cent (2019) to 12.0 per cent (2022).

Table 11: Incidence of absolute poverty by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

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

The incidence of poverty has also increased for all major ethnic groups in 2022. Bumiputera recorded the highest incidence of poverty at 7.9 per cent, followed by Indians (5.4%) and Chinese (1.9%). In terms of the composition of absolute poor households, Bumiputera comprises 85.2 per cent of all poor households, while Indian and Chinese ethnic groups comprise 9.4 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively (**Chart 4**).

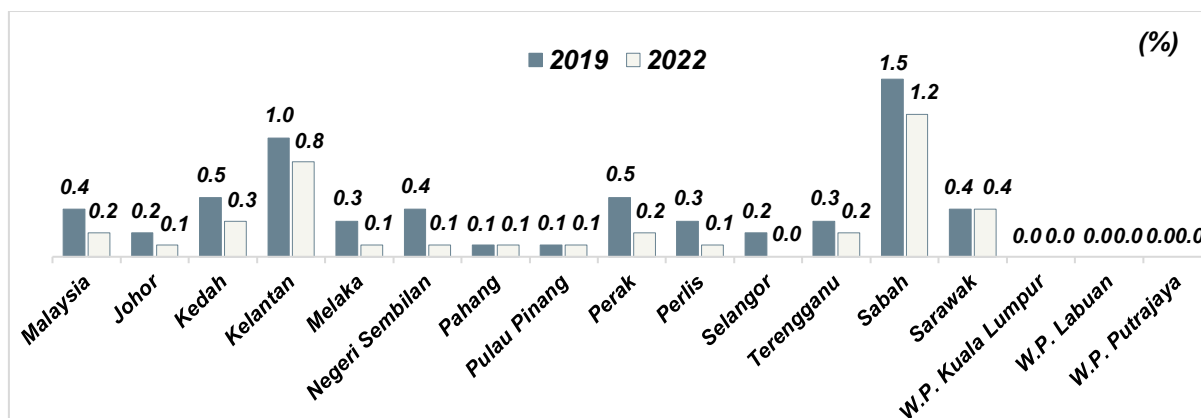
Chart 4: Incidence and household composition of absolute poverty by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



3. Incidence of Hardcore Poverty 2022

According to the Household Income Estimates and Incidence of Poverty Report 2020, the incidence of hardcore poverty in Malaysia was recorded at 1.0 per cent in 2020, higher than 0.4 per cent in 2019. However, due to the economy's opening and recovery, this rate decreased to 0.2 per cent in 2022. In 2022, Sabah (1.5%) is the state with the highest incidence of hardcore poverty, while the W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya (0.0%) is the state with the lowest hardcore poverty rate. The states that recorded the incidence of hardcore poverty above the national level include Sarawak (0.4%), Kelantan (0.8%) and Sabah (1.2%).

Chart 5: Incidence of hardcore poverty by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



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

In terms of household size, hardcore poverty at the national level recorded an average household member of 6.6 household members (2019: 6.3 household members). In 2019, Kelantan was the state that had the largest average hardcore poverty household size, which was 8.1 household members with an average food PLI of RM1,181.

Table 12: Average overall household size, hardcore poverty and average food PLI by state, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Average Household Size (Person)		Average Hardcore Poverty Household Size (Person)		Average Food PLI (RM)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	3.9	3.8	6.3	6.6	1,169	1,198
Johor	3.8	3.7	5.3	6.6	1,265	1,161
Kedah	3.9	3.8	5.9	5.2	1,214	1,156
Kelantan	4.4	4.2	8.1	6.6	1,181	1,196
Melaka	3.9	3.9	5.5	8.0	1,279	1,244
Negeri Sembilan	3.7	3.6	4.7	5.3	1,216	1,173
Pahang	3.8	3.7	4.5	6.7	1,201	1,204
Pulau Pinang	3.6	3.4	5.1	5.4	1,004	1,036
Perak	3.5	3.5	5.1	6.2	1,102	1,084
Perlis	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.6	1,133	1,139
Selangor	3.9	3.8	6.1	7.0	1,166	1,274
Terengganu	4.7	4.6	6.1	7.5	1,312	1,367
Sabah	4.5	4.3	7.3	7.1	1,179	1,218
Sarawak	4.0	4.0	6.2	6.8	1,096	1,298
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.0	1,110	1,109
W.P. Labuan	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1,319	1,268
W.P. Putrajaya	3.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1,074	1,206

