



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM)

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 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>.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (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>.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (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".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Diterbitkan dan dicetak oleh/ *Published and printed by:*

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Department of Statistics Malaysia

Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Faks : 03-88889248
Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>
Facebook / X / Instagram/ YouTube : StatsMalaysia
E-mel / E-mail : info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum/ *general enquiries*)
data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan/ *request & enquiries*)

Harga/ *Price* : RM35.00

Diterbitkan pada Disember 2023/ *Published in December 2023*

Hakcipta terpelihara/ *All rights reserved*

Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in data base without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia. Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following:

“*Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia*”.

ISSN 2716-5485



KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) 2022 diterbitkan untuk mengukur tahap kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia daripada perspektif ekonomi dan sosial. IKRM meliputi lima komponen ekonomi iaitu pengangkutan, komunikasi, pendidikan, pendapatan dan pengagihan serta persekitaran kerja. Manakala terdapat sembilan komponen sosial iaitu perumahan, hiburan dan rekreasi, keselamatan awam, penyertaan sosial, tadbir urus, kebudayaan, kesihatan, alam sekitar dan keluarga.

Penerbitan IKRM 2022 merupakan penerbitan kelima yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Penerbitan sebelum 2018 adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Unit Perancang Ekonomi, Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Mulai tahun 2023, Laporan IKRM diterbitkan sehingga peringkat negeri.

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada enam bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan infografik diikuti bahagian kedua memperihalkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian ketiga dan keempat membentangkan prestasi IKRM di peringkat nasional dan negeri. Seterusnya, diikuti dengan jadual statistik di bahagian kelima. Bahagian keenam mengandungi nota teknikal untuk menerangkan sumber data, metodologi dan penerangan bagi setiap komponen untuk membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan dalam penerbitan ini.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama oleh semua pihak dalam menjayakan penghasilan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2023



PREFACE

The Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI) Report 2022 is published to measure the well-being of Malaysians from an economic and social perspective. MyWI comprises five economic components namely transportation, communications, education, income and distribution and working life. Meanwhile, there are nine social components which are housing, entertainment and recreation, public safety, social participation, governance, culture, health, environment and family.

The MyWI 2022 publication is the fifth publication issued by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. Publication prior to 2018 is under the purview of the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department. Starting 2023, MyWI Report is published at state level.

This publication contains six parts. The first part displays the infographic and followed by the second part which presents a summary of the findings. The third and fourth part present the performance of MyWI at national and state level. Next, followed by statistical tables in the fifth part. The sixth part consists of technical notes to explain the data sources, methodologies and descriptions for each component to assist users in understanding the statistics published in this publication.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future report is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia
December 2023



Kandungan/ *Contents*

	Kata Pengantar <i>Preface</i>	iii
	Senarai Jadual Statistik <i>Statistics Table List</i>	viii-ix
1	Sepintas Lalu <i>At a Glance</i>	3
2	Ringkasan Penemuan <i>Summary of Findings</i>	11
3	Prestasi IKRM di peringkat nasional <i>Performance of MyWI at national level</i>	21
4	Prestasi IKRM di peringkat negeri <i>Performance of MyWI at state level</i>	71
5	Jadual Statistik <i>Statistical Tables</i>	142
6	Nota Teknikal <i>Technical Notes</i>	161

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank



SENARAI JADUAL

LIST OF TABLES

Senarai Jadual

List of Tables

1.1	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Komponen, Malaysia, 2000-2022 <i>Malaysian Well-being Index by Component, Malaysia, 2000-2022</i>	142
1.2	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Malaysia, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Malaysia, 2010-2022</i>	144
1.3	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Johor, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Johor, 2010-2022</i>	145
1.4	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Kedah, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Kedah, 2010-2022</i>	146
1.5	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Kelantan, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Kelantan, 2010-2022</i>	147
1.6	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Melaka, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Melaka, 2010-2022</i>	148
1.7	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Negeri Sembilan, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Negeri Sembilan, 2010-2022</i>	149
1.8	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Pahang, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Pahang, 2010-2022</i>	150

1.9	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Pulau Pinang, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Pulau Pinang, 2010-2022</i>	151
1.10	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Perak, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Perak, 2010-2022</i>	152
1.11	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Perlis, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Perlis, 2010-2022</i>	153
1.12	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Selangor, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Selangor, 2010-2022</i>	154
1.13	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Terengganu, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Terengganu, 2010-2022</i>	155
1.14	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Sabah, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Sabah, 2010-2022</i>	156
1.15	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Sarawak, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Sarawak, 2010-2022</i>	157
1.16	Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010-2022 <i>State Well-being Index by Component, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010-2022</i>	158

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank



BAHAGIAN 1

PART 1

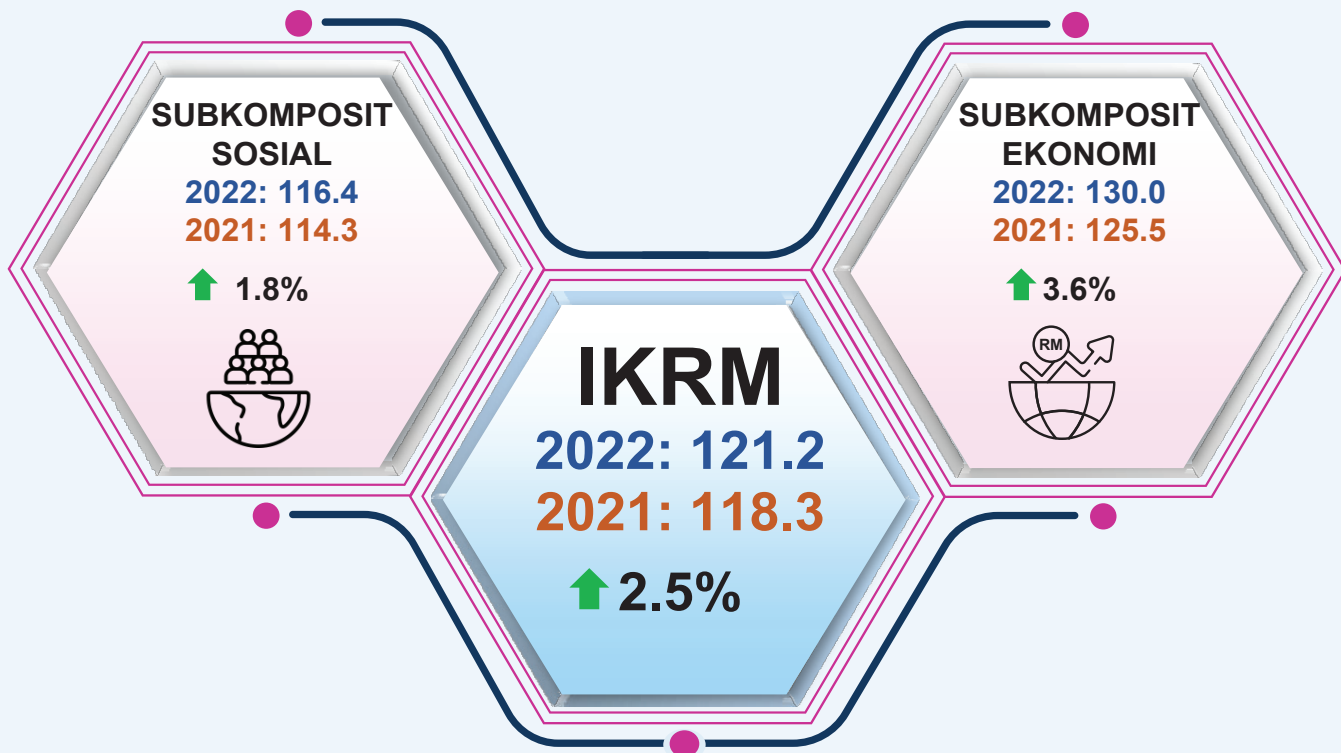
SEPINTAS LALU

AT A GLANCE

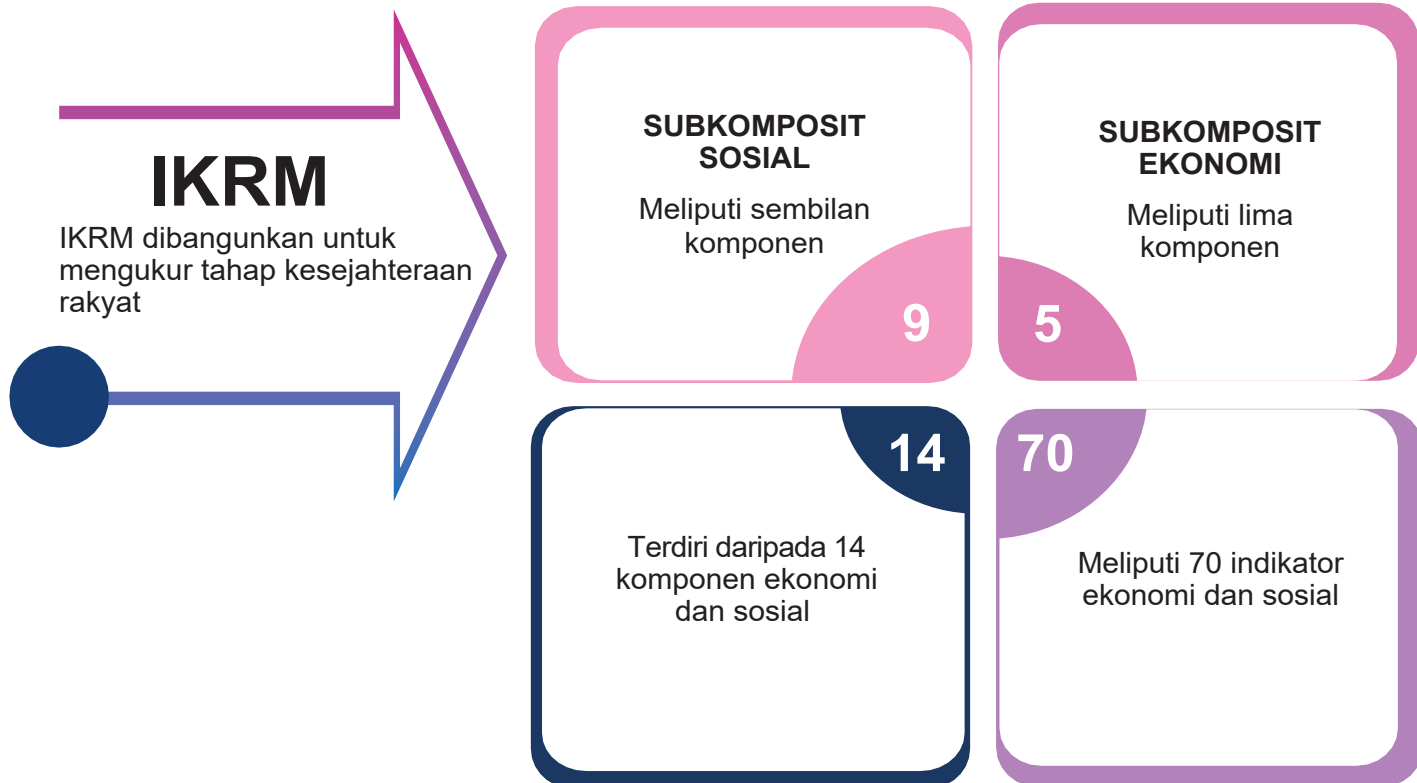
Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank



INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) 2022

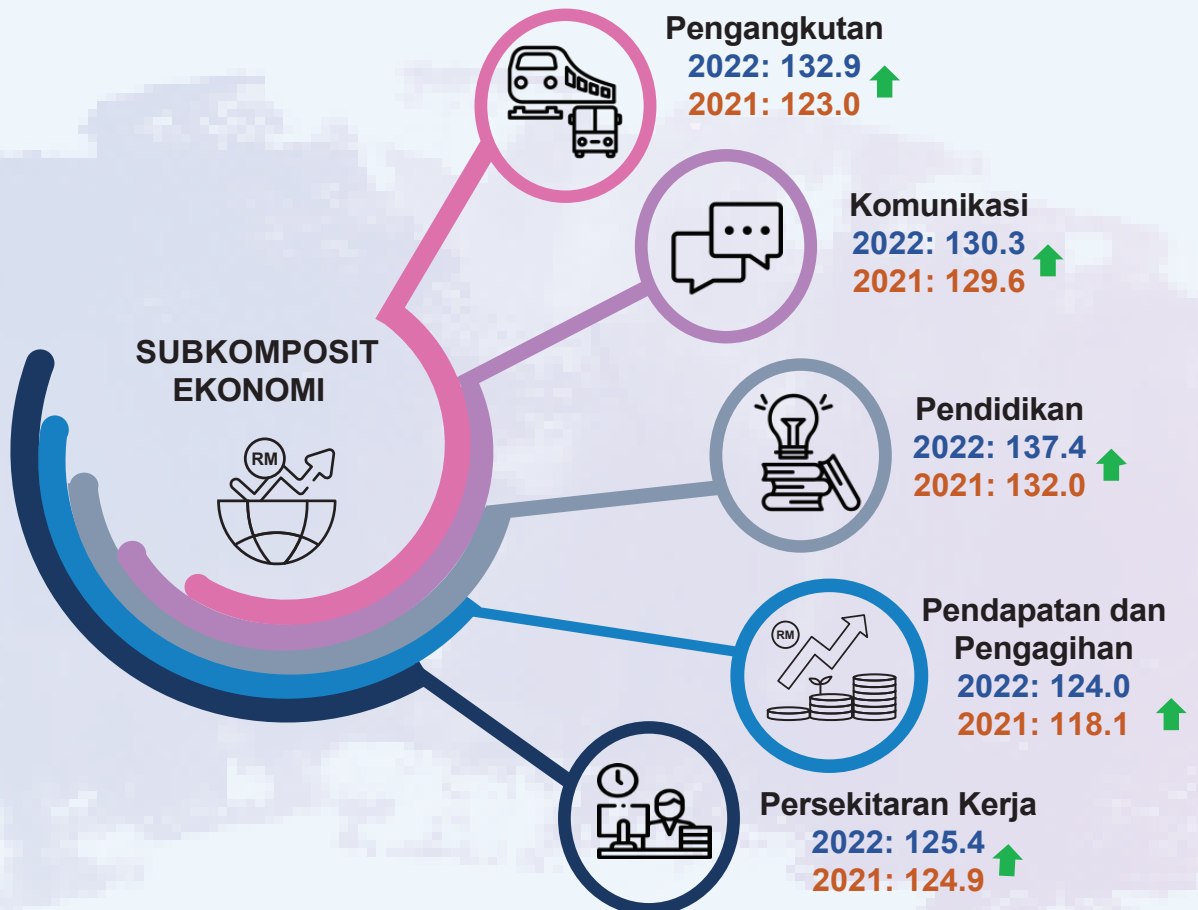
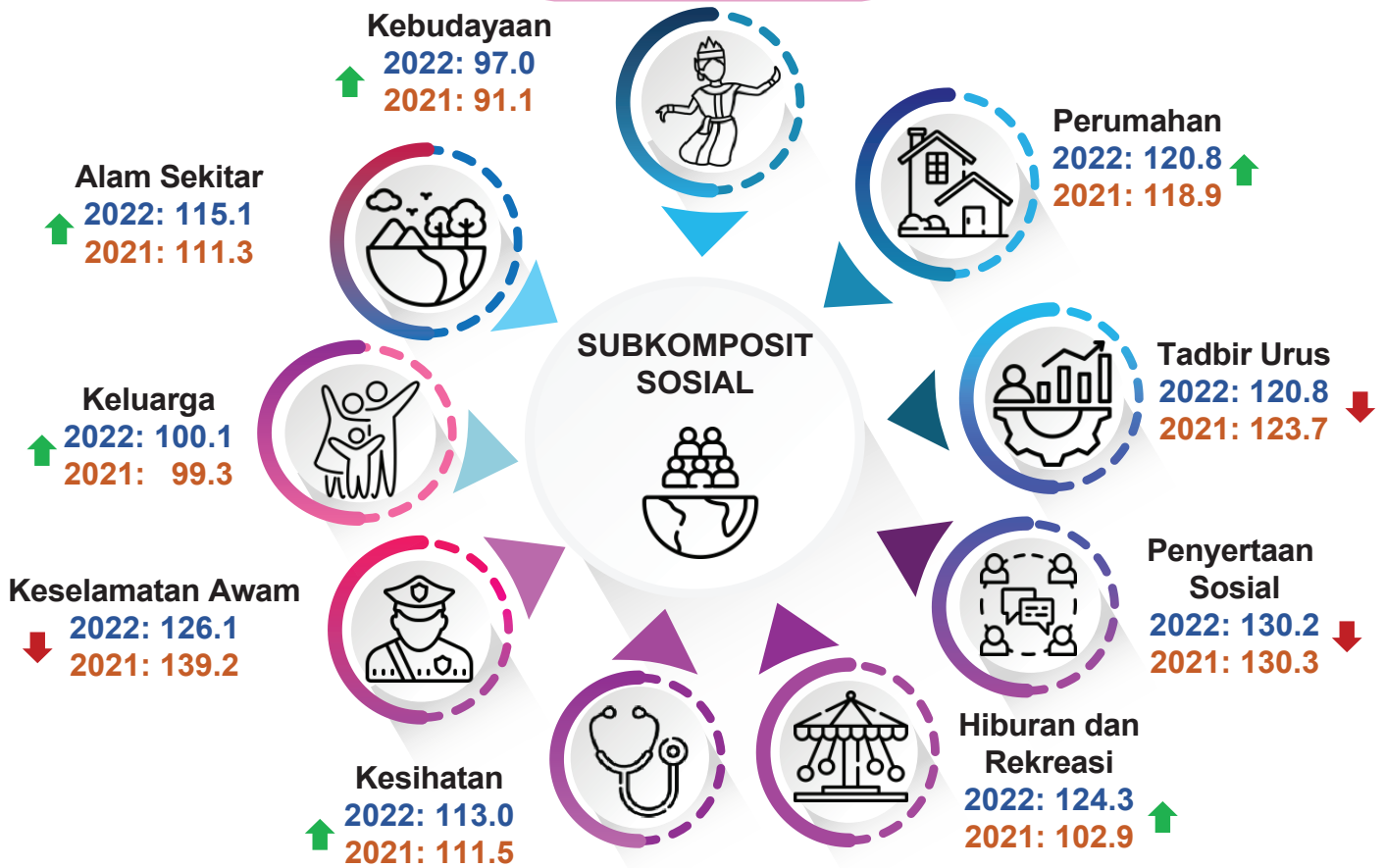


INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL DAN EKONOMI



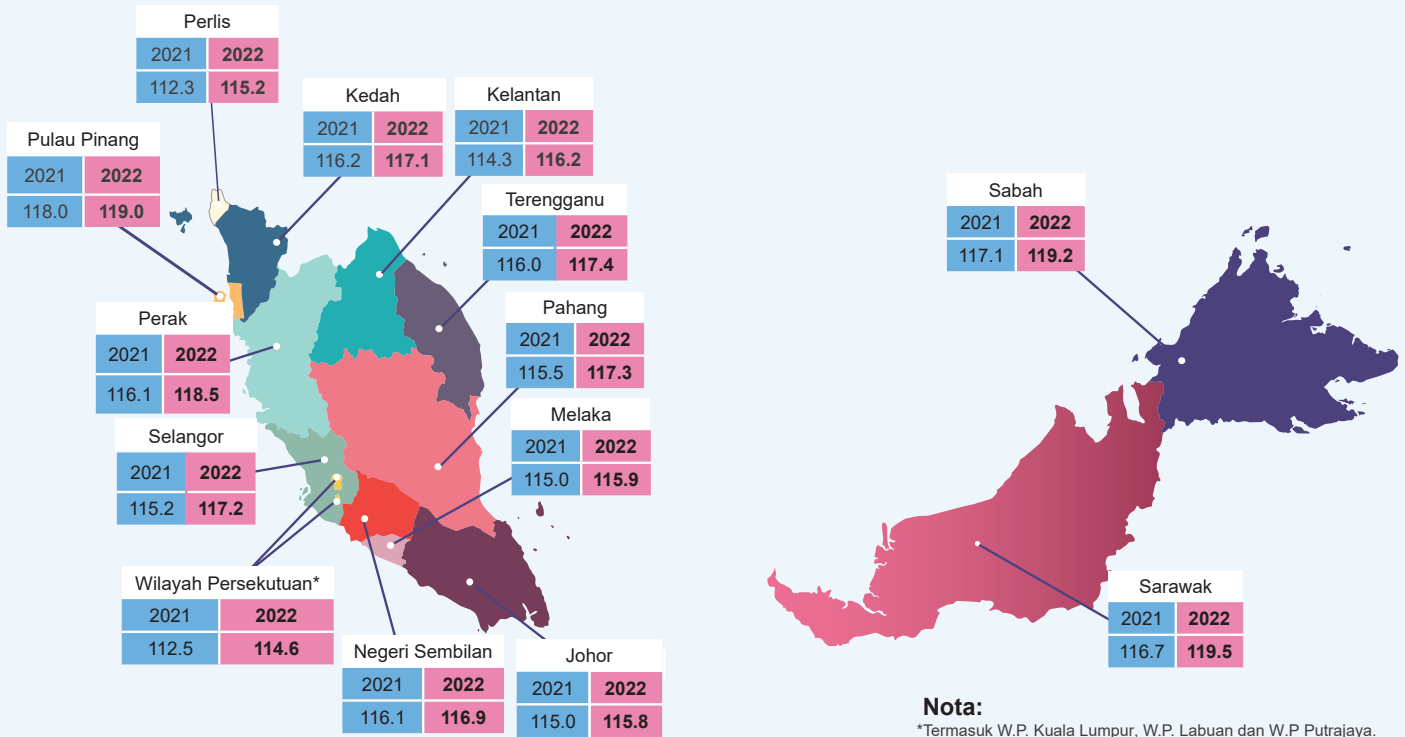


INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) 2022





INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MENGIKUT NEGERI



Nota:

*Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.
Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat mengikut negeri meliputi 63 indikator.

INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MENGIKUT NEGERI DAN SUBKOMPOSIT, 2021 DAN 2022

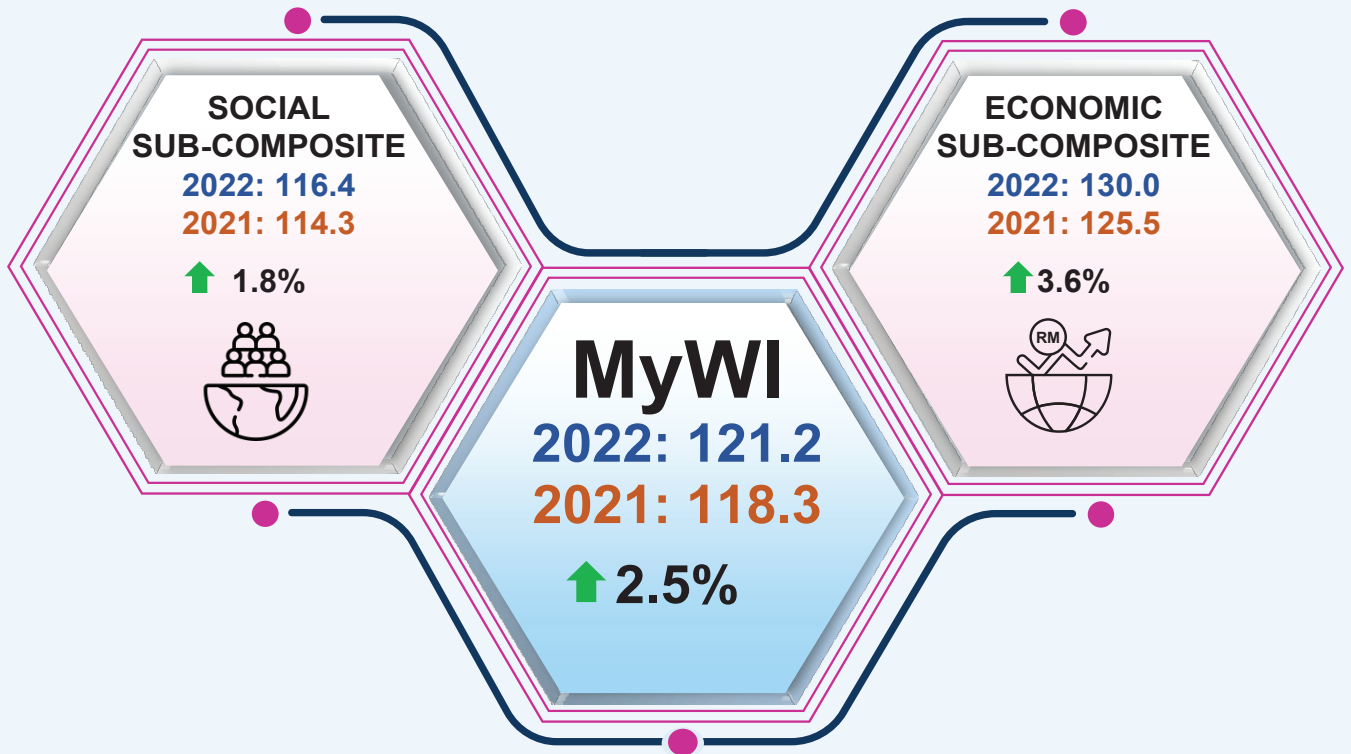
2021

2022

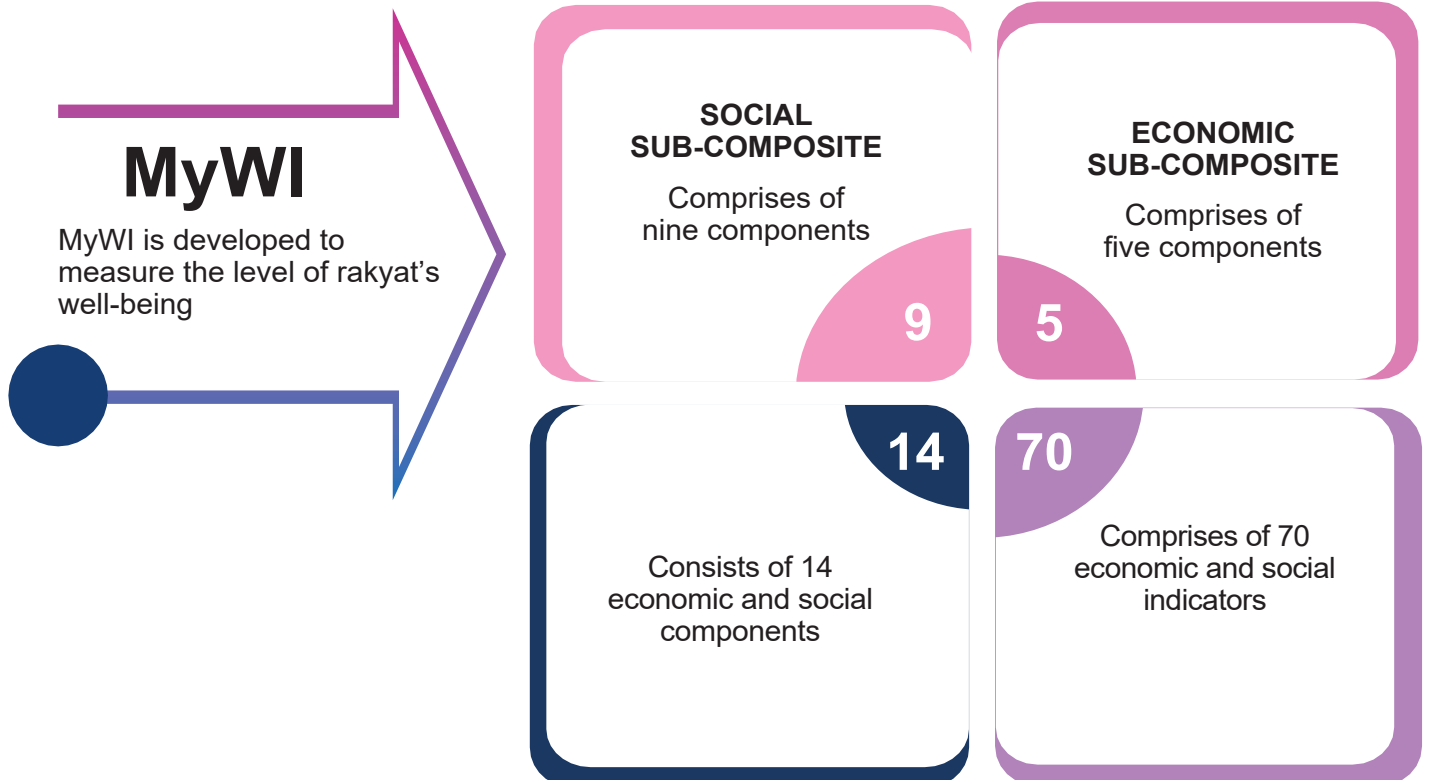




MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2022

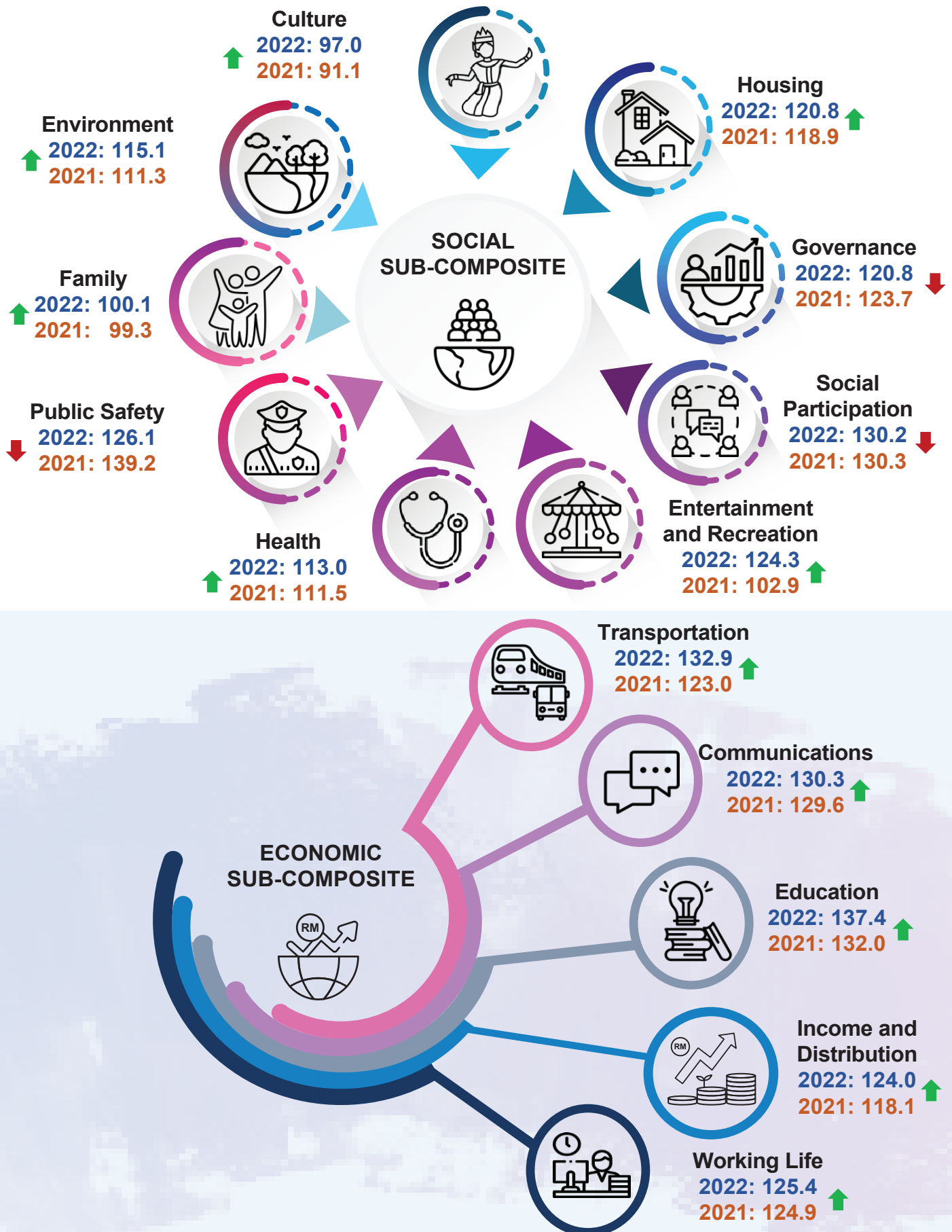


MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX BY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE



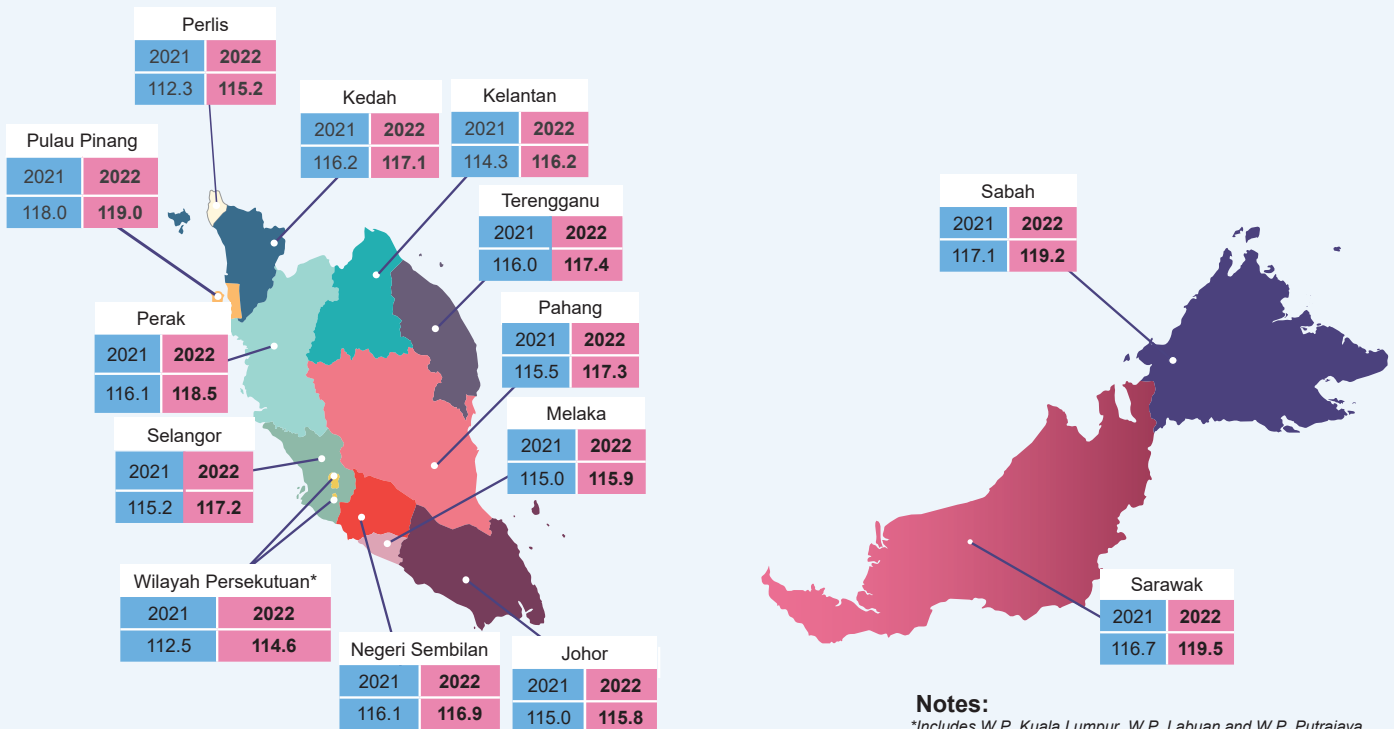


MALYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2022





RAKYAT'S WELL-BEING INDEX BY STATE

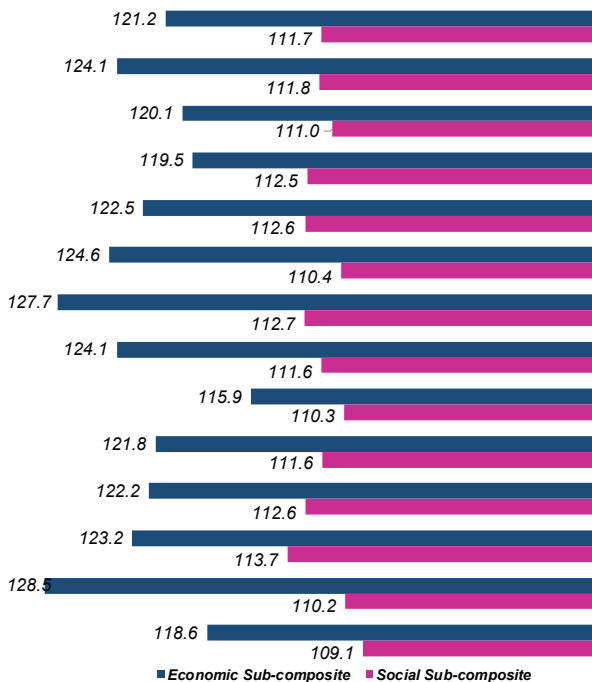


Notes:

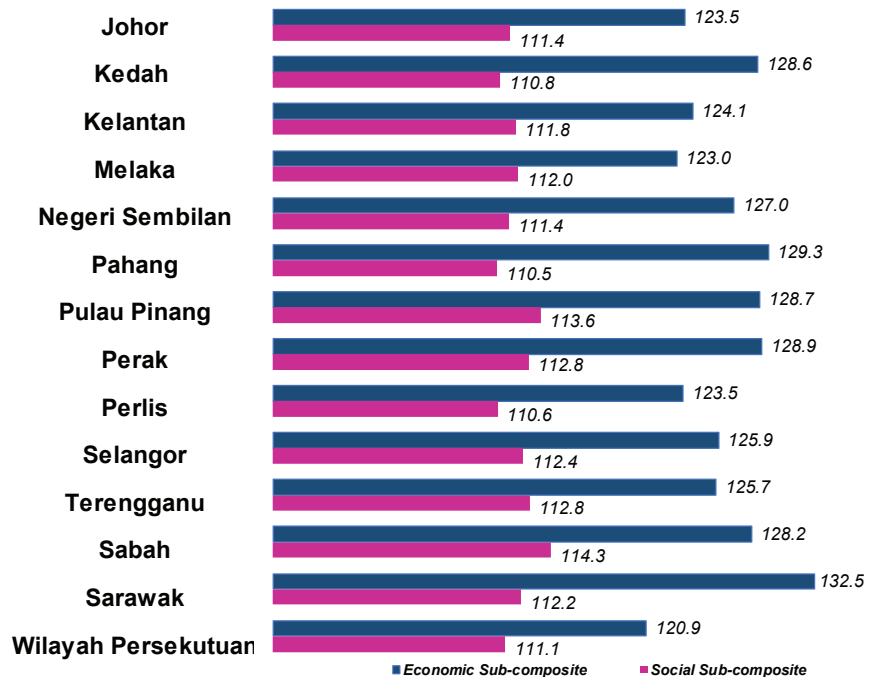
*Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.
Rakyat's Well-being Index by state comprises of 63 indicators.

RAKYAT'S WELL-BEING INDEX BY STATE AND SUB-COMPOSITE, 2021 AND 2022

2021



2022





BAHAGIAN 2

PART 2

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

PENGENALAN

Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) dibangunkan untuk mengukur tahap kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia daripada perspektif ekonomi dan sosial. IKRM meliputi dua subkomposit iaitu kesejahteraan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan sosial.

Kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia pada 2022 merentasi fasa endemik dan pemulihan COVID-19. Peralihan negara ke fasa endemik yang bermula April 2022 dengan pembukaan semula ekonomi secara berperingkat telah memberi impak positif kepada kedua-dua subkomposit.

SUBKOMPOSIT KESEJAHTERAAN EKONOMI

Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi terdiri daripada lima komponen iaitu pengangkutan, komunikasi, pendidikan, pendapatan dan pengagihan dan persekitaran kerja. Subkomposit ekonomi terdiri daripada 25 indikator seperti berikut:

- Pengangkutan : 4 indikator
- Komunikasi : 3 indikator
- Pendidikan : 11 indikator
- Pendapatan dan Pengagihan : 3 indikator
- Persekitaran Kerja : 4 indikator

SUBKOMPOSIT KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL

Subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial terdiri daripada sembilan komponen iaitu perumahan, hiburan dan rekreasi, keselamatan awam, penyertaan sosial, tadbir urus, kebudayaan, kesihatan, alam sekitar dan keluarga. Terdapat 45 indikator bagi setiap komponen seperti berikut:

- Perumahan : 5 indikator
- Hiburan dan Rekreasi : 4 indikator
- Keselamatan Awam : 2 indikator
- Penyertaan Sosial : 3 indikator
- Tadbir Urus : 4 indikator
- Kebudayaan : 5 indikator
- Kesihatan : 11 indikator
- Alam Sekitar : 5 indikator
- Keluarga : 6 indikator

Terdapat satu indikator baharu dalam komponen kebudayaan iaitu bilangan pengunjung Memorial Negarawan dan tiga indikator baharu dalam komponen kesihatan iaitu kadar tahap kesihatan mental; liputan pelalian difteria, tetanus dan pertusis bagi bayi (dos pertama dan dos penamat); dan liputan pelalian *MMR* (*Mump*, *Measles* dan *Rubella*) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga < 2 tahun pada 2022.

Perincian setiap indikator seperti di nota teknikal.

Paparan 1: Komponen Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia 2022

Subkomposit Kesejahteraan Ekonomi



Subkomposit Kesejahteraan Sosial



PRESTASI KESELURUHAN IKRM

Secara keseluruhan, prestasi IKRM pada 2022 meningkat 2.5 peratus kepada 121.2 mata berbanding 118.3 mata pada 2021. Kedua-dua subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.6 peratus pada 2022 kepada 130.0 mata berbanding 125.5 mata pada 2021 dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 1.8 peratus kepada 116.4 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.5 dan 2.1 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, didapati kesemua komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pengangkutan (8.0%), pendapatan dan pengagihan (5.0%), pendidikan (4.1%), komunikasi (0.5%) dan persekitaran kerja (0.4%). Terdapat enam komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (20.8%), kebudayaan (6.5%), alam sekitar (3.4%), perumahan (1.6%), kesihatan (1.3%) dan keluarga (0.8%). Manakala, komponen keselamatan awam menurun 9.4 peratus, diikuti tadbir urus (-2.3%) dan penyertaan sosial (-0.08%). [Jadual 1]

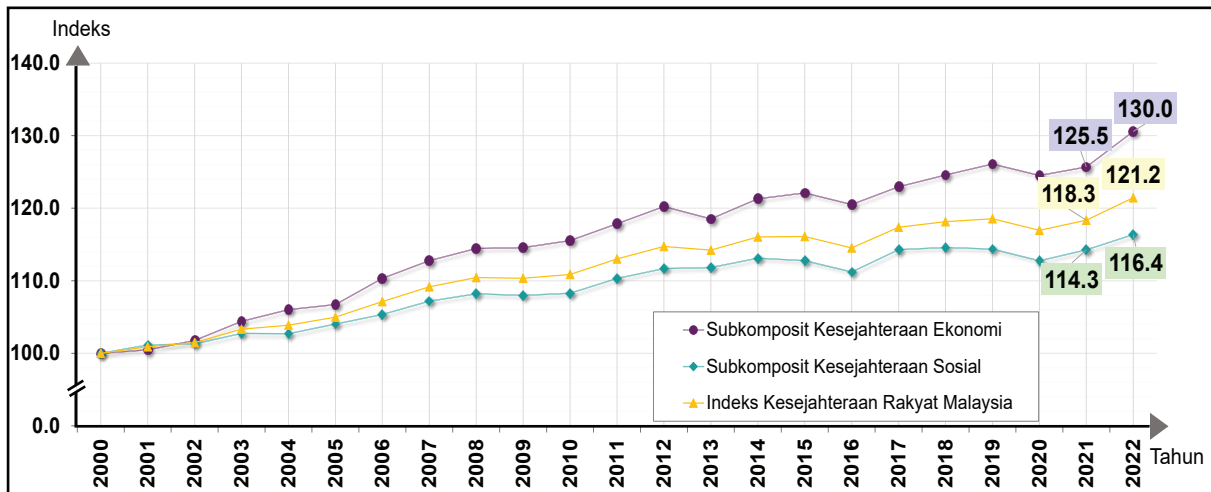
Jadual 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021-2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2000=100				
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi	125.5	130.0	4.5	3.6
Pengangkutan	123.0	132.9	9.9	8.0
Komunikasi	129.6	130.3	0.7	0.5
Pendidikan	132.0	137.4	5.4	4.1
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	118.1	124.0	5.9	5.0
Persekitaran Kerja	124.9	125.4	0.5	0.4
Kesejahteraan Sosial	114.3	116.4	2.1	1.8
Perumahan	118.9	120.8	1.9	1.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	102.9	124.3	21.4	20.8
Keselamatan Awam	139.2	126.1	-13.1	-9.4
Penyertaan Sosial	130.3	130.2	-0.1	-0.08
Tadbir Urus	123.7	120.8	-2.9	-2.3
Kebudayaan	91.1	97.0	5.9	6.5
Kesihatan	111.5	113.0	1.5	1.3
Alam Sekitar	111.3	115.1	3.8	3.4
Keluarga	99.3	100.1	0.8	0.8
INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM)	118.3	121.2	2.9	2.5

Pembukaan sempadan negara sejak April 2022 lalu merancakkan usaha pemulihan bukan sahaja kepada sektor ekonomi malah kepada sektor sosial juga. Pembukaan semula aktiviti ekonomi dan kebenaran perjalanan rentas sempadan telah menyumbang kepada kenaikan 11 daripada 14 komponen IKRM pada 2022 berbanding tahun asas, 2000.

Komponen hiburan dan rekreasi meningkat dengan ketara iaitu 20.8 peratus kepada 124.3 mata pada 2022 berbanding 102.9 mata pada 2021 berikutan fasa peralihan endemik yang berkuat kuasa dari April 2022 di mana aktiviti pelancongan, hiburan dan rekreasi kembali rancak seperti keadaan sebelum pandemik. Walau bagaimanapun, satu komponen subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial iaitu Indeks Kebudayaan berada di bawah 100.0 mata indeks pada 2022.

Carta 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, 2000-2022



Bagi tempoh 2000 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 30.0 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 16.4 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, IKRM meningkat 21.2 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 22 tahun yang lalu.

INTRODUCTION

Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI) is developed to measure levels of well-being among Malaysians from an economic and social perspective. MyWI comprises of two sub-composite, namely economic well-being and social well-being.

The Malaysian Well-Being Index for 2022 represents the recovery phase from the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The reopening of the border which started in April 2022 has positive impact to sub-components of well-being.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING SUB-COMPOSITE

The economic well-being sub-composite consists of five components, namely transportation, communications, education, income and distribution and working life. The economic sub-composite consists of 25 indicators as follows:

- *Transportation : 4 indicators*
- *Communications : 3 indicators*
- *Education : 11 indicators*
- *Income and Distribution : 3 indicators*
- *Working Life : 4 indicators*

SOCIAL WELL-BEING SUB-COMPOSITE

The social well-being sub-composite comprises nine components, namely housing, entertainment and recreation, public safety, social participation, governance, culture, health, environment and family. There are 45 indicators covered in this sub-composite, as follows:

- *Housing : 5 indicators*
- *Entertainment and Recreation : 4 indicators*
- *Public Safety : 2 indicators*
- *Social Participation : 3 indicators*
- *Governance : 4 indicators*
- *Culture : 5 indicators*
- *Health : 11 indicators*
- *Environment : 5 indicators*
- *Family : 6 indicators*

There is one new indicator in the culture component which is the number of visitors to the Memorial Negarawan visitors and three new indicators in the health component which are level of mental health rate; immunisation coverage of infants for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (1st and completion dose); and immunisation coverage MMR (Mump, Measles and Rubella) for children aged 1 to < 2 years in 2022.

The details of each indicators are explained in the technical notes.

Exhibit 1: Components of Malaysian Well-Being Index 2022

Economic Well-being Sub-composite



Transportation



Communications



Education



Income and
Distribution



Working Life

Social Well-being Sub-composite



Housing



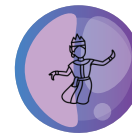
Environment



Health



Governance



Culture



Entertainment
and Recreation



Family



Social
Participation



Public Safety

MYWI'S OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

Overall, MyWI performance in 2022 improved by 2.5 percent to 121.2 points as compared to 118.3 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.6 per cent in 2022 to 130.0 points as compared to 125.5 points in 2021 and the social well-being sub-composite increased by 1.8 per cent to 116.4 points in the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also recorded an increase of 4.5 and 2.1 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that all components recorded an increase in the sub-composite index of economic well-being which comprises transportation (8.0%), income and distribution (5.0%), education (4.1%), communications (0.5%) and working life (0.4%). Six components in the sub-composite index of social well-being, namely entertainment and recreation grew 20.8 per cent, culture (6.5%), environment (3.4%), housing (1.6%), health (1.3%) and family (0.8%). Meanwhile, the public safety component decreased by 9.4 per cent, followed by governance (-2.3%) and social participation (-0.08%). [Table 1]

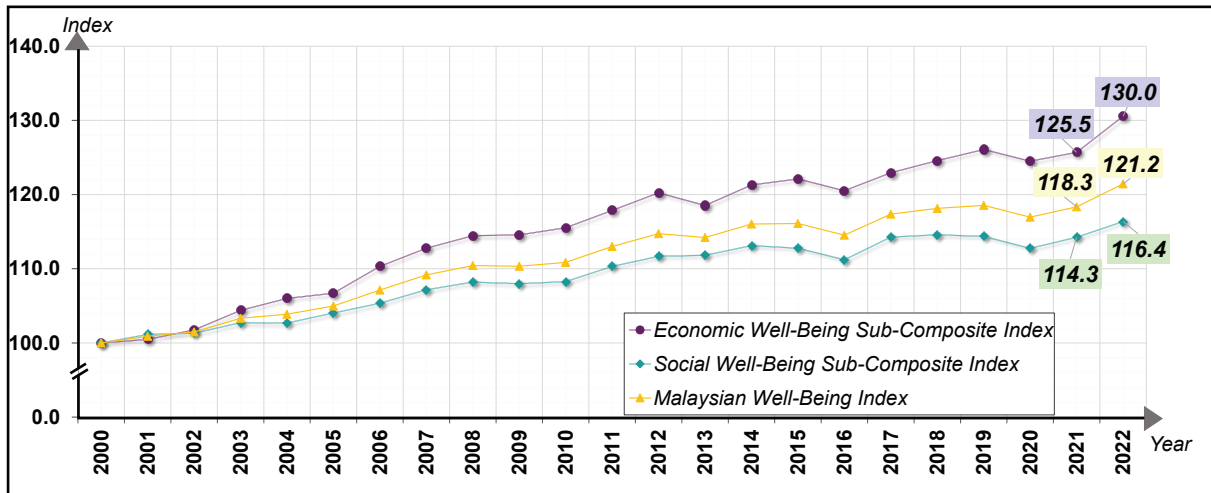
Table 1: Malaysian Well-being Index, 2021 and 2022

Sub-composite/ Component 2000=100	2021	2022	2021-2022	
			Changes in Index Points	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	125.5	130.0	4.5	3.6
Transportation	123.0	132.9	9.9	8.0
Communications	129.6	130.3	0.7	0.5
Education	132.0	137.4	5.4	4.1
Income and Distribution	118.1	124.0	5.9	5.0
Working Life	124.9	125.4	0.5	0.4
Social Well-being	114.3	116.4	2.1	1.8
Housing	118.9	120.8	1.9	1.6
Entertainment and Recreation	102.9	124.3	21.4	20.8
Public Safety	139.2	126.1	-13.1	-9.4
Social Participation	130.3	130.2	-0.1	-0.08
Governance	123.7	120.8	-2.9	-2.3
Culture	91.1	97.0	5.9	6.5
Health	111.5	113.0	1.5	1.3
Environment	111.3	115.1	3.8	3.4
Family	99.3	100.1	0.8	0.8
MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI)	118.3	121.2	2.9	2.5

The opening of the country's borders since April 2022 has boosted recovery efforts not only for the economic sector but also for the social sector. The reopening of the economic activities and the permission of cross-border travel contributed an increase to 11 out of 14 MyWI components in 2022 as compared to the base year, 2000.

The entertainment and recreation component increased significantly which is 20.8 per cent to 124.3 points in 2022 as compared to 102.9 points in 2021 due to the endemic transition phase effective from April 2022 where tourism, entertainment and recreation activities have resumed as they were prior the pandemic. However, one of the component of the social well-being sub-composites which is Culture Index has yet to improve, registering an index of less than 100.0 index points in 2022.

Chart 1: Malaysian Well-being Index, 2000-2022



For the period from 2000 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 30.0 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index increased by 16.4 index points. Overall, MyWI increased by 21.2 index points over the past 22 years.



BAHAGIAN 3

PART 3

PRESTASI IKRM DI PERINGKAT NASIONAL

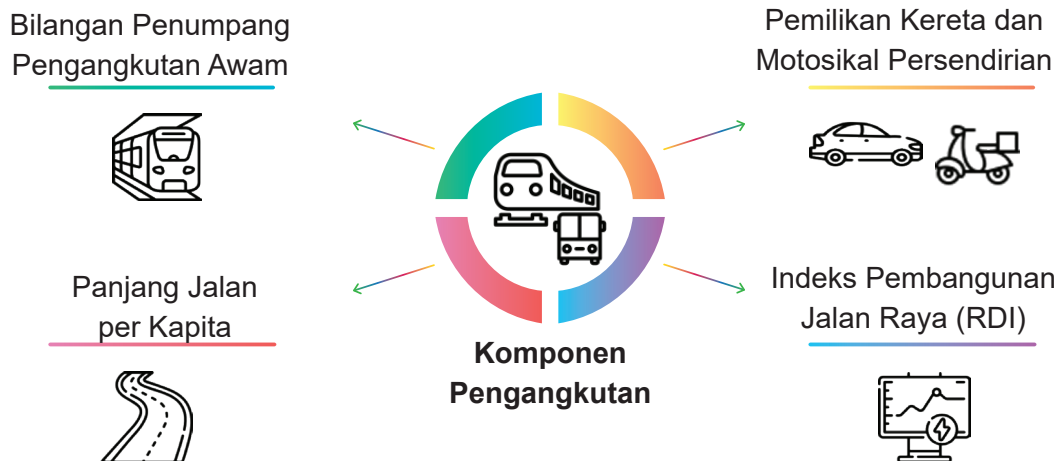
*PERFORMANCE OF MYWI
AT NATIONAL LEVEL*

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

1 INDEKS PENGANGKUTAN 2022: 132.9 2021: 123.0

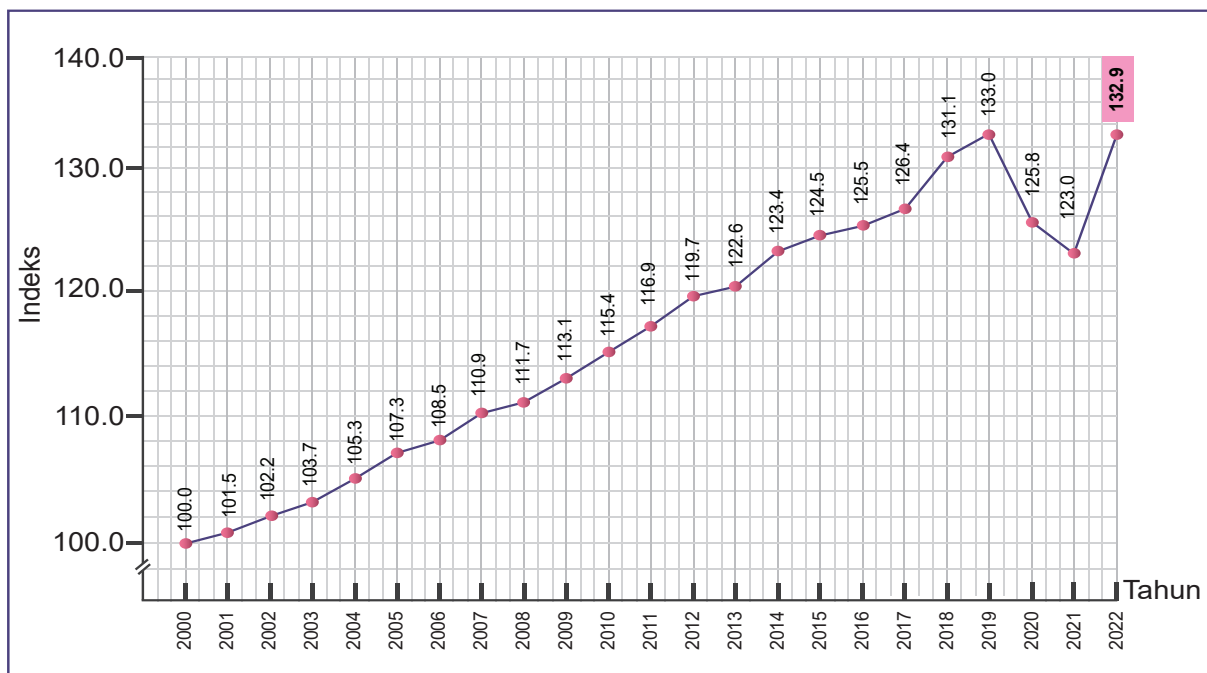
Indeks Pengangkutan diukur berdasarkan empat indikator utama iaitu bilangan penumpang pengangkutan awam, pemilikan kereta dan motosikal persendirian, panjang jalan per kapita dan Indeks Pembangunan Jalan Raya (RDI).

Paparan 2: Indikator dalam Indeks Pengangkutan

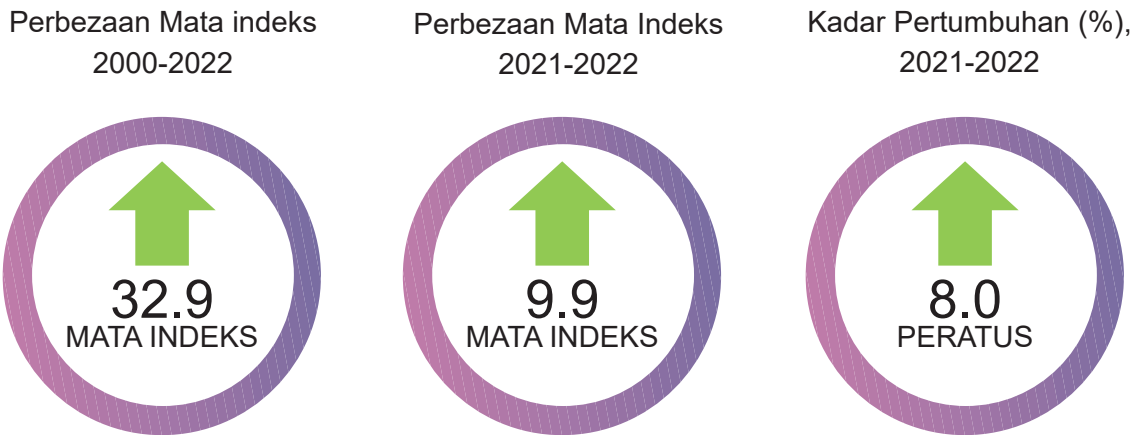


Indeks Pengangkutan meningkat dengan ketara, 32.9 mata indeks dalam tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks ini meningkat 9.9 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Jumlah penumpang pengangkutan awam menunjukkan trend positif pada 2022 berikutan pembukaan semula aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial dan kebenaran untuk merentasi sempadan negeri dan daerah.

Carta 2 : Indeks Pengangkutan, Malaysia, 2000-2022



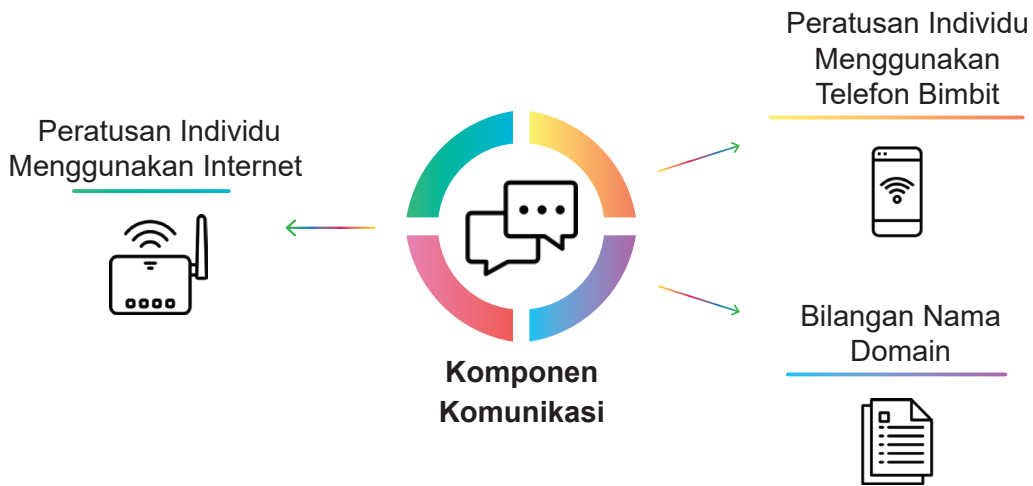
Paparan 3: Pencapaian Indeks Pengangkutan



2 INDEKS KOMUNIKASI 2022: 130.3 2021: 129.6

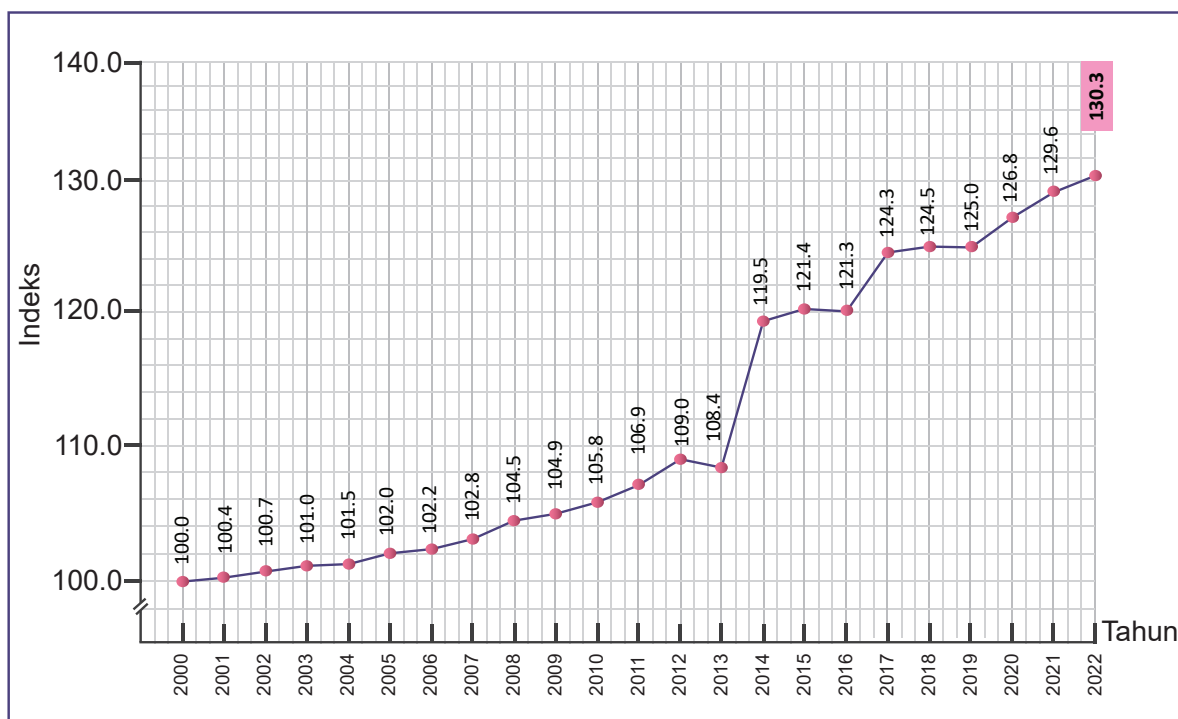
Indeks Komunikasi mengandungi peratusan individu menggunakan internet, peratusan individu menggunakan telefon bimbit dan bilangan nama domain.

Paparan 4: Indikator dalam Indeks Komunikasi



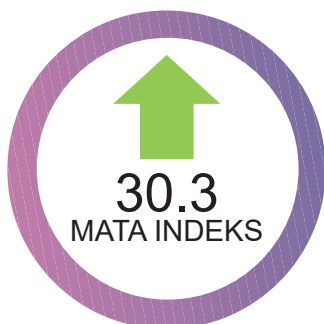
Dalam tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022, Indeks Komunikasi meningkat 30.3 mata indeks. Indeks ini meningkat 0.7 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan peratusan individu yang menggunakan internet dan telefon bimbit.

