



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

ISSN 3009-190X



2022

INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI)

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

**INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA 2022
MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2022**

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (*MyStats Day*) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan *MyStats Day* adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

Announcement

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

DOSM will conduct the Agriculture Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is “Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development.”

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”.

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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Laporan Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia/ *Malaysia Human Development Index* (MHDI) 2022 merupakan penerbitan yang julung kali dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Indeks ini mengukur tahap pembangunan manusia yang merupakan kriteria utama dalam mengukur kemajuan sesebuah negara selain daripada aspek ekonomi. MHDI meliputi tiga dimensi iaitu umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat; akses kepada pengetahuan dan taraf hidup yang baik. Indeks ini dibangunkan berdasarkan Laporan *Human Development Index* (HDI), *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP).

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada lima bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan infografik, diikuti bahagian kedua memperihalkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian ketiga pula memaparkan statistik utama warganegara di peringkat Malaysia dan negeri. Seterusnya, diikuti dengan statistik bagi warganegara dan bukan warganegara di bahagian keempat. Bahagian kelima mengandungi nota teknikal untuk menerangkan konsep, sumber data, metodologi dan penerangan bagi setiap indikator untuk membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan dalam penerbitan ini.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang dalam penyediaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan daripada semua pihak untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2023

The Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) Report 2022 is the first publication released by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). This index measures the level of human development which is the main criteria in measuring the progress of a country aside from economic aspects. MHDI comprises three dimensions namely long and healthy life; access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. This index is developed based on the Human Development Index (HDI) Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

This publication contains five parts. The first part displays the infographic, followed by the second part, which presents a summary of the findings. The third part shows statistics for citizens representing at national and state level. This is followed by statistics for citizens and non-citizens in the fourth part. The fifth part consists of technical notes to explain the concept, data sources, methodologies and descriptions for each indicators to assist users in understanding the statistics published in this publication.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation rendered by all parties who have contributed in preparing this publication. Every feedback and suggestion from all parties towards improving the future publication is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

December 2023

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SEPINTAS LALU

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AT A GLANCE

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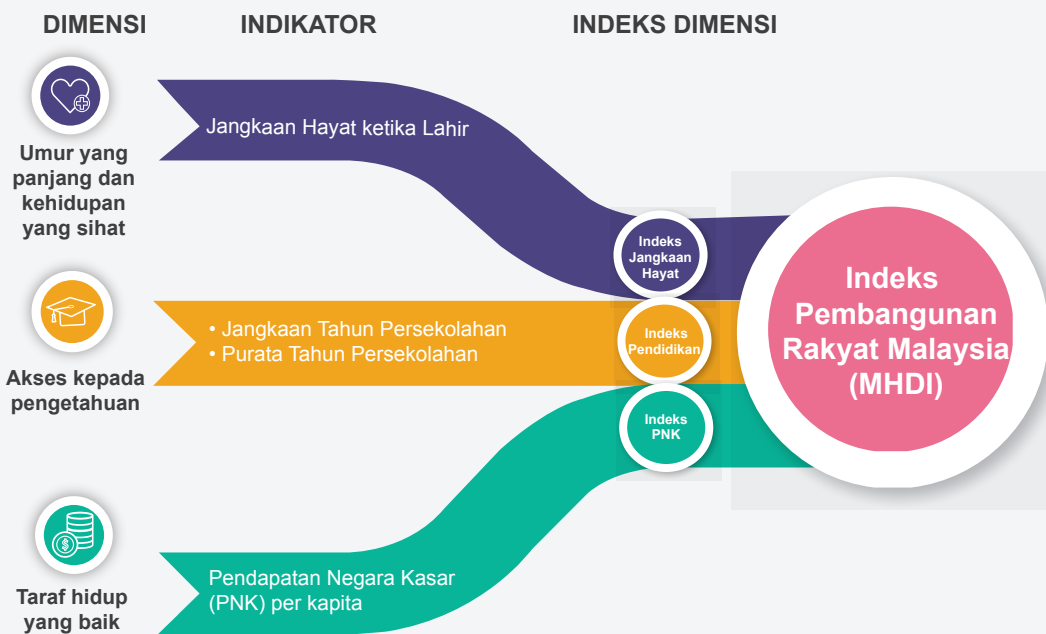


INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHDI) 2022

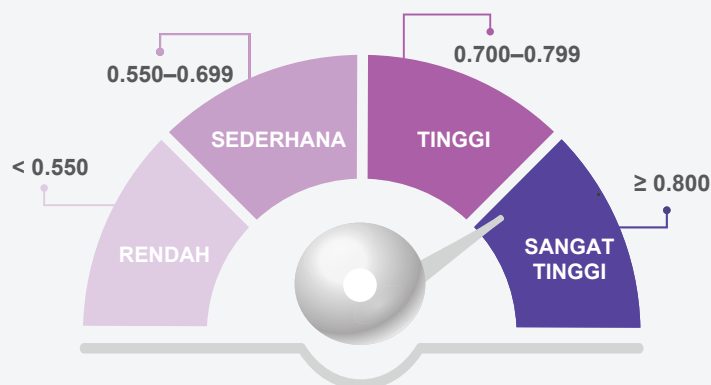
OBJEKTIF

MHDI dibangunkan untuk mengukur tahap pembangunan manusia yang meliputi tiga dimensi iaitu umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat; akses kepada pengetahuan dan taraf hidup yang baik.

DIMENSI, INDIKATOR & INDEKS DIMENSI MHDI



MHDI MENGIKUT SKALA



Nota: Data merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia



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BANCI 2024
KURCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN



**MALAYSIA
MADANI**

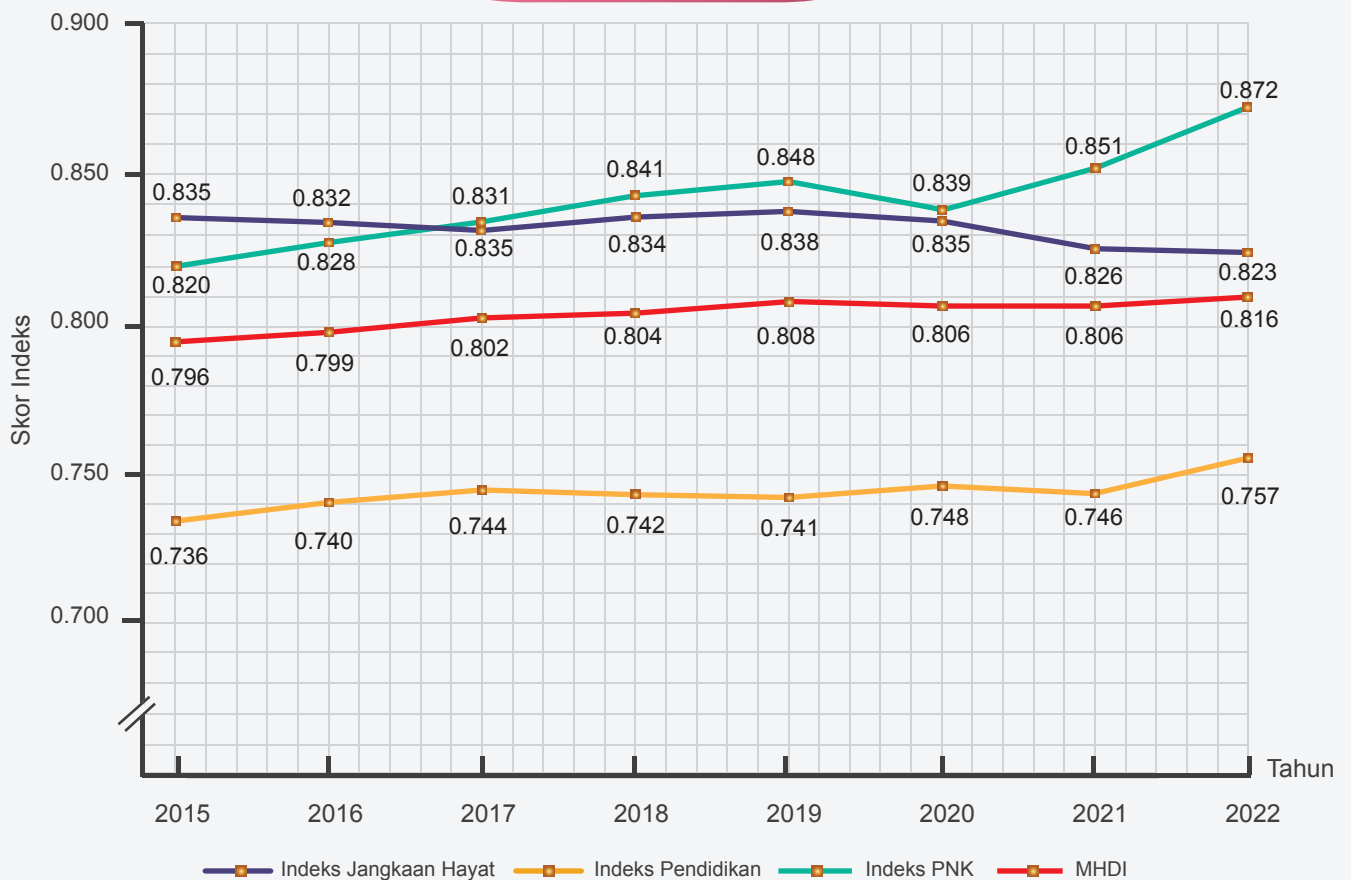


INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHDI) 2022

MHDI MENGIKUT DIMENSI



MHDI MENGIKUT DIMENSI, 2015-2022



Nota: Data merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia



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INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHDI) 2022

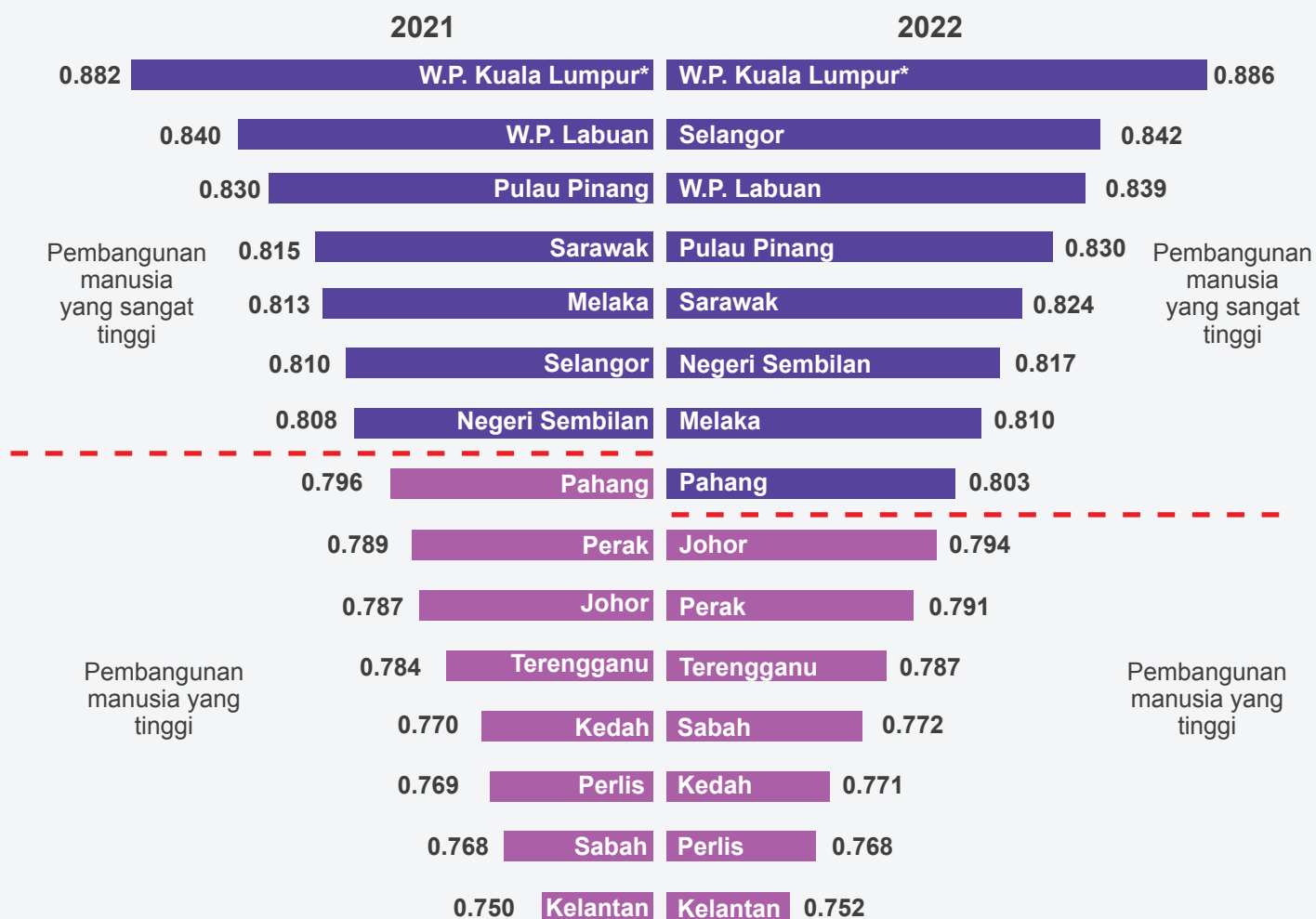
SKOR MHDI MENGIKUT NEGERI

MALAYSIA

2021: 0.806

MALAYSIA

2022: 0.816



Nota:

- *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
- Data merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia

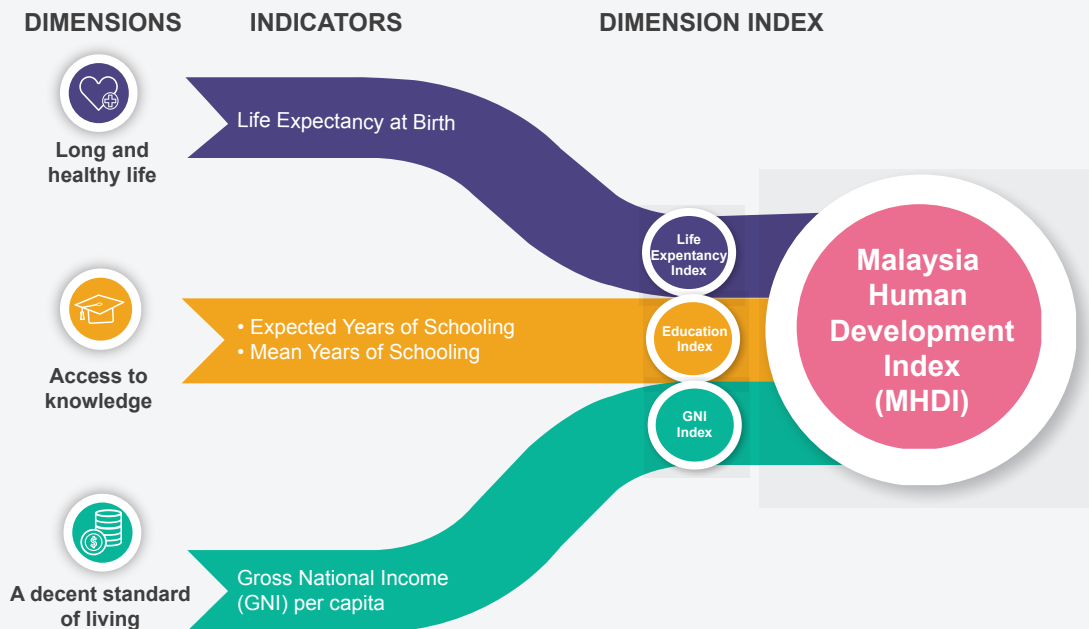


MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI) 2022

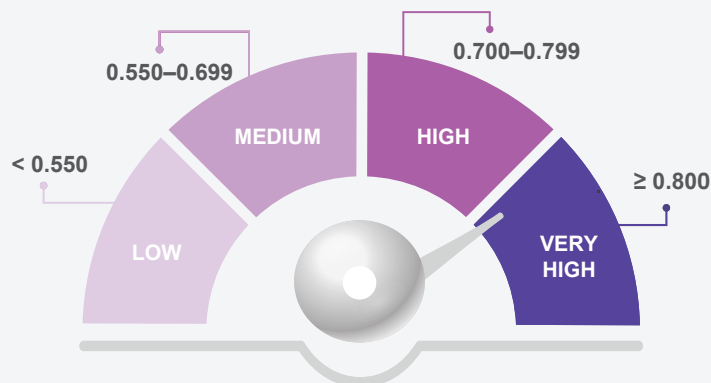
OBJECTIVE

MHDI is developed to measure the level of human development that comprises of three dimensions namely long and healthy life; access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