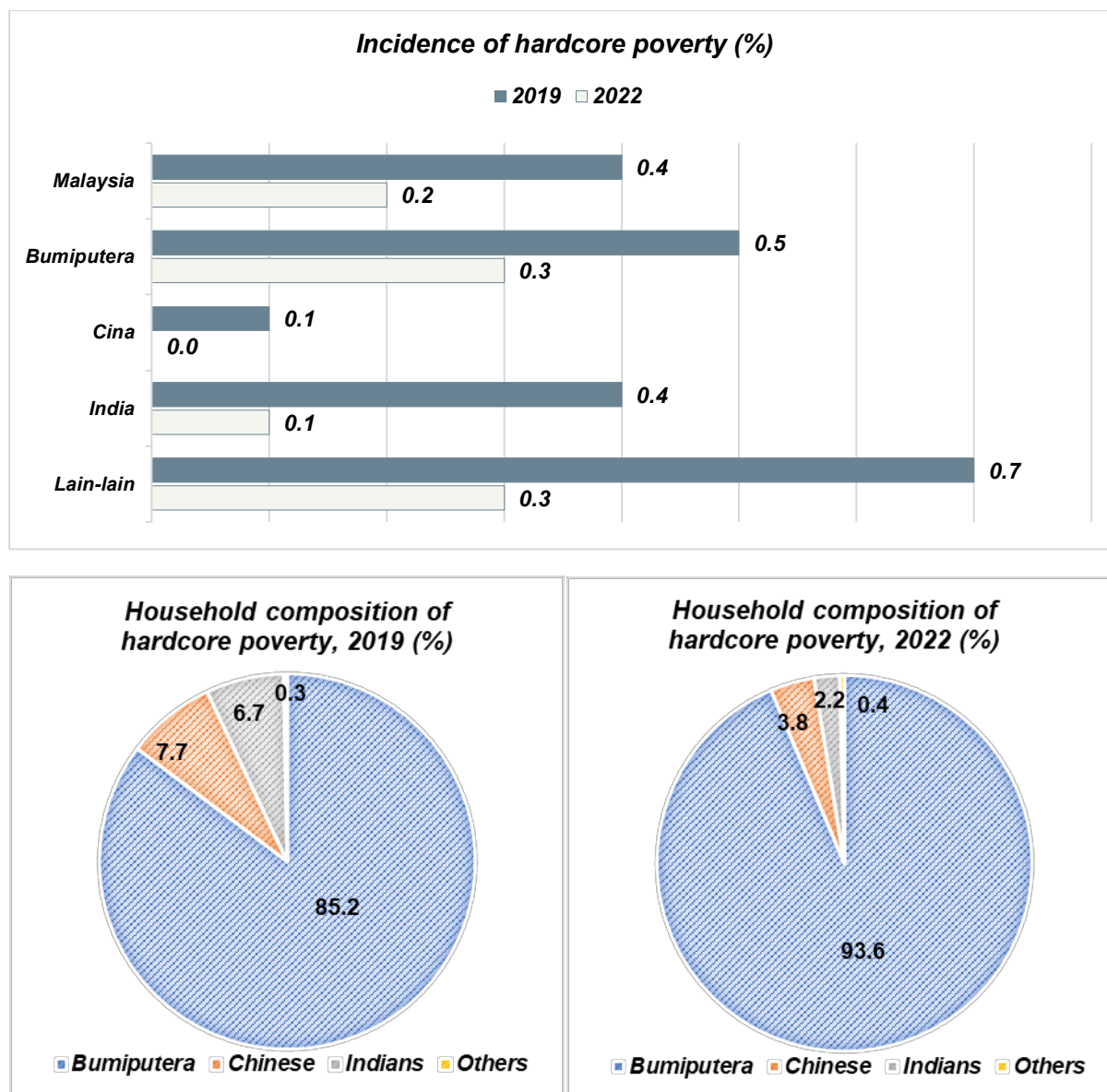
In terms of hardcore poverty incidence by state and strata, Malaysia recorded a decrease in households living in urban and rural areas in 2022. In Malaysia, households living in urban areas recorded a percentage of 0.2 per cent (2019), lower than 0.1 per cent (2022), while in rural area, it was from 0.9 per cent (2019) to 0.7 per cent (2022).

Table 13: Incidence of hardcore poverty by state and strata, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022

State	Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Total (%)	
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022
Malaysia	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2
Johor	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Kedah	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Kelantan	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
Melaka	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
Pahang	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pulau Pinang	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Perak	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2
Perlis	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Selangor	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Terengganu	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Sabah	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.2
Sarawak	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
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

The incidence of hardcore poverty also recorded a decrease for all ethnic groups. However, regarding the composition of poor households, Bumiputera recorded an increase of 93.6 per cent in 2022 compared to 85.2 per cent in 2019. Conversely, the composition of hardcore poverty households is observed to decrease among Chinese and Indians, with 3.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent recorded in 2022 compared to 7.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent in 2019 separately (**Chart 6**).