Carta 3: Indeks Komunikasi, Malaysia, 2000-2022

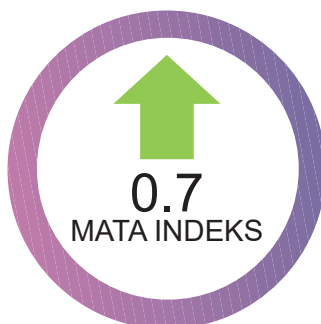


Paparan 5: Pencapaian Indeks Komunikasi

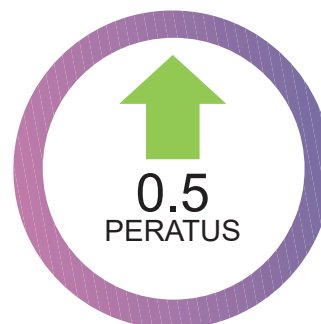
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



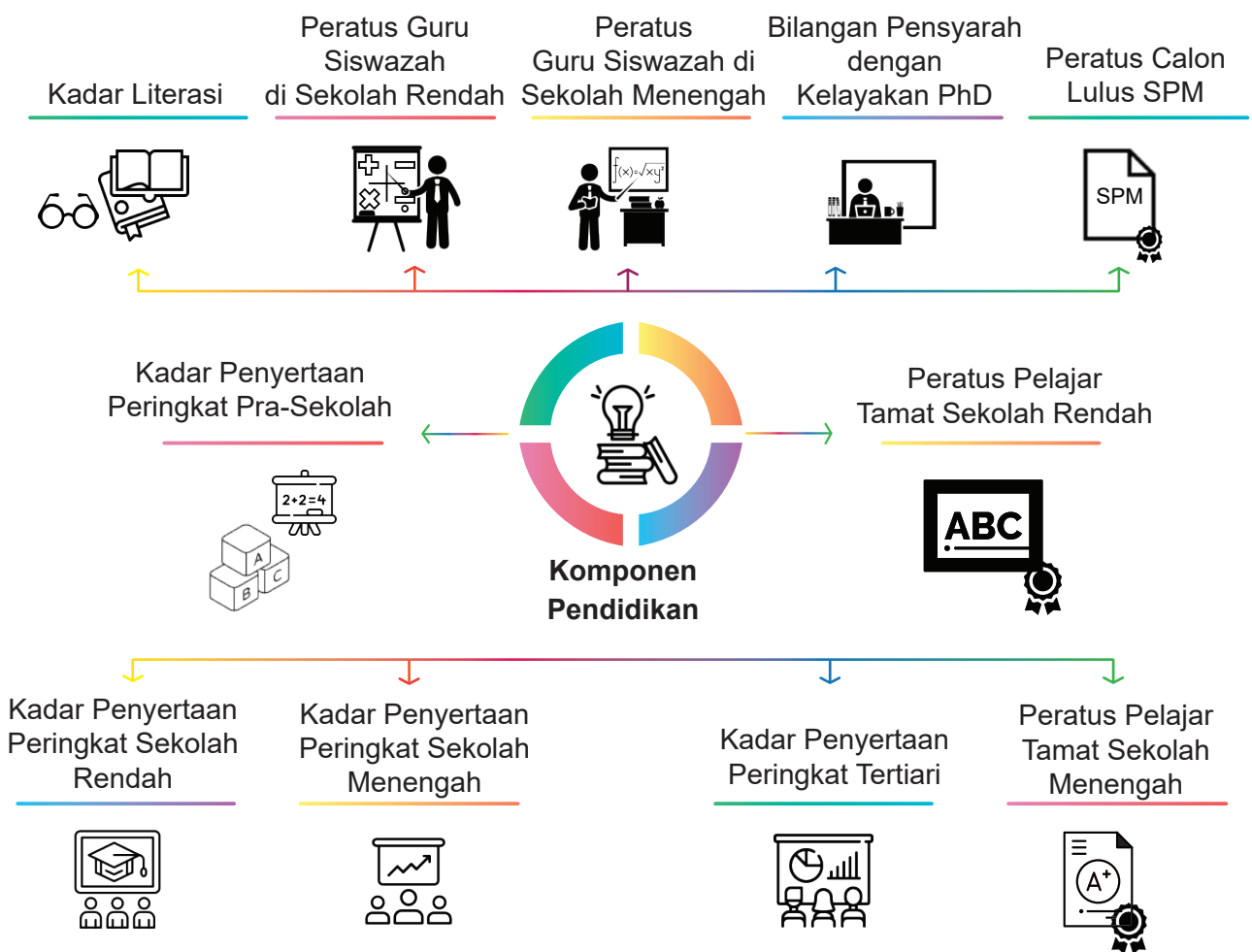
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



3 INDEKS PENDIDIKAN 2022: 137.4 2021: 132.0

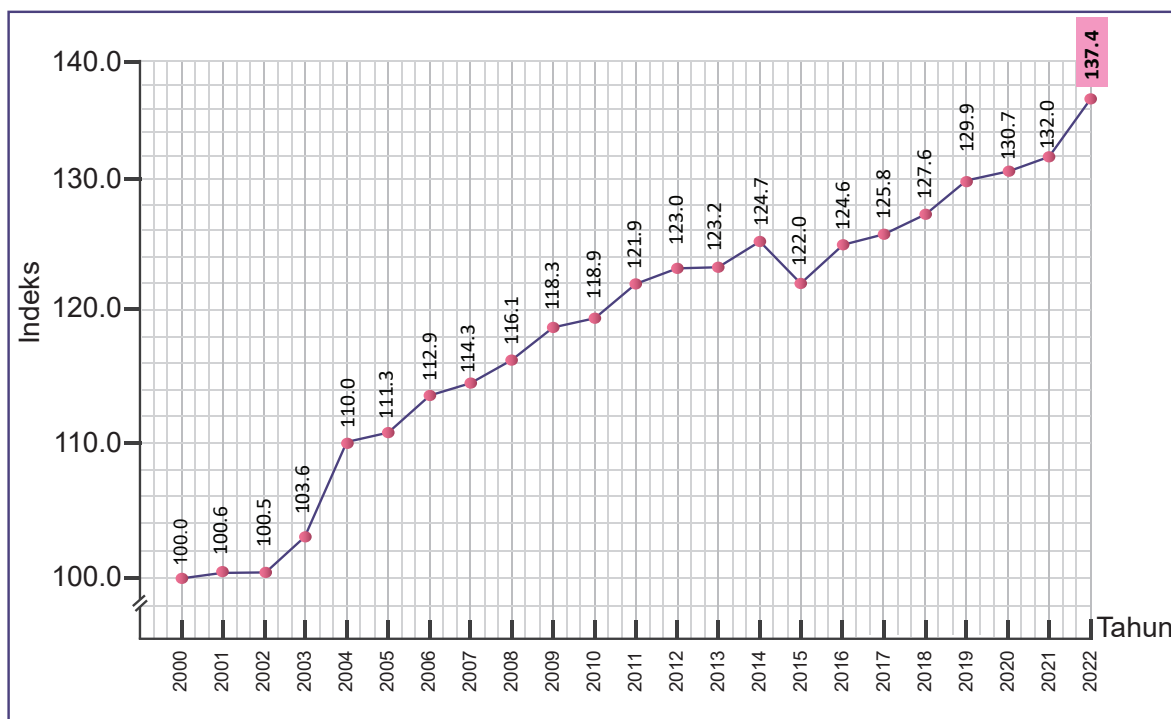
Sebelas indikator digunakan dalam mengukur Indeks Pendidikan, iaitu kadar penyertaan peringkat pra-sekolah; kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah rendah; kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah menengah; kadar penyertaan peringkat tertiar; kadar literasi; bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan PhD; peratus guru siswazah di sekolah rendah; peratus guru siswazah di sekolah menengah; peratus pelajar tamat sekolah rendah; peratus pelajar tamat sekolah menengah dan peratus calon lulus SPM.

Paparan 6: Indikator dalam Indeks Pendidikan



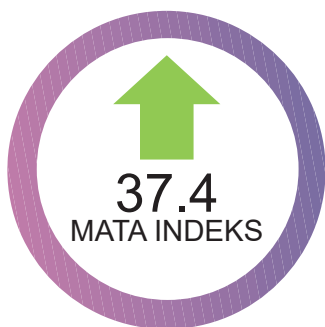
Indeks Pendidikan meningkat 37.4 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks ini meningkat 5.4 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 didorong oleh peratus pelajar tamat sekolah menengah, peratusan calon lulus SPM dan kadar literasi.

Carta 4: Indeks Pendidikan, Malaysia, 2000-2022



Paparan 7: Pencapaian Indeks Pendidikan

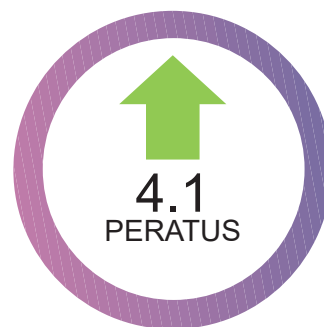
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



4 INDEKS PENDAPATAN DAN PENGAGIHAN

2022: 124.0

2021: 118.1

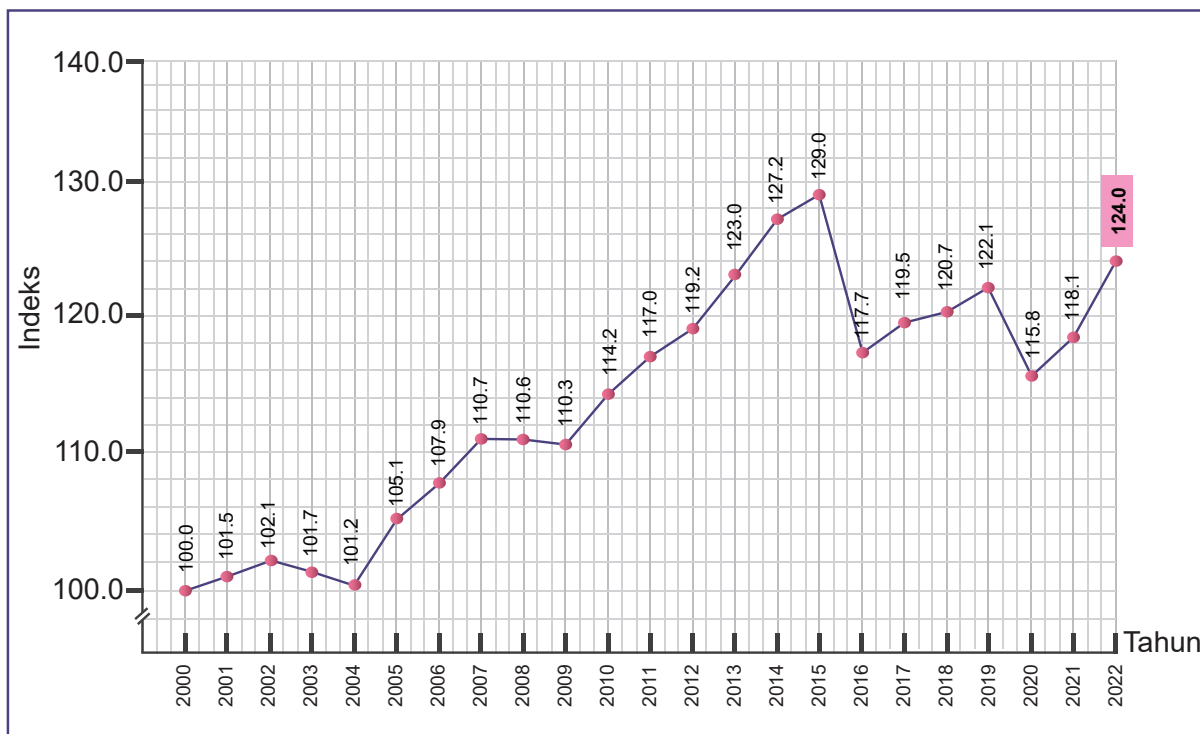
Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan diukur berdasarkan pendapatan negara kasar per kapita, pekali gini dan insiden kemiskinan.

Paparan 8: Indikator dalam Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan



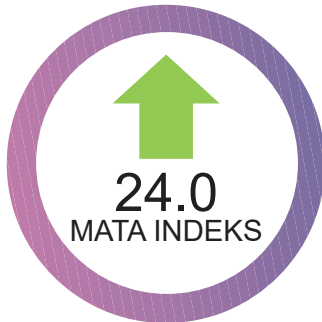
Bagi tempoh 2000 hingga 2022, Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan meningkat 24.0 mata indeks kepada 124.0 mata indeks. Sementara itu, perbandingan tahun ke tahun menunjukkan indeks meningkat 5.9 mata indeks pada 2022. Semua komponen menunjukkan prestasi positif.

Carta 5: Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan, Malaysia, 2000-2022

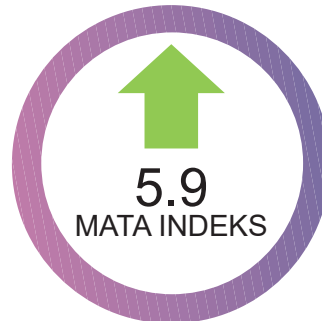


Paparan 9: Pencapaian Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan

Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



5 INDEKS PERSEKITARAN KERJA 2022: 125.4 2021: 124.9

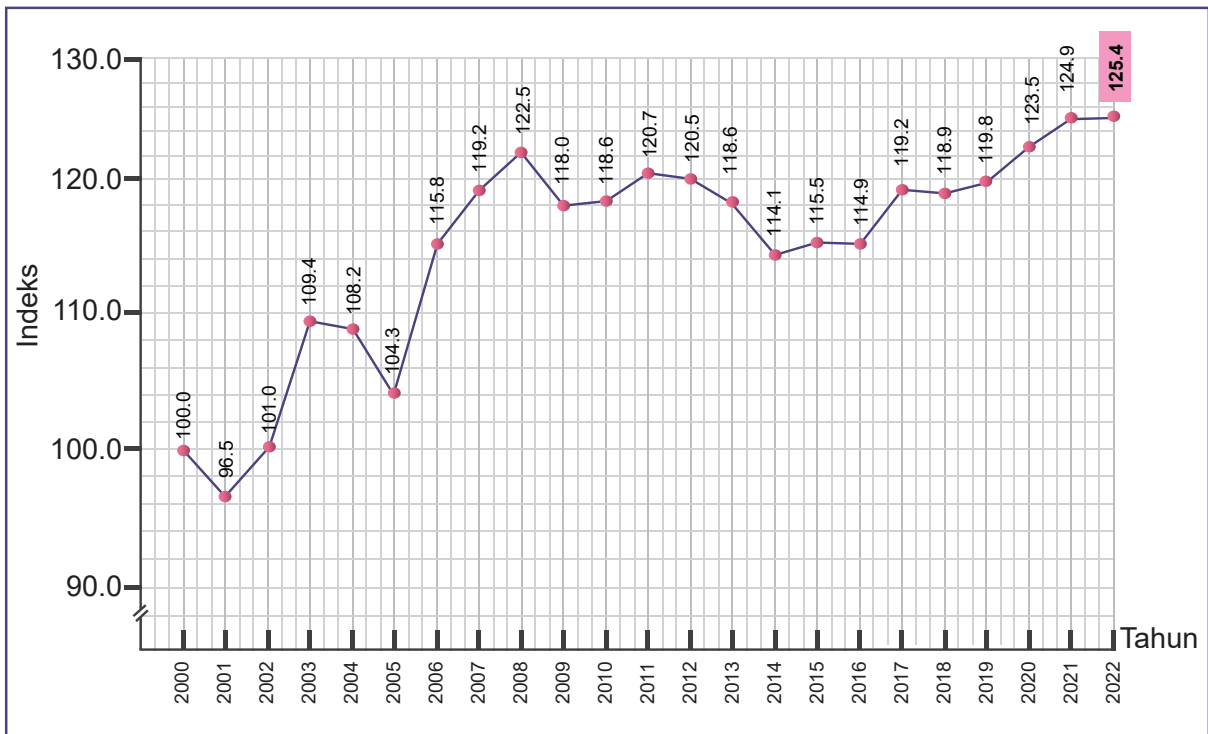
Indeks Persekitaran Kerja terdiri daripada empat indikator iaitu kadar kemalangan perusahaan dan perjalanan, purata jam bekerja, kehilangan hari bekerja kerana tindakan perusahaan dan pertikaian perusahaan.

Paparan 10: Indikator dalam Indeks Persekitaran Kerja



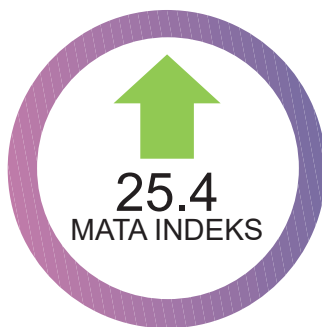
Indeks Persekitaran Kerja meningkat 25.4 mata indeks antara 2000 dan 2022. Indeks ini meningkat 0.5 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Peningkatan dalam indeks ini adalah disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam bilangan pertikaian perusahaan.

Carta 6: Indeks Persekitaran Kerja, Malaysia, 2000-2022



Paparan 11: Pencapaian Indeks Persekitaran Kerja

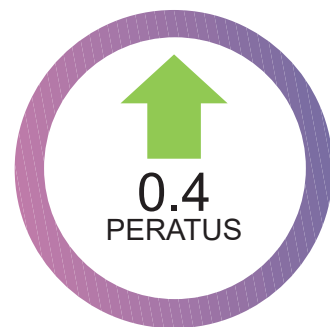
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



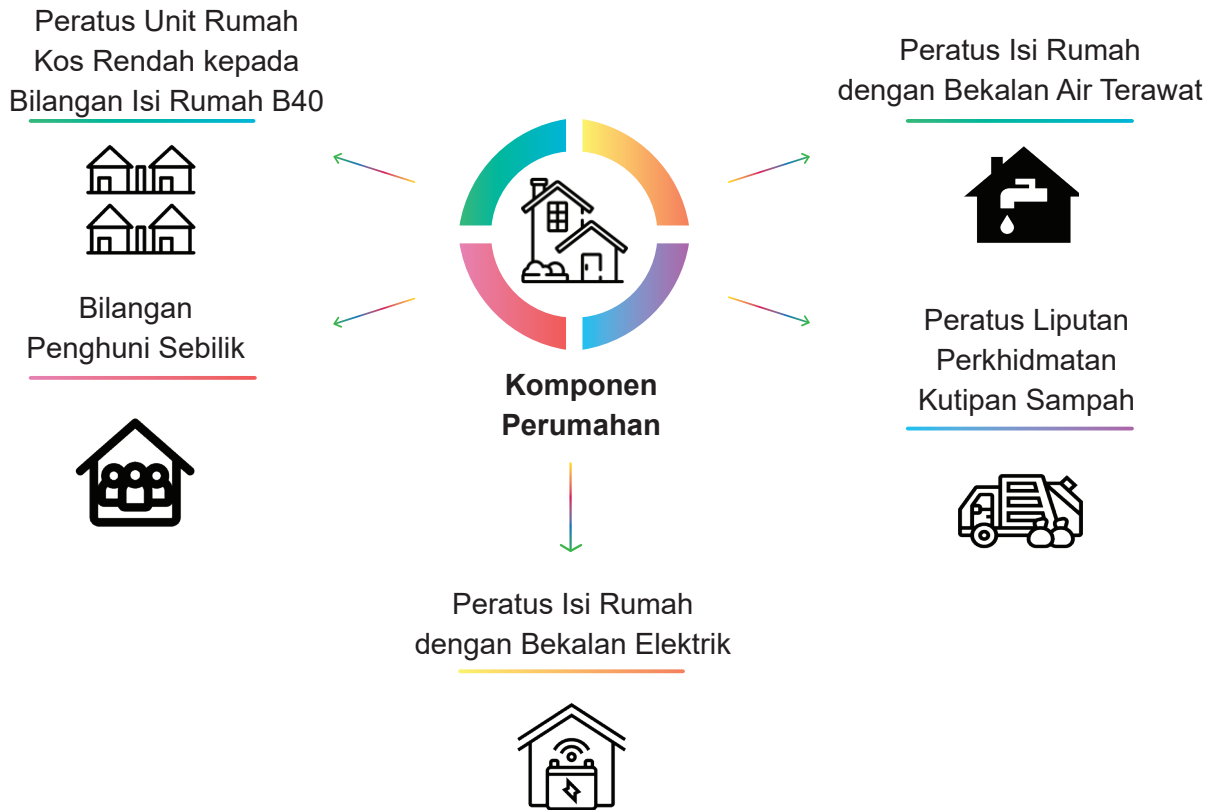
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



6 INDEKS PERUMAHAN 2022: 120.8 2021: 118.9

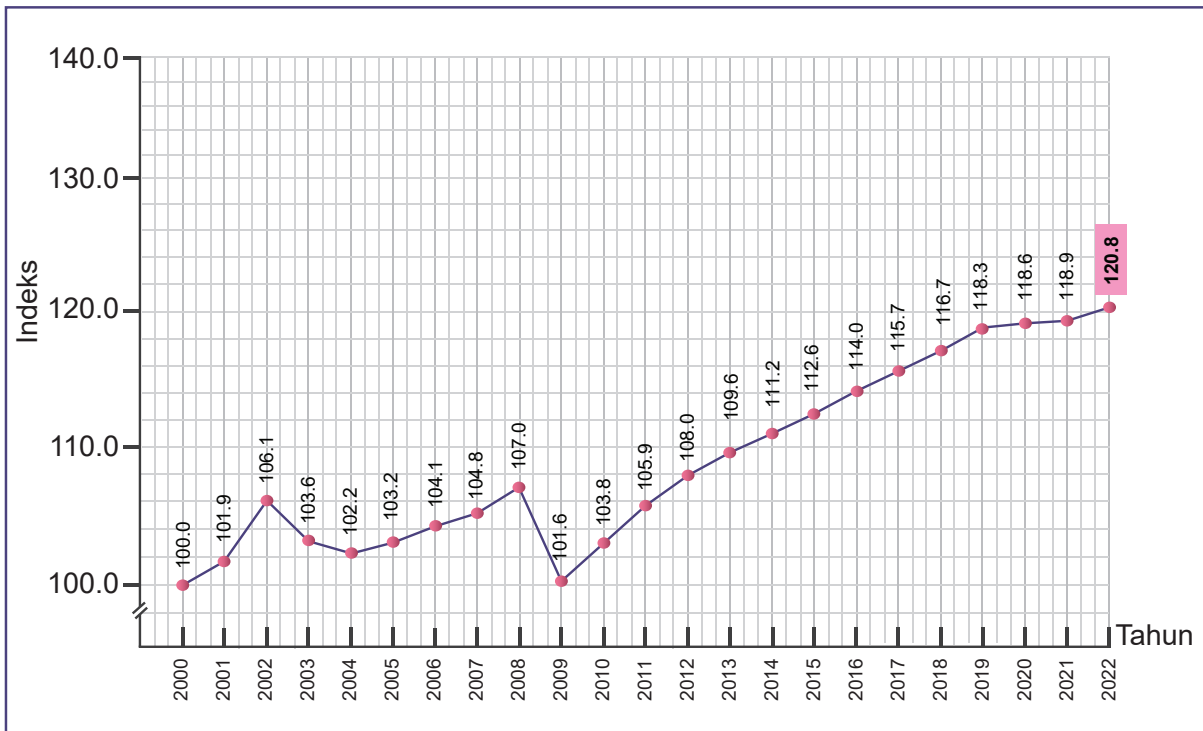
Indeks Perumahan dikira berdasarkan peratus unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40, peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan air terawat, peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan elektrik dan peratus liputan perkhidmatan kutipan sampah serta bilangan penghuni sebilik.

Paparan 12: Indikator dalam Indeks Perumahan



Dalam tempoh 2000 hingga 2022, Indeks Perumahan menunjukkan trend positif dengan peningkatan 20.8 mata indeks. Indeks ini meningkat 1.9 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding hingga 2021. Antara penyumbang kepada peningkatan Indeks Perumahan disebabkan peratus unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40 dan penambahbaikan bekalan utiliti.

Carta 7: Indeks Perumahan, Malaysia, 2000-2022



Paparan 13: Pencapaian Indeks Perumahan

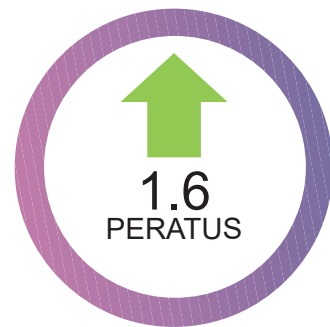
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



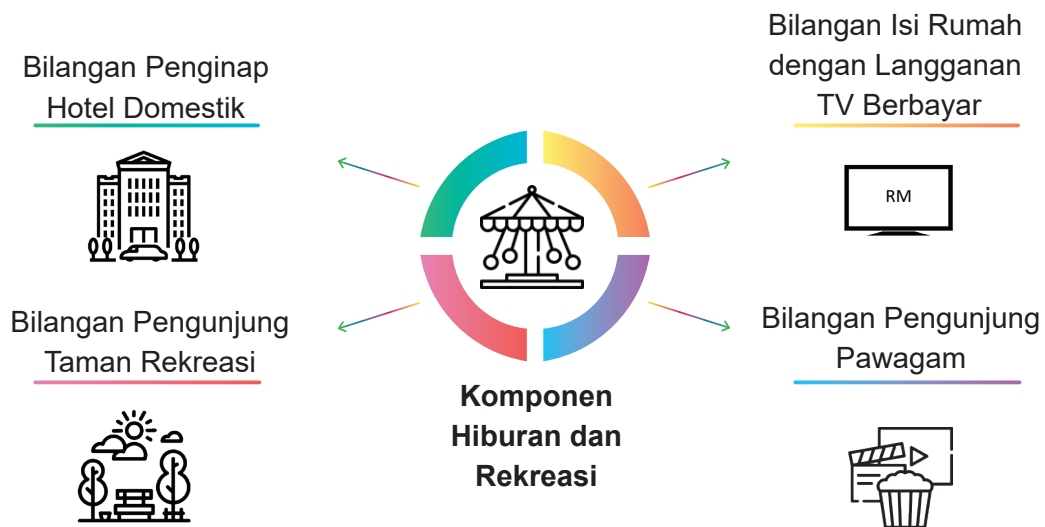
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



7 INDEKS HIBURAN DAN REKREASI 2022: 124.3 2021: 102.9

Indeks ini dikira berdasarkan bilangan penginap hotel domestik, bilangan isi rumah dengan langganan TV berbayar, bilangan pengunjung taman rekreasi dan bilangan pengunjung pawagam.

Paparan 14: Indikator dalam Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi



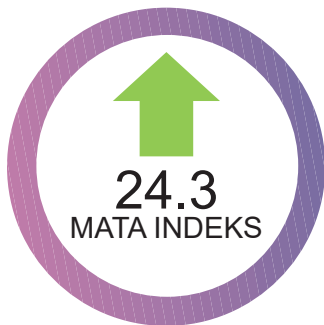
Dalam tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022, Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi meningkat 24.3 mata indeks. Indeks ini juga meningkat dengan ketara 21.4 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 berikutan pembukaan sempadan yang merancakkan aktiviti pelancongan.

Carta 8: Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi, Malaysia, 2000-2022



Paparan 15: Pencapaian Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi

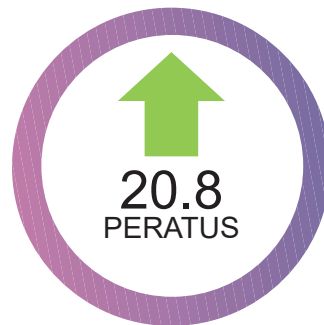
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



8 INDEKS KESELAMATAN AWAM 2022: 126.1 2021: 139.2

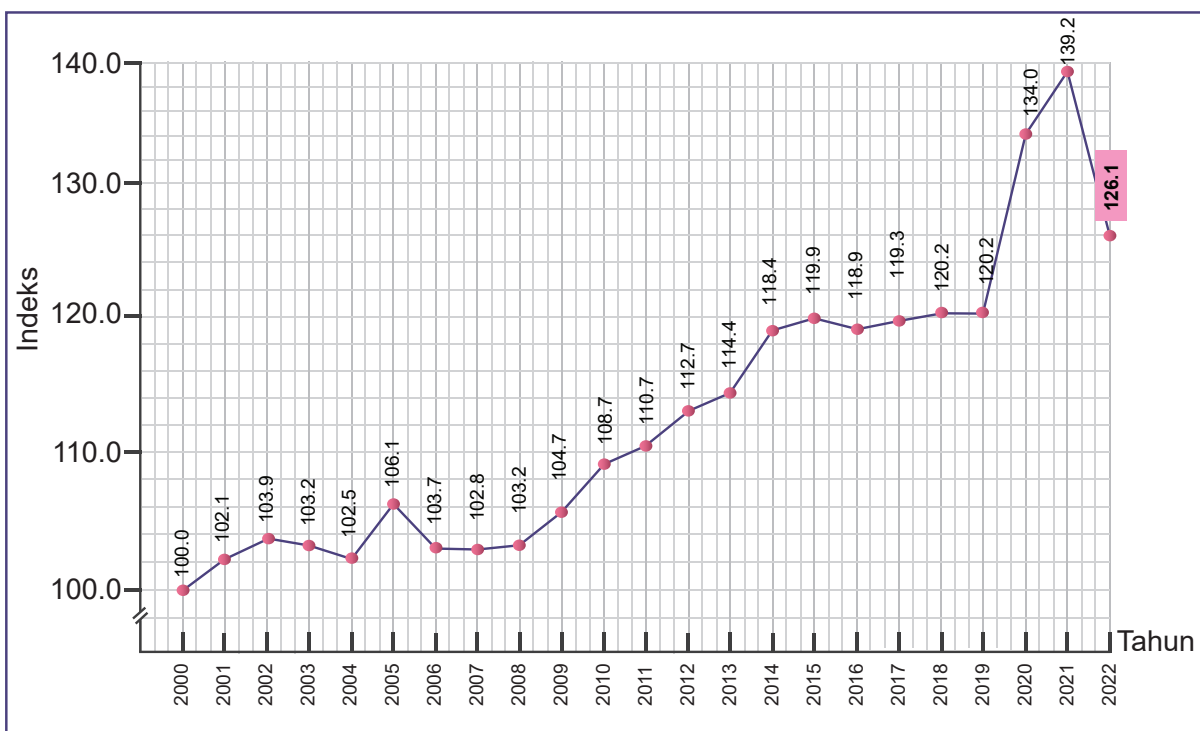
Indeks keselamatan awam merangkumi dua indikator iaitu bilangan kemalangan jalan raya dan kadar jenayah.

Paparan 16: Indikator dalam Indeks Keselamatan Awam

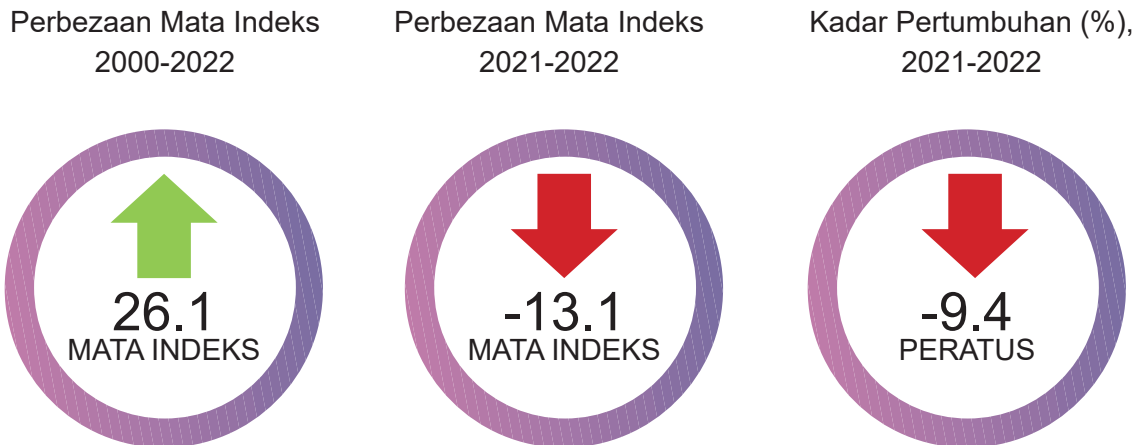


Indeks Keselamatan Awam mencatatkan peningkatan 26.1 mata indeks bagi tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks Keselamatan Awam merosot 9.4 peratus kepada 126.1 mata pada 2022 berbanding 139.2 mata pada 2021. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan bilangan kemalangan jalan raya berikutan pembukaan semula sempadan serta aktiviti ekonomi.

Carta 9: Indeks Keselamatan Awam, Malaysia, 2000-2022



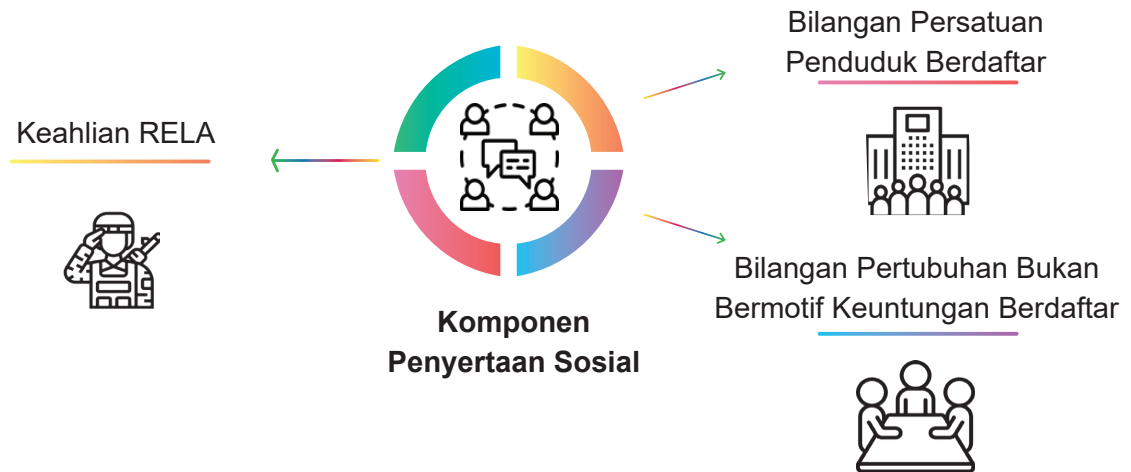
Paparan 17: Pencapaian Indeks Keselamatan Awam



9 INDEKS PENYERTAAN SOSIAL 2022: 130.2 2021: 130.3

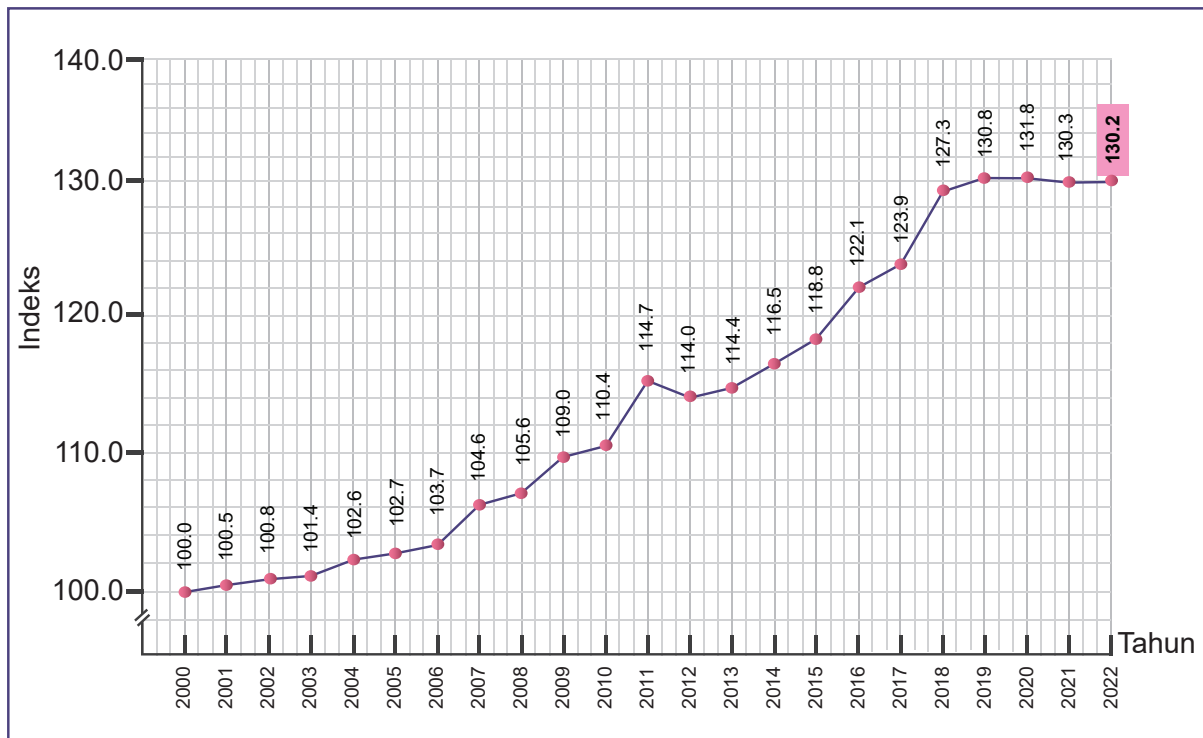
Indeks Penyertaan sosial merangkumi indikator keahlian RELA, bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar dan bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan berdaftar.

Paparan 18: Indikator dalam Indeks Penyertaan Sosial



Indeks Penyertaan Sosial meningkat sebanyak 30.2 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks ini menurun 0.1 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 disebabkan oleh penurunan keahlian RELA dan bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan berdaftar menyebabkan kadar pertumbuhan Indeks Penyertaan Sosial menurun sedikit 0.08 peratus.

Carta 10: Indeks Penyertaan Sosial, Malaysia, 2000-2022

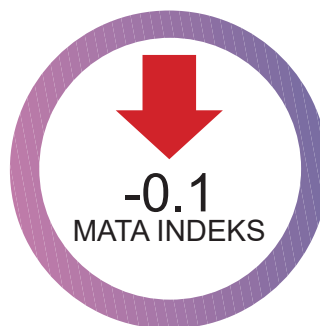


Paparan 19: Pencapaian Indeks Penyertaan Sosial

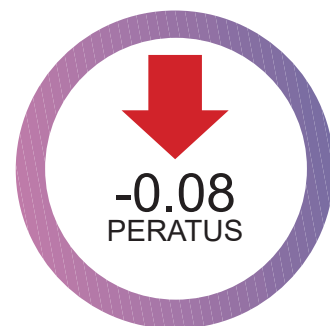
Perbezaan Mata
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata
2021-2022

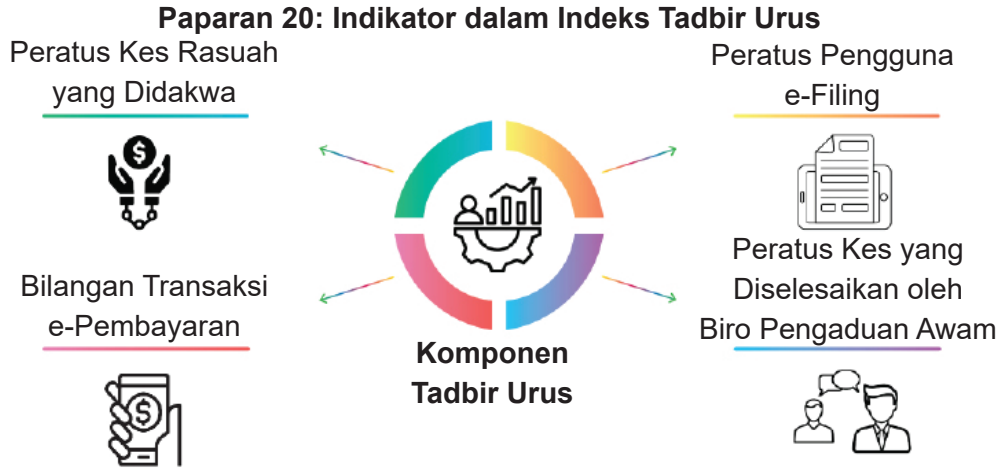


Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



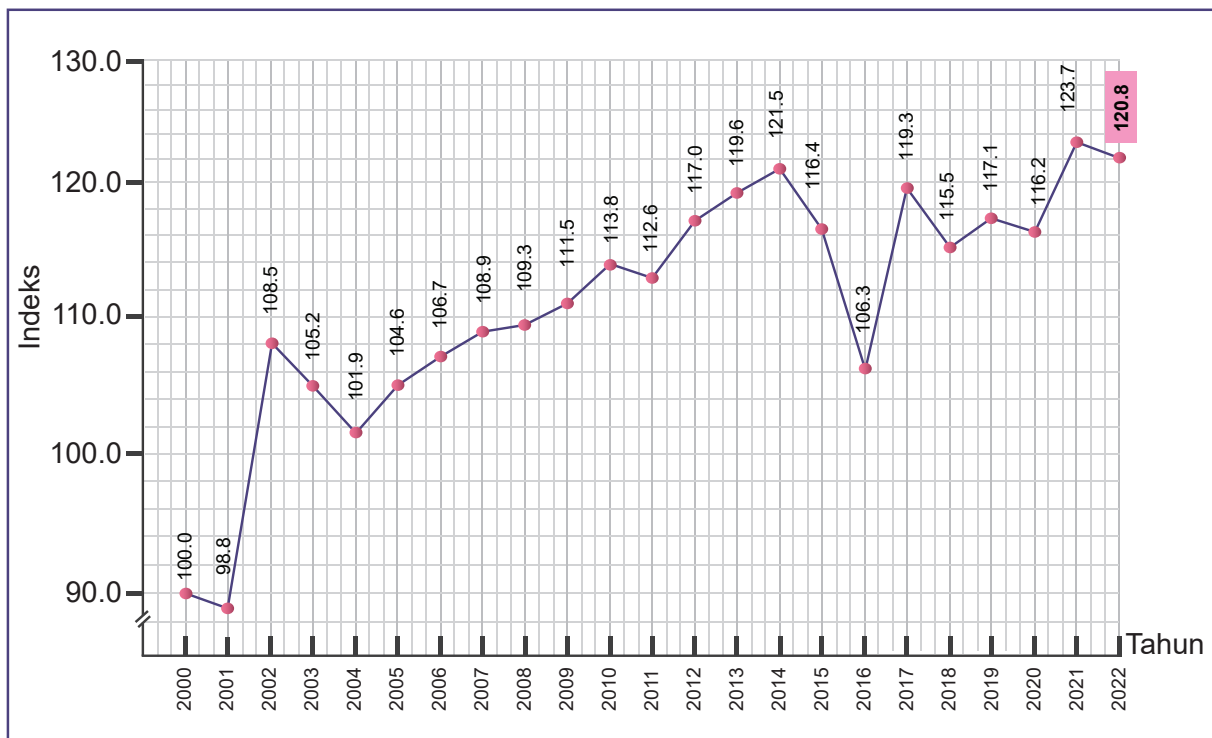
10 INDEKS TADBIR URUS 2022: 120.8 2021: 123.7

Indeks Tadbir Urus terdiri daripada bilangan transaksi e-pembayaran, peratus pengguna e-Filing, peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa dan peratus kes yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam.

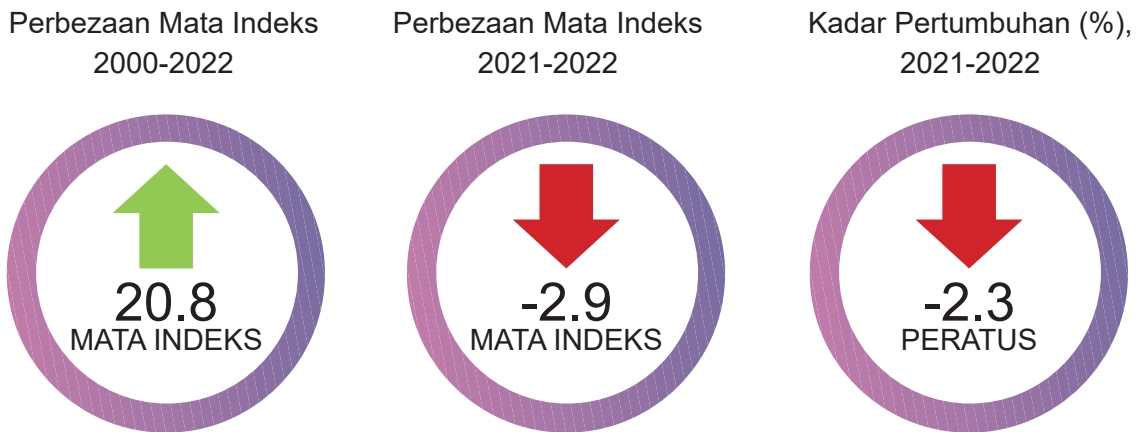


Dalam tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022, Indeks Tadbir Urus meningkat 20.8 mata indeks. Indeks ini merosot 2.9 mata indeks berbanding 2021 disebabkan penurunan peratusan kes rasuah yang didakwa, peratus pengguna e-filing dan peratus kes yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam. Bilangan transaksi e-pembayaran terus menunjukkan trend positif dari tahun ke tahun, terutamanya semasa musim pandemik COVID-19 di mana lebih banyak transaksi perlu dilakukan secara atas talian.

Carta 11: Indeks Tadbir Urus, Malaysia, 2000-2022



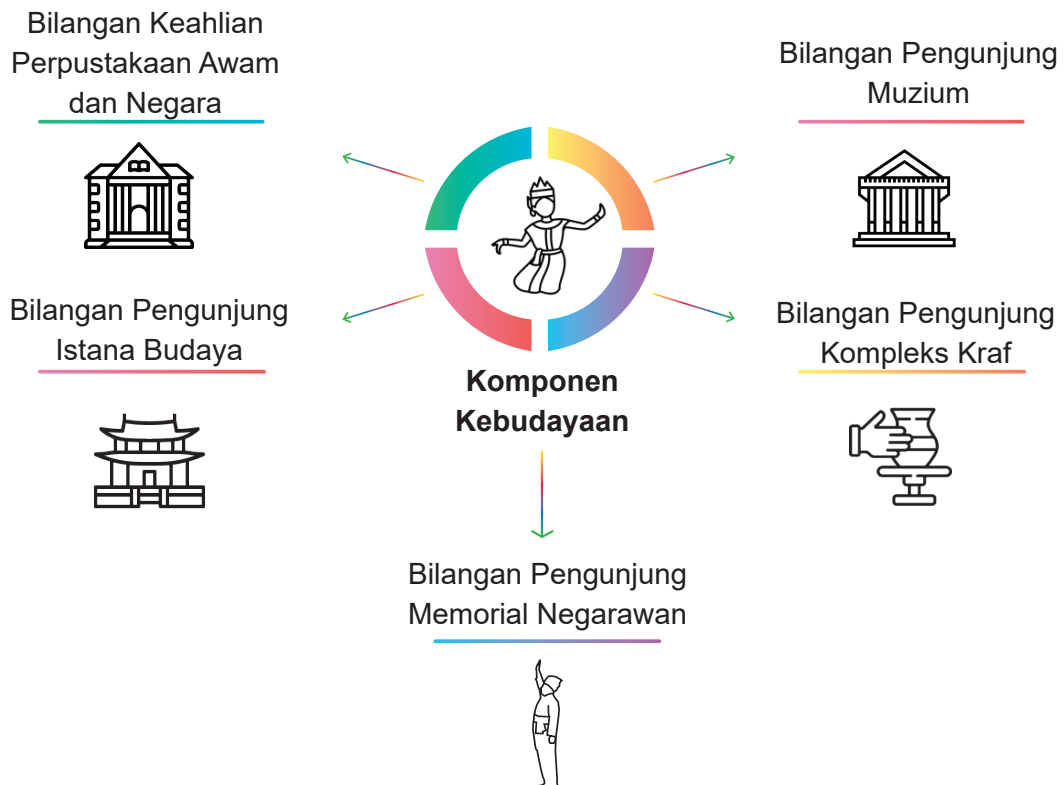
Paparan 21: Pencapaian Indeks Tadbir Urus



11 INDEKS KEBUDAYAAN 2022: 97.0 2021: 91.1

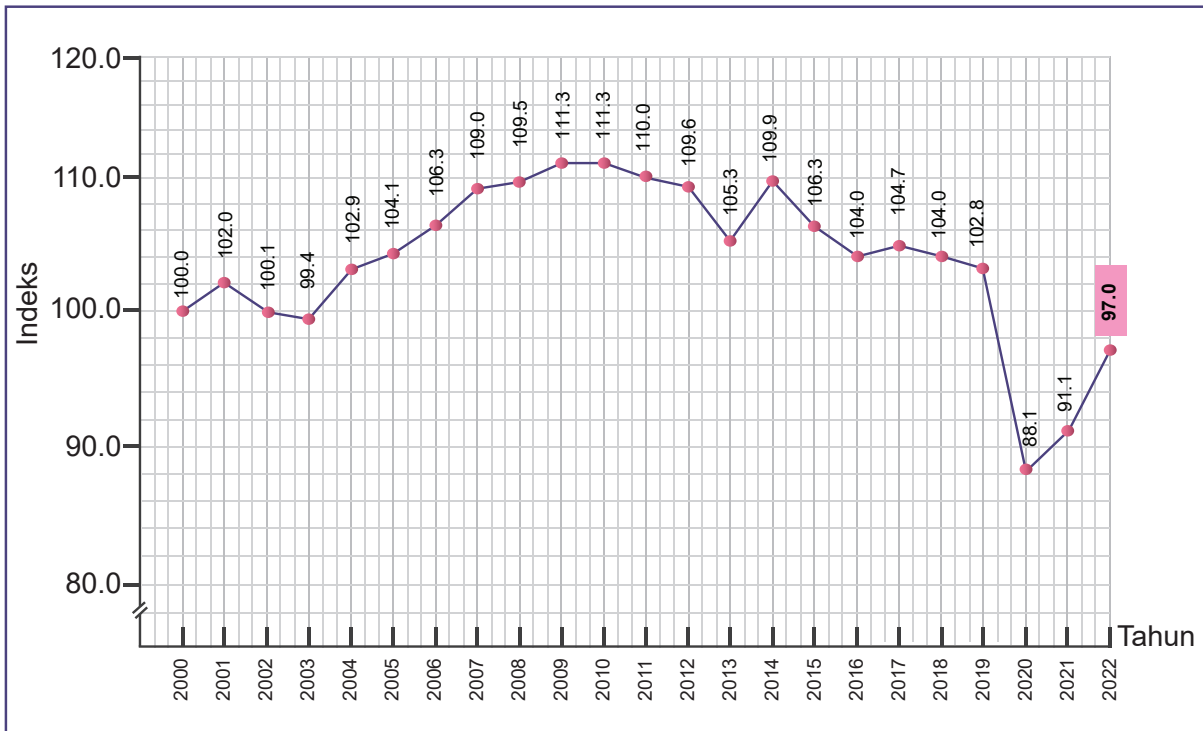
Terdapat lima indikator dalam Indeks Kebudayaan iaitu bilangan keahlian perpustakaan awam dan negara, bilangan pengunjung Istana Budaya, bilangan pengunjung Kompleks Kraf, bilangan pengunjung muzium dan bilangan pengunjung Memorial Negarawan.

Paparan 22: Indikator dalam Indeks Kebudayaan



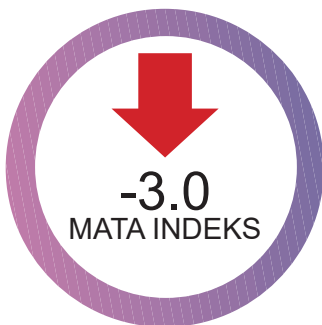
Dalam tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022, Indeks Budaya menurun 3.0 mata indeks. Walau bagaimanapun, indeks meningkat 5.9 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Pembukaan semula perpustakaan, kompleks kraf, kompleks kebudayaan dan muzium bermula dari Oktober 2021 dan konsep pelancongan visual baharu menyumbang kepada peningkatan indeks ini.

Carta 12: Indeks Kebudayaan, Malaysia, 2000-2022

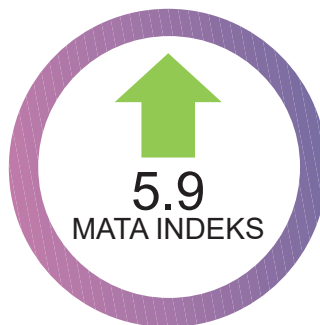


Paparan 23: Pencapaian Indeks Kebudayaan

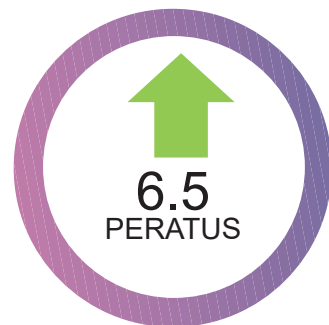
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



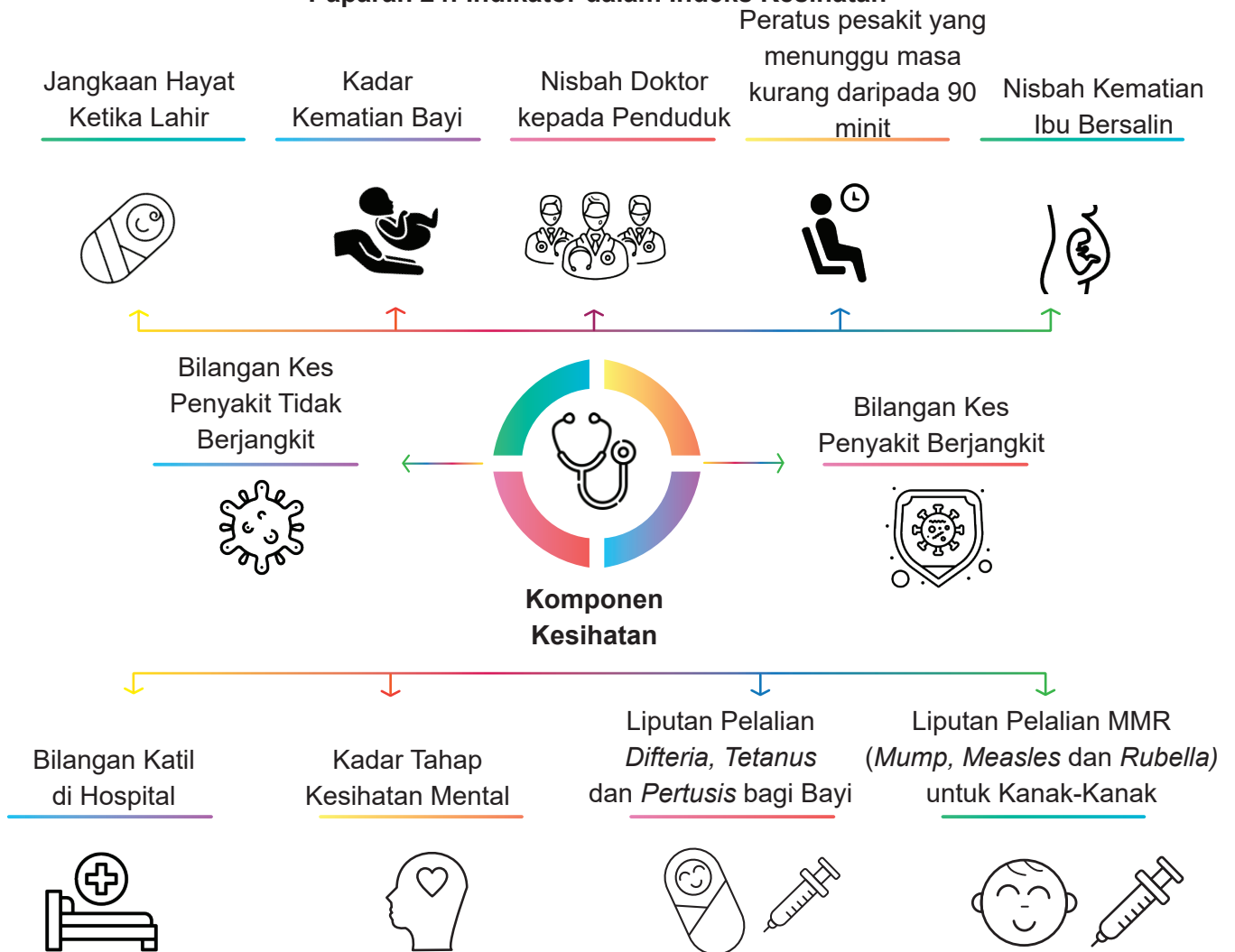
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



12 INDEKS KESIHATAN 2022: 113.0 2021: 111.5

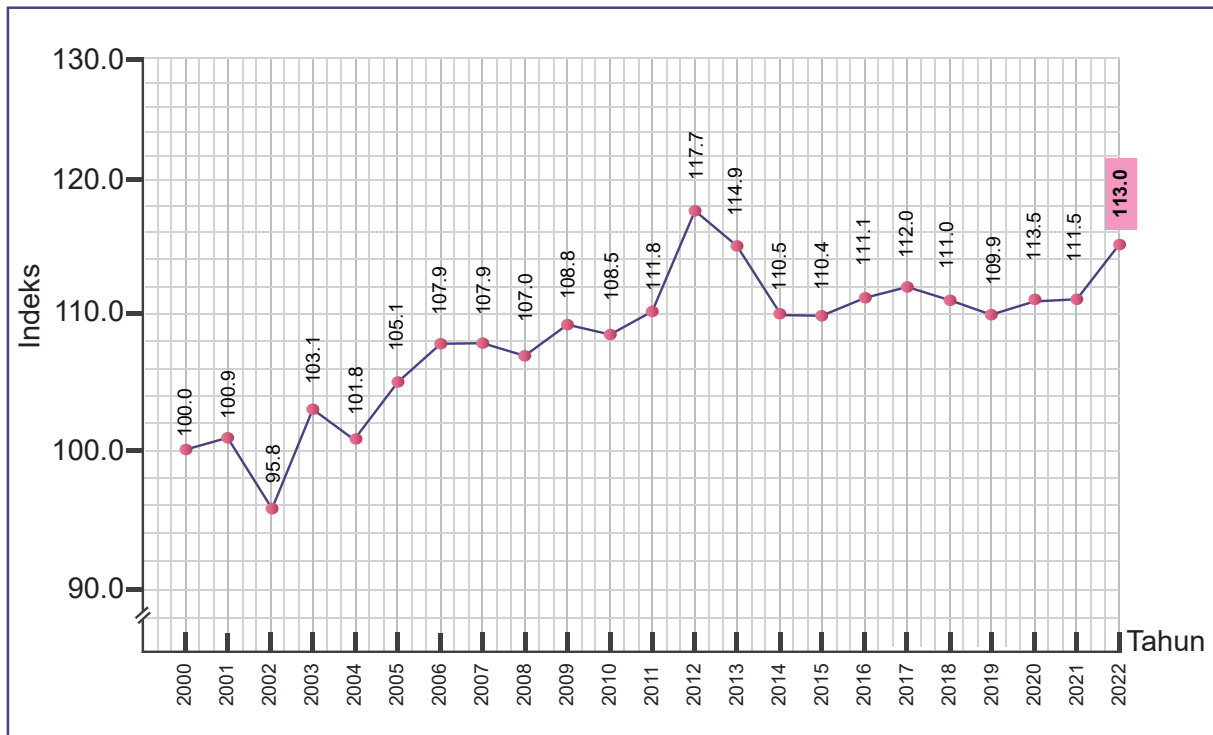
Tahap kesihatan diukur melalui jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, kadar kematian bayi, nisbah kematian ibu bersalin, bilangan kes penyakit tidak berjangkit, nisbah doktor kepada penduduk, peratus pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang daripada 90 minit, bilangan katil di hospital, bilangan kes penyakit berjangkit, liputan pelalian *difteria*, *tetanus* dan *pertusis* bagi bayi, liputan pelalian MMR (*Mump*, *Measles* dan *Rubella*) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga < 2 tahun dan kadar tahap kesihatan mental.

Paparan 24: Indikator dalam Indeks Kesihatan



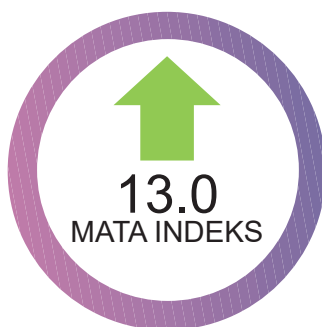
Indeks Kesihatan meningkat 13.0 mata indeks untuk tempoh dari 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks Kesihatan juga meningkat 1.5 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 didorong oleh penurunan nisbah kematian ibu bersalin dan peningkatan liputan imunisasi *Difteria*, *Tetanus* dan *Pertusis* bagi bayi.

Carta 13: Indeks Kesihatan, Malaysia, 2000-2022

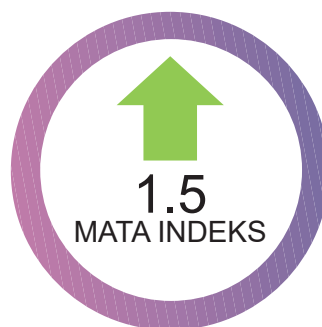


Paparan 25: Pencapaian Indeks Kesihatan

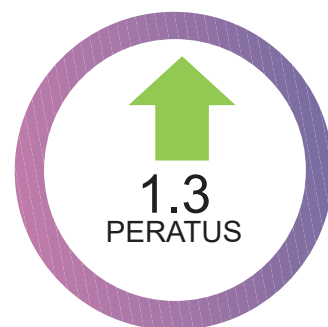
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



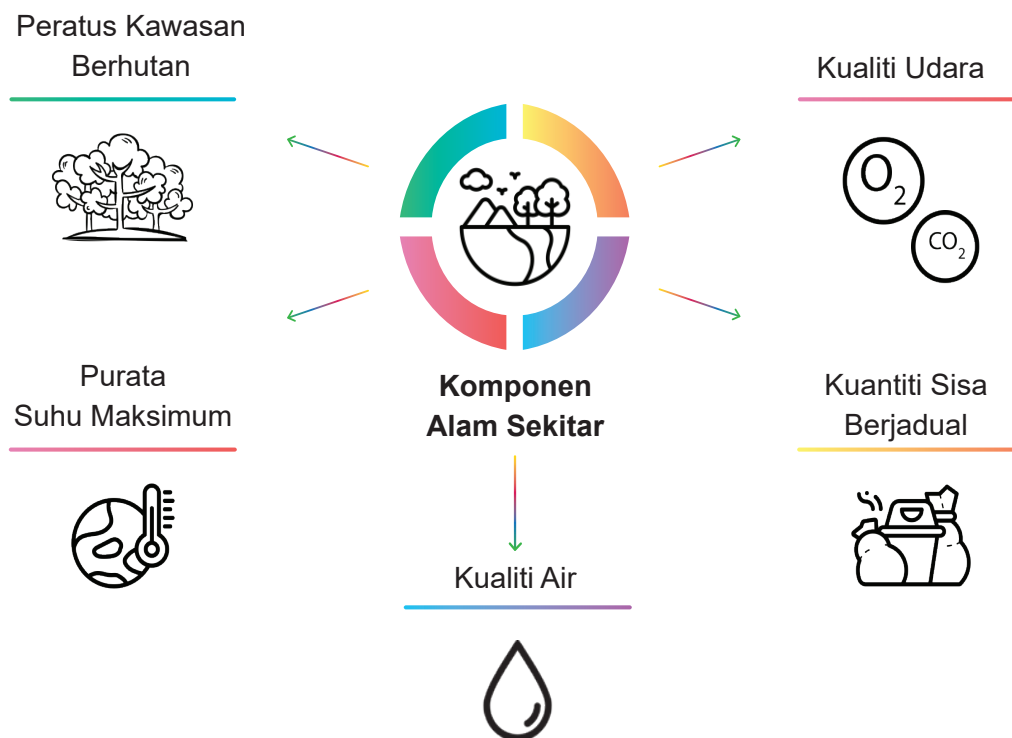
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



13 INDEKS ALAM SEKITAR 2022: 115.1 2021: 111.3

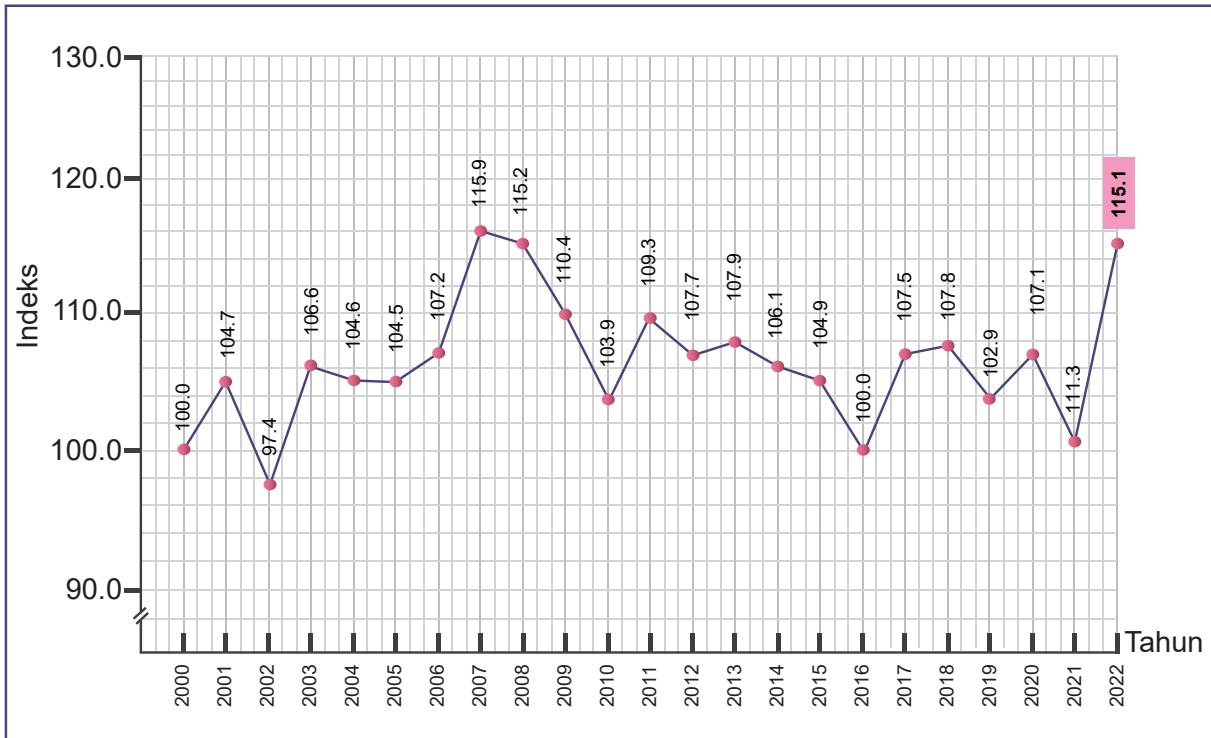
Indeks Alam Sekitar merangkumi lima indikator iaitu kualiti air, kualiti udara, kuantiti sisa berjadual, purata suhu maksimum dan peratus kawasan berhutan.

