



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA 2024 *MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2024*

Pemakluman

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

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

Announcement

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

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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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”

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Laporan Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia 2024 diterbitkan bagi mengukur tahap pembangunan manusia yang merupakan kriteria utama dalam menilai kemajuan sesebuah negara selain daripada aspek ekonomi. Indeks ini meliputi tiga dimensi iaitu umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat, akses kepada pengetahuan serta taraf hidup yang baik. Indeks ini dibangunkan berdasarkan Laporan *Human Development Index* (HDI), *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP) 2025.

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan sepintas lalu, diikuti bahagian kedua memperihalkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian ketiga pula mengandungi jadual statistik dan diikuti nota teknikal untuk menerangkan konsep, sumber data, metodologi dan penerangan bagi setiap indikator untuk membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

November 2025

The Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) Report 2024 is published to measure the level of human development which is the main criteria in measuring the progress of a country aside from economic aspects. This index comprises three dimensions namely long and healthy life, access to knowledge as well as a decent standard of living. This index is developed based on the Human Development Index (HDI) Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2025.

This publication is divided into four sections. The first section presents at a glance, followed by the second section which provides a summary of the findings. The third section features a statistical tables followed by technical notes explaining the concepts, data sources, methodologies and descriptions for each indicator to help users understand the statistics published in this report.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

November 2025

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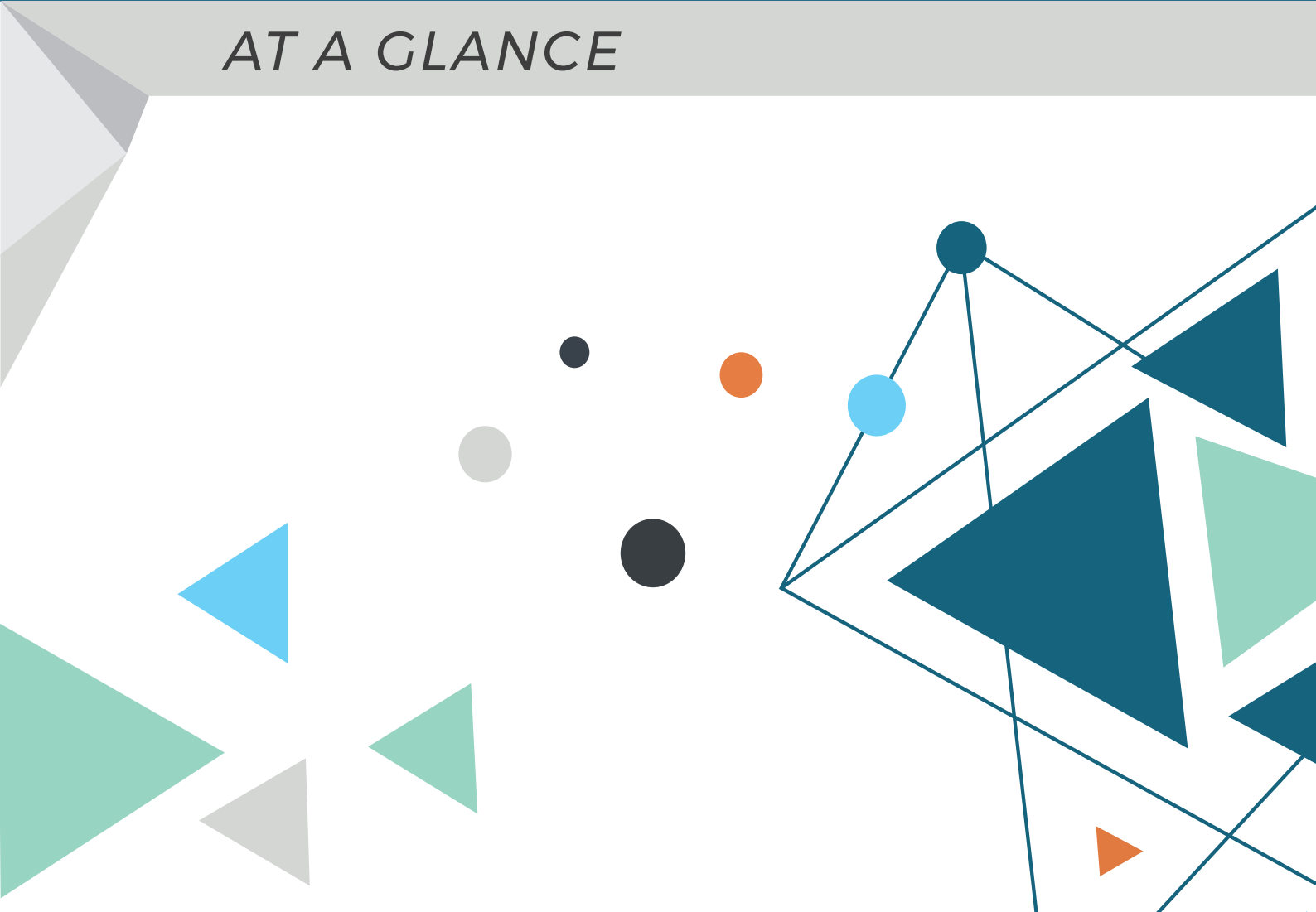
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SEPINTAS LALU