DIMENSIONS, INDICATORS & DIMENSION INDEX MHDI



MHDI BY SCALE

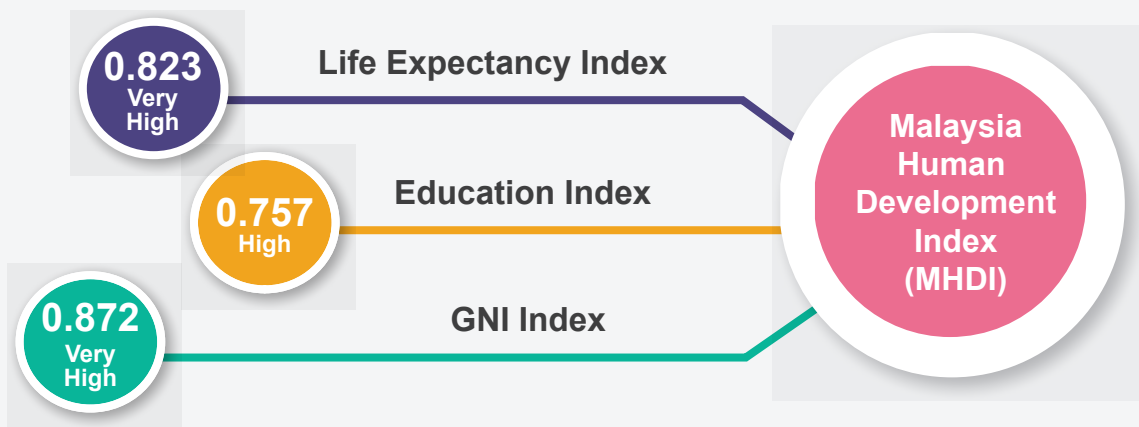


Note: Data refer to Malaysian citizens

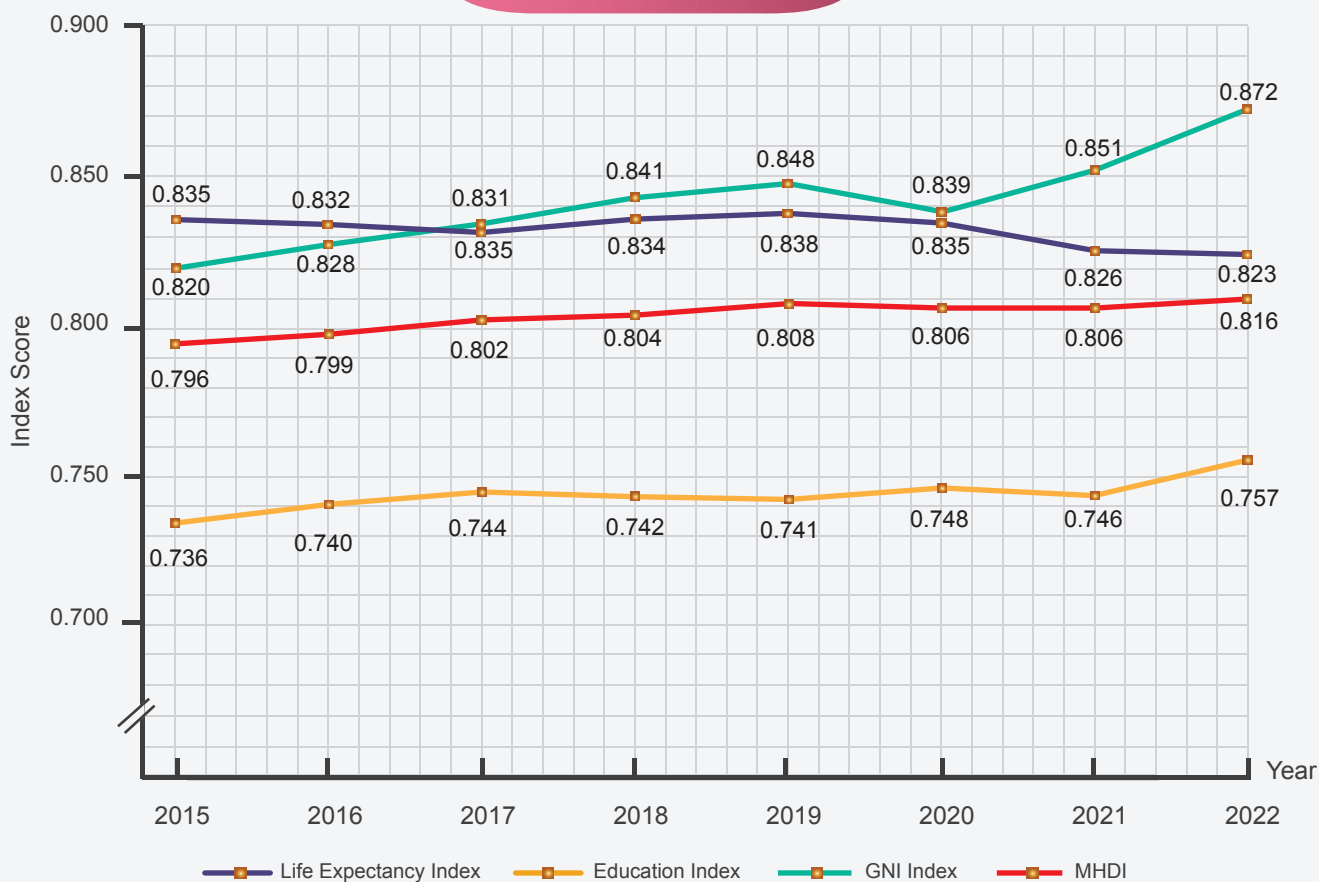


MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI) 2022

MHDI BY DIMENSION



MHDI BY DIMENSION, 2015-2022



Note: Data refer to Malaysian citizens



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI) 2022

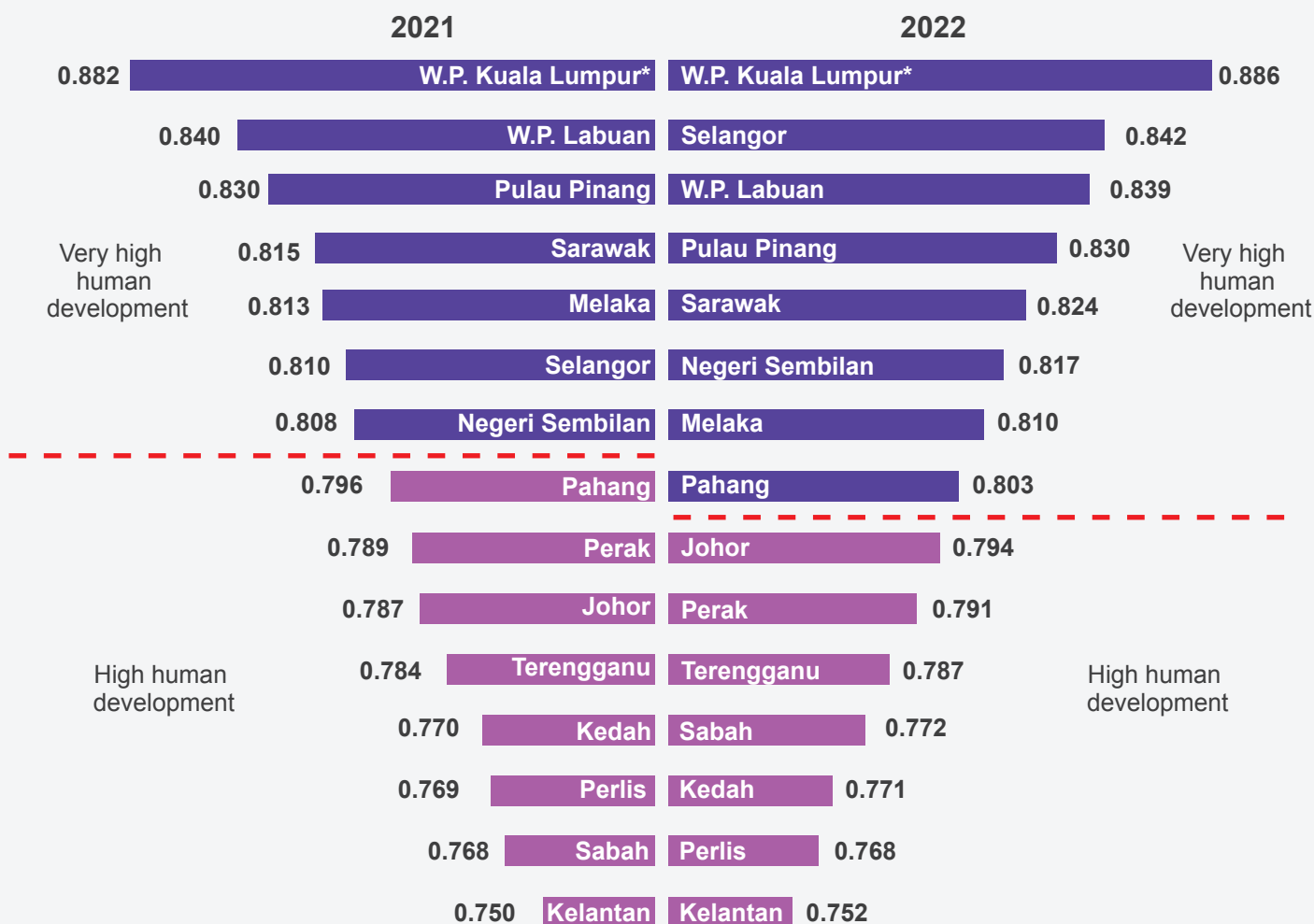
MHDI SCORE BY STATE

MALAYSIA

2021: 0.806

MALAYSIA

2022: 0.816



Notes:

- *Include W.P. Putrajaya
- Data refer to Malaysian citizens



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

.....
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

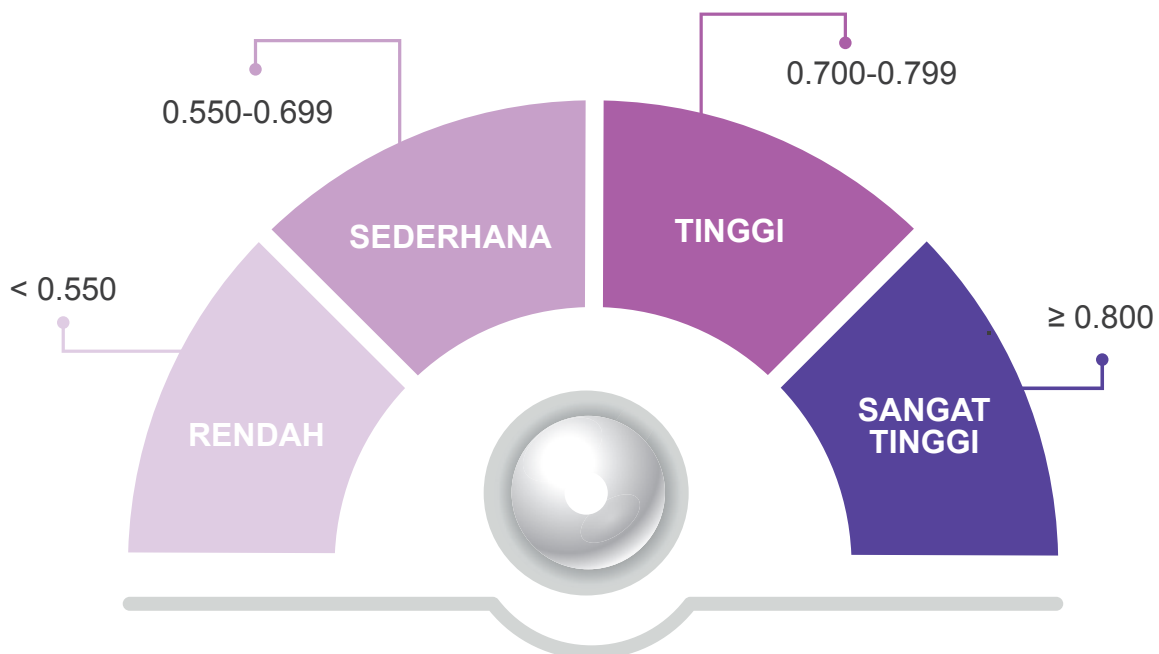
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PENGENALAN

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI) merupakan indeks yang dibangunkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) bagi menilai tahap pembangunan manusia yang merupakan kriteria utama dalam mengukur kemajuan sesebuah negara selain daripada aspek ekonomi. MHDI meliputi tiga dimensi iaitu umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat; akses kepada pengetahuan dan taraf hidup yang baik.

MHDI menggunakan nilai skor dari 0.000 hingga 1.000. Pengukuran ini menunjukkan semakin tinggi nilai skor diperoleh semakin baik tahap pembangunan rakyat. Nilai skor bagi skala MHDI menunjukkan nilai di bawah 0.550 adalah rendah; 0.550 hingga 0.699 adalah sederhana; 0.700 hingga 0.799 adalah tinggi manakala 0.800 dan ke atas adalah sangat tinggi. Tahap pembangunan rakyat Malaysia dikategorikan kepada empat skor seperti paparan di bawah:

Paparan 1: Skala Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (HDI)

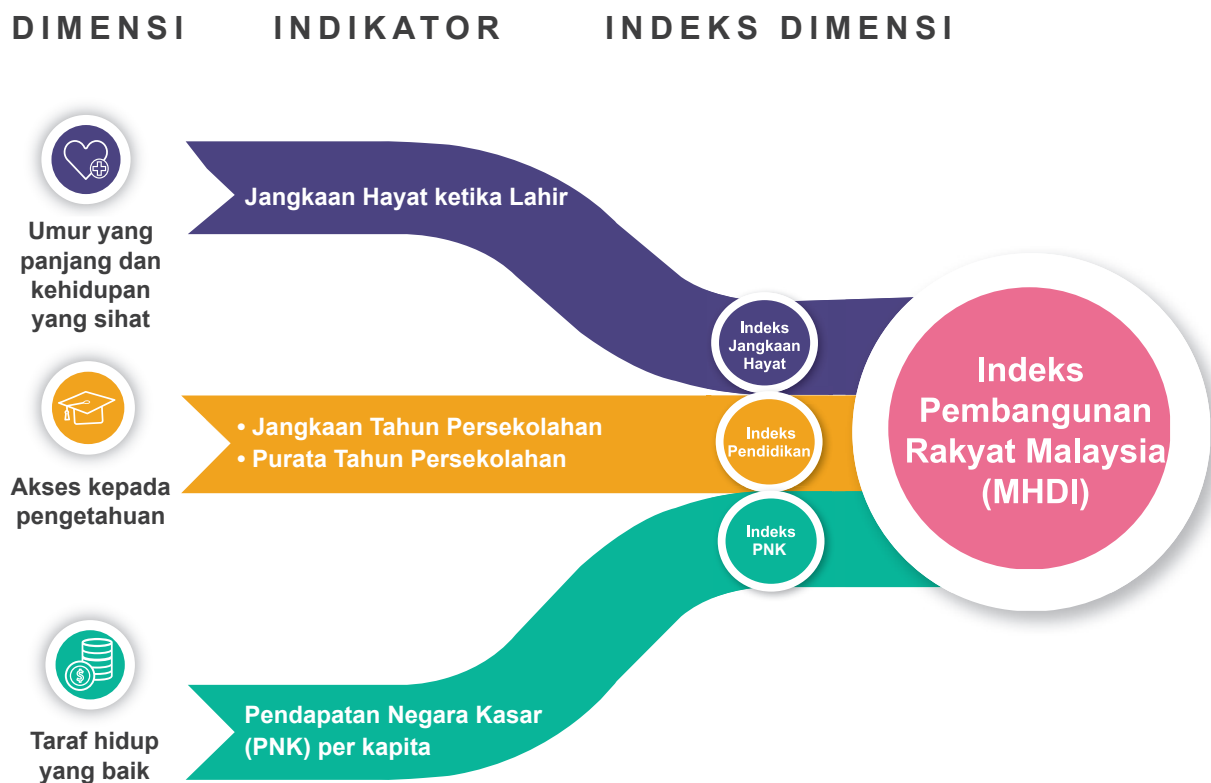


Nota: Skala ini adalah berdasarkan Laporan *Human Development Index*

INDEKS DIMENSI PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

MHDI dinilai berdasarkan tiga dimensi iaitu umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat; akses kepada pengetahuan dan taraf hidup yang baik. Dimensi umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat terdiri daripada satu indikator iaitu jangkaan hayat ketika lahir. Dimensi akses kepada pengetahuan pula terbahagi kepada dua indikator iaitu jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan. Manakala dimensi taraf hidup yang baik meliputi satu indikator iaitu Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita.

Paparan 2: Indeks Dimensi Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia



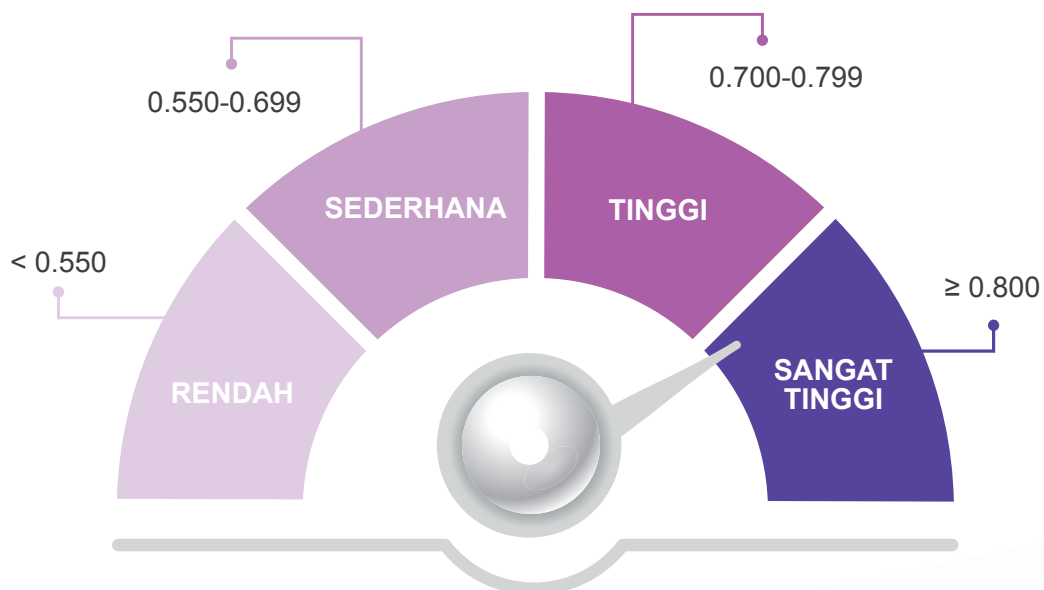
PRESTASI MHDI

Prestasi skor MHDI pada 2022 berada di tahap pembangunan yang **sangat tinggi** iaitu **0.816** berbanding 0.806 pada 2021. Analisis mengikut indeks dimensi menunjukkan skor indeks tertinggi yang dicatatkan adalah Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) dengan skor 0.872 (2021: 0.851), diikuti Indeks Jangkaan Hayat dengan skor 0.823 (2021: 0.826) dan Indeks Pendidikan dengan skor 0.757 (2021: 0.746). Kesemua indeks berada di tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi kecuali Indeks Pendidikan berada di tahap pembangunan tinggi.