Paparan 26: Indikator dalam Indeks Alam Sekitar



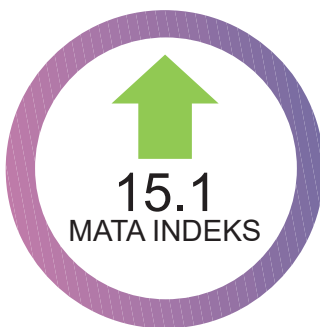
Indeks Alam Sekitar meningkat 15.1 mata indeks antara tahun 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks ini meningkat 3.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Kesemua indikator dalam komponen alam sekitar bertambah baik kepada 115.1 mata pada 2022.

Carta 14: Indeks Alam Sekitar, Malaysia, 2000-2022

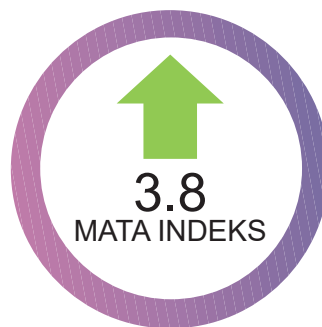


Paparan 27: Pencapaian Indeks Alam Sekitar

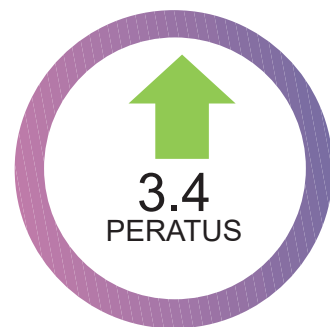
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



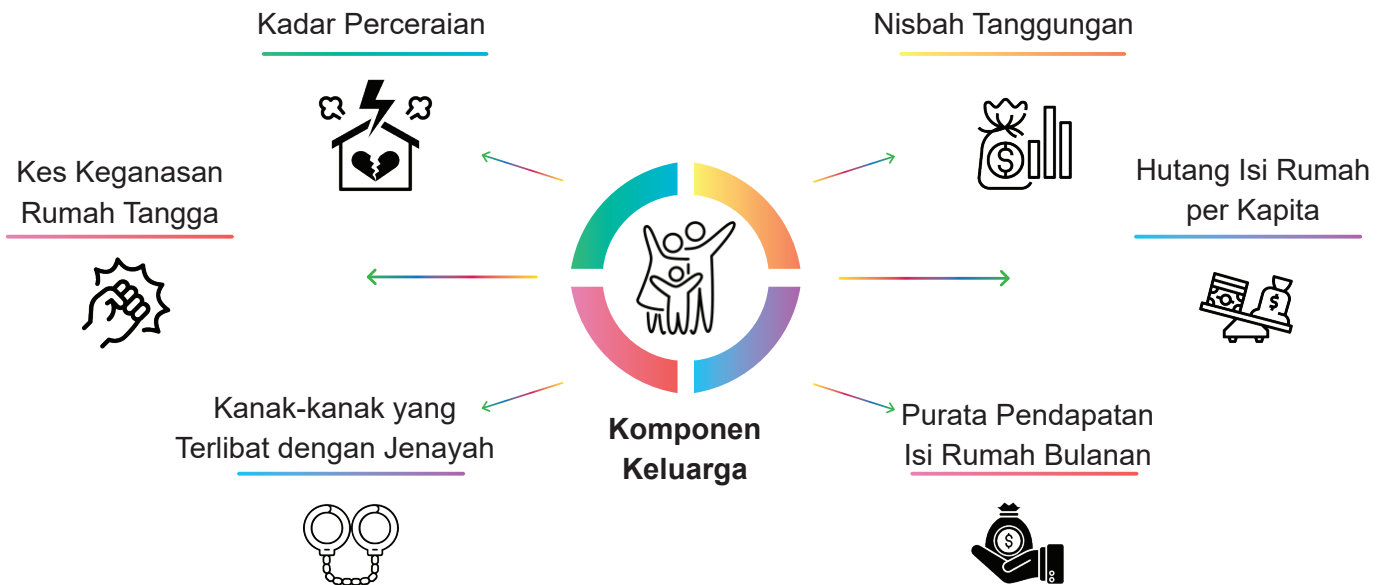
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



14 INDEKS KELUARGA 2022: 100.1 2021: 99.3

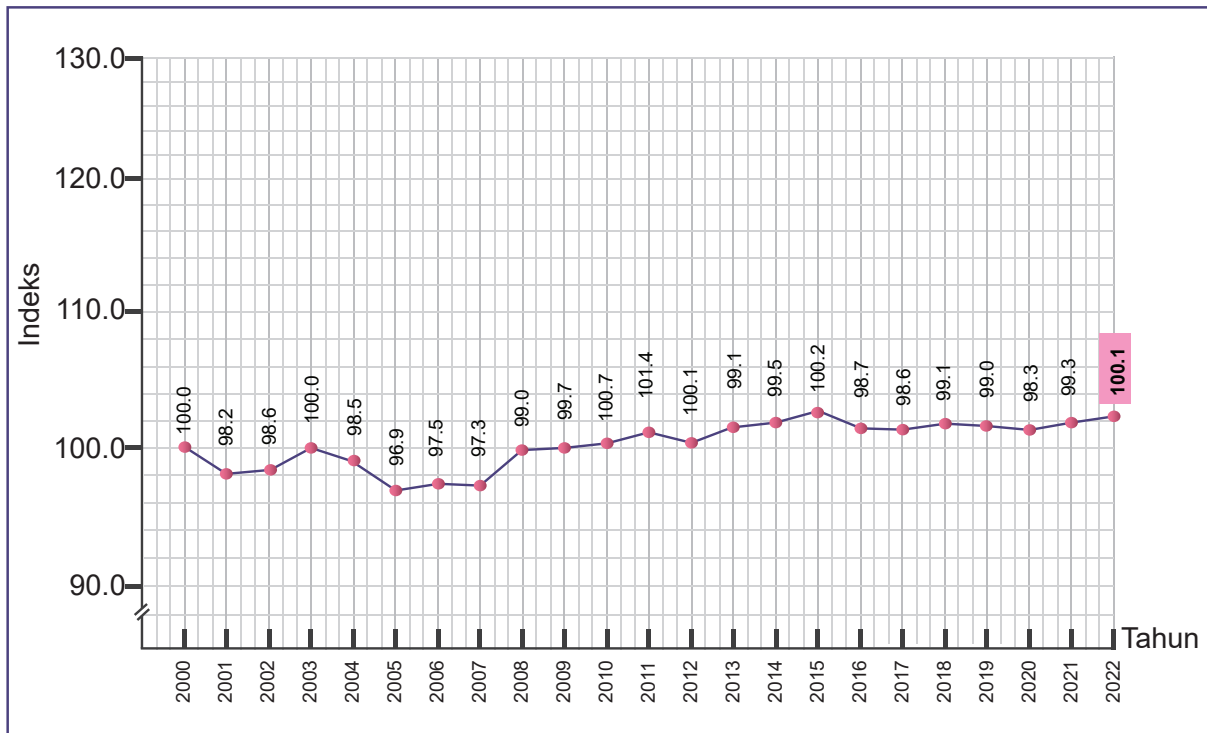
Kualiti kesejahteraan keluarga diukur melalui kadar perceraian, kes keganasan rumah tangga, kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah, purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan, hutang isi rumah per kapita dan nisbah tanggungan.

Paparan 28: Indikator dalam Indeks Keluarga



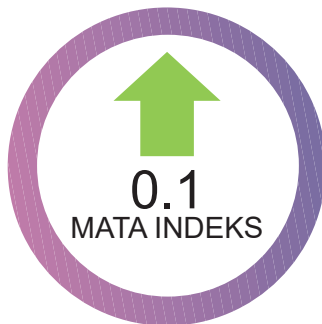
Indeks Keluarga meningkat 0.1 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2022. Indeks ini meningkat 0.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh penurunan bilangan kes kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah, penurunan nisbah tanggungan serta keganasan rumah tangga dan peningkatan purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan.

Carta 15: Indeks Keluarga, Malaysia, 2000-2022

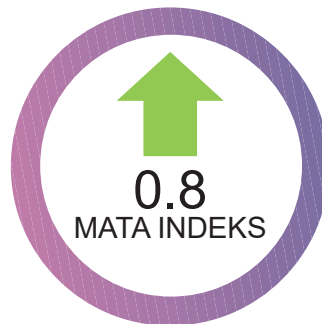


Paparan 27: Pencapaian Indeks Keluarga

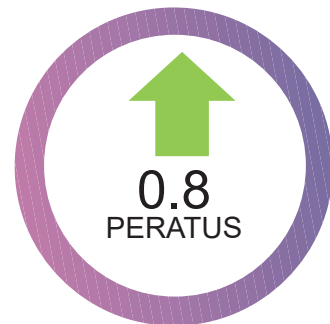
Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2000-2022



Perbezaan Mata Indeks
2021-2022



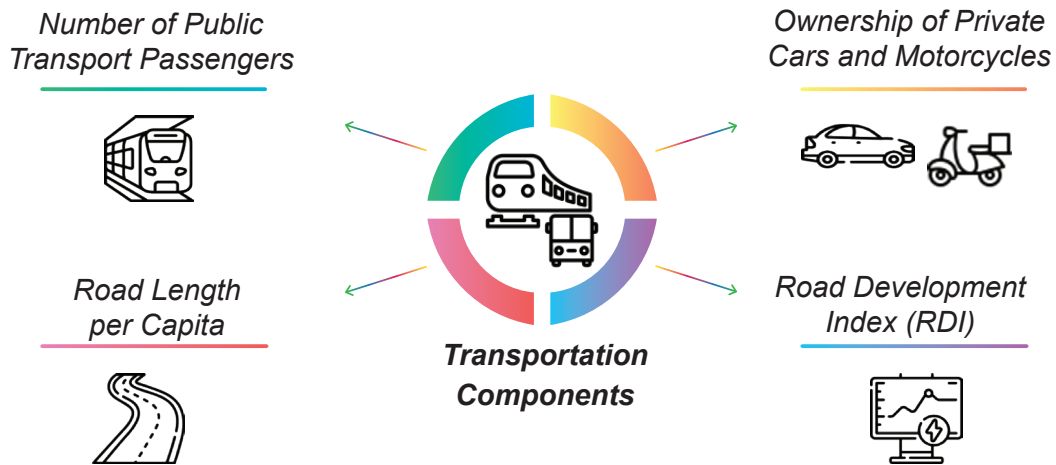
Kadar Pertumbuhan (%),
2021-2022



1 TRANSPORTATION INDEX 2022: 132.9 2021: 123.0

The Transportation Index is measured based on four main indicators, namely the number of public transport passengers, private car and motorcycle ownership, road length per capita and the Road Development Index (RDI).

Exhibit 2 : Indicators in the Transportation Index



The Transportation Index increased significantly, 32.9 index points in the period from 2000 to 2022. This index increased by 9.9 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The number of public transport passengers showed a positive trend in 2022 due to the reopening of economic and social activities and the permission to travel across state and district borders.

Chart 2: Transportation Index, Malaysia, 2000 - 2022

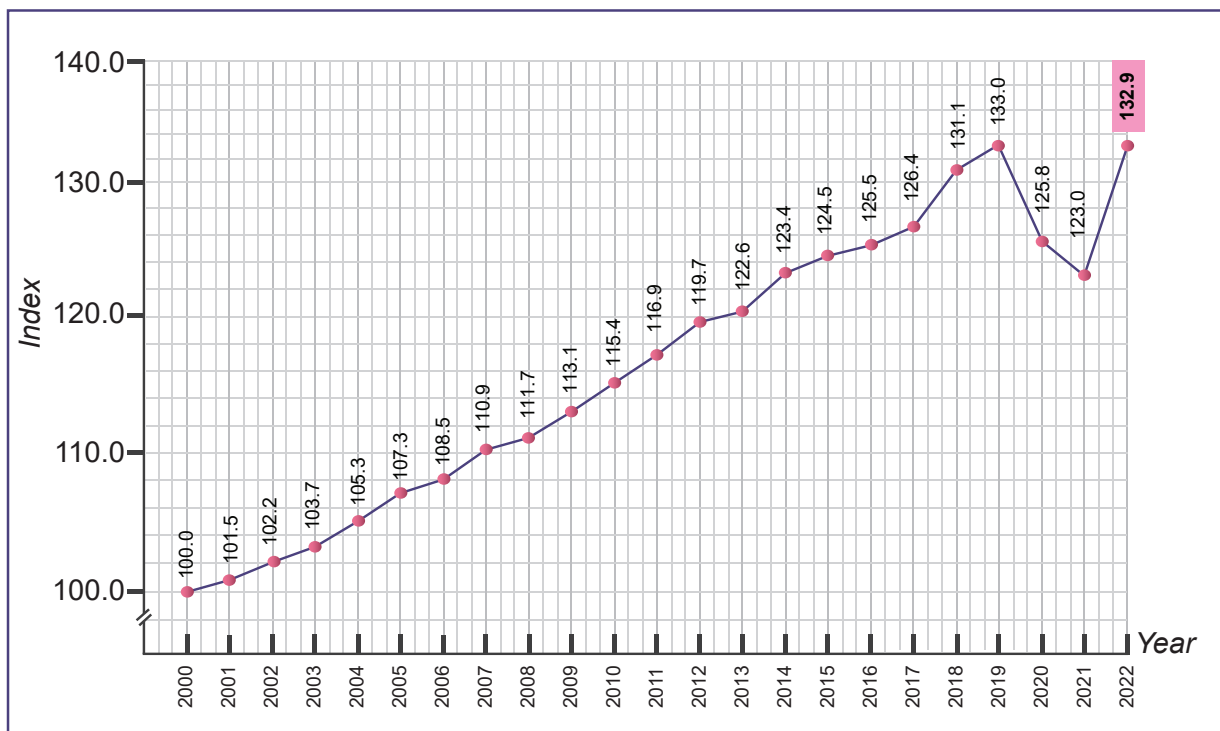
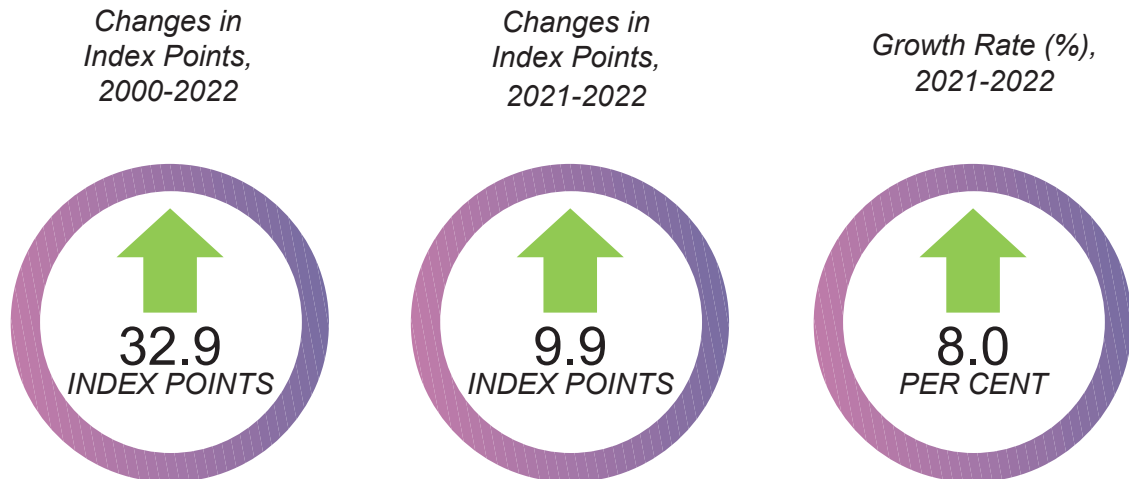


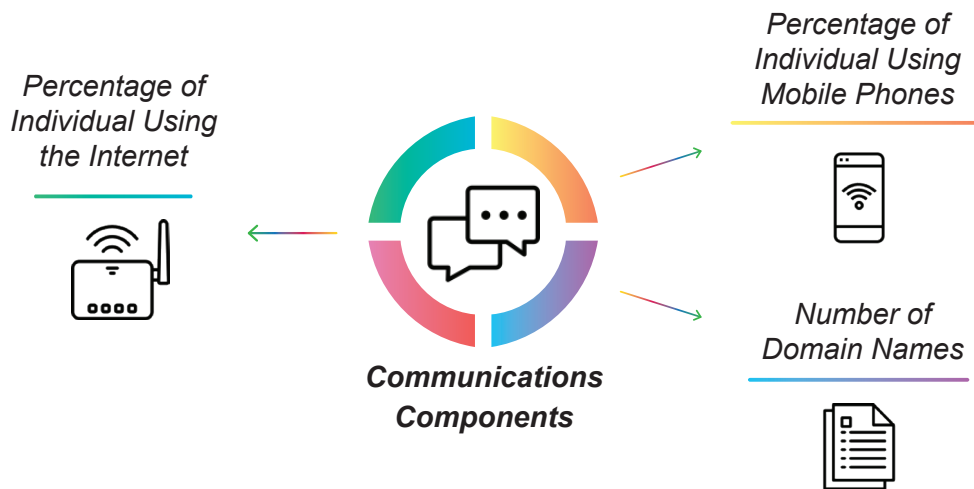
Exhibit 3 : Transportation Index Performance



2 COMMUNICATIONS INDEX 2022: 130.3 2021: 129.6

The Communications Index comprises the percentage of individual using the internet, the percentage of individual using mobile phones and the number of domain names.

Exhibit 4 : Indicators in Communications Index



In the period from 2000 to 2022, the Communications Index rose 30.3 index points. This index increased by 0.7 index points in 2022 as compared to the previous year led by growth in the percentage of individuals using the internet and mobile phones.

Chart 3: Communications Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

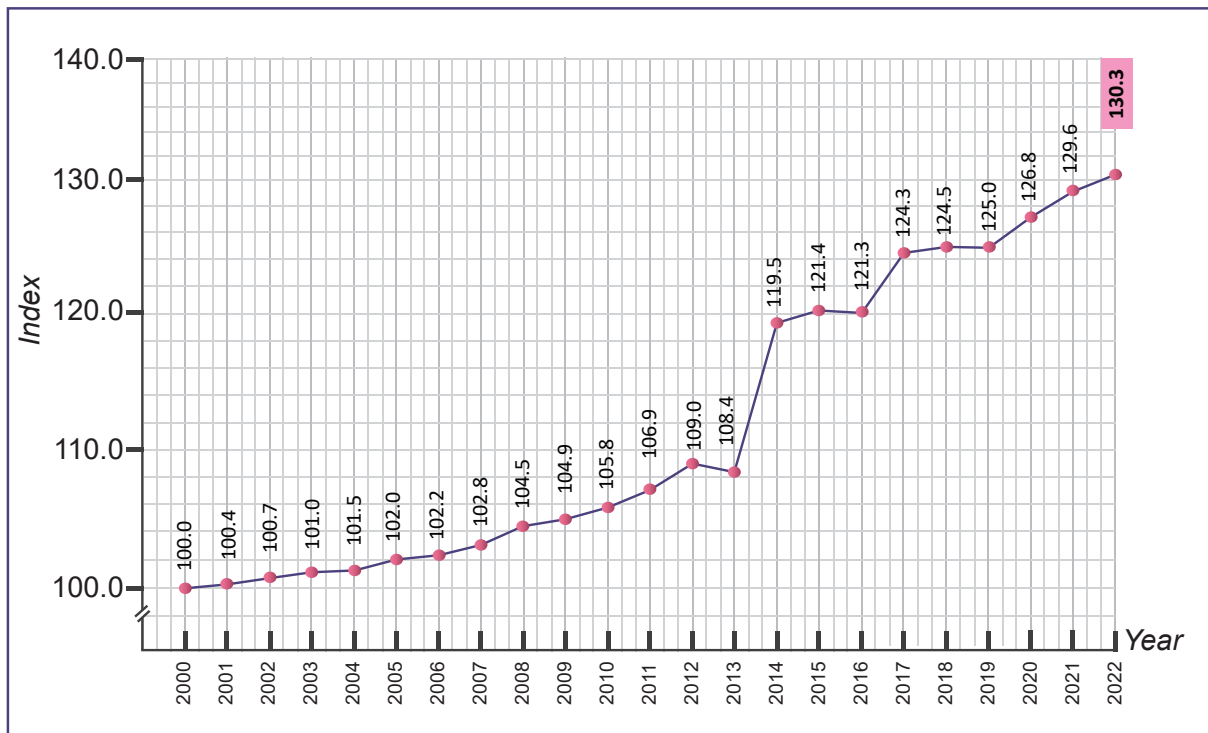


Exhibit 5: Communications Index Performance

Changes in
Index Points,
2000-2022



Changes in
Index Points,
2021-2022



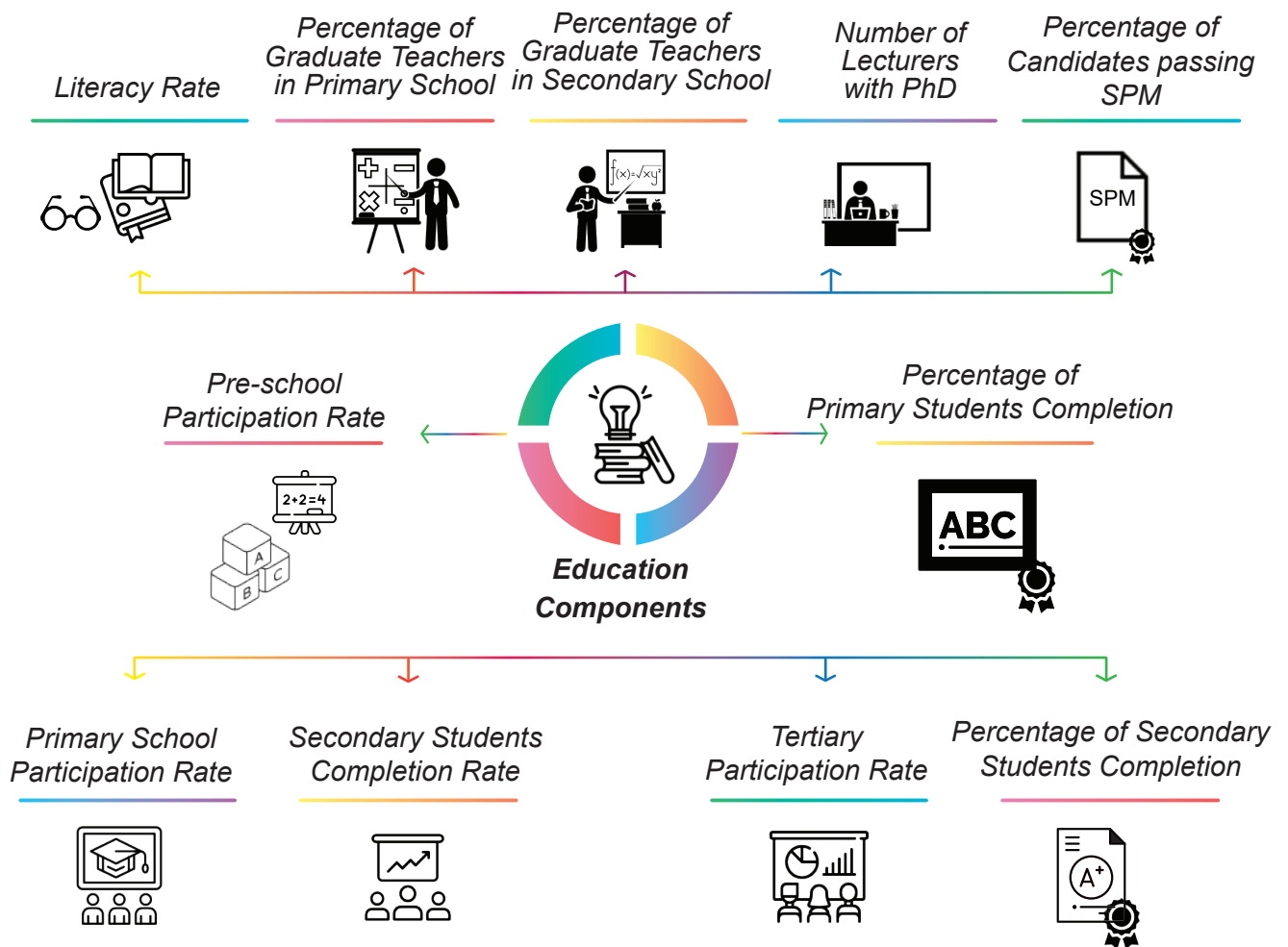
Growth Rate (%),
2021-2022



3 EDUCATION INDEX 2022: 137.4 2021: 132.0

Eleven indicators are used in measuring the Education Index, which are pre-school participation rate; primary school participation rate; secondary school participation rate; tertiary participation rate; literacy rate; number of lecturers with PhD; percentage of graduate teachers in primary school; percentage of graduate teachers in secondary school; primary students completion rate; secondary students completion rate and percentage of candidates passing SPM.

Exhibit 6 : Indicators in the Education Index



The Education Index increased by 37.4 index points from 2000 to 2022. This index increased by 5.4 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 driven by the percentage of secondary students completion rate, percentage of candidates passing SPM and literacy rate.

Chart 4 : Education Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

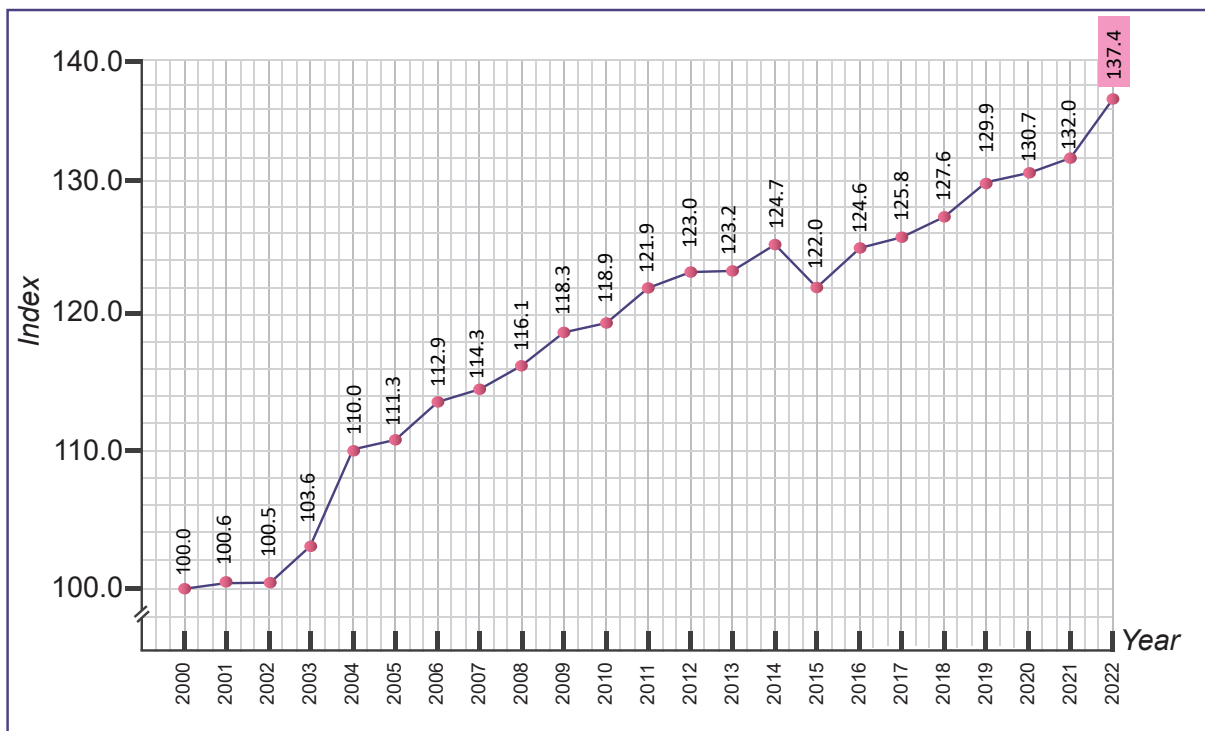
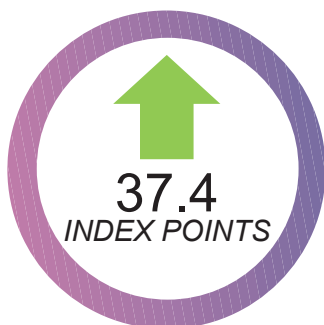


Exhibit 7 : Education Index Performance

Changes in
Index Points,
2000-2022



Changes in
Index Points,
2021-2022



Growth Rate (%),
2021-2022



4 INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION INDEX

2022: 124.0

2021: 118.1

Income and Distribution Index is measured by gross national income per capita, gini coefficient and incidence of poverty.

Exhibit 8 : Indicators in the Income and Distribution Index



For the period from 2000 to 2022, the Income and Distribution Index increased by 24.0 index points to 124.0 index points. Meanwhile, year-on-year comparison showed the index grew 5.9 index points in 2022. All components showed positive performance.

Chart 5 : Income and Distribution Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

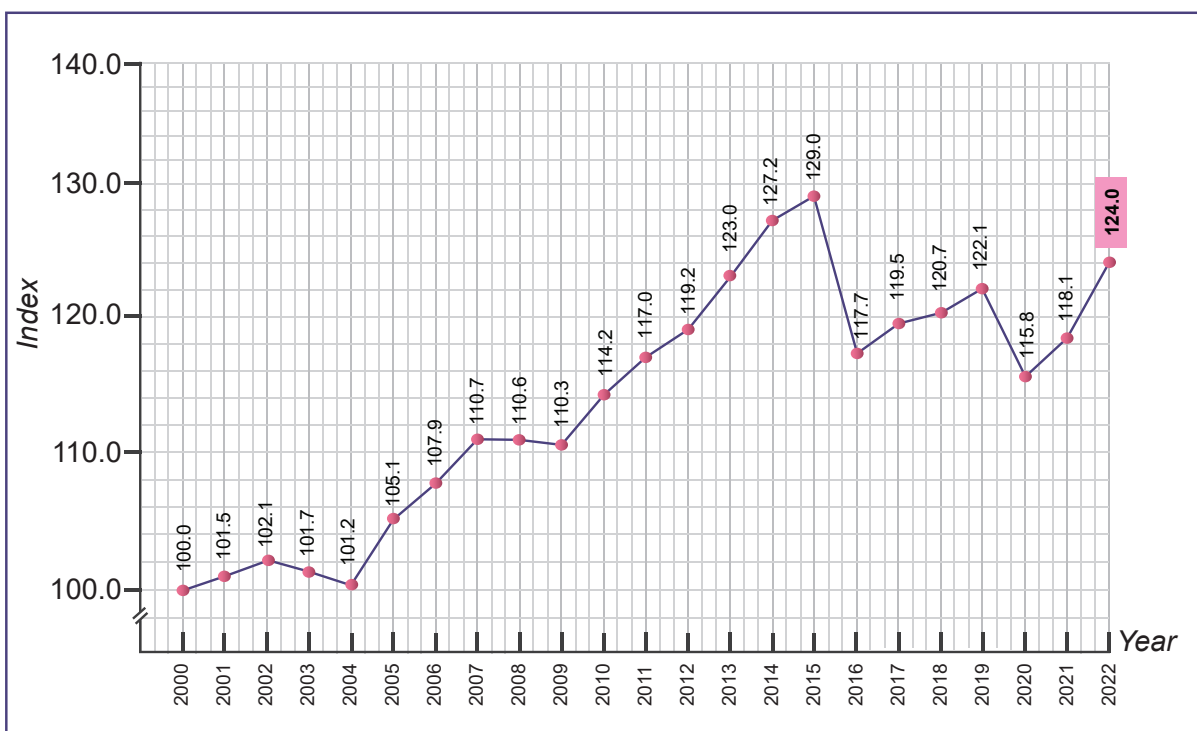
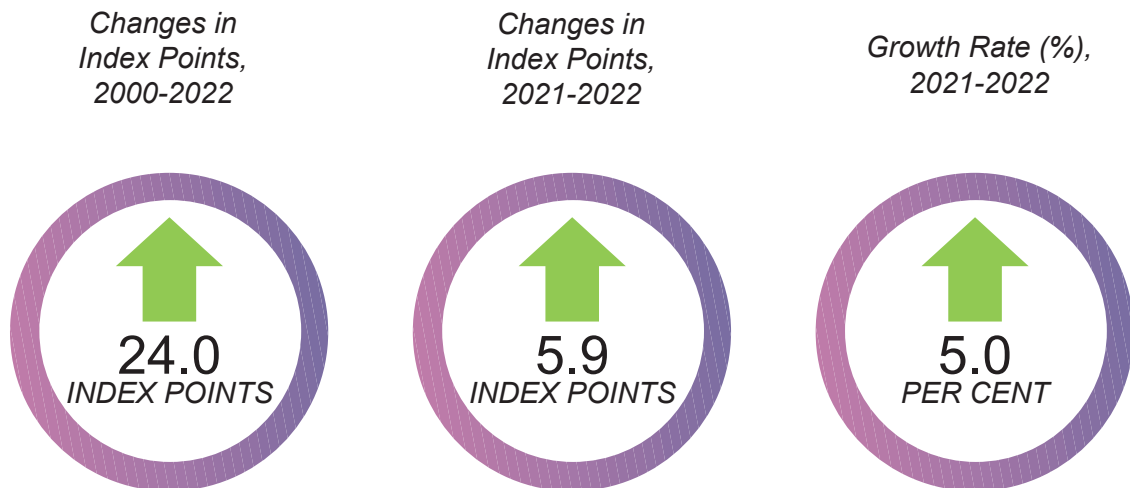


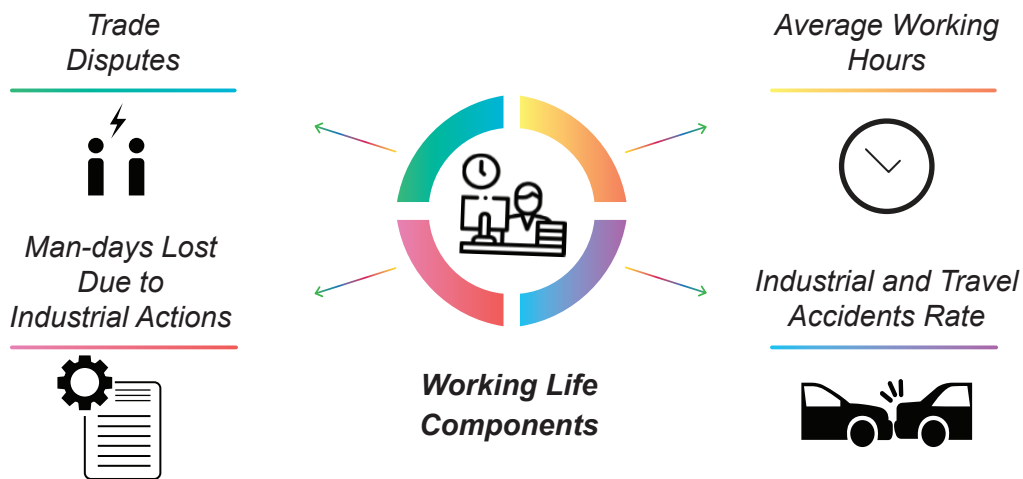
Exhibit 9 : Income and Distribution Index performance



5 WORKING LIFE INDEX 2022: 125.4 2021: 124.9

The Working Life Index consists of four indicators namely industrial and travel accidents rate, average working hours, man-days lost due to industrial actions and trade disputes.

Exhibit 10 : Indicators in Working Life Index



The Working Life Index increased by 25.4 index points between 2000 and 2022. This index increased marginally 0.5 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The increase in this index is due to a decrease in the number of trade disputes.

Chart 6 : Working Life Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

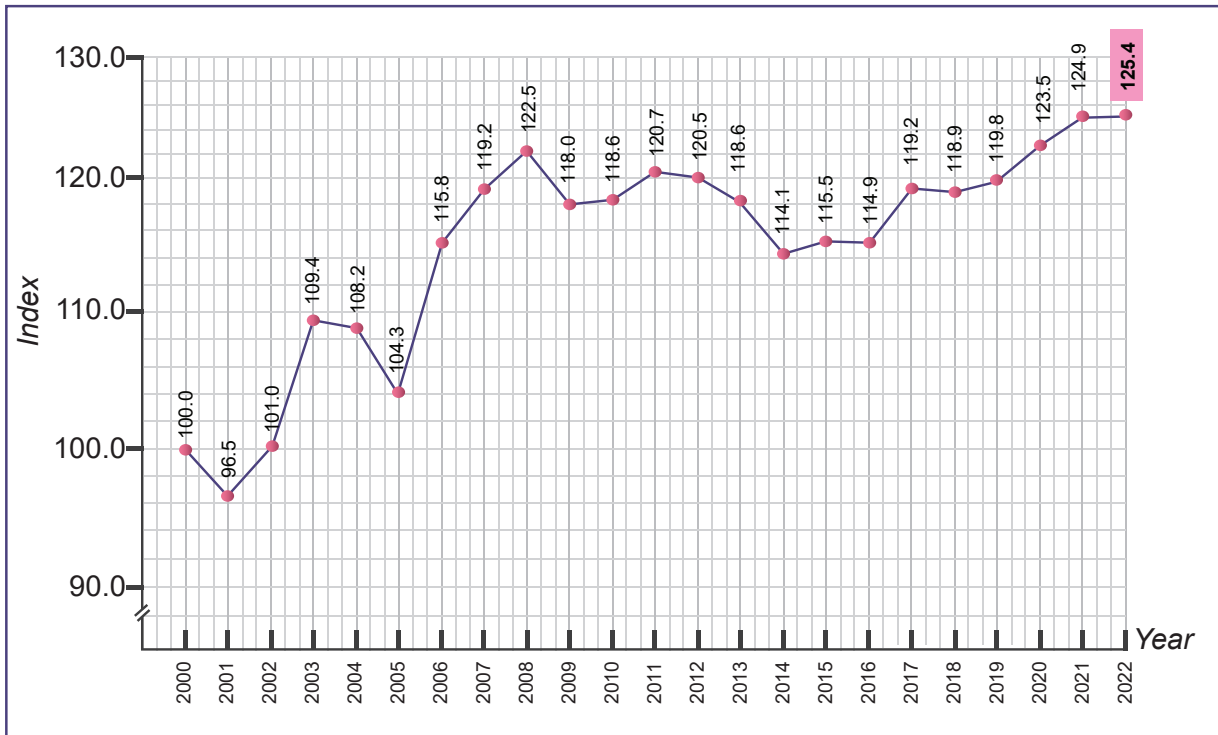


Exhibit 11 : Working Life Index Performance

Changes in Index Points, 2000-2022



Changes in Index Points, 2021-2022



Growth Rate (%), 2021-2022



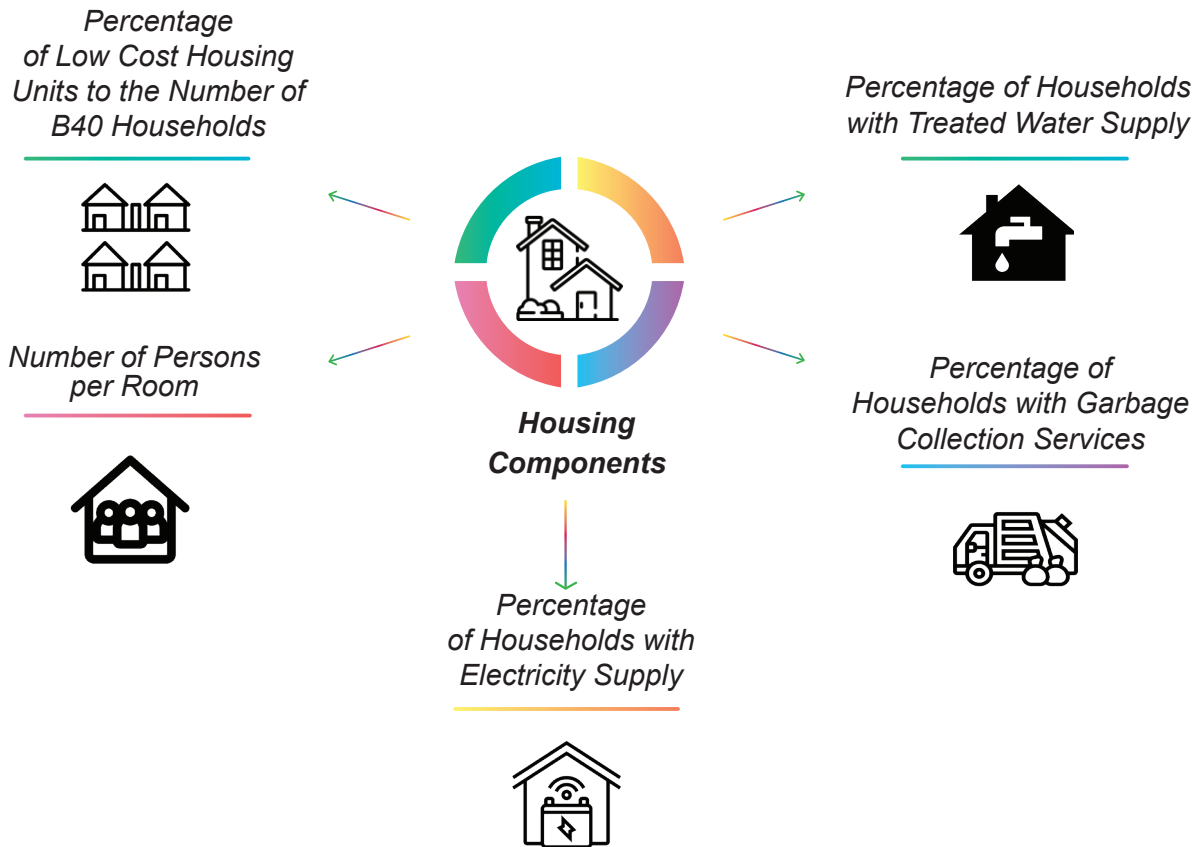
6 HOUSING INDEX

2022: 120.8

2021: 118.9

The Housing Index is calculated based on the percentage of low cost housing units to the number of B40 households, percentage of households with treated water supply, percentage of households with electricity supply and percentage of households with garbage collection services as well as number of persons per room.

Exhibit 12 : Indicators in the Housing Index



In the period from 2000 to 2022, the Housing Index showed a positive trend by increasing 20.8 index points. This index increased by 1.9 index points in 2022 as compared 2021. Among the contributors to the incline in the Housing Index was the increase percentage of low cost housing units to the number of B40 households and improved utility supply.

Chart 7 : Housing Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

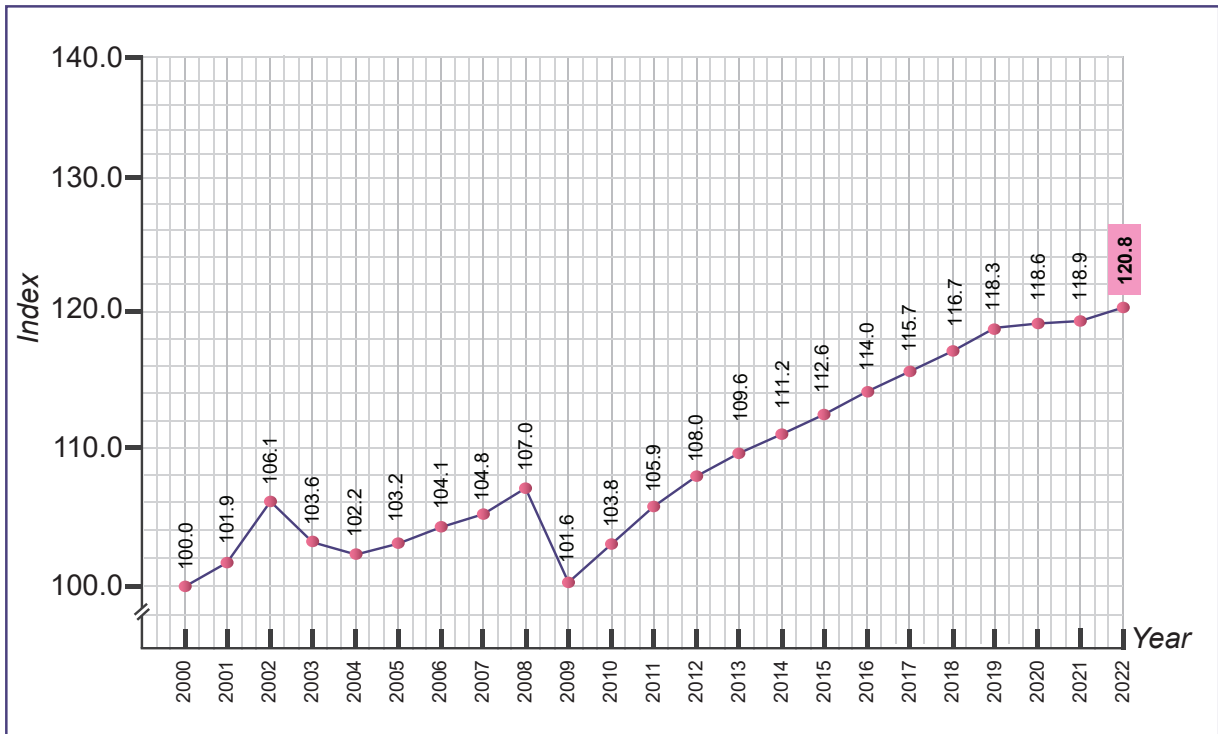


Exhibit 13 : Housing Index performance

Changes of Index Points, 2000-2022



Changes in Index Points, 2021-2022



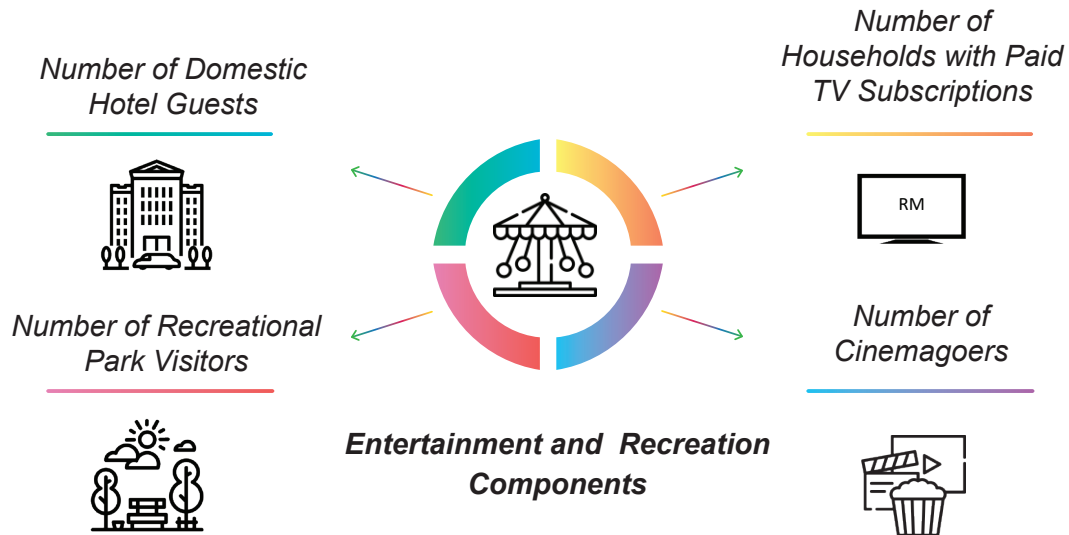
Growth Rate (%), 2021-2022



7 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION INDEX 2022: 124.3 2021: 102.9

This index is measured based on the number of domestic hotel guests, number of households with paid TV subscriptions, number of recreational park visitors and number of cinemagoers.

Exhibit 14 : Indicators in Entertainment and Recreation Index



In the period from 2000 to 2022, the Entertainment and Recreation Index increased by 24.3 index points. This index also increased significantly by 21.4 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 as the opening of borders boosted tourism activities.

Chart 8 : Entertainment and Recreation Index, Malaysia 2000-2022

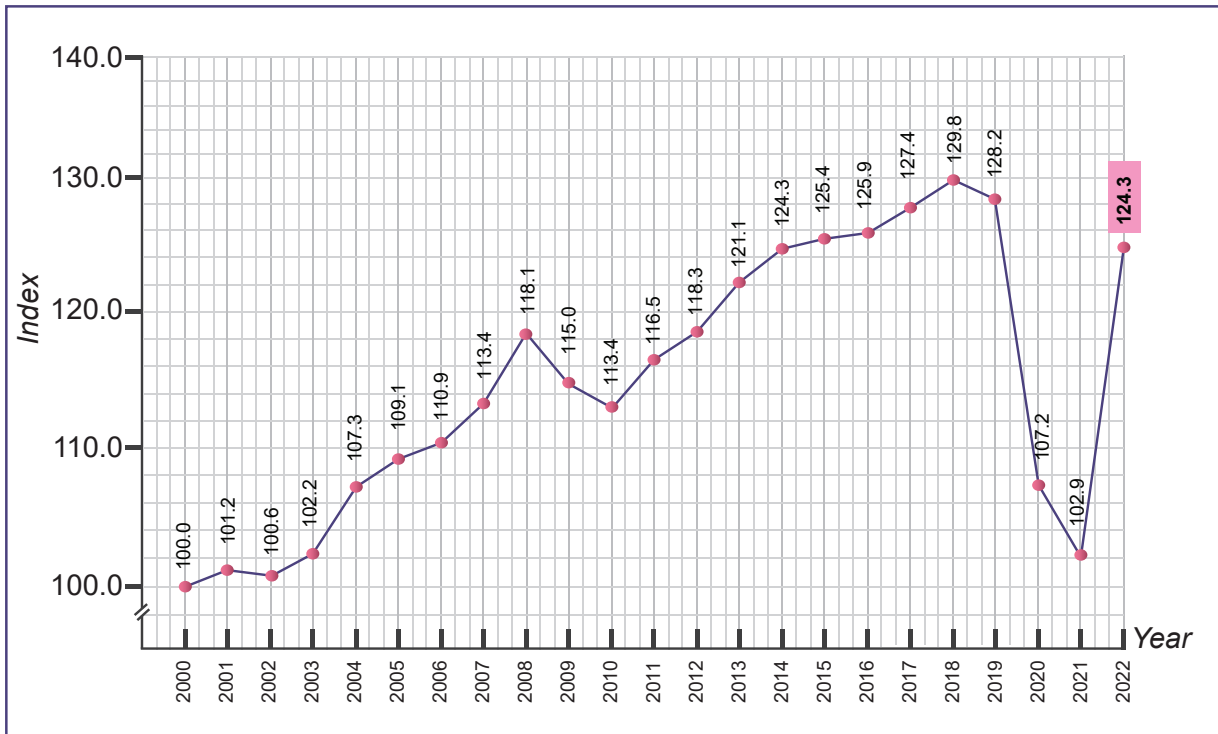


Exhibit 15 : Entertainment and Recreation Index Performance

Changes in
Index Points,
2000-2022



Changes in
Index Points,
2021-2022



Growth Rate (%),
2021-2022



8 PUBLIC SAFETY INDEX

2022: 126.1

2021: 139.2

Public Safety Index consists of two indicators namely number of road accidents and crime rate.

Exhibit 16 : Indicators in the Public Safety Index



The Public Safety Index recorded an increase of 26.1 index points for the period from 2000 to 2022. Public Safety Index decreased by 9.4 per cent to 126.1 points in 2022 as compared to 139.2 points in 2021. The decline is attributed to the increase in the number of road accident in tandem with reopening of borders as well as economic activities.

Chart 9 : Public Safety Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

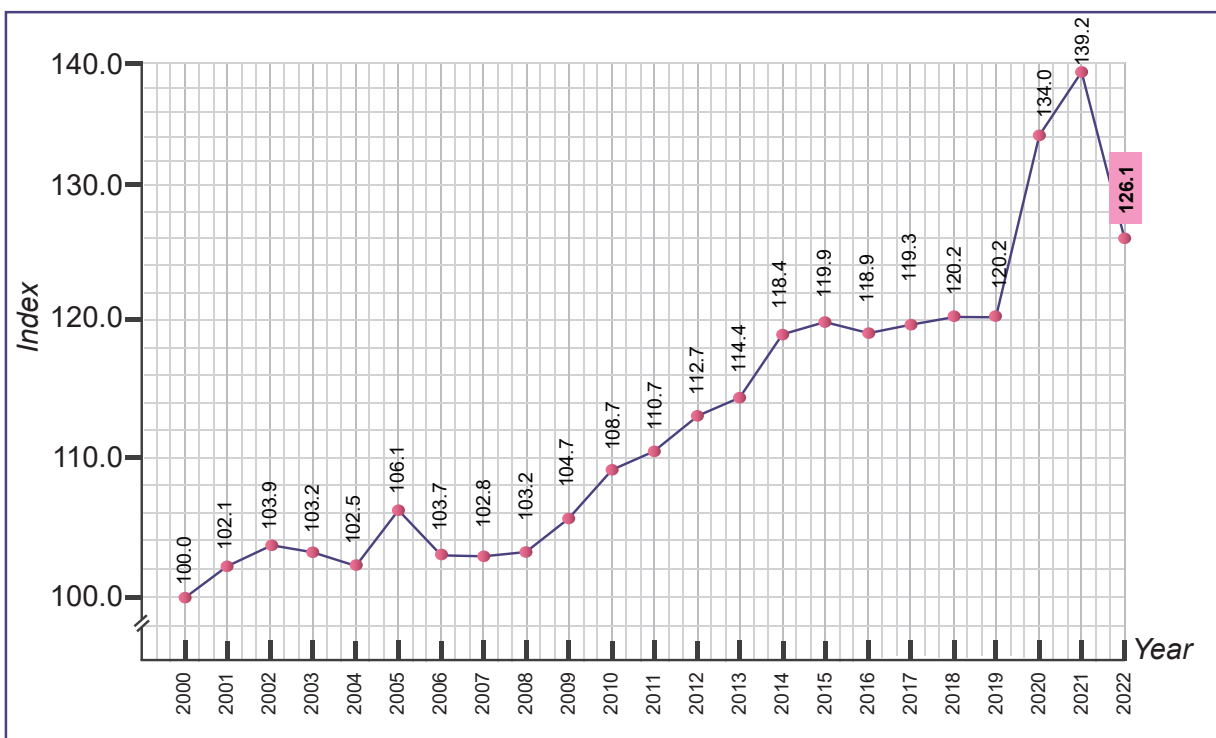
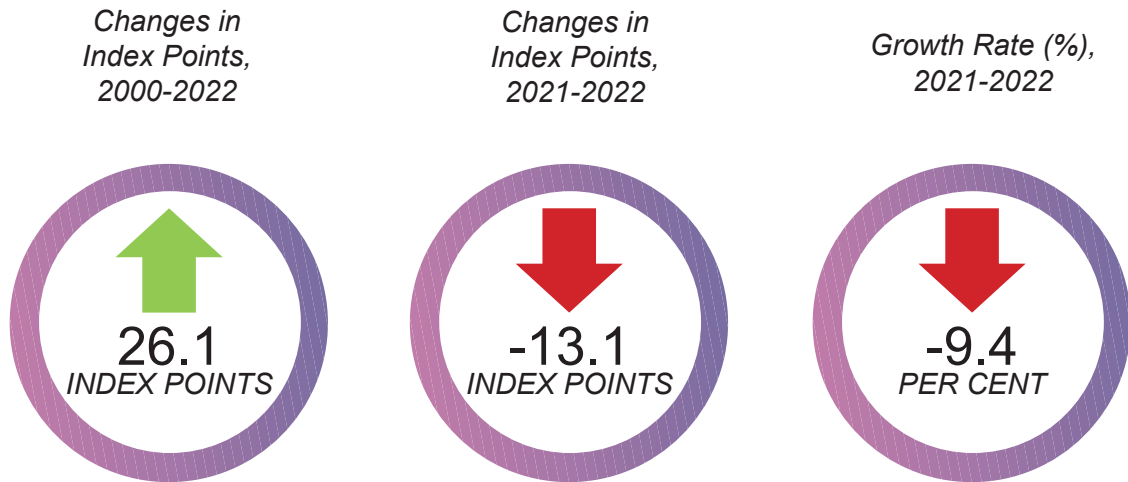


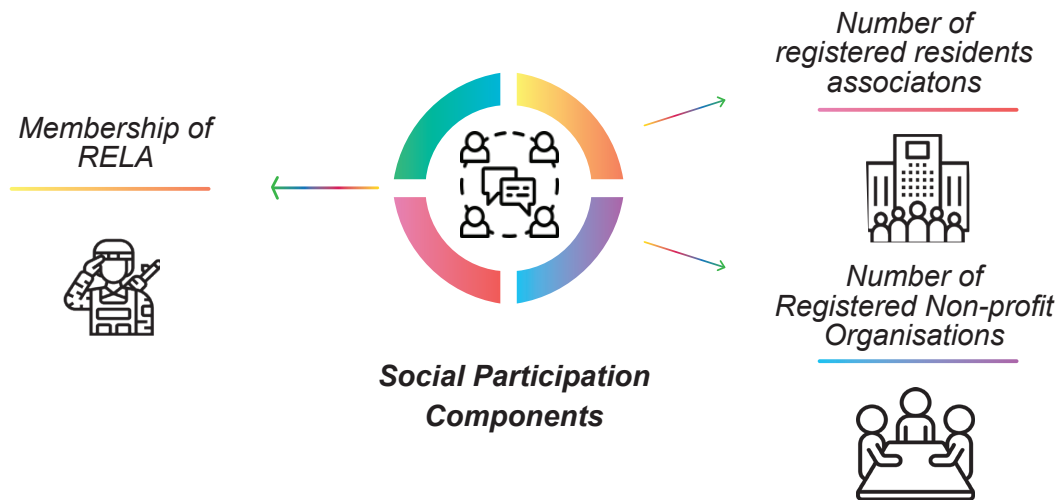
Exhibit 17 : Public Safety Index performance



9 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION INDEX 2022: 130.2 2021: 130.3

The social participation comprises of membership of RELA, number of registered residents associations and number of registered non-profit organisations.

Exhibit 18 : Indicators in Social Participation Index



The Social Participation Index increased by 30.2 index points from 2000 to 2022. This index decreased by 0.1 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 due to the decrease in membership of RELA and the number of registered non-profit organizations causing the growth rate of the Social Participation Index to slightly decrease by 0.08 per cent.

Chart 10 : Social Participation Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

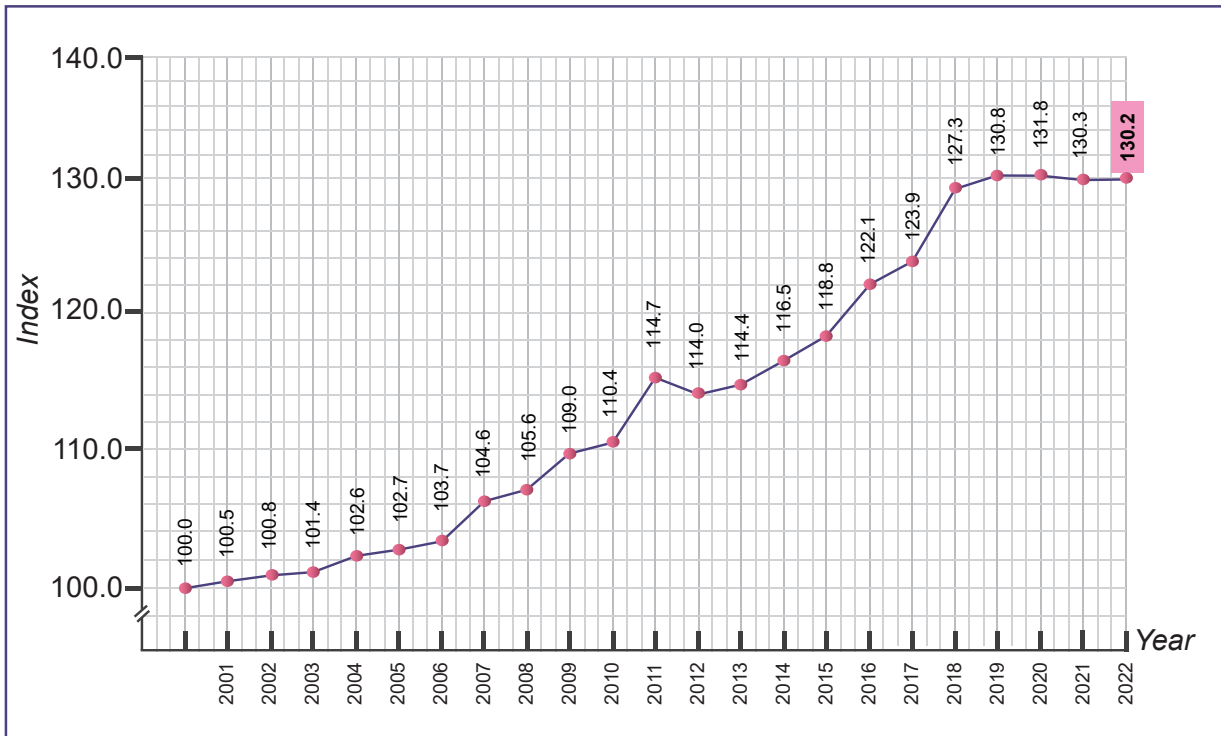
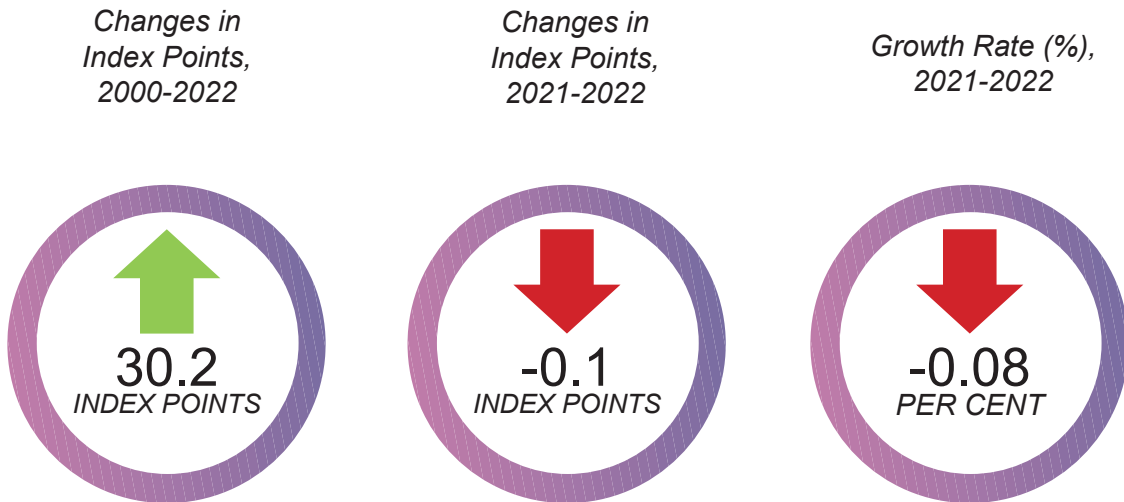


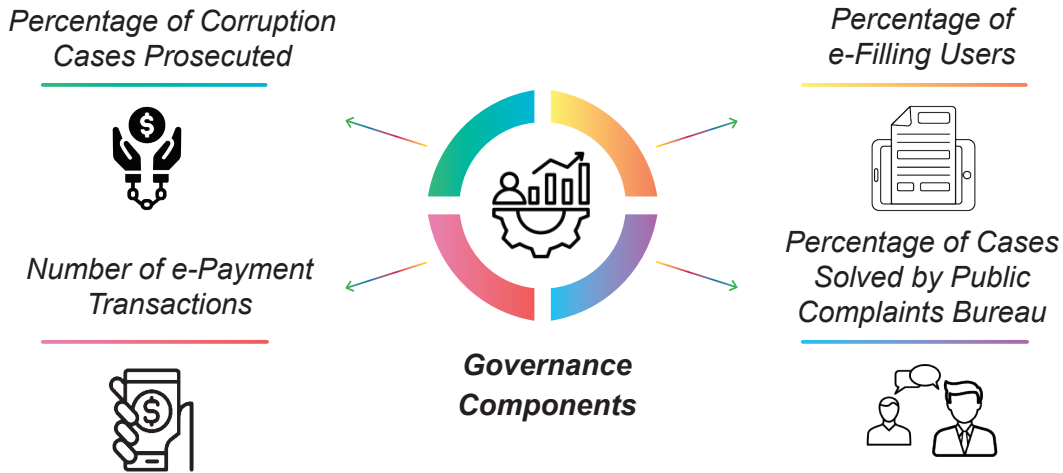
Exhibit 19 : Social Participation Index Performance



10 GOVERNANCE INDEX 2022: 120.8 2021: 123.7

The Governance Index comprises the number of e-payment transactions, percentage of e-Filing users, percentage of corruption cases prosecuted and the percentage of cases solved by the Public Complaints Bureau.

Exhibit 20 : Indicators in the Governance Index



During the period from 2000 to 2022, the Governance Index increased by 20.8 index points. This index declined by 2.9 index points as compared to 2021 due to decrease in the percentage of corruption cases prosecuted, the percentage of e-filing users and the percentage of cases resolved by the Public Complaints Bureau. On the other hand, the number of e-payment transactions continues to show a positive trend from year to year, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic season where more transactions have to be conducted online.