AT A GLANCE





INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (MHDl) 2024

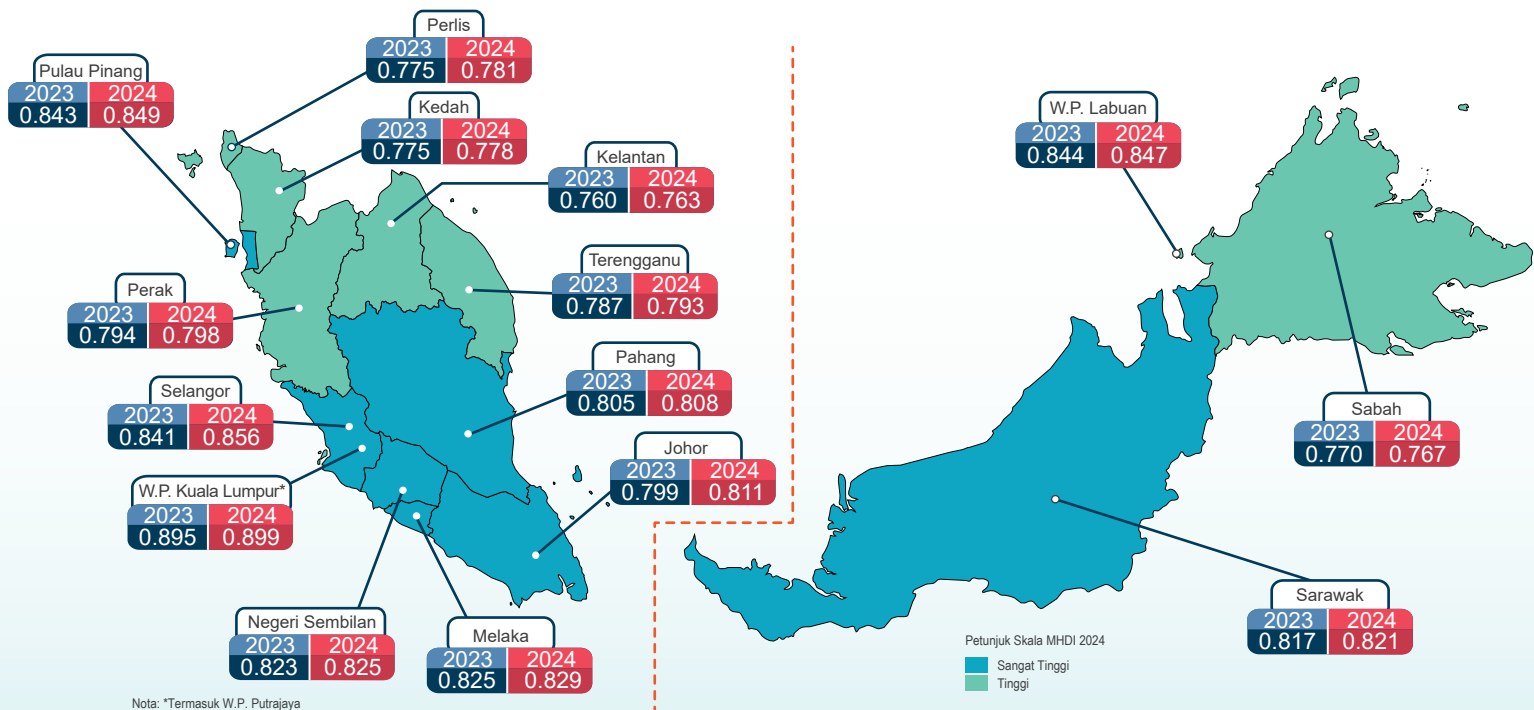
OBJEKTIF

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

MHDl MENGIKUT DIMENSI, 2023 DAN 2024



MHDl MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2023 DAN 2024



Sumber: Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



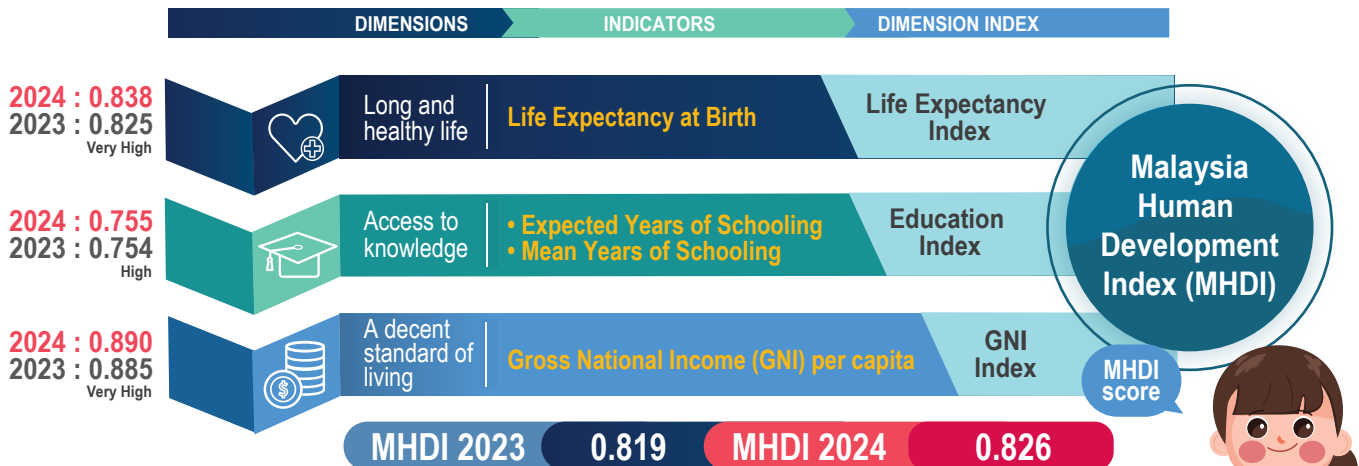


MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI) 2024

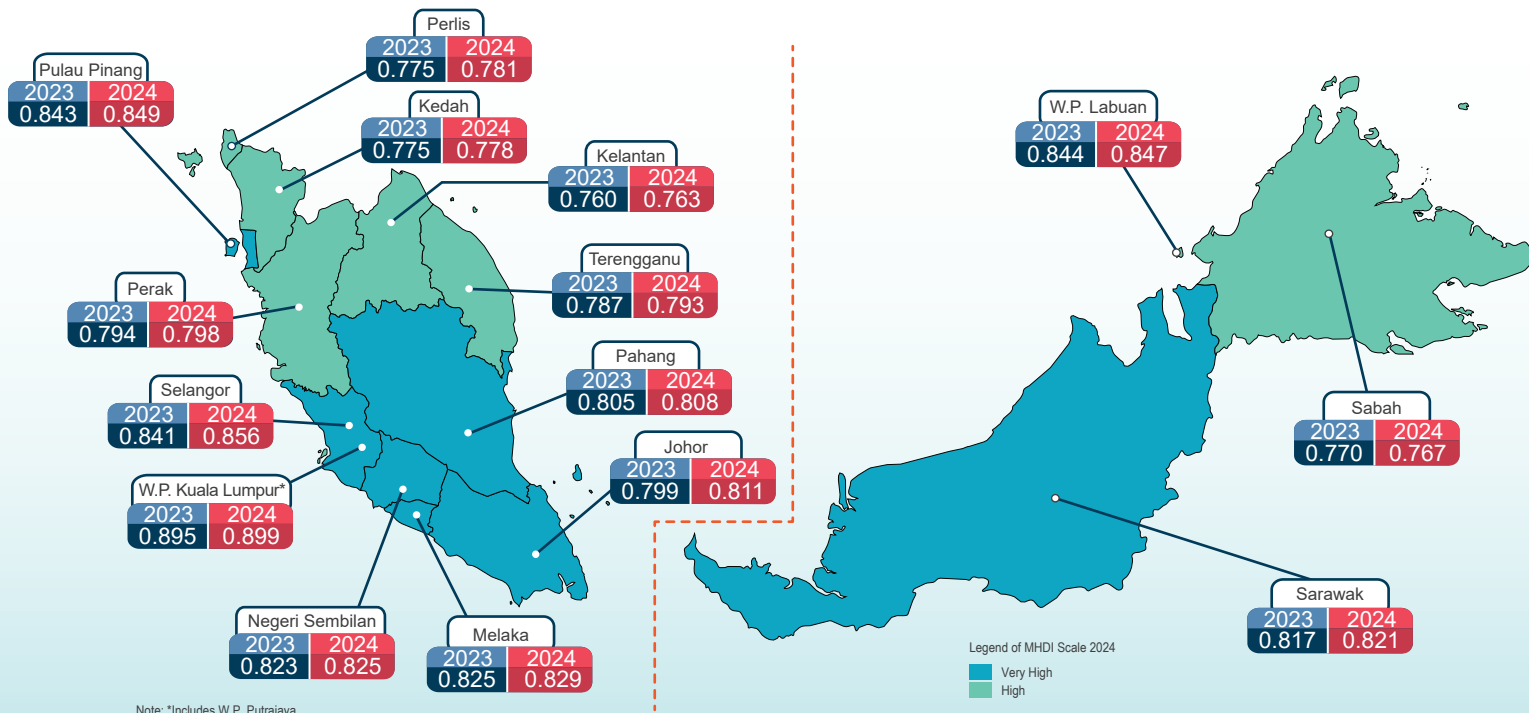
OBJECTIVE

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

MHDI BY DIMENSION, 2023 AND 2024



MHDI BY STATE, 2023 AND 2024



Source: Malaysia Human Development Index 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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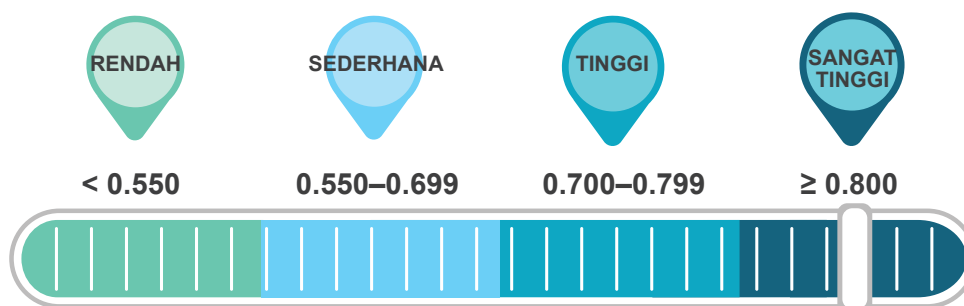
PENGENALAN

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

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

MHDI menggunakan nilai skor dari 0.000 hingga 1.000. Pengukuran ini menunjukkan semakin tinggi nilai skor diperoleh semakin baik tahap pembangunan rakyat. Nilai skor bagi skala MHDI menunjukkan nilai di bawah 0.550 adalah rendah; 0.550 hingga 0.699 adalah sederhana; 0.700 hingga 0.799 adalah tinggi, manakala 0.800 dan ke atas adalah sangat tinggi. Tahap pembangunan rakyat Malaysia dikategorikan kepada empat skala seperti **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 1: Skala Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI)

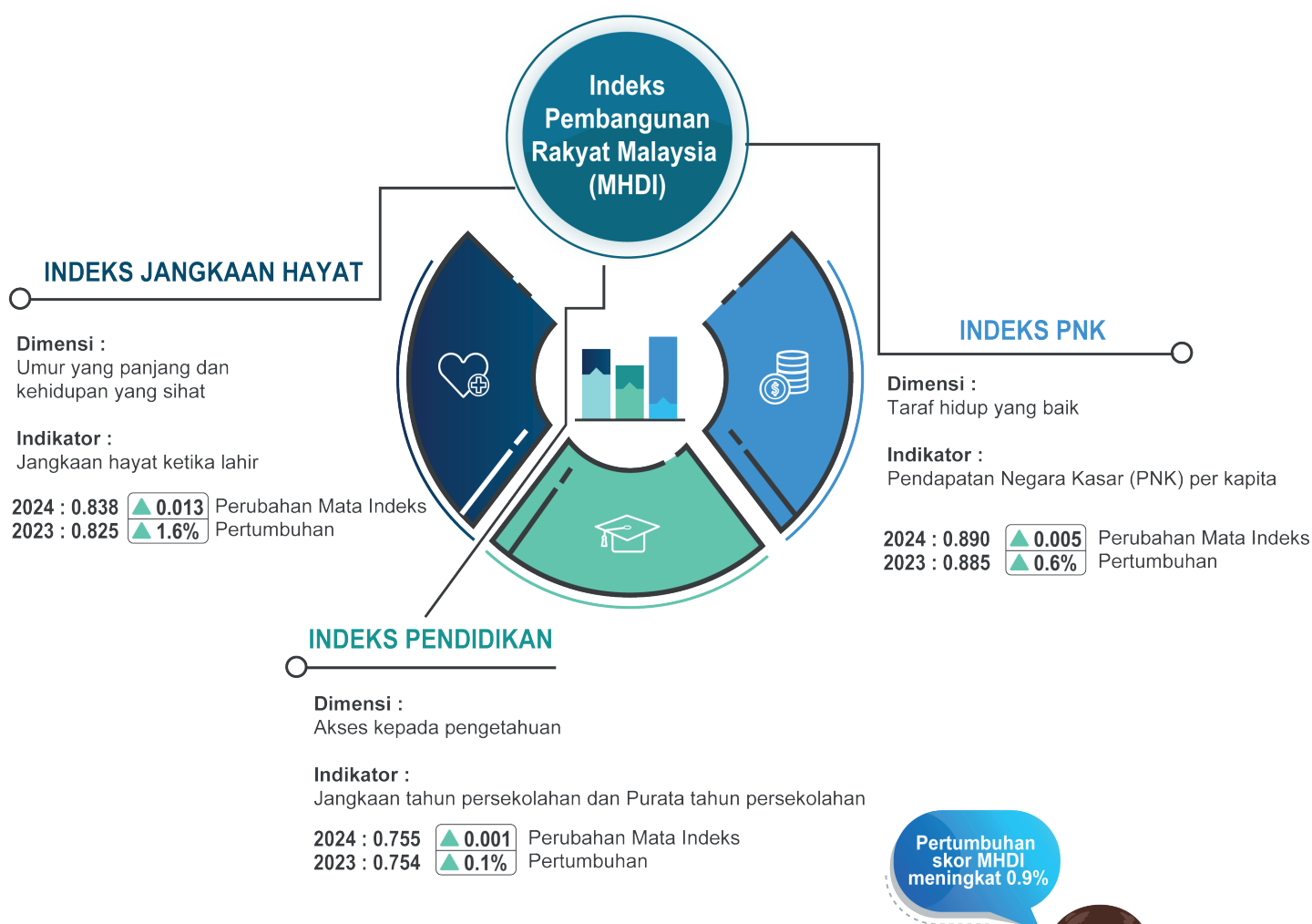


Nota: Skala ini adalah berdasarkan Laporan *Human Development Index* (HDI), *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP)

PRESTASI MHD

Prestasi skor MHD pada 2024 berada di tahap sangat tinggi dengan skor 0.826. Analisis mengikut indeks dimensi menunjukkan skor indeks tertinggi yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2024 adalah Indeks PNK dengan skor 0.890 (2023: 0.885), diikuti oleh Indeks Jangkaan Hayat dengan skor 0.838 (2023: 0.825) dan Indeks Pendidikan dengan skor 0.755 (2023: 0.754). Indeks PNK dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat berada pada tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi, manakala Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi.