Jadual 1: Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

| Indeks Dimensi | 2021 | 2022 | 2021-2022 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Perubahan Mata Indeks | Pertumbuhan (%) |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.826 | 0.823 | -0.003 | -0.4 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.746 | 0.757 | 0.011 | 1.5 |
| Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) | 0.851 | 0.872 | 0.021 | 2.5 |
| Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI) | 0.806 | 0.816 | 0.010 | 1.2 |

Paparan 3: Skala Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI)



Nota: Skala ini adalah berdasarkan Laporan *Human Development Index*

PRESTASI MHDI MENGIKUT DIMENSI

1 INDEKS JANGKAAN HAYAT

Dimensi : Umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat
 Indikator : Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir

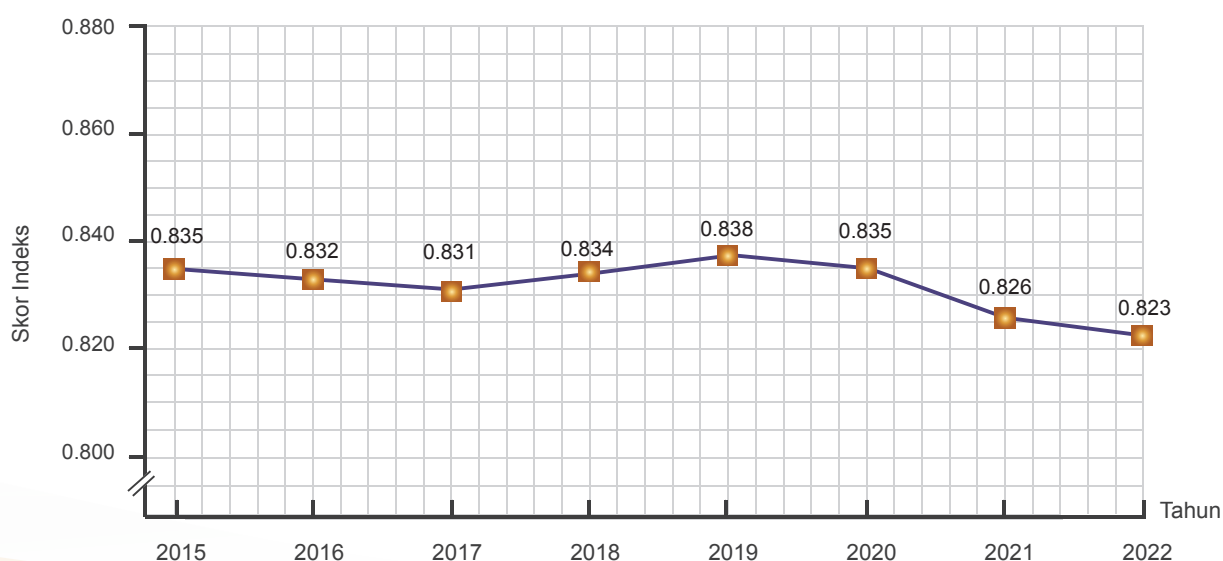
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat diukur berdasarkan satu indikator iaitu jangka hayat ketika lahir. Skor Indeks Jangkaan Hayat berada pada tahap yang sangat tinggi iaitu pada skor 0.823.

Paparan 4: Indeks Jangkaan Hayat, 2022



Indeks ini menurun daripada 0.835 (2020) kepada 0.826 (2021) dan 0.823 (2022). Ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan lebih kematian semasa pandemik COVID-19.

Carta 1: Indeks Jangkaan Hayat, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



2 INDEKS PENDIDIKAN

Dimensi : Akses kepada pengetahuan
 Indikator : Jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan Purata tahun persekolahan

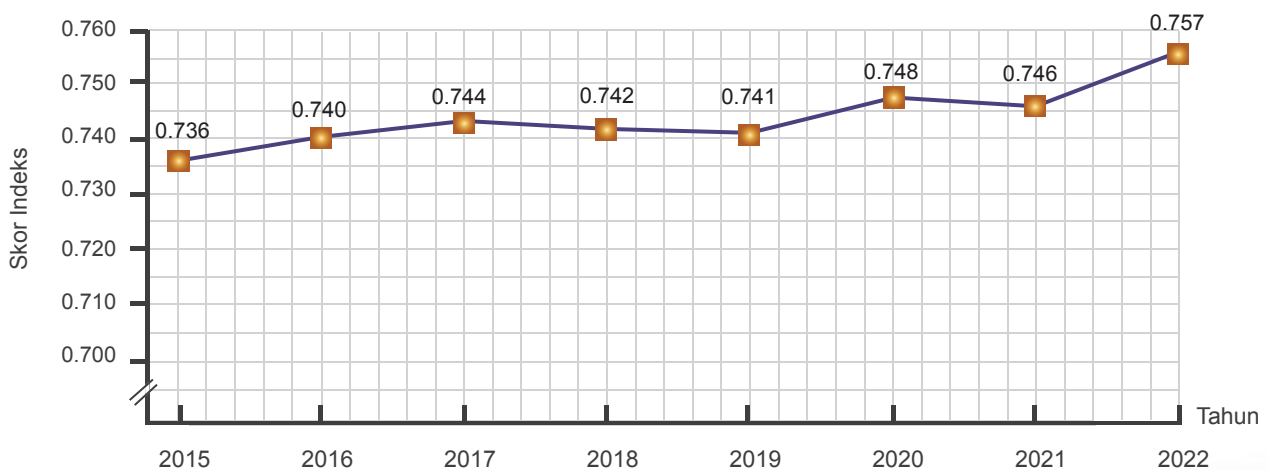
Indikator yang digunakan bagi mengukur Indeks Pendidikan adalah jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan. Skor Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap tinggi dengan skor 0.757 pada 2022.

Paparan 5: Indeks Pendidikan, 2022



Bagi perbandingan tahun ke tahun, indeks ini meningkat 0.011 mata indeks kepada 0.757 skor indeks pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kedua-dua indikator iaitu jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan menyumbang kepada peningkatan indeks ini.

Carta 2: Indeks Pendidikan, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



3

INDEKS PENDAPATAN NEGARA KASAR (PNK)

Dimensi : Taraf hidup yang baik
 Indikator : PNK per kapita

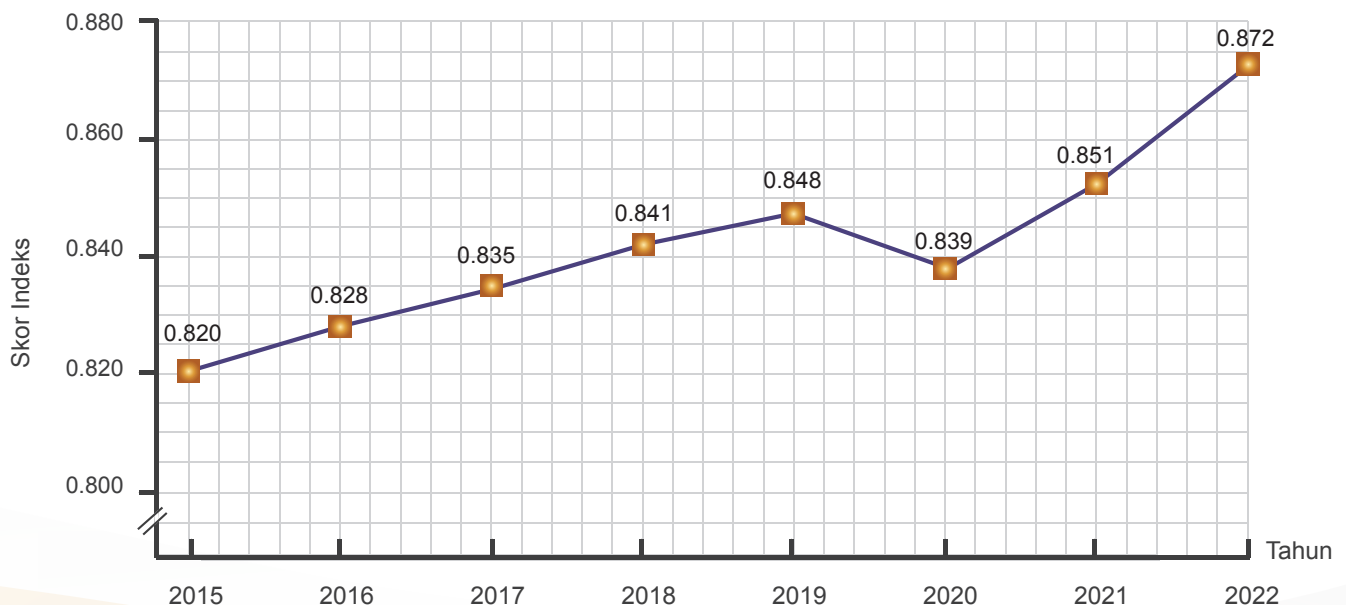
Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) ini dikira berdasarkan indikator Pendapatan Negara Kasar per kapita. Didapati skor Indeks PNK berada pada tahap sangat tinggi dengan nilai skor 0.872.

Paparan 6: Indeks PNK, 2022



Dalam tempoh 2015 hingga 2019, Indeks PNK meningkat dari 0.820 kepada 0.848 skor indeks. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks ini menurun kepada 0.839 skor indeks pada 2020. Indeks PNK meningkat kepada 0.872 pada 2022 berikutan prestasi ekonomi yang memberangsangkan dengan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) sebanyak 8.7 peratus.

Carta 3: Indeks PNK, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



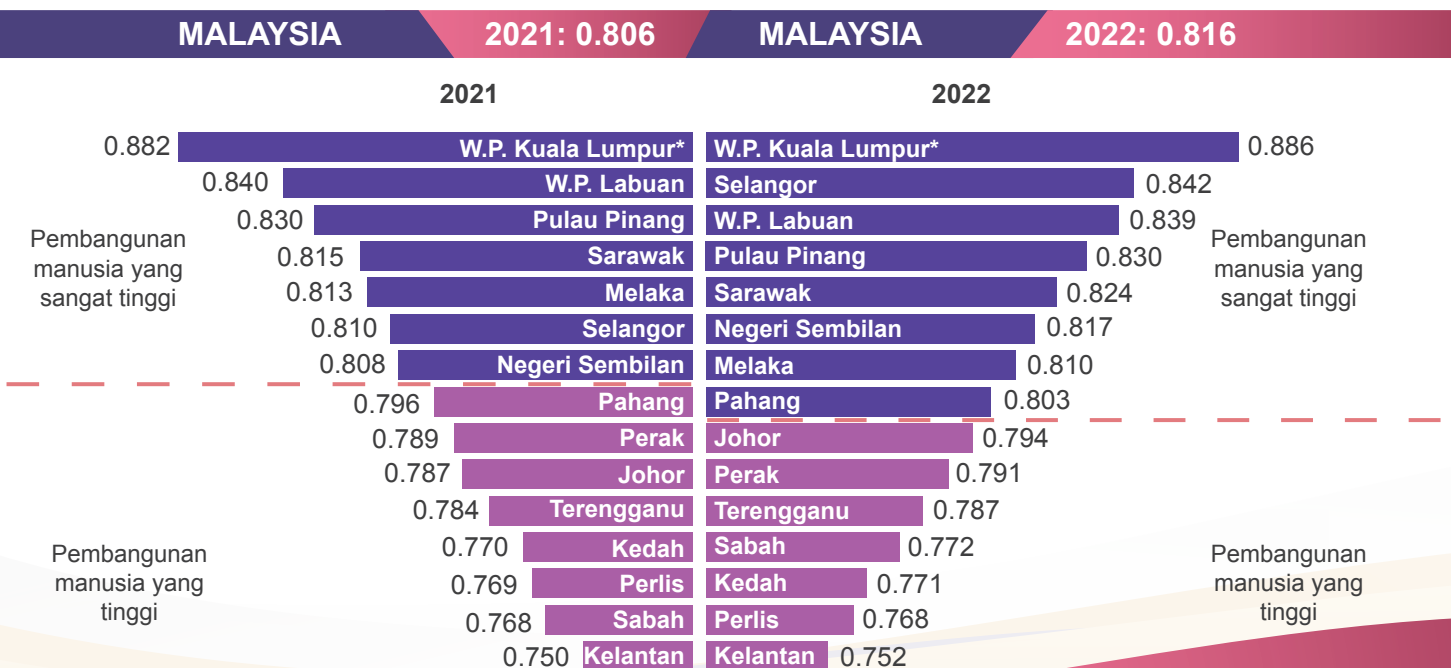
PRESTASI MHDI MENGIKUT NEGERI

Lapan (8) negeri berada di tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi pada 2022. Negeri yang mencatatkan skor MHDI tertinggi adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya dengan skor 0.886. Ini diikuti Selangor (0.842), W.P. Labuan (0.839), Pulau Pinang (0.830), Sarawak (0.824), Negeri Sembilan (0.817), Melaka (0.810) dan Pahang (0.803). Manakala, negeri yang berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi ialah Johor (0.794), Perak (0.791), Terengganu (0.787), Sabah (0.772), Kedah (0.771), Perlis (0.768) dan Kelantan (0.752).

Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peningkatan mata indeks tertinggi ialah Selangor iaitu 0.032 mata indeks kepada 0.842 pada 2022 berbanding 0.810 pada 2021. Diikuti, Sarawak meningkat 0.009 mata indeks kepada 0.824 berbanding 0.815 pada tempoh sama. Negeri Sembilan juga meningkat 0.009 mata indeks daripada 0.808 pada 2021 kepada 0.817 pada 2022. Manakala, Pulau Pinang kekal pada skor 0.830 bagi kedua-dua tahun.

Tiga negeri yang merekodkan penurunan mata indeks ialah Melaka iaitu menurun 0.003 mata indeks daripada skor 0.813 kepada 0.810 dan begitu juga Perlis menurun 0.001 mata indeks daripada skor 0.769 kepada 0.768. Diikuti W.P. Labuan menyusut 0.001 mata indeks daripada 0.840 kepada 0.839. Pahang adalah satu-satunya negeri yang berubah dari skala tinggi pada 2021 dengan skor 0.796 kepada sangat tinggi 0.803 pada 2022.

Paparan 7: Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022



Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya



W.P. KUALA LUMPUR*

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.886 |
| Indeks PNK | 1.003 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.848 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.818 |

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya adalah negeri yang mencatatkan skor MHDI tertinggi iaitu 0.886 pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Kesemua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (1.003) diikuti Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.848) dan Indeks Pendidikan (0.818).



SELANGOR

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.842 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.890 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.868 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.772 |

Selangor berada di tempat kedua dengan skor MHDI iaitu 0.842 pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Dua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.890) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.868). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.772.



W.P. LABUAN

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.839 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.944 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.834 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.749 |

W.P. Labuan berada di tempat ketiga pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.839. Indeks PNK dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mencatatkan skor MHDI pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu masing-masing pada skor 0.944 dan 0.834. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan (0.749) berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi.



PULAU PINANG

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.830 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.913 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.822 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.763 |

Pulau Pinang berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.830. Indeks PNK dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mencatatkan skor MHDI pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu masing-masing pada skor 0.913 dan 0.822. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.763.



SARAWAK

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.824 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.935 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.831 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.720 |

Sarawak berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.824. Dua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.935) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.831). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan (0.720) berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi.



NEGERI SEMBILAN

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.817 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.862 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.812 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.778 |

Negeri Sembilan berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.817. Skor Indeks PNK dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu masing-masing pada skor 0.862 dan 0.812. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.778.



MELAKA

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.810 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.864 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.811 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.759 |

Melaka berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.810. Indeks PNK dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mencatatkan skor MHDI pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu masing-masing pada skor 0.864 dan 0.811. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.759.



PAHANG

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.803 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.854 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.806 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.753 |

Pahang berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.803. Skor ini disumbangkan oleh Indeks PNK dengan skor 0.854 diikuti Indeks Jangkaan Hayat 0.806 berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan dengan skor 0.753 berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi.



JOHOR

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.794 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.833 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.818 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.734 |

Johor berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.794. Dua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.833) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.818). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan (0.734) berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi.



PERAK

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.791 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.817 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.814 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.744 |

Perak berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.791. Indeks PNK dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mencatatkan tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu masing-masing pada skor 0.817 dan 0.814. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.744.



TERENGGANU

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.787 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.796 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.783 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.781 |

Terengganu berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.787. Kesemua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan Indeks PNK (0.796), Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.783) dan Indeks Pendidikan (0.781).



SABAH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.772 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.812 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.797 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.711 |

Sabah berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.772. Indeks PNK mencatatkan skor pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu pada skor 0.812. Manakala, Indeks Jangkaan Hayat dan Indeks Pendidikan masing-masing berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.797 dan 0.711.



KEDAH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.771 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.792 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.764 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.758 |

Kedah berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.771. Kesemua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi iaitu Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.792), Indeks PNK (0.764) dan Indeks Pendidikan (0.758).



PERLIS

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.768 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.795 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.763 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.746 |

Perlis berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.768. Kesemua indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi iaitu Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.795), Indeks Pendidikan (0.763) dan Indeks PNK (0.746).



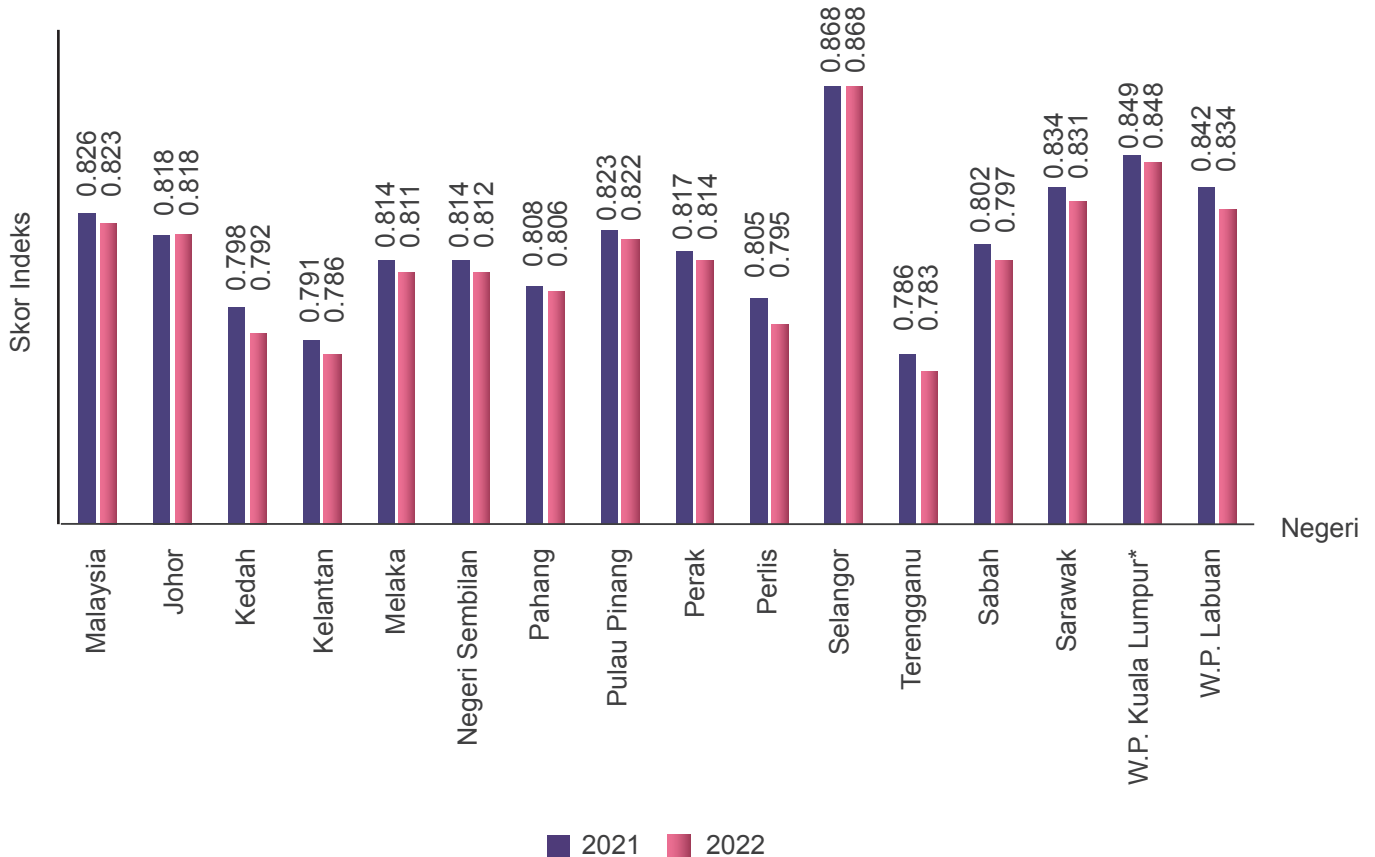
KELANTAN

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.752 |
| Indeks Jangkaan Hayat | 0.786 |
| Indeks Pendidikan | 0.779 |
| Indeks PNK | 0.696 |

Kelantan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.752. Indeks Jangkaan Hayat dan Indeks Pendidikan mencatatkan tahap pembangunan tinggi iaitu masing-masing pada skor 0.786 dan 0.779. Manakala, Indeks PNK berada pada tahap pembangunan sederhana dengan skor 0.696.