Chart 11 : Governance Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

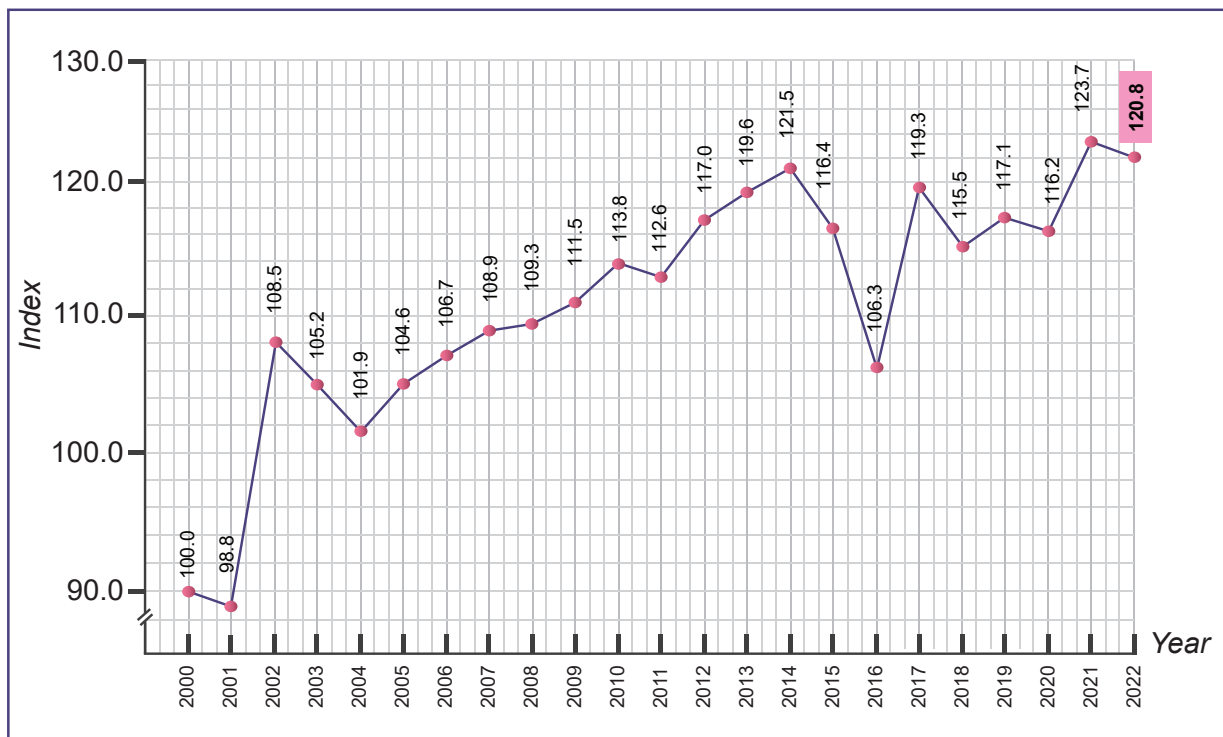


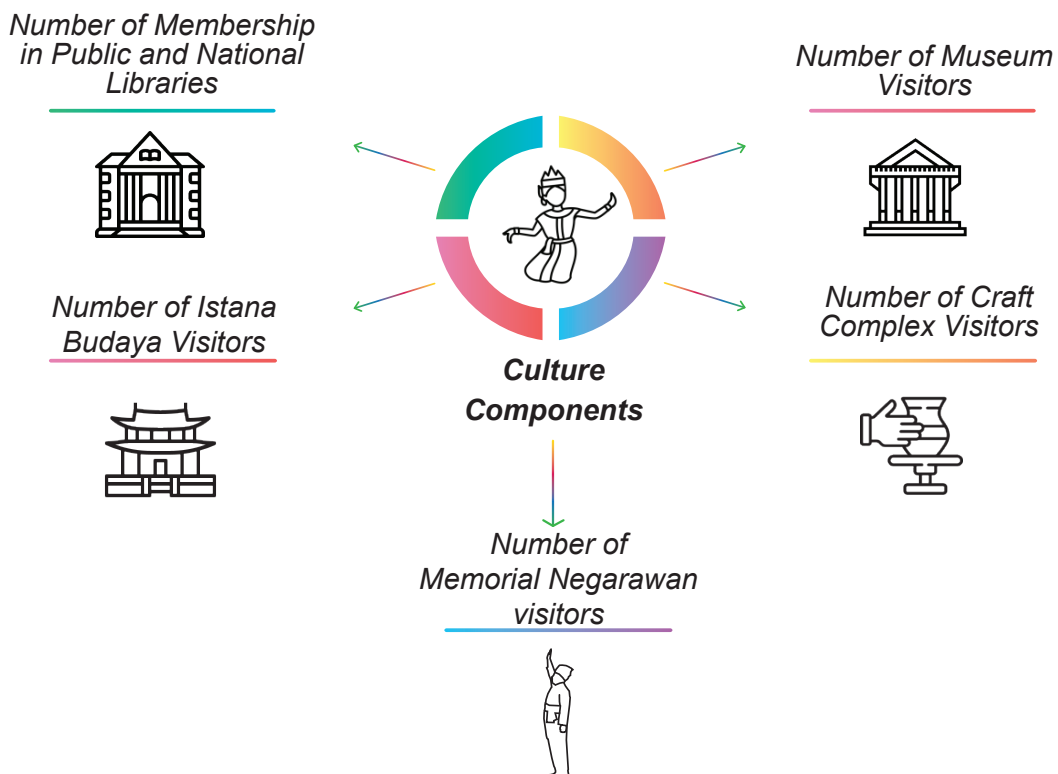
Exhibit 21 : Governance Index performance



11 CULTURE INDEX 2022: 97.0 2021: 91.1

There are five indicators in the Culture Index which are the number of memberships in public and national libraries, the number of Istana Budaya visitors, the number of Craft Complex visitors, the number of museum visitors and the number of Memorial Negarawan visitors.

Exhibit 22 : Indicators in Culture Index



In the period from 2000 to 2022, the Culture Index decreased by 3.0 index points. However, the index rose by 5.9 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The reopening of libraries, craft complexes, cultural complexes and museums starting from October 2021 and the new visual tour concept contributed to the increase in this index.

Chart 12 : Culture Index, Malaysia 2000-2022

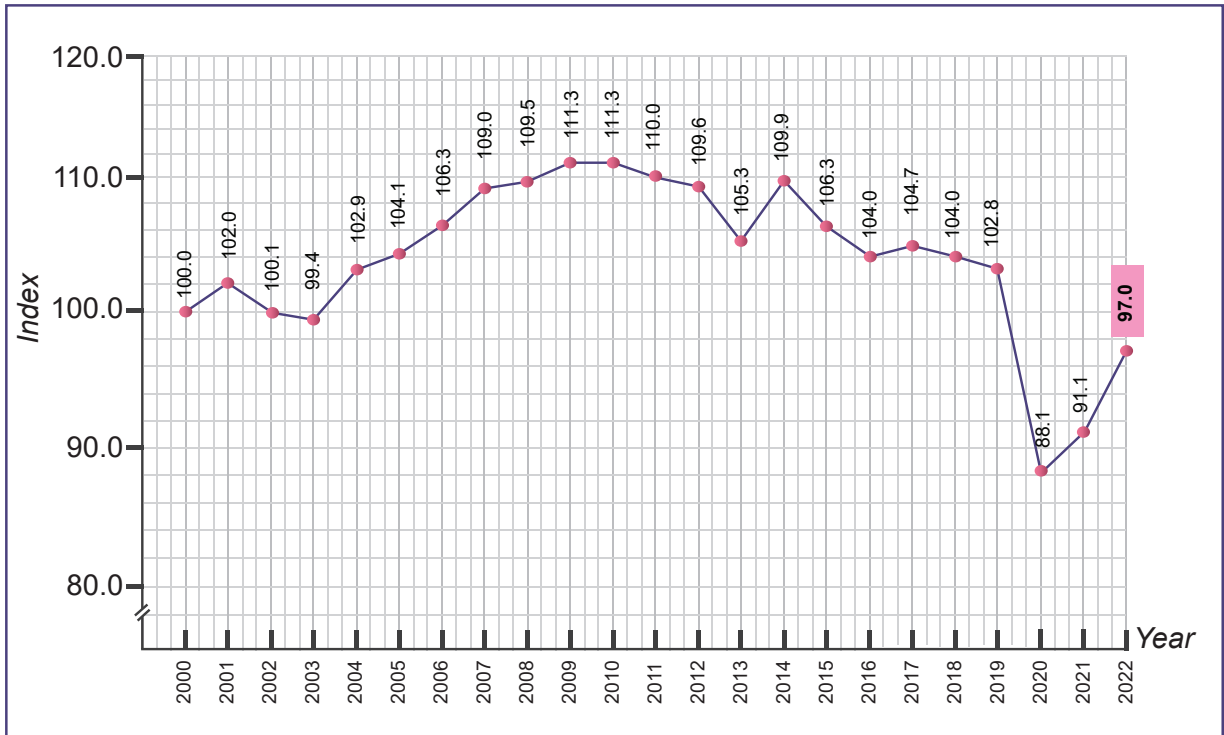


Exhibit 23 : Culture Index Performance

Changes in Index Points, 2000-2022



Changes in Index Points, 2021-2022



Growth Rate (%), 2021-2022



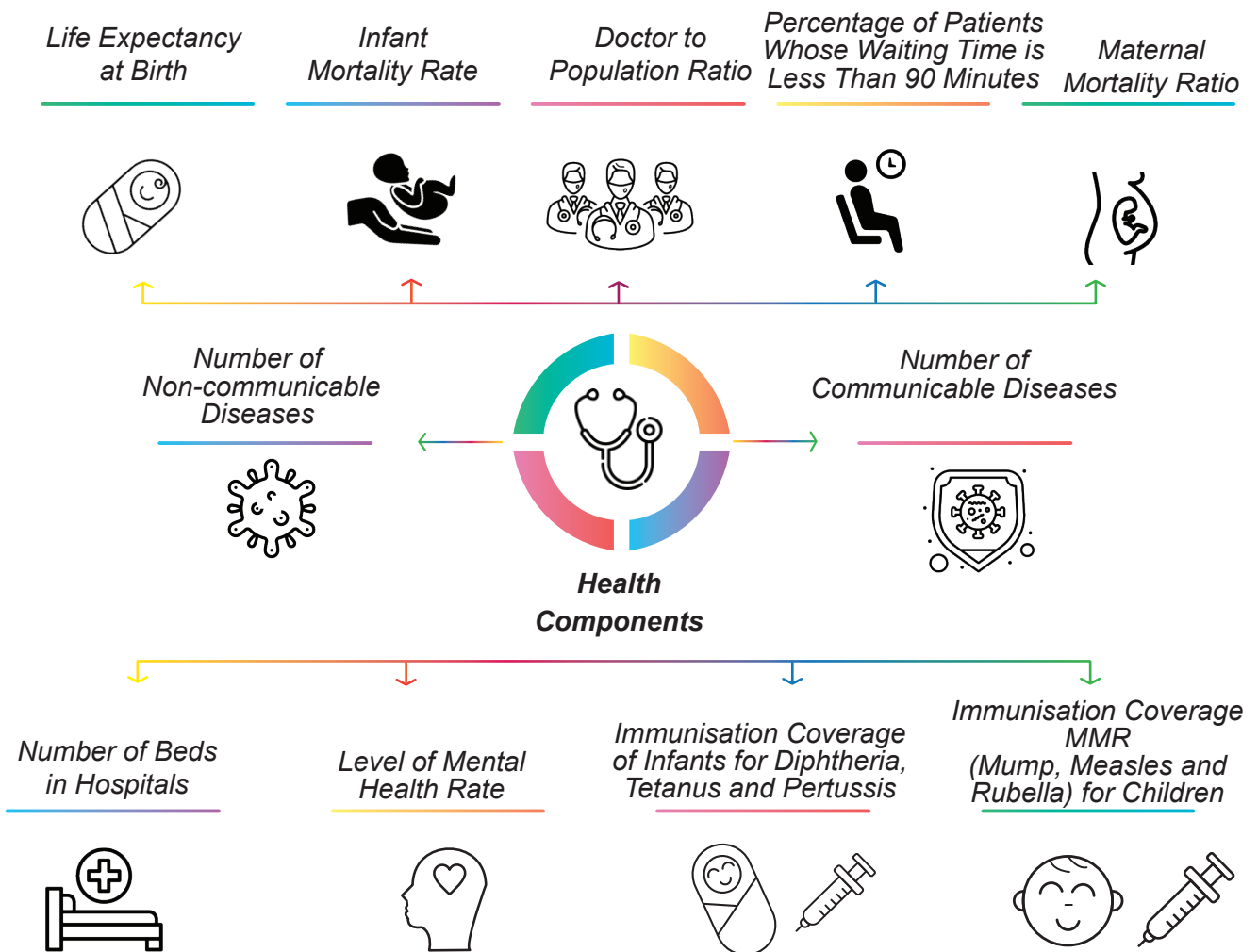
12 HEALTH INDEX

2022: 113.0

2021: 111.5

Health status is measured by life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, number of non-communicable diseases, doctor to population ratio, percentage of patients whose waiting time is less than 90 minutes, number of beds in hospitals, number of communicable diseases, immunisation coverage of infants for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis, immunisation coverage MMR (Mump, Measles and Rubella) for children aged 1 to < 2 years and level of mental health rate.

Exhibit 24 : Indicators in the Health Index



The Health Index increased by 13.0 index points for the period from 2000 to 2022. The Health Index also increased by 1.5 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 led by the decreased in maternal mortality ratio and increased in immunisation coverage of infants for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis.

Chart 13 : Health Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

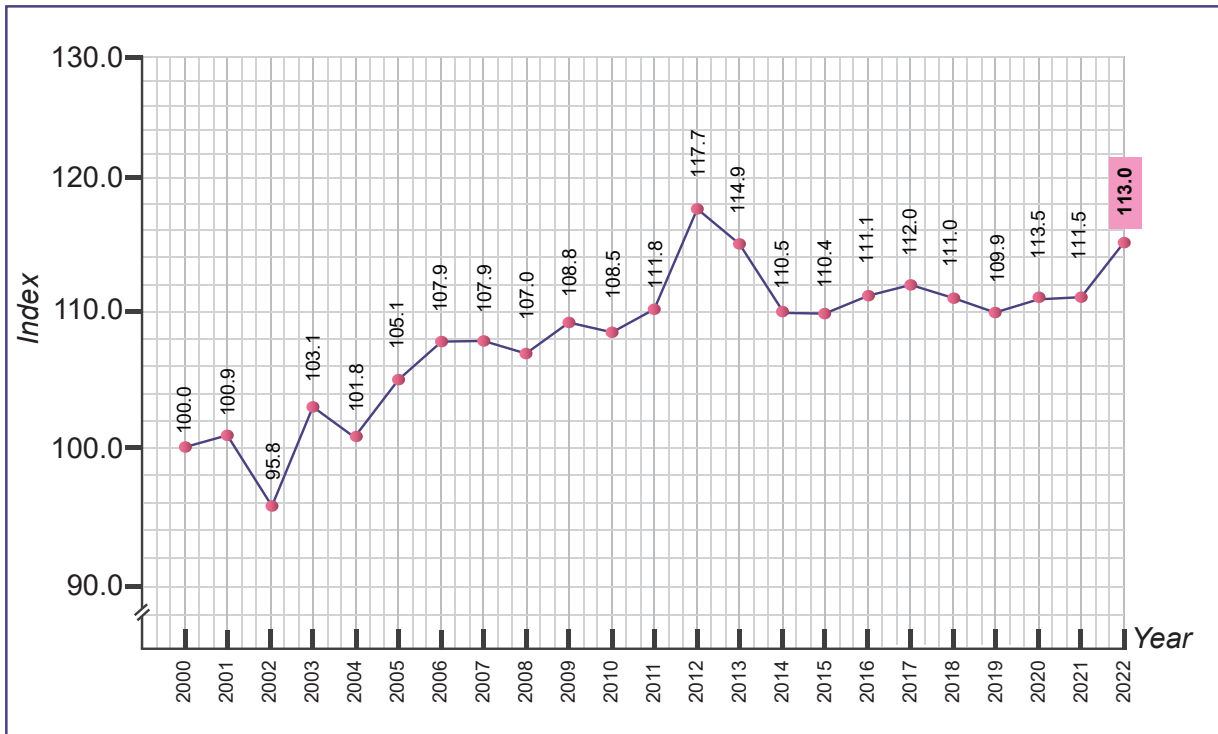


Exhibit 25 : Health Index Performance

Changes in Index Points, 2000-2022



Changes in Index Points, 2021-2022



Growth Rate (%), 2021-2022



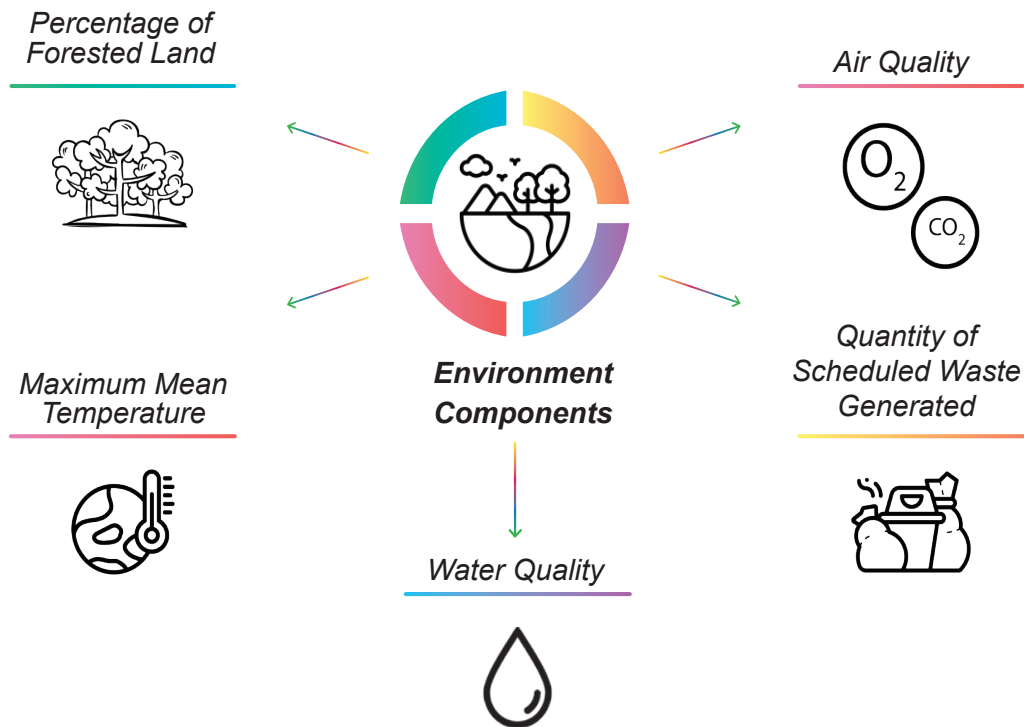
13 ENVIRONMENT INDEX

2022: 115.1

2021: 111.3

Environment Index covers five indicators namely water quality, air quality, quantity of scheduled waste generated, maximum mean temperature and percentage of forested land.

Exhibit 26 : Indicators in the Environment Index



The Environmental Index increased by 15.1 index points between 2000 to 2022. The index increased by 3.8 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. All the indicators in the environmental component improved and thus the index increased by 115.1 points in 2022.

Chart 14 : Environment Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

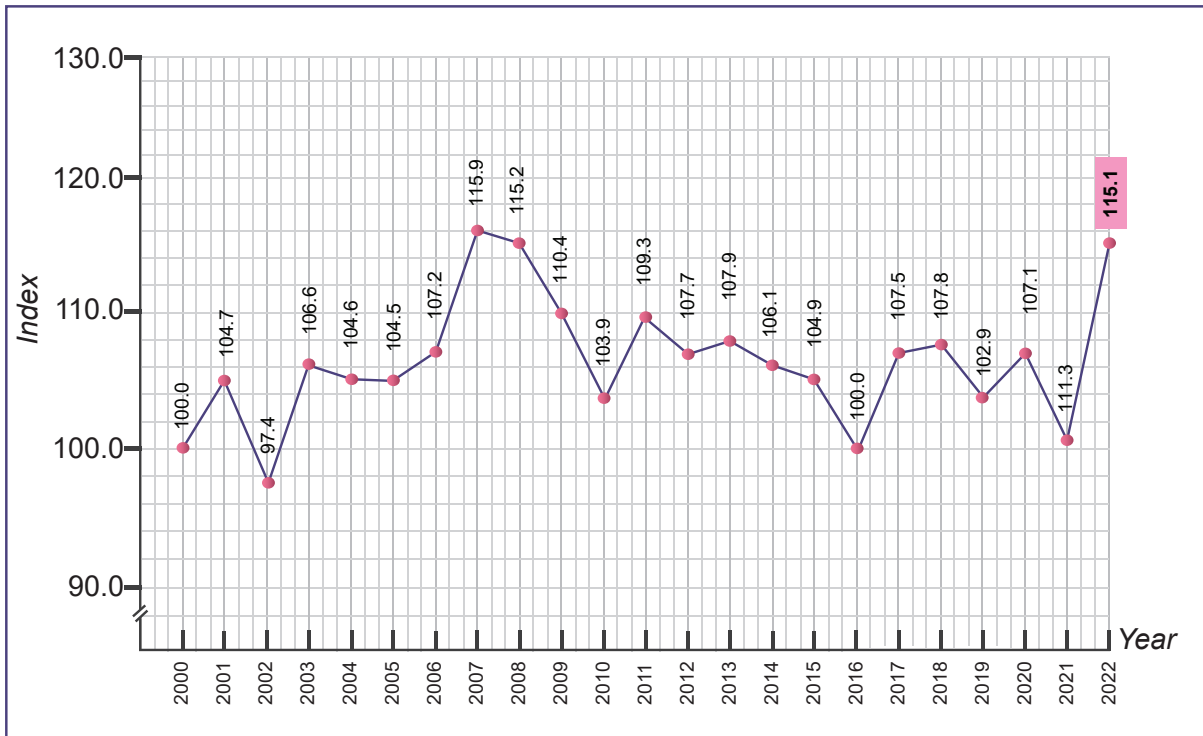


Exhibit 27 : Environment Index performance

*Changes in
Index Points,
2000-2022*



*Changes in
Index Points,
2021-2022*



*Growth Rate (%),
2021-2022*

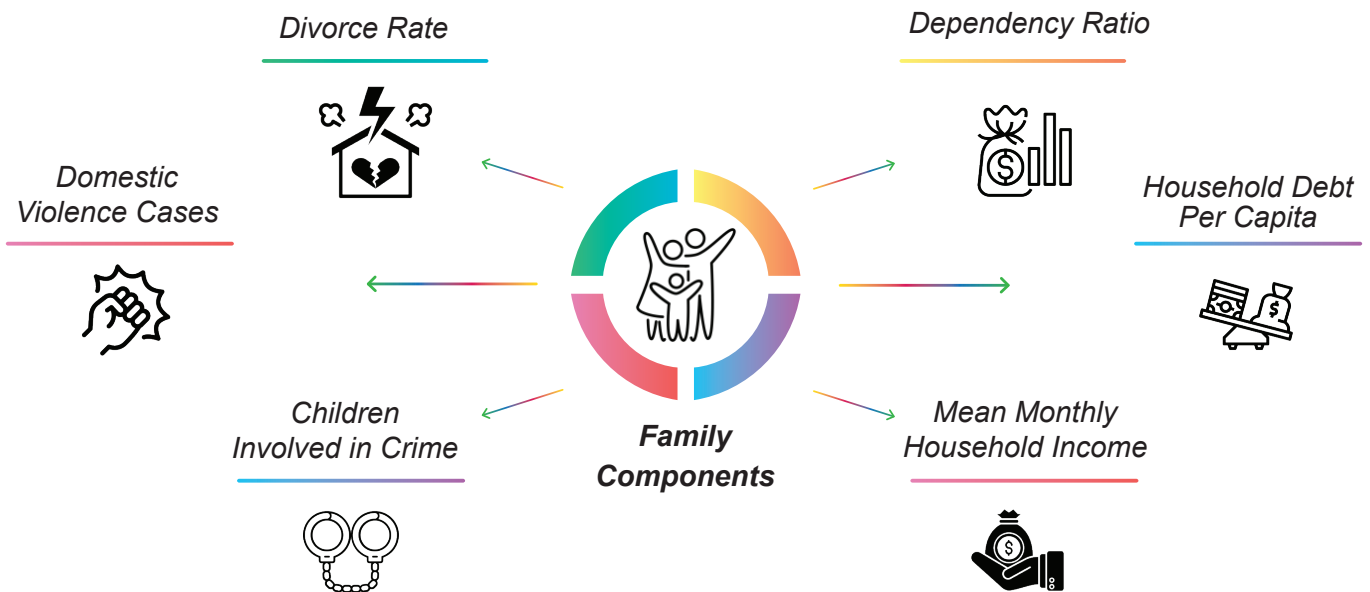


14 FAMILY INDEX

2022: 100.1 2021: 99.3

The quality of family well-being is measured by the divorce rate, domestic violence cases, children involved in crime, mean monthly household income, household debt per capita and dependency ratio.

Exhibit 28 : Indicators in Family Index



The Family Index increased by 0.1 index points from 2000 to 2022. This index increased by 0.8 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The increased is attributed to the decrease in the number of cases of children involved in crime, decrease dependency ratio as well as domestic violence and increase in mean monthly household income.

Chart 15 : Family Index, Malaysia, 2000-2022

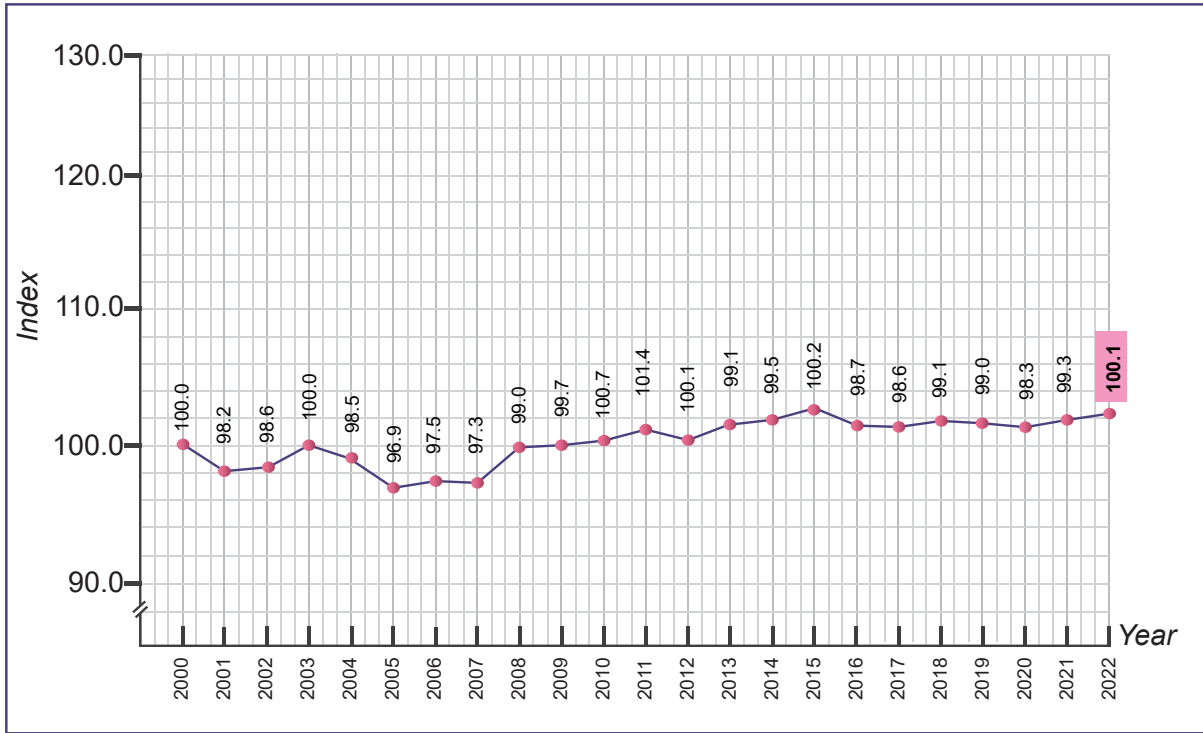


Exhibit 29 : Family Index Performance

Changes in Index Points, 2000-2022



Changes in Index Points, 2021-2022



Growth Rate (%), 2021-2022





BAHAGIAN 4

PART 4

PRESTASI IKRM DI PERINGKAT NEGERI

*PERFORMANCE OF MYWI
AT STATE LEVEL*

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

PENGENALAN

Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri (IKRN) dibangunkan untuk mengukur tahap kesejahteraan rakyat di peringkat negeri daripada perspektif ekonomi dan sosial. IKRN meliputi dua subkomposit iaitu kesejahteraan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan sosial. IKRN terdiri daripada 14 komponen dan 63 indikator.

SUBKOMPOSIT KESEJAHTERAAN EKONOMI

Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi terdiri daripada lima komponen iaitu pengangkutan, komunikasi, pendidikan, pendapatan dan pengagihan dan persekitaran kerja. Subkomposit ekonomi terdiri daripada 24 indikator seperti berikut:

- Pengangkutan : 4 indikator
- Komunikasi : 3 indikator
- Pendidikan : 11 indikator
- Pendapatan dan Pengagihan : 3 indikator
- Persekitaran Kerja : 3 indikator

SUBKOMPOSIT KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL

Subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial terdiri daripada sembilan komponen iaitu perumahan, hiburan dan rekreasi, keselamatan awam, penyertaan sosial, tadbir urus, kebudayaan, kesihatan, alam sekitar dan keluarga.

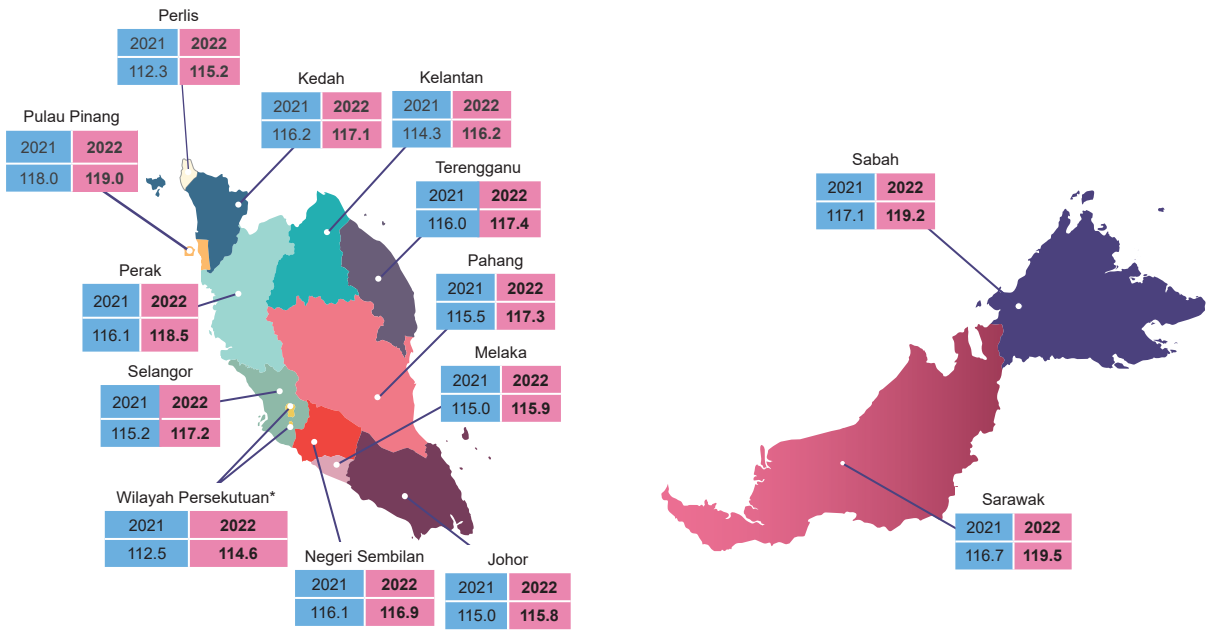
Terdapat 39 bilangan indikator bagi setiap komponen seperti berikut:

- Perumahan : 5 indikator
- Hiburan dan Rekreasi : 4 indikator
- Keselamatan Awam : 2 indikator
- Penyertaan Sosial : 3 indikator
- Tadbir Urus : 3 indikator
- Kebudayaan : 2 indikator
- Kesihatan : 10 indikator
- Alam Sekitar : 4 indikator
- Keluarga : 6 indikator

PRESTASI INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT NEGERI (IKRN)

Secara keseluruhan, prestasi IKRN bagi kesemua negeri mencatatkan kenaikan mata indeks pada 2022. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi ialah Perlis dengan 2.9 mata indeks kepada 115.2 mata pada 2022 berbanding 112.3 mata pada 2021, diikuti Sarawak 2.8 mata indeks kepada 119.5 mata pada 2022 berbanding 116.7 mata pada 2021 dan Perak 2.4 mata indeks kepada 118.5 mata berbanding 116.1 mata pada tempoh sama.

Paparan 30: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri, 2021 dan 2022



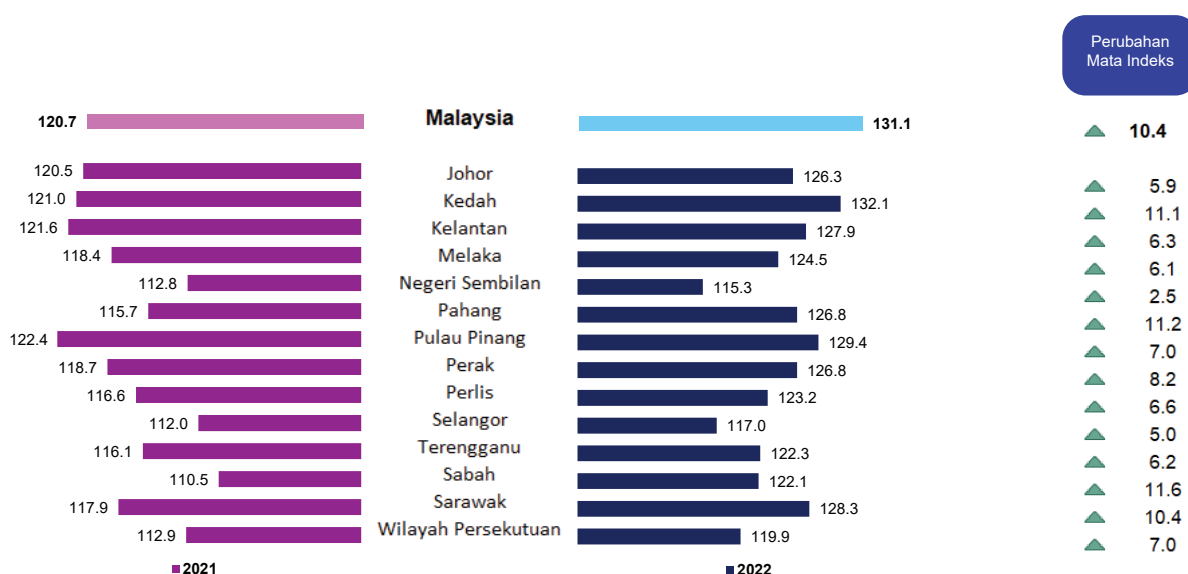
Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya. Ini terpakai dalam analisis mengikut negeri.

PRESTASI INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT NEGERI MENGIKUT KOMPONEN

INDEKS PENGANGKUTAN

Indeks Pengangkutan diukur berdasarkan empat indikator utama iaitu bilangan penumpang pengangkutan awam, pemilikan kereta dan motosikal persendirian, panjang jalan per kapita dan Indeks Pembangunan Jalan Raya (RDI).

Paparan 31: Indeks Pengangkutan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

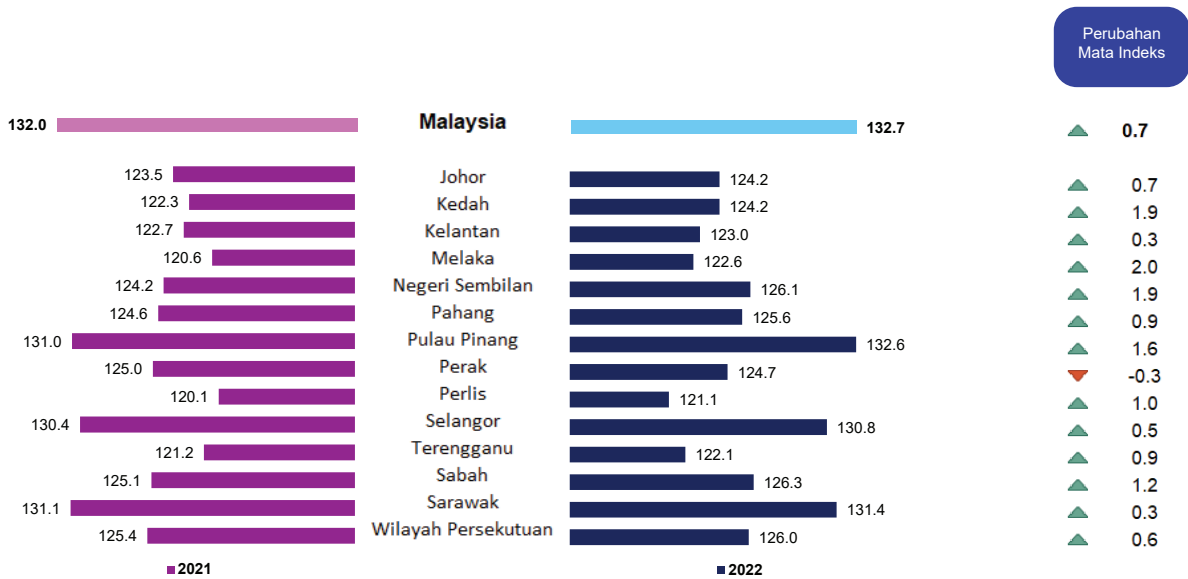


Prestasi Indeks Pengangkutan mencatatkan peningkatan 10.4 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Kesemua negeri merekodkan perubahan positif dalam mata indeks. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Sabah iaitu 11.6 mata indeks, diikuti Pahang dan Kedah masing-masing 11.2 dan 11.1 mata indeks. Penunjuk Indeks Pembangunan Jalan Raya (RDI) dan jumlah penumpang pengangkutan awam menyumbang kepada peningkatan indeks ini berikutan pembukaan semula aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial.

INDEKS KOMUNIKASI

Indeks Komunikasi mengandungi peratus individu menggunakan internet, peratusan individu menggunakan telefon bimbit dan bilangan nama domain.

Paparan 32: Indeks Komunikasi mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022



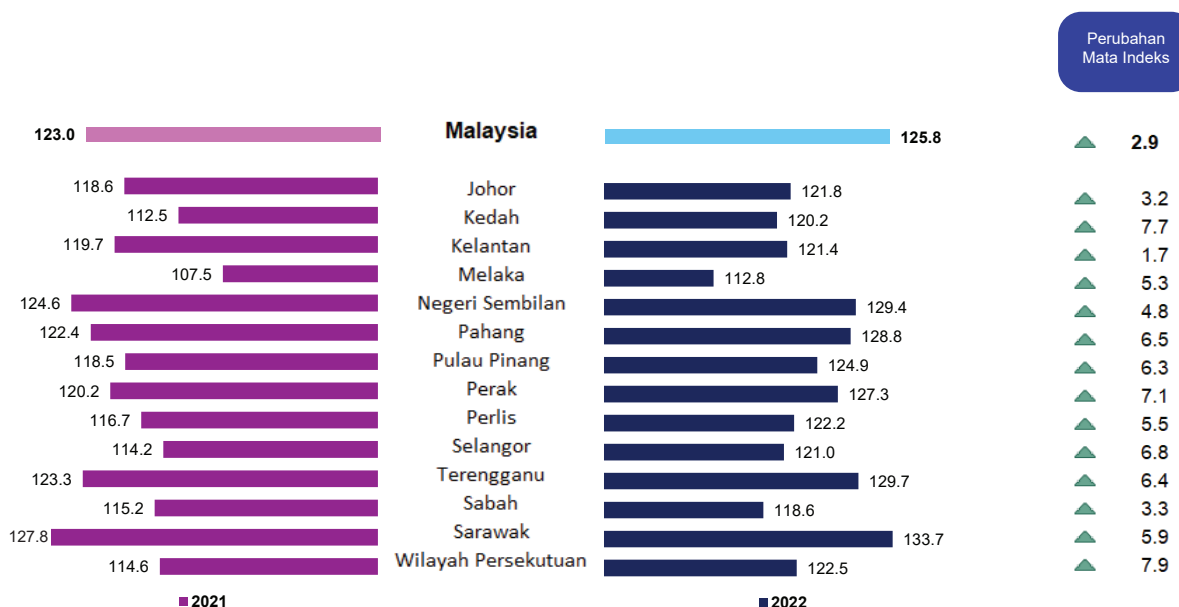
Indeks Komunikasi meningkat 0.7 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 disumbangkan oleh kesemua negeri kecuali Perak. Tiga negeri menunjukkan peningkatan mata indeks tertinggi ialah Melaka (2.0 mata indeks), diikuti Kedah (1.9 mata indeks) dan Negeri Sembilan (1.9 mata indeks). Peningkatan indeks ini disumbang oleh peningkatan individu yang menggunakan telefon bimbit dan internet. Manakala, penurunan Indeks Komunikasi di Perak disebabkan oleh penyusutan bilangan nama domain.

INDEKS PENDIDIKAN

Sebelas indikator digunakan dalam mengukur Indeks Pendidikan iaitu kadar penyertaan peringkat pra-sekolah; kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah rendah; kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah menengah; kadar penyertaan peringkat tertiar; kadar literasi; bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan PhD; peratus guru siswazah di sekolah rendah; peratus guru siswazah di sekolah menengah; peratus pelajar tamat sekolah rendah; peratus pelajar tamat sekolah menengah dan peratus calon lulus SPM.



Paparan 33: Indeks Pendidikan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

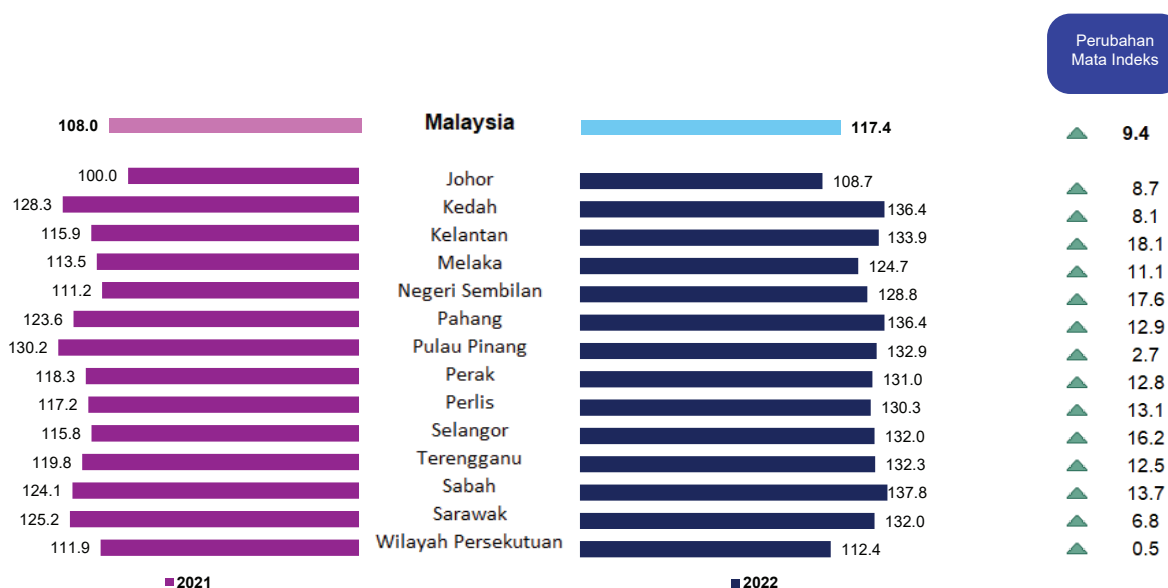


Prestasi Indeks Pendidikan menunjukkan kesemua negeri telah menyumbang kepada peningkatan 2.9 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Wilayah Persekutuan 7.9 mata indeks, diikuti Kedah (7.7 mata indeks) dan Perak (7.1 mata indeks). Peningkatan indeks ini dipengaruhi oleh kenaikan peratus pelajar tamat sekolah rendah dan menengah, peratus lulus semua SPM dan kadar literasi.

INDEKS PENDAPATAN & PENGAGIHAN

Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan diukur berdasarkan Keluaran Dalam Negera Kasar (KDNK) per kapita, pekali gini dan kadar kemiskinan.

Paparan 34: Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

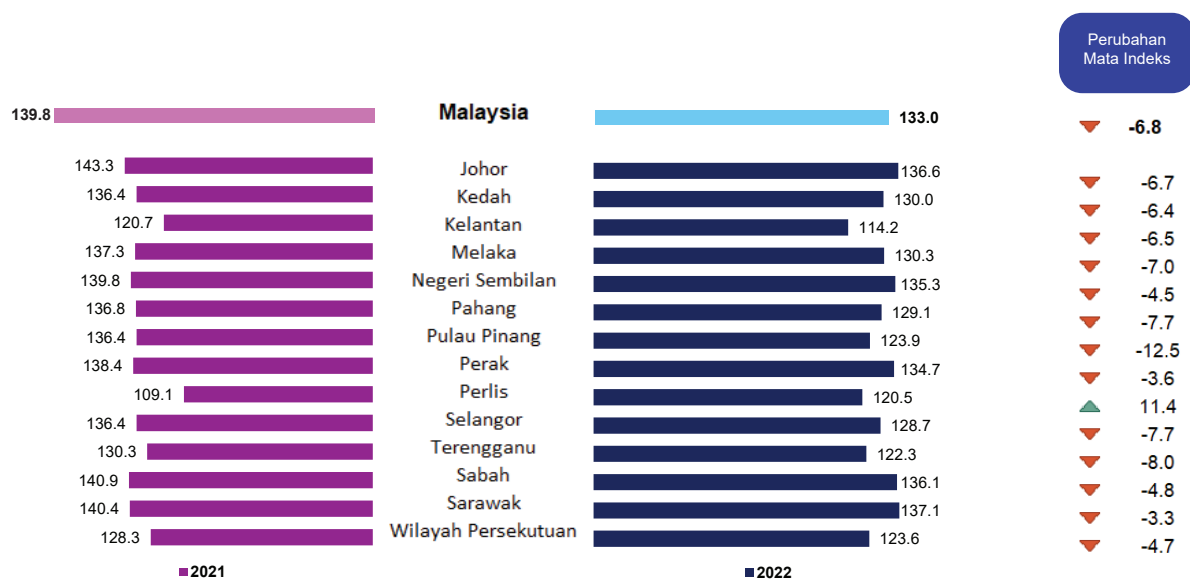


Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan merekodkan peningkatan 9.4 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 disumbangkan oleh kesemua negeri. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Kelantan iaitu 18.1 mata indeks, diikuti Negeri Sembilan (17.6 mata indeks) dan Selangor (16.2 mata indeks). Penurunan insiden kemiskinan dan kenaikan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan indeks ini.

INDEKS PERSEKITARAN KERJA

Indeks Persekitaran Kerja terdiri daripada tiga indikator iaitu kadar kemalangan perusahaan dan perjalanan, purata jam bekerja dan kehilangan hari bekerja kerana tindakan perusahaan.

Paparan 35: Indeks Persekitaran Kerja mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

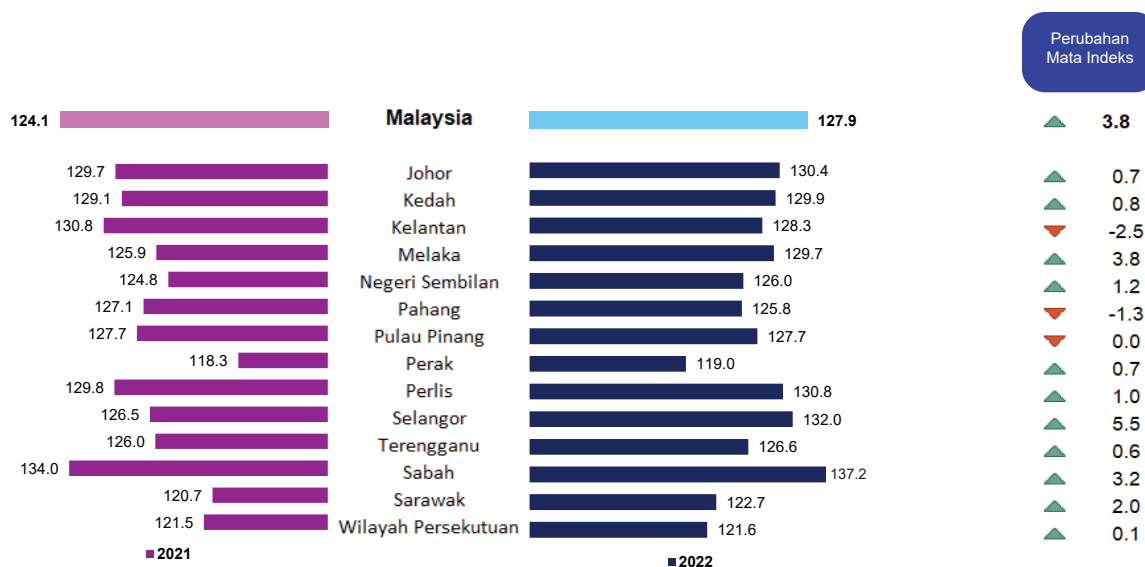


Penurunan mata indeks di kesemua negeri kecuali Perlis menyebabkan Indeks Persekitaran Kerja mengalami penurunan 6.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 disebabkan oleh peningkatan kadar kecederaan pekerjaan dan kemalangan dalam perjalanan serta purata jam bekerja menyumbang kepada penurunan dalam indeks ini. Peningkatan 11.4 mata indeks di Perlis adalah disebabkan penurunan bilangan kes kemalangan di tempat kerja dan perjalanan.

INDEKS PERUMAHAN

Indeks Perumahan dikira berdasarkan peratus unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40, peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan air terawat, peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan elektrik dan peratus liputan perkhidmatan kutipan sampah serta bilangan penghuni sebilik.

Paparan 36: Indeks Perumahan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

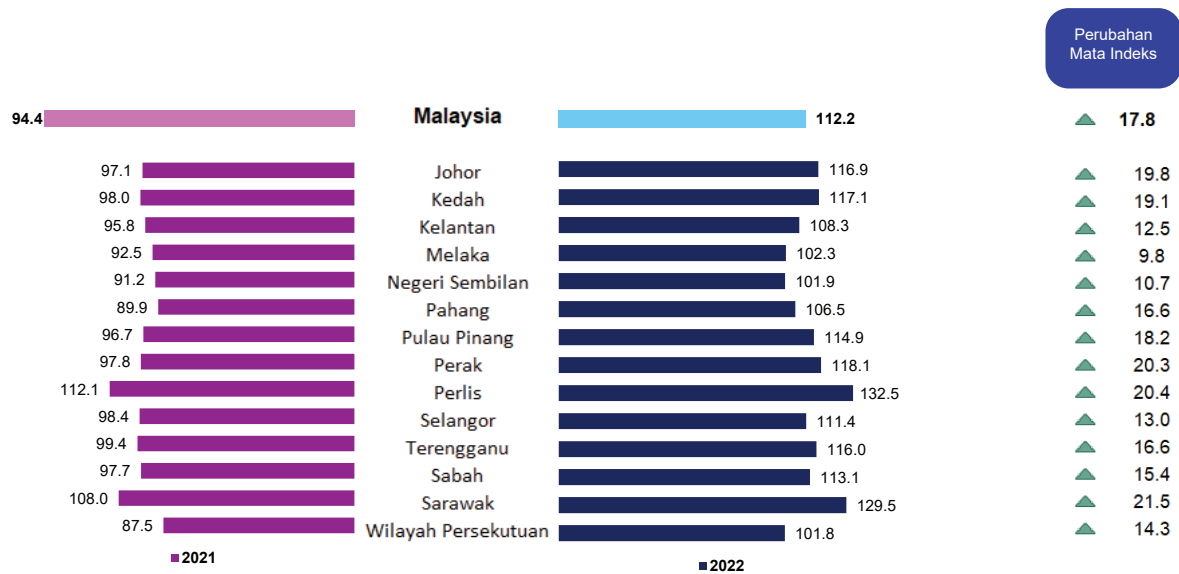


Indeks Perumahan meningkat 3.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021 dengan 11 daripada 14 negeri mencatatkan peningkatan dalam mata indeks dalam tempoh yang sama. Tiga negeri yang mencatat mata indeks tertinggi adalah Selangor (5.5 mata indeks), diikuti Melaka (3.8 mata indeks) dan Sabah (3.2 mata indeks). Antara penyumbang kepada peningkatan indeks ini adalah disebabkan peningkatan peratusan unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40.

INDEKS HIBURAN DAN REKREASI

Indeks ini dikira berdasarkan bilangan penginap hotel domestik, bilangan isi rumah dengan langganan TV berbayar, bilangan pengunjung taman rekreasi dan bilangan pengunjung pawagam.

Paparan 37: Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

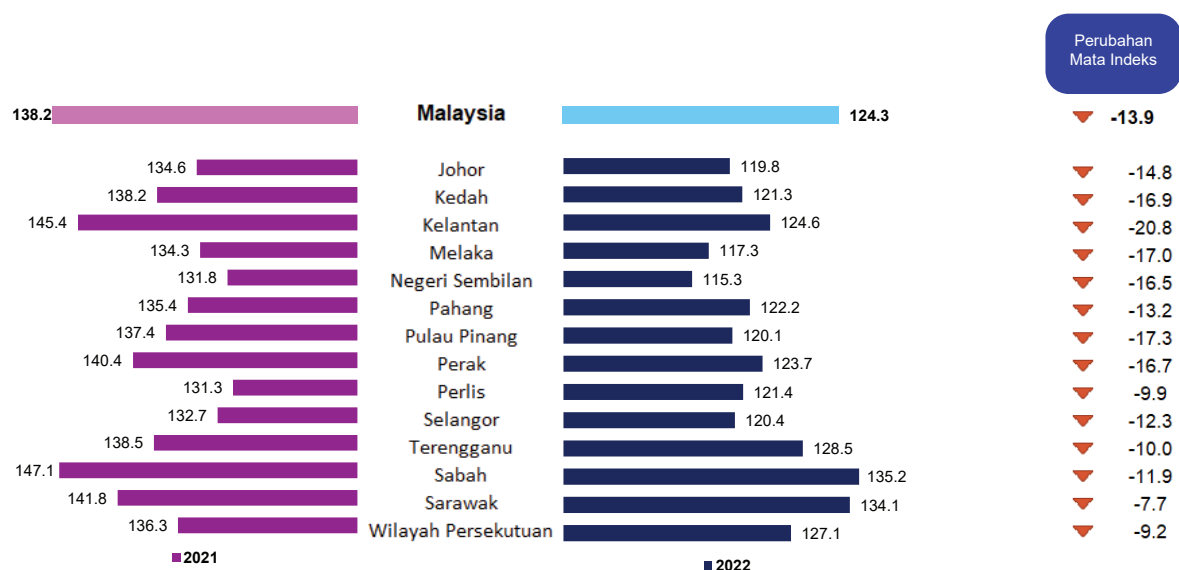


Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi melonjak 17.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Didapati hampir kesemua negeri merekodkan peningkatan mata indeks dua digit pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Sarawak (21.5 mata indeks), diikuti Perlis (20.4 mata indeks) dan Perak (20.3 mata indeks). Ini disebabkan peningkatan bilangan penginap hotel domestik, pengunjung taman rekreasi dan pengunjung pawagam berikutan peralihan negara ke fasa endemik yang memulihkan semula industri perhotelan dan pelancongan serta aktiviti hiburan dan rekreasi.

INDEKS KESELAMATAN AWAM

Indeks keselamatan awam merangkumi dua indikator iaitu bilangan kemalangan jalan raya dan kadar jenayah.

Paparan 38: Indeks Keselamatan Awam mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

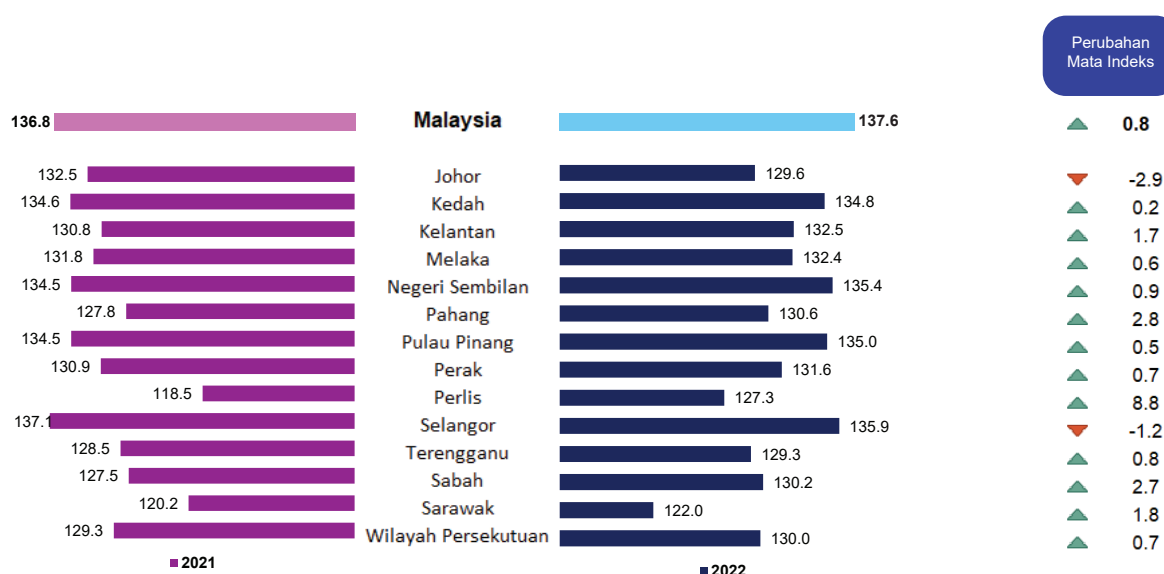


Pada 2022, Indeks Keselamatan Awam menurun dengan ketara iaitu 13.9 mata indeks berbanding 2021. Peningkatan kemalangan jalan raya adalah penyebab utama kepada penurunan Indeks Keselamatan Awam bagi kesemua negeri.

INDEKS PENYERTAAN SOSIAL

Penyertaan sosial merangkumi indikator keahlian RELA, bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar dan bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan berdaftar.

Paparan 39: Indeks Penyertaan Sosial mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

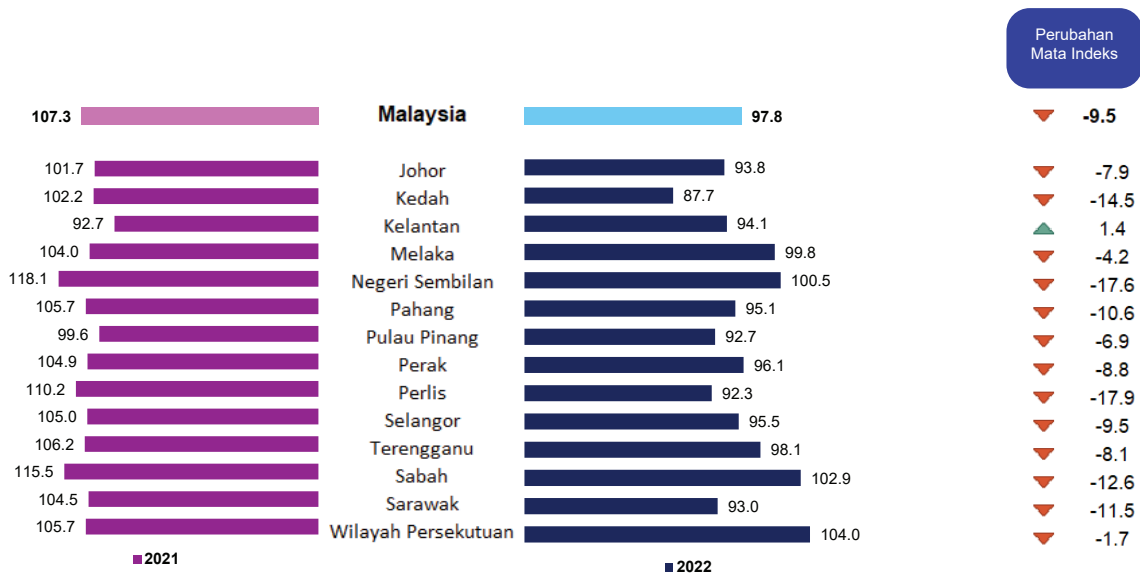


Indeks Penyertaan Sosial mencatatkan sedikit peningkatan iaitu 0.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kesemua negeri menunjukkan peningkatan mata indeks kecuali Johor dan Selangor. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Perlis iaitu 8.8 mata indeks, diikuti Pahang (2.8 mata indeks) dan Sabah (2.7 mata indeks). Antara penyumbang kepada peningkatan indeks ini ialah peningkatan bilangan persatuan penduduk dan bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotifkan keuntungan berdaftar. Manakala Indeks Penyertaan Sosial di Johor dan Selangor masing-masing menyusut pada 2.9 dan 1.2 mata indeks disebabkan penurunan ketiga-tiga indikator dalam komponen ini.

INDEKS TADBIR URUS

Indeks Tadbir Urus terdiri daripada peratus pengguna e-Filing, peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa dan peratus kes yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam (BPA).

Paparan 40: Indeks Tadbir Urus mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

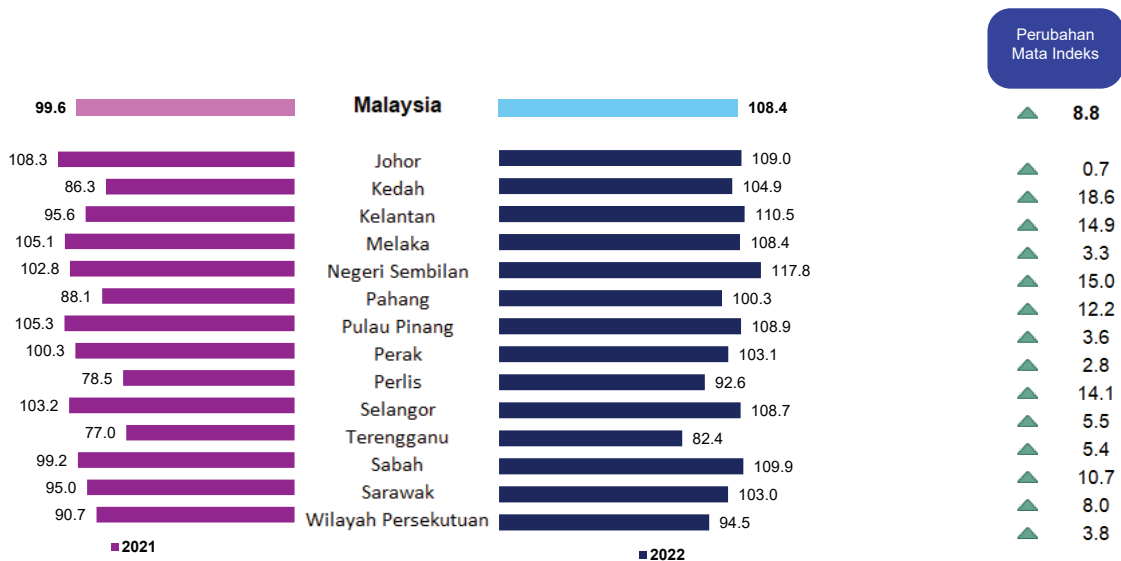


Indeks Tadbir Urus menurun 9.5 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Kesemua negeri menunjukkan penurunan kecuali Kelantan. Penurunan peratus pengguna e-Filing, peratusan kes rasuah didakwa dan peratusan kes selesai oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam pada 2022 telah menyebabkan penurunan indeks ini. Sebaliknya, Indeks Tadbir Urus di Kelantan meningkat sebanyak 1.4 mata indeks dipengaruhi oleh kenaikan peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa dan peratus kes yang selesai oleh BPA.

INDEKS KEBUDAYAAN

Terdapat dua indikator dalam Indeks Kebudayaan iaitu bilangan keahlian perpustakaan awam dan perpustakaan negara dan bilangan pengunjung muzium.

Paparan 41: Indeks Kebudayaan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

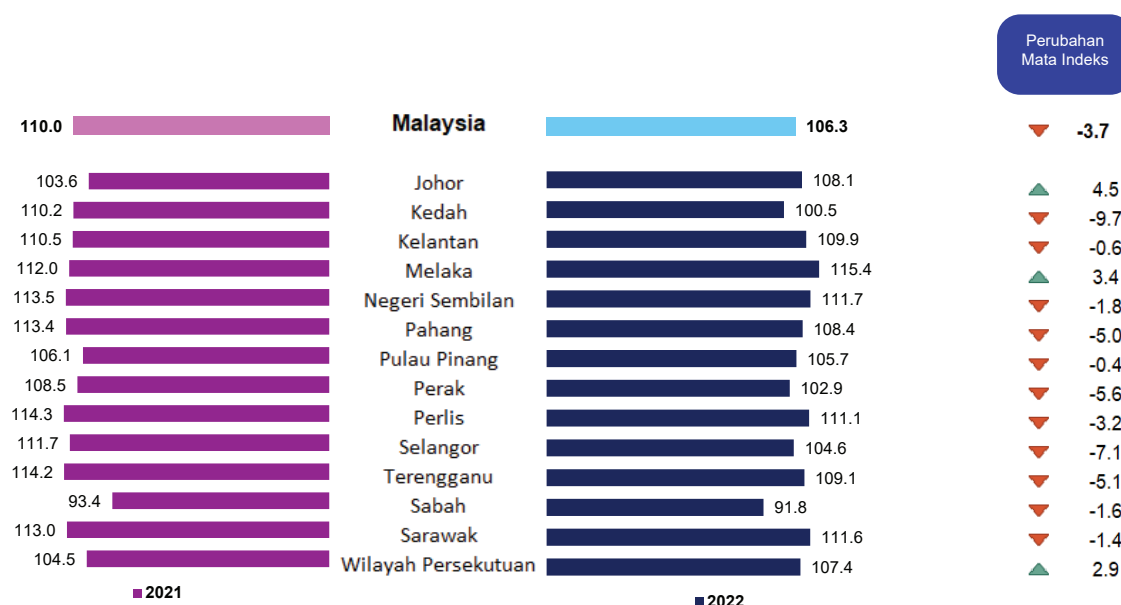


Indeks Kebudayaan meningkat 8.8 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Kedah yang mempunyai 18.6 mata indeks, diikuti Negeri Sembilan (15.0 mata indeks) dan Kelantan (14.9 mata indeks). Peningkatan bilangan keahlian perpustakaan dan pengunjung muzium adalah punca utama pertumbuhan ini.