Paparan 2: Indeks Dimensi Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024



PRESTASI MHDI MENGIKUT DIMENSI

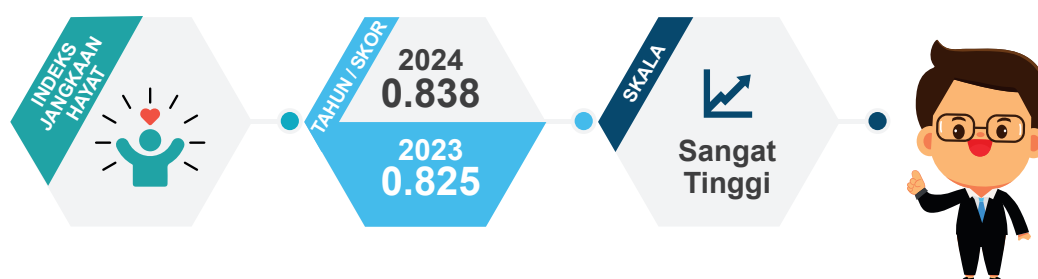
1

INDEKS JANGKAAN HAYAT

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

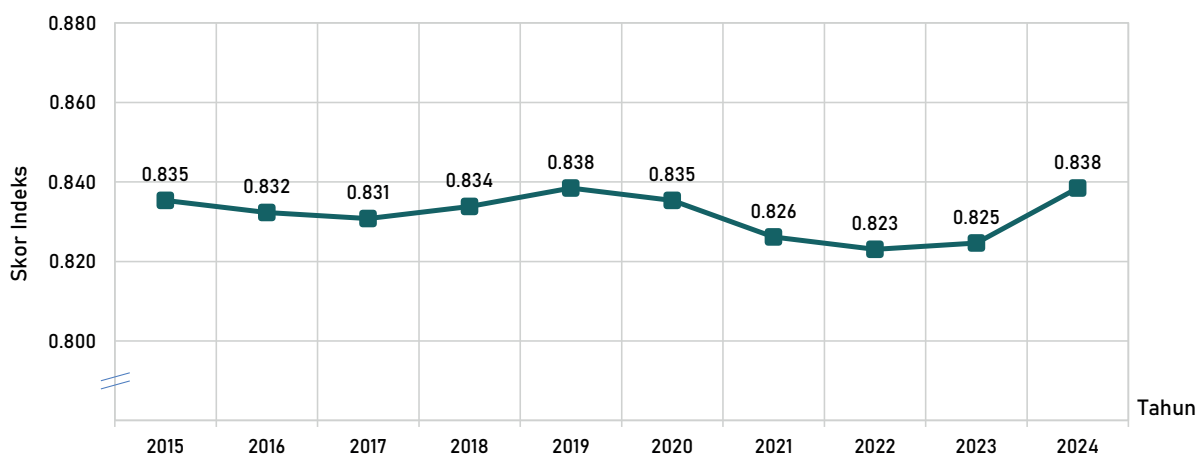
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat diukur menggunakan satu indikator, iaitu jangka hayat semasa lahir. Pada tahun 2024, skor Indeks Jangkaan Hayat Malaysia berada pada tahap yang sangat tinggi direkodkan pada 0.838.

Paparan 3: Indeks Jangkaan Hayat, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024



Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.013 mata indeks dengan mencapai skor 0.838 berbanding 0.825 pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh pengurangan jumlah kematian yang direkodkan antara tahun 2023 dan 2024, selepas kadar kematian berlebihan yang berlaku pada tahun 2021 dan 2022 akibat pandemik COVID-19.

Carta 1: Indeks Jangkaan Hayat, Malaysia, 2015–2024



2

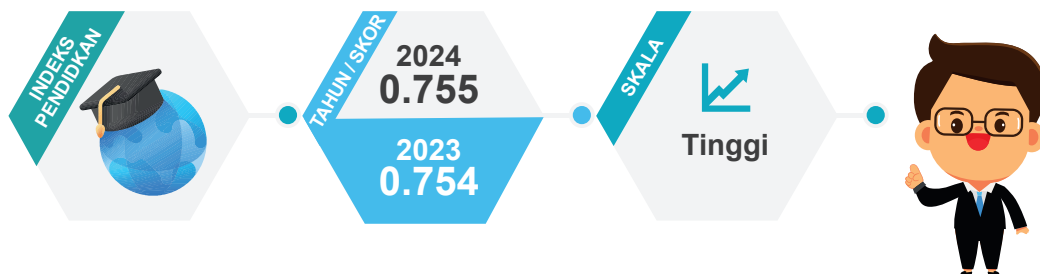
INDEKS PENDIDIKAN

Dimensi : Akses kepada pengetahuan

Indikator : Jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan Purata tahun persekolahan

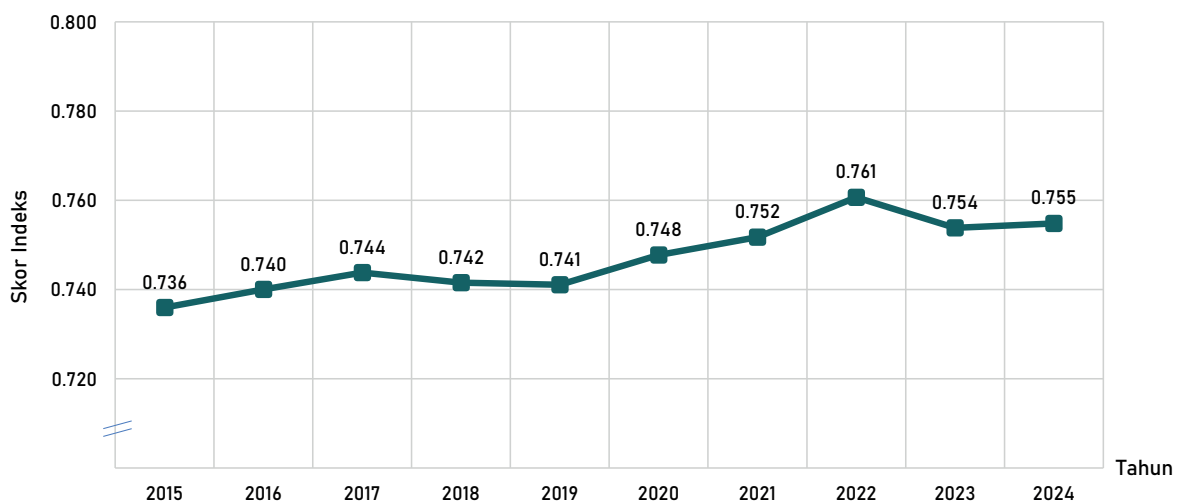
Indeks Pendidikan diukur menggunakan dua indikator utama; jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan. Pada tahun 2024, Malaysia mencatatkan skor 0.755, meletakkannya pada tahap pembangunan yang tinggi dari segi pencapaian pendidikan.

Paparan 4: Indeks Pendidikan, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024



Indeks Pendidikan meningkat sebanyak 0.001 mata indeks, dengan skor 0.755 berbanding 0.754 pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan kecil ini didorong terutamanya oleh peningkatan dalam jangkaan tahun persekolahan yang mencerminkan kemajuan berterusan dalam akses dan peluang pendidikan.

Carta 2: Indeks Pendidikan, Malaysia, 2015–2024



3

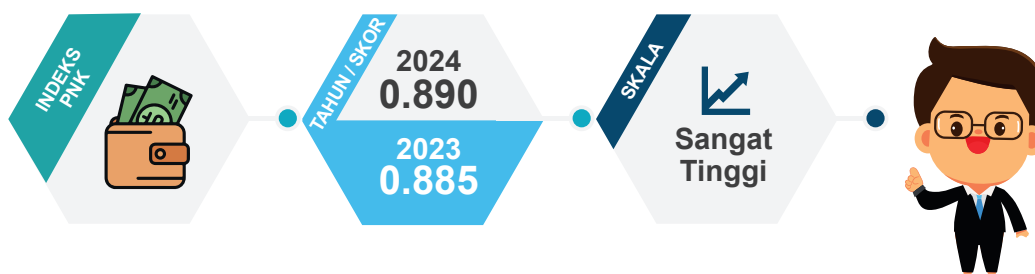
INDEKS PENDAPATAN NEGARA KASAR (PNK)

Dimensi : Taraf hidup yang baik

Indikator : Pendapatan negara kasar (PNK) per kapita

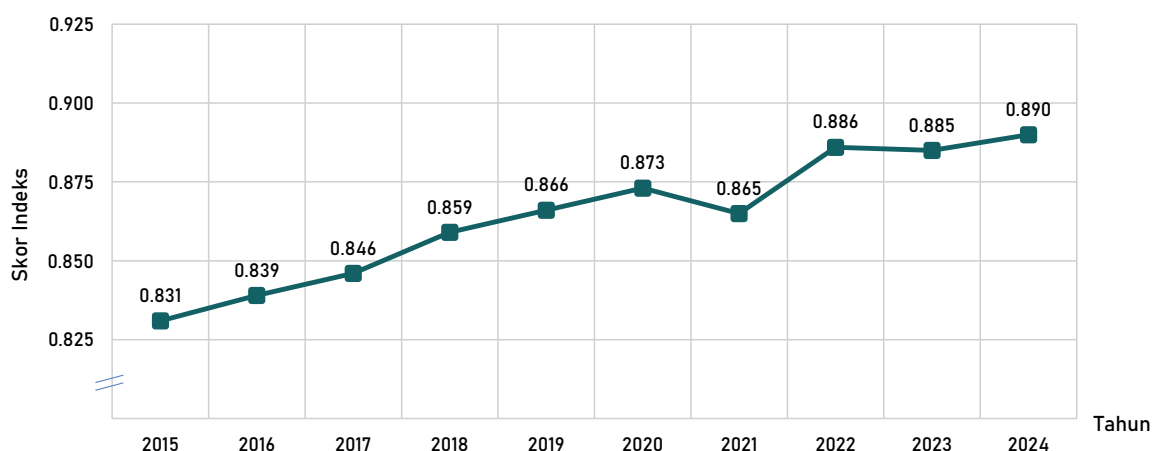
Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) pula dikira berdasarkan pendapatan negara kasar per kapita. Pada tahun 2024, Malaysia merekodkan skor Indeks PNK sebanyak 0.890, meletakkannya pada tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi dari segi taraf hidup.