Chart 6: Incidence and composition households of hardcore poverty by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



E. RELATIVE POVERTY 2022

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 2022 is RM3,169 as compared to RM2,937 in 2019.

The state with the highest relative poverty threshold is W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM5,117) with 12.7 per cent of households being below the relative poverty threshold. Meanwhile, Kelantan has the lowest relative poverty threshold (RM1,807), with 12.2 per cent of households being below the relative poverty threshold.

Table 14: Threshold and incidence of relative poverty by state, Malaysia, 2016, 2019 and 2022

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

Note:

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

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PENDAHULUAN

Dapatan data yang dikeluarkan dalam penerbitan ini berdasarkan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIS & BA) 2022 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) pada tahun 2022. 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).

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

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 pelaksanaan 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.

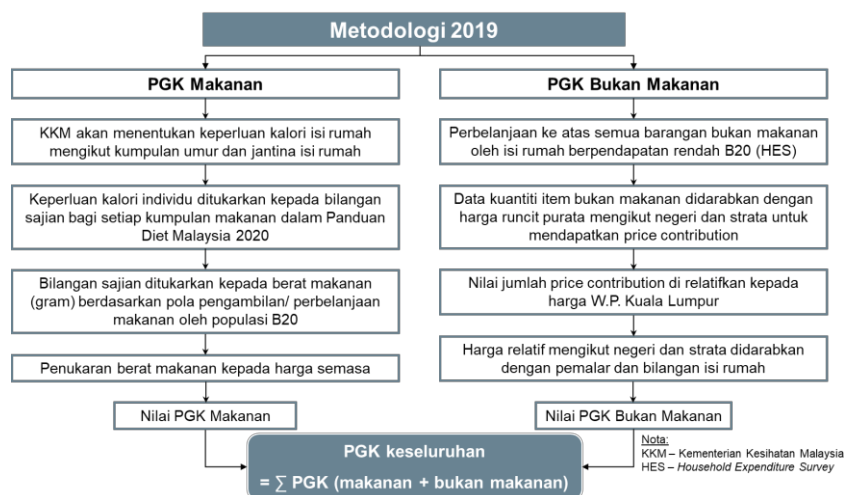
Metodologi PGK 2019

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 perkhidmatan. 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 Penyediaan 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 β 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 (β), 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.

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

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 Survey and Basic Amenities (HIS & BA) 2022 which is conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) 2022. 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 (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	Details
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).

Type of Income	Details
Self-Employment	<i>Income earned by individuals as a result of self-employment. Net income from self-employment includes profits or losses accruing to owners or partners or those working in an unincorporated enterprise. It also includes an estimate of the value of goods and services obtained through barter as well as goods or crops/livestock produced for own use, after deducting operating expenses. The basis for measuring income from self-employment in household income statistics is based on the concept of net income, which is the value of gross output minus operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profit occurs when income is greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than earnings.</i>
Property and Investment	<i>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.</i>
Current Transfer Received	<i>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.</i>

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 consumption 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 percentage 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 Nutrient 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 and 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 servings

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) 2022 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

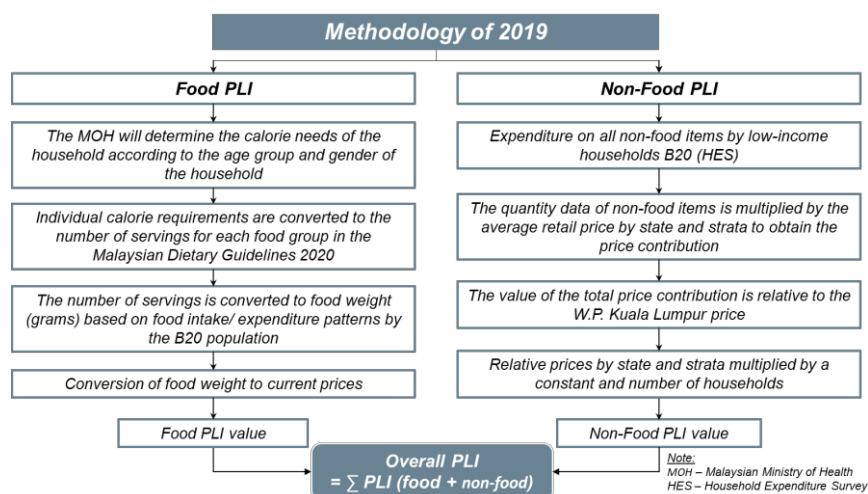
Two PLI components was first introduced i.e. food PLI and non-food PLI. Food serving requirements in food PLI was based on minimum calorie intake of each household member based on the food pyramid and balanced eating practices by World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Nutrition Board and Recommended 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 β 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 (β), 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.

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

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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