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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHI) 2021

Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia (MHI) berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor 6.48 pada 2021, komponen MHI keluarga mencatatkan skor tertinggi 7.23

PUTRAJAYA, 22 JULAI 2022 – Pada hari ini, buat julung kalinya Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan Laporan Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia (MHI) 2021. Laporan ini berasaskan Survei Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021 yang dilaksanakan untuk mengukur tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia dari aspek fizikal, sosial, emosi dan spiritual. MHI penting sebagai input dalam penilaian tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia di peringkat nasional dan negeri yang dapat digunakan dalam mencapai kemakmuran dan masyarakat yang inklusif. Ini selari dengan pendekatan dalam pelaksanaan Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG).

Komponen dan Indikator MHI

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Survei ini mengandungi komponen dan indikator yang komprehensif bagi mengukur tahap kebahagiaan rakyat. Sebanyak 73 indikator diliputi yang dirangkumkan kepada 13 komponen MHI iaitu keluarga, perumahan dan alam sekitar, penyertaan sosial, kesihatan, kemudahan komunikasi, pendidikan, persekitaran kerja, pendapatan, keselamatan awam, penggunaan masa, amalan kerohanian, kebudayaan dan pengalaman emosi. Dalam kajian ini, tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia dikategorikan kepada lima skor iaitu nilai 0.00 - 2.00 sangat tidak bahagia; 2.01 - 4.00 tidak bahagia;

4.01 - 6.00 sederhana bahagia; 6.01 - 8.00 bahagia dan 8.01 - 10.00 sangat bahagia. Pengukuran ini menunjukkan semakin tinggi nilai skor diperoleh, semakin baik tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia. Rujukan utama yang digunakan dalam pelaksanaan survei ini adalah berdasarkan manual antarabangsa antaranya, *World Happiness Report* (WHR), *Human Development Index* (HDI) dan *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*.”

Skor keseluruhan dan skor komponen MHI

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Prestasi skor MHI pada tahun 2021 berada di tahap bahagia iaitu pada skor 6.48. Analisis mengikut komponen menunjukkan skor indeks tertinggi yang dicatatkan adalah komponen keluarga iaitu 7.23, diikuti komponen amalan kerohanian (7.21) dan kesihatan (6.75). Komponen lain iaitu komponen penggunaan masa direkodkan pada skor 6.72, penyertaan sosial (6.46), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.39), persekitaran kerja (6.31), pendidikan (6.30), keselamatan awam (6.28), kebudayaan (6.20), pengalaman emosi (6.15), kemudahan komunikasi (6.14) dan pendapatan (6.04). Secara keseluruhan, kesemua 13 komponen adalah berada di tahap bahagia antara skor 6.04 hingga 7.23.”

Skor komponen MHI tertinggi

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, “Bagi komponen tertinggi iaitu komponen keluarga (7.23), penyumbang utama adalah indikator hubungan kekeluargaan di mana responden memilih skala bahagia (64.0%) dan sangat bahagia (19.0%). Ini diikuti dengan indikator keselamatan keluarga di mana 60.8 peratus memilih skala bahagia dan 15.8 peratus memilih sangat bahagia. Sebanyak 53.2 peratus memilih skala bahagia dan sangat bahagia (11.7%) bagi indikator kestabilan kewangan keluarga. Manakala, kurang 35.0 peratus memilih skala sederhana bahagia dan ke bawah bagi setiap indikator tersebut.

Seterusnya, skor MHI kedua tertinggi iaitu komponen amalan kerohanian (7.21), lebih 72.0 peratus memilih skala bahagia dan ke atas bagi kesemua indikator dalam komponen ini iaitu amalan keagamaan, amalan kerohanian/ keagamaan bersama komuniti dan sikap hormat menghormati kepelbagaian amalan kerohanian/ keagamaan masyarakat lain. Skor MHI ketiga tertinggi iaitu komponen kesihatan (6.75) pula disumbangkan oleh dua indikator yang merekodkan skala bahagia dan sangat bahagia lebih daripada 70.0 peratus iaitu tahap kesihatan dan bekalan ubat-ubatan yang

dibekalkan oleh kerajaan. Manakala, bagi indikator kadar bayaran perkhidmatan swasta, 68.8 peratus memilih skala sederhana bahagia dan ke bawah.”

Skor komponen MHI mengikut negeri

Analisa mengikut komponen dan negeri menunjukkan amalan kerohanian mencatatkan skor MHI tertinggi di kebanyakan negeri. Didapati 10 negeri mencatatkan skor tertinggi bagi komponen ini iaitu Terengganu (8.11) diikuti W.P. Putrajaya (8.01), Kelantan (7.93), Negeri Sembilan (7.72), Kedah (7.69), Perlis (7.63), Johor (7.47), Perak (7.19), Sabah (7.05) dan Melaka (6.81). Selain itu, lima negeri merekodkan komponen keluarga sebagai skor tertinggi iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.08), Pahang (8.21), Sarawak (7.57), Pulau Pinang (7.26) dan Selangor (6.53). Satu-satunya negeri yang mencatatkan komponen penggunaan masa sebagai skor tertinggi adalah W.P. Labuan (9.93).