Paparan 5: Indeks PNK, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024



Indeks PNK menunjukkan prestasi yang memberangsangkan, meningkat sebanyak 0.005 mata indeks kepada 0.890 berbanding 0.885 pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini mencerminkan trend peningkatan prestasi ekonomi dengan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) sebanyak 5.1 peratus.

Carta 3: Indeks PNK, Malaysia, 2015–2024

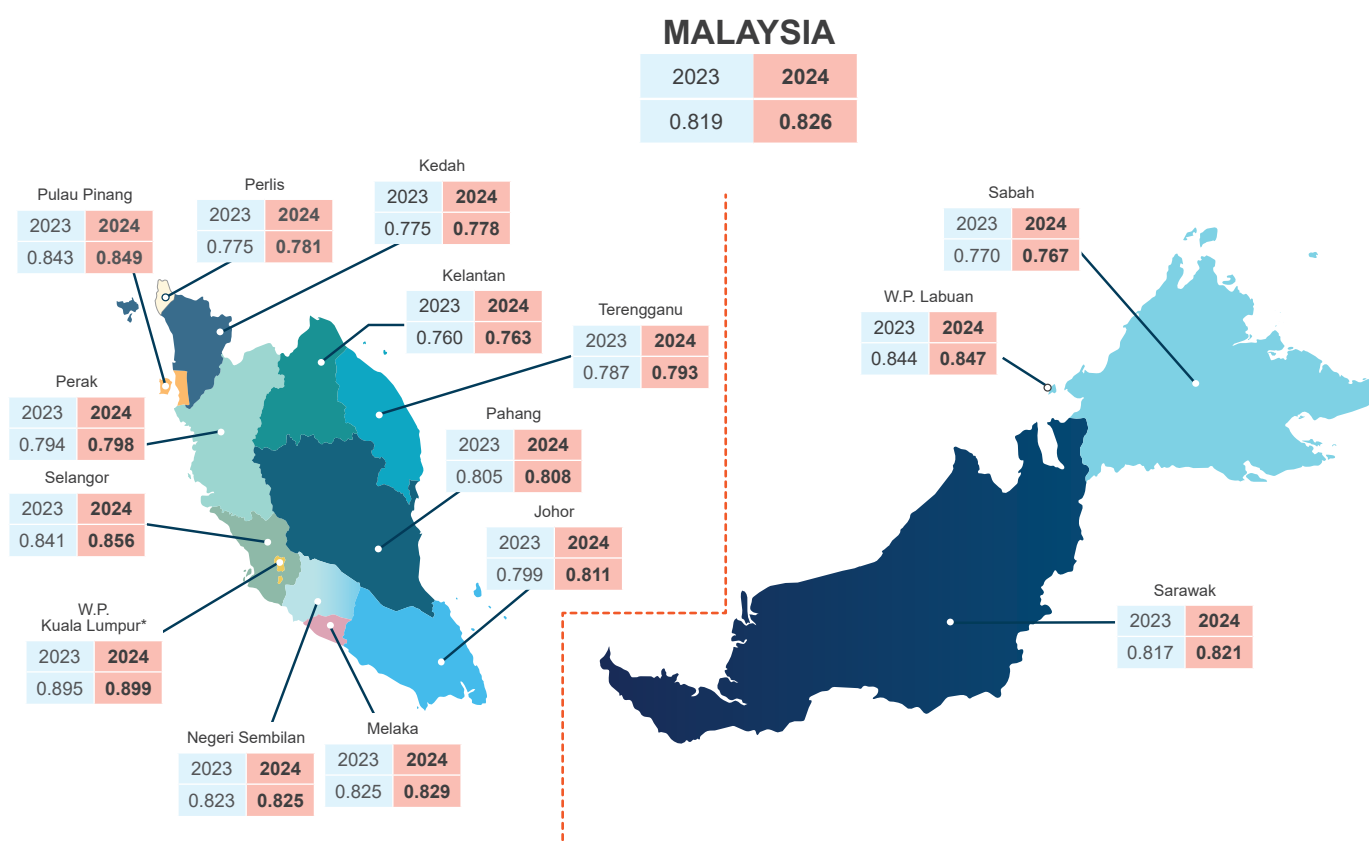


PRESTASI MHDİ MENGIKUT NEGERİ

Sembilan negeri dikategorikan sebagai tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi pada tahun 2024 dimana W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.899. Ini diikuti oleh Selangor (0.856), Pulau Pinang (0.849), W.P. Labuan (0.847), Melaka (0.829), Negeri Sembilan (0.825), Sarawak (0.821), Johor (0.811) dan Pahang (0.808). Enam negeri lain dikategorikan pada tahap pembangunan yang tinggi iaitu Perak (0.798), Terengganu (0.793), Perlis (0.781), Kedah (0.778), Sabah (0.767) dan Kelantan (0.763).

Semua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan skor indeks pada tahun 2024 berbanding tahun 2023 kecuali Sabah. Selangor merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi, meningkat sebanyak 0.015 mata indeks kepada 0.856 (2023: 0.841). Ini diikuti oleh Johor dengan peningkatan 0.012 mata indeks kepada 0.811 (2023: 0.799) sekali gus mengubah tahap pembangunan negeri tersebut daripada tinggi kepada sangat tinggi. Sementara itu, Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan peningkatan terkecil sebanyak 0.002 mata indeks pada tahun 2024, manakala W.P. Labuan, Pahang, Kedah dan Kelantan masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 0.003 mata indeks. Sebaliknya, Sabah merekodkan penurunan mata indeks sebanyak 0.003 daripada skor 0.770 pada 2023 kepada 0.767 pada 2024.

Paparan 6: Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024



Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

**JOHOR**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.799	0.811
Indeks PNK	0.850	0.860
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.818	0.829
Indeks Pendidikan	0.736	0.748

Johor berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.811. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.860) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.829). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.748.

**KEDAH**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.775	0.778
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.792	0.806
Indeks PNK	0.780	0.785
Indeks Pendidikan	0.752	0.744

Kedah berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI sebanyak 0.778. Indeks Jangkaan Hayat berada pada 0.806, meletakkannya dalam kategori tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi. Manakala, Indeks PNK dan Indeks Pendidikan masing-masing berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi, dengan skor 0.785 dan 0.744.

**KELANTAN**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.760	0.763
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.794	0.812
Indeks Pendidikan	0.777	0.764
Indeks PNK	0.713	0.717

Kelantan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI sebanyak 0.763. Indeks Jangkaan Hayat berada pada 0.812, meletakkannya dalam kategori tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi. Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan dan Indeks PNK masing-masing berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi, dengan skor 0.764 dan 0.717.

**MELAKA**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.825	0.829
Indeks PNK	0.887	0.890
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.814	0.826
Indeks Pendidikan	0.779	0.774

Melaka berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.829. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.890) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.826). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.774.

**NEGERI SEMBILAN**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.823	0.825
Indeks PNK	0.882	0.888
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.811	0.820
Indeks Pendidikan	0.781	0.771

Negeri Sembilan berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.825. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.888) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.820). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.771.

**PAHANG**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.805	0.808
Indeks PNK	0.864	0.875
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.802	0.809
Indeks Pendidikan	0.752	0.744

Pahang berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.808. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.875) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.809). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.744.

**PULAU PINANG**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.843	0.849
Indeks PNK	0.933	0.940
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.823	0.835
Indeks Pendidikan	0.781	0.779

Pulau Pinang berada di tempat ketiga dengan skor MHDI 0.849 iaitu pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.940) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.835). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.779.

**PERAK**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.794	0.798
Indeks PNK	0.831	0.839
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.811	0.818
Indeks Pendidikan	0.742	0.739

Perak berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.798. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.839) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.818). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.739.

**PERLIS**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.775	0.781
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.803	0.812
Indeks PNK	0.766	0.770
Indeks Pendidikan	0.756	0.762

Perlis berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI sebanyak 0.781. Indeks Jangkaan Hayat berada pada 0.812, meletakkannya dalam kategori tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi. Manakala, Indeks PNK dan Indeks Pendidikan masing-masing berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi, dengan skor 0.770 dan 0.762.

**SELANGOR**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.841	0.856
Indeks PNK	0.911	0.918
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.866	0.883
Indeks Pendidikan	0.753	0.773

Selangor berada di tempat kedua antara negeri dengan skor MHDI 0.856 iaitu pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.918) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.883). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.773.

**TERENGGANU**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.787	0.793
Indeks PNK	0.805	0.811
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.783	0.797
Indeks Pendidikan	0.772	0.770

Terengganu diklasifikasikan sebagai negeri dengan tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.793. Indeks PNK berada pada 0.811, meletakkannya dalam kategori tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi. Manakala, Indeks Jangkaan Hayat dan Indeks Pendidikan masing-masing berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi, dengan skor 0.797 dan 0.770.

**SABAH**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.770	0.767
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.803	0.817
Indeks PNK	0.805	0.802
Indeks Pendidikan	0.707	0.689

Sabah berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.767. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.817) dan Indeks PNK (0.802). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan sederhana dengan skor 0.689.

**SARAWAK**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.817	0.821
Indeks PNK	0.932	0.935
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.834	0.843
Indeks Pendidikan	0.701	0.703

Sarawak berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.821. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.935) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.843). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.703.

**W.P. KUALA LUMPUR***

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.895	0.899
Indeks PNK	1.022	1.028
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.852	0.866
Indeks Pendidikan	0.823	0.817

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan skor MHDI tertinggi iaitu 0.899 pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi. Ketiga-tiga indeks dimensi juga berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (1.028), diikuti Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.866) dan Indeks Pendidikan (0.817).

**W.P. LABUAN**

Tahun	2023	2024
MHDI	0.844	0.847
Indeks PNK	0.955	0.960
Indeks Jangkaan Hayat	0.858	0.862
Indeks Pendidikan	0.735	0.734

W.P. Labuan berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi dengan skor MHDI 0.847. Dua daripada indeks dimensi berada pada tahap pembangunan sangat tinggi iaitu Indeks PNK (0.960) dan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat (0.862). Manakala, Indeks Pendidikan berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi dengan skor 0.734.