INDEKS JANGKAAN HAYAT MENGIKUT NEGERI

Paparan 8: Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

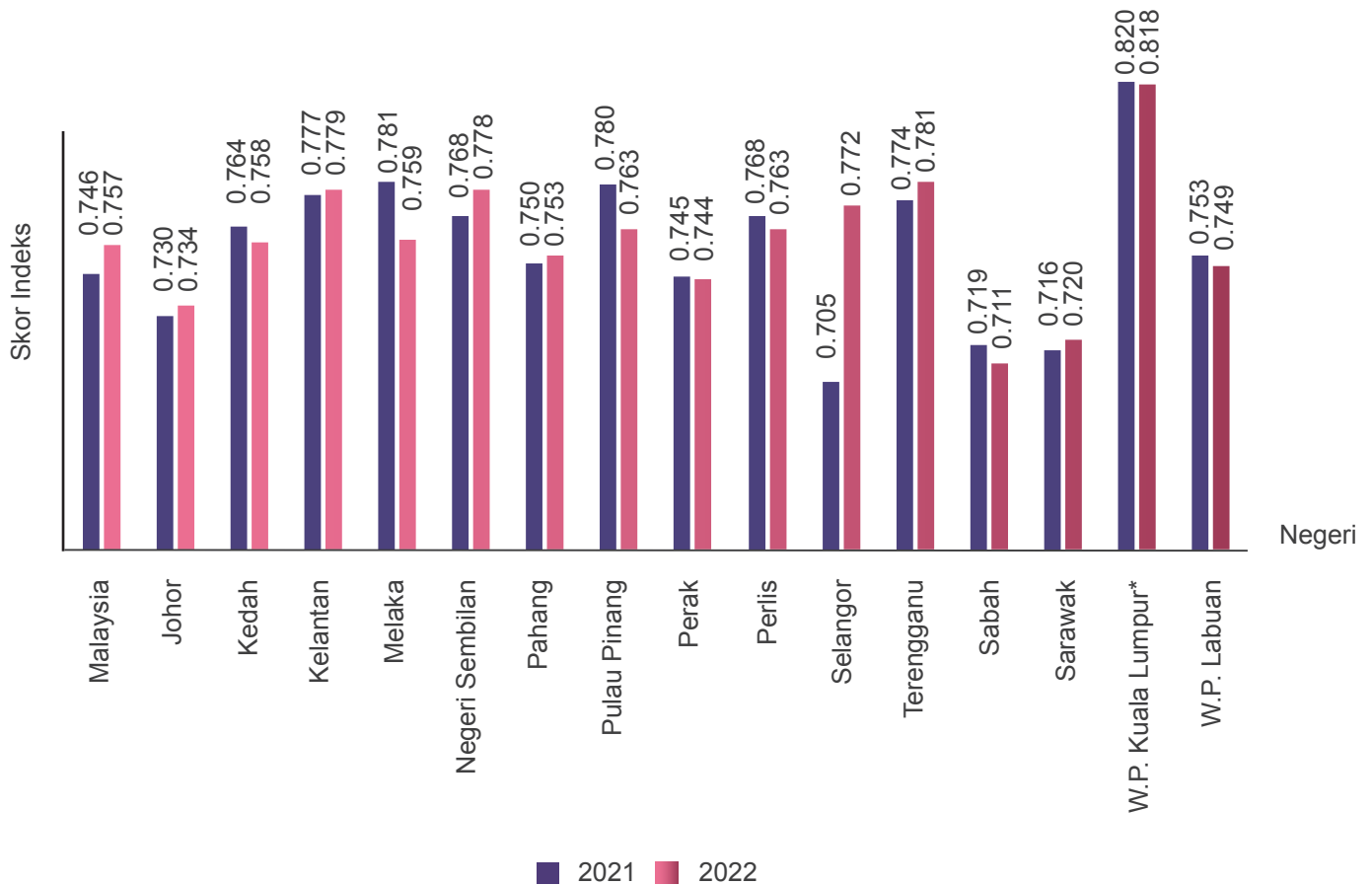


Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Antara tahun ke tahun, tiga negeri mencatatkan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat yang tinggi adalah Selangor (0.868), W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya (0.848) dan W.P. Labuan (0.834). Indeks Jangkaan Hayat kesemua negeri menunjukkan penurunan kecuali Johor dan Selangor kekal pada nilai skor 0.818 dan 0.868. Walau bagaimanapun, tren penurunan bagi kesemua negeri menunjukkan perbezaan skor indeks yang kecil dan kekal berada pada tahap pembangunan yang sama berbanding tahun sebelumnya kecuali dua negeri iaitu Sabah daripada tahap sangat tinggi (2021: 0.802) kepada tinggi (2022: 0.797) dan Perlis dari tahap sangat tinggi (2021: 0.805) kepada tahap tinggi (2022: 0.795).

INDEKS PENDIDIKAN MENGIKUT NEGERI

Paparan 9: Indeks Pendidikan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

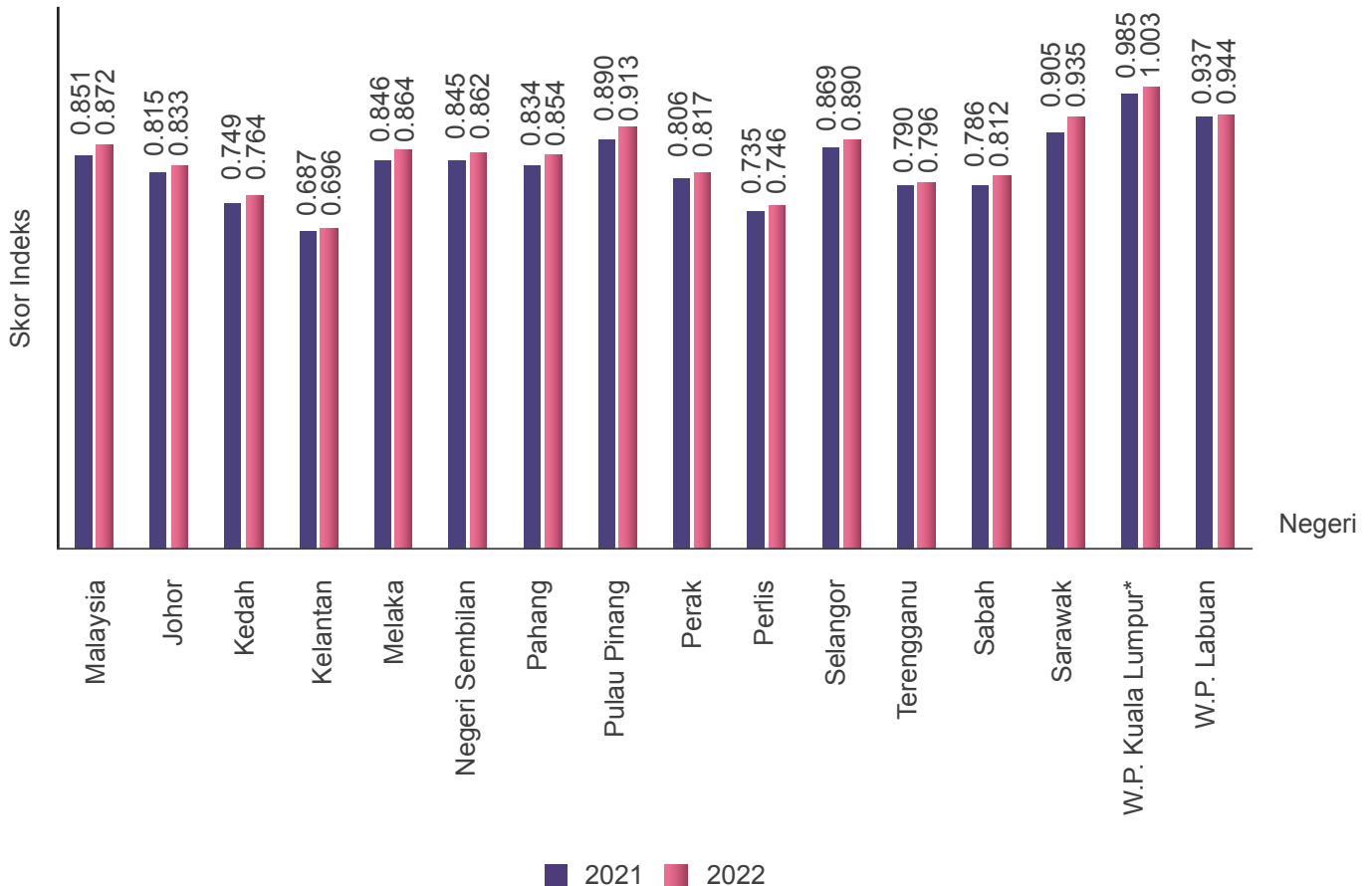


Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Analisa bagi Indeks Pendidikan menunjukkan W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.818 pada 2022, diikuti Terengganu (0.781) dan Kelantan (0.779). Didapati kesemua negeri berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi pada 2022 kecuali W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya berada pada tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi dengan skor 0.818.

INDEKS PENDAPATAN NEGARA KASAR (PNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI

Paparan 10: Indeks PNK mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022



Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Skor Indeks PNK mengikut negeri bagi 2022 menunjukkan kebanyakan negeri berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Didapati W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan W.P. Putrajaya satu-satunya negeri yang melepasi nilai 1.000 pada skor 1.003. Diikuti tiga negeri yang mencatatkan nilai skor melebihi 0.900 adalah W.P. Labuan (0.944), Sarawak (0.935) dan Pulau Pinang (0.913).

Pada tempoh yang sama, tiga negeri yang berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi termasuk Terengganu (0.796), Kedah (0.764) dan Perlis (0.746). Manakala Kelantan berada pada tahap pembangunan sederhana iaitu dengan nilai skor 0.696.

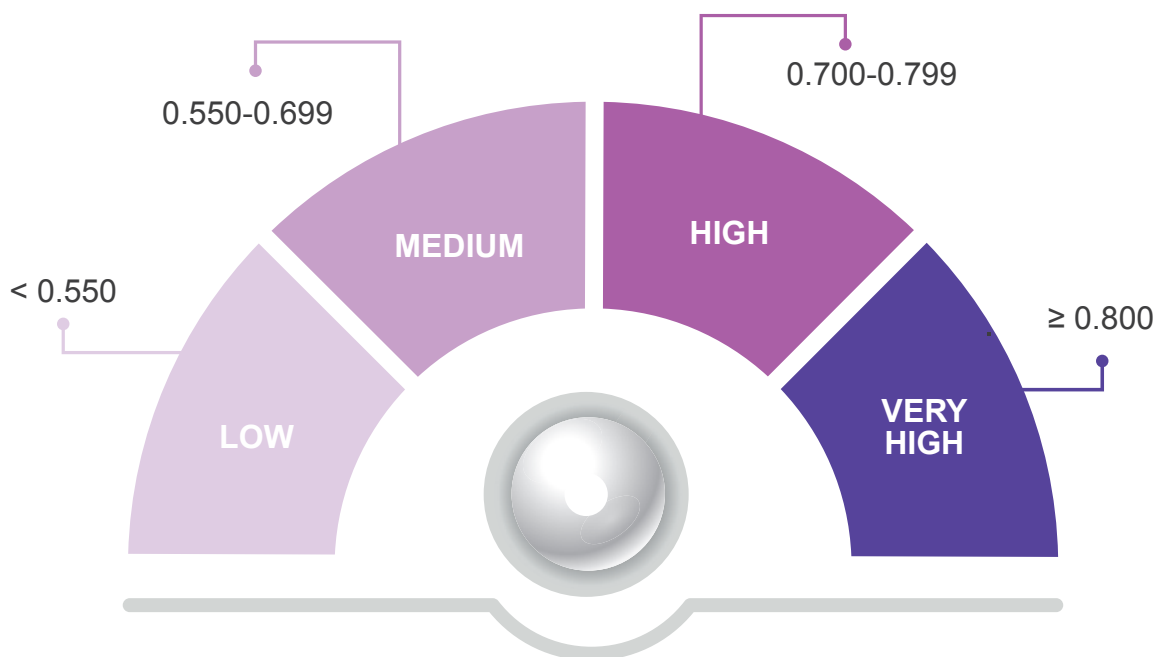
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INTRODUCTION

The Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) is an index developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) to evaluate the level of human development which is the main criteria in measuring the progress of a country aside from economic aspects. MHDI comprises three dimensions namely long and healthy life; access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

MHDI employs a score value from 0.000 to 1.000. This measurement indicates that the higher the score obtained, the better the level of Malaysia's development. The score values on the MHDI scale shows a value below 0.550 is low; 0.550 to 0.699 is medium; 0.700 to 0.799 is high, while a score of 0.800 and above is very high. The level of Malaysia's development is categorized into four scores as shown below:

Exhibit 1: Human Development Index (HDI) Scale



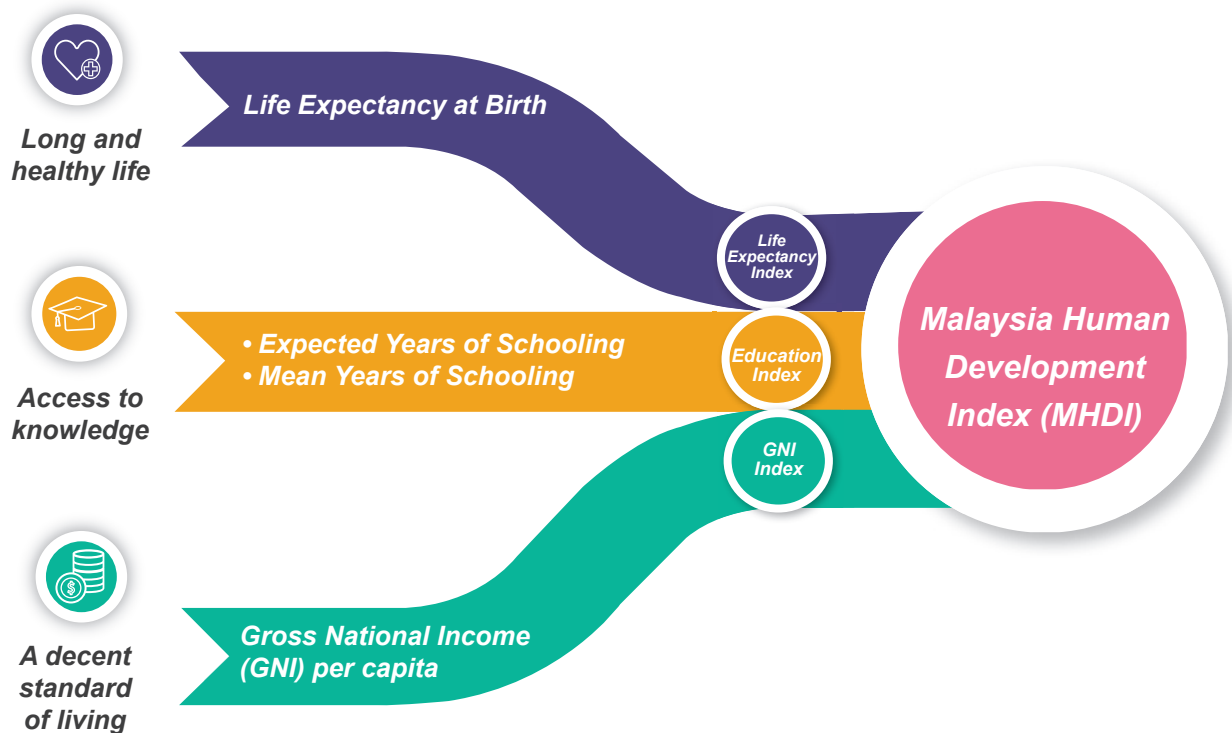
Note: The scale is based on Human Development Index Report

DIMENSION INDEX OF MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The MHDl is measured by three dimensions namely long and healthy life; access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The long and healthy life dimension consist of one indicator which is life expectancy at birth. The access to knowledge dimension comprises two indicators namely expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. Meanwhile the decent standard of living dimension consist of one indicator which is Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

Exhibit 2: Dimension Index of Malaysia Human Development

DIMENSIONS INDICATORS DIMENSION INDEX



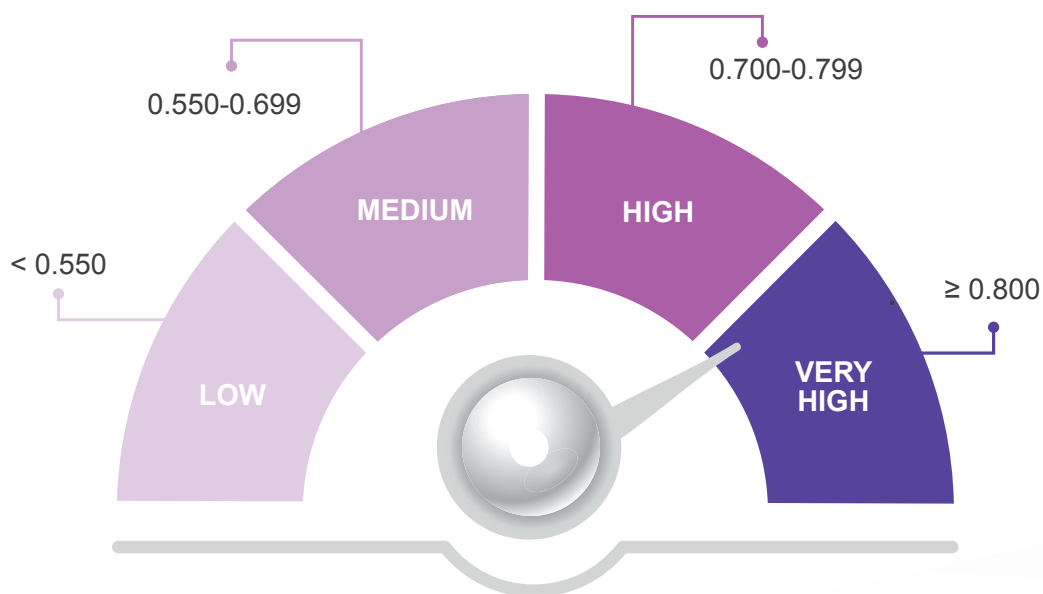
PERFORMANCE OF MHDI

The performance of the MHDI score in 2022 is at a **very high level of development which is 0.816** as compared to 0.806 in 2021. An analysis by dimension index shows that the highest index score recorded is the Gross National Income (GNI) Index with a score of 0.872 (2021: 0.851), followed by the Life Expectancy Index at 0.823 (2021: 0.826) and the Education Index with a score 0.757 (2021: 0.746). All indices are at a very high level of development except the Education Index is at a high level development.