Ketua Perangkawan turut mengulas, “Hasil dapatan survei menunjukkan W.P. Labuan adalah negeri yang mencatatkan skor MHI tertinggi iaitu 9.29 pada tahap sangat bahagia. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap sangat bahagia iaitu penggunaan masa (9.93), keluarga (9.91), amalan kerohanian (9.83), keselamatan awam (9.74), kemudahan komunikasi (9.64), perumahan dan alam sekitar (9.61), persekitaran kerja (9.50), kesihatan (9.49), penyertaan sosial (9.34), kebudayaan (9.18), pendapatan (8.96) dan pendidikan (8.01) kecuali komponen pengalaman emosi (7.58) berada pada tahap bahagia. W.P. Kuala Lumpur berada pada tangga kedua tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.77. Komponen keluarga dan amalan kerohanian mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sangat bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 9.08 dan 8.51. Manakala, komponen selebihnya mencatatkan skor MHI di tahap bahagia iaitu kesihatan (7.96), penggunaan masa (7.89), kebudayaan (7.85), kemudahan komunikasi (7.76), pendidikan (7.72), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.71), keselamatan awam (7.69), persekitaran kerja (7.44), pengalaman emosi (7.30), pendapatan (7.09) dan penyertaan sosial (7.07). Seterusnya, W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan tangga ketiga dengan skor MHI 7.28 pada tahap bahagia. Komponen amalan kerohanian (8.01) berada pada tahap sangat bahagia. Manakala komponen lain berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu komponen keluarga (7.83), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.74), penggunaan masa (7.56), kesihatan (7.43), keselamatan awam (7.34), persekitaran kerja (7.23), penyertaan sosial dan pendidikan (7.18), kemudahan komunikasi (7.11) dan pengalaman emosi (7.01).” Perincian bagi 13 negeri lagi boleh dirujuk di Lampiran 1.

Skor MHI mengikut negeri dan strata

Skor MHI mengikut strata bandar dan luar bandar di Malaysia berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 6.46 dan 6.54. Dari segi komponen, didapati skor indeks tertinggi di bandar adalah komponen keluarga (7.23). Manakala di luar bandar, komponen amalan kerohanian menunjukkan skor tertinggi iaitu 7.28. Bagi strata bandar, negeri yang mencatatkan skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi ialah W.P. Labuan (9.21), diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77) dan W.P. Putrajaya (7.28). Bagi strata luar bandar pula, skor Indeks Kebahagiaan tertinggi ialah W.P. Labuan (9.50), Terengganu (7.14) dan Perlis (7.07).

Skor MHI mengikut jantina

Analisa mengikut jantina menunjukkan perempuan (6.49) mencatatkan skor yang lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki (6.46). Terdapat sembilan (9) daripada 13 komponen MHI di mana perempuan mencatatkan skor lebih tinggi daripada lelaki iaitu keluarga (7.25), penyertaan sosial (6.46), kesihatan (6.78), kemudahan komunikasi (6.14), pendidikan (6.35), pendapatan (6.07), penggunaan masa (6.74), amalan kerohanian (7.26) dan kebudayaan (6.25). Selebihnya, tiga komponen lain iaitu persekitaran kerja (6.31), keselamatan awam (6.28) dan pengamalan emosi (6.16) mencatatkan skor indeks kebahagiaan lelaki melebihi perempuan. Manakala, komponen perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.39) merekodkan skor yang sama bagi kedua-dua jantina.

Skor MHI mengikut etnik dan kumpulan umur

Didapati skor indeks kebahagiaan bagi kesemua kumpulan etnik berada pada tahap bahagia dengan nilai skor antara 6.28 hingga 6.50. Skor indeks tertinggi bagi etnik Bumiputera adalah amalan kerohanian iaitu 7.33. Manakala, skor indeks tertinggi bagi etnik Cina dan India adalah komponen keluarga iaitu masing-masing mencatatkan skor 7.32 dan 7.15. Skor indeks kebahagiaan mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan kesemua kumpulan umur berada pada tahap bahagia dan skor indeks tertinggi adalah bagi kumpulan umur 55 hingga 59 tahun (6.51).

Skor MHI mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan taraf perkahwinan

Skor indeks kebahagiaan tertinggi mengikut kategori pencapaian pendidikan adalah pendidikan tertiar (6.58), diikuti pendidikan rendah (6.53), pendidikan menengah (6.41) dan tiada pendidikan rasmi (6.31). Dapatan ini menunjukkan kesemua kategori pencapaian pendidikan berada pada tahap bahagia. Skor indeks bagi kesemua taraf perkahwinan berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor terendah dicatatkan oleh balu

atau duda (6.40).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin merumuskan, "Secara keseluruhannya, rakyat Malaysia berada pada tahap bahagia walaupun negara berhadapan dengan cabaran pandemik COVID-19 dan krisis ekonomi, pada tahun pelaksanaan Survei MHI 2021. Senario ini mungkin akan berbeza untuk kajian yang akan datang. Penemuan survei ini juga menunjukkan tidak wujud jurang yang ketara antara strata, etnik, kumpulan umur, jantina, pencapaian pendidikan dan taraf perkahwinan dalam mengukur tahap kebahagiaan rakyat Malaysia."

Ketua Perangkawan juga menyatakan, "Dalam aspek *Human Development Index* (HDI), skor HDI Malaysia adalah 0.804 yang menjadikan Malaysia dalam kategori *high human development*, berada di tangga 61 daripada 186 negara dan wilayah. Komponen MHI menjadi indikator tambahan kepada indeks sedia ada seperti Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM), Indeks Kesejahteraan Keluarga (IKK), Indeks Jenayah dan indeks lain yang dikeluarkan. Ini juga selari dengan inisiatif yang dilaksanakan oleh negara lain di dunia di mana selain daripada melihat indikator ekonomi seperti Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), eksport & import, pelaburan dan kadar pengangguran, indikator sosial seperti indeks kebahagiaan yang dikeluarkan hari ini juga menjadi pengukuran penting kualiti hidup rakyat sesebuah negara."