INDEKS JANGKAAN HAYAT MENGIKUT NEGERI

Carta 4: Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024



Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Semua negeri mencatatkan Indeks Jangkaan Hayat yang sangat tinggi pada tahun 2024, kecuali Terengganu (0.797). Secara keseluruhan, indeks tersebut menunjukkan trend peningkatan di semua negeri, kekal pada tahap pembangunan yang sama seperti tahun sebelumnya. Secara ketara, Kelantan meningkat daripada tahap tinggi (2023: 0.794) kepada tahap sangat tinggi (2024: 0.812), manakala Kedah juga meningkat daripada tahap tinggi (2023: 0.792) kepada tahap sangat tinggi (2024: 0.806). Secara keseluruhan, peningkatan ini mencerminkan penambahbaikan dalam aspek kesihatan dan kualiti hidup penduduk di kebanyakan negeri.

INDEKS PENDIDIKAN MENGIKUT NEGERI

Carta 5: Indeks Pendidikan mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024



Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Indeks Pendidikan menunjukkan W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan skor tertinggi iaitu 0.817 pada 2024, diikuti Pulau Pinang (0.779) dan Melaka (0.774). W.P. Kuala Lumpur mengekalkan status pada tahap pembangunan yang sangat tinggi, walaupun mencatat sedikit penurunan skor daripada 0.823 pada tahun sebelumnya. Semua negeri lain kekal berada pada tahap pembangunan tinggi kecuali Sabah yang menunjukkan penurunan tahap pembangunan tinggi kepada sederhana dengan skor 0.689 (2024) berbanding 0.707 (2023).

INDEKS PENDAPATAN NEGARA KASAR (PNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI

Carta 6: Indeks PNK mengikut Negeri, 2023 dan 2024



Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Skor Indeks PNK mengikut negeri bagi 2024 menunjukkan 12 negeri mencapai tahap pembangunan manusia yang sangat tinggi. W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan nilai skor tertinggi iaitu 1.028. Diikuti empat negeri lain yang mencatatkan nilai skor melebihi 0.900 iaitu W.P. Labuan (0.960), Pulau Pinang (0.940), Sarawak (0.935) dan Selangor (0.918).

Dalam tempoh yang sama, tiga negeri diklasifikasikan berada pada tahap pembangunan manusia yang tinggi, iaitu Kedah (0.785), Perlis (0.770) dan Kelantan (0.717). Sebaliknya, hanya Sabah yang mencatatkan penurunan mata indeks 0.003 daripada 0.805 pada 2023 kepada 0.802 pada 2024.

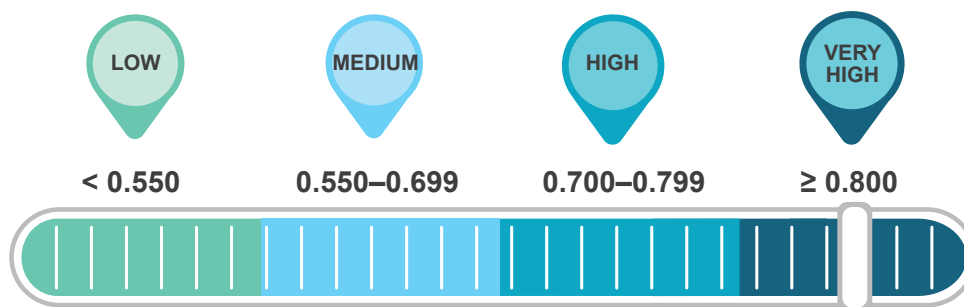
► INTRODUCTION

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

The long and healthy life dimension is measured based on one indicator which is life expectancy at birth. The access to knowledge dimension comprises two indicators namely expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. Meanwhile, the decent standard of living dimension consists of one indicator namely Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

MHDI employs a score value from 0.000 to 1.000. This measurement indicates that the higher the score obtained, the better the level of Malaysia's development. The score values on the MHDI scale shows a value below 0.550 as low; 0.550 to 0.699 as medium; 0.700 to 0.799 as high, while a score of 0.800 and above as very high. The level of human development in Malaysia is categorised into four scale as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1: Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) Scale

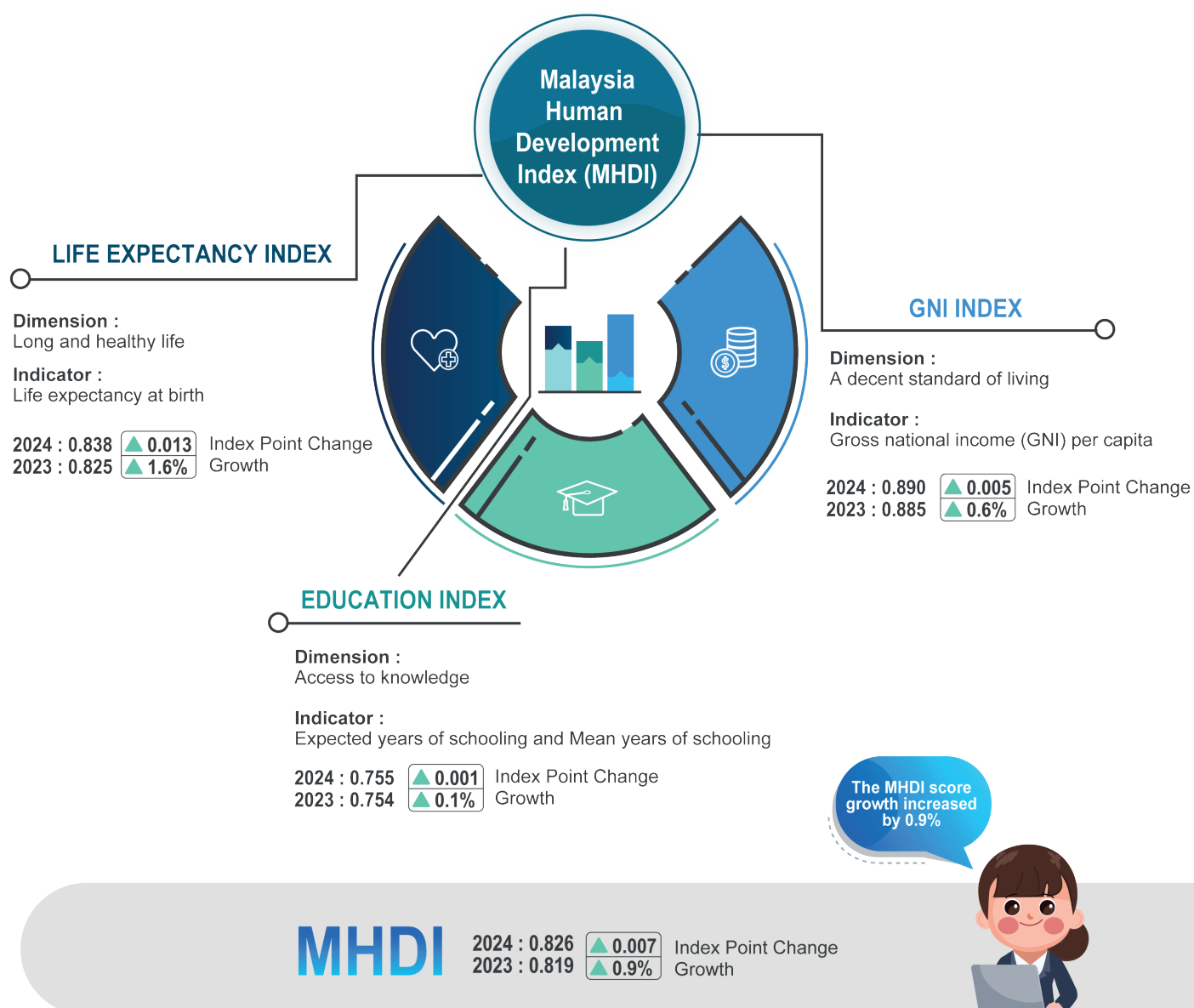


Note: The scale is based on Human Development Index (HDI) Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PERFORMANCE OF MHDI

The performance of the MHDI score in 2024 was at a very high level of development with a score of 0.826. An analysis by dimension index showed that the highest index score recorded in 2024 was the Gross National Income (GNI) Index with a score of 0.890 (2023: 0.885), followed by the Life Expectancy Index with a score of 0.838 (2023: 0.825) and the Education Index with a score of 0.755 (2023: 0.754). The GNI Index and the Life Expectancy Index were at a very high level of development, while the Education Index was at a high level of development.

Exhibit 2: Dimension Index of Malaysia Human Development, 2023 and 2024



PERFORMANCE OF MHDl BY DIMENSION

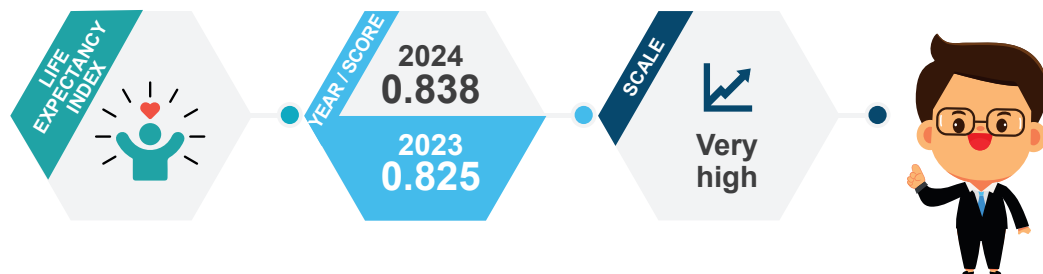
1

LIFE EXPECTANCY INDEX

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

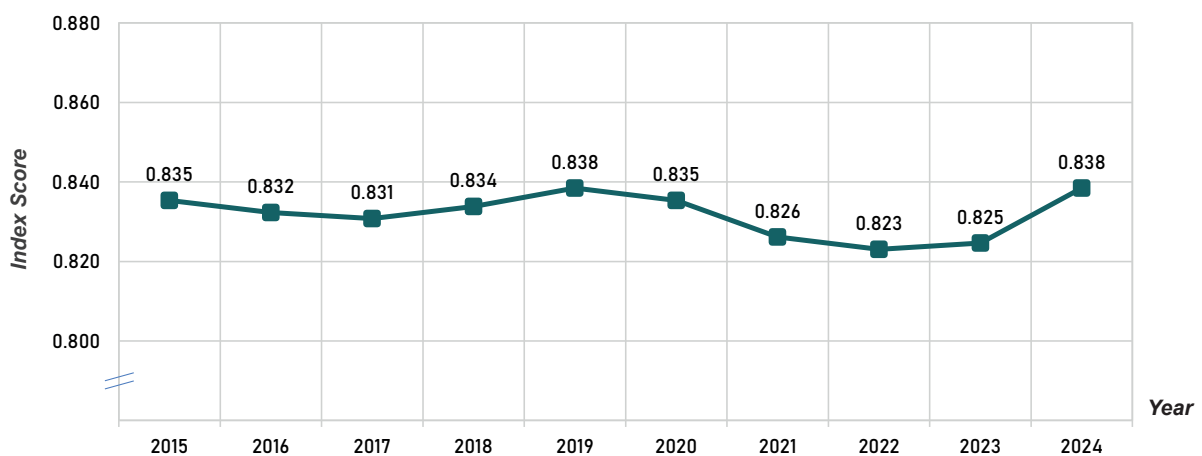
The Life Expectancy Index is measured using one indicator, which is life expectancy at birth. In 2024, Malaysia's Life Expectancy Index score was at a very high level, recorded at 0.838.