Table 1: Malaysia Human Development Index, 2021 and 2022

| Dimension Index | 2021 | 2022 | 2021-2022 | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | | Index Point Change | Growth (%) |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.826 | 0.823 | -0.003 | -0.4 |
| Education Index | 0.746 | 0.757 | 0.011 | 1.5 |
| Gross National Income (GNI) Index | 0.851 | 0.872 | 0.021 | 2.5 |
| Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) | 0.806 | 0.816 | 0.010 | 1.2 |

Exhibit 3: Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) Scale



Note: The scale is based on Human Development Index Report

PERFORMANCE OF MHDI BY DIMENSION

1 LIFE EXPECTANCY INDEX

Dimension : Long and healthy life
Indicator : Life expectancy at birth

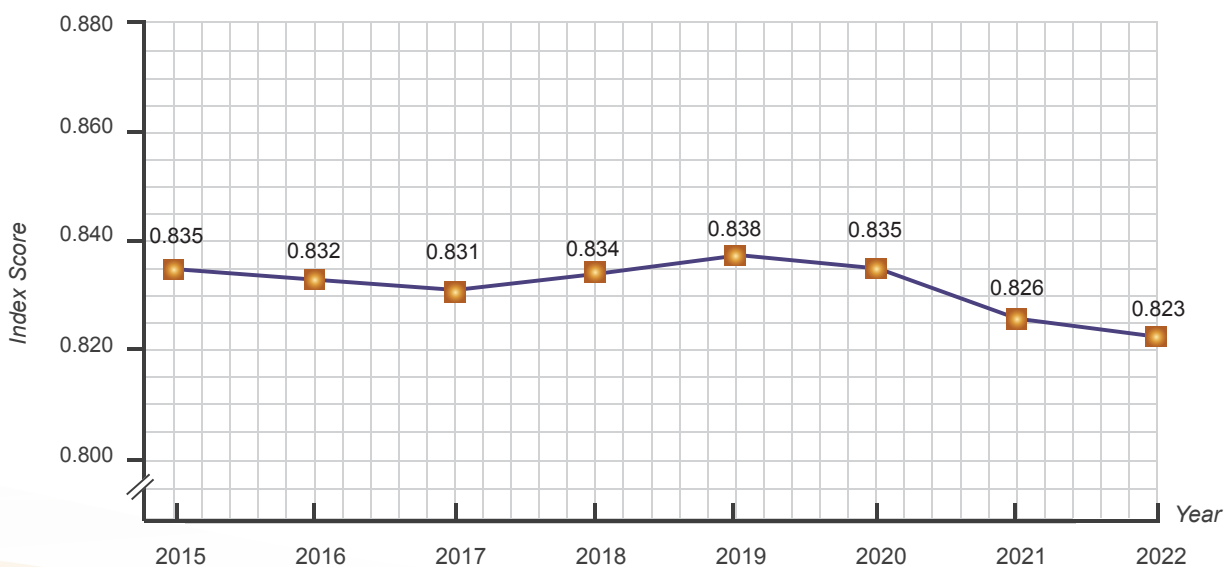
The Life Expectancy Index is measured based on one indicator which is life expectancy at birth. The Life Expectancy Index score is at a very high level which is 0.823.

Exhibit 4: Life Expectancy Index, 2022



The index went down from 0.835 (2020) to 0.826 (2021) and 0.823 (2022). This is due to the increase in the number of excess death during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 1: Life Expectancy Index, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



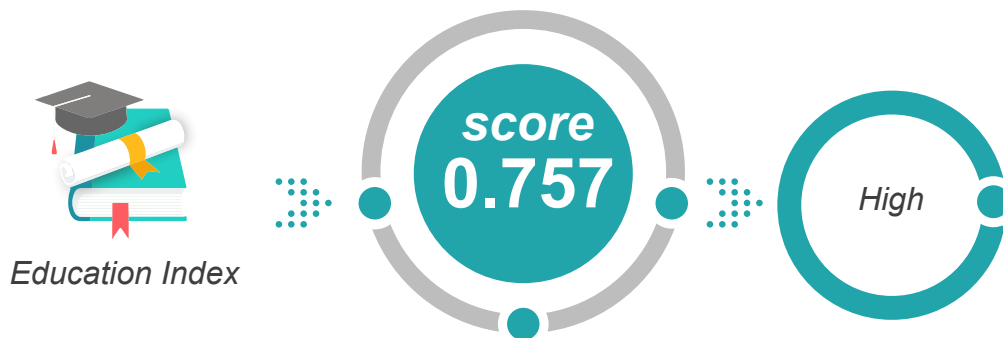
2

EDUCATION INDEX

Dimension : Access to knowledge
 Indicator : Expected years of schooling and Mean years of schooling

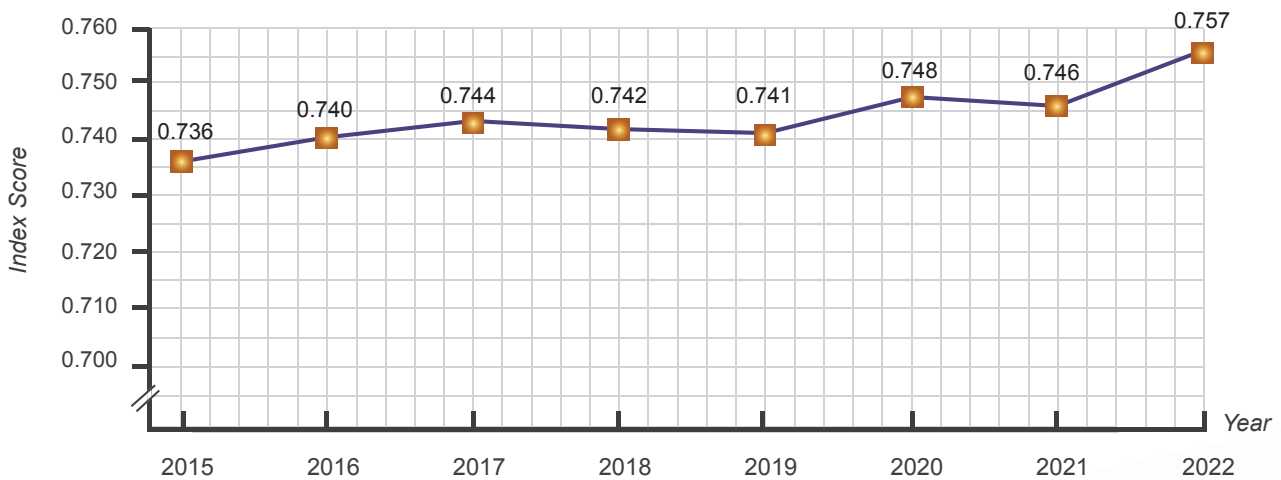
The indicators used to measure the Education Index are the expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. The Education Index score was at a high level with a score of 0.757 in 2022.

Exhibit 5: Education Index, 2022



For a year-on-year comparison, this index increased by 0.011 index points to 0.757 index score in 2022 as compared to the previous year. Both indicators which are expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling contribute to the increase of this index.

Chart 2: Education Index, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



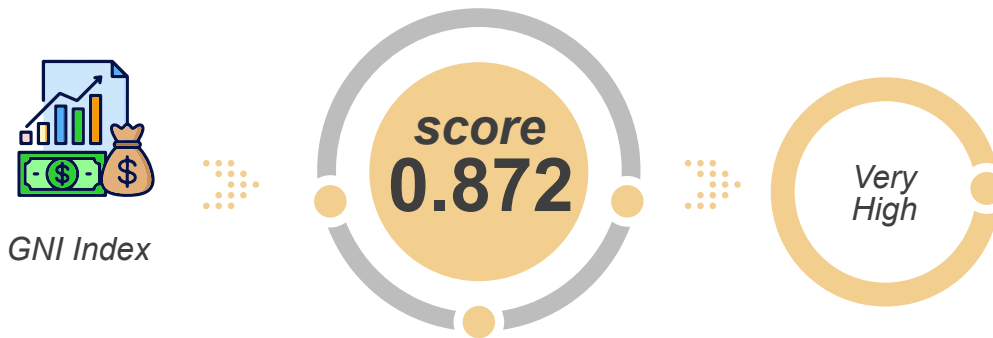
3

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) INDEX

Dimension : A decent standard of living
Indicator : GNI per capita

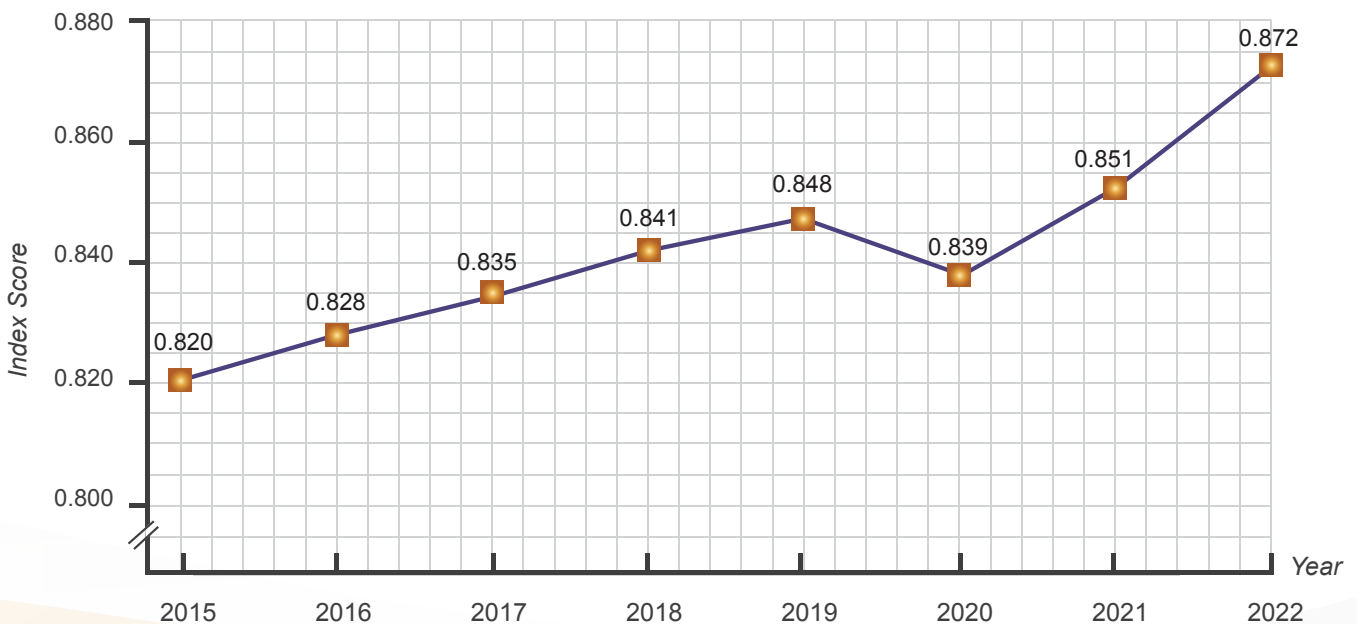
The Gross National Income (GNI) Index is calculated based on Gross National Income per capita. It was found that the GNI Index score was at a very high level with a score value of 0.872.

Exhibit 6: GNI Index, 2022



In the period from 2015 to 2019, the GNI Index increased from 0.820 to 0.848 index score. However, the index decreased to 0.839 index score in 2020. The GNI Index inclined to 0.872 in 2022 due to improved economic performance with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 8.7 per cent.

Chart 3: GNI Index, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022



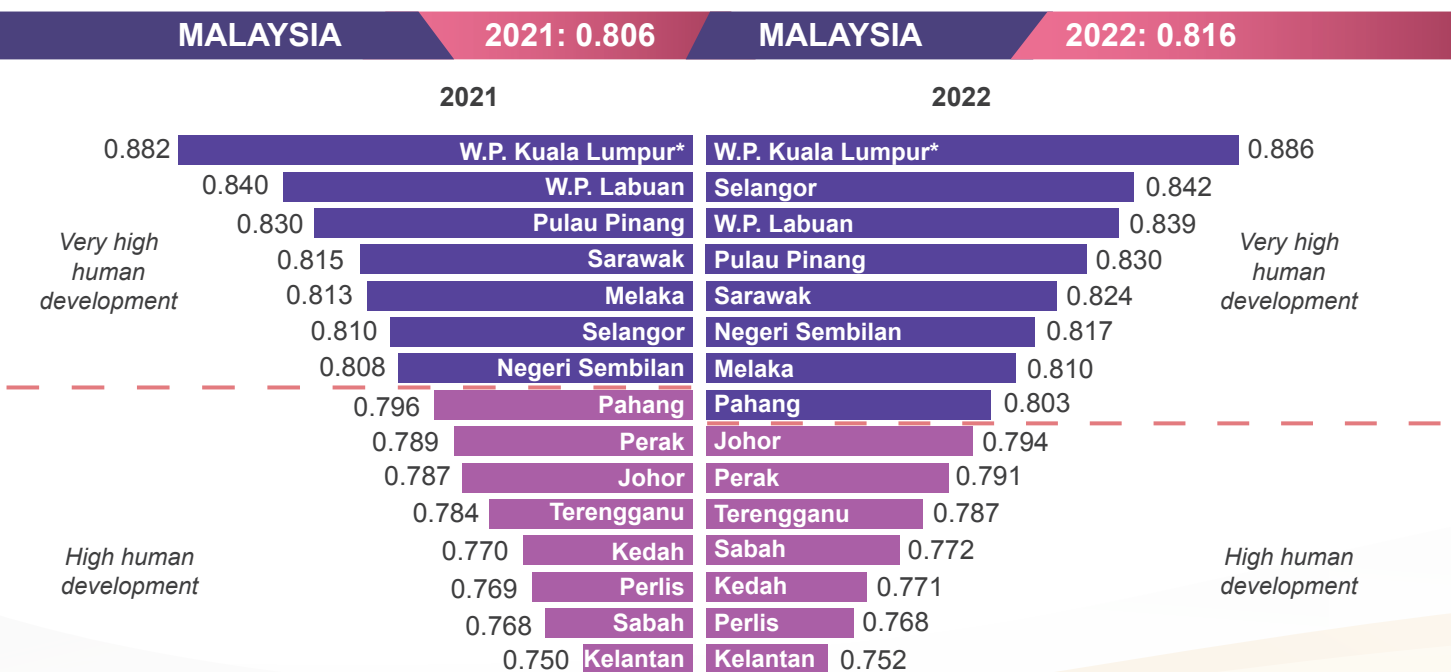
PERFORMANCE OF MHDI BY STATE

Eight (8) states were at a very high level of development in 2022. The state with the highest MHDI score is W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya with a score of 0.886. This is followed by Selangor (0.842), W.P. Labuan (0.839), Pulau Pinang (0.830), Sarawak (0.824), Negeri Sembilan (0.817), Melaka (0.810) and Pahang (0.803). Meanwhile, states with high level of development are Johor (0.794), Perak (0.791), Terengganu (0.787), Sabah (0.772), Kedah (0.771), Perlis (0.768) and Kelantan (0.752).

The three states that recorded the highest increase in index points were Selangor which was 0.032 index points to 0.842 in 2022 as compared to 0.810 in 2021. This is followed by Sarawak increased by 0.009 index points to 0.824 as compared to 0.815 in the same period. Negeri Sembilan also increased by 0.009 index points from 0.808 in 2021 to 0.817 in 2022. Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang remained at a score of 0.830 for both years.

The three states that recorded a decrease in index points were Melaka which decreased by 0.003 index points from a score of 0.813 to 0.810 and similarly Perlis decreased by 0.001 index points from a score of 0.769 to 0.768. This is followed by W.P. Labuan decreased by 0.001 index points from 0.840 to 0.839. Pahang was the only state that changed from a high scale in 2021 with a score of 0.796 to a very high 0.803 in 2022.

Exhibit 7: Malaysia Human Development Index by State, 2021 and 2022



Note: * Include W.P. Putrajaya



W.P. KUALA LUMPUR*

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.886 |
| GNI Index | 1.003 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.848 |
| Education Index | 0.818 |

* Include W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya were the state that recorded the highest MHDI score of 0.886 at a very high level of development. All dimension indices were at a very high level of development namely the GNI Index (1.003) followed by the Life Expectancy Index (0.848) and Education Index (0.818).



SELANGOR

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.842 |
| GNI Index | 0.890 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.868 |
| Education Index | 0.772 |

Selangor was second with MHDI score of 0.842 at a very high level of development. Two dimension of the indices were at a very high level of development namely the GNI Index (0.890) and Life Expectancy Index (0.868). Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level of development with a score of 0.772.



W.P. LABUAN

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.839 |
| GNI Index | 0.944 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.834 |
| Education Index | 0.749 |

W.P. Labuan was in the third place on the very high level of development with a MHDI score of 0.839. The GNI Index and Life Expectancy Index recorded MHDI score at a very high level of development of 0.944 and 0.834, respectively. Meanwhile, the Education Index (0.749) was at a high level of development.