DOSM sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 (AES 2022) bermula 15 April sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang terpilih untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM juga menerbitkan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan yang boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan <https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1> 2022.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

22 JULAI 2022

Jadual 1: Skor MHI mengikut komponen, 2021

Komponen	Skor Indeks
Keluarga	7.23
Amalan Kerohanian	7.21
Kesihatan	6.75
Penggunaan Masa	6.72
Penyertaan Sosial	6.46
Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar	6.39
Persekitaran Kerja	6.31
Pendidikan	6.30
Keselamatan Awam	6.28
Kebudayaan	6.20
Pengalaman Emosi	6.15
Kemudahan Komunikasi	6.14
Pendapatan	6.04

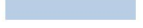
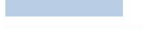
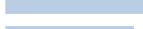
Paparan 1: Skor MHI mengikut negeri, 2021

Negeri	Skor Indeks
 W.P. Labuan	9.29
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.77
 W.P. Putrajaya	7.28
 Terengganu	7.20
 Kelantan	7.02
 Perlis	6.96
 Pahang	6.75
 Johor	6.69
 Sarawak	6.69
 Negeri Sembilan	6.68
 Pulau Pinang	6.65
 Kedah	6.59
 Perak	6.35
 Sabah	6.28
 Melaka	5.85
 Selangor	5.74
 Malaysia	6.48

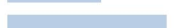
Paparan 2: Skor MHI mengikut negeri dan komponen, 2021

Negeri		Komponen												
		Keluarga	Perumahan dan Alam Sekitar	Penyertaan Sosial	Kesihatan	Kemudahan Komunikasi	Pendidikan	Persekitaran Kerja	Pendapatan	Keselamatan Awam	Penggunaan Masa	Kerohanian	Kebudayaan	Pengalaman Emosi
	Johor	7.36	6.68	6.58	7.01	6.26	6.80	6.44	6.24	6.46	6.91	7.47	6.25	6.50
	Kedah	7.24	6.64	6.88	6.66	6.44	6.09	6.60	6.48	6.01	6.53	7.69	6.58	5.90
	Kelantan	7.43	7.18	7.06	7.28	6.31	7.10	6.83	6.17	7.50	7.13	7.93	7.13	6.20
	Melaka	6.27	5.50	5.49	6.08	5.60	5.89	5.59	5.07	6.11	6.08	6.81	5.83	5.77
	Negeri Sembilan	7.33	6.68	6.57	7.09	6.47	6.23	6.42	6.06	6.90	6.75	7.72	6.10	6.55
	Pahang	8.21	6.66	7.04	6.98	6.6	6.61	6.52	6.15	6.24	7.07	7.36	6.25	6.08
	Pulau Pinang	7.26	6.51	6.41	7.18	6.23	6.85	6.51	6.38	6.37	7.18	7.24	5.83	6.44
	Perak	6.96	6.39	6.27	6.66	6.25	6.19	6.11	6.07	6.39	6.43	7.19	5.83	5.86
	Perlis	7.43	7.26	7.41	7.06	6.38	7.06	6.89	6.46	6.84	6.08	7.63	7.13	6.84
	Selangor	6.53	5.50	5.63	5.84	5.64	5.64	5.61	5.51	5.35	6.04	6.27	5.73	5.32
	Terengganu	7.87	7.09	6.63	7.70	6.33	7.03	6.99	7.22	7.91	6.98	8.11	7.23	6.48
	Sabah	6.76	6.12	6.38	6.73	5.45	5.83	6.10	5.70	6.28	6.58	7.05	6.13	6.58
	Sarawak	7.57	6.68	7.02	6.95	6.06	6.23	6.79	6.47	6.70	7.11	6.95	6.08	6.35
	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9.08	7.71	7.07	7.96	7.76	7.72	7.44	7.09	7.69	7.89	8.51	7.85	7.30
	W.P. Labuan	9.91	9.61	9.34	9.49	9.64	8.01	9.50	8.96	9.74	9.93	9.83	9.18	7.58
	W.P. Putrajaya	7.83	7.74	7.18	7.43	7.11	7.18	7.23	6.61	7.34	7.56	8.01	6.48	7.01
	Malaysia	7.23	6.39	6.46	6.75	6.14	6.30	6.31	6.04	6.28	6.72	7.21	6.20	6.15

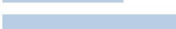
Paparan 3: Skor MHI mengikut negeri dan strata, 2021

Negeri	Strata	
	Bandar	Luar Bandar
 Johor	 6.67	 6.78
 Kedah	 6.66	 6.39
 Kelantan	 7.07	 6.94
 Melaka	 5.85	 5.91
 Negeri Sembilan	 6.67	 6.72
 Pahang	 6.79	 6.69
 Pulau Pinang	 6.64	 6.63
 Perak	 6.34	 6.4
 Perlis	 6.93	 7.07
 Selangor	 5.73	 5.86
 Terengganu	 7.22	 7.14
 Sabah	 6.27	 6.31
 Sarawak	 6.82	 6.48
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	 7.77	n.a
 W.P. Labuan	 9.21	9.50
 W.P. Putrajaya	 7.28	n.a
 Malaysia	 6.46	 6.54