Exhibit 3: Life Expectancy Index, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024



The Life Expectancy Index increased by 0.013 index points, reaching a score of 0.838 as compared to 0.825 in the previous year. The improvement is largely attributed to a reduction in the number of deaths recorded between 2023 and 2024, following the excess mortality observed in 2021 and 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 1: Life Expectancy Index, Malaysia, 2015–2024



2

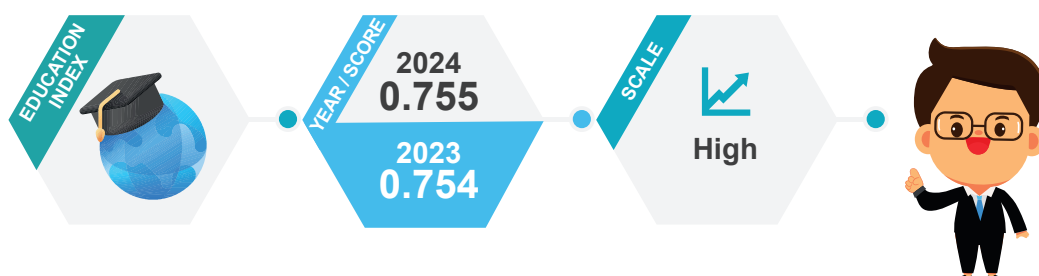
EDUCATION INDEX

Dimension : Access to knowledge

Indicator : Expected years of schooling and Mean years of schooling

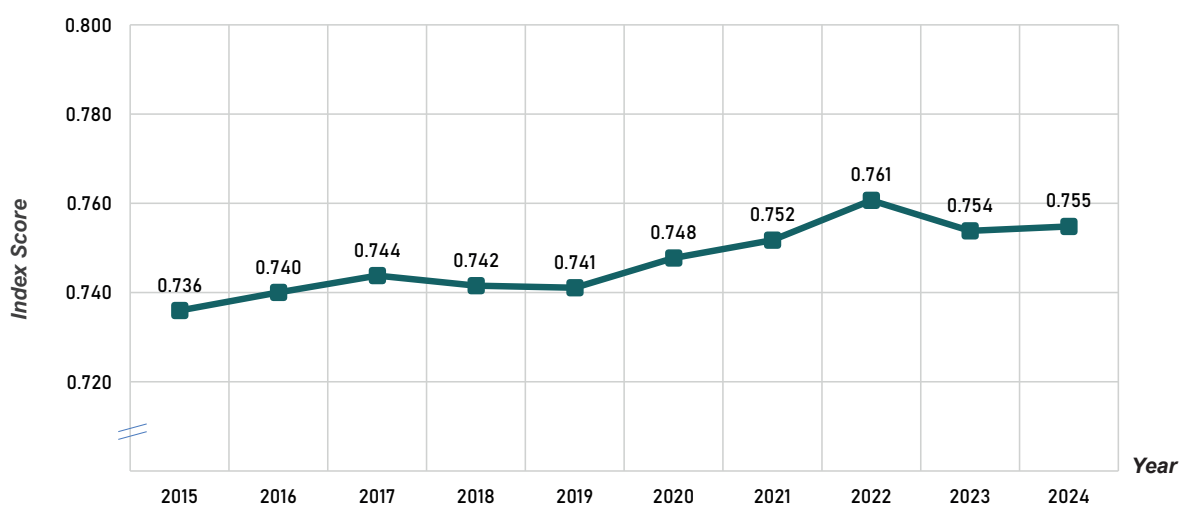
The Education Index is measured using two key indicators; expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. In 2024, Malaysia recorded a score of 0.755, placing it at a high level of human development in terms of education attainment.

Exhibit 4: Education Index, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024



The Education Index increased by 0.001 index points, recording a score of 0.755 as compared to 0.754 in the previous year. This slight improvement was primarily driven by an increase in the expected years of schooling, reflecting continued progress in education access and opportunities.

Chart 2: Education Index, Malaysia, 2015–2024



3

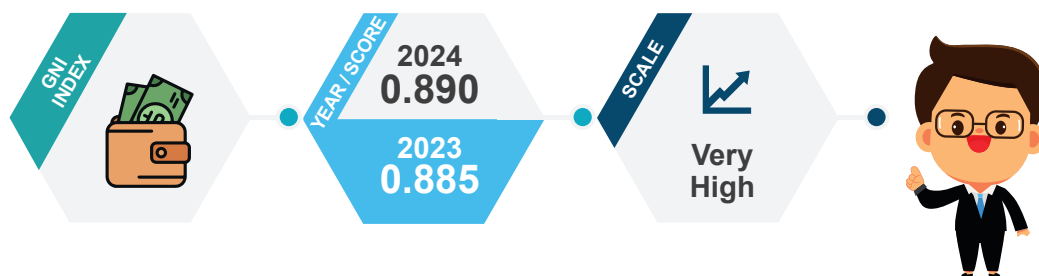
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) INDEX

Dimension : A decent standard of living

Indicator : Gross national income (GNI) per capita

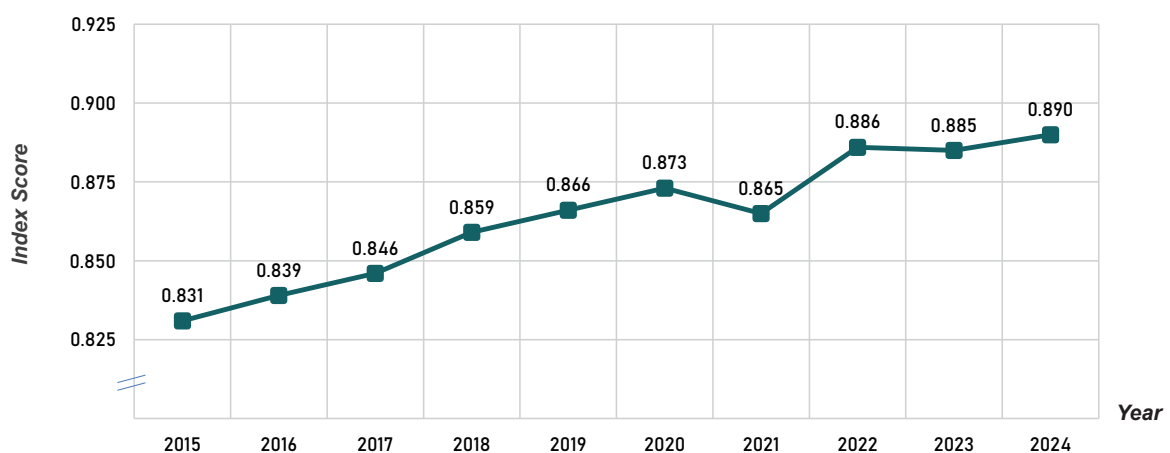
The Gross National Income (GNI) Index is calculated based on gross national income per capita. In 2024, Malaysia recorded an GNI Index score of 0.890, placing at a very high level of human development in terms of standard of living.

Exhibit 5: GNI Index, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024



The GNI Index recorded an encouraging performance, rising by 0.005 index points to reach a score of 0.890 as compared to 0.885 in the previous year. This improvement reflects an upwards trend in economic performance with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 5.1 per cent.