INDEKS KESIHATAN

Tahap kesihatan diukur melalui jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, kadar kematian bayi, nisbah kematian ibu bersalin, bilangan kes penyakit tidak berjangkit, nisbah doktor kepada penduduk, peratus pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang dari 90 minit, bilangan katil di hospital, bilangan kes penyakit berjangkit, liputan pelalian *difteria*, *tetanus* dan *pertusis* bagi bayi dan liputan pelalian MMR (*Mump*, *Measles* dan *Rubella*) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga < 2 tahun.

Paparan 42: Indeks Kesihatan mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022

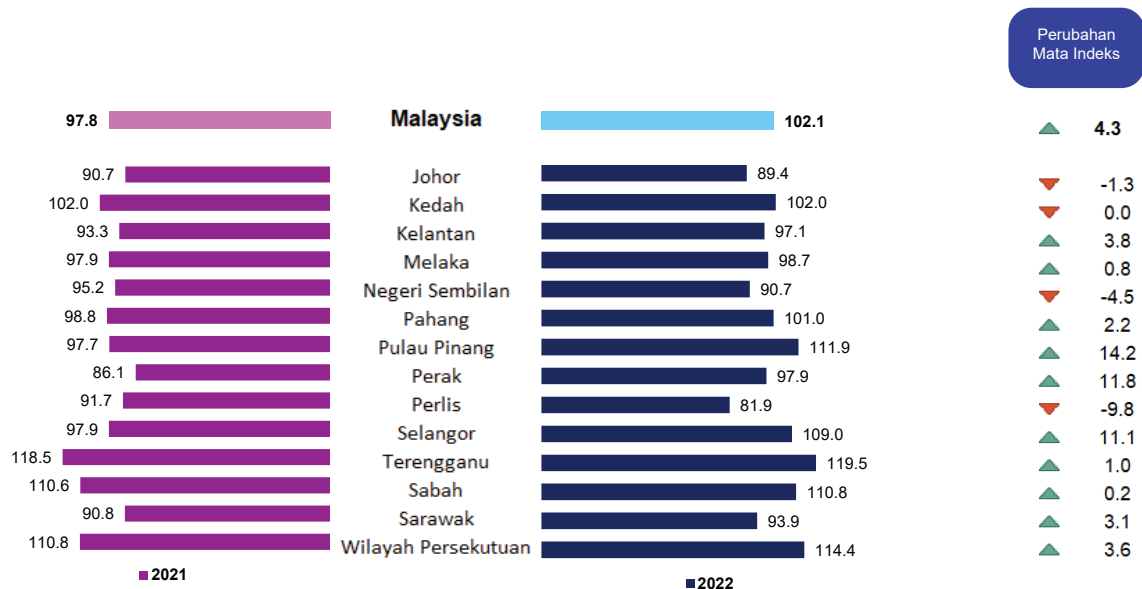


Indeks Kesihatan menurun 4.4 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Dapatan menunjukkan 11 daripada 14 negeri mencatatkan penurunan mata indeks dalam tempoh yang sama. Antara punca utama penurunan Indeks Kesihatan ialah peningkatan kes penyakit tidak berjangkit, kadar kematian bayi dan pengurangan pesakit yang menunggu kurang daripada 90 minit untuk berjumpa doktor. Manakala tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peningkatan mata indeks ialah Johor (3.6 mata indeks), Melaka (3.4 mata indeks) dan Wilayah Persekutuan (3.4 mata indeks) disebabkan penurunan ketara dalam nisbah kematian ibu bersalin.

INDEKS ALAM SEKITAR

Indeks Alam Sekitar merangkumi empat indikator iaitu kualiti udara, kualiti sisa berjadual, purata suhu maksimum dan peratus kawasan berhutan.

Paparan 43: Indeks Alam Sekitar mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022



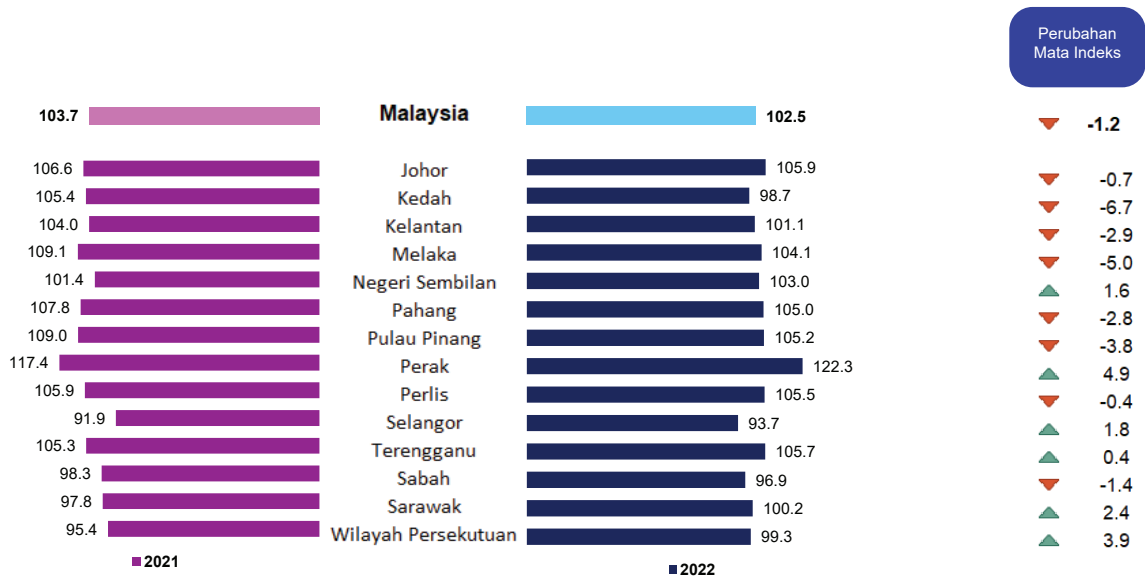
Pada 2022, Indeks Alam Sekitar meningkat 4.3 mata indeks berbanding 2021. Tiga negeri yang mencatat kenaikan mata indeks tertinggi adalah Pulau Pinang (14.2 mata indeks), diikuti Perak (11.8 mata indeks) dan Selangor (11.1 mata indeks). Kenaikan indeks ini disumbang oleh bacaan kualiti udara dan purata suhu maksimum yang lebih baik.

INDEKS KELUARGA

Kualiti kesejahteraan keluarga diukur melalui kadar perceraian, kes keganasan rumah tangga, kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah, purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan, hutang isi rumah per kapita dan nisbah tanggungan.



Paparan 44: Indeks Keluarga mengikut Negeri, 2021 dan 2022



Indeks Keluarga menurun 1.2 mata indeks pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan mata indeks terendah ialah Kedah (-6.7 mata indeks), diikuti Melaka (-5.0 mata indeks) dan Pulau Pinang (-3.8 mata indeks). Antara penyumbang kepada penurunan indeks ini adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan kadar penceraian dan hutang isi rumah.

PRESTASI INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN MENGIKUT NEGERI

JOHOR

IKRN Johor meningkat 0.6 peratus kepada 115.8 mata pada 2022 berbanding 115.0 mata pada 2021. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 2.0 peratus pada 2022 kepada 123.5 mata manakala subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial menurun 0.2 peratus kepada 111.4 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 2.4 mata indeks manakala sosial menurun 0.2 mata indeks pada tempoh yang sama.

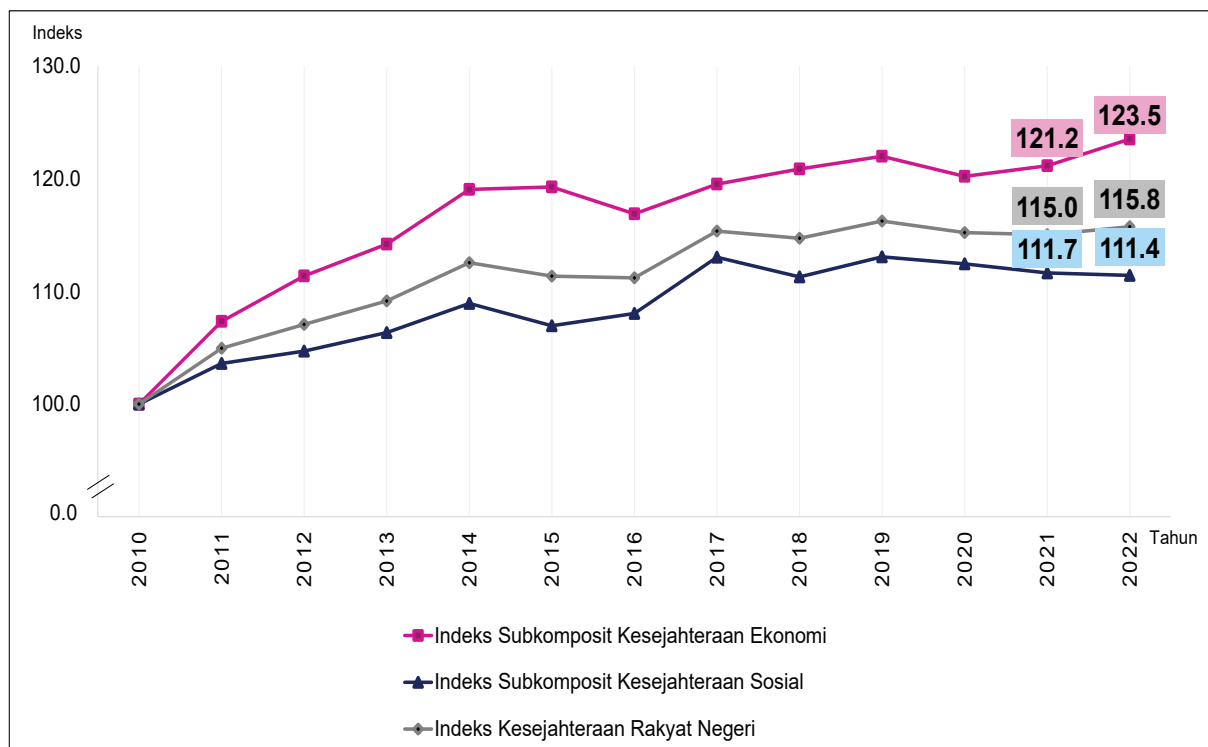
Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (8.7%), pengangkutan (4.9%), pendidikan (2.7%) dan komunikasi (0.6%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 4.7 peratus. Empat komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (20.4%), kesihatan (4.4%), kebudayaan (0.6%) dan perumahan (0.6%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 11.0 peratus, diikuti tadbir urus (-7.8%), penyertaan sosial (-2.2%), alam sekitar (-1.5%) dan keluarga (-0.7%).

Jadual 2: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Johor, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	121.2	123.5	2.4	2.0
Pengangkutan	120.5	126.3	5.9	4.9
Komunikasi	123.5	124.2	0.7	0.6
Pendidikan	118.6	121.8	3.2	2.7
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	100.0	108.7	8.7	8.7
Persekitaran Kerja	143.3	136.6	-6.7	-4.7
Subkomposit Sosial	111.7	111.4	-0.2	-0.2
Perumahan	129.7	130.4	0.7	0.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	97.1	116.9	19.8	20.4
Keselamatan Awam	134.6	119.8	-14.8	-11.0
Penyertaan Sosial	132.5	129.6	-2.9	-2.2
Tadbir Urus	101.7	93.8	-7.9	-7.8
Kebudayaan	108.3	109.0	0.7	0.6
Kesihatan	103.6	108.1	4.6	4.4
Alam Sekitar	90.7	89.4	-1.3	-1.5
Keluarga	106.6	105.9	-0.8	-0.7
IKRN Johor	115.0	115.8	0.7	0.6



Carta 16: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Johor, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 23.5 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 11.4 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, IKRN Johor meningkat 15.8 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

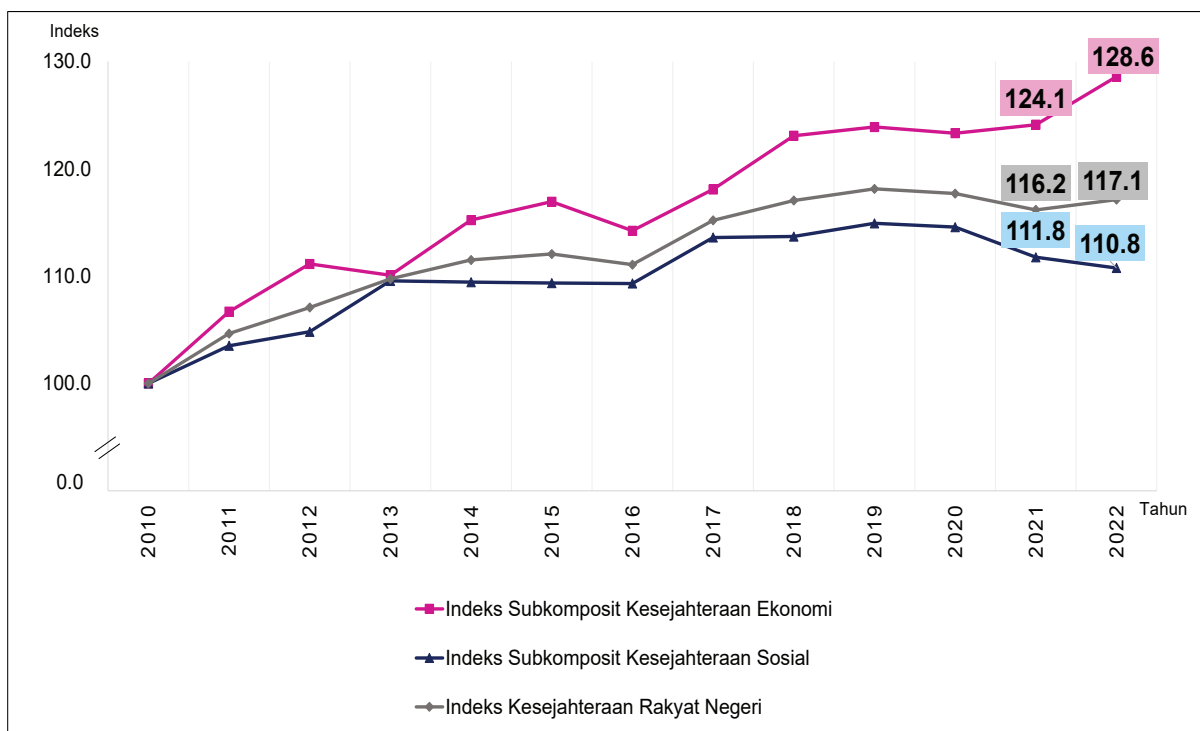
KEDAH

IKRN Kedah meningkat 0.8 peratus kepada 117.1 mata pada 2022 berbanding 116.2 mata pada 2021. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.6 peratus pada 2022 kepada 128.6 mata manakala subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial menurun 0.9 peratus kepada 110.8 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi mencatat kenaikan 4.5 mata indeks manakala sosial menurun 1.0 mata indeks pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pengangkutan (9.2%), pendidikan (6.9%), pendapatan dan pengagihan (6.3%) dan komunikasi (1.6%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 4.7 peratus. Lima komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen kebudayaan (21.6%), hiburan dan rekreasi (19.5%), perumahan (0.6%) dan penyertaan sosial (0.2%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 14.2 peratus diikuti keselamatan awam (-12.2%), kesihatan (-8.7%) dan keluarga (-6.3%). [Jadual 3]

Jadual 3: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Kedah, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	124.1	128.6	4.5	3.6
Pengangkutan	121.0	132.1	11.1	9.2
Komunikasi	122.3	124.2	1.9	1.6
Pendidikan	112.5	120.2	7.7	6.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	128.3	136.4	8.1	6.3
Persekitaran Kerja	136.4	130.0	-6.4	-4.7
Subkomposit Sosial	111.8	110.8	-1.0	-0.9
Perumahan	129.1	129.9	0.8	0.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	98.0	117.1	19.1	19.5
Keselamatan Awam	138.2	121.3	-16.9	-12.2
Penyertaan Sosial	134.6	134.8	0.2	0.2
Tadbir Urus	102.2	87.7	-14.5	-14.2
Kebudayaan	86.3	104.9	18.6	21.6
Kesihatan	110.2	100.5	-9.6	-8.7
Alam Sekitar	102.0	102.0	0.00	0.00
Keluarga	105.4	98.7	-6.6	-6.3
IKRN Kedah	116.2	117.1	1.0	0.8

Carta 17: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Kedah, 2010 - 2022


Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 28.6 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 10.8 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Kedah meningkat 17.1 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

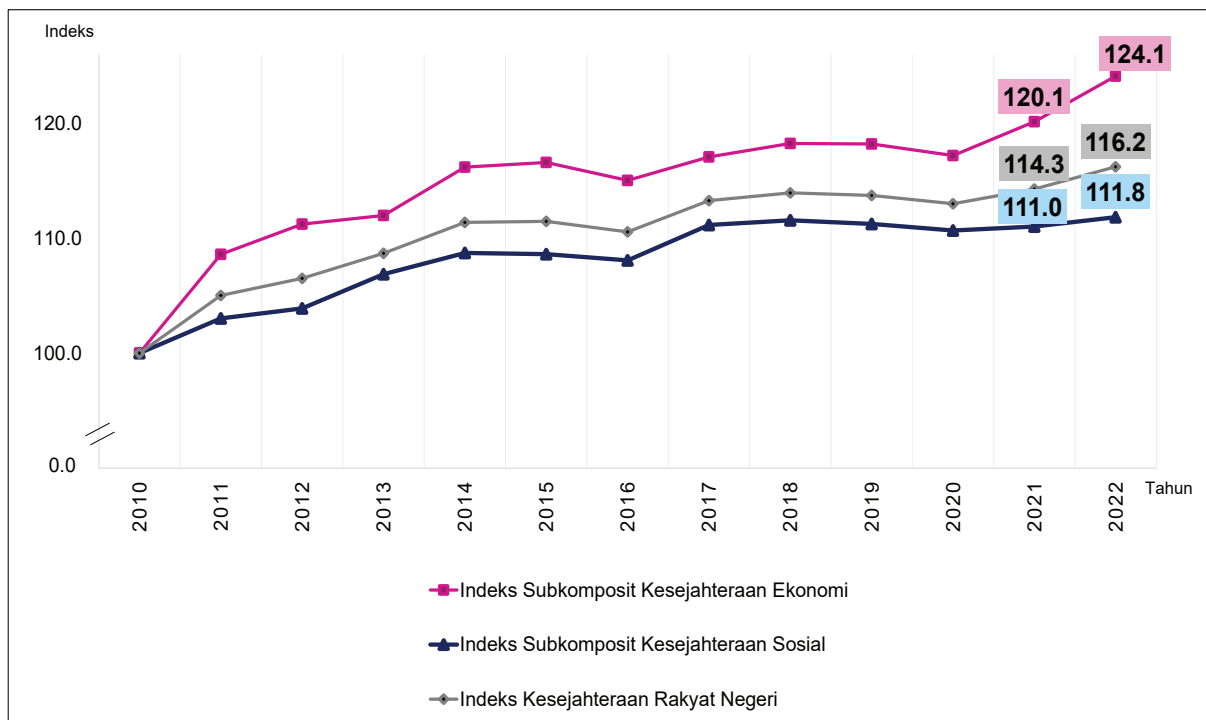
KELANTAN

IKRN Kelantan meningkat 1.7 peratus kepada 116.2 mata pada 2022 berbanding 114.3 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.3 peratus pada 2022 kepada 124.1 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.7 peratus kepada 111.8 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.0 dan 0.8 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (15.6%), pengangkutan (5.2%), pendidikan (1.4%) dan komunikasi (0.2%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 5.4 peratus. Lima komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen kebudayaan (15.5%), hiburan dan rekreasi (13.0%), alam sekitar (4.1%), tadbir urus (1.4%) dan penyertaan sosial (1.3%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 14.4 peratus, diikuti keluarga (-2.8%), perumahan (-1.9%) dan kesihatan (-0.6%).

Jadual 4: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Kelantan, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	120.1	124.1	4.0	3.3
Pengangkutan	121.6	127.9	6.3	5.2
Komunikasi	122.7	123.0	0.3	0.2
Pendidikan	119.7	121.4	1.7	1.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	115.9	133.9	18.1	15.6
Persekitaran Kerja	120.7	114.2	-6.5	-5.4
Subkomposit Sosial	111.0	111.8	0.8	0.7
Perumahan	130.8	128.3	-2.5	-1.9
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	95.8	108.3	12.5	13.0
Keselamatan Awam	145.4	124.6	-20.9	-14.4
Penyertaan Sosial	130.8	132.5	1.7	1.3
Tadbir Urus	92.7	94.1	1.3	1.4
Kebudayaan	95.6	110.5	14.9	15.5
Kesihatan	110.5	109.9	-0.7	-0.6
Alam Sekitar	93.3	97.1	3.8	4.1
Keluarga	104.0	101.1	-2.9	-2.8
IKRN Kelantan	114.3	116.2	1.9	1.7



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 24.1 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 11.8 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Kelantan meningkat 16.2 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

MELAKA

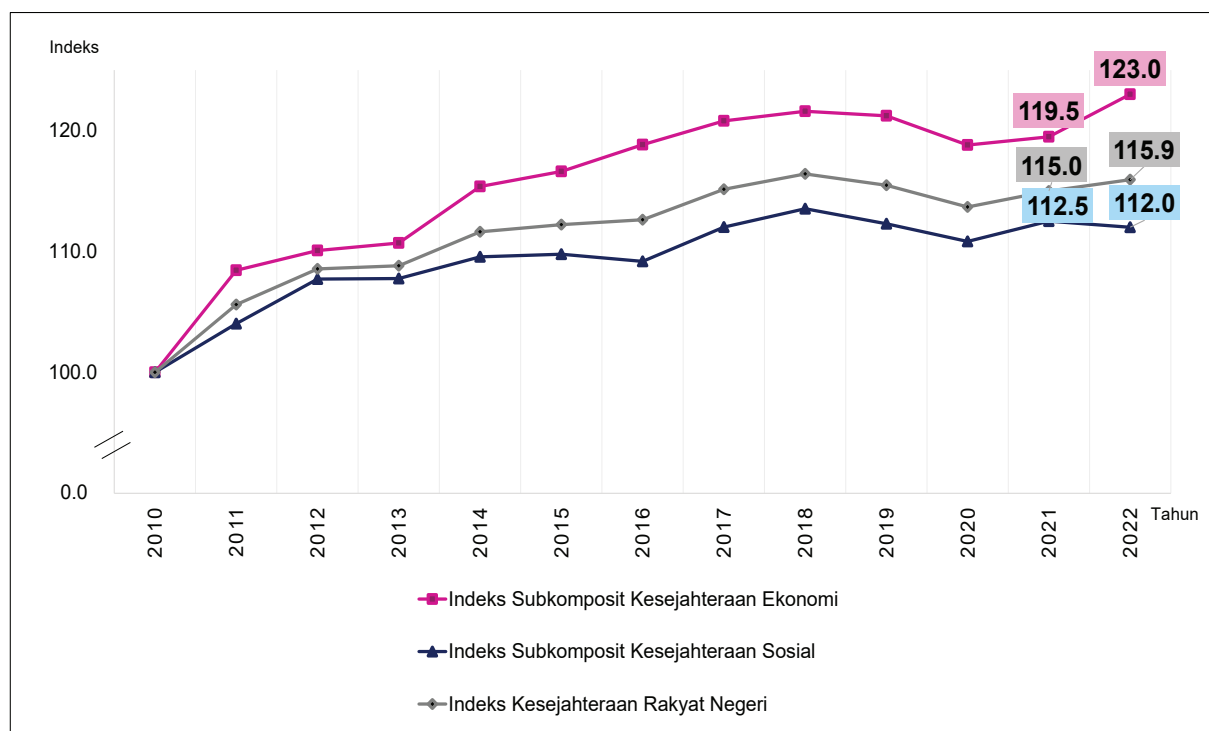
IKRN Melaka meningkat 0.8 peratus kepada 115.9 mata pada 2022 berbanding 115.0 mata pada 2021. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 2.9 peratus pada 2022 kepada 123.0 mata manakala subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial menurun 0.4 peratus kepada 112.0 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 3.5 manakala sosial menurun 0.5 mata indeks pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (9.8%), pengangkutan (5.1%), pendidikan (5.0%) dan komunikasi (1.7%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 5.1 peratus. Enam komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (10.5%), kebudayaan (3.2%), perumahan (3.0%), kesihatan (3.0%), alam sekitar (0.7%) dan penyertaan sosial (0.5%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 12.7 peratus, diikuti keluarga (-4.5%) dan tadbir urus (-4.0%). [Jadual 5]

Jadual 5: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Melaka, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	119.5	123.0	3.5	2.9
Pengangkutan	118.4	124.5	6.1	5.1
Komunikasi	120.6	122.6	2.0	1.7
Pendidikan	107.5	112.8	5.3	5.0
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	113.5	124.7	11.1	9.8
Persekitaran Kerja	137.3	130.3	-7.0	-5.1
Subkomposit Sosial	112.5	112.0	-0.5	-0.4
Perumahan	125.9	129.7	3.8	3.0
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	92.5	102.3	9.7	10.5
Keselamatan Awam	134.3	117.3	-17.0	-12.7
Penyertaan Sosial	131.8	132.4	0.6	0.5
Tadbir Urus	104.0	99.8	-4.2	-4.0
Kebudayaan	105.1	108.4	3.3	3.2
Kesihatan	112.0	115.4	3.4	3.0
Alam Sekitar	97.9	98.7	0.7	0.7
Keluarga	109.1	104.1	-4.9	-4.5
IKRN Melaka	115.0	115.9	0.9	0.8

Carta 19: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Melaka, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 23.0 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 12.0 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Melaka meningkat 15.9 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

NEGERI SEMBILAN

IKRN Negeri Sembilan meningkat 0.7 peratus kepada 116.9 mata pada 2022 berbanding 116.1 mata pada 2021. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.6 peratus pada 2022 kepada 127.0 mata manakala subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial menurun 1.1 peratus kepada 111.4 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.5 mata indeks manakala sosial menurun 1.2 mata indeks pada tempoh yang sama.

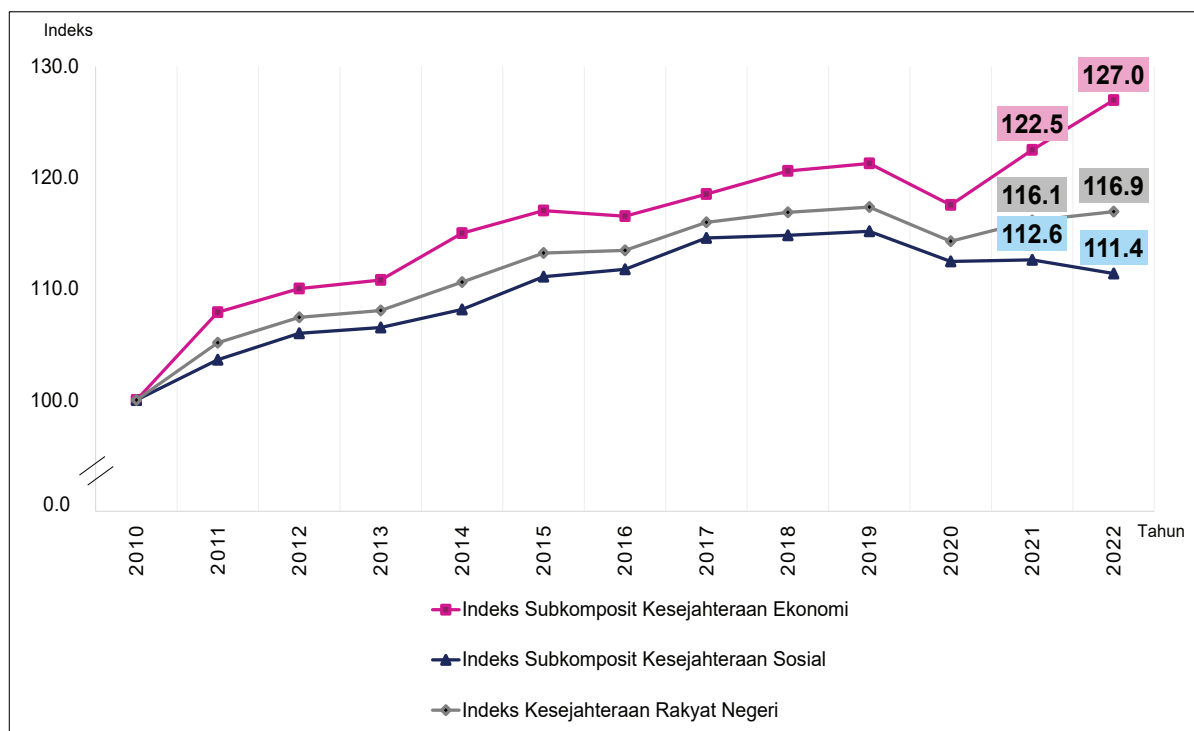
Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (15.8%), pendidikan (3.8%), pengangkutan (2.3%) dan komunikasi (1.5%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 3.2 peratus. Lima komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen kebudayaan (14.7%), hiburan dan rekreasi (11.7%), keluarga (1.6%), perumahan (0.9%) dan penyertaan sosial (0.6%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 14.9 peratus, diikuti keselamatan awam (-12.5%), alam sekitar (-4.8%) dan kesihatan (-1.6%).

Jadual 6: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Sembilan, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	122.5	127.0	4.5	3.6
Pengangkutan	112.8	115.3	2.5	2.3
Komunikasi	124.2	126.1	1.9	1.5
Pendidikan	124.6	129.4	4.8	3.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	111.2	128.8	17.6	15.8
Persekitaran Kerja	139.8	135.3	-4.5	-3.2
Subkomposit Sosial	112.6	111.4	-1.2	-1.1
Perumahan	124.8	126.0	1.1	0.9
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	91.2	101.9	10.7	11.7
Keselamatan Awam	131.8	115.3	-16.5	-12.5
Penyertaan Sosial	134.5	135.4	0.8	0.6
Tadbir Urus	118.1	100.5	-17.6	-14.9
Kebudayaan	102.8	117.8	15.1	14.7
Kesihatan	113.5	111.7	-1.8	-1.6
Alam Sekitar	95.2	90.7	-4.6	-4.8
Keluarga	101.4	103.0	1.6	1.6
IKRN Negeri Sembilan	116.1	116.9	0.8	0.7



Carta 20: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Sembilan, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 27.0 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 11.4 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Negeri Sembilan meningkat 16.9 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

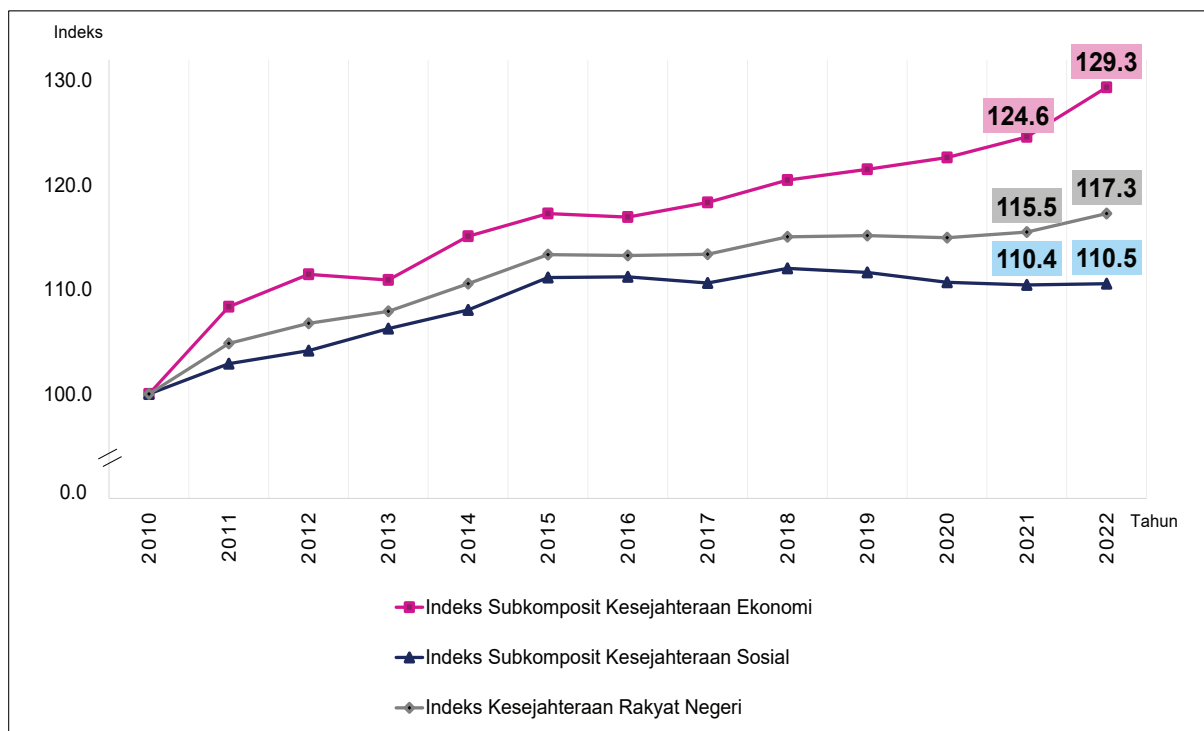
PAHANG

IKRN Pahang meningkat 1.5 peratus kepada 117.3 mata pada 2022 berbanding 115.5 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.8 peratus pada 2022 kepada 129.3 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.1 peratus kepada 110.5 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.7 dan 0.1 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (10.4%), pengangkutan (9.7%), pendidikan (5.3%), dan komunikasi (0.7%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 5.6 peratus. Empat komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu hiburan dan rekreasi (18.5%), kebudayaan (13.7%), alam sekitar (2.3%) dan penyertaan sosial (2.2%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 10.0 peratus, diikuti keselamatan awam (-9.8%), kesihatan (-4.4%), keluarga (-2.6%) dan perumahan (-1.0%). [Jadual 7]

Jadual 7: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Pahang, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	124.6	129.3	4.7	3.8
Pengangkutan	115.7	126.8	11.2	9.7
Komunikasi	124.6	125.6	0.9	0.7
Pendidikan	122.4	128.8	6.5	5.3
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	123.6	136.4	12.9	10.4
Persekitaran Kerja	136.8	129.1	-7.7	-5.6
Subkomposit Sosial	110.4	110.5	0.1	0.1
Perumahan	127.1	125.8	-1.3	-1.0
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	89.9	106.5	16.6	18.5
Keselamatan Awam	135.4	122.2	-13.2	-9.8
Penyertaan Sosial	127.8	130.6	2.8	2.2
Tadbir Urus	105.7	95.1	-10.5	-10.0
Kebudayaan	88.1	100.3	12.1	13.7
Kesihatan	113.4	108.4	-5.0	-4.4
Alam Sekitar	98.8	101.0	2.3	2.3
Keluarga	107.8	105.0	-2.8	-2.6
IKRN Pahang	115.5	117.3	1.8	1.5

Carta 21: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Pahang, 2010 - 2022


Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 29.3 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 10.5 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Pahang meningkat 17.3 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

PULAU PINANG

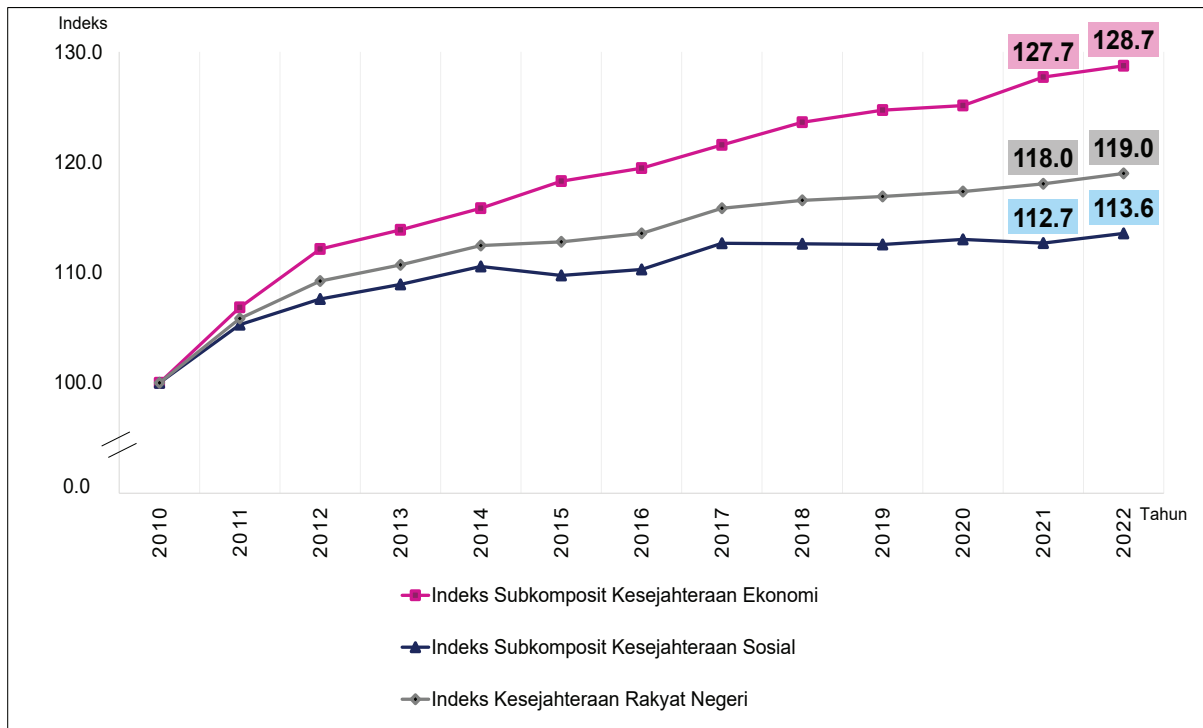
IKRN Pulau Pinang meningkat 0.8 peratus kepada 119.0 mata pada 2022 berbanding 118.0 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 0.8 peratus pada 2022 kepada 128.7 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.8 peratus kepada 113.6 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 1.0 dan 0.9 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pengangkutan (5.7%), pendidikan (5.4%), pendapatan dan pengagihan (2.1%) dan komunikasi (1.2%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 9.2 peratus. Empat komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (18.9%), alam sekitar (14.6%), kebudayaan (3.4%) dan penyertaan sosial (0.3%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 12.6 peratus, diikuti tadbir urus (-6.9%), keluarga (-3.5%), kesihatan (-0.4%) dan perumahan (-0.01%).

Jadual 8: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Pulau Pinang, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
Subkomposit Ekonomi	127.7	128.7	1.0	0.8
Pengangkutan	122.4	129.4	7.0	5.7
Komunikasi	131.0	132.6	1.6	1.2
Pendidikan	118.5	124.9	6.3	5.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	130.2	132.9	2.7	2.1
Persekitaran Kerja	136.4	123.9	-12.5	-9.2
Subkomposit Sosial	112.7	113.6	0.9	0.8
Perumahan	127.7	127.7	-0.01	-0.01
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	96.7	114.9	18.2	18.9
Keselamatan Awam	137.4	120.1	-17.3	-12.6
Penyertaan Sosial	134.5	135.0	0.4	0.3
Tadbir Urus	99.6	92.7	-6.9	-6.9
Kebudayaan	105.3	108.9	3.5	3.4
Kesihatan	106.1	105.7	-0.5	-0.4
Alam Sekitar	97.7	111.9	14.2	14.6
Keluarga	109.0	105.2	-3.8	-3.5
IKRN Pulau Pinang	118.0	119.0	0.9	0.8

Carta 22: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Pulau Pinang, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 28.7 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 13.6 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Pulau Pinang meningkat 19.0 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

PERAK

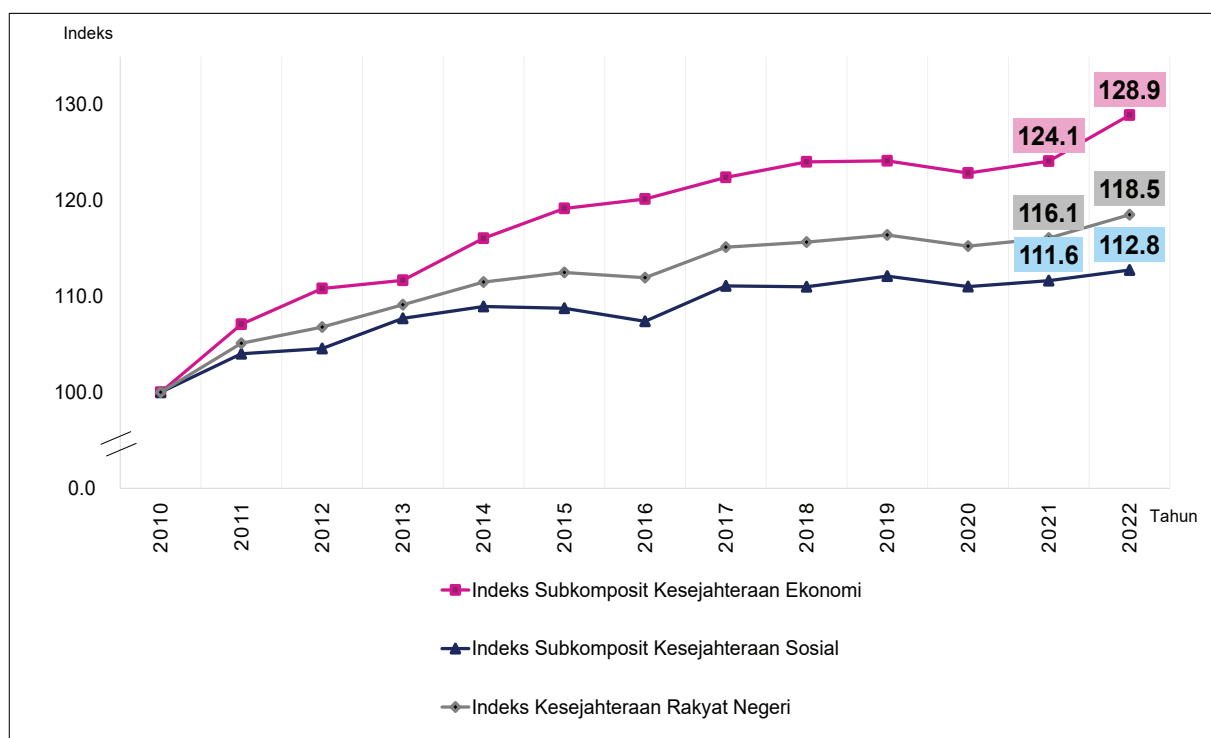
IKRN Perak meningkat 2.1 peratus kepada 118.5 mata pada 2022 berbanding 116.1 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.9 peratus pada 2022 kepada 128.9 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 1.0 peratus kepada 112.8 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.8 dan 1.1 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, tiga komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (10.8%), pengangkutan (6.9%) dan pendidikan (5.9%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 2.6 peratus diikuti komunikasi (-0.2%). Enam komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (20.8%), alam sekitar (13.7%), keluarga (4.1%), kebudayaan (2.8%), penyertaan sosial (0.5%) dan perumahan (0.5%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 11.9 peratus, diikuti tadbir urus (-8.4%) dan kesihatan (-5.2%). [Jadual 9]

Jadual 9: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Perak, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	124.1	128.9	4.8	3.9
Pengangkutan	118.7	126.8	8.2	6.9
Komunikasi	125.0	124.7	-0.3	-0.2
Pendidikan	120.2	127.3	7.1	5.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	118.3	131.0	12.8	10.8
Persekitaran Kerja	138.4	134.7	-3.6	-2.6
Subkomposit Sosial	111.6	112.8	1.1	1.0
Perumahan	118.3	119.0	0.6	0.5
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	97.8	118.1	20.3	20.8
Keselamatan Awam	140.4	123.7	-16.7	-11.9
Penyertaan Sosial	130.9	131.6	0.7	0.5
Tadbir Urus	104.9	96.1	-8.9	-8.4
Kebudayaan	100.3	103.1	2.8	2.8
Kesihatan	108.5	102.9	-5.6	-5.2
Alam Sekitar	86.1	97.9	11.8	13.7
Keluarga	117.4	122.3	4.8	4.1
IKRN Perak	116.1	118.5	2.4	2.1

Carta 23: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Perak, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 28.9 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 12.8 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Perak meningkat 18.5 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

PERLIS

IKRN Perlis meningkat 2.6 peratus kepada 115.2 mata pada 2022 berbanding 112.3 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 6.5 peratus pada 2022 kepada 123.5 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.3 peratus kepada 110.6 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 7.5 dan 0.3 pada tempoh yang sama.

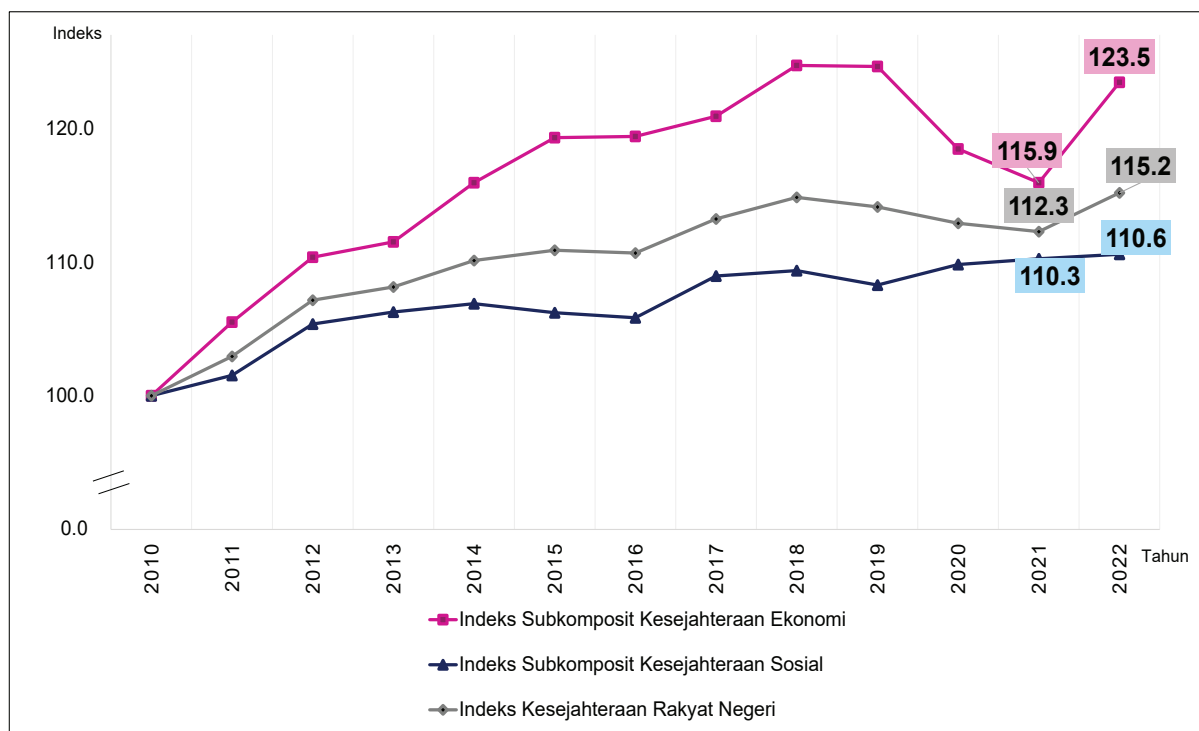
Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, kesemua komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (11.2%), persekitaran kerja (10.5%), pengangkutan (5.6%), pendidikan (4.7%) dan komunikasi (0.8%). Empat komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (18.2%), kebudayaan (17.9%), penyertaan sosial (7.4%) dan perumahan (0.8%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 16.3 peratus, diikuti alam sekitar (-10.7%), keselamatan awam (-7.6%), kesihatan (-2.8%) dan keluarga (-0.4%).

Jadual 10: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Perlis, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	115.9	123.5	7.5	6.5
Pengangkutan	116.6	123.2	6.6	5.6
Komunikasi	120.1	121.1	1.0	0.8
Pendidikan	116.7	122.2	5.5	4.7
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	117.2	130.3	13.1	11.2
Persekitaran Kerja	109.1	120.5	11.4	10.5
Subkomposit Sosial	110.3	110.6	0.3	0.3
Perumahan	129.8	130.8	1.0	0.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	112.1	132.5	20.4	18.2
Keselamatan Awam	131.3	121.4	-9.9	-7.6
Penyertaan Sosial	118.5	127.3	8.8	7.4
Tadbir Urus	110.2	92.3	-17.9	-16.3
Kebudayaan	78.5	92.6	14.1	17.9
Kesihatan	114.3	111.1	-3.2	-2.8
Alam Sekitar	91.7	81.9	-9.8	-10.7
Keluarga	105.9	105.5	-0.4	-0.4
IKRN Perlis	112.3	115.2	2.9	2.6



Carta 24 : Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Perlis, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 23.5 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 10.6 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Perlis meningkat 15.2 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

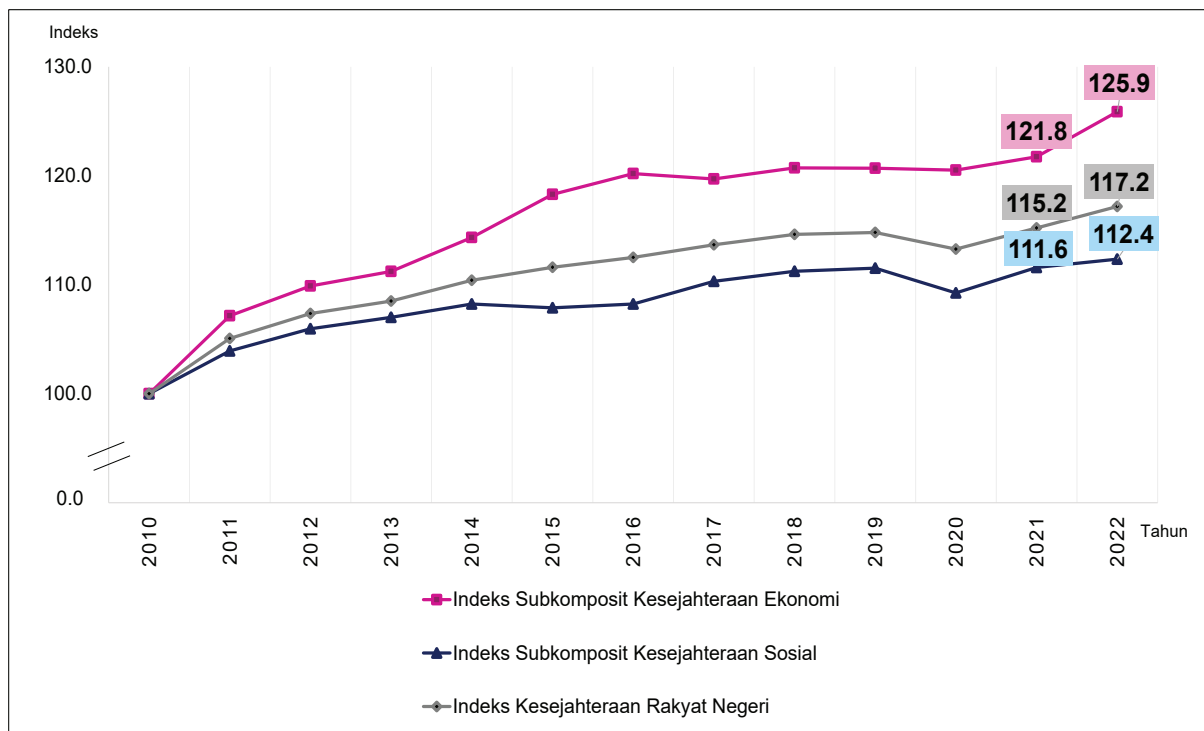
SELANGOR

IKRN Selangor meningkat 1.7 peratus kepada 117.2 mata pada 2022 berbanding 115.2 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.4 peratus pada 2022 kepada 125.9 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.7 peratus kepada 112.4 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.1 dan 0.8 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (14.0%), pendidikan (5.9%), pengangkutan (4.4%) dan komunikasi (0.4%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 5.7 peratus. Lima komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (13.2%), alam sekitar (11.3%), kebudayaan (5.4%), perumahan (4.4%) dan keluarga (2.0%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 9.3 peratus, diikuti tadbir urus (-9.0%), kesihatan (-6.3%) dan penyertaan sosial (-0.9%). [Jadual 11]

Jadual 11: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Selangor, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	121.8	125.9	4.1	3.4
Pengangkutan	112.0	117.0	5.0	4.4
Komunikasi	130.4	130.8	0.5	0.4
Pendidikan	114.2	121.0	6.8	5.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	115.8	132.0	16.2	14.0
Persekitaran Kerja	136.4	128.7	-7.7	-5.7
Subkomposit Sosial	111.6	112.4	0.8	0.7
Perumahan	126.5	132.0	5.5	4.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	98.4	111.4	13.0	13.2
Keselamatan Awam	132.7	120.4	-12.3	-9.3
Penyertaan Sosial	137.1	135.9	-1.2	-0.9
Tadbir Urus	105.0	95.5	-9.4	-9.0
Kebudayaan	103.2	108.7	5.5	5.4
Kesihatan	111.7	104.6	-7.1	-6.3
Alam Sekitar	97.9	109.0	11.0	11.3
Keluarga	91.9	93.7	1.8	2.0
IKRN Selangor	115.2	117.2	2.0	1.7

Carta 25 : Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Selangor, 2010 - 2022


Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 25.9 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 12.4 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Selangor meningkat 17.2 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

TERENGGANU

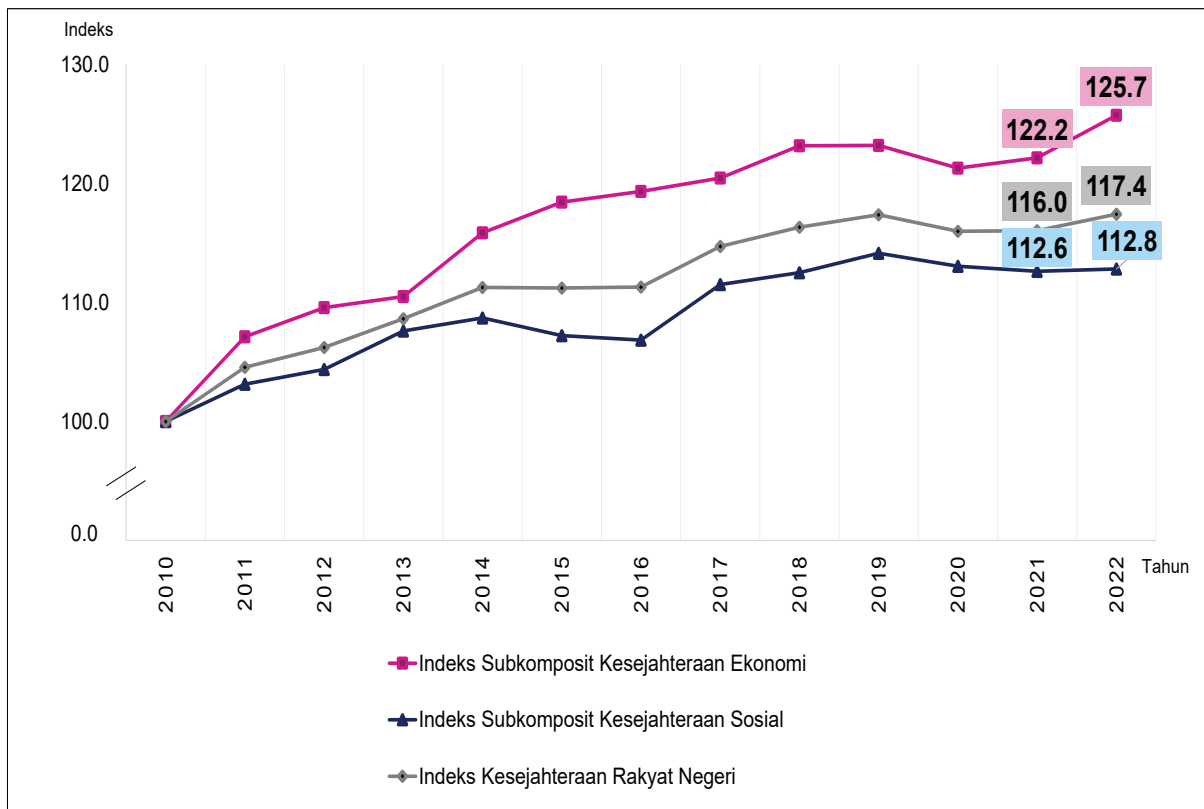
IKRN Terengganu meningkat 1.2 peratus kepada 117.4 mata pada 2022 berbanding 116.0 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 2.9 peratus pada 2022 kepada 125.7 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.2 peratus kepada 112.8 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 3.6 dan 0.2 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (10.4%), pengangkutan (5.3%), pendidikan (5.2%) dan komunikasi (0.7%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 6.2 peratus. Enam komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (16.7%), kebudayaan (7.0%), alam sekitar (0.9%), penyertaan sosial (0.6%), perumahan (0.5%) dan keluarga (0.4%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 7.6 peratus, diikuti keselamatan awam (-7.2%) dan kesihatan (-4.5%).

Jadual 12: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Terengganu, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	122.2	125.7	3.6	2.9
Pengangkutan	116.1	122.3	6.2	5.3
Komunikasi	121.2	122.1	0.9	0.7
Pendidikan	123.3	129.7	6.4	5.2
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	119.8	132.3	12.5	10.4
Persekitaran Kerja	130.3	122.3	-8.0	-6.2
Subkomposit Sosial	112.6	112.8	0.2	0.2
Perumahan	126.0	126.6	0.6	0.5
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	99.4	116.0	16.6	16.7
Keselamatan Awam	138.5	128.5	-10.0	-7.2
Penyertaan Sosial	128.5	129.3	0.8	0.6
Tadbir Urus	106.2	98.1	-8.0	-7.6
Kebudayaan	77.0	82.4	5.4	7.0
Kesihatan	114.2	109.1	-5.1	-4.5
Alam Sekitar	118.5	119.5	1.0	0.9
Keluarga	105.3	105.7	0.4	0.4
IKRN Terengganu	116.0	117.4	1.4	1.2

Carta 26: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Terengganu, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 25.7 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 12.8 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Terengganu meningkat 17.4 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

SABAH

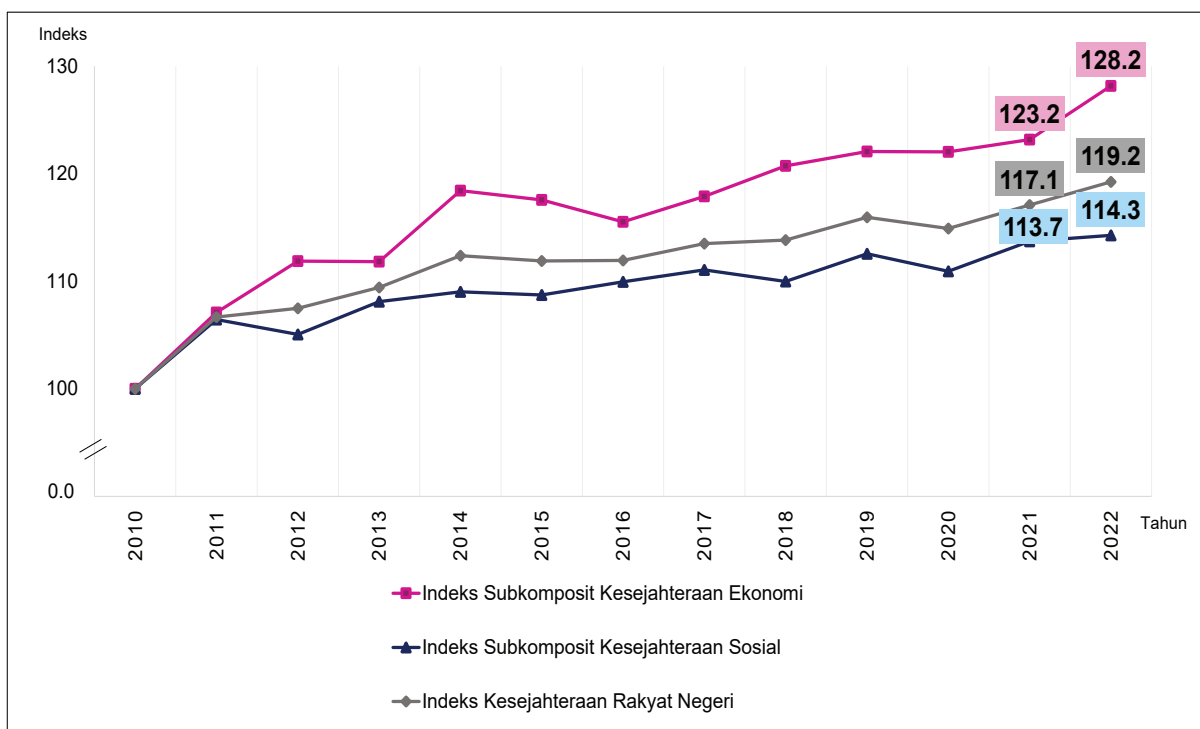
IKRN Sabah meningkat 1.8 peratus kepada 119.2 mata pada 2022 berbanding 117.1 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 4.1 peratus pada 2022 kepada 128.2 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 0.5 peratus kepada 114.3 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 5.0 dan 0.6 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendapatan dan pengagihan (11.0%), pengangkutan (10.5%), pendidikan (2.9%) dan komunikasi (0.9%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 3.4 peratus. Lima komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (16.3%), kebudayaan (10.8%), perumahan (2.3%), penyertaan sosial (2.1%) dan alam sekitar (0.1%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 10.9 peratus diikuti keselamatan awam (-8.1%), kesihatan (-1.7%) dan keluarga (-1.5%). [Jadual 13]

Jadual 13: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Sabah, 2021 dan 2022\

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	123.2	128.2	5.0	4.1
Pengangkutan	110.5	122.1	11.6	10.5
Komunikasi	125.1	126.3	1.2	0.9
Pendidikan	115.2	118.6	3.3	2.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	124.1	137.8	13.7	11.0
Persekitaran Kerja	140.9	136.1	-4.8	-3.4
Subkomposit Sosial	113.7	114.3	0.6	0.5
Perumahan	134.0	137.2	3.1	2.3
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	97.8	113.7	15.9	16.3
Keselamatan Awam	147.1	135.2	-11.9	-8.1
Penyertaan Sosial	127.5	130.2	2.7	2.1
Tadbir Urus	115.5	102.9	-12.6	-10.9
Kebudayaan	99.2	109.9	10.7	10.8
Kesihatan	93.4	91.8	-1.6	-1.7
Alam Sekitar	110.6	110.8	0.1	0.1
Keluarga	98.3	96.9	-1.4	-1.5
IKRN Sabah	117.1	119.2	2.1	1.8

Carta 27: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Sabah, 2010 - 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 28.2 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 14.3 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Sabah meningkat 19.2 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

SARAWAK

IKRN Sarawak meningkat 2.4 peratus kepada 119.5 mata pada 2022 berbanding 116.7 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 3.1 peratus pada 2022 kepada 132.5 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 1.8 peratus kepada 112.2 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 4.0 dan 2.0 pada tempoh yang sama.