Jadual 2: Skor MHI mengikut taraf perkahwinan, 2021

Taraf Perkahwinan	Skor Indeks
Tidak Pernah Berkahwin	 6.47
Berkahwin	 6.48
Balu/ Duda	 5.40
Bercerai/ Berpisah	 6.47

Jadual 3: Skor MHI mengikut jantina, 2021

Jantina	Skor Indeks
Lelaki	 6.12
Perempuan	 6.30

**PERINCIAN INDEKS KEBAHAGIAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA MENGIKUT
NEGERI**

1. W.P. Labuan

W.P. Labuan adalah negeri yang mencatatkan skor MHI tertinggi iaitu 9.29 pada tahap sangat bahagia. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap sangat bahagia iaitu penggunaan masa (9.93), keluarga (9.91), amalan kerohanian (9.83), keselamatan awam (9.74), kemudahan komunikasi (9.64), perumahan dan alam sekitar (9.61), persekitaran kerja (9.50), kesihatan (9.49), penyertaan sosial (9.34), kebudayaan (9.18), pendapatan (8.96) dan pendidikan (8.01) kecuali komponen pengalaman emosi (7.58) berada pada tahap bahagia.

2. W.P. Kuala Lumpur

W.P. Kuala Lumpur berada di tempat kedua pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.77. Komponen keluarga dan amalan kerohanian mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sangat bahagia iaitu masing-masing pada skor 9.08 dan 8.51. Manakala, komponen selebihnya mencatatkan skor MHI di tahap bahagia iaitu kesihatan (7.96), penggunaan masa (7.89), kebudayaan (7.85), kemudahan komunikasi (7.76), pendidikan (7.72), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.71), keselamatan awam (7.69), persekitaran kerja (7.44), pengalaman emosi (7.30), pendapatan (7.09) dan penyertaan sosial (7.07).

3. W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan tempat ketiga dengan skor MHI iaitu 7.28 pada tahap bahagia. Komponen amalan kerohanian (8.01) berada pada tahap sangat bahagia. Manakala komponen lain berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu komponen keluarga (7.83), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.74), penggunaan masa (7.56), kesihatan (7.43), keselamatan awam (7.34), persekitaran kerja (7.23), penyertaan sosial dan pendidikan (7.18), kemudahan komunikasi (7.11), pengalaman emosi (7.01), pendapatan (6.61) dan kebudayaan (6.48).

4. Terengganu

Terengganu berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.20. Komponen amalan kerohanian berada pada tahap sangat bahagia dengan skor MHI 8.11. Manakala, komponen selebihnya berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keselamatan awam (7.91), keluarga (7.87), kesihatan (7.70), kebudayaan (7.23), pendapatan (7.22), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.09), pendidikan (7.03), persekitaran kerja (6.99) penggunaan masa (6.98), penyertaan sosial (6.63), pengalaman emosi (6.48) dan kemudahan komunikasi (6.33).

5. Kelantan

Kelantan berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 7.02. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.93), keselamatan awam (7.50), keluarga (7.43), kesihatan (7.28), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.18), kebudayaan dan komponen penggunaan masa (7.13), pendidikan (7.10), penyertaan sosial (7.06), persekitaran kerja (6.83), kemudahan komunikasi (6.31), pengalaman emosi (6.20) dan pendapatan (6.17).

6. Perlis

Perlis berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.96. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.63), keluarga (7.43), penyertaan sosial (7.41), perumahan dan alam sekitar (7.26), kebudayaan (7.13), kesihatan (7.06), pendidikan (7.06), persekitaran kerja (6.89), keselamatan awam (6.84), pengalaman emosi (6.84), pendapatan (6.46), kemudahan komunikasi (6.38) dan penggunaan masa (6.08).

7. Pahang

Pahang berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.75. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (8.21), amalan kerohanian (7.36), penggunaan masa (7.07), penyertaan sosial (7.04), kesihatan (6.98), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.66), pendidikan (6.61), kemudahan komunikasi (6.60), persekitaran kerja (6.52), kebudayaan (6.25), keselamatan awam (6.24), pendapatan (6.15) dan pengalaman emosi (6.08).

8. Johor

Johor berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.69. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.47), keluarga (7.36), kesihatan (7.01), penggunaan masa (6.91), pendidikan (6.80), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.68), penyertaan sosial (6.58), pengalaman emosi (6.50), keselamatan awam (6.46), persekitaran kerja (6.44), kemudahan komunikasi (6.26), kebudayaan (6.25) dan pendapatan (6.24).

9. Sarawak

Sarawak berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.69. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (7.57), penggunaan masa (7.11), penyertaan sosial (7.02), amalan kerohanian (6.95), kesihatan (6.95), persekitaran kerja (6.79), keselamatan awam (6.70), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.68), pendapatan (6.47), pengalaman emosi (6.35), pendidikan (6.23), kebudayaan (6.08) dan kemudahan komunikasi (6.06).

10. Negeri Sembilan

Negeri Sembilan berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.68. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.72) keluarga (7.33), kesihatan (7.09), keselamatan awam (6.90), penggunaan masa (6.75), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.68), penyertaan sosial (6.57), pengalaman emosi (6.55), kemudahan komunikasi (6.47), persekitaran kerja (6.42), pendidikan (6.23), kebudayaan (6.10) dan pendapatan (6.06).

11. Pulau Pinang

Pulau Pinang berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.65. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (7.26), amalan kerohanian (7.24), kesihatan (7.18), penggunaan masa (7.18), pendidikan (6.85), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.51), persekitaran kerja (6.51), pengalaman emosi (6.44), penyertaan sosial (6.41), pendapatan (6.38), keselamatan awam (6.37) dan kemudahan komunikasi (6.23). Manakala,

komponen kebudayaan berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia dengan skor MHI pada (5.83).