PULAU PINANG

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.830 |
| GNI Index | 0.913 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.822 |
| Education Index | 0.763 |

Pulau Pinang was at a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.830. The GNI Index and Life Expectancy Index recorded score at a very high level of development of 0.913 and 0.822, respectively. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level of development with a score of 0.763.



SARAWAK

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.824 |
| GNI Index | 0.935 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.831 |
| Education Index | 0.720 |

Sarawak was at a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.824. Two dimension of the indices were at a very high level of development namely the GNI Index (0.935) and Life Expectancy Index (0.831). Meanwhile, Education Index (0.720) was at a high level of development.



NEGERI SEMBILAN

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.817 |
| GNI Index | 0.862 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.812 |
| Education Index | 0.778 |

Negeri Sembilan was at a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.817. The GNI Index and Life Expectancy Index score was at a very high level of development at 0.862 and 0.812, respectively. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level of development with a score of 0.778.



MELAKA

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.810 |
| GNI Index | 0.864 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.811 |
| Education Index | 0.759 |

Melaka was at a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.810. The GNI Index and Life Expectancy Index recorded score at a very high level of development of 0.864 and 0.811, respectively. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level of development with a score of 0.759.



PAHANG

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.803 |
| GNI Index | 0.854 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.806 |
| Education Index | 0.753 |

Pahang was at a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.803. There were two dimension indices that were at a very high level of development namely the GNI Index (0.854) and Life Expectancy Index (0.806). Meanwhile, the Education Index with a score (0.753) was at a high level of development.



JOHOR

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.794 |
| GNI Index | 0.833 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.818 |
| Education Index | 0.734 |

Johor was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.794. Two dimension of the indices were at a very high level of development namely the GNI Index (0.833) and Life Expectancy Index (0.818). Meanwhile, the Education Index (0.734) was at a high level of development.



PERAK

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.791 |
| GNI Index | 0.817 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.814 |
| Education Index | 0.744 |

Perak was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.791. The GNI Index and Life Expectancy Index registered a very high level of development at 0.817 and 0.814 respectively. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level of development with a score of 0.744.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



TERENGGANU

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.787 |
| GNI Index | 0.796 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.783 |
| Education Index | 0.781 |

Terengganu was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.787. All dimension of the index were at a high level of development, namely the GNI Index (0.796), Life Expectancy Index (0.783) and Education Index (0.781).



SABAH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.772 |
| GNI Index | 0.812 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.797 |
| Education Index | 0.711 |

Sabah was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.772. The GNI Index recorded score at a very high level of development of 0.812. Meanwhile, the Life Expectancy Index and Education Index was at a high level of development with a score of 0.797 and 0.711 respectively.



KEDAH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.771 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.792 |
| GNI Index | 0.764 |
| Education Index | 0.758 |

Kedah was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.771. All dimension of the index were at a high level of development, namely the Life Expectancy Index (0.792), GNI Index (0.764) and Education Index (0.758).



PERLIS

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.768 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.795 |
| Education Index | 0.763 |
| GNI Index | 0.746 |

Perlis was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.768. All dimension of the index were at a high level of development namely the Life Expectancy Index (0.795), Education Index (0.763) and GNI Index (0.746).



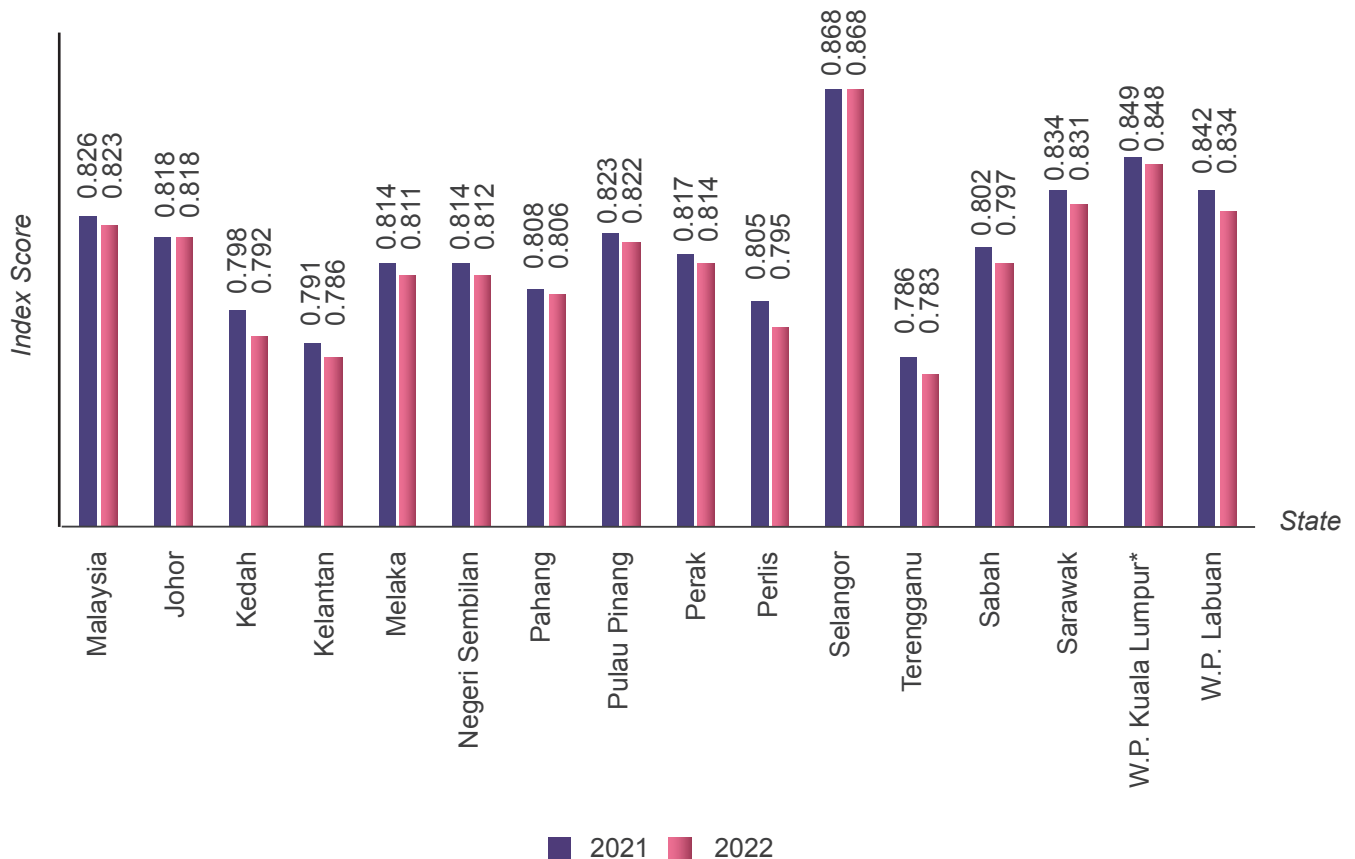
KELANTAN

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| MHDI | 0.752 |
| Life Expectancy Index | 0.786 |
| Education Index | 0.779 |
| GNI Index | 0.696 |

Kelantan was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.752. The Life Expectancy Index and Education Index recorded a high level of development at 0.786 and 0.779, respectively. Meanwhile, the GNI Index was at a medium level of development with a score of 0.696.

LIFE EXPECTANCY INDEX BY STATE

Exhibit 8: Life Expectancy Index by State, 2021 and 2022



Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

Year to year, three states registered high Life Expectancy Index namely, Selangor (0.868), W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya (0.848) and W.P. Labuan (0.834). The Life Expectancy Index of all states showed a decrease except for Johor and Selangor which remained at a score of 0.818 and 0.868. However, the downward trend for all states showed a small difference in the index score and remained at the same level of development as compared to the previous year except for two states, namely Sabah from a very high level (2021: 0.802) to a high level (2022: 0.797) and Perlis from very high level (2021: 0.805) to high level (2022: 0.795).

EDUCATION INDEX BY STATE

Exhibit 9: Education Index by State, 2021 and 2022

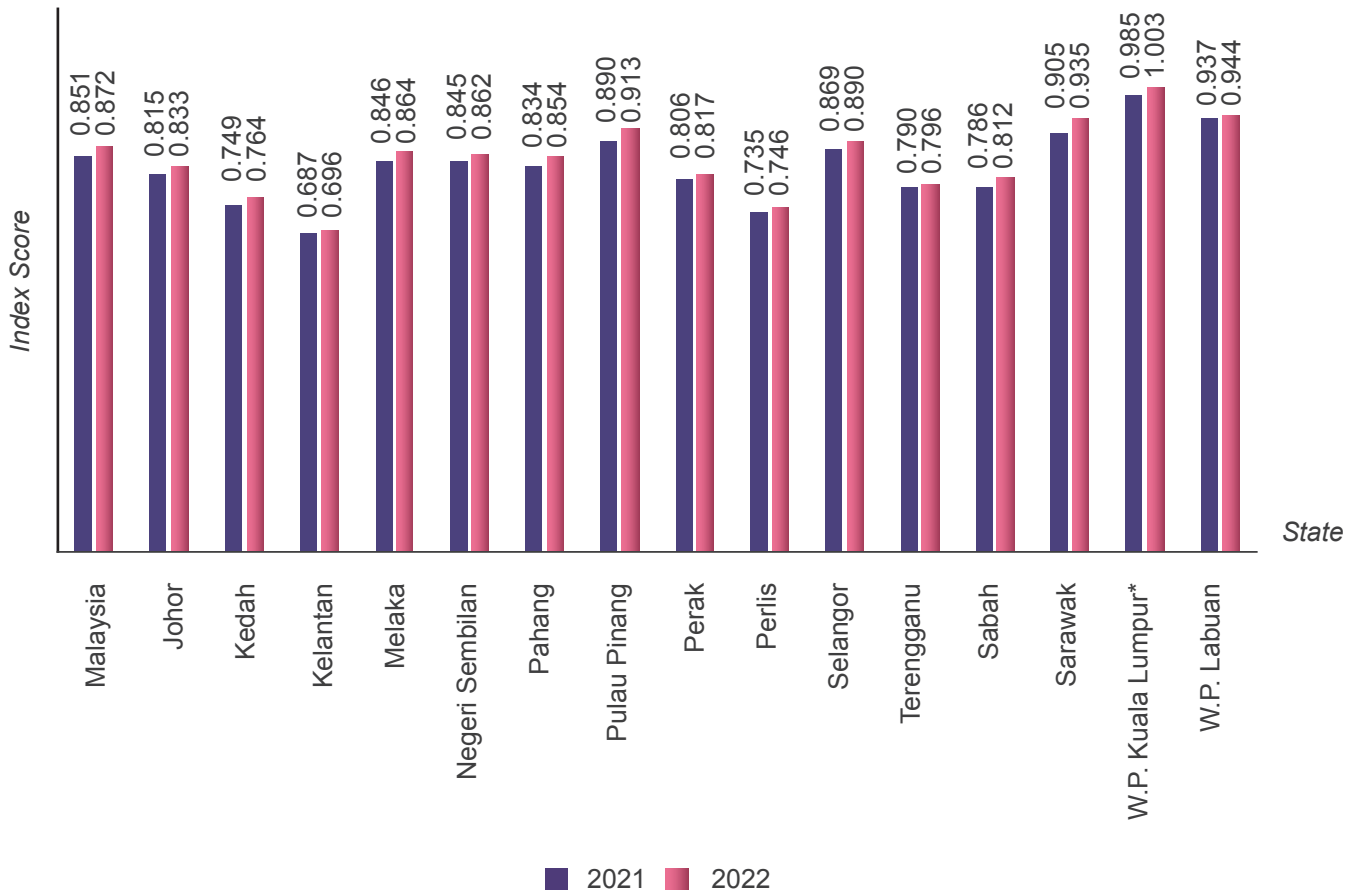


Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

Analysis of the Education Index showed W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest score of 0.818 in 2022, followed by Terengganu (0.781) and Kelantan (0.779). It was found that all states were at a high level of development in 2022 except W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya was at a very high level of development with a score of 0.818.

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) INDEX BY STATE

Exhibit 10: GNI Index by State, 2021 and 2022



Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

The GNI Index score by state for 2022 showed that most states were at a very high level of development. W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya were the only states that exceed the value of 1.000 at a score of 1.003. This is followed by three states that recorded a score value above 0.900 are W.P. Labuan (0.944), Sarawak (0.935) and Pulau Pinang (0.913).

In the same period, the three states that were at a high level of development include Terengganu (0.796), Kedah (0.764) and Perlis (0.746). Meanwhile Kelantan was at a medium level of development with a score of 0.696.

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STATISTIK WARGANEGARA

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STATISTICS FOR CITIZENS

A1 Indeks Jangkaan Hayat warganegara Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.829 | 0.826 | 0.826 | 0.829 |
| Kedah | 0.815 | 0.812 | 0.812 | 0.815 |
| Kelantan | 0.797 | 0.795 | 0.800 | 0.803 |
| Melaka | 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.837 | 0.838 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.822 | 0.818 | 0.818 | 0.820 |
| Pahang | 0.814 | 0.815 | 0.817 | 0.820 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.840 | 0.840 | 0.840 | 0.845 |
| Perak | 0.829 | 0.829 | 0.828 | 0.829 |
| Perlis | 0.812 | 0.803 | 0.797 | 0.795 |
| Selangor | 0.846 | 0.845 | 0.845 | 0.849 |
| Terengganu | 0.788 | 0.791 | 0.794 | 0.798 |
| Sabah | 0.817 | 0.818 | 0.814 | 0.814 |
| Sarawak | 0.862 | 0.862 | 0.860 | 0.863 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.857 | 0.863 | 0.862 | 0.866 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.862 | 0.878 | 0.878 | 0.882 |
| MALAYSIA | 0.835 | 0.832 | 0.831 | 0.834 |

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

A1 *Life Expectancy Index for Malaysia citizens by state, Malaysia, 2015-2022*

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 0.832 | 0.826 | 0.818 | 0.818 | <i>Johor</i> |
| 0.820 | 0.814 | 0.798 | 0.792 | <i>Kedah</i> |
| 0.808 | 0.802 | 0.791 | 0.786 | <i>Kelantan</i> |
| 0.842 | 0.826 | 0.814 | 0.811 | <i>Melaka</i> |
| 0.825 | 0.817 | 0.814 | 0.812 | <i>Negeri Sembilan</i> |
| 0.825 | 0.812 | 0.808 | 0.806 | <i>Pahang</i> |
| 0.849 | 0.831 | 0.823 | 0.822 | <i>Pulau Pinang</i> |
| 0.832 | 0.823 | 0.817 | 0.814 | <i>Perak</i> |
| 0.797 | 0.811 | 0.805 | 0.795 | <i>Perlis</i> |
| 0.854 | 0.880 | 0.868 | 0.868 | <i>Selangor</i> |
| 0.802 | 0.792 | 0.786 | 0.783 | <i>Terengganu</i> |
| 0.815 | 0.812 | 0.802 | 0.797 | <i>Sabah</i> |
| 0.863 | 0.843 | 0.834 | 0.831 | <i>Sarawak</i> |
| 0.869 | 0.866 | 0.849 | 0.848 | <i>W.P. Kuala Lumpur*</i> |
| 0.886 | 0.849 | 0.842 | 0.834 | <i>W.P. Labuan</i> |
| 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.826 | 0.823 | MALAYSIA |

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

A2 Indeks Pendidikan warganegara Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.721 | 0.725 | 0.731 | 0.729 |
| Kedah | 0.719 | 0.718 | 0.728 | 0.726 |
| Kelantan | 0.729 | 0.737 | 0.736 | 0.743 |
| Melaka | 0.754 | 0.754 | 0.763 | 0.762 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.739 | 0.745 | 0.756 | 0.755 |
| Pahang | 0.706 | 0.725 | 0.725 | 0.722 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.761 | 0.760 | 0.767 | 0.762 |
| Perak | 0.707 | 0.719 | 0.715 | 0.721 |
| Perlis | 0.720 | 0.728 | 0.754 | 0.740 |
| Selangor | 0.803 | 0.801 | 0.799 | 0.789 |
| Terengganu | 0.732 | 0.730 | 0.746 | 0.750 |
| Sabah | 0.678 | 0.679 | 0.689 | 0.686 |
| Sarawak | 0.670 | 0.671 | 0.682 | 0.679 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.799 | 0.816 | 0.807 | 0.814 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.714 | 0.724 | 0.716 | 0.726 |
| MALAYSIA | 0.736 | 0.740 | 0.744 | 0.742 |

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

A2 Education Index for Malaysia citizens by state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 0.729 | 0.721 | 0.730 | 0.734 | Johor |
| 0.724 | 0.712 | 0.764 | 0.758 | Kedah |
| 0.743 | 0.748 | 0.777 | 0.779 | Kelantan |
| 0.766 | 0.751 | 0.781 | 0.759 | Melaka |
| 0.746 | 0.743 | 0.768 | 0.778 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.715 | 0.725 | 0.750 | 0.753 | Pahang |
| 0.766 | 0.773 | 0.780 | 0.763 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.721 | 0.730 | 0.745 | 0.744 | Perak |
| 0.749 | 0.746 | 0.768 | 0.763 | Perlis |
| 0.795 | 0.816 | 0.705 | 0.772 | Selangor |
| 0.751 | 0.744 | 0.774 | 0.781 | Terengganu |
| 0.680 | 0.702 | 0.719 | 0.711 | Sabah |
| 0.683 | 0.687 | 0.716 | 0.720 | Sarawak |
| 0.800 | 0.815 | 0.820 | 0.818 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.726 | 0.745 | 0.753 | 0.749 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.741 | 0.748 | 0.746 | 0.757 | MALAYSIA |

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

A3 Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.784 | 0.798 | 0.810 | 0.815 |
| Kedah | 0.709 | 0.723 | 0.731 | 0.734 |
| Kelantan | 0.652 | 0.657 | 0.667 | 0.667 |
| Melaka | 0.839 | 0.847 | 0.853 | 0.856 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.823 | 0.828 | 0.835 | 0.840 |
| Pahang | 0.795 | 0.802 | 0.812 | 0.811 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.843 | 0.857 | 0.866 | 0.871 |
| Perak | 0.762 | 0.772 | 0.782 | 0.787 |
| Perlis | 0.738 | 0.742 | 0.749 | 0.754 |
| Selangor | 0.841 | 0.853 | 0.860 | 0.867 |
| Terengganu | 0.779 | 0.781 | 0.785 | 0.787 |
| Sabah | 0.744 | 0.745 | 0.756 | 0.763 |
| Sarawak | 0.861 | 0.862 | 0.863 | 0.870 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.965 | 0.976 | 0.986 | 0.997 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.885 | 0.907 | 0.915 | 0.922 |
| MALAYSIA | 0.820 | 0.828 | 0.835 | 0.841 |