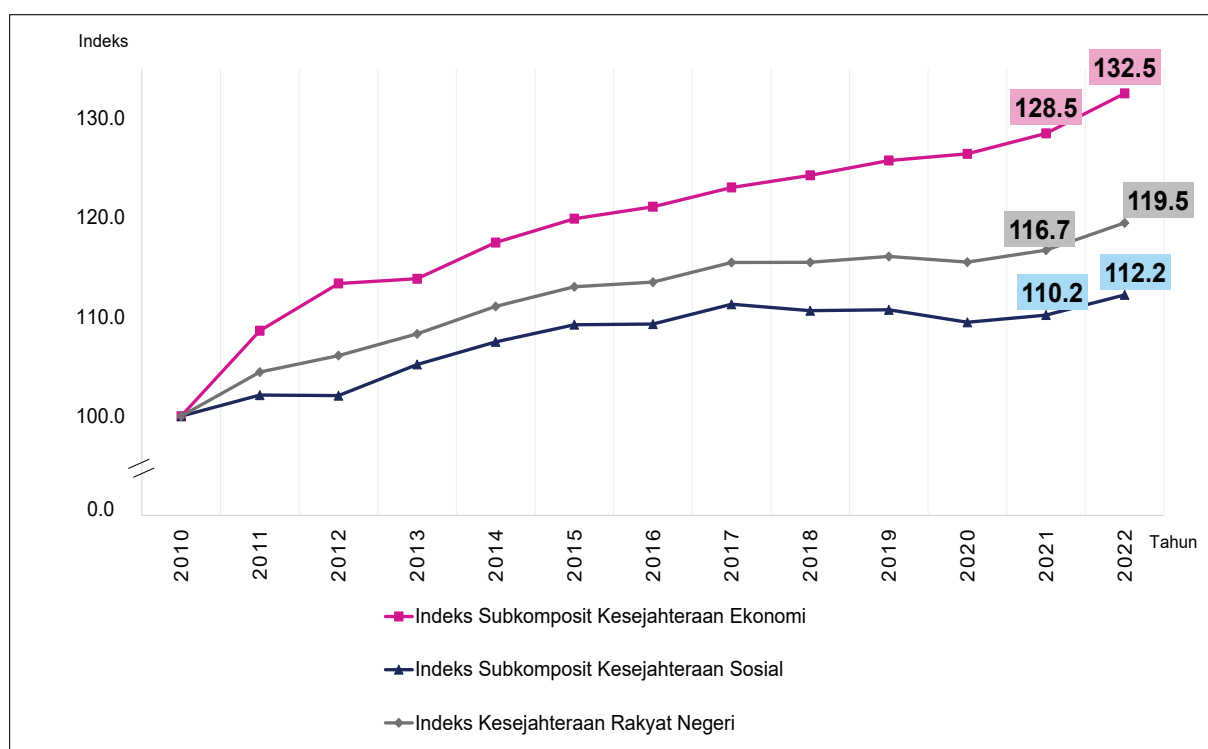
Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pengangkutan (8.8%), pendapatan dan pengagihan (5.4%), pendidikan (4.6%) dan komunikasi (0.2%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 2.4 peratus. Enam komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu komponen hiburan dan rekreasi (19.9%), kebudayaan (8.4%), alam sekitar (3.4%), keluarga (2.5%), perumahan (1.7%) dan penyertaan sosial (1.5%). Manakala komponen tadbir urus menurun 11.1 peratus diikuti keselamatan awam (-5.4%) dan kesihatan (-1.2%).

Jadual 14: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Sarawak, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
2010=100				
Subkomposit Ekonomi	128.5	132.5	4.0	3.1
Pengangkutan	117.9	128.3	10.4	8.8
Komunikasi	131.1	131.4	0.3	0.2
Pendidikan	127.8	133.7	5.9	4.6
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	125.2	132.0	6.8	5.4
Persekitaran Kerja	140.4	137.1	-3.3	-2.4
Subkomposit Sosial	110.2	112.2	2.0	1.8
Perumahan	120.7	122.7	2.0	1.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	108.0	129.5	21.5	19.9
Keselamatan Awam	141.8	134.1	-7.6	-5.4
Penyertaan Sosial	120.2	122.0	1.8	1.5
Tadbir Urus	104.5	93.0	-11.6	-11.1
Kebudayaan	95.0	103.0	8.0	8.4
Kesihatan	113.0	111.6	-1.4	-1.2
Alam Sekitar	90.8	93.9	3.1	3.4
Keluarga	97.8	100.2	2.4	2.5
IKRN Sarawak	116.7	119.5	2.7	2.4



Carta 28: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri Sarawak, 2021 dan 2022



Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 32.5 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 12.2 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Sarawak meningkat 19.5 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

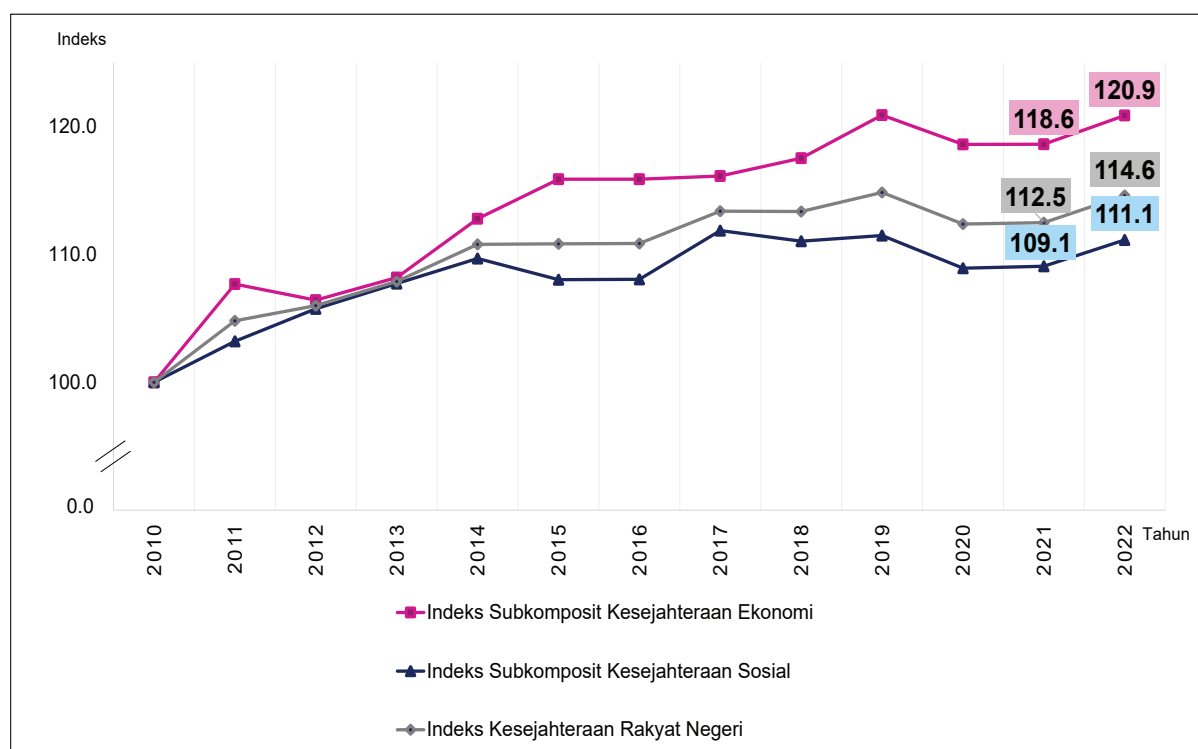
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN

IKRN Wilayah Persekutuan meningkat 1.9 peratus kepada 114.6 mata pada 2022 berbanding 112.5 mata pada 2021. Kedua-duanya subkomposit kesejahteraan menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi merekodkan peningkatan 1.9 peratus pada 2022 kepada 120.9 mata dan subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat 1.9 peratus kepada 111.1 mata pada tempoh yang sama. Subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial masing-masing turut mencatat kenaikan mata indeks 2.3 dan 2.0 pada tempoh yang sama.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi, empat komponen merekodkan peningkatan pada 2022 disumbangkan oleh pendidikan (6.9%), pengangkutan (6.2%), komunikasi (0.5%) dan pendapatan dan pengagihan (0.4%). Manakala komponen persekitaran kerja menurun 3.7 peratus. Tujuh komponen dalam indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial meningkat iaitu hiburan dan rekreasi (16.3%), kebudayaan (4.2%), keluarga (4.1%), alam sekitar (3.3%), kesihatan (2.7%), penyertaan sosial (0.6%) dan perumahan (0.1%). Manakala komponen keselamatan awam menurun 6.8 peratus, diikuti dengan tadbir urus (-1.6%). [Jadual 15]

Jadual 15: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2021 dan 2022

Subkomposit/ Komponen 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Perubahan Mata Indeks	Pertumbuhan (%)
Subkomposit Ekonomi	118.6	120.9	2.3	1.9
Pengangkutan	112.9	119.9	7.0	6.2
Komunikasi	125.4	126.0	0.6	0.5
Pendidikan	114.6	122.5	7.9	6.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	111.9	112.4	0.5	0.4
Persekitaran Kerja	128.3	123.6	-4.7	-3.7
Subkomposit Sosial	109.1	111.1	2.0	1.9
Perumahan	121.5	121.6	0.1	0.1
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	87.5	101.8	14.3	16.3
Keselamatan Awam	136.3	127.1	-9.3	-6.8
Penyertaan Sosial	129.3	130.0	0.7	0.6
Tadbir Urus	105.7	104.0	-1.6	-1.6
Kebudayaan	90.7	94.5	3.8	4.2
Kesihatan	104.5	107.4	2.9	2.7
Alam Sekitar	110.8	114.4	3.6	3.3
Keluarga	95.4	99.3	3.9	4.1
IKRN Wilayah Persekutuan	112.5	114.6	2.1	1.9

Carta 29: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010 - 2022


Bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2022, indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan ekonomi meningkat 20.9 mata indeks. Indeks subkomposit kesejahteraan sosial pula meningkat 14.6 mata indeks. Secara keseluruhan, Wilayah Persekutuan meningkat 11.1 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 12 tahun yang lalu.

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

INTRODUCTION

State Well-being Index (SWI) is developed to measure levels of well-being among Malaysian at state level from an economic and social perspective. SWI comprises of two sub-composite, namely economic well-being and social well-being. SWI consists of 14 components and 63 indicators.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING SUB-COMPOSITE

The economic well-being sub-composite consists of five components, namely transportation, communications, education, income and distribution and working life. The economic sub-composite consists of 24 indicators as follows:

- *Transportation : 4 indicators*
- *Communications : 3 indicators*
- *Education : 11 indicators*
- *Income and Distribution : 3 indicators*
- *Working Life : 3 indicators*

SOCIAL WELL-BEING SUB-COMPOSITE

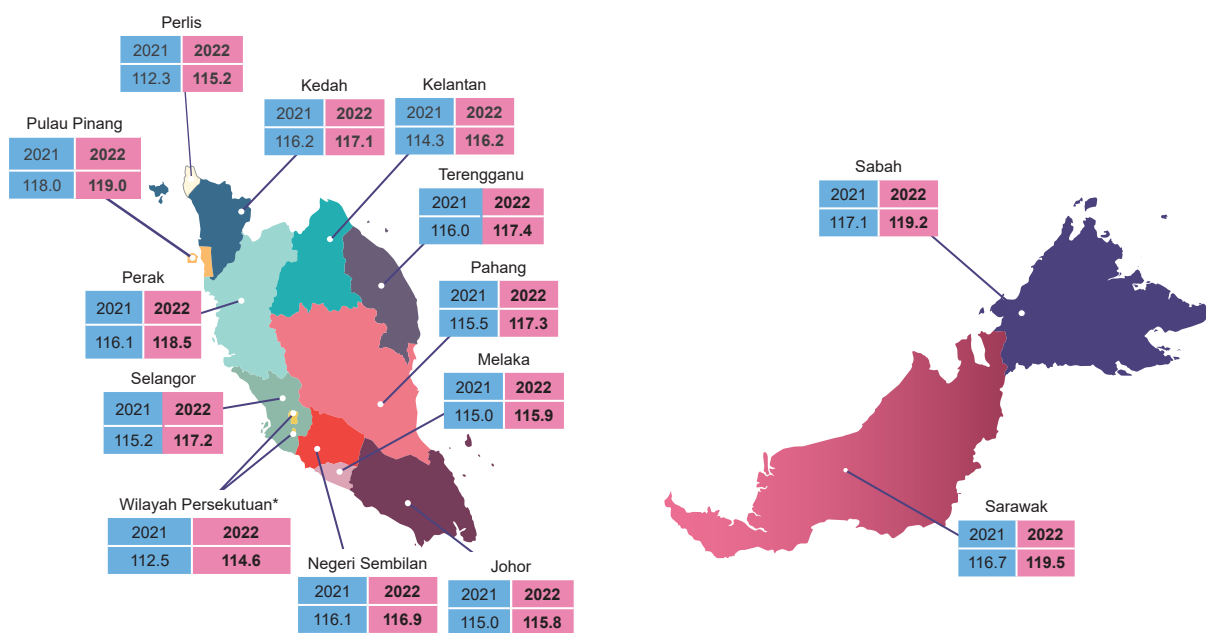
The social well-being sub-composite comprises nine components, namely housing, entertainment and recreation, public safety, social participation, governance, culture, health, environment and family. There are 39 indicators covered in this sub-composite, as follows:

- *Housing : 5 indicators*
- *Entertainment and Recreation : 4 indicators*
- *Public Safety : 2 indicators*
- *Social Participation : 3 indicators*
- *Governance : 3 indicators*
- *Culture : 2 indicators*
- *Health : 10 indicators*
- *Environment : 4 indicators*
- *Family : 6 indicators*

PERFORMANCE STATE WELL-BEING INDEX (SWI)

Overall, the SWI performance for all states recorded an increase in the index points in 2022. The three states that recorded the highest index points were Perlis with 2.9 index points to 115.2 points in 2022 as compared to 112.3 points in 2021, followed by Sarawak 2.8 index points to 119.5 points in 2022 as compared to 116.7 points in 2021 and Perak 2.4 index points to 118.5 points as compared to 116.1 points in the same period.

Exhibit 30: State Well-being Index, 2021 and 2022



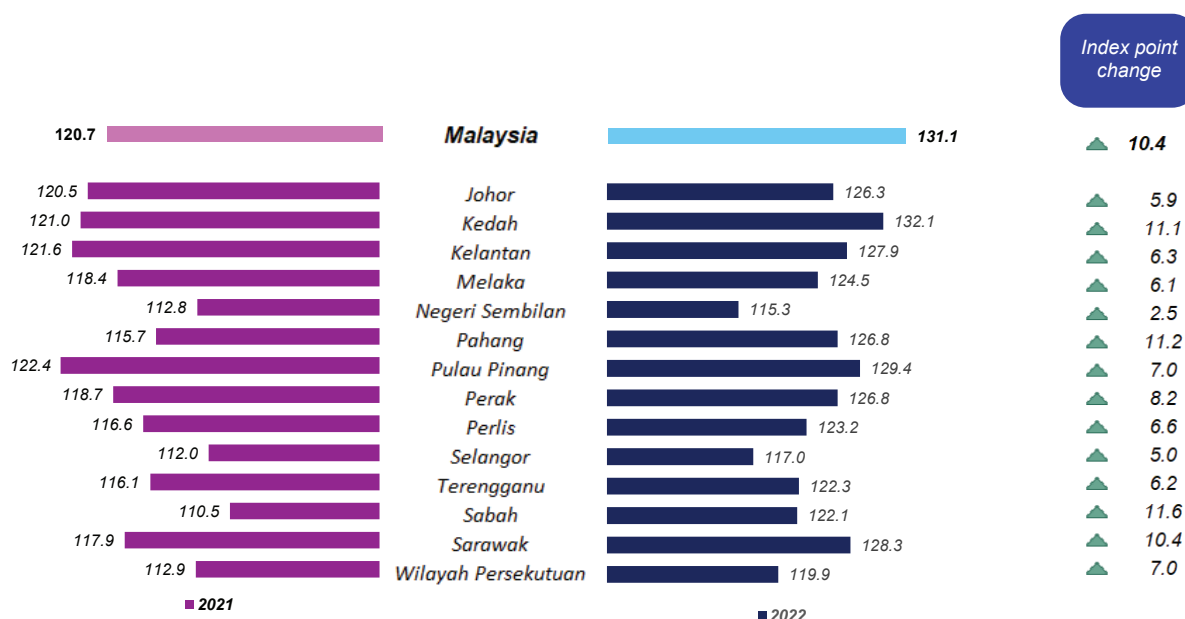
Note: *Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.
This is applicable throughout the analysis by state.

STATE WELL-BEING INDEX (SWI) PERFORMANCE BY COMPONENT

TRANSPORTATION INDEX

The Transportation Index is measured based on four main indicators which are number of public transport passengers, ownership of private cars and motorcycles, road length per capita and the Road Development Index (RDI).

Exhibit 31: Transportation Index by State, 2021 and 2022

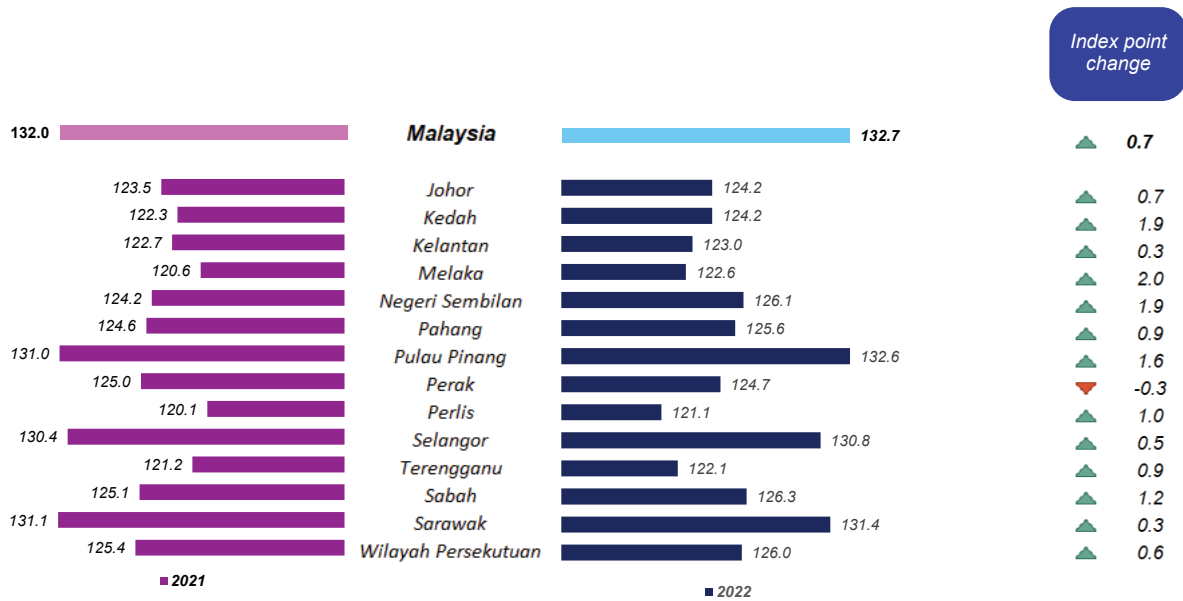


The performance of the Transportation Index recorded an increase of 10.4 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. All states recorded positive changes in index points. The three states that recorded the highest index points were Sabah which was 11.6 index points, followed by Pahang and Kedah with 11.2 and 11.1 index points respectively. The Road Development Index (RDI) indicator and the number of public transport passengers contributed to the increase in this index following the reopening of economic and social activities.

COMMUNICATIONS INDEX

The Communications Index comprises the percentage of individual using the internet, the percentage of individual using mobile phones and number of domain names.

Exhibit 32: Communications Index by State, 2021 and 2022



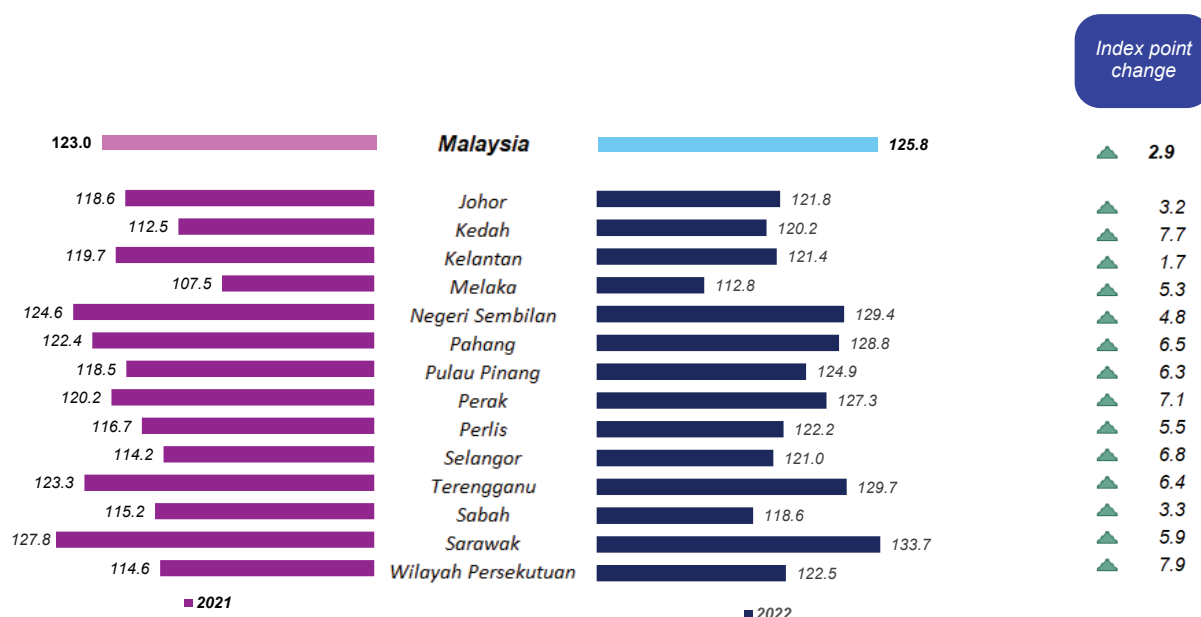
The Communications Index increased by 0.7 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 contributed by all states except Perak. The three states showed the highest increase in index points were Melaka (2.0 index points) followed by Kedah (1.9 index points) and Negeri Sembilan (1.9 index points). The increase in this index is contributed by the increase of individuals who use mobile phones and the internet. Meanwhile, the decrease in the Communications Index in Perak is due to the decrease in the number of domain names.

EDUCATION INDEX

Eleven indicators are used in measuring the Education Index, which are pre-school participation rate; primary school participation rate; secondary school participation rate; tertiary participation rate; literacy rate; number of lecturers with PhD; percentage of graduate teachers in primary school; percentage of graduate teachers in secondary school; primary students completion rate; secondary students completion rate and percentage of candidates passing SPM.



Exhibit 33: Education Index by State, 2021 and 2022

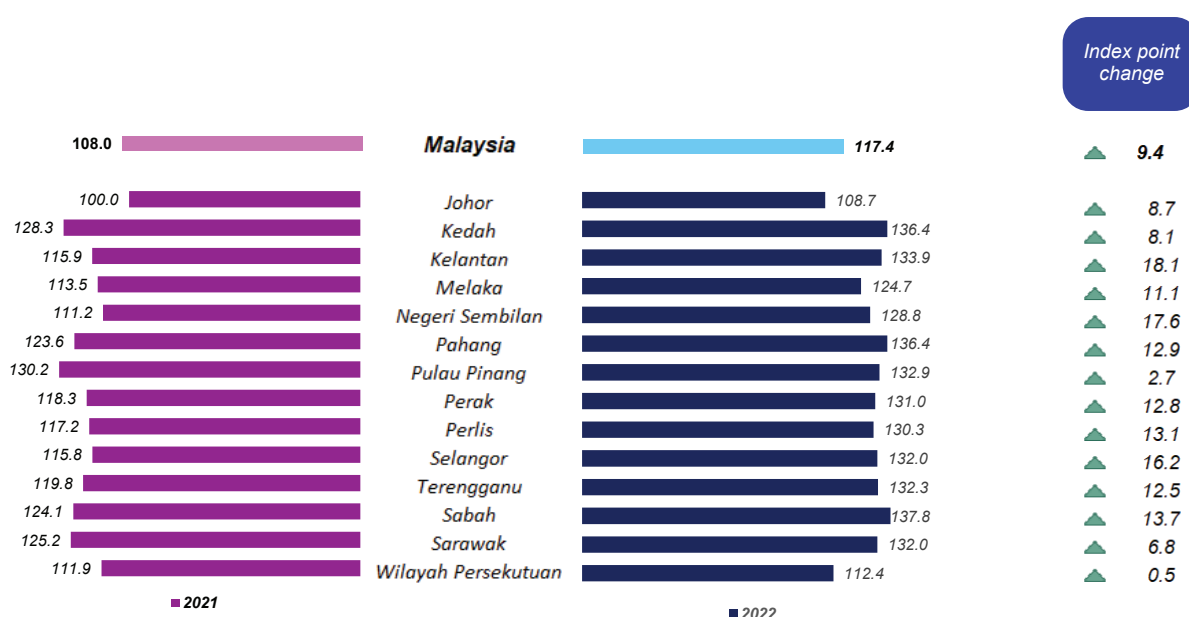


The Education Index performance showed that all states have contributed to an increase of 2.9 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The three states that recorded the highest index points were Wilayah Persekutuan (7.9 index points), followed by Kedah (7.7 index points) and Perak (7.1 index points). The increase in this index is influenced by increase in the percentage of primary and secondary students completion rate, percentage of candidates passing SPM and the literacy rate.

INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION INDEX

Income and Distribution Index is measured by Gross Domestic Product per capita, gini coefficient and incidence of poverty.

Exhibit 34: Income and Distribution Index by State, 2021 and 2022

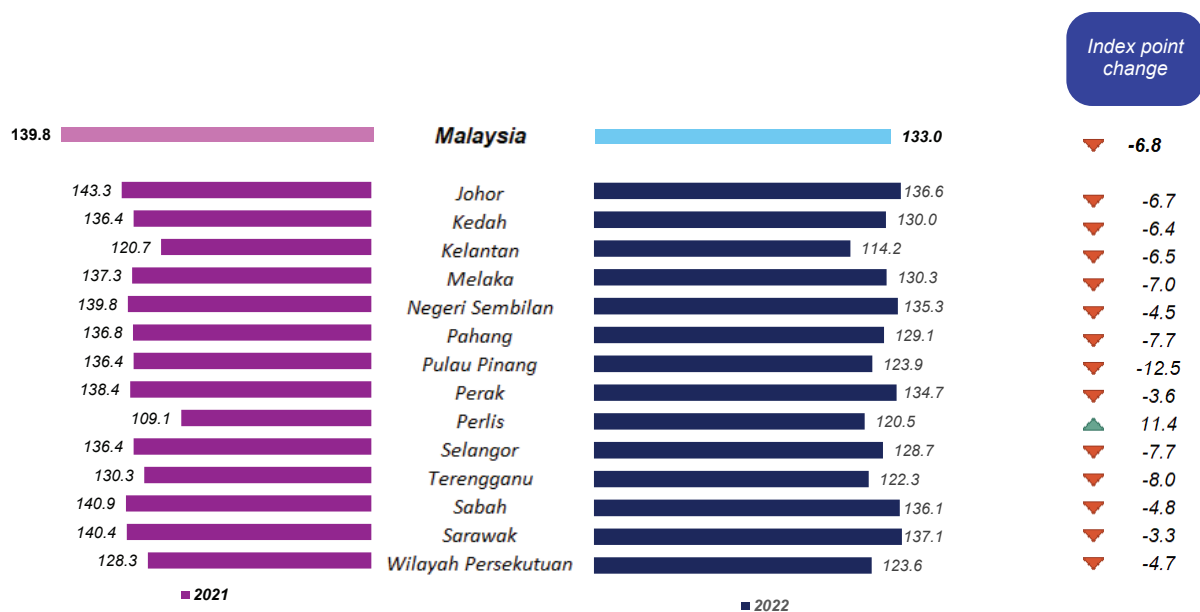


The Income and Distribution Index recorded an increase of 9.4 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 contributed by all states. The three states with the highest index points were Kelantan (18.1 index points), followed by Negeri Sembilan (17.6 index points) and Selangor (16.2 index points). The decrease in the incidence of poverty and the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are the main contributors to the increase in this index.

WORKING LIFE INDEX

The Working Life Index consist of three indicators namely occupational injuries and accidents rate, average working hours, man-days lost due to industrial actions and trade disputes.

Exhibit 35: Working Life Index by State, 2021 and 2022



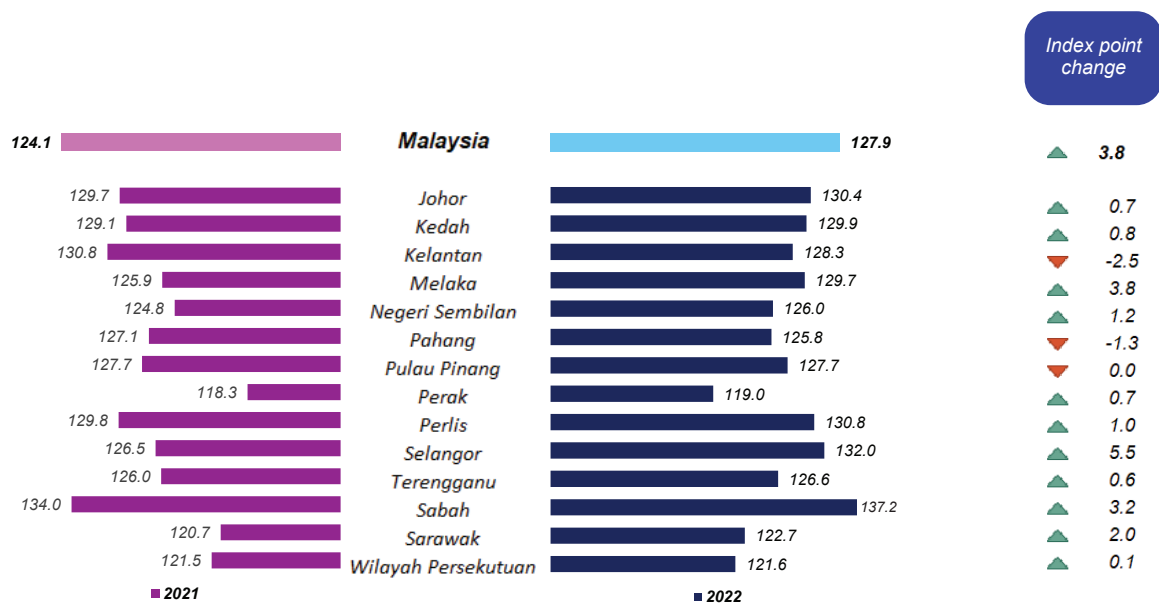
The decrease in the index points in all states except Perlis caused the Working Life Index to decrease by 6.8 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 due to the increase in the number of occupational injury rate and accidents rate; and average working hours contributed to the decrease in this index. The increase of 11.4 index points in Perlis is due to the decrease in the number of industrial and travel accidents.

HOUSING INDEX

The Housing Index is calculated based on the percentage of low cost housing units to the number of B40 households, percentage of households with treated water supply, percentage of households with electricity supply and percentage of households with garbage collection services as well as number of persons per room.



Exhibit 36: Housing Index by State, 2021 and 2022

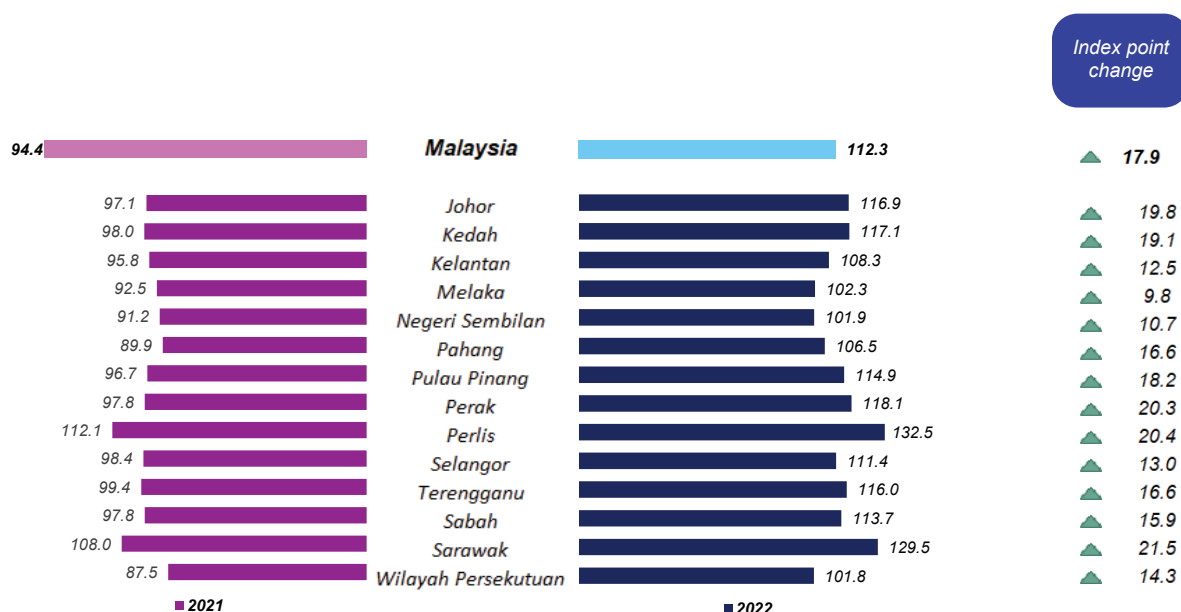


The Housing Index increased by 3.8 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021 with 11 out of 14 states recorded an increase in index points during the same period. The three states with the highest index points increment were Selangor (5.5 index points), followed by Melaka (3.8 index points) and Sabah (3.2 index points). Among the contributors to the increase in this index is the improvement of the percentage of low cost housing units to the number of B40 households.

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION INDEX

This index is measured based on the number of domestic hotel guests, number of households with paid TV subscriptions, number of recreational park visitors and number of cinemagoers.

Exhibit 37: Entertainment and Recreation Index by State, 2021 and 2022

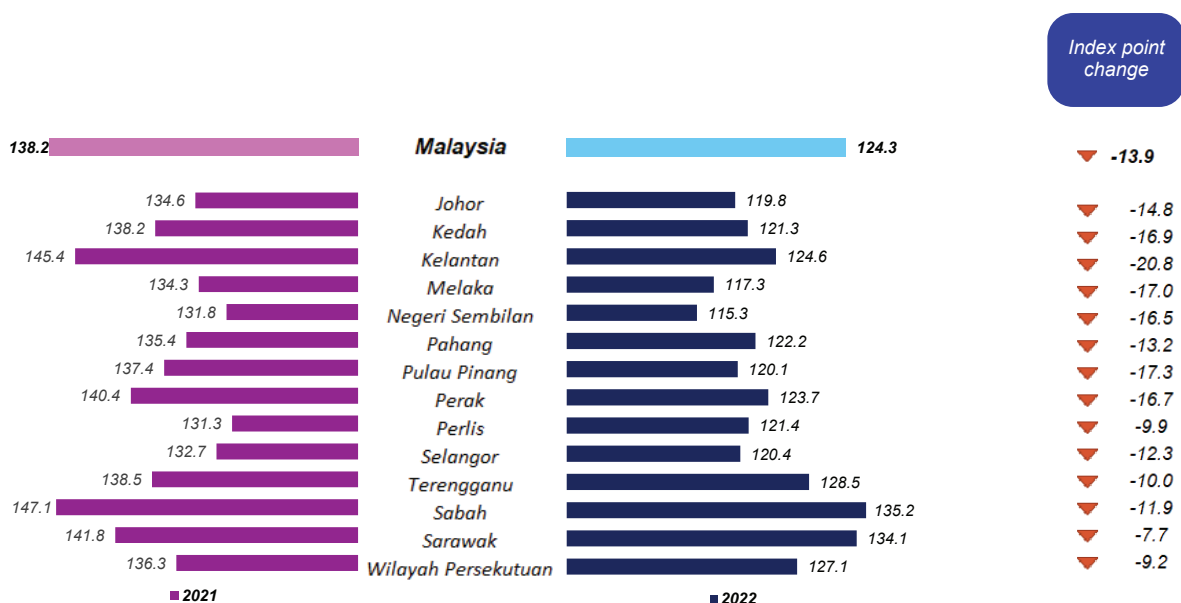


The Entertainment and Recreation Index surged 17.8 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. All states recorded a double-digit increase in the index points in 2022. The three states that recorded the highest index points were Sarawak (21.5 index points), followed by Perlis (20.4 index points) and Perak (20.3 index points). The increase in the number of domestic hotel guests, number of recreational park visitors and number of cinemagoers due to country's transition to an endemic phase which have revived the hospitality and tourism industries as well as entertainment and recreation activities.

PUBLIC SAFETY INDEX

Public Safety Index consists of two indicators namely number of road accidents and crime rate.

Exhibit 38: Public Safety Index by State, 2021 and 2022

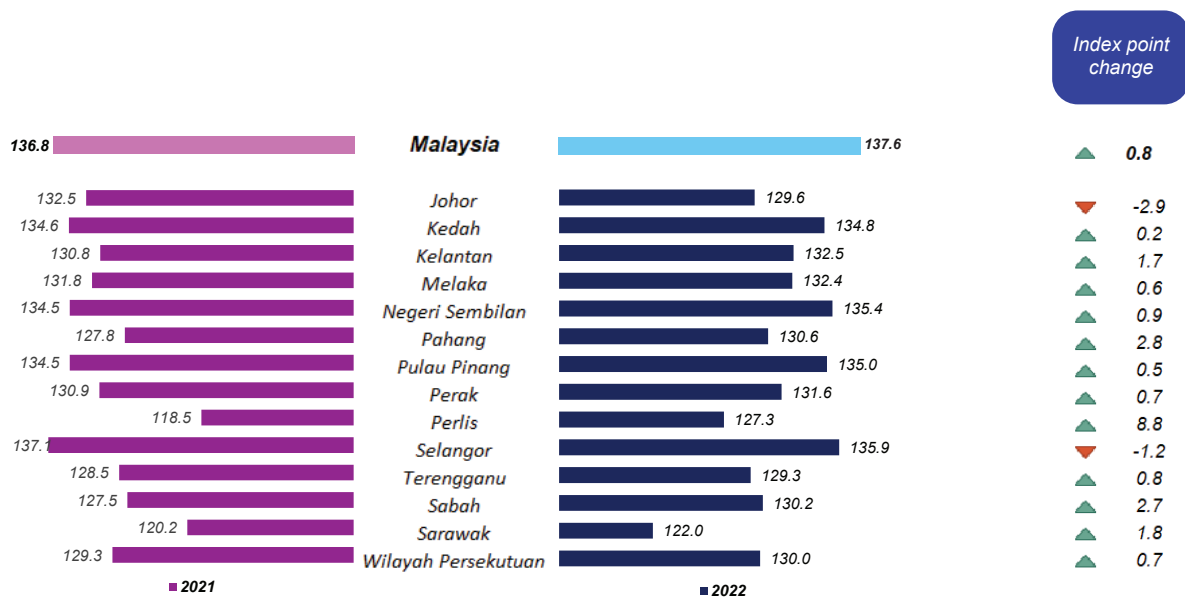


In 2022, the Public Safety Index decreased significantly by 13.9 index points as compared to 2021. The increase in the number of road accidents is the main reason for the decrease in the Public Safety Index for all states.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION INDEX

The social participation comprises the following indicators, membership of RELA, number of registered residents associations and number of registered non-profit organisations.

Exhibit 39: Social Participation Index by State, 2021 and 2022

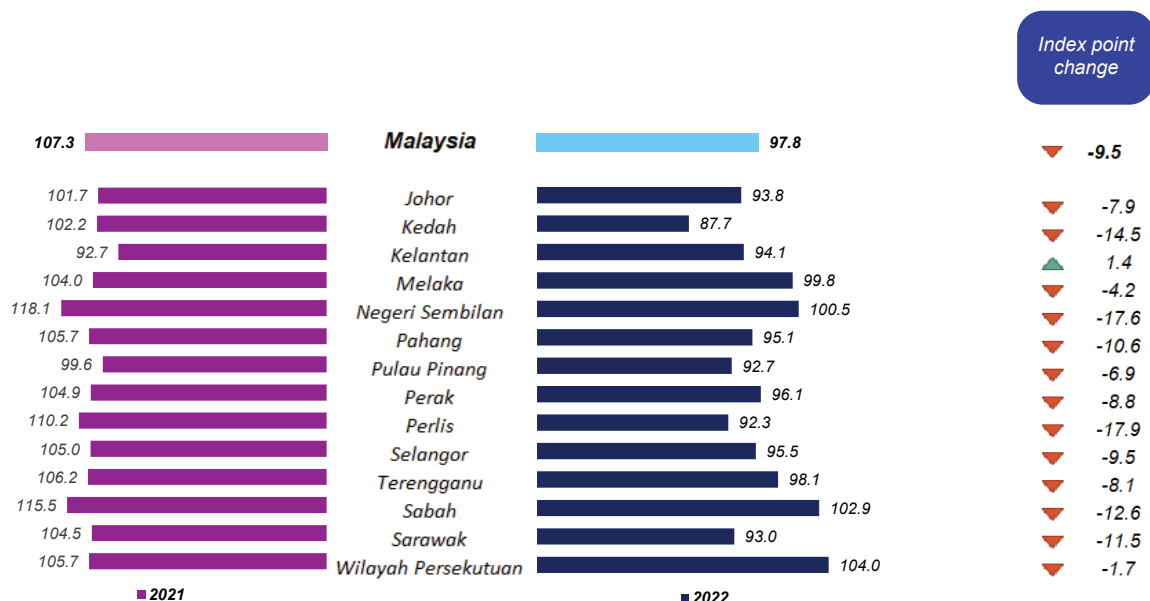


The Social Participation Index recorded a slight increase of 0.8 index points in 2022 as compared to the previous year. All states showed an increase in index points except Johor and Selangor. The three states with the highest index points were Perlis which is 8.8 index points, followed by Pahang (2.8 index points) and Sabah (2.7 index points). Among the contributors to the increase in this index are the increase in the number of registered residents associations and the number of registered non-profit organisations. Meanwhile, the Social Participation Index in Johor and Selangor decreased by 2.9 and 1.2 index points due to the decrease of all three indicators in this component.

GOVERNANCE INDEX

The Governance Index comprises percentage of e-Filing users, percentage of corruption cases prosecuted and the percentage of cases solved by the Public Complaints Bureau (PCB).

Exhibit 40: Governance Index by State, 2021 and 2022

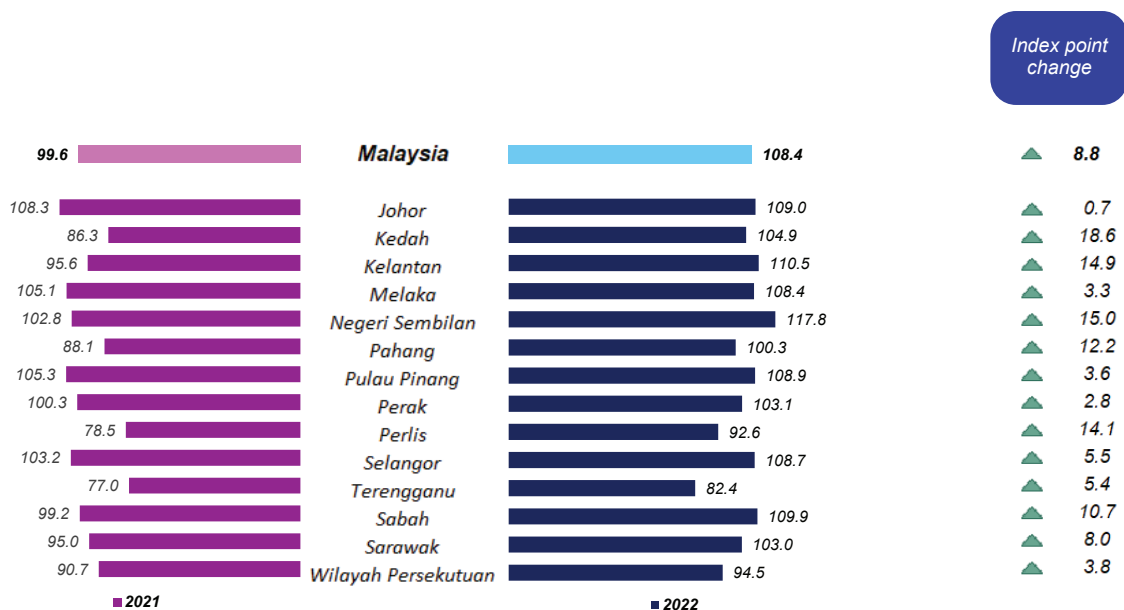


The Governance Index decreased by 9.5 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. All states showed a decrease except Kelantan. The decrease in the percentage of e-Filing users, the percentage of corruption cases prosecuted and the percentage of cases solved by the PCB has caused the index to decline. On the other hand, the Governance Index in Kelantan increased by 1.4 index points influenced by the increase in the percentage of corruption cases prosecuted and the percentage of cases solved by PCB.

CULTURE INDEX

There are two indicators in the Culture Index which are the number of memberships in public and national libraries and the number of museum visitors.

Exhibit 41: Culture Index by State, 2021 and 2022

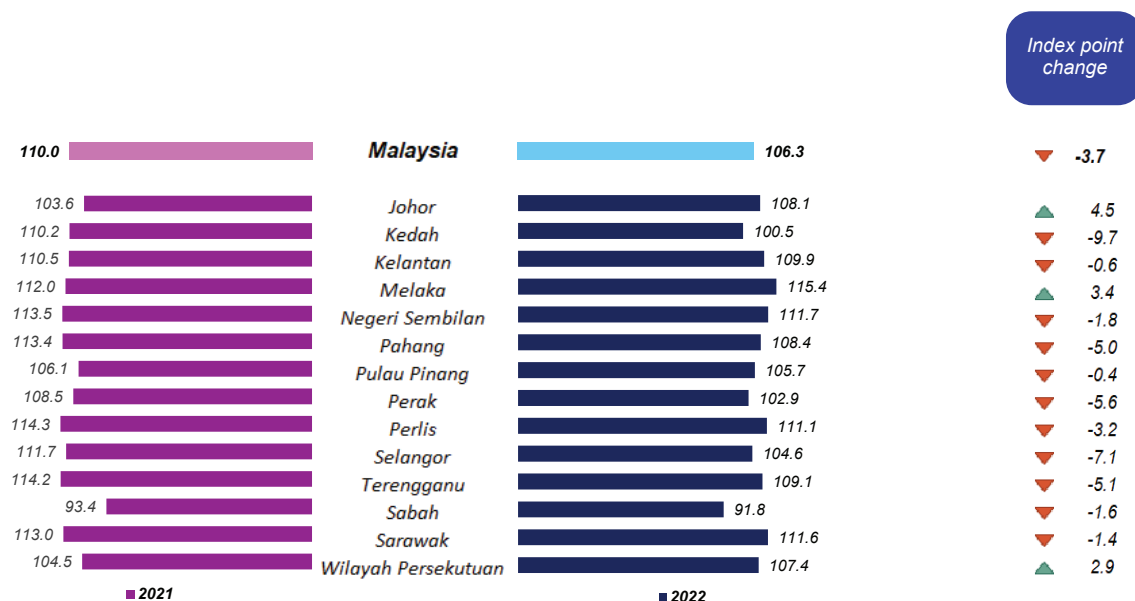


The Culture Index increased by 8.8 index points in 2022 as compared to the previous year. All states recorded an increase in index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The three states that recorded the highest index points were Kedah which registered 18.6 index points, followed by Negeri Sembilan (15.0 index points) and Kelantan (14.9 index points). The increase in the number of library memberships and museum visitors were the main reason for the incline.

HEALTH INDEX

Health status is measured by life expectancy at birth; infant mortality rate; maternal mortality ratio; number of non-communicable diseases; doctor to population ratio; percentage of patients whose waiting time is less than 90 minutes; number of beds in hospitals; number of communicable diseases; immunisation coverage of infants for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and immunisation coverage MMR (Mump, Measles and Rubella) for children aged 1 to < 2 years.

Exhibit 42: Health Index by State, 2021 and 2022

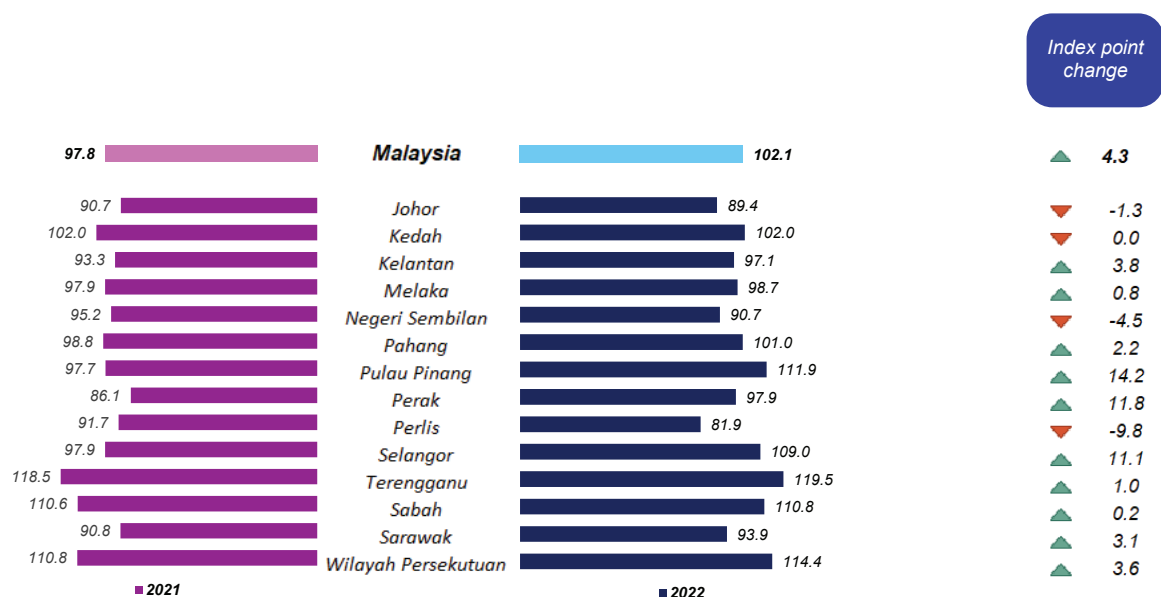


The Health Index decreased by 4.4 index points in 2022 as compared to 2021. The findings showed 11 out of 14 states recorded a decrease in index points during the same period. Among the main reasons for the decline in the Health Index are the increase in of non-communicable diseases cases, the infant mortality rate and the reduction of patients whose waiting time is less than 90 minutes to see a doctor. Meanwhile, the three states that recorded an increase in index points were Johor (3.6 index points), Melaka (3.4 index points) and Wilayah Persekutuan (3.4 index points) due to a significant decrease in the maternal mortality ratio.

ENVIRONMENT INDEX

Environment Index covers four indicators, namely air quality, quantity of scheduled waste generated, maximum mean temperature and percentage of forested land.

Exhibit 43: Environment Index by State, 2021 and 2022

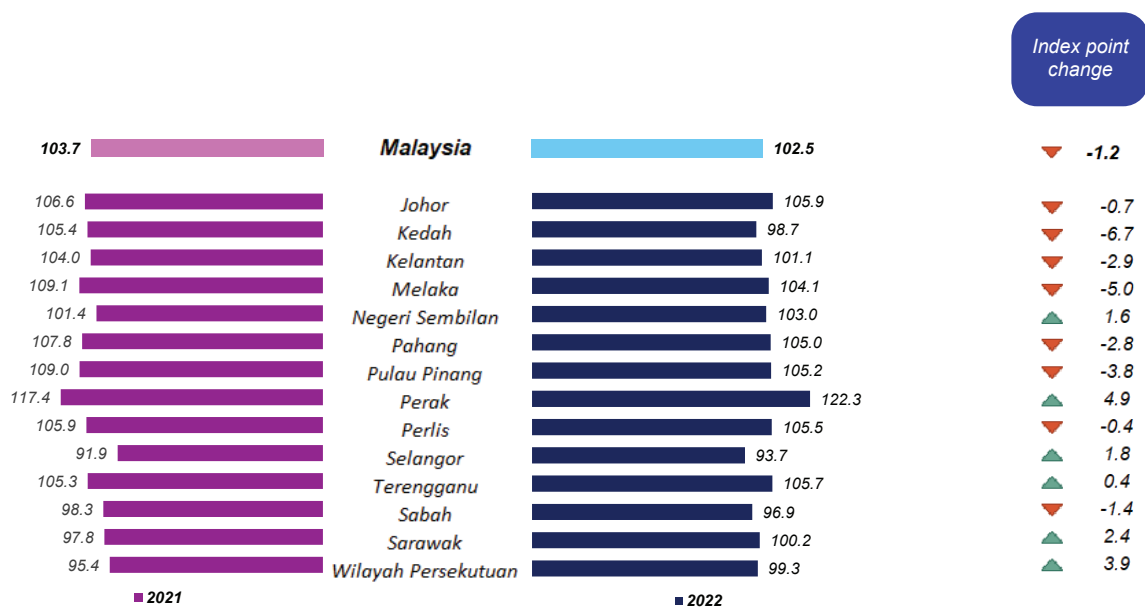


The Environment Index increased by 4.3 index points as compared to 2021. The three states that recorded the highest increase in index points were Pulau Pinang (14.2 index points), followed by Perak (11.8 index points) and Selangor (11.1 index points). The increase in this index is contributed by the improved reading of air quality and maximum mean temperature.

FAMILY INDEX

The quality of family well-being is measured by the divorce rate, domestic violence cases, children involved in crime, mean monthly household income, household debt per capita and dependency ratio.

Exhibit 44: Family Index by State, 2021 and 2022



The Family Index decreased by 1.2 index points in 2022 as compared to the previous year. The three states that recorded the lowest index points were Kedah (-6.7 index points) followed by Melaka (-5.0 index points) and Pulau Pinang (-3.8 index points). Among the contributors to the decline in this index is due to the increase in divorce rates and household debt.



PERFORMANCE OF WELL-BEING INDEX BY STATE

JOHOR

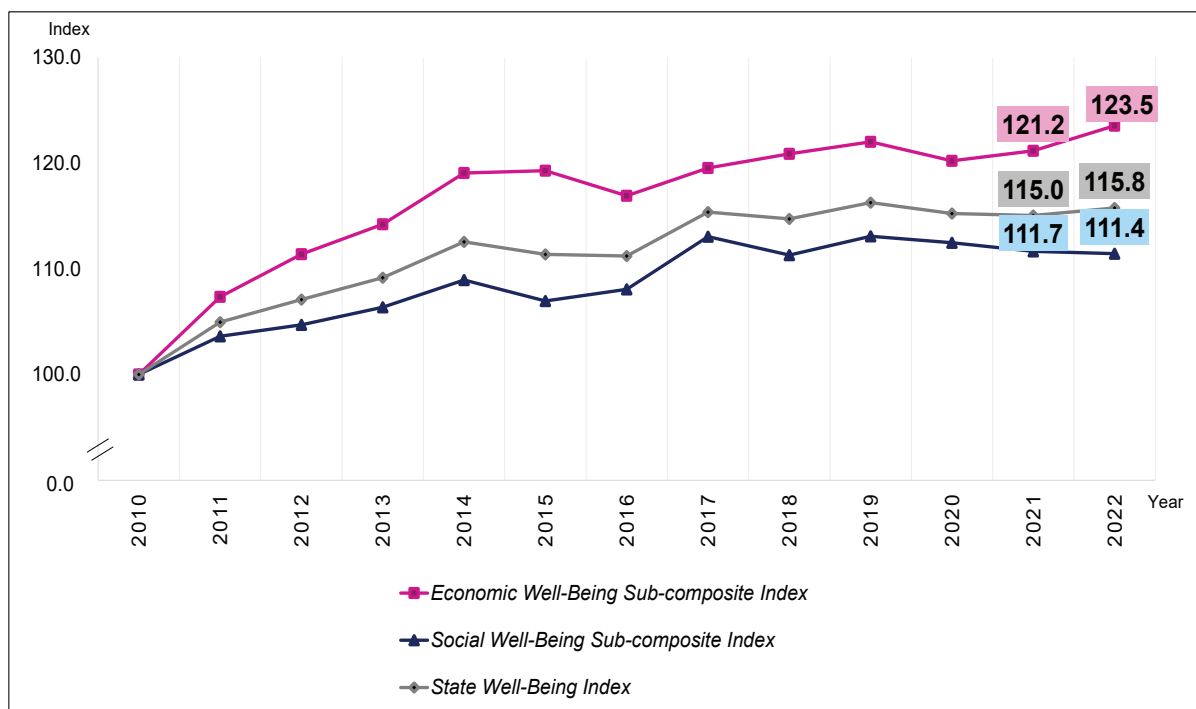
Johor Well-being Index improved by 0.6 per cent to 115.8 points in 2022 as compared to 115.0 points in 2021. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 2.0 per cent in 2022 to 123.5 points while the social well-being sub-composite decreased 0.2 per cent to 111.4 points in the same period. The economic well-being sub-composite showed an increase of 2.4 index points while social well-being decreased by 0.2 index points in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (8.7%), transportation (4.9%), education (2.7%) and communications (0.6%). While the working life component decreased by 4.7 per cent. Four components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (20.4%), health (4.4%), culture (0.6%) and housing (0.6%). On the other hand, public safety component decreased by 11.0 per cent, followed by governance (-7.8%), social participation (-2.2%), environment (-1.5%) and family (-0.7%).

Table 2: State Well-being Index, Johor, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	121.2	123.5	2.4	2.0
Transportation	120.5	126.3	5.9	4.9
Communications	123.5	124.2	0.7	0.6
Education	118.6	121.8	3.2	2.7
Income and Distribution	100.0	108.7	8.7	8.7
Working Life	143.3	136.6	-6.7	-4.7
Social Well-being	111.7	111.4	-0.2	-0.2
Housing	129.7	130.4	0.7	0.6
Entertainment and Recreation	97.1	116.9	19.8	20.4
Public Safety	134.6	119.8	-14.8	-11.0
Social Participation	132.5	129.6	-2.9	-2.2
Governance	101.7	93.8	-7.9	-7.8
Culture	108.3	109.0	0.7	0.6
Health	103.6	108.1	4.6	4.4
Environment	90.7	89.4	-1.3	-1.5
Family	106.6	105.9	-0.8	-0.7
SWI Johor	115.0	115.8	0.7	0.6

Chart 16: State Well-being Index, Johor, 2021 and 2022



For the period of 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 23.5 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 11.4 index points. Overall, Johor increased by 15.8 index points over the past 12 years.

KEDAH

Kedah Well-being Index improved by 0.8 per cent to 117.1 points as compared in 2022 to 116.2 points in 2021. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.6 per cent in 2022 to 128.6 points while the social well-being sub-composite decreased 0.9 per cent to 110.8 points in the same period. The economic well-being sub-composite showed an increase of 4.5 index points while social well-being decreased by 1.0 index points during the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by transportation (9.2%), education (6.9%), income and distribution (6.3%) and communications (1.6%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 4.7 per cent. Five components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely culture (21.6%), entertainment and recreation (19.5%), housing (0.6%) and social participation (0.2%). On the other hand, governance component decreased by 14.2 per cent, followed by public safety (-12.2%), health (-8.7%) and family (-6.3%). [Table 3]



Table 3: State Well-being Index, Kedah, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	124.1	128.6	4.5	3.6
Transportation	121.0	132.1	11.1	9.2
Communications	122.3	124.2	1.9	1.6
Education	112.5	120.2	7.7	6.9
Income and Distribution	128.3	136.4	8.1	6.3
Working Life	136.4	130.0	-6.4	-4.7
Social Well-being	111.8	110.8	-1.0	-0.9
Housing	129.1	129.9	0.8	0.6
Entertainment and Recreation	98.0	117.1	19.1	19.5
Public Safety	138.2	121.3	-16.9	-12.2
Social Participation	134.6	134.8	0.2	0.2
Governance	102.2	87.7	-14.5	-14.2
Culture	86.3	104.9	18.6	21.6
Health	110.2	100.5	-9.6	-8.7
Environment	102.0	102.0	0.00	0.00
Family	105.4	98.7	-6.6	-6.3
SWI Kedah	116.2	117.1	1.0	0.8

Chart 17: State Well-being Index, Kedah, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 28.6 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 10.8 index points. Overall, Kedah increased by 17.1 index points over the past 12 years.

KELANTAN

Kelantan Well-being Index improved by 1.7 per cent to 116.2 points in 2022 as compared to 114.3 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.3 per cent in 2022 to 124.1 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.7 per cent to 111.8 points in the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 4.0 and 0.8 index points respectively during the same period.

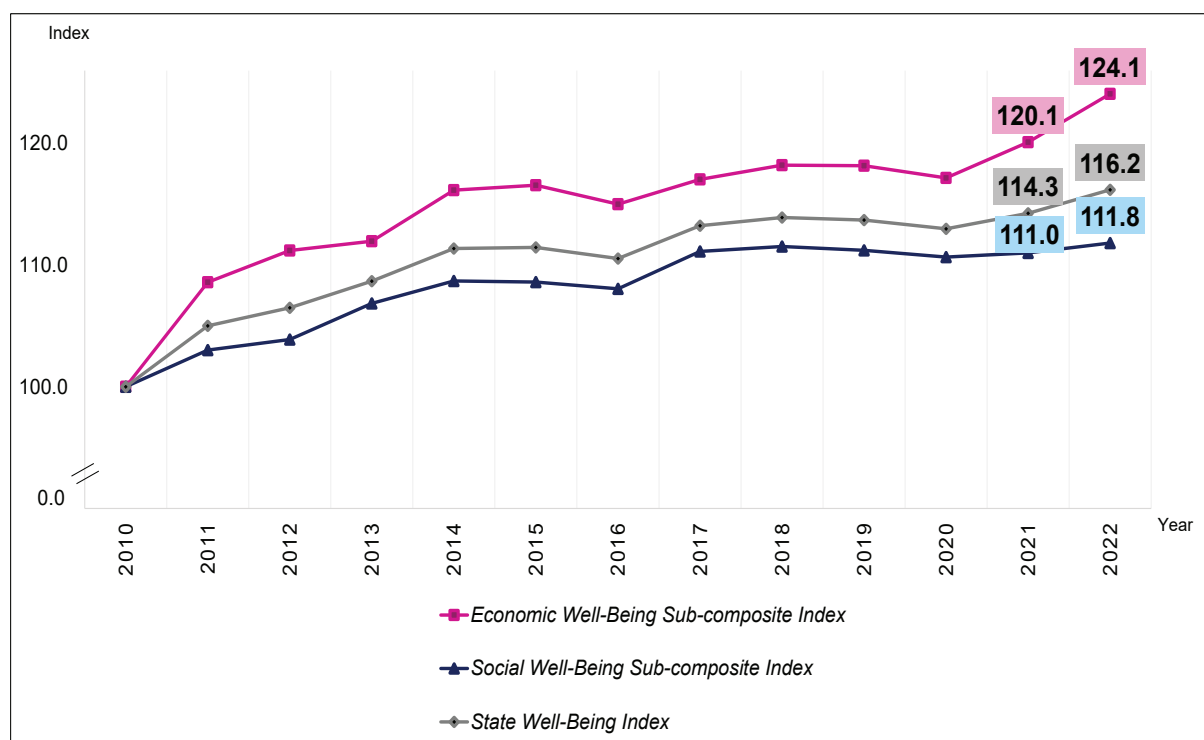
The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (15.6%), transportation (5.2%), education (1.4%) and communications (0.2%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 5.4 per cent. Five components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely culture (15.5%), entertainment and recreation (13.0%), environment (4.1%), governance (1.4%) and social participation (1.3%). On the other hand, public safety component decreased by 14.4 per cent, followed by family (-2.8%), housing (-1.9%) and health (-0.6%).

Table 4: State Well-being Index, Kelantan, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	120.1	124.1	4.0	3.3
Transportation	121.6	127.9	6.3	5.2
Communications	122.7	123.0	0.3	0.2
Education	119.7	121.4	1.7	1.4
Income and Distribution	115.9	133.9	18.1	15.6
Working Life	120.7	114.2	-6.5	-5.4
Social Well-being	111.0	111.8	0.8	0.7
Housing	130.8	128.3	-2.5	-1.9
Entertainment and Recreation	95.8	108.3	12.5	13.0
Public Safety	145.4	124.6	-20.9	-14.4
Social Participation	130.8	132.5	1.7	1.3
Governance	92.7	94.1	1.3	1.4
Culture	95.6	110.5	14.9	15.5
Health	110.5	109.9	-0.7	-0.6
Environment	93.3	97.1	3.8	4.1
Family	104.0	101.1	-2.9	-2.8
SWI Kelantan	114.3	116.2	1.9	1.7



Chart 18: State Well-being Index, Kelantan, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 24.1 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 11.8 index points. Overall, Kelantan increased by 16.2 index points over the past 12 years.