12. Kedah

Kedah berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.59. Kesemua komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (7.69), keluarga (7.24), penyertaan sosial (6.88), kesihatan (6.66), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.64), persekitaran kerja (6.60), kebudayaan (6.58), penggunaan masa (6.53), pendapatan (6.48), kemudahan komunikasi (6.44), pendidikan (6.09) dan keselamatan awam (6.01), kecuali komponen pengalaman emosi berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia dengan skor MHI 5.90.

13. Perak

Perak berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI iaitu 6.35. Antara komponen yang berada pada tahap bahagia ialah amalan kerohanian (7.19), keluarga (6.96), kesihatan (6.66), penggunaan masa (6.43), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.39), keselamatan awam (6.39), penyertaan sosial (6.27), kemudahan komunikasi (6.25), pendidikan (6.19), persekitaran kerja (6.11) dan pendapatan (6.07). Manakala, terdapat dua komponen yang mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pengalaman emosi (5.86), dan kebudayaan (5.83).

14. Sabah

Sabah berada pada tahap bahagia dengan skor MHI 6.28. Antara komponen berada pada tahap bahagia ialah amalan kerohanian (7.05), keluarga (6.76), kesihatan (6.73), penggunaan masa (6.58), pengalaman emosi (6.58), penyertaan sosial (6.38), keselamatan awam (6.28), kebudayaan (6.13), perumahan dan alam sekitar (6.12) dan persekitaran kerja (6.10). Manakala, terdapat tiga komponen yang mencatatkan skor MHI pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pendidikan (5.83), pendapatan (5.70) dan kemudahan komunikasi (5.45).

15. Melaka

Melaka berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pada skor 5.85. Terdapat lima komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu amalan kerohanian (6.81), keluarga (6.27), keselamatan awam (6.11), kesihatan dan penggunaan masa (6.08). Manakala, lapan (8) komponen lain berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pendidikan (5.89), kebudayaan (5.83), pengalaman emosi (5.77), kemudahan komunikasi (5.60), persekitaran kerja (5.59), perumahan dan alam sekitar (5.50), penyertaan sosial (5.49) dan pendapatan (5.07)

16. Selangor

Selangor berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu pada skor 5.74. Terdapat tiga (3) komponen berada pada tahap bahagia iaitu keluarga (6.53), amalan kerohanian (6.27) dan penggunaan masa (6.04). Manakala, 10 komponen lain berada pada tahap sederhana bahagia iaitu kesihatan (5.84), kebudayaan (5.73), kemudahan komunikasi dan pendidikan (5.64), penyertaan sosial (5.63), persekitaran kerja (5.61), pendapatan (5.51), perumahan dan alam sekitar (5.50), keselamatan awam (5.35) dan pengalaman emosi (5.32).

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PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX (MHI) 2021

Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) is at the happy level with a score of 6.48 in 2021 and family component recorded the highest happiness index score, 7.23

PUTRAJAYA, 22 JULY 2022 – Today, for the first time, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) published the Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) Report 2021. This report is based on the Malaysia Happiness Survey 2021 as to measure the level of happiness of Malaysians in view of physical, social, emotional and spiritual aspects. MHI is important as an input in the score measuring the level of happiness of Malaysians at the national and state levels towards achieving prosperity and inclusive society. This is in line with the approach in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Components and Indicators of MHI

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "This survey encompasses a comprehensive components and indicators for the measurement of Malaysians happiness level. There were 73 indicators covered under the 13 components of MHI namely family, housing and environment, social participation, health, communication facilities, education, working life, income, public safety, time use, religion and spiritual, culture and emotional experience. In this study, the level of Malaysia's happiness was categorised into five scores, where the value of 0.00 - 2.00 is very unhappy; 2.01 - 4.00 unhappy; 4.01 - 6.00 moderately happy; 6.01 - 8.00 happy

and 8.01 - 10.00 very happy. This measurement shows that the higher the score value obtained, the better the level of Malaysian happiness. The main reference for the implementation of this survey is based on the international manuals which include the World Happiness Report (WHR), Human Development Index (HDI), and the OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being."

Overall score and MHI score by component

The Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "The performance of the MHI score in 2021 was at a happy level with a score of 6.48. Analysis by component showed that the highest index score recorded was the family component which was 7.23, followed by the religion and spiritual component (7.21) and health (6.75). Other components, namely the time use component recorded a score of 6.72, social participation (6.46), housing and environment (6.39), working life (6.31), education (6.30), public safety (6.28), culture (6.20), emotional experience (6.15), communication facilities (6.14) and income (6.04). Overall, all the 13 components were at a happy level between a score of 6.04 to 7.23."

The highest score of MHI component

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, "For the highest MHI component, which was the family component (7.23), the main contributor was the indicator of family relationships, where respondents chose the happy (64.0%) and very happy (19.0%) scales. This is followed by the family security indicator, where 60.8 per cent chose the happy scale and 15.8 per cent chose very happy. A total of 53.2 per cent chose the happy and very happy scale (11.7%) for the indicator of family financial stability. Meanwhile, less than 35.0 percent chose the moderately happy scale and below for each of the indicators.