Nota:

- *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
- Data merujuk kepada warganegara dan bukan warganegara Malaysia

A3

Gross National Income (GNI) Index by state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 0.819 | 0.804 | 0.815 | 0.833 | <i>Johor</i> |
| 0.741 | 0.743 | 0.749 | 0.764 | <i>Kedah</i> |
| 0.674 | 0.680 | 0.687 | 0.696 | <i>Kelantan</i> |
| 0.860 | 0.839 | 0.846 | 0.864 | <i>Melaka</i> |
| 0.848 | 0.834 | 0.845 | 0.862 | <i>Negeri Sembilan</i> |
| 0.815 | 0.821 | 0.834 | 0.854 | <i>Pahang</i> |
| 0.878 | 0.879 | 0.890 | 0.913 | <i>Pulau Pinang</i> |
| 0.794 | 0.794 | 0.806 | 0.817 | <i>Perak</i> |
| 0.761 | 0.732 | 0.735 | 0.746 | <i>Perlis</i> |
| 0.877 | 0.858 | 0.869 | 0.890 | <i>Selangor</i> |
| 0.790 | 0.783 | 0.790 | 0.796 | <i>Terengganu</i> |
| 0.760 | 0.756 | 0.786 | 0.812 | <i>Sabah</i> |
| 0.873 | 0.880 | 0.905 | 0.935 | <i>Sarawak</i> |
| 1.007 | 0.980 | 0.985 | 1.003 | <i>W.P. Kuala Lumpur*</i> |
| 0.929 | 0.935 | 0.937 | 0.944 | <i>W.P. Labuan</i> |
| 0.848 | 0.839 | 0.851 | 0.872 | MALAYSIA |

Notes:

- *Include W.P. Putrajaya
- Data refer to Malaysian citizens and non-citizens

A4 Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia warganegara Malaysia mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.777 | 0.782 | 0.788 | 0.790 |
| Kedah | 0.746 | 0.750 | 0.756 | 0.757 |
| Kelantan | 0.723 | 0.728 | 0.732 | 0.736 |
| Melaka | 0.810 | 0.811 | 0.817 | 0.818 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.794 | 0.796 | 0.803 | 0.804 |
| Pahang | 0.770 | 0.780 | 0.783 | 0.783 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.813 | 0.818 | 0.823 | 0.825 |
| Perak | 0.764 | 0.772 | 0.773 | 0.778 |
| Perlis | 0.756 | 0.757 | 0.766 | 0.763 |
| Selangor | 0.830 | 0.832 | 0.834 | 0.835 |
| Terengganu | 0.766 | 0.767 | 0.775 | 0.778 |
| Sabah | 0.744 | 0.746 | 0.751 | 0.752 |
| Sarawak | 0.792 | 0.793 | 0.797 | 0.799 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.871 | 0.883 | 0.882 | 0.889 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.817 | 0.833 | 0.832 | 0.839 |
| MALAYSIA | 0.796 | 0.799 | 0.802 | 0.804 |

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

A4 Malaysia Human Development Index for Malaysia citizens by state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 0.792 | 0.782 | 0.787 | 0.794 | Johor |
| 0.761 | 0.755 | 0.770 | 0.771 | Kedah |
| 0.739 | 0.742 | 0.750 | 0.752 | Kelantan |
| 0.821 | 0.805 | 0.813 | 0.810 | Melaka |
| 0.805 | 0.797 | 0.808 | 0.817 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.783 | 0.785 | 0.796 | 0.803 | Pahang |
| 0.829 | 0.826 | 0.830 | 0.830 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.781 | 0.781 | 0.789 | 0.791 | Perak |
| 0.769 | 0.762 | 0.769 | 0.768 | Perlis |
| 0.841 | 0.851 | 0.810 | 0.842 | Selangor |
| 0.781 | 0.773 | 0.784 | 0.787 | Terengganu |
| 0.750 | 0.755 | 0.768 | 0.772 | Sabah |
| 0.801 | 0.799 | 0.815 | 0.824 | Sarawak |
| 0.888 | 0.884 | 0.882 | 0.886 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.842 | 0.839 | 0.840 | 0.839 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.808 | 0.806 | 0.806 | 0.816 | MALAYSIA |

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

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STATISTIK WARGANEGARA DAN BUKAN WARGANEGARA

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*STATISTICS FOR CITIZENS AND
NON-CITIZENS*

B1 Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.829 | 0.826 | 0.826 | 0.829 |
| Kedah | 0.815 | 0.812 | 0.812 | 0.815 |
| Kelantan | 0.797 | 0.795 | 0.800 | 0.803 |
| Melaka | 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.837 | 0.838 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.822 | 0.818 | 0.818 | 0.820 |
| Pahang | 0.814 | 0.815 | 0.817 | 0.820 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.840 | 0.840 | 0.840 | 0.845 |
| Perak | 0.829 | 0.829 | 0.828 | 0.829 |
| Perlis | 0.812 | 0.803 | 0.797 | 0.795 |
| Selangor | 0.846 | 0.845 | 0.845 | 0.849 |
| Terengganu | 0.788 | 0.791 | 0.794 | 0.798 |
| Sabah | 0.817 | 0.818 | 0.814 | 0.814 |
| Sarawak | 0.862 | 0.862 | 0.860 | 0.863 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.857 | 0.863 | 0.862 | 0.866 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.862 | 0.878 | 0.878 | 0.882 |
| Warganegara | 0.835 | 0.832 | 0.831 | 0.834 |
| Bukan Warganegara | 0.886 | 0.885 | 0.897 | 0.897 |
| Johor | 0.923 | 0.923 | 0.920 | 0.925 |
| Kedah | 0.831 | 0.829 | 0.829 | 0.826 |
| Kelantan | 0.943 | 0.951 | 0.943 | 0.943 |
| Melaka | 0.880 | 0.869 | 0.865 | 0.869 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.786 | 0.794 | 0.800 | 0.800 |
| Pahang | 0.872 | 0.875 | 0.874 | 0.868 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.902 | 0.898 | 0.905 | 0.902 |
| Perak | 0.743 | 0.752 | 0.771 | 0.777 |
| Perlis | 0.845 | 0.809 | 0.815 | 0.829 |
| Selangor | 0.843 | 0.842 | 0.843 | 0.845 |
| Terengganu | 0.982 | 0.972 | 0.957 | 0.958 |
| Sabah | 0.849 | 0.888 | 0.938 | 0.932 |
| Sarawak | 0.980 | 0.982 | 0.985 | 0.988 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.926 | 0.926 | 0.922 | 0.918 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.928 | 0.937 | 0.918 | 0.912 |
| JUMLAH (WARGANEGARA DAN BUKAN WARGANEGARA) | 0.840 | 0.837 | 0.837 | 0.840 |

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

B1 Life Expectancy Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 0.832 | 0.826 | 0.818 | 0.818 | Johor |
| 0.820 | 0.814 | 0.798 | 0.792 | Kedah |
| 0.808 | 0.802 | 0.791 | 0.786 | Kelantan |
| 0.842 | 0.826 | 0.814 | 0.811 | Melaka |
| 0.825 | 0.817 | 0.814 | 0.812 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.825 | 0.812 | 0.808 | 0.806 | Pahang |
| 0.849 | 0.831 | 0.823 | 0.822 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.832 | 0.823 | 0.817 | 0.814 | Perak |
| 0.797 | 0.811 | 0.805 | 0.795 | Perlis |
| 0.854 | 0.880 | 0.868 | 0.868 | Selangor |
| 0.802 | 0.792 | 0.786 | 0.783 | Terengganu |
| 0.815 | 0.812 | 0.802 | 0.797 | Sabah |
| 0.863 | 0.843 | 0.834 | 0.831 | Sarawak |
| 0.869 | 0.866 | 0.849 | 0.848 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.886 | 0.849 | 0.842 | 0.834 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.826 | 0.823 | Citizens |
| 0.892 | 0.931 | 0.882 | 0.875 | Non-citizens |
| 0.912 | 0.938 | 0.898 | 0.889 | Johor |
| 0.817 | 0.946 | 0.920 | 0.925 | Kedah |
| 0.931 | 0.923 | 0.885 | 0.871 | Kelantan |
| 0.863 | 0.820 | 0.795 | 0.797 | Melaka |
| 0.798 | 0.891 | 0.851 | 0.842 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.851 | 0.703 | 0.698 | 0.705 | Pahang |
| 0.905 | 0.883 | 0.840 | 0.842 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.778 | 0.777 | 0.782 | 0.775 | Perak |
| 0.814 | 0.860 | 0.826 | 0.862 | Perlis |
| 0.838 | 0.900 | 0.798 | 0.795 | Selangor |
| 0.962 | 0.892 | 0.877 | 0.846 | Terengganu |
| 0.938 | 0.978 | 0.942 | 0.932 | Sabah |
| 0.983 | 0.943 | 0.923 | 0.918 | Sarawak |
| 0.918 | 0.832 | 0.754 | 0.742 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.868 | 0.863 | 0.800 | 0.797 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.843 | 0.842 | 0.831 | 0.828 | TOTAL (CITIZENS AND NON-CITIZENS) |

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

B2 Indeks Pendidikan mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.721 | 0.725 | 0.731 | 0.729 |
| Kedah | 0.719 | 0.718 | 0.728 | 0.726 |
| Kelantan | 0.729 | 0.737 | 0.736 | 0.743 |
| Melaka | 0.754 | 0.754 | 0.763 | 0.762 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.739 | 0.745 | 0.756 | 0.755 |
| Pahang | 0.706 | 0.725 | 0.725 | 0.722 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.761 | 0.760 | 0.767 | 0.762 |
| Perak | 0.707 | 0.719 | 0.715 | 0.721 |
| Perlis | 0.720 | 0.728 | 0.754 | 0.740 |
| Selangor | 0.803 | 0.801 | 0.799 | 0.789 |
| Terengganu | 0.732 | 0.730 | 0.746 | 0.750 |
| Sabah | 0.678 | 0.679 | 0.689 | 0.686 |
| Sarawak | 0.670 | 0.671 | 0.682 | 0.679 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.799 | 0.816 | 0.807 | 0.814 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.714 | 0.724 | 0.716 | 0.726 |
| Warganegara | 0.736 | 0.740 | 0.744 | 0.742 |
| Bukan Warganegara | 0.421 | 0.442 | 0.465 | 0.433 |
| Johor | 0.614 | 0.594 | 0.567 | 0.648 |
| Kedah | 0.324 | 0.414 | 0.479 | 0.429 |
| Kelantan | 0.223 | 0.242 | 0.309 | 0.261 |
| Melaka | 0.556 | 0.478 | 0.588 | 0.363 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.507 | 0.418 | 0.531 | 0.402 |
| Pahang | 0.483 | 0.594 | 0.561 | 0.451 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.630 | 0.620 | 0.583 | 0.516 |
| Perak | 0.416 | 0.432 | 0.305 | 0.421 |
| Perlis | 0.431 | 0.351 | 0.548 | 0.370 |
| Selangor | 0.585 | 0.637 | 0.636 | 0.620 |
| Terengganu | 0.164 | 0.303 | 0.253 | 0.315 |
| Sabah | 0.283 | 0.315 | 0.348 | 0.285 |
| Sarawak | 0.424 | 0.420 | 0.518 | 0.428 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.736 | 0.772 | 0.707 | 0.803 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.409 | 0.372 | 0.402 | 0.323 |
| JUMLAH (WARGANEGARA DAN BUKAN WARGANEGARA) | 0.711 | 0.717 | 0.720 | 0.717 |

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

B2 Education Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 0.729 | 0.721 | 0.730 | 0.734 | Johor |
| 0.724 | 0.712 | 0.764 | 0.758 | Kedah |
| 0.743 | 0.748 | 0.777 | 0.779 | Kelantan |
| 0.766 | 0.751 | 0.781 | 0.759 | Melaka |
| 0.746 | 0.743 | 0.768 | 0.778 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.715 | 0.725 | 0.750 | 0.753 | Pahang |
| 0.766 | 0.773 | 0.780 | 0.763 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.721 | 0.730 | 0.745 | 0.744 | Perak |
| 0.749 | 0.746 | 0.768 | 0.763 | Perlis |
| 0.795 | 0.816 | 0.705 | 0.772 | Selangor |
| 0.751 | 0.744 | 0.774 | 0.781 | Terengganu |
| 0.680 | 0.702 | 0.719 | 0.711 | Sabah |
| 0.683 | 0.687 | 0.716 | 0.720 | Sarawak |
| 0.800 | 0.815 | 0.820 | 0.818 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.726 | 0.745 | 0.753 | 0.749 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.741 | 0.748 | 0.746 | 0.757 | Citizens |
| 0.440 | 0.527 | 0.435 | 0.465 | Non-citizens |
| | | | | |
| 0.572 | 0.541 | 0.417 | 0.548 | Johor |
| 0.403 | 0.428 | 0.318 | 0.483 | Kedah |
| 0.308 | 0.362 | 0.275 | 0.388 | Kelantan |
| 0.340 | 0.398 | 0.481 | 0.473 | Melaka |
| 0.450 | 0.573 | 0.392 | 0.477 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.565 | 0.495 | 0.427 | 0.559 | Pahang |
| 0.539 | 0.562 | 0.451 | 0.521 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.471 | 0.507 | 0.487 | 0.529 | Perak |
| 0.499 | 0.510 | 0.272 | 0.383 | Perlis |
| 0.678 | 0.777 | 0.680 | 0.685 | Selangor |
| 0.297 | 0.269 | 0.207 | 0.215 | Terengganu |
| 0.286 | 0.411 | 0.277 | 0.312 | Sabah |
| 0.516 | 0.427 | 0.432 | 0.554 | Sarawak |
| 0.694 | 0.729 | 0.698 | 0.685 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.328 | 0.368 | 0.318 | 0.508 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.718 | 0.730 | 0.724 | 0.737 | TOTAL (CITIZENS AND NON-CITIZENS) |

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

B3 Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.784 | 0.798 | 0.810 | 0.815 |
| Kedah | 0.709 | 0.723 | 0.731 | 0.734 |
| Kelantan | 0.652 | 0.657 | 0.667 | 0.667 |
| Melaka | 0.839 | 0.847 | 0.853 | 0.856 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.823 | 0.828 | 0.835 | 0.840 |
| Pahang | 0.795 | 0.802 | 0.812 | 0.811 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.843 | 0.857 | 0.866 | 0.871 |
| Perak | 0.762 | 0.772 | 0.782 | 0.787 |
| Perlis | 0.738 | 0.742 | 0.749 | 0.754 |
| Selangor | 0.841 | 0.853 | 0.860 | 0.867 |
| Terengganu | 0.779 | 0.781 | 0.785 | 0.787 |
| Sabah | 0.744 | 0.745 | 0.756 | 0.763 |
| Sarawak | 0.861 | 0.862 | 0.863 | 0.870 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.965 | 0.976 | 0.986 | 0.997 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.885 | 0.907 | 0.915 | 0.922 |
| MALAYSIA | 0.820 | 0.828 | 0.835 | 0.841 |

Nota:

- *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
- Data merujuk kepada warganegara dan bukan warganegara Malaysia

B3 Gross National Income (GNI) Index by state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 0.819 | 0.804 | 0.815 | 0.833 | Johor |
| 0.741 | 0.743 | 0.749 | 0.764 | Kedah |
| 0.674 | 0.680 | 0.687 | 0.696 | Kelantan |
| 0.860 | 0.839 | 0.846 | 0.864 | Melaka |
| 0.848 | 0.834 | 0.845 | 0.862 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.815 | 0.821 | 0.834 | 0.854 | Pahang |
| 0.878 | 0.879 | 0.890 | 0.913 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.794 | 0.794 | 0.806 | 0.817 | Perak |
| 0.761 | 0.732 | 0.735 | 0.746 | Perlis |
| 0.877 | 0.858 | 0.869 | 0.890 | Selangor |
| 0.790 | 0.783 | 0.790 | 0.796 | Terengganu |
| 0.760 | 0.756 | 0.786 | 0.812 | Sabah |
| 0.873 | 0.880 | 0.905 | 0.935 | Sarawak |
| 1.007 | 0.980 | 0.985 | 1.003 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.929 | 0.935 | 0.937 | 0.944 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.848 | 0.839 | 0.851 | 0.872 | MALAYSIA |

Notes:

- *Include W.P. Putrajaya
- Data refer to Malaysian citizens and non-citizens

B4 Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| Negeri / Tahun | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johor | 0.777 | 0.782 | 0.788 | 0.790 |
| Kedah | 0.746 | 0.750 | 0.756 | 0.757 |
| Kelantan | 0.723 | 0.728 | 0.732 | 0.736 |
| Melaka | 0.810 | 0.811 | 0.817 | 0.818 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.794 | 0.796 | 0.803 | 0.804 |
| Pahang | 0.770 | 0.780 | 0.783 | 0.783 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.813 | 0.818 | 0.823 | 0.825 |
| Perak | 0.764 | 0.772 | 0.773 | 0.778 |
| Perlis | 0.756 | 0.757 | 0.766 | 0.763 |
| Selangor | 0.830 | 0.832 | 0.834 | 0.835 |
| Terengganu | 0.766 | 0.767 | 0.775 | 0.778 |
| Sabah | 0.744 | 0.746 | 0.751 | 0.752 |
| Sarawak | 0.792 | 0.793 | 0.797 | 0.799 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.871 | 0.883 | 0.882 | 0.889 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.817 | 0.833 | 0.832 | 0.839 |
| Warganegara | 0.796 | 0.799 | 0.802 | 0.804 |
| Bukan Warganegara | 0.674 | 0.687 | 0.704 | 0.689 |
| Johor | 0.763 | 0.759 | 0.750 | 0.787 |
| Kedah | 0.576 | 0.629 | 0.662 | 0.638 |
| Kelantan | 0.516 | 0.533 | 0.579 | 0.548 |
| Melaka | 0.743 | 0.706 | 0.757 | 0.647 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 0.690 | 0.650 | 0.708 | 0.646 |
| Pahang | 0.694 | 0.747 | 0.735 | 0.682 |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.782 | 0.782 | 0.770 | 0.740 |
| Perak | 0.618 | 0.631 | 0.569 | 0.636 |
| Perlis | 0.645 | 0.595 | 0.694 | 0.614 |
| Selangor | 0.746 | 0.770 | 0.773 | 0.769 |
| Terengganu | 0.501 | 0.613 | 0.575 | 0.619 |
| Sabah | 0.564 | 0.593 | 0.627 | 0.588 |
| Sarawak | 0.710 | 0.708 | 0.761 | 0.716 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur* | 0.870 | 0.887 | 0.863 | 0.903 |
| W.P. Labuan | 0.695 | 0.681 | 0.696 | 0.648 |
| JUMLAH (WARGANEGARA DAN BUKAN WARGANEGARA) | 0.788 | 0.792 | 0.796 | 0.797 |