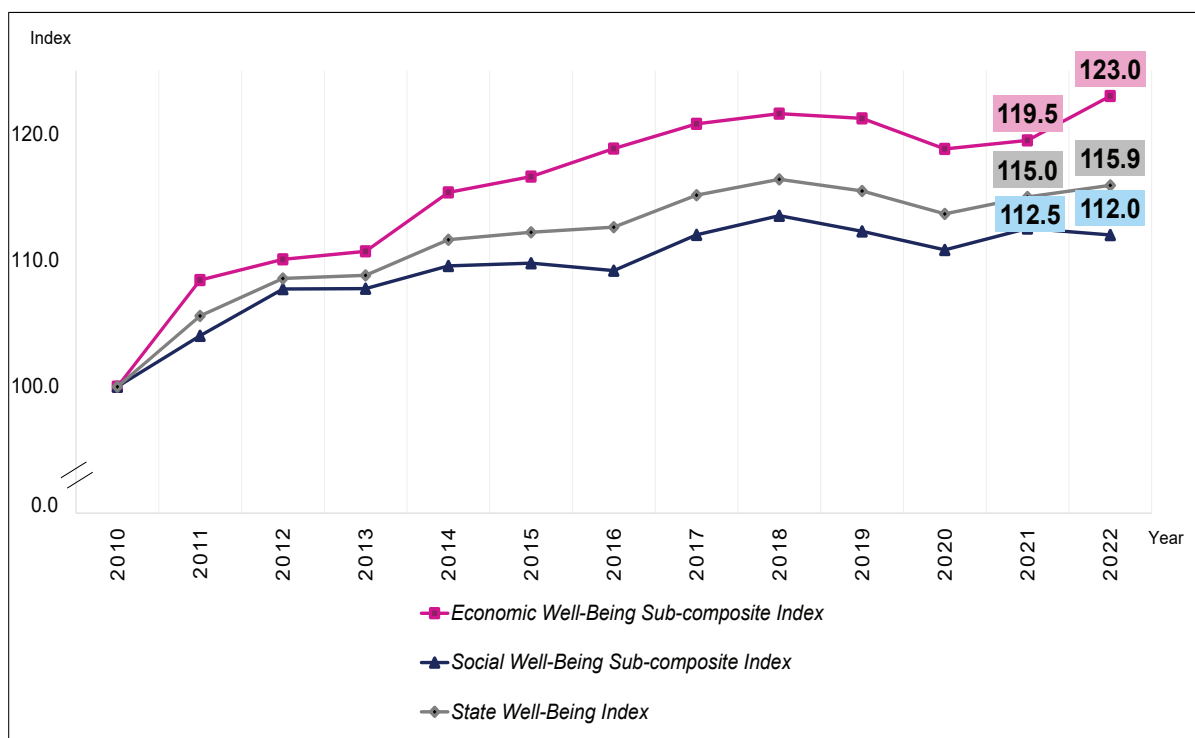
MELAKA

Melaka Well-being Index improved by 0.8 per cent to 115.9 points in 2022 as compared to 115.0 points in 2021. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 2.9 per cent in 2022 to 123.0 points while the social well-being sub-composite decreased 0.4 per cent to 112.0 points in the same period. The economic well-being sub-composite also showed an increase of 3.5 index points while social well-being decreased by 0.5 index points in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (9.8%), transportation (5.1%), education (5.0%) and communications (1.7%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 5.1 per cent. Six components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (10.5%), culture (3.2%), housing (3.0%), health (3.0%), environment (0.7%) and social participation (0.5%). On the other hand, public safety component decreased by 12.7 per cent, followed by family (-4.5%) and governance (-4.0%). [Table 5]

Table 5: State Well-being Index, Melaka, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	119.5	123.0	3.5	2.9
Transportation	118.4	124.5	6.1	5.1
Communications	120.6	122.6	2.0	1.7
Education	107.5	112.8	5.3	5.0
Income and Distribution	113.5	124.7	11.1	9.8
Working Life	137.3	130.3	-7.0	-5.1
Social Well-being	112.5	112.0	-0.5	-0.4
Housing	125.9	129.7	3.8	3.0
Entertainment and Recreation	92.5	102.3	9.7	10.5
Public Safety	134.3	117.3	-17.0	-12.7
Social Participation	131.8	132.4	0.6	0.5
Governance	104.0	99.8	-4.2	-4.0
Culture	105.1	108.4	3.3	3.2
Health	112.0	115.4	3.4	3.0
Environment	97.9	98.7	0.7	0.7
Family	109.1	104.1	-4.9	-4.5
SWI Melaka	115.0	115.9	0.9	0.8

Chart 19: State Well-being Index, Melaka, 2021 and 2022


For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 23.0 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 12.0 index points. Overall, Melaka increased by 15.9 index points over the past 12 years.

NEGERI SEMBILAN

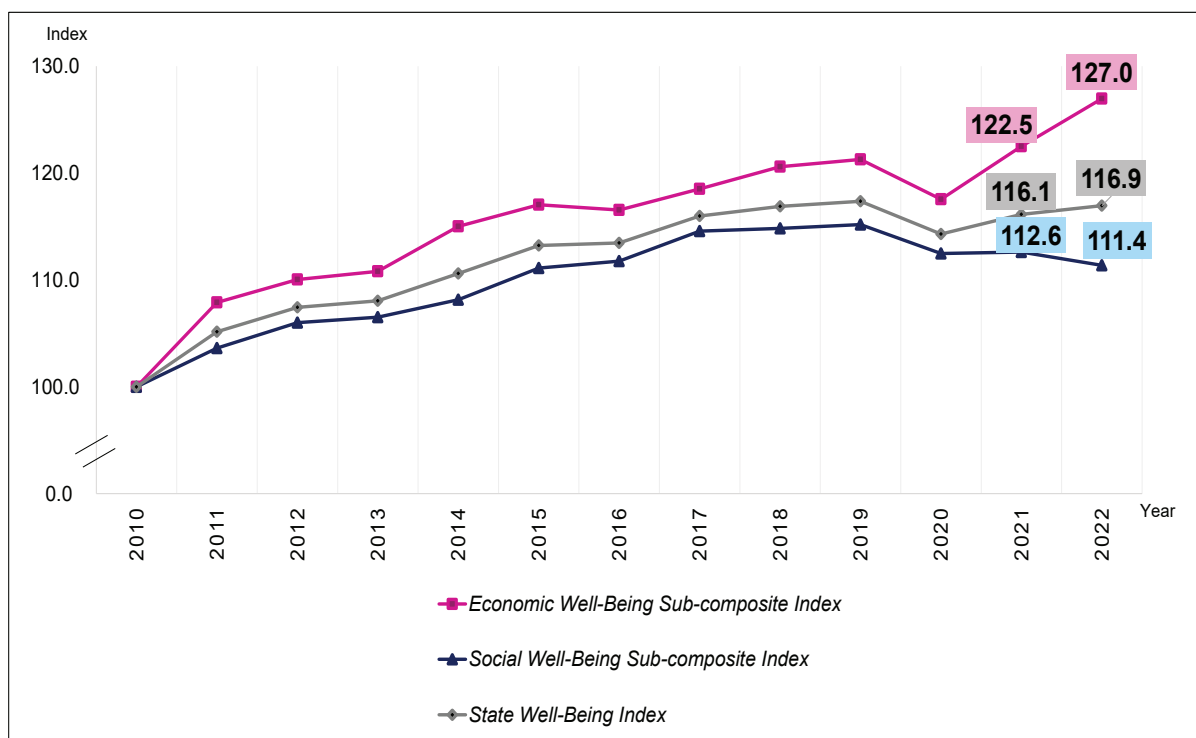
Negeri Sembilan Well-being Index improved by 0.7 per cent to 116.9 points in 2022 as compared to 116.1 points in 2021. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.6 per cent in 2022 to 127.0 points while the social well-being sub-composite decreased 1.1 per cent to 111.4 points in the same period. The economic well-being sub-composite showed an increase of 4.5 index points while social well-being decreased by 1.2 index points in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (15.8%), education (3.8%), transportation (2.3%) and communications (1.5%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 3.2 per cent. Five components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely culture (14.7%), entertainment and recreation (11.7%), family (1.6%), housing (0.9%) and social participation (0.6%). On the other hand, governance component decreased by 14.9 per cent, followed by public safety (-12.5%), environment (-4.8%) and health (-1.6%).

Table 6: State Well-being Index, Negeri Sembilan, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	122.5	127.0	4.5	3.6
Transportation	112.8	115.3	2.5	2.3
Communications	124.2	126.1	1.9	1.5
Education	124.6	129.4	4.8	3.8
Income and Distribution	111.2	128.8	17.6	15.8
Working Life	139.8	135.3	-4.5	-3.2
Social Well-being	112.6	111.4	-1.2	-1.1
Housing	124.8	126.0	1.1	0.9
Entertainment and Recreation	91.2	101.9	10.7	11.7
Public Safety	131.8	115.3	-16.5	-12.5
Social Participation	134.5	135.4	0.8	0.6
Governance	118.1	100.5	-17.6	-14.9
Culture	102.8	117.8	15.1	14.7
Health	113.5	111.7	-1.8	-1.6
Environment	95.2	90.7	-4.6	-4.8
Family	101.4	103.0	1.6	1.6
SWI Negeri Sembilan	116.1	116.9	0.8	0.7

Chart 20: State Well-being Index, Negeri Sembilan, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 27.0 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 11.4 index points. Overall, Negeri Sembilan increased by 16.9 index points over the past 12 years.

PAHANG

Pahang Well-being Index was improved by 1.5 per cent to 117.3 points in 2022 as compared to 115.5 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.8 per cent in 2022 to 129.3 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.1 per cent to 110.5 points in the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 4.7 and 0.1 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (10.4%), transportation (9.7%), education (5.3%) and communications (0.7%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 5.6 per cent. Four components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (18.5%), culture (13.7%), environment (2.3%) and social participation (2.2%). On the other hand, governance component decreased by 10.0 per cent, followed by public safety (-9.8%), health (-4.4%), family (-2.6%) and housing (-1.0%). [Table 7]



Table 7: State Well-being Index, Pahang, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	124.6	129.3	4.7	3.8
Transportation	115.7	126.8	11.2	9.7
Communications	124.6	125.6	0.9	0.7
Education	122.4	128.8	6.5	5.3
Income and Distribution	123.6	136.4	12.9	10.4
Working Life	136.8	129.1	-7.7	-5.6
Social Well-being	110.4	110.5	0.1	0.1
Housing	127.1	125.8	-1.3	-1.0
Entertainment and Recreation	89.9	106.5	16.6	18.5
Public Safety	135.4	122.2	-13.2	-9.8
Social Participation	127.8	130.6	2.8	2.2
Governance	105.7	95.1	-10.5	-10.0
Culture	88.1	100.3	12.1	13.7
Health	113.4	108.4	-5.0	-4.4
Environment	98.8	101.0	2.3	2.3
Family	107.8	105.0	-2.8	-2.6
SWI Pahang	115.5	117.3	1.8	1.5

Chart 21: State Well-being Index, Pahang, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 29.3 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 10.5 index points. Overall, Pahang was increased by 17.3 index points over the past 12 years.

PULAU PINANG

Pulau Pinang Well-being Index improved by 0.8 per cent to 119.0 points in 2022 as compared to 118.0 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 0.8 per cent in 2022 to 128.7 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.8 per cent to 113.6 points. at the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 1.0 and 0.9 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by transportation (5.7%), education (5.4%), income and distribution (2.1%) and communications (1.2%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 9.2 per cent. Four components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (18.9%), environment (14.6%), culture (3.4%) and social participation (0.3%). On the hand, public safety component decreased by 12.6 per cent, followed by governance (-6.9%), family (-3.5%), health (-0.4%) and housing (-0.01%).

Table 8: State Well-being Index, Pulau Pinang, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	127.7	128.7	1.0	0.8
Transportation	122.4	129.4	7.0	5.7
Communications	131.0	132.6	1.6	1.2
Education	118.5	124.9	6.3	5.4
Income and Distribution	130.2	132.9	2.7	2.1
Working Life	136.4	123.9	-12.5	-9.2
Social Well-being	112.7	113.6	0.9	0.8
Housing	127.7	127.7	-0.01	-0.01
Entertainment and Recreation	96.7	114.9	18.2	18.9
Public Safety	137.4	120.1	-17.3	-12.6
Social Participation	134.5	135.0	0.4	0.3
Governance	99.6	92.7	-6.9	-6.9
Culture	105.3	108.9	3.5	3.4
Health	106.1	105.7	-0.5	-0.4
Environment	97.7	111.9	14.2	14.6
Family	109.0	105.2	-3.8	-3.5
SWI Pulau Pinang	118.0	119.0	0.9	0.8



Chart 22: State Well-being Index, Pulau Pinang, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 28.7 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 13.6 index points. Overall, Pulau Pinang increased by 19.0 index points over the past 12 years.

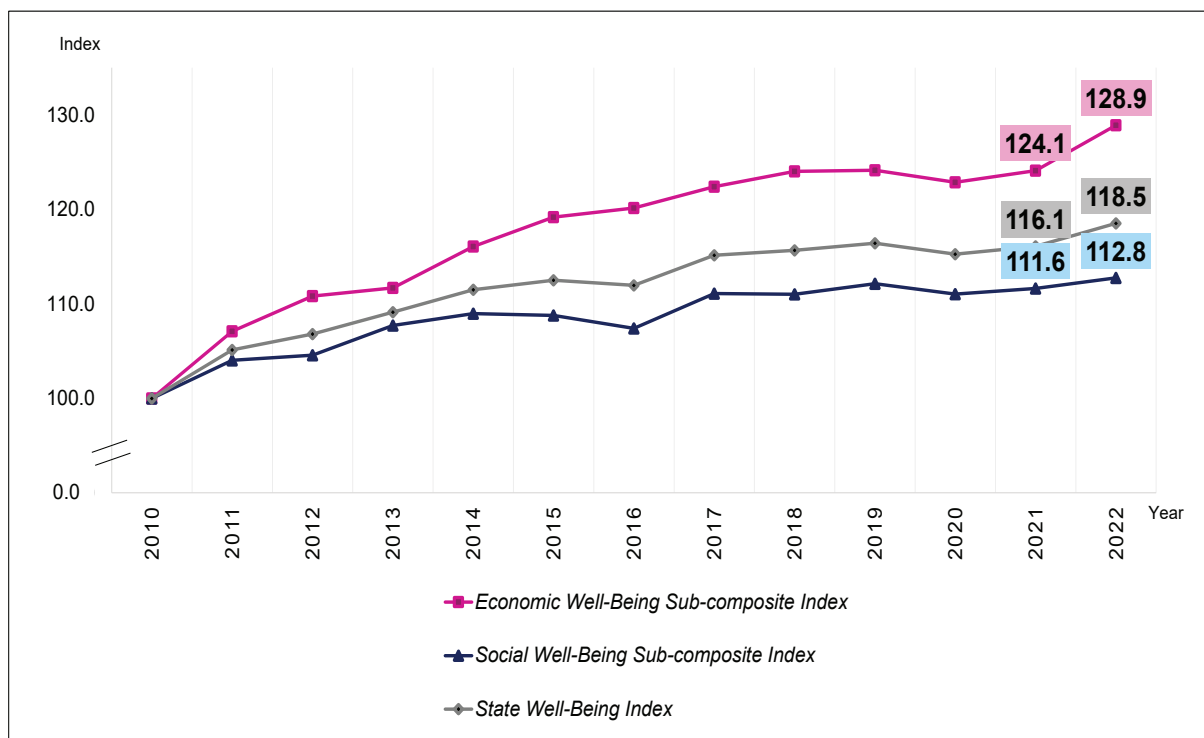
PERAK

Perak Well-being Index improved by 2.1 per cent to 118.5 points in 2022 as compared to 116.1 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.9 per cent in 2022 to 128.9 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 1.0 per cent to 112.8 points at the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 4.8 and 1.1 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, three components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (10.8%), transportation (6.9%) and education (5.9%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 2.6 per cent, followed by communications (-0.2%). Six components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (20.8%), environment (13.7%), family (4.1%), culture (2.8%), social participation (0.5%) and housing (0.5%). On the other hand, public safety component decreased by 11.9 per cent, followed by governance (-8.4%) and health (-5.2%). [Table 9]

Table 9: State Well-being Index, Perak, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	124.1	128.9	4.8	3.9
Transportation	118.7	126.8	8.2	6.9
Communications	125.0	124.7	-0.3	-0.2
Education	120.2	127.3	7.1	5.9
Income and Distribution	118.3	131.0	12.8	10.8
Working Life	138.4	134.7	-3.6	-2.6
Social Well-being	111.6	112.8	1.1	1.0
Housing	118.3	119.0	0.6	0.5
Entertainment and Recreation	97.8	118.1	20.3	20.8
Public Safety	140.4	123.7	-16.7	-11.9
Social Participation	130.9	131.6	0.7	0.5
Governance	104.9	96.1	-8.9	-8.4
Culture	100.3	103.1	2.8	2.8
Health	108.5	102.9	-5.6	-5.2
Environment	86.1	97.9	11.8	13.7
Family	117.4	122.3	4.8	4.1
SWI Perak	116.1	118.5	2.4	2.1

Chart 23: State Well-being Index, Perak, 2021 and 2022


For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 28.9 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also by 12.8 index points. Overall, Perak was increased by 18.5 index points over the past 12 years.

PERLIS

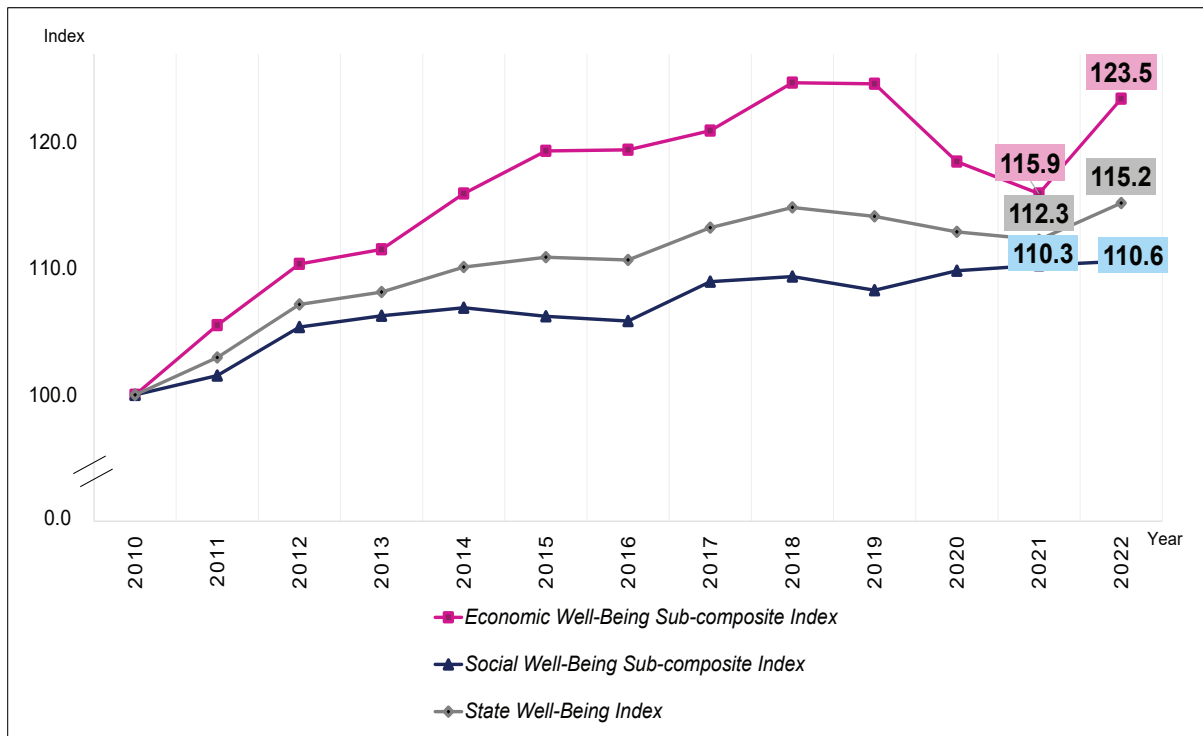
Perlis Well-being Index improved by 2.6 per cent to 115.2 points in 2022 as compared to 112.3 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 6.5 per cent in 2022 to 123.5 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.3 per cent to 110.6 points in the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 7.5 and 0.3 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, all components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (11.2%), working life (10.5%), transportation (5.6%), education (4.7%) and communications (0.8%). Four components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (18.2%), culture (17.9%), social participation (7.4%) and housing (0.8%). On the other hand, governance component decreased by 16.3 per cent, followed by the environment (-10.7%), public safety (-7.6%), health (-2.8%) and family (-0.4%).

Table 10: State Well-being Index, Perlis, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	115.9	123.5	7.5	6.5
Transportation	116.6	123.2	6.6	5.6
Communications	120.1	121.1	1.0	0.8
Education	116.7	122.2	5.5	4.7
Income and Distribution	117.2	130.3	13.1	11.2
Working Life	109.1	120.5	11.4	10.5
Social Well-being	110.3	110.6	0.3	0.3
Housing	129.8	130.8	1.0	0.8
Entertainment and Recreation	112.1	132.5	20.4	18.2
Public Safety	131.3	121.4	-9.9	-7.6
Social Participation	118.5	127.3	8.8	7.4
Governance	110.2	92.3	-17.9	-16.3
Culture	78.5	92.6	14.1	17.9
Health	114.3	111.1	-3.2	-2.8
Environment	91.7	81.9	-9.8	-10.7
Family	105.9	105.5	-0.4	-0.4
SWI Perlis	112.3	115.2	2.9	2.6

Chart 24: State Well-being Index, Perlis, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 23.5 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 10.6 index points. Overall, Perlis was increased by 15.2 index points over the past 12 years.

SELANGOR

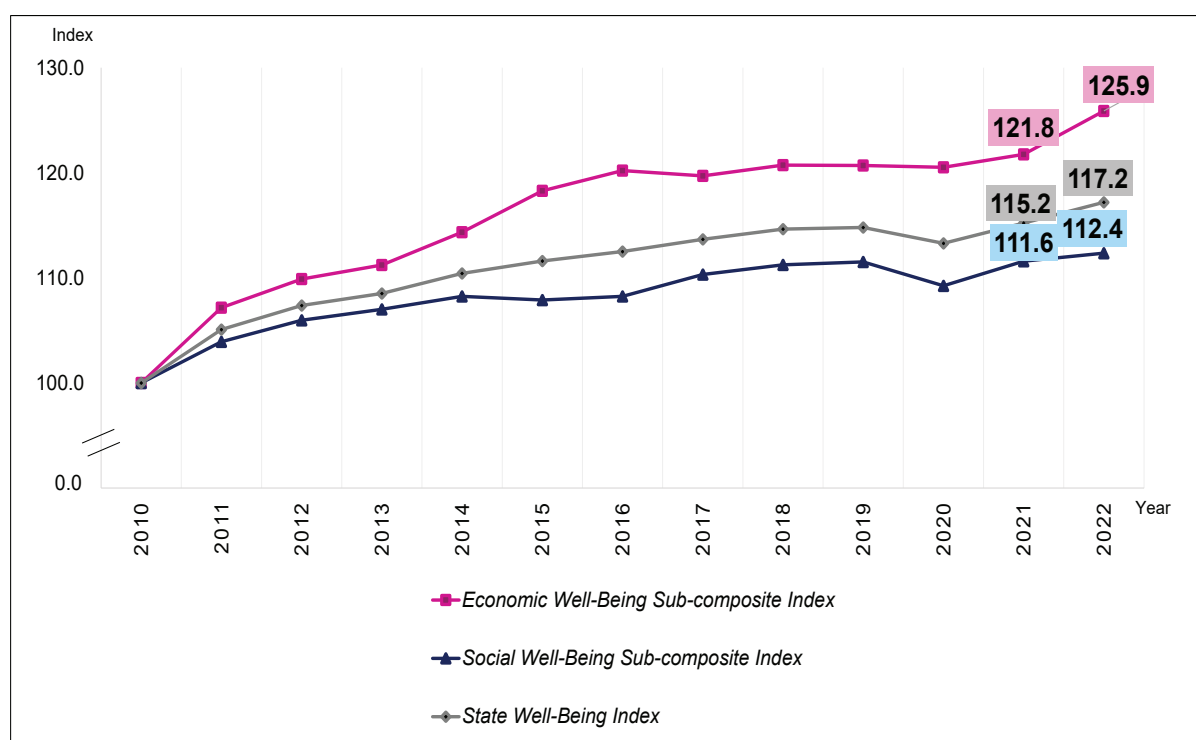
Selangor Well-being Index improved by 1.7 per cent to 117.2 points in 2022 as compared to 115.2 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.4 per cent in 2022 to 125.9 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.7 per cent to 112.4 points in the period same. The sub-composite of economic well-being and social well-being also showed an increase of 4.1 and 0.8 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (14.0%), education (5.9%), transportation (4.4%) and communications (0.4%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 5.7 per cent. Five components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (13.2%), environment (11.3%), culture (5.4%), housing (4.4%) and family (2.0%). On the other hand, public safety component decreased by 9.3 per cent, followed by governance (-9.0%), health (-6.3%) and social participation (-0.9%). [Table 11]

Table 11: State Well-being Index, Selangor, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	121.8	125.9	4.1	3.4
Transportation	112.0	117.0	5.0	4.4
Communications	130.4	130.8	0.5	0.4
Education	114.2	121.0	6.8	5.9
Income and Distribution	115.8	132.0	16.2	14.0
Working Life	136.4	128.7	-7.7	-5.7
Social Well-being	111.6	112.4	0.8	0.7
Housing	126.5	132.0	5.5	4.4
Entertainment and Recreation	98.4	111.4	13.0	13.2
Public Safety	132.7	120.4	-12.3	-9.3
Social Participation	137.1	135.9	-1.2	-0.9
Governance	105.0	95.5	-9.4	-9.0
Culture	103.2	108.7	5.5	5.4
Health	111.7	104.6	-7.1	-6.3
Environment	97.9	109.0	11.0	11.3
Family	91.9	93.7	1.8	2.0
SWI Selangor	115.2	117.2	2.0	1.7

Chart 25: State Well-being Index, Selangor, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 25.9 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 12.4 index points. Overall, Selangor was increased by 17.2 index points over the past 12 years.

TERENGGANU

Terengganu Well-being Index improved by 1.2 per cent to 117.4 points in 2022 as compared to 116.0 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 2.9 per cent in 2022 to 125.7 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.2 per cent to 112.8 points in the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 3.6 and 0.2 index points respectively in the same period.

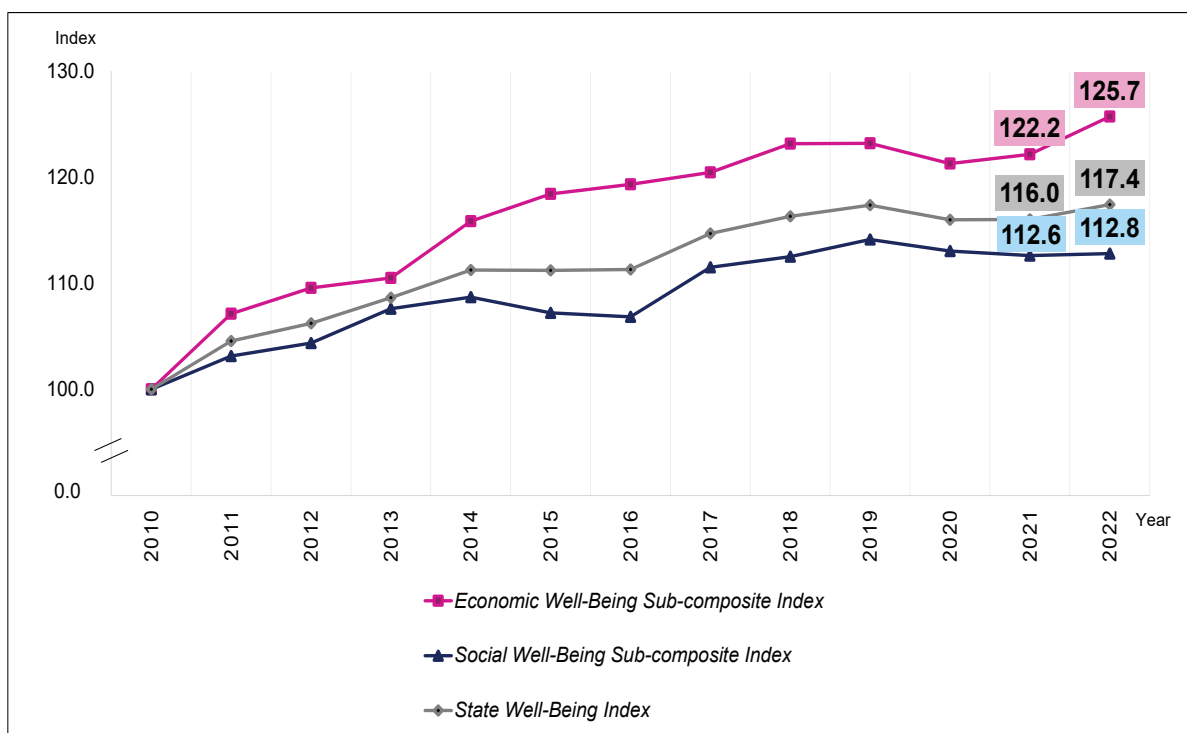
The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (10.4%), transportation (5.3%), education (5.2%) and communications (0.7%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 6.2 per cent. Six components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (16.7%), culture (7.0%), environment (0.9%), social participation (0.6%), housing (0.5%) and family (0.4%). On the other hand, governance component decreased by 7.6 per cent, followed by public safety (-7.2%) and health (-4.5%).

Table 11: State Well-being Index, Terengganu, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	122.2	125.7	3.6	2.9
Transportation	116.1	122.3	6.2	5.3
Communications	121.2	122.1	0.9	0.7
Education	123.3	129.7	6.4	5.2
Income and Distribution	119.8	132.3	12.5	10.4
Working Life	130.3	122.3	-8.0	-6.2
Social Well-being	112.6	112.8	0.2	0.2
Housing	126.0	126.6	0.6	0.5
Entertainment and Recreation	99.4	116.0	16.6	16.7
Public Safety	138.5	128.5	-10.0	-7.2
Social Participation	128.5	129.3	0.8	0.6
Governance	106.2	98.1	-8.0	-7.6
Culture	77.0	82.4	5.4	7.0
Health	114.2	109.1	-5.1	-4.5
Environment	118.5	119.5	1.0	0.9
Family	105.3	105.7	0.4	0.4
SWI Terengganu	116.0	117.4	1.4	1.2



Chart 26: State Well-being Index, Terengganu, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 25.7 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 12.8 index points. Overall, Terengganu was increased by 17.4 index points over the past 12 years.

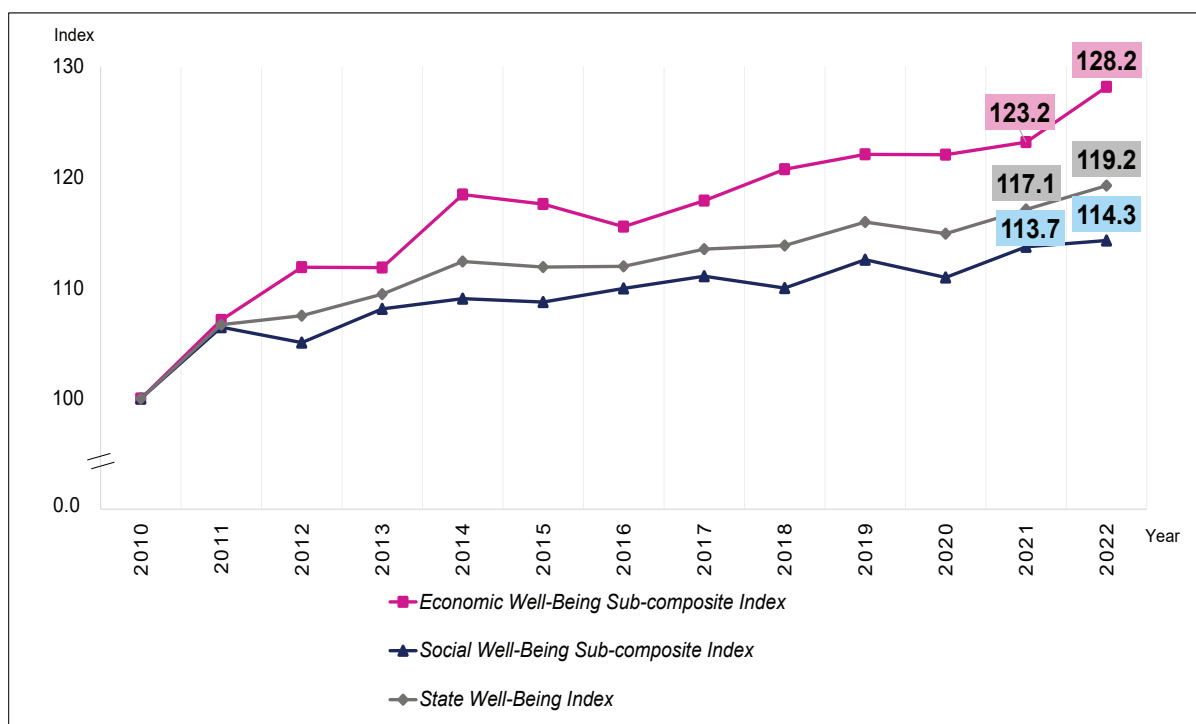
SABAH

Sabah Well-being Index improved by 1.8 per cent to 119.2 points in 2022 as compared to 117.1 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites show an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 4.1 per cent in 2022 to 128.2 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 0.5 per cent to 114.3 points in the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 5.0 and 0.6 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by income and distribution (11.0%), transportation (10.5%), education (2.9%) and communications (0.9%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 3.4 per cent. Five components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (16.3%), culture (10.8%), housing (2.3%), social participation (2.1%) and environment (0.1%). On the other hand, the governance component decreased by 10.9 per cent, followed by public safety (-8.1%), health (-1.7%) and family (-1.5%). [Table 13]

Table 13: State Well-being Index, Sabah, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	123.2	128.2	5.0	4.1
Transportation	110.5	122.1	11.6	10.5
Communications	125.1	126.3	1.2	0.9
Education	115.2	118.6	3.3	2.9
Income and Distribution	124.1	137.8	13.7	11.0
Working Life	140.9	136.1	-4.8	-3.4
Social Well-being	113.7	114.3	0.6	0.5
Housing	134.0	137.2	3.1	2.3
Entertainment and Recreation	97.8	113.7	15.9	16.3
Public Safety	147.1	135.2	-11.9	-8.1
Social Participation	127.5	130.2	2.7	2.1
Governance	115.5	102.9	-12.6	-10.9
Culture	99.2	109.9	10.7	10.8
Health	93.4	91.8	-1.6	-1.7
Environment	110.6	110.8	0.1	0.1
Family	98.3	96.9	-1.4	-1.5
SWI Sabah	117.1	119.2	2.1	1.8

Chart 27: State Well-being Index, Sabah, 2021 and 2022


For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 28.2 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 14.3 index points. Overall, Sabah was increased by 19.2 index points over the past 12 years.

SARAWAK

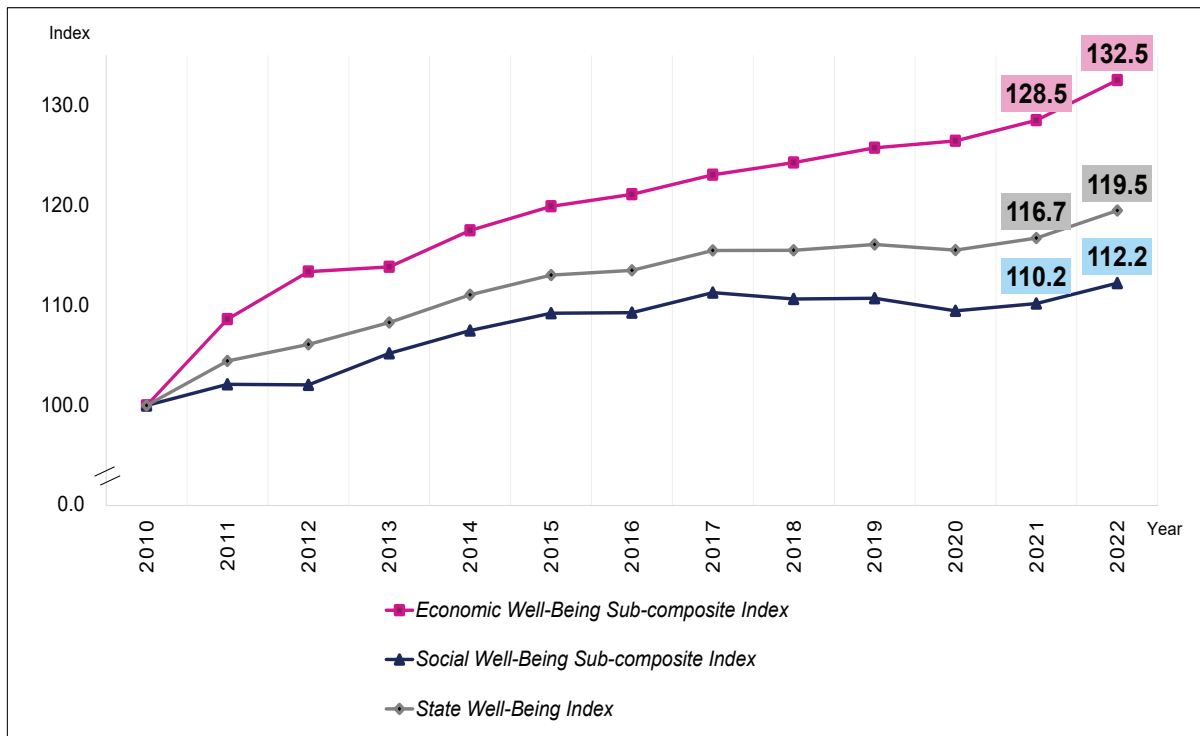
Sarawak Well-being Index improved by 2.4 per cent to 119.5 points in 2022 as compared to 116.7 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 3.1 per cent in 2022 to 132.5 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 1.8 per cent to 112.2 points in the period same. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 4.0 and 2.0 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by transportation (8.8%), income and distribution (5.4%), education (4.6%) and communications (0.2%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 2.4 per cent. Six components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (19.9%), culture (8.4%), environment (3.4%), family (2.5%), housing (1.7%) and social participation (1.5%). On the hand, the governance component decreased by 11.1 per cent, followed by public safety (-5.4%) and health (-1.2%).

Table 14: State Well-being Index, Sarawak, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
2010=100				
Economic Well-being	128.5	132.5	4.0	3.1
Transportation	117.9	128.3	10.4	8.8
Communications	131.1	131.4	0.3	0.2
Education	127.8	133.7	5.9	4.6
Income and Distribution	125.2	132.0	6.8	5.4
Working Life	140.4	137.1	-3.3	-2.4
Social Well-being	110.2	112.2	2.0	1.8
Housing	120.7	122.7	2.0	1.7
Entertainment and Recreation	108.0	129.5	21.5	19.9
Public Safety	141.8	134.1	-7.6	-5.4
Social Participation	120.2	122.0	1.8	1.5
Governance	104.5	93.0	-11.6	-11.1
Culture	95.0	103.0	8.0	8.4
Health	113.0	111.6	-1.4	-1.2
Environment	90.8	93.9	3.1	3.4
Family	97.8	100.2	2.4	2.5
SWI Sarawak	116.7	119.5	2.7	2.4

Chart 28: State Well-being Index, Sarawak, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 32.5 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 12.2 index points. Overall, Sarawak was increased by 19.5 index points over the past 12 years.

WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN

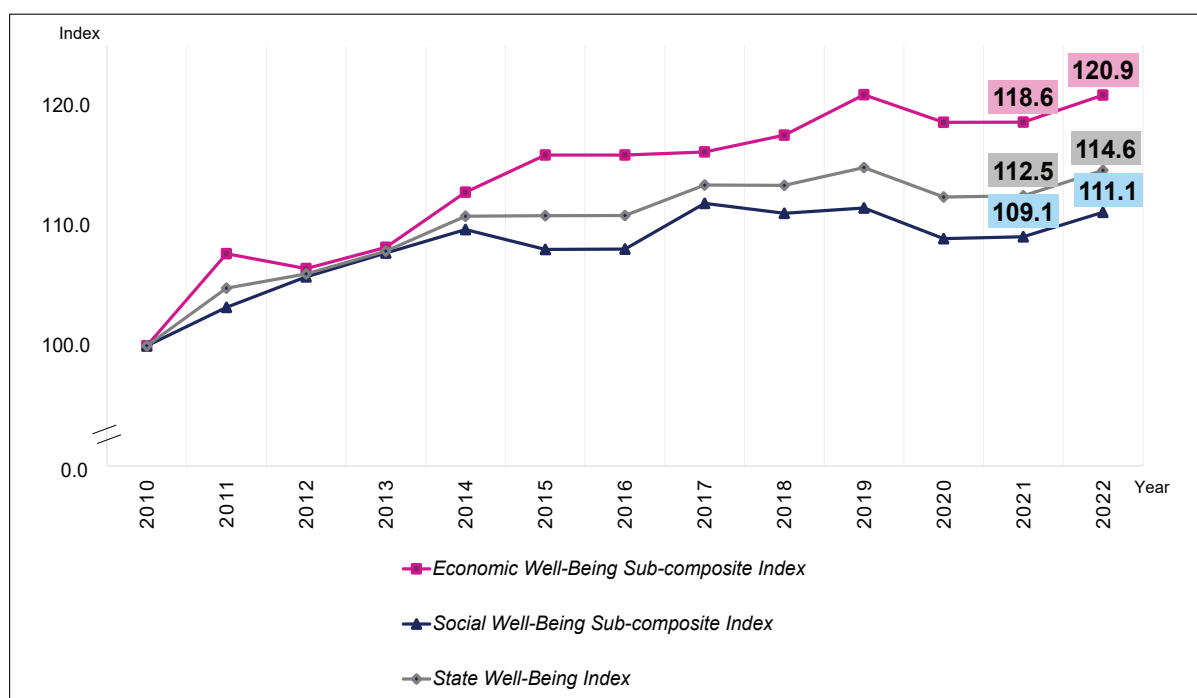
Wilayah Persekutuan Well-being Index improved by 1.9 per cent to 114.6 points in 2022 as compared to 112.5 points in 2021. Both well-being sub-composites showed an increase in 2022. The economic well-being sub-composite recorded an increase of 1.9 per cent in 2022 to 120.9 points and the social well-being sub-composite increased 1.9 per cent to 111.1 points. at the same period. The sub-composite of economic and social well-being also showed an increase of 2.3 and 2.0 index points respectively in the same period.

The findings showed that in the sub-composite index of economic well-being, four components recorded an increase in 2022 contributed by education (6.9%), transportation (6.2%), communications (0.5%) and income and distribution (0.4%). Meanwhile, working life component decreased by 3.7 per cent. Seven components in the sub-composite index of social well-being increased, namely entertainment and recreation (16.3%), culture (4.2%), family (4.1%), environment (3.3%), health (2.7%), social participation (0.6%) and housing (0.1%). On the other hand, public safety component decreased by 6.8 per cent, followed by governance (-1.6%). [Table 15]

Table 15: State Well-being Index, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2021 and 2022

Sub-Composite/ Components 2010=100	2021	2022	2021 - 2022	
			Index Point Change	Growth (%)
Economic Well-being	118.6	120.9	2.3	1.9
Transportation	112.9	119.9	7.0	6.2
Communications	125.4	126.0	0.6	0.5
Education	114.6	122.5	7.9	6.9
Income and Distribution	111.9	112.4	0.5	0.4
Working Life	128.3	123.6	-4.7	-3.7
Social Well-being	109.1	111.1	2.0	1.9
Housing	121.5	121.6	0.1	0.1
Entertainment and Recreation	87.5	101.8	14.3	16.3
Public Safety	136.3	127.1	-9.3	-6.8
Social Participation	129.3	130.0	0.7	0.6
Governance	105.7	104.0	-1.6	-1.6
Culture	90.7	94.5	3.8	4.2
Health	104.5	107.4	2.9	2.7
Environment	110.8	114.4	3.6	3.3
Family	95.4	99.3	3.9	4.1
SWI Wilayah Persekutuan	112.5	114.6	2.1	1.9

Chart 29: State Well-being Index, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2021 and 2022



For the period from 2010 to 2022, the economic well-being sub-composite index rose by 20.9 index points. The social well-being sub-composite index also increased by 11.1 index points. Overall, the Wilayah Persekutuan was increased by 14.6 index points over the past 12 years.





BAHAGIAN 5

PART 5

JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

Jadual 1.1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Komponen, Malaysia, 2000-2022

Table 1.1: Malaysia Well-being Index by Component, Malaysia, 2000-2022

Komponen <i>Component</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi <i>Economic Well-being</i>	100.0	100.1	101.3	103.9	105.2	106.0	109.5	111.6	113.1	112.9	114.6
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.7	105.3	107.3	108.5	110.9	111.7	113.1	115.4
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	100.4	100.7	101.0	101.5	102.0	102.2	102.8	104.5	104.9	105.8
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	100.6	100.5	103.6	110.0	111.3	112.9	114.3	116.1	118.3	118.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	101.5	102.1	101.7	101.2	105.1	107.9	110.7	110.6	110.3	114.2
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	96.5	101.0	109.4	108.2	104.3	115.8	119.2	122.5	118.0	118.6
Kesejahteraan Sosial <i>Social Well-being</i>	100.0	101.2	101.3	102.7	102.7	104.0	105.4	107.2	108.2	108.0	108.3
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	101.9	106.1	103.6	102.2	103.2	104.1	104.8	107.0	101.6	103.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.2	100.6	102.2	107.3	109.1	110.9	113.4	118.1	115.0	113.4
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	102.1	103.9	103.2	102.5	106.1	103.7	102.8	103.2	104.7	108.7
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.4	102.6	102.7	103.7	104.6	105.6	109.0	110.4
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	98.8	108.5	105.2	101.9	104.6	106.7	108.9	109.3	111.5	113.8
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	102.0	100.1	99.4	102.9	104.1	106.3	109.0	109.5	111.3	111.3
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	100.9	95.8	103.1	101.8	105.1	107.9	107.9	107.0	108.8	108.5
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	104.7	97.4	106.6	104.6	104.5	107.2	115.9	115.2	110.4	103.9
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	98.2	98.6	100.0	98.5	96.9	97.5	97.3	99.0	99.7	100.7
Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia <i>Malaysian Well-being Index</i>	100.0	100.8	101.3	103.1	103.6	104.7	106.8	108.7	109.9	109.7	110.5



Jadual 1.1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Komponen, Malaysia, 2000-2022

Table 1.1: Malaysia Well-being Index by Component, Malaysia, 2000-2022

Komponen <i>Component</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi <i>Economic Well-being</i>	116.7	118.3	119.1	121.8	122.5	120.8	123.0	124.6	126.0	124.5	125.5	130.0
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	116.9	119.7	122.6	123.4	124.5	125.5	126.4	131.1	133.0	125.8	123.0	132.9
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	106.9	109.0	108.4	119.5	121.4	121.3	124.3	124.5	125.0	126.8	129.6	130.3
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	121.9	123.0	123.2	124.7	122.0	124.6	125.8	127.6	129.9	130.7	132.0	137.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	117.0	119.2	123.0	127.2	129.0	117.7	119.5	120.7	122.1	115.8	118.1	124.0
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	120.7	120.5	118.6	114.1	115.5	114.9	119.2	118.9	119.8	123.5	124.9	125.4
Kesejahteraan Sosial <i>Social Well-being</i>	110.3	111.7	111.8	113.1	112.8	111.2	114.3	114.6	114.4	112.8	114.3	116.4
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	105.9	108.0	109.6	111.2	112.6	114.0	115.7	116.7	118.3	118.6	118.9	120.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	116.5	118.3	121.1	124.3	125.4	125.9	127.4	129.8	128.2	107.2	102.9	124.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	110.7	112.7	114.4	118.4	119.9	118.9	119.3	120.2	120.2	134.0	139.2	126.1
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	114.7	114.0	114.4	116.5	118.8	122.1	123.9	127.3	130.8	131.8	130.3	130.2
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	112.6	117.0	119.6	121.5	116.4	106.3	119.3	115.5	117.1	116.2	123.7	120.8
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	110.0	109.6	105.3	109.9	106.3	104.0	104.7	104.0	102.8	88.1	91.1	97.0
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	111.8	117.7	114.9	110.5	110.4	111.1	112.0	111.0	109.9	113.5	111.5	113.0
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	109.3	107.7	107.9	106.1	104.9	100.0	107.5	107.8	102.9	107.1	111.3	115.1
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	101.4	100.1	99.1	99.5	100.2	98.7	98.6	99.1	99.0	98.3	99.3	100.1
Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia <i>Malaysian Well-being Index</i>	112.6	114.0	114.4	116.2	116.2	114.6	117.4	118.1	118.5	117.0	118.3	121.2

Jadual 1.2: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Malaysia, 2010-2022

Table 1.2: State Well-being Index by Component, Malaysia, 2010-2022

Komponen <i>Component</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi <i>Economic Well-being</i>	100.0	107.2	110.5	112.6	117.6	119.6	117.9	119.0	121.1	122.1	122.5	124.7	128.0
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	104.0	109.2	112.8	114.4	116.6	119.7	120.4	125.7	128.3	122.7	120.7	131.1
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	102.3	106.5	105.2	118.8	123.7	124.6	127.0	127.0	127.0	129.0	132.0	132.7
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	107.0	109.5	109.6	112.8	109.1	114.5	114.7	116.5	119.3	119.8	123.0	125.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.2	107.8	114.2	121.5	124.1	107.2	109.8	111.6	113.4	103.8	108.0	117.4
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	118.6	119.3	121.2	120.7	124.4	123.5	123.0	124.8	122.8	137.3	139.8	133.0
Kesejahteraan Sosial <i>Social Well-being</i>	100.0	103.3	105.6	107.6	109.6	108.9	108.2	112.6	112.1	112.7	111.2	112.4	113.3
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	104.8	109.5	111.7	114.0	115.8	117.5	122.4	123.2	126.6	124.9	124.1	127.9
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.6	105.0	107.7	111.6	112.8	114.2	116.4	119.0	118.4	99.0	94.4	112.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	103.4	105.8	108.0	113.0	115.2	114.3	115.1	116.6	116.9	132.2	138.2	124.3
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	113.3	112.8	118.3	120.3	122.1	126.0	127.6	130.4	137.9	138.1	136.8	137.6
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.0	105.0	110.5	114.3	107.7	96.6	111.0	105.2	107.8	101.0	107.3	97.8
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.0	102.1	98.3	98.3	103.0	103.1	103.1	94.1	99.6	108.4
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	106.1	111.5	110.0	104.4	106.0	106.3	106.7	105.4	108.6	114.8	110.0	106.3
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	101.6	102.0	102.7	104.7	98.7	98.6	108.4	102.7	92.4	95.3	97.8	102.1
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	100.4	99.3	100.5	102.1	103.0	101.5	102.3	103.2	102.4	101.0	103.7	102.5
IKRN/SWI Malaysia	100.0	104.7	107.3	109.4	112.5	112.7	111.6	114.9	115.3	116.0	115.2	116.8	118.5



Jadual 1.3: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Johor, 2010-2022*Table 1.3: State Well-being Index by Component, Johor, 2010-2022*

Komponen <i>Component</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi <i>Economic Well-being</i>	100.0	107.4	111.4	114.2	119.1	119.3	116.9	119.5	120.9	122.0	120.2	121.2	123.5
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	102.4	112.5	114.4	114.6	115.4	122.0	126.1	131.1	132.9	121.5	120.5	126.3
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	103.9	108.5	106.2	117.8	121.2	123.1	124.8	124.7	126.1	122.2	123.5	124.2
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	107.6	108.8	112.1	115.1	110.9	113.9	117.5	115.7	117.3	117.9	118.6	121.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	102.7	104.6	112.8	121.7	120.2	101.2	104.2	106.3	108.3	98.9	100.0	108.7
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	120.1	122.5	125.6	126.1	128.8	124.4	125.1	126.6	125.5	140.6	143.3	136.6
Kesejahteraan Sosial <i>Social Well-being</i>	100.0	103.6	104.7	106.4	108.9	107.0	108.1	113.0	111.3	113.1	112.5	111.7	111.4
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	108.9	117.8	116.9	116.1	119.5	122.9	131.0	131.6	132.3	131.1	129.7	130.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.9	106.2	110.3	113.0	113.1	114.8	120.1	121.6	123.0	103.7	97.1	116.9
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	101.1	103.7	106.3	110.6	111.8	110.0	109.9	110.7	109.5	126.7	134.6	119.8
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	112.1	110.6	112.5	114.0	114.1	114.5	120.5	117.0	123.7	134.8	132.5	129.6
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	98.9	103.0	105.0	119.0	105.4	96.7	109.2	106.3	110.0	103.8	101.7	93.8
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.9	98.9	96.2	102.0	108.4	118.5	125.0	120.1	122.5	110.1	108.3	109.0
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	105.0	107.6	111.1	107.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	102.4	109.8	109.8	103.6	108.1
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	100.8	96.4	101.5	98.8	85.4	89.2	94.1	91.0	82.5	89.7	90.7	89.4
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	103.0	98.0	97.6	99.7	100.5	101.2	102.0	101.0	104.4	102.5	106.6	105.9
IKRN/ SWI Johor	100.0	105.0	107.1	109.2	112.6	111.4	111.2	115.4	114.7	116.3	115.2	115.0	115.8

Jadual 1.4: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Kedah, 2010-2022

Table 1.4: State Well-being Index by Component, Kedah, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	106.7	111.1	110.1	115.2	116.9	114.2	118.1	123.1	123.9	123.3	124.1	128.6
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	100.6	104.3	104.3	108.8	110.1	114.7	119.8	124.3	126.3	122.7	121.0	132.1
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	102.6	115.0	105.9	119.2	121.2	122.0	122.0	123.4	121.5	118.4	122.3	124.2
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	104.6	104.8	102.2	105.8	106.7	101.4	106.8	113.4	110.3	115.0	112.5	120.2
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	106.6	112.0	117.8	123.7	122.2	110.1	118.3	125.7	133.8	124.1	128.3	136.4
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	119.1	119.7	120.3	118.7	124.6	123.0	123.5	128.6	127.7	136.4	136.4	130.0
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	103.5	104.8	109.6	109.4	109.4	109.3	113.6	113.7	114.9	114.6	111.8	110.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	106.4	112.7	115.4	118.2	119.5	121.2	128.9	130.2	131.8	133.1	129.1	129.9
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.4	104.5	106.9	112.0	112.6	116.6	119.1	121.4	123.5	105.0	98.0	117.1
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	101.1	105.7	111.6	115.9	114.1	114.4	115.2	120.2	119.1	134.3	138.2	121.3
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	111.3	112.8	119.3	122.2	119.9	121.9	123.4	127.5	137.9	135.9	134.6	134.8
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	98.0	97.5	109.9	103.4	99.5	91.2	106.1	100.8	103.6	98.2	102.2	87.7
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	103.0	104.6	97.9	99.4	106.1	104.7	105.9	104.5	106.1	100.6	86.3	104.9
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	107.5	109.0	113.7	107.0	109.3	113.2	110.8	110.9	113.6	121.5	110.2	100.5
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	105.5	98.1	108.2	101.3	98.5	96.7	107.5	101.2	92.1	97.4	102.0	102.0
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	96.4	98.5	103.3	105.5	104.8	104.0	105.8	106.7	106.6	105.1	105.4	98.7
IKRN/ SWI Kedah	100.0	104.7	107.1	109.8	111.5	112.1	111.1	115.2	117.1	118.1	117.7	116.2	117.1



Jadual 1.5: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Kelantan, 2010-2022

Table 1.5: State Well-being Index by Component, Kelantan, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	108.6	111.2	112.0	116.2	116.6	115.0	117.1	118.2	118.2	117.2	120.1	124.1
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	109.7	111.8	113.5	114.6	113.4	116.8	119.5	116.9	116.4	122.0	121.6	127.9
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	101.4	106.2	107.4	120.9	116.2	117.1	121.9	122.9	120.9	118.3	122.7	123.0
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	108.7	110.8	108.1	109.4	112.5	109.8	111.8	113.2	115.8	116.4	119.7	121.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	105.8	110.1	115.1	120.9	124.7	118.2	123.4	127.0	132.0	112.7	115.9	133.9
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	117.2	117.2	115.7	115.0	116.1	113.2	108.8	111.1	105.8	116.5	120.7	114.2
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	103.0	103.9	106.9	108.7	108.6	108.1	111.1	111.5	111.2	110.7	111.0	111.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	102.0	104.0	109.2	114.4	116.8	119.2	125.7	127.7	129.6	131.0	130.8	128.3
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	98.5	100.6	101.3	108.8	105.2	108.0	107.0	108.5	105.7	97.9	95.8	108.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	108.6	111.4	116.7	121.9	122.9	123.6	120.9	125.0	125.6	135.5	145.4	124.6
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	114.7	115.2	127.1	128.5	122.2	125.4	126.1	129.3	137.2	131.9	130.8	132.5
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.0	96.1	102.6	104.0	99.6	88.2	110.5	99.2	100.9	94.8	92.7	94.1
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	91.1	92.6	93.0	96.5	110.2	105.8	101.9	109.4	105.3	102.3	95.6	110.5
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	108.2	113.5	110.3	105.0	107.9	105.1	106.1	105.9	109.4	115.8	110.5	109.9
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	99.8	99.4	100.1	101.0	92.7	96.6	100.4	95.8	81.9	85.3	93.3	97.1
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	105.3	102.3	101.5	98.3	100.0	100.6	101.6	103.1	105.5	101.6	104.0	101.1
IKRN/ SWI Kelantan	100.0	105.0	106.5	108.7	111.4	111.5	110.5	113.3	113.9	113.7	113.0	114.3	116.2

Jadual 1.6: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Melaka, 2010-2022

Table 1.6: State Well-being Index by Component, Melaka, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	108.4	110.1	110.7	115.4	116.6	118.8	120.8	121.6	121.2	118.8	119.5	123.0
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	102.5	107.1	109.8	109.6	114.3	119.5	123.7	130.0	131.7	120.2	118.4	124.5
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	105.4	110.1	105.0	116.6	121.5	121.9	126.2	127.5	123.5	118.8	120.6	122.6
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	105.4	98.6	95.1	100.3	97.1	100.9	103.2	105.2	107.7	109.4	107.5	112.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	109.5	118.6	123.0	128.8	129.2	129.6	128.8	125.7	122.7	110.2	113.5	124.7
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	119.4	116.0	120.7	121.4	120.9	122.4	122.1	119.5	120.4	135.4	137.3	130.3
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	104.0	107.7	107.8	109.5	109.8	109.2	112.0	113.5	112.3	110.8	112.5	112.0
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	110.1	120.3	117.5	114.8	117.8	121.0	121.7	122.9	124.0	125.2	125.9	129.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.4	102.8	104.5	107.5	107.1	107.9	109.4	111.9	111.0	94.5	92.5	102.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	103.0	104.4	106.3	109.8	112.5	106.9	109.7	106.7	111.1	128.3	134.3	117.3
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	113.4	111.1	118.6	123.6	114.9	117.5	119.3	122.4	129.6	131.6	131.8	132.4
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	103.7	109.2	110.0	113.5	110.1	100.4	110.7	120.5	117.0	100.5	104.0	99.8
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	103.9	100.9	102.7	105.9	111.0	115.6	116.3	116.2	112.4	105.0	105.1	108.4
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	103.8	118.7	115.2	111.9	114.3	113.8	114.0	118.1	118.7	112.2	112.0	115.4
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	93.0	100.3	94.9	96.2	93.1	94.1	98.7	94.3	82.6	94.4	97.9	98.7
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	102.8	101.9	100.4	102.7	107.1	105.4	108.4	108.8	104.2	105.5	109.1	104.1
IKRN/ SWI Melaka	100.0	105.6	108.6	108.8	111.6	112.2	112.6	115.1	116.4	115.5	113.7	115.0	115.9



Jadual 1.7: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Negeri Sembilan, 2010-2022

Table 1.7: State Well-being Index by Component, Negeri Sembilan, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	107.9	110.0	110.8	115.0	117.0	116.5	118.5	120.6	121.3	117.5	122.5	127.0
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	102.0	104.8	108.9	110.3	111.9	117.0	119.3	122.7	123.3	113.0	112.8	115.3
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	105.8	109.0	104.7	116.6	122.5	124.4	125.8	127.8	124.8	120.0	124.2	126.1
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	108.0	107.1	107.5	108.9	109.5	110.9	114.7	115.5	116.4	116.5	124.6	129.4
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.7	108.5	113.7	120.0	118.8	108.2	112.2	115.0	118.6	104.0	111.2	128.8
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	119.1	120.8	119.1	119.3	122.5	122.2	120.6	122.0	123.4	134.2	139.8	135.3
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	103.6	106.0	106.5	108.2	111.1	111.8	114.6	114.8	115.2	112.5	112.6	111.4
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	113.2	126.3	125.6	124.9	130.2	135.4	131.9	130.9	130.0	131.4	124.8	126.0
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	99.9	102.3	103.8	108.1	107.2	109.7	111.5	113.0	114.0	96.4	91.2	101.9
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	100.8	99.1	100.9	102.9	108.5	107.8	108.6	110.7	111.1	126.2	131.8	115.3
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	113.9	114.5	114.8	116.8	124.6	127.7	129.0	134.9	136.8	133.7	134.5	135.4
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	101.6	102.7	104.5	109.4	105.1	94.0	109.0	104.9	112.9	105.6	118.1	100.5
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.1	97.9	100.0	103.5	111.6	113.3	118.2	122.3	117.7	103.6	102.8	117.8
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	105.8	109.3	107.6	107.2	111.1	113.0	111.9	112.5	111.5	116.0	113.5	111.7
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	93.5	102.7	104.4	103.2	98.2	102.1	105.9	99.3	93.3	94.6	95.2	90.7
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	104.9	99.1	97.2	97.4	103.5	102.9	105.4	104.7	109.3	104.9	101.4	103.0
IKRN/ SWI Negeri Sembilan	100.0	105.1	107.4	108.1	110.6	113.2	113.5	116.0	116.9	117.4	114.3	116.1	116.9

Jadual 1.8: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Pahang, 2010-2022

Table 1.8: State Well-being Index by Component, Pahang, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	108.3	111.5	110.9	115.1	117.3	116.9	118.3	120.5	121.5	122.6	124.6	129.3
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	103.1	98.2	99.8	100.5	101.3	102.7	104.9	108.0	110.9	114.1	115.7	126.8
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	106.9	115.2	108.3	121.8	122.7	123.3	123.2	124.6	126.2	121.2	124.6	125.6
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	107.8	112.0	110.9	114.7	114.9	116.7	117.6	119.5	121.4	122.8	122.4	128.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	106.3	110.8	112.7	115.3	122.4	117.2	122.5	125.7	129.7	120.0	123.6	136.4
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	117.7	121.1	122.8	123.2	125.1	124.7	123.5	124.5	119.2	135.1	136.8	129.1
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	102.9	104.1	106.3	108.0	111.1	111.2	110.6	112.0	111.6	110.7	110.4	110.5
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	109.9	119.1	121.1	123.1	123.6	124.0	129.0	129.6	130.3	127.5	127.1	125.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.0	102.6	102.1	107.9	108.8	110.0	111.2	113.6	114.5	100.2	89.9	106.5
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	99.6	100.3	105.3	110.4	113.9	115.4	115.0	117.6	118.5	130.3	135.4	122.2
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	114.1	114.4	113.7	115.2	121.3	121.9	125.8	128.0	136.5	134.6	127.8	130.6
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	100.7	104.3	106.6	109.2	117.0	104.2	109.0	117.4	107.2	106.7	105.7	95.1
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	97.4	90.0	93.6	99.8	109.7	114.6	96.1	97.5	99.4	88.5	88.1	100.3
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	100.2	102.9	102.2	103.0	105.4	103.9	103.8	107.1	109.4	110.8	113.4	108.4
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	100.3	101.2	106.1	99.1	96.5	102.5	99.2	93.3	88.3	91.7	98.8	101.0
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	102.9	102.4	105.4	104.6	104.1	104.3	106.4	104.0	100.4	105.7	107.8	105.0
IKRN/ SWI Pahang	100.0	104.8	106.7	107.9	110.6	113.3	113.2	113.4	115.0	115.2	114.9	115.5	117.3



Jadual 1.9: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Pulau Pinang, 2010-2022
Table 1.9: State Well-being Index by Component, Pulau Pinang 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	106.8	112.1	113.9	115.8	118.3	119.5	121.6	123.6	124.7	125.1	127.7	128.7
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	101.9	104.7	113.6	108.4	109.1	113.1	117.7	122.3	124.9	124.6	122.4	129.4
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	103.2	112.0	110.1	121.1	123.1	126.1	129.6	131.1	129.7	127.1	131.0	132.6
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	105.0	110.6	106.1	109.9	109.6	109.0	111.1	113.9	118.8	118.0	118.5	124.9
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	109.0	117.8	121.2	125.4	130.0	128.0	129.5	130.7	132.1	122.0	130.2	132.9
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	115.2	115.6	118.3	114.4	119.6	121.0	119.8	120.0	118.1	133.9	136.4	123.9
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	105.3	107.6	108.9	110.6	109.7	110.3	112.7	112.6	112.5	113.0	112.7	113.6
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	112.1	109.7	112.1	114.4	115.0	116.5	121.7	124.3	126.6	127.0	127.7	127.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	104.5	107.5	106.5	111.0	113.8	115.4	115.5	119.3	119.8	102.9	96.7	114.9
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	105.6	111.0	112.3	116.4	118.1	118.2	118.3	118.4	116.9	134.2	137.4	120.1
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	118.3	117.0	121.0	123.3	123.9	128.3	128.4	131.1	136.5	136.6	134.5	135.0
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	97.4	101.8	106.9	110.6	103.5	92.3	108.1	101.9	104.9	99.1	99.6	92.7
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	101.6	100.2	103.2	107.6	109.4	111.1	106.4	104.2	105.5	105.3	105.3	108.9
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	101.1	111.6	108.8	105.0	100.0	103.7	106.4	104.5	107.3	110.2	106.1	105.7
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	105.7	109.1	106.3	101.2	99.0	100.3	102.3	101.8	89.0	92.0	97.7	111.9
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	101.1	100.6	103.1	105.5	104.7	106.8	106.7	108.1	106.5	109.7	109.0	105.2
IKRN/ SWI Pulau Pinang	100.0	105.8	109.2	110.7	112.4	112.8	113.6	115.8	116.5	116.9	117.3	118.0	119.0

Jadual 1.10: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Perak, 2010-2022

Table 1.10: State Well-being Index by Component, Perak, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	107.1	110.8	111.7	116.1	119.2	120.1	122.4	124.0	124.1	122.9	124.1	128.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	102.2	108.1	109.2	112.6	117.0	120.9	126.6	128.9	127.1	121.6	118.7	126.8
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	101.6	109.7	106.9	119.7	119.9	121.1	123.8	125.5	127.8	122.2	125.0	124.7
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	108.4	109.3	106.5	107.5	107.5	110.6	112.2	113.4	116.1	119.3	120.2	127.3
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	103.5	106.3	114.1	122.5	125.8	123.4	124.6	125.0	125.8	112.9	118.3	131.0
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	119.8	120.8	121.7	118.1	125.6	124.7	124.8	127.3	123.8	138.3	138.4	134.7
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	104.0	104.6	107.7	109.0	108.8	107.4	111.1	111.0	112.1	111.0	111.6	112.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	98.7	97.6	105.1	112.9	112.5	112.2	115.9	116.6	117.4	118.2	118.3	119.0
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.5	106.2	109.6	112.6	109.7	112.5	114.4	117.3	118.7	96.2	97.8	118.1
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	104.3	108.5	112.5	116.3	116.7	116.4	117.3	120.1	119.2	135.5	140.4	123.7
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	114.7	114.9	112.6	113.0	115.7	118.3	120.7	125.2	135.0	130.6	130.9	131.6
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	100.9	97.0	107.8	111.5	104.4	94.1	110.9	106.7	104.3	99.8	104.9	96.1
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	98.2	96.7	96.0	98.6	103.9	102.4	107.3	102.9	103.1	103.1	100.3	103.1
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	109.1	113.7	110.4	108.2	104.9	106.7	102.3	104.1	107.8	108.8	108.5	102.9
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	102.3	99.3	102.9	91.8	90.3	88.3	93.4	90.7	87.0	88.6	86.1	97.9
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	105.6	107.2	112.4	115.9	121.0	115.7	117.7	115.4	116.6	118.4	117.4	122.3
IKRN/ SWI Perak	100.0	105.1	106.8	109.1	111.5	112.5	112.0	115.1	115.7	116.4	115.3	116.1	118.5