Chart 3: GNI Index, Malaysia, 2015–2024

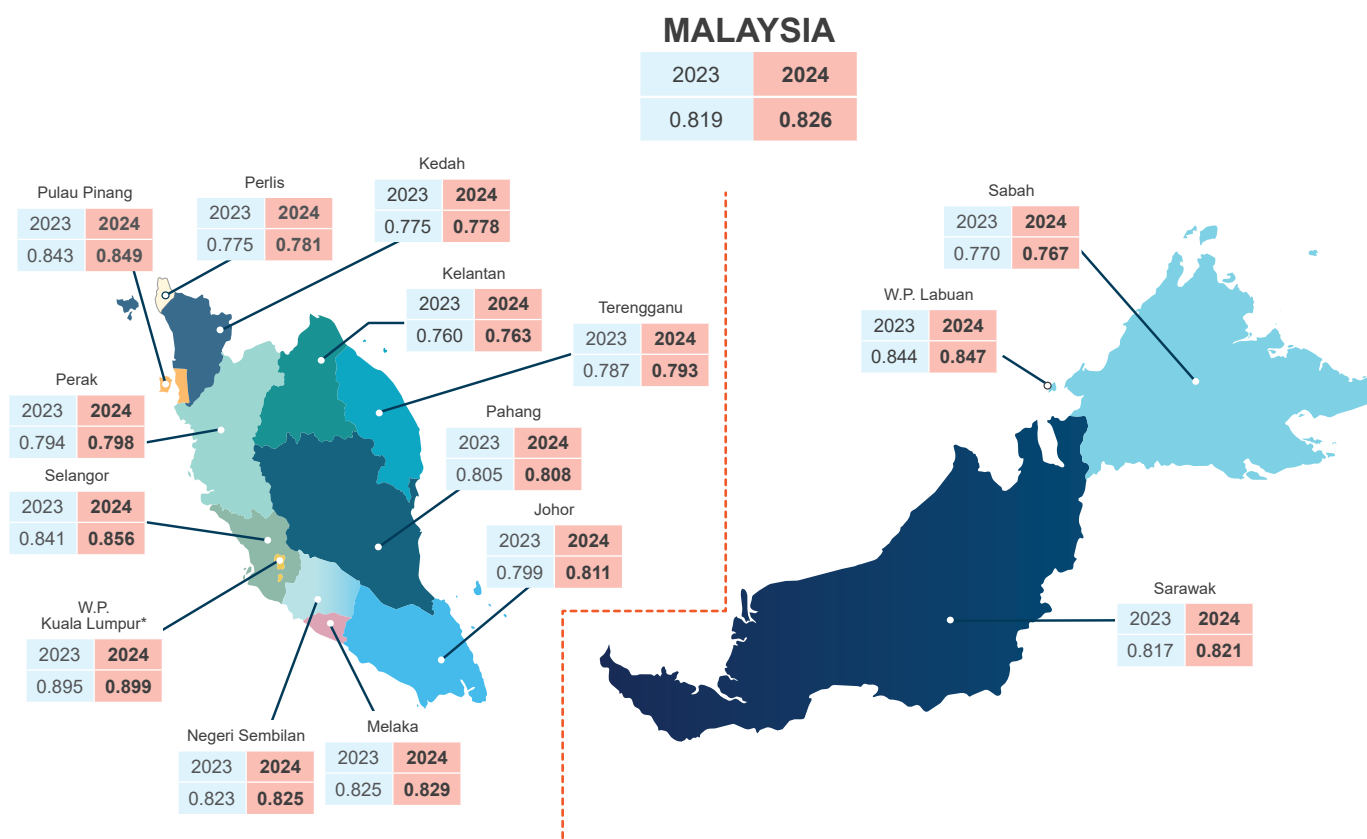


PERFORMANCE OF MHD BY STATE

Nine states were classified as having a very high level of development in 2024 namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur which recorded the highest score of 0.899, followed by Selangor (0.856), Pulau Pinang (0.849), W.P. Labuan (0.847), Melaka (0.829), Negeri Sembilan (0.825), Sarawak (0.821), Johor (0.811) and Pahang (0.808). Six other states were categorised under the high level of development. These were Perak (0.798), Terengganu (0.793), Perlis (0.781), Kedah (0.778), Sabah (0.767) and Kelantan (0.763).

All states recorded an increase in their index scores in 2024 as compared to 2023, with the exception of Sabah. Selangor recorded the highest increase, rising by 0.015 index points to 0.856 (2023: 0.841). This was followed by Johor with an increase of 0.012 index points to 0.811 (2023: 0.799), thereby elevating its development level from high to very high. Meanwhile, Negeri Sembilan recorded the smallest increase of just 0.002 index points in 2024, while W.P. Labuan, Pahang, Kedah and Kelantan with an increase of 0.003 index points respectively. In contrast, Sabah recorded a slight decline of 0.003 index points, from 0.770 in 2023 to 0.767 in 2024.

Exhibit 6: Malaysia Human Development Index by State, 2023 and 2024



Note: *Includes W.P. Putrajaya

**JOHOR**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.799	0.811
GNI Index	0.850	0.860
Life Expectancy Index	0.818	0.829
Education Index	0.736	0.748

Johor was classified as having a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.811. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.860 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.829. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.748.

**KEDAH**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.775	0.778
Life Expectancy Index	0.792	0.806
GNI Index	0.780	0.785
Education Index	0.752	0.744

Kedah was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.778. The Life Expectancy Index stood at 0.806, placing it in the very high level of development category. Meanwhile, both Education Index and the GNI Index were at a high level of development, recording scores of 0.785 and 0.744 respectively.

**KELANTAN**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.760	0.763
Life Expectancy Index	0.794	0.812
Education Index	0.777	0.764
GNI Index	0.713	0.717

Kelantan was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.763. The Life Expectancy Index stood at 0.812, placing it in the very high level of development category. Meanwhile, both Education Index and the GNI Index were at a high level of development, recording scores of 0.764 and 0.717 respectively.

**MELAKA**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.825	0.829
GNI Index	0.887	0.890
Life Expectancy Index	0.814	0.826
Education Index	0.779	0.774

Melaka was classified as having a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.829. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.890 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.826. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.774.

**NEGERI SEMBILAN**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.823	0.825
GNI Index	0.882	0.888
Life Expectancy Index	0.811	0.820
Education Index	0.781	0.771

Negeri Sembilan was classified as having a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.825. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.888 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.820. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.771.

**PAHANG**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.805	0.808
GNI Index	0.864	0.875
Life Expectancy Index	0.802	0.809
Education Index	0.752	0.744

Pahang was classified as having a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.808. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.875 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.809. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.744.

**PULAU PINANG**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.843	0.849
GNI Index	0.933	0.940
Life Expectancy Index	0.823	0.835
Education Index	0.781	0.779

Pulau Pinang ranked third with a MHDI score of 0.849 was at a very high level of development. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.940 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.835. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.779.

**PERAK**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.794	0.798
GNI Index	0.831	0.839
Life Expectancy Index	0.811	0.818
Education Index	0.742	0.739

Perak was classified as having a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.798. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.839 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.818. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.739.

**PERLIS**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.775	0.781
Life Expectancy Index	0.803	0.812
GNI Index	0.766	0.770
Education Index	0.756	0.762

Perlis was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.781. The Life Expectancy Index stood at 0.812, placing it in the very high level of development category. Meanwhile, both GNI Index and the Education Index were at a high level of development, recording scores of 0.770 and 0.762 respectively.

**SELANGOR**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.841	0.856
GNI Index	0.911	0.918
Life Expectancy Index	0.866	0.883
Education Index	0.753	0.773

Selangor ranked second among states with a MHDI score of 0.856 was at a very high level of development. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.918 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.883. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.773.

**TERENGGANU**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.787	0.793
GNI Index	0.805	0.811
Life Expectancy Index	0.783	0.797
Education Index	0.772	0.770

Terengganu was classified as having a high level of development with a MHDI score of 0.793. The GNI Index stood at 0.811, placing it in the very high level of development category. Meanwhile, both Life Expectancy Index and the Education Index were at a high level of development, recording scores of 0.797 and 0.770 respectively.

**SABAH**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.770	0.767
Life Expectancy Index	0.803	0.817
GNI Index	0.805	0.802
Education Index	0.707	0.689

Sabah was at a high level of development with MHDI score of 0.767. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the Life Expectancy Index at 0.817 and the GNI Index at 0.802. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a medium level with a score of 0.689.

**SARAWAK**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.817	0.821
GNI Index	0.932	0.935
Life Expectancy Index	0.834	0.843
Education Index	0.701	0.703

Sarawak was classified as having a very high level of development with MHDI score of 0.821. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.935 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.843. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.703.

**W.P. KUALA LUMPUR***

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.895	0.899
GNI Index	1.022	1.028
Life Expectancy Index	0.852	0.866
Education Index	0.823	0.817

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest MHDI score of 0.899 indicating a very high level of development. All three dimension indices were also at a very high level of development, with the GNI Index (1.028), followed by the Life Expectancy Index (0.866) and the Education Index (0.817).

**W.P. LABUAN**

Year	2023	2024
MHDI	0.844	0.847
GNI Index	0.955	0.960
Life Expectancy Index	0.858	0.862
Education Index	0.735	0.734

W.P. Labuan was at a very high level of development with a MHDI score of 0.847. Two of its dimension indices were at a very high level, with the GNI Index at 0.960 and the Life Expectancy Index at 0.862. Meanwhile, the Education Index was at a high level with a score of 0.734.

LIFE EXPECTANCY INDEX BY STATE

Chart 4: Life Expectancy Index by State, 2023 and 2024

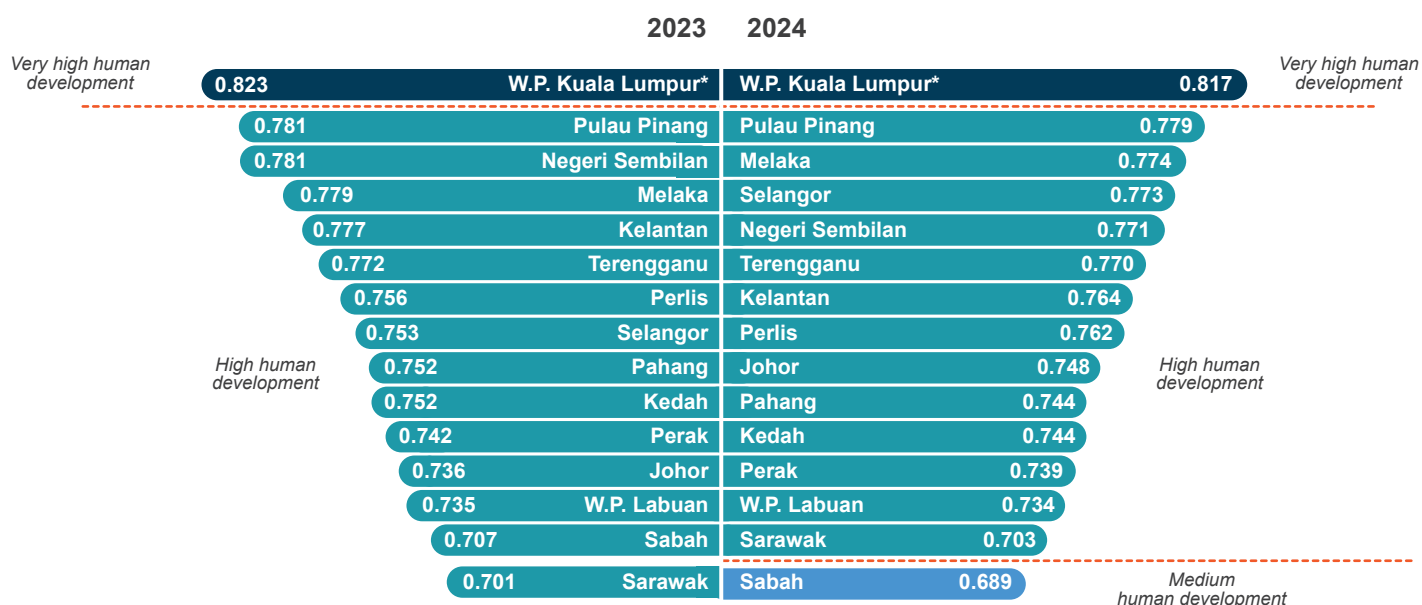


Note: *Includes W.P. Putrajaya

All states recorded a very high Life Expectancy Index in 2024, with the exception of Terengganu (0.797). Overall, the index showed an upward trend accross all states, maintaining at the same level of development as the previous year. Notably, Kelantan improved from a high level (2023: 0.794) to a very high level (2024: 0.812), while Kedah also advanced from a high level (2023: 0.792) to a very high level (2024: 0.806). Overall, this improvement reflects better health outcomes and quality of life among the population in most states.