Next, the second highest MHI score was the religion and spiritual component (7.21), where more than 72.0 percent chose the happy scale and above for all indicators in this component, namely religious practice, community spiritual/ religious practice and respect for the diversity of other communities' spiritual/ religious practices. The third highest MHI score of the health component (6.75) was contributed by two indicators that recorded a happy and very happy scale of more than 70.0 percent, namely the level of health and the supply of medicines supplied by the government. Meanwhile, for the private service payment rate indicator, 68.8 per cent chose the happy medium scale and below."

MHI score by state

Analysis by component and state showed that religion and spiritual recorded the highest MHI scores in most states. It was found that 10 states recorded the highest score for this component, namely Terengganu (8.11) followed by W.P. Putrajaya (8.01), Kelantan (7.93), Negeri Sembilan (7.72), Kedah (7.69), Perlis (7.63), Johor (7.47), Perak (7.19), Sabah (7.05) and Melaka (6.81). In addition, five states recorded the family component as the highest score, namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.08), Pahang (8.21), Sarawak (7.57), Pulau Pinang (7.26) and Selangor (6.53). The only state that recorded the time use component as the highest score was W.P. Labuan (9.93).

The Chief Statistician also commented, "The results of the survey showed that W.P. Labuan was the state that recorded the highest MHI score of 9.29 at a very happy level. All components were at a very happy level namely time use (9.93), family (9.91), religion and spiritual (9.83), public safety (9.74), communication facilities (9.64), housing and environment (9.61), working life (9.50), health (9.49), social participation (9.34), culture (9.18), income (8.96) and education (8.01) except the emotional experience component (7.58) was at a happy level. W.P. Kuala Lumpur was in the second place on the happy level with MHI score of 7.77. The family as well as religion and spiritual components recorded MHI score at a very happy level of 9.08 and 8.51, respectively. Meanwhile, the remaining components recorded MHI score at a happy level namely health (7.96), time use (7.89), culture (7.85), communication facilities (7.76), education (7.72), housing and environment (7.71), public safety (7.69), working life (7.44), emotional experience (7.30), income (7.09), and social participation (7.07). Next, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the third place with MHI score of 7.28 at a happy level. The religion and spiritual component (8.01) was at a very happy level. Meanwhile, other components were at a happy level namely family (7.83), housing and environment (7.74), time use (7.56), health (7.43), public safety (7.34), working life (7.23), social participation and education (7.18), communication facilities (7.11) and emotional experience (7.01). " Details for the other 13 states can be found in Appendix 1.

MHI score by state and strata

MHI score by urban and rural areas in Malaysia were at a happy level of 6.46 and 6.54, respectively. In terms of components, it was found that the highest index score in the urban area was the family component (7.23). Meanwhile, in rural areas, the component of religion and spiritual showed the highest score of 7.28. For the urban strata, the states that recorded the highest Happiness Index score were W.P. Labuan (9.21),

followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.77) and W.P. Putrajaya (7.28). As for the rural strata, the states with the highest Happiness Index score are W.P. Labuan (9.50), Terengganu (7.14) and Perlis (7.07).

MHI score by gender

Analysis by gender showed that females (6.49) recorded a higher score than males (6.46). There were nine (9) out of 13 MHI components of which females scored higher than males namely family (7.25), social participation (6.46), health (6.78), communication facilities (6.14), education (6.35), income (6.07), time use (6.74), religion and spiritual (7.26) and culture (6.25). The remaining three components namely working life (6.31), public safety (6.28) and emotional experience (6.16) showed males' happiness index score was higher than females. Meanwhile, the housing and environment component (6.39) recorded the same score for both sexes.

MHI score by ethnic and age group

It was found that the happiness index scores for all ethnic groups were at a happy level with score value between 6.28 to 6.50. The highest index score for Bumiputera was the religion and spiritual component which was 7.33. Meanwhile, the highest index score for the Chinese and Indians was the family component which recorded a score of 7.32 and 7.15, respectively. The happiness index score by age group showed that all age groups were at a happy level and the highest index score was for the age group 55 to 59 years (6.51).

MHI score by educational attainment and marital status

The highest happiness index score according to educational attainment category was tertiary education (6.58), followed by primary education (6.53), secondary education (6.41) and no formal education (6.31). These findings indicate that all educational attainments were at a happy level. The index score for all marital status were at happy level with the lowest score recorded by widowed (6.40).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin concluded, "Overall, Malaysians are at a happy level despite the country facing challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis in 2021, the year when the MHI Survey 2021 was conducted. This scenario might be different in future studies. The survey findings showed that there is no significant gap between strata, ethnic, age group, gender, educational attainment and marital status in measuring the level of happiness in Malaysia."

The Chief Statistician also said, "In terms of the Human Development Index (HDI) aspects, Malaysia's HDI score is 0.804 which indicates Malaysia is the high human development category, positioning at 61 out of 186 countries and territories. MHI components existing indices such as the Malaysian Well-Being Index (MyWI), the Family Well-Being Index (IKK), the Crime Index and other indices issued. This is also in line with initiatives implemented by other countries in the world where apart from looking at economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), exports & imports, investment and the unemployment rate, the social indicator such as the happiness index which published today is also an important measurement of a country's people quality of life."

DOSM is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2021 from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021 and the Annual Economic Survey 2021 (AES 2022) from 15 April to 30 September 2021. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of the selected respondents to provide information to DOSM, as well as the success of this survey. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM also publishes economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contains quarterly and annual statistics and can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link <https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1> 2022.