Jadual 1.11: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Perlis, 2010-2022

Table 1.11: State Well-being Index by Component, Perlis, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	105.5	110.4	111.5	115.9	119.3	119.4	120.9	124.7	124.6	118.5	115.9	123.5
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	101.4	103.1	103.2	105.5	113.5	118.1	122.1	128.0	129.8	117.8	116.6	123.2
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	102.2	110.5	105.1	119.0	119.8	121.8	125.4	125.8	122.5	117.7	120.1	121.1
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	101.7	107.4	101.5	105.2	106.9	108.4	111.5	113.7	114.9	114.7	116.7	122.2
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.4	109.4	117.3	125.3	127.1	124.5	128.1	131.2	134.9	114.7	117.2	130.3
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	117.9	121.4	130.5	124.6	129.3	124.1	117.5	124.8	121.1	127.4	109.1	120.5
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	101.5	105.4	106.3	106.9	106.2	105.8	109.0	109.4	108.3	109.8	110.3	110.6
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	109.5	119.1	121.3	124.1	124.8	125.4	130.9	131.9	132.9	133.2	129.8	130.8
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	105.7	109.0	116.7	114.6	109.1	113.9	118.0	116.4	117.5	110.6	112.1	132.5
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	95.5	99.6	104.4	108.4	112.4	112.7	117.4	116.4	118.1	129.2	131.3	121.4
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	113.3	115.9	124.3	123.5	119.6	120.1	121.3	123.5	125.9	127.2	118.5	127.3
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.9	112.6	101.6	104.0	103.4	91.3	104.4	101.3	103.0	100.6	110.2	92.3
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	86.3	84.8	86.0	90.6	93.1	91.4	89.8	90.2	90.4	79.9	78.5	92.6
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	105.9	111.4	109.8	108.2	104.9	113.8	107.1	111.0	107.0	115.4	114.3	111.1
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	97.9	99.7	96.7	85.2	92.1	88.6	96.3	93.3	86.1	86.9	91.7	81.9
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	99.7	96.3	95.8	103.2	96.5	95.3	95.5	100.3	93.7	105.3	105.9	105.5
IKRN/ SWI Perlis	100.0	102.9	107.2	108.1	110.1	110.9	110.7	113.2	114.8	114.1	112.9	112.3	115.2

Jadual 1.12: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Selangor, 2010-2022

Table 1.12: State Well-being Index by Component, Selangor, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	107.2	109.9	111.2	114.3	118.3	120.2	119.7	120.7	120.7	120.5	121.8	125.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	104.9	107.6	111.9	106.5	110.6	117.5	114.8	119.2	123.1	112.3	112.0	117.0
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	100.7	102.0	102.8	116.8	122.6	123.5	123.4	123.4	122.3	127.9	130.4	130.8
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	105.8	111.8	107.0	108.3	108.7	109.3	112.0	111.8	114.0	116.1	114.2	121.0
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	106.1	112.3	117.7	123.7	128.5	130.4	128.4	125.9	123.9	114.7	115.8	132.0
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	118.3	115.8	116.7	116.5	121.0	120.5	119.9	123.3	120.2	131.5	136.4	128.7
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	103.9	106.0	107.0	108.2	107.9	108.2	110.3	111.2	111.5	109.3	111.6	112.4
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	111.5	123.2	120.3	117.5	118.6	119.8	121.7	124.2	126.7	125.3	126.5	132.0
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	103.4	105.2	108.8	112.3	113.7	114.1	116.1	119.7	119.4	99.8	98.4	111.4
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	99.8	103.9	103.1	107.8	110.3	109.4	111.4	112.1	112.1	127.1	132.7	120.4
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	116.0	116.3	117.4	119.1	118.7	123.3	123.1	123.9	131.2	137.7	137.1	135.9
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	100.5	101.8	109.8	113.9	108.0	100.1	104.3	98.7	105.8	93.5	105.0	95.5
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	102.7	99.5	101.1	106.0	110.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	118.3	102.3	103.2	108.7
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	102.3	103.9	101.5	101.0	104.0	98.7	102.7	103.3	102.6	114.0	111.7	104.6
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	97.5	101.9	103.1	99.0	90.9	97.6	100.4	106.8	94.7	90.9	97.9	109.0
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	101.5	97.8	98.1	97.6	96.0	95.3	96.1	95.4	92.8	92.7	91.9	93.7
IKRN/ SWI Selangor	100.0	105.1	107.4	108.5	110.4	111.6	112.5	113.7	114.6	114.8	113.3	115.2	117.2



Jadual 1.13: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Terengganu, 2010-2022

Table 1.13: State Well-being Index by Component, Terengganu, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	107.1	109.6	110.5	115.9	118.4	119.3	120.5	123.2	123.2	121.3	122.2	125.7
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	101.7	102.8	104.1	104.8	106.6	108.9	112.0	120.4	123.1	120.7	116.1	122.3
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	102.0	110.3	106.1	121.8	124.6	125.7	126.1	126.3	122.2	116.3	121.2	122.1
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	106.6	109.7	107.1	109.4	111.3	110.5	113.8	116.5	118.5	120.1	123.3	129.7
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	104.7	108.1	114.2	122.1	126.3	125.2	128.3	128.9	129.9	117.5	119.8	132.3
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	120.6	117.0	121.1	121.2	123.4	126.3	122.0	123.7	122.4	131.8	130.3	122.3
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	103.1	104.4	107.6	108.7	107.2	106.8	111.5	112.5	114.1	113.0	112.6	112.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	101.3	100.8	106.7	113.0	117.4	121.6	124.7	126.7	128.7	127.2	126.0	126.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	100.3	102.3	104.7	105.9	104.9	108.0	113.6	118.3	119.4	105.2	99.4	116.0
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	102.8	107.6	109.1	116.4	121.1	122.1	123.9	129.1	127.6	132.9	138.5	128.5
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	113.4	113.7	125.7	126.7	117.8	119.4	124.7	126.4	135.7	128.8	128.5	129.3
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.5	104.0	105.4	106.8	100.5	88.2	102.2	100.1	100.2	102.4	106.2	98.1
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	98.6	101.5	103.0	99.5	89.3	87.6	84.7	86.5	90.8	85.0	77.0	82.4
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	105.5	105.4	106.3	106.4	111.2	115.8	120.8	117.2	110.6	117.1	114.2	109.1
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	110.6	104.3	105.6	103.5	101.0	94.4	104.5	103.9	109.6	115.7	118.5	119.5
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	96.3	99.7	101.9	100.1	101.7	104.5	104.5	104.4	104.7	103.1	105.3	105.7
IKRN/ SWI Terengganu	100.0	104.6	106.2	108.6	111.3	111.2	111.3	114.7	116.3	117.4	116.0	116.0	117.4

Jadual 1.14: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Sabah, 2010-2022

Table 1.14: State Well-being Index by Component, Sabah, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	107.1	111.9	111.8	118.4	117.6	115.5	117.9	120.7	122.1	122.0	123.2	128.2
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	102.4	104.1	102.5	101.9	103.2	105.0	104.2	108.4	110.0	112.4	110.5	122.1
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	100.9	108.0	104.5	126.3	120.7	123.4	121.5	123.5	125.2	122.4	125.1	126.3
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	105.6	109.8	107.6	109.3	108.1	106.1	113.0	116.5	118.3	116.7	115.2	118.6
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	106.9	112.4	118.7	126.3	126.2	116.8	122.7	126.9	129.9	116.5	124.1	137.8
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	119.6	125.0	125.8	128.3	129.7	126.2	128.0	128.4	126.9	142.3	140.9	136.1
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	106.4	105.1	108.1	109.0	108.7	110.0	111.1	110.0	112.6	110.9	113.7	114.3
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	105.1	110.2	114.9	119.3	121.1	123.0	128.4	130.3	132.4	133.4	134.0	137.2
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	102.6	105.2	108.2	112.6	112.9	116.1	118.4	121.3	114.6	99.8	97.8	113.7
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	132.4	117.2	125.0	128.9	132.5	133.5	124.2	128.1	130.9	145.1	147.1	135.2
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	111.2	111.5	113.6	112.4	115.3	117.1	118.4	123.2	137.9	130.3	127.5	130.2
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	101.4	99.6	108.5	110.5	108.1	106.1	110.7	95.9	111.4	112.2	115.5	102.9
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	99.8	99.4	98.6	96.0	95.9	95.7	96.8	96.9	98.4	87.5	99.2	109.9
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	99.9	98.7	99.1	96.8	94.2	96.3	93.4	91.4	88.6	93.7	93.4	91.8
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	102.3	100.4	99.8	101.0	93.5	99.4	106.9	102.7	97.7	97.1	110.6	110.8
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	103.4	103.4	105.2	103.7	105.2	102.4	102.3	100.0	101.1	99.3	98.3	96.9
IKRN/ SWI Sabah	100.0	106.7	107.5	109.4	112.4	111.9	111.9	113.5	113.8	115.9	114.9	117.1	119.2



Jadual 1.15: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Sarawak, 2010-2022

Table 1.15: State Well-being Index by Component, Sarawak, 2010-2022

Komponen Component	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Economic Well-being	100.0	108.6	113.4	113.8	117.5	119.9	121.1	123.0	124.3	125.8	126.4	128.5	132.5
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	101.5	109.1	111.0	110.7	111.6	116.2	114.2	118.4	118.7	118.7	117.9	128.3
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	102.2	112.2	103.6	114.0	118.5	121.0	126.0	127.6	128.2	126.2	131.1	131.4
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	112.9	115.7	114.3	114.7	116.9	122.0	125.4	123.0	123.8	125.5	127.8	133.7
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	105.0	108.4	114.4	121.2	123.7	116.4	120.9	124.6	127.9	117.8	125.2	132.0
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	121.5	121.5	125.9	127.0	128.7	129.9	128.7	127.7	130.2	144.0	140.4	137.1
Kesejahteraan Sosial Social Well-being	100.0	102.1	102.1	105.2	107.5	109.2	109.3	111.3	110.6	110.7	109.5	110.2	112.2
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	101.9	103.5	108.4	113.4	115.8	118.5	116.8	118.3	119.8	120.8	120.7	122.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.6	102.8	107.4	113.8	115.7	117.8	120.2	120.8	122.5	107.8	108.0	129.5
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	114.5	105.5	112.0	121.0	121.0	121.9	121.9	125.6	124.5	132.8	141.8	134.1
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	102.2	102.5	105.4	106.5	118.5	118.6	117.8	122.6	128.6	123.6	120.2	122.0
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	99.9	104.3	108.0	110.7	105.8	106.4	113.8	102.5	97.1	101.5	104.5	93.0
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	91.8	91.0	97.4	91.2	92.2	90.8	105.8	103.5	101.2	98.7	95.0	103.0
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	108.4	109.6	114.4	107.5	112.6	112.4	110.4	105.8	110.3	114.0	113.0	111.6
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	99.0	94.4	96.3	103.8	98.9	95.4	94.7	92.8	88.1	91.4	90.8	93.9
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	99.7	105.1	97.6	99.5	102.5	101.7	100.2	103.9	104.6	94.6	97.8	100.2
IKRN/ SWI Sarawak	100.0	104.4	106.1	108.3	111.1	113.0	113.5	115.5	115.5	116.1	115.5	116.7	119.5

Jadual 1.16: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Negeri mengikut Komponen, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010-2022
Table 1.16: State Well-being Index by Component, Wilayah Persekutuan, 2010-2022

Komponen <i>Component</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kesejahteraan Ekonomi <i>Economic Well-being</i>	100.0	107.7	106.4	108.2	112.8	115.9	115.9	116.1	117.5	120.9	118.6	118.6	120.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	100.0	116.2	108.2	110.8	113.0	113.4	114.1	113.6	117.2	124.9	115.4	112.9	119.9
Komunikasi <i>Communications</i>	100.0	102.8	104.7	106.4	118.3	124.7	124.0	122.8	123.0	128.6	123.3	125.4	126.0
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	105.2	107.9	107.1	110.1	112.1	116.1	115.2	114.3	115.1	113.2	114.6	122.5
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	98.8	97.6	103.4	109.7	115.7	110.9	115.8	120.4	125.0	118.4	111.9	112.4
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	115.3	113.7	113.3	112.9	113.5	114.4	113.3	112.8	110.9	122.7	128.3	123.6
Kesejahteraan Sosial <i>Social Well-being</i>	100.0	103.2	105.7	107.7	109.7	108.0	108.1	111.9	111.0	111.5	108.9	109.1	111.1
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	106.0	108.7	112.7	112.2	116.1	119.1	119.9	120.8	122.2	121.4	121.5	121.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	99.7	102.2	103.0	104.9	111.0	109.2	111.4	112.2	110.2	92.2	87.5	101.8
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	102.2	104.6	105.5	110.9	113.7	111.7	113.5	114.5	116.4	130.6	136.3	127.1
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	119.3	112.8	114.1	116.4	119.4	125.3	123.5	126.4	134.1	129.9	129.3	130.0
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	94.6	100.2	110.6	113.3	106.4	107.9	110.2	102.2	114.9	102.6	105.7	104.0
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	101.0	102.3	100.6	104.3	89.4	87.5	103.1	102.8	102.5	91.7	90.7	94.5
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	104.4	113.0	114.3	110.0	113.6	111.7	112.8	111.3	112.1	110.6	104.5	107.4
Alam Sekitar <i>Environment</i>	100.0	103.3	108.7	110.9	112.2	102.5	105.2	116.7	109.4	98.3	101.9	110.8	114.4
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	98.4	99.3	97.9	103.0	100.1	94.8	95.6	99.7	92.7	99.4	95.4	99.3
IKRN/ SWI Wilayah Persekutuan	100.0	104.8	106.0	107.9	110.8	110.8	110.9	113.4	113.4	114.8	112.4	112.5	114.6





BAHAGIAN 6
PART 6

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

PENGENALAN

Seksyen ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan aspek teknikal dalam pembangunan Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) di peringkat nasional dan negeri. Perkara yang diliputi termasuk sumber data yang digunakan, metodologi dalam pengiraan IKRM dan definisi komponen dan indikator.

SUMBER DATA

Data bagi semua indikator yang digunakan dalam IKRM adalah data sekunder diperoleh daripada kementerian dan agensi Kerajaan serta sektor swasta. Tahun rujukan bagi peringkat Malaysia adalah dari 2000 hingga 2022 manakala di peringkat negeri 2010 hingga 2022.

TAHUN ASAS

Pengiraan IKRM di peringkat nasional menggunakan tahun asas 2000 di mana nilai indeks adalah bersamaan dengan 100, manakala pengiraan IKRM di peringkat negeri menggunakan tahun asas 2010 di mana nilai indeks adalah bersamaan dengan 100.

METODOLOGI

IKRM merupakan satu indeks komposit berdasarkan purata 14 indeks komponen, manakala pengiraan indeks komponen adalah berdasarkan purata indeks indikator bagi setiap komponen. Hubungan indeks komposit dengan indeks komponen dan indeks indikator ditunjukkan dalam Rajah A.1. Semua indikator diberikan tanda positif (+) atau tanda negatif (-). Pertambahan nilai bagi indikator dengan tanda positif (contohnya, jangka hayat ketika lahir, PNK per kapita menunjukkan keadaan yang semakin baik manakala bagi indikator dengan tanda negatif (contohnya kadar kematian bayi, kadar kemiskinan) menunjukkan keadaan merosot. Bagi tujuan pengiraan indeks, trend aliran bagi indikator bertanda negatif diubahsuai supaya peningkatan nilai menggambarkan penambahbaikan kesejahteraan dan penurunan nilai menjelaskan kemerosotan. Pengubahsuaian ini perlu bagi membolehkan pemahaman yang seragam mengenai trend aliran indeks termasuk indeks komposit.

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. Ini membolehkan pengiraan indeks komponen dan komposit. Kaedah sisihan piawai digunakan untuk menyeragamkan semua indikator. Kaedah ini membolehkan penentuan nilai frekuensi agihan berdasarkan purata yang lebih tepat. Menurut teorem Chebyshev, tidak kira bentuk taburan, sekurang-kurangnya 75 peratus daripada nilai frekuensi akan berada dalam ± 2 sisihan piawai daripada nilai purata taburan dan sekurang-kurangnya 89 peratus daripada nilai akan berada dalam ± 3 sisihan piawai daripada nilai purata taburan.

Proses pembangunan IKRM melibatkan empat langkah. Langkah pertama, mendapatkan skor piawai bagi setiap indikator; langkah kedua, mendapatkan skor indeks indikator; langkah ketiga, memperoleh skor indeks komponen dan langkah keempat, mengagregat indeks komponen bagi menghasilkan indeks komposit.

LANGKAH 1: Mendapatkan Skor Piawai bagi setiap indikator dalam Tahun

i) Sisihan Piawai

Sisihan piawai adalah statistik yang menggambarkan taburan nilai indikator di sekitar purata dalam satu set data. Apabila taburan nilai terkumpul secara berdekatan, sisihan piawai adalah kecil. Apabila taburan nilai berselerak, sisihan piawai adalah besar. Formula untuk sisihan piawai (σ) bagi indikator j diberikan tugas sebagai

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N (x_{jt} - \mu_j)^2}$$

dimana:

- σ_j = sisihan piawai nilai indikator j
- N = bilangan pemerhatian
- x_{jt} = nilai indikator j pada masa t
- μ_j = nilai purata indikator j

ii) Skor Piawai bagi indikator

Skor piawai menunjukkan pemerhatian dalam bentuk unit sisihan piawai melebihi atau kurang daripada purata. Ia merujuk perubahan yang dibuat ke atas pemerhatian dengan menolak nilai purata dan membahagikannya dengan sisihan piawai. Pengiraan ini adalah seperti di bawah:

$$Z = \frac{x_{jt} - \mu_j}{\sigma}$$

di mana:

- x_{jt} = nilai indikator j pada masa t
- μ = nilai purata indikator
- σ = sisihan piawai bagi data siri masa
- Z = skor piawai

LANGKAH 2: Mendapatkan Indeks bagi Setiap Indikator

Indeks bagi setiap indikator pada setiap tahun diperoleh dengan mendarab skor piawai dengan 10 dan menambah 100, seperti ditunjukkan di bawah. Walau bagaimanapun, kaedah ini hanya boleh digunakan bagi indikator bertanda positif seperti pendapatan per kapita atau kadar penyertaan pelajar yang mana pertambahan nilai menunjukkan keadaan lebih baik.

Indeks indikator positif

$$I_{tj} = 100 + (z * 10)$$



di mana t merujuk kepada masa dan j ialah indikator.

Trend untuk indikator negative telah diubahsuai untuk mendapatkan bacaan indeks yang konsisten dengan menolak sebelah kiri dengan 100. Contoh indikator ini adalah kadar kemiskinan, kadar kematian bayi, dan kadar pengangguran, di mana pertambahan nilai menunjukkan kemerosotan.

Indeks indikator negatif

$$I_{\tau j} = 100 - (z * 10)$$

Indeks dalam nilai asas 2000

Setelah langkah ini selesai, untuk mendapatkan nilai indeks yang boleh dibandingkan dengan tahun mula atau nilai asas, skor dibahagikan dengan nilai asas. Nilai pada tahun 2000 adalah 100.

$$I_{2005j} = (I_{\tau j}^{+/-} / I_{2000j}) * 100$$

Indeks dalam nilai asas 2010

Setelah langkah ini selesai, untuk mendapatkan nilai indeks yang boleh dibandingkan dengan tahun mula atau nilai asas, skor dibahagikan dengan nilai asas. Nilai pada tahun 2010 adalah 100.

$$I_{2015j} = (I_{\tau j}^{+/-} / I_{2010j}) * 100$$

LANGKAH 3: Mendapatkan Indeks bagi Setiap Komponen dalam Tahun

Indeks bagi setiap komponen diperoleh dengan mendapatkan purata nilai indeks indikator dengan nilai asas 2000 dan 2010 seperti berikut:

$$I_c = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1} I_{tj}$$

di mana:

I_c = Indeks Komponen

N = Jumlah indikator

I_{tj} = Indeks indikator j dengan nilai asas 2010 pada masa t

LANGKAH 4: Mendapatkan Indeks Komposit dalam Tahun

Langkah terakhir, Indeks Komposit diperoleh dengan mendapatkan purata indeks komponen

$$IKRM = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1} I_c$$

di mana:

I_c = Indeks Komposit

N = Jumlah Komponen

KOMPONEN DAN INDIKATOR

Senarai komponen dan rasional pemilihannya ditunjukkan dalam Jadual A.1. Komponen yang dipilih dapat menggambarkan pelbagai aspek kesejahteraan.

Jadual A.1 Komponen Kesejahteraan

BIL	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
1.	PENGANGKUTAN	Pengangkutan adalah penting untuk kemajuan dan pembangunan kerana ia berkaitan dengan mobiliti dan akses kepada sumber serta peluang pekerjaan, pendidikan serta barang dan perkhidmatan. Kemudahan pengangkutan yang lebih baik akan meningkatkan keupayaan dan kemampuan individu dalam memenuhi keperluan kehidupan.
2.	KOMUNIKASI	Komunikasi adalah penting kerana dapat memberikan manfaat ekonomi dan sosial kepada individu. Dalam konteks ekonomi, komunikasi merupakan alat untuk meningkatkan perhubungan dalam kalangan masyarakat dan akses kepada sumber yang seterusnya meningkatkan kecekapan dan produktiviti. Kemajuan dalam bidang komunikasi telah membolehkan perhubungan merentasi sempadan pada masa sebenar dan seterusnya merapatkan hubungan perniagaan dan sosial.
3.	PENDIDIKAN	Pendidikan merupakan instrumen utama bagi menyampaikan ilmu dan budaya dari generasi ke generasi yang menjadi asas pembangunan dan kemajuan teknologi untuk mengekal dan meningkatkan kualiti hidup. Pendidikan adalah penting bagi individu bukan sahaja kerana dapat mewujudkan peluang ekonomi, tetapi juga meningkatkan kemajuan diri dan masyarakat. Untuk tujuan ini, pembangunan sistem pendidikan harus merangkumi aspek kesaksamaan dan kualiti.
4.	PENDAPATAN DAN PENGAGIHAN	Pendapatan negara mencerminkan keupayaan negara secara keseluruhannya dalam menjana kekayaan. Ia juga melambangkan peluang negara meningkatkan kesejahteraan melalui kekayaan di peringkat makro. Pengagihan pendapatan mengukur tahap kesaksamaan dan pengagihan sumber ekonomi. Pengukuran pengagihan pendapatan menggunakan pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah akan memberi gambaran yang lebih tepat mengenai jurang pendapatan dalam kalangan penduduk. Kadar kemiskinan memberi tumpuan pendapatan dalam kalangan penduduk berpendapatan rendah.



BIL	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
5.	PERSEKITARAN KERJA	Keadaan persekitaran kerja merupakan elemen penting dalam menentukan kesejahteraan individu kerana ia menyumbang kepada keselamatan dan ketenangan fikiran. Pekerjaan merupakan sumber pendapatan yang dapat meningkatkan keupayaan menambah baik taraf hidup. Selain daripada mempunyai pekerjaan yang dapat menjamin kehidupan, persekitaran kerja yang selesa, kurang tekanan dan risiko akan menghasilkan pekerja yang sihat minda dan meningkatkan produktiviti.
6.	PERUMAHAN	Perumahan adalah satu keperluan asas kehidupan yang baik, keselamatan dan perlindungan kepada keluarga /individu. Kehidupan yang selesa biasanya dikaitkan dengan taraf hidup yang lebih baik kerana ia memberi ketenangan fikiran dan kepuasan hidup.
7.	HIBURAN DAN REKREASI	Hiburan dan rekreasi boleh memberi pengalaman dan emosi positif kepada individu kerana ia boleh mencetuskan kegembiraan dan seterusnya menyumbang kepada kesejahteraan. Hiburan dan rekreasi juga memperkaya pengalaman hidup dan oleh itu, penting bagi mengekalkan kesejahteraan kerohanian.
8.	KESELAMATAN AWAM	Keamanan dan keselamatan adalah prasyarat bagi kesejahteraan rakyat. Oleh itu, adalah penting bagi negara untuk sentiasa meningkatkan keselamatan awam bagi memastikan keamanan dan kestabilan sosial. Kebebasan untuk bergerak tanpa berasa takut adalah elemen sokongan untuk individu memenuhi keperluan kehidupan.
9.	PENYERTAAN SOSIAL	Keterangkuman yang boleh dicapai melalui penyertaan sosial adalah penting untuk kesejahteraan rakyat. Penyertaan sosial menggambarkan komitmen dan kesediaan individu untuk terlibat dalam aktiviti sosial, politik, agama dan kemasyarakatan. Penglibatan dalam masyarakat merupakan satu daripada matlamat hidup yang dapat memberi kepuasan dan kebebasan dalam kehidupan.
10.	TADBIR URUS	Tadbir urus yang baik merupakan sebahagian daripada faktor institusi yang mempengaruhi pencapaian fungsi individu dalam kehidupan. Institusi yang baik dapat memberi kesan positif kepada individu memanfaatkan peluang dan kekayaan bagi mencapai matlamat hidup, manakala institusi yang tidak adil merupakan kos kepada masyarakat.

BIL	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
11.	KEBUDAYAAN	Budaya mempunyai nilai tersendiri yang merupakan wadah simbol dan identiti negara dan menyumbang dengan ketara kepada pembangunan dan kesejahteraan ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar. Budaya diserlahkan melalui tingkah laku dan pemikiran, serta mempengaruhi cara percakapan, amalan sosial dan agama sesebuah masyarakat. Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) mentakrifkan budaya sebagai "... satu set ciri-ciri kerohanian, material, intelektual dan emosi yang tersendiri bagi sesebuah masyarakat atau kumpulan sosial dan ia merangkumi seni dan kesusasteraan, gaya hidup, cara hidup bermasyarakat, sistem nilai, tradisi dan kepercayaan". Kebebasan untuk mengamalkan budaya sendiri menggalakkan semangat kepunyaan.
12.	KESIHATAN	Kesihatan merupakan sebahagian daripada kesejahteraan kerana sumbangannya kepada keupayaan individu. Individu yang mempunyai mental dan fizikal yang sihat akan dapat melaksanakan tanggungjawab terhadap diri sendiri, keluarga dan masyarakat. Kesihatan juga mempunyai kaitan langsung dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi kerana ia dapat meningkatkan kualiti modal insan dan produktiviti.
13.	ALAM SEKITAR	Alam sekitar mempunyai kesan langsung ke atas kesejahteraan penduduk kerana ia berkait rapat dengan persekitaran yang sesuai untuk didiami dan sumber yang mampan. Persekitaran ini dapat meningkatkan keupayaan dan peranan individu dalam kehidupan. Sumber yang mampan pula dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang boleh memberi manfaat kepada generasi sekarang dan akan datang.
14.	KELUARGA	Unit keluarga merupakan institusi utama dalam struktur sosial dan berperanan memenuhi keperluan sosial, ekonomi dan psikologi individu. Pendapatan menyediakan platform yang membolehkan individu menampung perbelanjaan diri dan keluarga mereka. Walau bagaimanapun, kekuatan dan fungsi unit keluarga juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor bukan kewangan.

Senarai dan definisi indikator ditunjukkan dalam Jadual A.2. Kebanyakan indikator disandarkan kepada bilangan penduduk dan indikator ini mengalami peningkatan dalam tempoh rujukan. Perubahan dalam indikator ini dapat memberi gambaran yang lebih tepat sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Tanda (+ / -) di sebelah indikator menunjukkan hubungan dengan IKRM.

Jadual A.2 Indikator IKRM

Bil.	Indikator
1. PENGANGKUTAN	
1.	<p>Pemilikan kereta dan motosikal persendirian (+) Merujuk kepada bilangan kereta dan motosikal persendirian berdaftar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.</p> <p>Panjang jalan per kapita (+) Merujuk kepada jumlah Panjang jalan berturap dan tidak berturap (km) dibahagi dengan jumlah penduduk.</p> <p>Indeks pembangunan jalan raya (RDI) (+) Indeks pembangunan jalan raya (RDI) merupakan petunjuk kualiti pembangunan alan raya yang mengambil kira Panjang rangkaian alan raya, keluasan tanah dan penduduk. Secara umumnya, jika $RDI > 1$, ia menunjukkan tahap rangkaian jalan raya yang baik serta dapat menampung jumlah kenderaan di samping menjana aktiviti sosio-ekonomi. Nilai RDI yang lebih tinggi menggambarkan pembangunan alan raya yang mampan.</p> <p>Bilangan penumpang pengangkutan awam (+) Merujuk kepada bilangan penumpang perkhidmatan bas, kapal terbang, feri dan keretapi termasuk LRT (Ampang dan Putra Lines), KL Monorel, KLIA Express Transit, KTM Komuter dan keretapi antarabandar.</p>
2. KOMUNIKASI	
1.	<p>Peratusan individu menggunakan telefon bimbit (+) Merujuk kepada peratus individu yang menggunakan telefon bimbit.</p> <p>Peratusan individu menggunakan internet (+) Merujuk kepada peratus individu yang menggunakan internet termasuk satelit, talian tanpa wayar, VDSL, fiber, WiMax, Unifi, Iburst, EV-DO dan Danawa.</p> <p>Bilangan nama domain (+) Merujuk kepada bilangan akaun laman web berdaftar (nama domain) di bawah My Domain Registry bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.</p>

3. PENDIDIKAN

- 1. Kadar penyertaan peringkat pra-sekolah (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 3+ hingga 5+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat pra-sekolah.
- 2. Kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah rendah (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 6+ hingga 11+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat sekolah rendah.
- 3. Kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah menengah (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk berumur 12+ hingga 16+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat sekolah menengah.
- 4. Kadar penyertaan peringkat tertiar**
Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk berumur 12+ hingga 16+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat sekolah tertiar.
- 5. Kadar literasi (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk yang mempunyai keupayaan untuk membaca dan menulis dengan kemampuan untuk memahami kenyataan pendek yang mudah dalam kehidupan seharian.
- 6. Peratus guru siswazah di sekolah rendah (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan guru siswazah kepada jumlah guru di sekolah rendah.
- 7. Peratus guru siswazah di sekolah menengah (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan guru siswazah kepada jumlah guru di sekolah menengah.
- 8. Peratus calon lulus (SPM) (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan calon yang lulus semua subjek dalam peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. Data menunjukkan bahawa peratus yang semakin tinggi merujuk pencapaian yang lebih baik.
- 9. Bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan PhD (+)**
Merujuk kepada bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan Doktor Falsafah (PhD) di institusi pengajian tinggi awam dan swasta.
- 10. Peratus pelajar tamat sekolah rendah (+)**
Kadar tamat pendidikan sekolah rendah merupakan peratusan kohort murid yang menamatkan persekolahan pada gred terakhir pendidikan di peringkat rendah (tahun enam) dengan mengambil kira murid yang mendaftar pada gred pertama (tahun satu) mengikut kohort persekolahan yang ditetapkan.

11. Peratus pelajar tamat sekolah menengah (+)

Kadar tamat pendidikan sekolah menengah merupakan peratusan kohort murid yang menamatkan persekolahan pada gred terakhir pendidikan di peringkat menengah (tingkatan lima) dengan mengambil kira murid yang mendaftar pada gred pertama (tingkatan satu) mengikut kohort persekolahan yang ditetapkan

4. PENDAPATAN DAN PENGAGIHAN

1. Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita (RM) (+)

Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) ialah jumlah wang yang diperoleh oleh rakyat dan perniagaan. Jumlah ini termasuk Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) negara dan pendapatan utama. Pendapatan utama merangkumi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan residen dan bukan residen. PNK per kapita dibahagikan dengan jumlah penduduk. PNK per kapita digunakan dalam pengiraan IKRM di peringkat nasional, manakala KDNK perkapita digunakan di peringkat negeri.

2. Pekali Gini (-)

Pekali Gini adalah satu daripada kaedah standard untuk mengukur ketidaksamaan dalam agihan pendapatan dalam kalangan penduduk.

3. Insiden kemiskinan (-)

Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah miskin berbanding jumlah isi rumah. Kemiskinan di Malaysia diukur berdasarkan Pendapatan Garis Kemiskinan (PGK). Isi rumah dianggap miskin jika pendapatan bulanan isi rumah berada di bawah paras PGK.

5. PERSEKITARAN KERJA

1. Pertikaian perusahaan (-)*

Merujuk kepada bilangan pertikaian perusahaan yang difailkan antara majikan dan pekerja mengenai isu yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan atau bukan pekerjaan atau terma dan syarat pekerjaan atau keadaan kerja.

2. Kehilangan hari bekerja kerana tindakan perusahaan (-)

Merujuk kepada jumlah kehilangan hari bekerja dalam tempoh tertentu (biasanya setahun) disebabkan oleh kemalangan, sekatan masuk kerja atau mogok.

3. Kadar kemalangan perusahaan dan perjalanan (-)

Kadar kemalangan perusahaan merujuk kepada kemalangan di tempat kerja termasuk kes penyakit khidmat. Kadar kemalangan perjalanan merujuk kepada kemalangan perjalanan termasuk pergi dan balik dari/ke tempat kerja, waktu rehat yang dibenarkan serta lain-lain kemalangan yang berkaitan pekerjaan.

4. Purata jam bekerja (-)

Merujuk kepada purata jam bekerja seminggu dalam kalangan pekerja. Data merujuk kepada jumlah jam bekerja dibahagikan dengan jumlah pekerja. Waktu kerja standard negara di dunia adalah antara 40 hingga 44 jam seminggu.

Nota: *Indikator tidak tersedia di peringkat Negeri

6. PERUMAHAN

- 1. Peratus unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40 (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan unit rumah kos rendah kepada isi rumah B40.
- 2. Peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan air terawat (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah yang dibekalkan dengan kemudahan air terawat.
- 3. Peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan elektrik (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah yang dibekalkan dengan kemudahan elektrik
- 4. Peratus isi rumah dengan liputan perkhidmatan kutipan sampah (+)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah yang mendapat perkhidmatan kutipan sampah.
- 5. Bilangan penghuni sebilik (-)**
Merujuk kepada bilangan bilik di kediaman dibahagikan dengan bilangan orang yang tinggal di dalam kediaman tersebut.

7. HIBURAN DAN REKREASI

- 1. Bilangan isi rumah dengan langganan TV berbayar (+)**
Merujuk kepada bilangan isi rumah yang melanggan TV berbayar (ASTRO dan IPTV).
- 2. Bilangan penginap hotel domestik (+)**
Merujuk kepada bilangan penginap hotel domestik bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.
- 3. Bilangan pengunjung taman rekreasi (+)**
Merujuk kepada jumlah pengunjung ke taman rekreasi. Data menunjukkan bilangan pengunjung bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.
- 4. Bilangan pengunjung pawagam (+)**
Merujuk kepada bilangan pengunjung pawagam di Malaysia berdasarkan jualan tiket bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk kecuali Negeri Kelantan dan Perlis.

8. KESELAMATAN AWAM

- 1. Kadar jenayah (-)**
Merujuk kepada peratusan jenayah harta benda dan jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.
- 2. Kemalangan jalan raya (-)**
Merujuk kepada bilangan kemalangan jalan raya yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM bagi setiap 1,000 kenderaan berdaftar.

9. PENYERTAAN SOSIAL

1. Bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan berdaftar (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan yang berdaftar di bawah Akta Pertubuhan 1966.

2. Bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan.

3. Keahlian RELA (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan keahlian RELA. RELA telah ditubuhkan pada 11 Januari 1972 untuk membolehkan orang ramai menjadi sukarelawan dalam memelihara dan mengekalkan keamanan dan keselamatan negara.

10. TADBIR URUS

1. Peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kes rasuah yang didakwa daripada jumlah tangkapan oleh Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM).

2. Bilangan transaksi e-pembayaran (+)*

Merujuk kepada bilangan transaksi e-pembayaran yang dibuat secara atas talian melalui sistem perbankan termasuk kad kredit, kad caj, kad debit, wang elektronik, kad pembayaran tujuan khusus, Sistem GIRO antara bank, debit terus, ATM (tidak termasuk pengeluaran wang), perbankan Internet, perbankan mudah alih dan urusan niaga pihak ketiga melalui Real Time Electronics Transfer of Funds and Securities (RENTAS).

3. Peratus pengguna e-Filing (+)

Merujuk kepada memfail dan mengisi Borang Cukai Pendapatan (BNCP) secara elektronik berdasarkan beberapa jenis borang seperti Borang B/BT (e-B/e-BT), Borang BE(e-BE) dan Borang P (e-P), Borang M / MT (e-M / e-MT), Borang e (e-E), Borang C (e-C), Borang R (e-R) dan e-Anggaran (e-CP204). Pada masa ini, pembayar cukai mempunyai pilihan untuk memfailkan borang secara elektronik atau manual.

4. Peratus kes yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kes aduan awam yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam. Aduan awam bermaksud "aduan orang ramai mengenai ketidakpuasan mereka terhadap semua aspek pentadbiran Kerajaan termasuk agensi-agensinya yang diswastakan dan institusi-institusi yang berbentuk monopoli dan membekalkan keperluan-keperluan awam yang dirasai tidak adil, tidak mematuhi undang-undang dan peraturan yang sedia ada termasuk salah laku, penyelewengan, salahguna kuasa, salah tadbir dan seumpamanya. Pengaduan awam meliputi semua aspek pentadbiran kerajaan termasuk agensi Kerajaan yang diswastakan".

Nota: *Indikator tidak tersedia di peringkat Negeri

11. KEBUDAYAAN

1. Bilangan keahlian perpustakaan awam dan negara (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan ahli yang berdaftar di perpustakaan awam dan perpustakaan negara bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

2. Bilangan pengunjung Istana Budaya (+)*

Merujuk kepada bilangan pengunjung yang hadir untuk menyaksikan pertunjukan atau persembahan yang diadakan di Istana Budaya bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

3. Bilangan pengunjung muzium (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan pelawat ke muzium di bawah Jabatan Muzium Malaysia bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

4. Bilangan pengunjung Kompleks Kraf (+)*

Merujuk kepada bilangan pengunjung ke Kompleks Kraf di bawah Perbadanan Kemajuan Kraftangan Malaysia bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

5. Bilangan pengunjung Memorial Negarawan (+)*

Merujuk kepada bilangan pengunjung ke Memorial Negarawan di bawah Arkib Negara Malaysia bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

12. KESIHATAN

1. Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (+)

Merujuk kepada jangkaan purata bilangan tahun seseorang bayi yang baru lahir akan hidup dengan mengandaikan corak kadar kematian umur tertentu yang tetap.

2. Kadar kematian bayi (-)

Merujuk kepada kadar kematian bayi yang berumur kurang daripada 1 tahun kepada setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup pada tahun yang sama.

3. Nisbah kematian ibu bersalin (-)

Merujuk kepada kematian disebabkan oleh kesulitan semasa hamil atau semasa bersalin atau kematian dalam tempoh 42 hari selepas bersalin (puerperium) kepada setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada tahun yang sama.

4. Bilangan kes penyakit tidak berjangkit (-)

Merujuk kepada penyakit yang tidak berjangkit atau penyakit kronik. Empat jenis penyakit tidak berjangkit utama adalah penyakit kardiovaskular, kanser, penyakit pernafasan kronik dan diabetes bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Data ini merujuk kepada bilangan pesakit yang discaj dari hospital di bawah Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia.

5. Bilangan katil di hospital (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan katil pesakit di hospital awam dan swasta termasuk katil bagi penyakit akut dan kronik bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

Nota: *Indikator tidak tersedia di peringkat Negeri



- 6. Nisbah doktor kepada penduduk (-)**

Merujuk kepada seorang doktor untuk anggaran bilangan penduduk yang menerima perkhidmatan. Doktor merujuk kepada seorang pengamal perubatan yang berdaftar dengan Majlis Perubatan Malaysia termasuk doktor pelatih.
- 7. Peratus pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang dari 90 minit (+)**

Merujuk kepada bilangan pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang dari 90 minit untuk berjumpa doktor di klinik pakar.
- 8. Bilangan kes penyakit berjangkit (-)**

Merujuk kepada penyakit yang berjangkit. Tujuh jenis penyakit berjangkit adalah Denggi, *Tuberculosis*, AIDS, HIV, *Vaccine Preventable Disease (Measles)*, *Vaccine Preventable Disease (Pertussis)*, dan *Vaccine Preventable Disease (Diphtheria)* bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk. Data ini merujuk kepada bilangan pesakit yang discaj dari hospital di bawah Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia.
- 9. Liputan pelalian *Difteria*, *Tetanus* dan *Pertusis* bagi bayi (dos pertama dan dos penamat) (+)**

Merujuk kepada liputan pelalian *Difteria*, *Tetanus* dan *Pertusis* bagi bayi (dos pertama dan dos penamat) bagi setiap 1,000 bayi.
- 10. Liputan pelalian MMR (*Mump*, *Measles* dan *Rubella*) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga < 2 tahun (+)**

Merujuk kepada liputan pelalian MMR (*Mump*, *Measles* dan *Rubella*) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga < 2 tahun bagi setiap 1,000 kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga < 2 tahun.
- 11. Kadar tahap kesihatan mental (-)***

Merujuk kepada bilangan pesakit yang didiagnosis masalah kecelaruan mental, emosi dan tingkah laku bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

13. ALAM SEKITAR

- 1. Kualiti udara (+)**

Merujuk kepada peratusan bacaan stesen pengawasan kualiti udara Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) yang mencatat indeks pencemaran udara (IPU) kurang daripada 50.
- 2. Kualiti air (+)***

Merujuk kepada peratusan sungai yang dipantau dan mencatat air bersih.
- 3. Peratus kawasan berhutan (+)**

Merujuk kepada peratusan kawasan berhutan berbanding dengan keluasan tanah di Malaysia.

Nota: *Indikator tidak tersedia di peringkat Negeri

4. Kuantiti sisa berjadual (-)

Merujuk kepada jumlah kuantiti buangan berjadual daripada industri dan isi rumah. Data menunjukkan jumlah tan sisa berjadual (tan metrik setahun) dibahagikan dengan jumlah penduduk.

5. Purata suhu maksimum (°C) (-)

Merujuk kepada purata suhu maksimum di Malaysia setiap tahun. Data menunjukkan semakin rendah suhu adalah lebih baik.

14. KELUARGA**1. Kadar Perceraian (-)**

Merujuk kepada peratusan kes perceraian dalam kalangan penduduk berumur 18 tahun dan ke atas bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

2. Kes keganasan rumahtangga (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan kes keganasan rumahtangga yang dilaporkan kepada Polis DiRaja Malaysia (PDRM).

3. Kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah (-)

Merujuk kepada pesalah di sisi undang-undang berumur di bawah 18 tahun yang ditangkap, dihukum dan ditempatkan di institusi pemulihan akhlak dan termasuk juga yang diletakkan di bawah penjagaan ibu bapa.

4. Pendapatan isi rumah bulanan purata (+)

Merujuk kepada pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata

5. Hutang isi rumah per kapita (RM) (-)

Merujuk kepada jumlah hutang individu, termasuk pembiayaan perumahan, kereta, peribadi dan pembiayaan lain daripada institusi perbankan, institusi kewangan pembangunan, sektor insurans, institusi kewangan bukan perbankan yang terpilih dan Bahagian Pinjaman Perumahan Perbendaharaan.

6. Nisbah tanggungan (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan penduduk di bawah umur 15 tahun dan bilangan penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan ke atas berbanding dengan bilangan penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun.

PEMBUNDARAN ANGGARAN

Hasil tambah bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual dan carta yang berkaitan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuuhan. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan adalah tidak ketara.

INTRODUCTION

This section provides explanation on the technical aspects in developing the Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI) at national level and also at the state level. The topics covered include data sources, methodology in calculating MyWI and definition of components and indicators.

SOURCE DATA

Data for all the indicators used in MyWI are based on secondary data that are sourced from various ministries and agencies as well as the private sector. The reference year for the Malaysian level is from 2000 to 2022, meanwhile at the state level 2010 to 2022.

BASE YEAR

The MyWI calculation at the national level uses the base year 2000 where the index value is equal to 100, while the MyWI calculation at the state level uses the base year 2010 where the index value is equal to 100.

METHODOLOGY

The MyWI is calculated as a composite index based on the average of 14 component indices, while each of the component-index is calculated from the average of indicator indices under the respective components. The relationship of the composite index and the indices is as shown in Figure A.1. All the indicators are assigned a positive or a negative sign. The indicators with positive signs (e.g life expectancy, per capita GNI) imply that an increase in the numerical value denotes improving conditions while those with a negative sign (e.g infant mortality rate, incidence of poverty) denote reverse. The correction of the trend direction is carried out on the indicators with negative signs so that all upward trends show an improvement in well-being, while downward trends indicate otherwise. This is necessary to have a common reading of the trend directions of the various indices, including the composite index.

The data has to be standardized to enable the indices to be comparable. In doing so, it also removes the different units of measurement of all indicators to come up with a common reading for all the indicators that is amenable to aggregation for the derivation of the composite index and the component indices. Standard deviation method is used to standardize each indicator. The standard deviation will enabled more accurate determination of the values of a frequency distribution in relation to the mean. According to Chebsyev's theorem, no matter what the shape of the distribution is, at least 75 per cent of the values will fall within +2 standard deviations from the mean of the distribution and at least 89 per cent of the values will lie within +3 standard deviations from the mean.

The MyWI development process involves four steps. The first step, get an expert score for each indicator; the second step obtain the sub-index score; the third step, obtaining each component index scores and the fourth step aggregate component indexes to produce composite indexes.

STEP 1: Obtain the Standard Score of each Indicator in Year

i) Standard deviation

The standard deviation is a statistic that reflects the dispersion of the indicator's values around the mean in a set of data. When the values are closely clustered together, the standard deviation is small. When the values are spread apart, the standard deviation is relatively large. The formula for standard deviation (σ) for indicator j is given as:

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N (x_{jt} - \mu_j)^2}$$

where:

σ_j = the standard deviation of indicator j

N = the number of observations

x_{jt} = the indicator j value at time t

μ_j = the mean value of indicator j

ii) Standard score of indicator

The standard score expresses an observation in term of standard deviation units above or below the mean, that is, the transformation of an observation by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation. The calculations are as given below:

$$Z = \frac{x_{jt} - \mu_j}{\sigma}$$

where:

x_{jt} = the indicator j value at time t

μ = the mean value of indicator

σ = the standard deviation of data series

Z = the standard score

STEP 2: Obtain the Sub-Index for Each Indicator

The index of each indicator for each year is then obtained by multiplying the standard score by 10, and adding 100, as shown below. However, this applies to the positive indicators such as per capita income or school participation rate where an increase in the numerical value indicates an improvement in conditions.

Index of a positive Indicator

$$I_{tj} = 100 + (z * 10)$$

Where *t* refers to year *j* is the indicator

The trend for negative indicators was corrected in order to have a consistent reading of the indices by subtracting the left term by 100 instead of adding 100. Examples of these indicators are poverty incidence, infant mortality rate and unemployment rate, where an increase in the numerical value indicates deterioration in conditions.

Index of a negative indicator

$$I_{tj} = 100 - (z * 10)$$

Index with base-value 2010

Once this step is completed, to have an index value that can be compared to the initial year or the base value, the score is then divided by the base value. The value for the year 2010 will always be 100

$$I_{2015j} = (I_{tj}^{+/-} / I_{2010j}) * 100$$

STEP 3: Obtain the index of each component in year

The index of each component is then obtained by averaging the value of indicator indices with base value 2010 for the respective component as follows:

$$I_c = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1} I_{tj}$$

where:

I_c = The component index

N = The number of indicators

I_{tj} = The index indicator *j* with base-value 2000 for year *t*

STEP 4: Obtain the Composite Index in Year

Finally, the Composite Index is derived by averaging the component indices

$$IKRM = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1} I_c$$

where:

I_c = The component index

N = The number of components

COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

The list of components and their rationales are presented in Table A.1. The components are selected to reflect the many dimensions of well-being.

Table A.1 Components of Well-being

NO	COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
1.	TRANSPORTATION	<p>Transport is vital for progress and development since it relates to mobility and accessibility to resources as well as opportunities for employment, education and movement of goods and services. The capability and functioning of individuals will improve greatly with the ease of transport.</p>
2.	COMMUNICATIONS	<p>Communications is important because of the economic and social benefits it provides to individuals. Economically, communication is a tool to enhance accessibility to people and resources; thus, promoting efficiency and productivity. The advancement in communications has enabled real time connectivity across the globe hence bringing businesses as well as social relationships even closer.</p>
3.	EDUCATION	<p>Education is the principal instrument for transmitting knowledge and culture from one generation to the next. It provides the foundation from which the technology to sustain and improve the quality of life is developed and enhanced. Education is important for individuals not only due to the economic opportunities it offers, but also for personal articulation and societal advancement. For these purposes, the development of the education system should encompass both the equality and the qualitative aspects.</p>
4.	INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION	<p>Income of a nation reflects the capability of the country as a whole in generating wealth for its population. It also represents the size of opportunity for the nation to convert wealth into well-being at the aggregate level. The distribution of income reflects the state of equality and the distribution of economic resources. When measured based on household disposable income, income distribution gives a better picture of income disparity among the population. The poverty incidence focuses on income the bottom group of the population.</p>



NO	COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
5.	WORKING LIFE	<i>The condition of working life is one of the important elements of an individual's well-being because it promotes both security and peace of mind. Work produces a source of income that increases the capability to improve the standard of living and quality of life. On top of having to work for a living, having a comfortable place to work with less stress and risk promotes a healthy mind that leads to productivity.</i>
6.	HOUSING	<i>Housing is a basic necessity for a decent living, security and shelter for families/individuals. Comfortable living is normally associated with better life performance since it provides peace of mind and promotes life satisfaction</i>
7.	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	<i>Entertainment and recreation can be enhanced positive experiences and emotion of individuals. It is an important domain that contributes to subjective well-being as it evokes happiness. Entertainment and recreation also promote life enriching and therefore important in maintaining spiritual wellnes.</i>
8.	PUBLIC SAFETY	<i>Peace and security are preconditions for human well-being. As such, it is pertinent for a country to uphold public safety at all times to ensure social peace and stability. Freedom to move around without fear is a supporting element for individuals in fulfilling their functioning in life.</i>
9.	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	<i>Inclusiveness is important for human well-being and can be achieved through social participation. Social participation is the reflection of the people's commitment and willingness to be involved in social, political, religious and community activities. Being able to take part in society is one of the achieved functioning and thus freedom in life.</i>
10.	GOVERNANCE	<i>Good governance is a part of institutional factors that support the attainment of individuals' functioning in life. While oppressive institutions are a cost to society, the good ones can have a positive impact on the way individuals convert wealth and opportunities into benefits that they value in their lives.</i>

NO	COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
11.	CULTURE	<p><i>Culture has an intrinsic value as a repository of symbols and the identity of a nation and significantly contributes to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development and well-being. Culture is manifested through human behavior and thought and influences the manner of speech, social and religious practices of a society. Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) defined culture as "... the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs." Freedom to exercise one's own culture promotes a sense of belonging.</i></p>
12.	HEALTH	<p><i>Health constitutes an integral part of well-being due to its contribution to the functioning of a person. Being physically and mentally healthy will enable individuals to perform their responsibility toward him/ herself, family and society as a whole. Health is also directly linked to economic growth by enhancing human capital and productivity.</i></p>
13.	ENVIRONMENT	<p><i>Environment has a direct effect on the well-being of the population in providing livable conditions and sustainable resources. Livable conditions enhance capability and functioning of individuals in their life. Sustainable resources, in turn, ensure further economic growth that benefits not only the current population but also future generations.</i></p>
14.	FAMILY	<p><i>The family unit represents the core institution within the societal structure and its functioning fulfils the social, economic and psychological needs of individuals. While income provides the platform that allows individuals to sustain themselves and their families, the strength of family units is also influenced by the non- financial factors that may in turn, affect the functionality of family units.</i></p>

The list of the indicators together with their definitions is presented in Table A.2 below. Most of the indicators are standardised against population, which is also experiencing an increase over the reference year. This will better reflect the real changes of the indicators over the years. The sign next to the indicators (+/-) show the relationship with the MyWI.

Table A.2: The MyWI Indicators

No.	Indicators
1. TRANSPORTATION	
1.	<p>Ownership of private cars and motorcycles (+) <i>Refers to the number of registered private cars and motorcycles for every 1,000 population.</i></p>
2.	<p>Road length per capita (+) <i>Refers to the total length of paved and unpaved roads (km) divided by the total population.</i></p>
3.	<p>Road Development Index (+) <i>Road Development Index (RDI) is an indicator of the quality of road development taking into account the length of the road network, land area and population. Generally, if $RDI > 1$, it shows the level of the road network is good as well be able to accommodate the current traffic demand while generating socio-economic activities. Higher RDI values reflect a more sustainable development of road.</i></p>
4.	<p>Number of public transport passengers (+) <i>Refers to the number of passengers on bus, plane and train services including LRT (Ampang and Putra Lines), KL Monorail, KLIA Express Transit, KTM Komuter and intercity trains.</i></p>
2. COMMUNICATION	
1.	<p>Percentage of individuals using mobile phones (+) <i>Refers to the percentage of individuals who use mobile phones.</i></p>
2.	<p>Percentage of individuals using the internet (+) <i>Refers to the percentage of individuals who use the internet including satellite, wireless lines, VDSL, fiber, WiMax, Unifi, Iburst, EV-DO and Danawa</i></p>
3.	<p>Number of domain names (+) <i>Refers to the number of domain name subscriptions under My Domain Registry for every 1,000 population.</i></p>

3. EDUCATION

- 1. Pre-school participation rate (+)**
Refers to the percentage of enrolment of eligible official pre-school age population (3+ to 5+) in a given school year.
- 2. Primary school participation rate (+)**
Refers to the percentage of enrolment of eligible official primary school age population (6+ to 11+) in a given school year.
- 3. Secondary school participation rate (+)**
Refers to the percentage of enrolment of eligible official secondary school age population (12+ to 16+) in a given school year.
- 4. Tertiary participation rate (+)**
Refers to the percentage of enrolment of the tertiary age-cohort population (17 to 23+) in a given school year.
- 5. Literacy rate (+)**
Refers to the percentage of population that had the ability to read and write with ability to understand a short simple statement on everyday life.
- 6. Percentage of graduate teachers in primary schools (+)**
Refers to the percentage of graduate teachers to the total number of teachers in primary schools.
- 7. Percentage of graduate teachers in secondary schools (+)**
Refers to the percentage of graduate teachers to the total number of teachers in secondary schools.
- 8. Percentage of candidates passing (SPM) (+)**
Refers to the percentage of candidate who have passed all subjects in Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. Data shows that the higher the percentage the better the achievement.
- 9. Number of lecturers with PhD (+)**
Refers to the number of lecturers with Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) qualifications in public and private higher education institutions.
- 10. Percentage of primary student's completion (+)**
Percentage of completion is the estimated proportion of a cohort of pupils who completed the last grade of primary education as a percentage of pupils enrolled in the first grade of a given cycle in a given school year. This indicator is used to show the proportion of pupils from the given cohort who completed a primary education cycle and hence, the degree of success of this education cycle and this cohort of pupils.



11. Percentage of secondary student's completion (+)

Percentage of completion is the estimated proportion of a cohort of pupils who completed the last grade of secondary education as a percentage of pupils enrolled in the first grade of a given cycle in a given school year. This indicator is used to show the proportion of pupils from the given cohort who completed a secondary education cycle and hence, the degree of success of this education cycle and this cohort of pupils.

4. INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (RM) (+)

Gross National Income (GNI) is the total amount of money earned by people and businesses. These amounts include the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus primary income. Primary income covers two types of transactions namely compensation of employees and investment income between residents and non-residents. GNI per capita (RM) refers to GNI divided by population. GNI per capita is used in MyWI calculation at the national level, meanwhile GDP per capita is used at the state level.

Gini coefficient (-)

2. Gini coefficient is one of the standard tools to measure inequality in income distribution of a given population.

Incidence of poverty (-)

3. Refers to percentage of poor households as compared to total households. Poverty in Malaysia is measured based on the Poverty Line Income (PLI). Households are considered poor if household income is below PLI.

5. WORKING LIFE

1. Trade disputes (-)*

Refers to the number of disputes filed between the employer and his workmen on issues relating to employment or non-employment or terms and conditions of employment or conditions of work.

2. Man-days lost due to industrial action (-)

Refers to the number of total working days lost to date or within a period (usually one year) due to reasons such as accidents, lockouts or strikes.

3. Industrial and travel accidents rate (-)

Industrial accidents refer to the number of fatalities, permanent disablement and temporary disablement due to workplace accidents and occupational disease. Travel accidents refer to travel accidents including commute to and from work, permitted hours and other work-related accidents.

4. Average working hours (-)

Refers to the average weekly hours of work among employed persons. Data refers to total working hours divided with total number of employment. Standard working hours of countries worldwide are around 40 to 44 hours per week.

Note: * Indicators are not available at the state level

6. HOUSING

- 1. Percentage of low cost housing units to the number of B40 households (+)**
Refers to the percentage of low-cost housing units to the number of B40 households.
- 2. Percentage of households supplied with treated water facilities. (+)**
Refers to the percentage of households supplied with treated water facilities.
- 3. Percentage of households with electricity supply (+)**
Refers to the percentage of households supplied with electricity facilities.
- 4. Percentage of households with garbage collection services (+)**
Refers to the percentage of housing with garbage collection coverage.
- 5. Number of person per room (-)**
It is measured as the number of persons living in dwelling divided by the number of rooms in a dwelling.

7. ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

- 1. Number of households with paid TV subscriptions (+)**
Refers to the number of households with paid TV (ASTRO dan IPTV) subscription.
- 2. Number of domestic hotel guests (+)**
Refers to the number of domestic hotel guests for every 1,000 population.
- 3. Number of recreational park visitors (+)**
Refers to the number of visitors to recreational parks and outdoor activities. Data shows the number of visitors for every 1,000 population.
- 4. Number of cinema goers (+)**
Refers to the number of cinema goers in Malaysia for every 1,000 population. The data is based on ticket sales except Kelantan and Perlis.

8. PUBLIC SAFETY

- 1. Crime rate (-)**
Refers to the percentage of street crime, property crime and violent crime reported to PDRM. Data shows the number of crimes for every 1,000 population.
- 2. Number of road accidents (-)**
Refers to the number of road accidents reported to PDRM for every 1,000 registered vehicles



9. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

1. Number of registered non-profit organisations (+)

Refers to the number of registered non-profit organisation under the Societies Act 1966 for every 1,000 population.

2. Number of registered residents associations (+)

Refers to the number of registered resident associations. Data covers resident associations that are registered with the local authorities.

3. Membership of RELA (+)

Refers to the number of membership in Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia (RELA). RELA was established on 11 January 1972 to enable the masses to volunteer in preserving and maintaining national peace and security

10. GOVERNANCE

1. Percentage of corruption cases prosecuted (+)

Refers to the percentage of corruption cases prosecuted to the total number of arrests made by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

2. Number of e-payment transactions (+)*

Refers to the number of e-payment transactions made in the banking system including credit card, charge card, debit card, electronic money, single purpose payment cards, Sistem GIRO Antara Bank, direct Debit, ATM (not including money withdrawal), internet banking, mobile banking and third party transactions through Real Time Electronics Transfer of Funds and Securities (RENTAS).

3. Percentage of e-Filing users (+)

Refers to an application on filling and filling Income Tax Return Forms (ITRF) done electronically based on several forms such as Form B/BT (e-B/E-bt), Form BE (e-BE), Form P (e-P), Form M/MT (e-M/e-MT), Form E (e-E), FORM c (e-C), Form R (e-R) and e-Estimated (e-CP204) for company/co-operative society/trust body. Currently users have an option to file the forms electronically or manually.

4. Percentage of cases solved by Public Complaints Bureau (+)

Refers to the percentage of cases solved by Public Complaints Bureau. By definition, public complaints mean “complaints made by the public on their dissatisfaction towards any administrative action (including those made by Government agencies that have been privatised or institutions that have a monopoly and those that provide public amenities) that are considered as unjust, not in accordance with the existing laws and regulations, abuse of power, maladministration and other similar acts by Government agencies”

Note: * Indicators are not available at the state level

11. CULTURE

1. **Membership in public and national libraries (+)**

Refers to the number of memberships registered in public libraries and national libraries for every 1,000 population.

2. **Number of Istana Budaya visitors (+)***

Refers to the number of visitors to museums under the Department of Museums Malaysia for every 1,000 population.

3. **Number of museum visitors (+)**

Refers to the number of visitors to museums under the Department of Museums Malaysia for every 1,000 population.

4. **Number of Craft Complex visitors (+)***

Refers to the number of visitors to Kompleks Kraf under the Malaysian Handicraft Development Corporation for every 1,000 population.

5. **Number of Memorial Negarawan visitors (+)***

Refers to the number of visitors to Memorial Negarawan under the National Archives of Malaysia for every 1,000 population.

12. HEALTH

1. **Life Expectancy at Birth (+)**

Refers to the average number of years a person can expect to live.

2. **Infant mortality rate (-)**

Refers to the number of deaths of infants aged less than 1 year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.

3. **Maternal mortality ratio (-)**

Refers to the number of female deaths in a given year, which are caused by complications during pregnancy, childbirth and within the period of 42 days after childbirth (puerperium) per 100,000 live births.

4. **Number of non-communicable diseases (-)**

The non-communicable diseases refer to diseases which are not transmissible, or known as chronic diseases, that are not passed from person to person. The four main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes for every 1,000 population. Data used for the index calculation is the number of hospital discharges related with non-communicable diseases cases in all Ministry of Health hospitals.

*Note: * Indicators are not available at the state level*



6. **Doctor to population ratio (-)**
Refers to one doctor for an estimated number of people served in a given year. Doctor refers to a medical practitioner who is registered with the Malaysian Medical Council, including houseman officer.
7. **Percentage of patients whose waiting time is less than 90 minutes (-)**
Refers to the number of patients waiting less than 90 minutes to see a doctor in a specialist clinic.
8. **Incidence of communicable diseases (-)**
The communicable diseases refer to diseases which are transmissible, that are passed from person to person. The seven main types of communicable diseases are Dengue, Tuberculosis, AIDS, HIV, Vaccine Preventable Disease (Measles), Vaccine Preventable Disease (Pertussis) and Vaccine Preventable Disease (Diphtheria) for every 100,000 population. Data used for the index calculation is the number of hospital discharges related to communicable diseases cases in all Ministry of Health hospitals.
9. **Immunisation coverage of infants for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (1st and completion dose) (+)**
Refers to the immunisation coverage of infants for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (1st and completion dose) for every 1,000 infants.
10. **Immunisation coverage MMR (Mump, Measles and Rubella) for children aged 1 to < 2 years (+)**
Refers to the immunisation coverage MMR (Mump, Measles and Rubella) for children aged 1 to < 2 years for every 1,000 children aged 1 to < 2 years.
11. **Level of mental health rate (-)***
Refers to the number of patients diagnosed with mental, emotional and behavioural disorders for every 1,000 population.

13. ENVIRONMENT

1. **Air quality (+)**
Refers to the percentage of the Department of Environment (DOE) air quality monitoring stations that recorded air pollution index (API) of less than 50.
2. **Water quality (+)***
Refers to the percentage of monitored rivers that recorded clean water.
3. **Percentage of forested land (+)**
Refers to the percentage of forested land area to total land area in Malaysia.
4. **Quantity of schedule waste generated (-)**
Refers to the total quantity of scheduled waste generated by industry and households. Data shows total tonnes of scheduled waste generated for every year divided by total population.
5. **Maximum mean temperature (-)**
Refers to the mean maximum temperature in Malaysia for every year. Data shows the lower the temperature the better.

Note: * Indicators are not available at the state level

14. FAMILY

1. **Divorce Rate (-)**

Refers to the percentage of divorce cases among population aged 18 and above for every 1,000 population.

2. **Domestic violence cases (-)**

Refers to the number of domestic violence cases reported to Polis DiRaja Malaysia (PDRM).

3. **Children involved in crime (-)**

Refers to offenders of the law below 18 years old who were caught, convicted and placed in a corrective institutions, including those placed under parental custody.

4. **Mean monthly household income (+)**

Refers to the average household income per month based on gross income.

5. **Household debts per capita (-)**

Refers to the individual outstanding debt including mortgage financing, car financing, personal financing and other financing from banking institutions, development financial institutions, insurance sector, selected non-bank financial institutions and the Treasury Housing Loan Division.

6. **Dependency ratio (-)**

Refers to the ratio of the number of persons below the age of 15 years and the number of persons aged 65 years and above to the number of persons in working aged 15 – 64 years

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

The sum of each category may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one decimal place. However, the differences are not obvious.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
Faks : 04-977 1223/04-976 8950
E-mel : jpperlis@dosm.gov.my

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perlis,
1st Floor, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
Fax : 04-977 1223/04-976 8950
Email : jpperlis@dosm.gov.my

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

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Terengganu,
9th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Fax : 09-622 9659
Email : admin_jptrg@dosm.gov.my

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

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

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