B4 Malaysia Human Development Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015-2022

| 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | State / Year |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 0.792 | 0.782 | 0.787 | 0.794 | Johor |
| 0.761 | 0.755 | 0.770 | 0.771 | Kedah |
| 0.739 | 0.742 | 0.750 | 0.752 | Kelantan |
| 0.821 | 0.805 | 0.813 | 0.810 | Melaka |
| 0.805 | 0.797 | 0.808 | 0.817 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.783 | 0.785 | 0.796 | 0.803 | Pahang |
| 0.829 | 0.826 | 0.830 | 0.830 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.781 | 0.781 | 0.789 | 0.791 | Perak |
| 0.769 | 0.762 | 0.769 | 0.768 | Perlis |
| 0.841 | 0.851 | 0.810 | 0.842 | Selangor |
| 0.781 | 0.773 | 0.784 | 0.787 | Terengganu |
| 0.750 | 0.755 | 0.768 | 0.772 | Sabah |
| 0.801 | 0.799 | 0.815 | 0.824 | Sarawak |
| 0.888 | 0.884 | 0.882 | 0.886 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.842 | 0.839 | 0.840 | 0.839 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.808 | 0.806 | 0.806 | 0.816 | Citizens |
| 0.693 | 0.744 | 0.689 | 0.708 | Non-citizens |
| 0.753 | 0.742 | 0.673 | 0.740 | Johor |
| 0.625 | 0.670 | 0.603 | 0.699 | Kedah |
| 0.578 | 0.610 | 0.551 | 0.617 | Kelantan |
| 0.632 | 0.650 | 0.687 | 0.688 | Melaka |
| 0.673 | 0.752 | 0.656 | 0.702 | Negeri Sembilan |
| 0.732 | 0.659 | 0.629 | 0.696 | Pahang |
| 0.754 | 0.758 | 0.696 | 0.737 | Pulau Pinang |
| 0.663 | 0.679 | 0.674 | 0.695 | Perak |
| 0.676 | 0.685 | 0.549 | 0.627 | Perlis |
| 0.793 | 0.844 | 0.778 | 0.786 | Selangor |
| 0.609 | 0.573 | 0.524 | 0.525 | Terengganu |
| 0.589 | 0.672 | 0.590 | 0.618 | Sabah |
| 0.762 | 0.708 | 0.712 | 0.781 | Sarawak |
| 0.863 | 0.841 | 0.803 | 0.799 | W.P. Kuala Lumpur* |
| 0.642 | 0.667 | 0.620 | 0.726 | W.P. Labuan |
| 0.800 | 0.802 | 0.800 | 0.810 | TOTAL (CITIZENS AND NON-CITIZENS) |

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

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TECHNICAL NOTES

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PENGENALAN

Seksyen ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan aspek teknikal dalam pembangunan Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI). Perkara yang diliputi termasuk sumber data yang digunakan, metodologi dalam pengiraan MHDI dan definisi indikator. Statistik utama yang dipaparkan dalam laporan ini adalah warganegara Malaysia.

SUMBER DATA

Data bagi semua indikator yang digunakan dalam MHDI diperolehi daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia (KPM) bagi tahun rujukan 2015 hingga 2022.

Jadual A1: Sumber Data bagi Setiap Indikator

| Bil | Indikator | Sumber |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir | Laporan Jadual Hayat Ringkas Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia |
| 2. | Jangkaan tahun persekolahan | Indikator dikira menggunakan data daripada Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) Tahunan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia |
| 3. | Purata tahun persekolahan | Indikator dikira menggunakan data daripada Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) Tahunan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia |
| 4. | Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita | Laporan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (PNK) Tahunan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia |

METODOLOGI

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI) merupakan satu indeks komposit berdasarkan purata geometri tiga (3) indeks dimensi, manakala pengiraan indeks dimensi adalah berdasarkan purata skor indeks indikator bagi setiap dimensi.

Data perlu diseragam bagi membolehkan perbandingan antara indeks dibuat. Penyeragaman ini adalah bertujuan menyingkirkan unit pengukuran indikator yang berbeza-beza dan menghasilkan nilai bacaan yang seragam bagi semua indikator. Seterusnya pengiraan indeks dimensi dan komposit dilakukan. Kaedah normalisasi digunakan untuk menyeragamkan semua indikator. Kaedah ini membolehkan penentuan nilai frekuensi agihan (*frequency distribution*) berdasarkan purata yang lebih tepat.

Proses pengiraan MHDI melibatkan empat langkah. Langkah pertama, mendapatkan nilai sebenar bagi setiap indikator; langkah kedua, mendapatkan skor indeks indikator; langkah ketiga, memperoleh skor indeks dimensi dan langkah keempat, mengagregat indeks dimensi bagi menghasilkan indeks komposit.

Langkah 1: Menetapkan nilai minimum dan maksimum

Nilai minimum dan maksimum ditetapkan dahulu untuk mengubah indikator yang dinyatakan dalam unit yang berbeza kepada indeks antara "0" dan "1". Nilai ini bertindak sebagai "nilai minimum" dan "nilai maksimum" masing-masing, bagi menyeragamkan indikator. Penetapan nilai minimum dan maksimum MHDI adalah seperti di bawah:

Jadual A2: Nilai Minimum dan Maksimum bagi Indikator MHDI

| Dimensi | Indikator | Minimum | Maksimum |
|--|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat | Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir | 20 | 85 |
| Akses kepada pengetahuan | Jangkaan tahun persekolahan | 0 | 17 |
| | Purata tahun persekolahan | 0 | 17 |
| Taraf hidup yang baik | PNK per kapita (PPP 2017 \$) | 100 | 75,000 |

Penetapan nilai minimum bagi indikator jangkaan hayat ketika lahir adalah 20 tahun berdasarkan bukti sejarah di mana pada abad ke-20, tiada negara yang mempunyai jangkaan hayat ketika lahir kurang daripada 20 tahun bersumberkan Laporan *Human Development Index (HDI) 2021/2022, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*.

Manakala, nilai maksimum jangkaan hayat ketika lahir ditetapkan pada 85 tahun, selari dengan sasaran realistik kebanyakan negara bagi tempoh 30 tahun yang lepas. Keadaan hidup yang bertambah baik dan kemajuan dalam bidang perubatan menyumbang kepada peningkatan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir iaitu melebihi atau sangat hampir dengan 85 tahun. Antara negara yang mencapai jangkaan hayat ketika lahir 85 tahun ialah Monaco 85.9 tahun, Hong Kong, China 85.5 tahun dan Jepun 84.8 tahun. Ini berdasarkan Laporan HDI 2021/2022, UNDP.

Penetapan nilai minimum bagi jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan adalah kosong (0) tahun, manakala nilai maksimum adalah 17 tahun setara untuk mencapai Ijazah Sarjana di kebanyakan negara berdasarkan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM). Bagi indikator jangkaan tahun persekolahan, umur persekolahan adalah dari 6 tahun hingga 22 tahun. Walau bagaimanapun, berdasarkan Laporan HDI 2021/2022, UNDP bagi indikator jangkaan tahun persekolahan nilai minimum adalah kosong (0) tahun dan nilai maksimum adalah 18 tahun. Manakala purata tahun persekolahan, nilai minimum adalah kosong (0) tahun dan nilai maksimum adalah 15 tahun.

Nilai minimum bagi indikator Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita adalah USD\$100 seperti penetapan oleh Laporan HDI 2021/2022, UNDP di mana tiada contoh direkodkan oleh mana-mana negara yang mempunyai PNK hampir dengan nilai minimum USD\$100. Nilai maksimum bagi PNK ditetapkan pada USD\$75,000 per kapita. Merujuk kepada Kahneman dan Deaton (2010), hampir tiada negara mencapai PNK melebihi USD\$75,000 per kapita kecuali lima negara iaitu Liechtenstein, Singapura, Qatar, Luxembourg dan Ireland yang melebihi siling PNK per kapita USD\$75,000.

Langkah 2: Mendapatkan Indeks Dimensi

i) Pengiraan bagi menentukan nilai indeks dimensi jangkaan hayat dan pendidikan adalah seperti berikut:

$$\text{Indeks Dimensi} = \frac{(\text{Nilai Sebenarnya} - \text{Nilai Minimum})}{(\text{Nilai Maksimum} - \text{Nilai Minimum})} \quad (1)$$

Untuk indeks dimensi pendidikan, persamaan (1) digunakan bagi kedua-dua indikator iaitu jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan. Seterusnya, purata aritmetik daripada dua indikator yang terhasil diambil bagi mendapatkan indeks dimensi pendidikan.

ii) Pengiraan bagi menentukan nilai indeks dimensi PNK adalah seperti berikut:

$$\text{Indeks Dimensi} = \frac{\ln(\text{Nilai Sebenarnya}) - \ln(\text{Nilai Minimum})}{\ln(\text{Nilai Maksimum}) - \ln(\text{Nilai Minimum})}$$

Berdasarkan Laporan HDI 2021/2022, UNDP, nilai PNK per kapita dikira dengan menukarkan mata wang tempatan kepada *Purchasing Power Parity* (PPP) bagi tahun asas 2017. Seterusnya, PNK per kapita (PPP 2017 \$) dapat dikeluarkan menggunakan kadar pertumbuhan sebenar PNK per kapita bagi tempoh siri masa yang dikira. Nilai *PPP conversion factor* bagi tahun 2017 adalah 1.65 merujuk kepada *World Development Indicators database, The World Bank's 2022*.

Langkah 3: Mendapatkan Indeks Komposit

$$\text{MHDI} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

Petunjuk:

x_i = Skor indeks dimensi

n = Bilangan indeks dimensi

$$\text{Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI)} = (0.828 \times 0.727 \times 0.872)^{1/3} = 0.806$$

Jadual A3: Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut skala

| Skor Indeks | Skala |
|---------------|---------------|
| ≥ 0.800 | Sangat Tinggi |
| 0.700 – 0.799 | Tinggi |
| 0.550 – 0.699 | Sederhana |
| < 0.550 | Rendah |

INDIKATOR MHD

Senarai indikator ditunjukkan dalam Jadual A4.

Jadual A4: Indikator HDI

| No | Dimensi | Keterangan |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Jangkaan Hayat ketika Lahir | Jangkaan hayat adalah purata baki umur (tahun) seseorang dijangka dapat hidup pada permulaan umur tertentu dengan andaian kadar mortaliti umur adalah sama sepanjang hayat. Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir adalah refleksi mortaliti dan bebas daripada struktur umur penduduk serta tidak dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor luar seperti pemilihan penduduk piawai, perubahan pada kadar kelahiran dan lain-lain fenomena demografi. |
| 2 | Jangkaan tahun Persekolahan | Bilangan tahun kanak-kanak dijangka menghadiri sekolah atau universiti termasuk tahun-tahun menduduki semula peperiksaan (<i>repetition</i>). Ia adalah jumlah nisbah enrolmen yang khusus untuk pendidikan rendah, menengah, lepasan/ pasca menengah, bukan tertiar dan tertiar. |
| 3 | Purata tahun Persekolahan | Purata bilangan tahun pendidikan yang diterima oleh individu berumur 25 tahun dan ke atas mengikut tahap pencapaian pendidikan menggunakan tempoh rasmi bagi setiap peringkat pendidikan. |
| 4 | Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita | Pendapatan agregat ekonomi yang dijana dari pengeluaran dan pemilikan faktor pengeluaran, ditolak pendapatan yang dibayar untuk penggunaan faktor pengeluaran yang dimiliki seluruh dunia, ditukar kepada dolar antarabangsa menggunakan kadar <i>Purchasing Power Parity</i> (PPP), dibahagikan dengan penduduk pertengahan tahun. Nota: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) per kapita digunakan sebagai indikator bagi mengukur dimensi taraf hidup yang baik di peringkat negeri. |

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INTRODUCTION

This section provides explanation on the technical aspects in developing the Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI). The topics covered include data sources, methodology in calculating MHDI and definition indicators. The main statistics presented in this report covers Malaysian citizens.

DATA SOURCE

Data for all the indicators used in the MHDI are sourced from the Department of Statistics Malaysia and the Ministry of Education (MOE) for the reference year 2015 to 2022.

Table A1: The Data Source for Each Indicator

| No. | Indicator | Source |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Life expectancy at birth | Abridged Life Tables Department of Statistics Malaysia |
| 2. | Expected years of schooling | Indicators calculated using data from Student Enrollment Data Ministry of Education |
| 3. | Mean years of schooling | Indicator is calculated using data from Labour Force Survey Report Department of Statistics Malaysia |
| 4. | Gross National Income (GNI) per capita | Annual Gross National Income Department of Statistics Malaysia |

METHODOLOGY

Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) is a composite index based on the geometric average of three (3) dimensional indices, while the dimension index calculation is based on the average indicator index score for each dimension.

The data must be standardised to enable the indices to be comparable. Standardisation is aimed at eliminating the different indicator measurement units and producing a uniform reading value for all indicators. The normalisation method is used to standardise all indicators. This method allows the determination of the value of the frequency distribution based on the average which is more accurate.

The MHDI calculation process involves four steps. First step, get the actual value of each indicator; the second step, obtained the indicator index score; the third step, obtaining each dimension index scores and the fourth step, aggregate dimension indices to produce composite index.

Step 1: Determining Value of Minimum and Maximum

The minimum and maximum values are initially set to convert the indicator expressed in different units to an index between "0" and "1". These values act as the "minimum value" and "maximum value" respectively, for standardisation of the indicators. The values for determining the minimum and maximum are set as follows:

Table A2: The Value of Minimum and Maximum for MHDI's Indicators

| <i>Dimension</i> | <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Minimum</i> | <i>Maximum</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Long and healthy life</i> | <i>Life expectancy at birth</i> | 20 | 85 |
| <i>Access to knowledge</i> | <i>Expected years of schooling</i> | 0 | 17 |
| | <i>Mean years of schooling</i> | 0 | 17 |
| <i>A decent standard of living</i> | <i>GNI per capita (PPP 2017 \$)</i> | 100 | 75,000 |

Determination of minimum value for the life expectancy at birth indicator is 20 years, based on historical evidence that in the 20th century, no country had a life expectancy at birth of less than 20 years based on the Human Development Index (HDI) Report 2021/2022, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Meanwhile, the maximum value for life expectancy at birth is set at 85 years, in line with realistic targets of most countries over the last 30 years. Improved living conditions and advances in medicine contribute to the increase of life expectancy at birth which is above or very close to 85 years. Some of the countries that have achieved a life expectancy at birth of 85 years are Monaco 85.9 years, Hong Kong, China 85.5 years and Japan with 84.8 years. This is based on the HDI Report 2021/2022, UNDP.

Determination of minimum value for expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling is zero (0) years, while the maximum value is 17 years equivalent to achieve a Master's Degree in most countries, as per the Ministry of Education (MOE). For the expected years of schooling indicator, the school age ranges from 6 years to 22 years. However, according to the HDI Report 2021/2022, UNDP, for the indicator of expected years of schooling, the minimum value is zero (0) years and the maximum value is 18 years. While for the mean years of schooling, the minimum value is zero (0) years and the maximum value is 15 years.

The minimum value for the indicator of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is set at USD\$100 as determined by HDI Report 2021/2022, UNDP, where there is no recorded instance of any country having a GNI close to the minimum value of USD\$100. The maximum value for GNI is set at USD\$75,000 per capita. According to Kahneman and Deaton (2010), almost no country has reached a GNI above USD\$75,000 per capita, except for five countries namely Liechtenstein, Singapore, Qatar, Luxembourg and Ireland which, have exceeded the GNI per capita ceiling of USD\$75,000.

Step 2: Obtain the Dimension Index

i) The calculation to determine the value of the dimension index of life expectancy and education is as follows:

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{(\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})} \quad (1)$$

For the education dimension index, equation (1) is used for both indicators, namely expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. Next, the arithmetic average of the two resulting indicators is taken to obtain the education dimension index.

ii) The calculation to determine the GNI dimension index value is as follows:

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\ln(\text{Actual Value}) - \ln(\text{Minimum Value})}{\ln(\text{Maximum Value}) - \ln(\text{Minimum Value})}$$

Based on the HDI Report 2021/2022, UNDP, the value of GNI per capita is calculated by converting the local currency to Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) for the base year 2017. Next, the GNI per capita (PPP 2017 \$) can be issued using the real growth rate of GNI per capita for the period of the calculated time series. The PPP conversion factor value for 2017 is 1.65 referring to World Development Indicators database, The World Bank's 2022.

Step 3: Obtain the Composite Index

$$\text{MHDI} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

Where:

x_i = Score of dimension index

n = Number of dimension index

$$\text{Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI)} = (0.828 \times 0.727 \times 0.872)^{1/3} = 0.806$$

Table A3: Malaysia Human Development Index by Scale

| Index Score | Level |
|---------------|-----------|
| ≥ 0.800 | Very High |
| 0.700 – 0.799 | High |
| 0.550 – 0.699 | Medium |
| < 0.550 | Low |

INDICATORS OF MHDI

The list of indicators is shown in Table A4.

Table A4: Indicators of HDI

| No | Indicators | Descriptions |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Life expectancy at birth | Life expectancy is the average number of years a person is expected to live at the beginning of a certain age, assuming the mortality rate of a certain age is the same throughout his or her lifetime. Life expectancy at birth reflects mortality and independent of the population's age structure and is not influenced by extraneous factors such as the selection of a standard population, changes in birth rates and other demographic phenomena. |
| 2. | Expected years of schooling | The number of years a school-age child is expected to spend at school or university including years spent on repetition. It is the sum of the age specific enrolment ratios for primary, secondary, post-secondary, non-tertiary and tertiary education. |
| 3. | Mean years of schooling | The average number of years of education received by individuals aged 25 and above according to the level of educational attainment using the official period for each level of education. |
| 4. | Gross National Income (GNI) per capita | Aggregate income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of factors of production, less the incomes paid for the use of factors of production owned by the rest of the world, converted to international dollars using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates, divided by midyear population. <i>Note: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is used as an indicator to measure the dimension of a decent standard of living at the state level.</i> |

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