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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
22 JULY 2022**

Table 1: MHI score by component, 2021

Component	Index Score
Family	7.23
Religion and Spiritual	7.21
Health	6.75
Time Use	6.72
Social Participation	6.46
Housing and Environment	6.39
Working Life	6.31
Education	6.30
Public Safety	6.28
Culture	6.20
Emotional Experience	6.15
Communication Facilities	6.14
Income	6.04

Exhibit 1: MHI score by state, 2021

State	Index Score
 W.P. Labuan	9.29
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7.77
 W.P. Putrajaya	7.28
 Terengganu	7.20
 Kelantan	7.02
 Perlis	6.96
 Pahang	6.75
 Johor	6.69
 Sarawak	6.69
 Negeri Sembilan	6.68
 Pulau Pinang	6.65
 Kedah	6.59
 Perak	6.35
 Sabah	6.28
 Melaka	5.85
 Selangor	5.74
 Malaysia	6.48

Exhibit 2: MHI score by state and component, 2021

		Component												
		Family	Housing and Environment	Social Participation	Health	Communication Facilities	Education	Working Life	Income	Public Safety	Time Use	Religion and Spiritual	Culture	Emotional Experience
	Johor	7.36	6.68	6.58	7.01	6.26	6.8	6.44	6.24	6.46	6.91	7.47	6.25	6.50
	Kedah	7.24	6.64	6.88	6.66	6.44	6.09	6.60	6.48	6.01	6.53	7.69	6.58	5.90
	Kelantan	7.43	7.18	7.06	7.28	6.31	7.10	6.83	6.17	7.50	7.13	7.93	7.13	6.20
	Melaka	6.27	5.50	5.49	6.08	5.60	5.89	5.59	5.07	6.11	6.08	6.81	5.83	5.77
	Negeri Sembilan	7.33	6.68	6.57	7.09	6.47	6.23	6.42	6.06	6.90	6.75	7.72	6.10	6.55
	Pahang	8.21	6.66	7.04	6.98	6.6	6.61	6.52	6.15	6.24	7.07	7.36	6.25	6.08
	Pulau Pinang	7.26	6.51	6.41	7.18	6.23	6.85	6.51	6.38	6.37	7.18	7.24	5.83	6.44
	Perak	6.96	6.39	6.27	6.66	6.25	6.19	6.11	6.07	6.39	6.43	7.19	5.83	5.86
	Perlis	7.43	7.26	7.41	7.06	6.38	7.06	6.89	6.46	6.84	6.08	7.63	7.13	6.84
	Selangor	6.53	5.50	5.63	5.84	5.64	5.64	5.61	5.51	5.35	6.04	6.27	5.73	5.32
	Terengganu	7.87	7.09	6.63	7.70	6.33	7.03	6.99	7.22	7.91	6.98	8.11	7.23	6.48
	Sabah	6.76	6.12	6.38	6.73	5.45	5.83	6.10	5.70	6.28	6.58	7.05	6.13	6.58
	Sarawak	7.57	6.68	7.02	6.95	6.06	6.23	6.79	6.47	6.70	7.11	6.95	6.08	6.35
	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9.08	7.71	7.07	7.96	7.76	7.72	7.44	7.09	7.69	7.89	8.51	7.85	7.30
	W.P. Labuan	9.91	9.61	9.34	9.49	9.64	8.01	9.50	8.96	9.74	9.93	9.83	9.18	7.58
	W.P. Putrajaya	7.83	7.74	7.18	7.43	7.11	7.18	7.23	6.61	7.34	7.56	8.01	6.48	7.01
	Malaysia	7.23	6.39	6.46	6.75	6.14	6.30	6.31	6.04	6.28	6.72	7.21	6.20	6.15

Exhibit 3: MHI score by state and strata, 2021

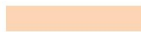
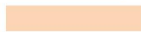
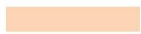
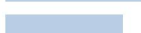
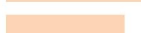
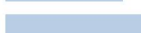
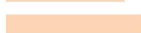
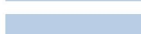
State	Strata	
	Urban	Rural
 Johor	 6.67	 6.78
 Kedah	 6.66	 6.39
 Kelantan	 7.07	 6.94
 Melaka	 5.85	 5.91
 Negeri Sembilan	 6.67	 6.72
 Pahang	 6.79	 6.69
 Pulau Pinang	 6.64	 6.63
 Perak	 6.34	 6.40
 Perlis	 6.93	 7.07
 Selangor	 5.73	 5.86
 Terengganu	 7.22	 7.14
 Sabah	 6.27	 6.31
 Sarawak	 6.82	 6.48
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	 7.77	n.a
 W.P. Labuan	 9.21	 9.50
 W.P. Putrajaya	 7.28	n.a
 Malaysia	 6.46	 6.54

Table 2: MHI score by marital status, 2021

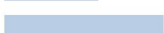
Marital Status	Index Score
Never Married	 6.47
Married	 6.48
Widowed	 5.40
Divorced/ Separated	 6.47

Table 3: MHI score by gender, 2021

Gender	Index Score
Male	 6.12
Female	 6.30

DETAILS OF MALAYSIA HAPPINESS INDEX BY STATE**1. W.P. Labuan**

W.P. Labuan was the state that recorded highest MHI score of 9.29 at a very happy level. All components were at a very happy level namely time use (9.93), family (9.91), religion and spiritual (9.83), public safety (9.74), communication facilities (9.64), housing and environment (9.61), working life (9.50), health (9.49). social participation (9.34), culture (9.18), income (8.96) and education (8.01) except the emotional experience component (7.58) was at a happy level.

2. W.P. Kuala Lumpur

W.P. Kuala Lumpur was in the second place on the happy level with an MHI score of 7.77. The family and religion & spiritual components recorded MHI scores at a very happy level of 9.08 and 8.51, respectively. Meanwhile, the remaining components recorded MHI scores at a happy level namely health (7.96), time use (7.89), culture (7.85), communication facilities (7.76), education (7.72), housing and environment (7.71), public safety (7.69), working life (7.44), emotional experience (7.30), income (7.09) and social participation (7.07).

3. W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the third place with MHI score of 7.28 at a happy level. The religion and spiritual component (8.01) was at a very happy level. Meanwhile, other components were at a happy level namely family component (7.83), housing and environment (7.74), time use (7.56), health (7.43), public safety (7.34), working life (7.23), social participation and education (7.18), communication facilities (7.11), emotional experience (7.01), income (6.61) and culture (6.48).

4. Terengganu

Terengganu was at a happy level with MHI score of 7.20. The religion and spiritual component was at a very happy level with MHI score of 8.11. Meanwhile, the remaining components were at a happy level namely public safety (7.91), family (7.87), health (7.70), culture (7.23), income (7.22), housing and environment (7.09), education (7.03),

working life (6.99), time use (6.98), social participation (6.63), emotional experience (6.48) and communication facilities (6.33).

5. Kelantan

Kelantan was at a happy level with MHI score of 7.02. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.93), public safety (7.50), family (7.43), health (7.28), housing and environment (7.18), culture and time use components (7.13), education (7.10), social participation (7.06), working life (6.83), communication facilities (6.31), emotional experience (6.20) and income (6.17).

6. Perlis

Perlis was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.96. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.63), family (7.43), social participation (7.41), housing and environment (7.26), culture (7.13), health (7.06), education (7.06), working life (6.89), public safety (6.84), emotional experience (6.84), income (6.46), communication facilities (6.38) and time use (6.08).

7. Pahang

Pahang was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.75. All components were at a happy level namely family (8.21), religion and spiritual (7.36), time use (7.07), social participation (7.04), health (6.98), housing and environment (6.66), education (6.61), communication facilities (6.60), working life (6.52), culture (6.25), public safety (6.24), income (6.15) and emotional experience (6.08).

8. Johor

Johor was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.69. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.47), family (7.36), health (7.01), time use (6.91), education (6.80), housing and environment (6.68), social participation (6.58), emotional experience (6.50), public safety (6.46), working life (6.44), communication facilities (6.26), culture (6.25) and income (6.24).

9. Sarawak

Sarawak was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.69. All components were at a happy level namely family (7.57), time use (7.11), social participation (7.02), religion and spiritual (6.95), health (6.95), working life (6.79), public safety (6.70), housing and environment (6.68), income (6.47), emotional experience (6.35), education (6.23), culture (6.08) and communication facilities (6.06).

10. Negeri Sembilan

Negeri Sembilan was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.68. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.72), family (7.33), health (7.09), public safety (6.90), time use (6.75), housing and environment (6.68), social participation (6.57), emotional experience (6.55), communication facilities (6.47), working life (6.42), education (6.23), culture (6.10) and income (6.06).

11. Pulau Pinang

Pulau Pinang was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.65. All components were at a happy level namely family (7.26), religion and spiritual (7.24), health (7.18), time use (7.18), education (6.85), housing and environment (6.51), working life (6.51), emotional experience (6.44), social participation (6.41), income (6.38), public safety (6.37) and communication facilities (6.23). Meanwhile, the culture component was at a moderately happy level with MHI score of (5.83).

12. Kedah

Kedah was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.59. All components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.69), family (7.24), social participation (6.88), health (6.66), housing and environment (6.64), working life (6.60), culture (6.58), time use (6.53), income (6.48), communication facilities (6.44), education (6.09) and public safety (6.01), except that the emotional experience component was at a moderately happy level with MHI score of 5.90.

13. Perak

Perak was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.35. Among the components that were at the happy level were religion and spiritual (7.19), family (6.96), health (6.66), time use

(6.43), housing and environment (6.39), public safety (6.39), social participation (6.27), communication facilities (6.25), education (6.19), working life (6.11) and income (6.07). Meanwhile, there were two components that recorded MHI scores at the moderately happy namely emotional experience (5.86) and culture (5.83).

14. Sabah

Sabah was at a happy level with MHI score of 6.28. Among the components were at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (7.05), family (6.76), health (6.73), time use (6.58), emotional experience (6.58), social participation (6.38), public safety (6.28), culture (6.13), housing and environment (6.12) and working life (6.10). Meanwhile, there were three components that recorded MHI scores at moderately happy level namely education (5.83), income (5.70) and communication facilities (5.45).

15. Melaka

Melaka was at a moderately happy level with MHI score of 5.85. There were five components of being at a happy level namely religion and spiritual (6.81), family (6.27), public safety (6.11), health and time use (6.08). Meanwhile, the other eight (8) components were at a moderately happy namely education (5.89), culture (5.83), emotional experience (5.77), communication facilities (5.60), working life (5.59), housing and environment (5.50), social participation (5.49) and income (5.07).

16. Selangor

Selangor was at a moderately happy level with score of 5.74. There are three (3) components were at the level of happiness namely family (6.53), religion and spiritual (6.27) and time use (6.04). Meanwhile, the other 10 components were at a moderately happy, namely health (5.84), culture (5.73), communication facilities and education (5.64), social participation (5.63), working life (5.61), income (5.51), housing and environment (5.50), public safety (5.35) and emotional experience (5.32).