EDUCATION INDEX BY STATE

Chart 5: Education Index by State, 2023 and 2024



Note: *Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Education Index showed that W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest score of 0.817 in 2024, followed by Pulau Pinang (0.779) and Melaka (0.774). W.P. Kuala Lumpur maintained the status at a very high level of development, although the scores slightly declined from 0.823 in the previous year. All other states remained at a high level of development, with the exception of Sabah which recorded a decline from a high to a medium level of development, with a score of 0.689 (2024) as compared to 0.707 (2023).

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) INDEX BY STATE

Chart 6: GNI Index by State, 2023 and 2024



Note: *Includes W.P. Putrajaya

The GNI Index scores by state for 2024 indicate that 12 states achieved a very high level of development. W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest score at 1.028, followed four other states with score exceeding 0.900 which were W.P. Labuan (0.960), Pulau Pinang (0.940), Sarawak (0.935) and Selangor (0.918).

During the same period, three states were classified under the high level of development, namely Kedah (0.785), Perlis (0.770) and Kelantan (0.717). In contrast, Sabah registered a slight decline of 0.003 index points, from 0.805 in 2023 to 0.802 in 2024.



JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

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STATISTIK INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

*MALAYSIA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
INDEX STATISTICS*

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JADUAL 1.1 / TABLE 1.1

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2015
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2015

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.829	0.721	0.796	0.781
Kedah	0.815	0.719	0.720	0.750
Kelantan	0.797	0.729	0.662	0.727
Melaka	0.838	0.754	0.838	0.809
Negeri Sembilan	0.822	0.739	0.834	0.797
Pahang	0.814	0.706	0.806	0.774
Pulau Pinang	0.840	0.761	0.859	0.819
Perak	0.829	0.707	0.776	0.769
Perlis	0.812	0.720	0.742	0.757
Selangor	0.846	0.803	0.850	0.833
Terengganu	0.788	0.732	0.785	0.768
Sabah	0.817	0.678	0.760	0.749
Sarawak	0.862	0.670	0.881	0.798
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.857	0.799	0.962	0.870
W.P. Labuan	0.862	0.714	0.889	0.818
MALAYSIA	0.835	0.736	0.831	0.799

Nota:

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

Notes:

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

JADUAL 1.2 / TABLE 1.2

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2016
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2016

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI <i>Index</i>	MHDI
Johor	0.826	0.725	0.809	0.785
Kedah	0.812	0.718	0.734	0.753
Kelantan	0.795	0.737	0.667	0.731
Melaka	0.835	0.754	0.846	0.811
Negeri Sembilan	0.818	0.745	0.839	0.800
Pahang	0.815	0.725	0.813	0.783
Pulau Pinang	0.840	0.760	0.873	0.823
Perak	0.829	0.719	0.786	0.777
Perlis	0.803	0.728	0.746	0.759
Selangor	0.845	0.801	0.862	0.835
Terengganu	0.791	0.730	0.788	0.769
Sabah	0.818	0.679	0.761	0.751
Sarawak	0.862	0.671	0.883	0.799
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.863	0.816	0.974	0.882
W.P. Labuan	0.878	0.724	0.911	0.834
MALAYSIA	0.832	0.740	0.839	0.802

Nota:

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

Notes:

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

JADUAL 1.3 / TABLE 1.3

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2017
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2017

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.826	0.731	0.822	0.792
Kedah	0.812	0.728	0.742	0.760
Kelantan	0.800	0.736	0.677	0.736
Melaka	0.837	0.763	0.852	0.816
Negeri Sembilan	0.818	0.756	0.846	0.806
Pahang	0.817	0.725	0.823	0.787
Pulau Pinang	0.840	0.767	0.882	0.828
Perak	0.828	0.715	0.797	0.778
Perlis	0.797	0.754	0.754	0.768
Selangor	0.845	0.799	0.869	0.837
Terengganu	0.794	0.746	0.791	0.777
Sabah	0.814	0.689	0.772	0.757
Sarawak	0.860	0.682	0.884	0.803
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.862	0.807	0.984	0.881
W.P. Labuan	0.878	0.716	0.919	0.833
MALAYSIA	0.831	0.744	0.846	0.806

Nota:

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

Notes:

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

JADUAL 1.4 / TABLE 1.4

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2018
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2018

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.829	0.729	0.834	0.796
Kedah	0.815	0.726	0.751	0.763
Kelantan	0.803	0.743	0.687	0.743
Melaka	0.838	0.762	0.870	0.822
Negeri Sembilan	0.820	0.755	0.859	0.810
Pahang	0.820	0.722	0.838	0.792
Pulau Pinang	0.845	0.762	0.890	0.831
Perak	0.829	0.721	0.808	0.784
Perlis	0.795	0.740	0.761	0.765
Selangor	0.849	0.789	0.881	0.839
Terengganu	0.798	0.750	0.805	0.784
Sabah	0.814	0.686	0.799	0.764
Sarawak	0.863	0.679	0.901	0.808
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.866	0.814	0.999	0.890
W.P. Labuan	0.882	0.726	0.930	0.841
MALAYSIA	0.834	0.742	0.859	0.810

Nota:

1. *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
2. Data merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia

Notes:

1. *Includes W.P. Putrajaya
2. Data refer to Malaysian citizens

JADUAL 1.5 / TABLE 1.5

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2019
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2019

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.832	0.729	0.838	0.798
Kedah	0.820	0.724	0.754	0.765
Kelantan	0.808	0.743	0.686	0.744
Melaka	0.842	0.766	0.873	0.826
Negeri Sembilan	0.825	0.746	0.863	0.810
Pahang	0.825	0.715	0.837	0.790
Pulau Pinang	0.849	0.766	0.896	0.835
Perak	0.832	0.721	0.813	0.787
Perlis	0.797	0.749	0.766	0.770
Selangor	0.854	0.795	0.889	0.845
Terengganu	0.802	0.751	0.807	0.786
Sabah	0.815	0.680	0.806	0.765
Sarawak	0.863	0.683	0.908	0.812
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.869	0.800	1.010	0.889
W.P. Labuan	0.886	0.726	0.938	0.845
MALAYSIA	0.838	0.741	0.866	0.813

Nota:

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

Notes:

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



JADUAL 1.6 / TABLE 1.6

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2020
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2020

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.826	0.721	0.842	0.794
Kedah	0.814	0.712	0.761	0.761
Kelantan	0.802	0.748	0.694	0.747
Melaka	0.826	0.751	0.877	0.816
Negeri Sembilan	0.817	0.743	0.872	0.809
Pahang	0.812	0.725	0.841	0.791
Pulau Pinang	0.831	0.773	0.902	0.834
Perak	0.823	0.730	0.820	0.790
Perlis	0.811	0.746	0.773	0.776
Selangor	0.880	0.816	0.899	0.864
Terengganu	0.792	0.744	0.811	0.782
Sabah	0.812	0.702	0.803	0.771
Sarawak	0.843	0.687	0.911	0.808
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.866	0.815	1.021	0.896
W.P. Labuan	0.849	0.745	0.945	0.842
MALAYSIA	0.835	0.748	0.873	0.817

Nota:

1. *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
2. Data merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia

Notes:

1. *Includes W.P. Putrajaya
2. Data refer to Malaysian citizens

JADUAL 1.7 / TABLE 1.7

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2021
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2021

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.818	0.737	0.829	0.794
Kedah	0.798	0.767	0.763	0.776
Kelantan	0.791	0.776	0.700	0.755
Melaka	0.814	0.787	0.859	0.819
Negeri Sembilan	0.814	0.777	0.859	0.816
Pahang	0.808	0.750	0.848	0.801
Pulau Pinang	0.823	0.794	0.904	0.839
Perak	0.817	0.751	0.820	0.795
Perlis	0.805	0.773	0.749	0.775
Selangor	0.868	0.703	0.883	0.814
Terengganu	0.786	0.777	0.804	0.789
Sabah	0.802	0.727	0.799	0.775
Sarawak	0.834	0.722	0.918	0.821
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.849	0.828	0.999	0.889
W.P. Labuan	0.842	0.755	0.950	0.845
MALAYSIA	0.826	0.752	0.865	0.813

Nota:

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

Notes:

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



JADUAL 1.8 / TABLE 1.8

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2022
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2022

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI <i>Index</i>	MHDI
Johor	0.817	0.738	0.847	0.799
Kedah	0.792	0.759	0.778	0.776
Kelantan	0.789	0.777	0.710	0.758
Melaka	0.812	0.762	0.877	0.816
Negeri Sembilan	0.812	0.787	0.876	0.824
Pahang	0.805	0.756	0.868	0.808
Pulau Pinang	0.822	0.770	0.927	0.837
Perak	0.812	0.747	0.832	0.796
Perlis	0.802	0.763	0.760	0.775
Selangor	0.865	0.771	0.904	0.845
Terengganu	0.783	0.779	0.810	0.791
Sabah	0.797	0.711	0.826	0.777
Sarawak	0.832	0.722	0.950	0.829
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.851	0.824	1.018	0.893
W.P. Labuan	0.840	0.750	0.957	0.845
MALAYSIA	0.823	0.761	0.886	0.822

Nota:

1. *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
2. Data merujuk kepada warganegara Malaysia

Notes:

1. *Includes W.P. Putrajaya
2. Data refer to Malaysian citizens

JADUAL 1.9 / TABLE 1.9

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2023
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2023

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI Index	MHDI
Johor	0.818	0.736	0.850	0.799
Kedah	0.792	0.752	0.780	0.775
Kelantan	0.794	0.777	0.713	0.760
Melaka	0.814	0.779	0.887	0.825
Negeri Sembilan	0.811	0.781	0.882	0.823
Pahang	0.802	0.752	0.864	0.805
Pulau Pinang	0.823	0.781	0.933	0.843
Perak	0.811	0.742	0.831	0.794
Perlis	0.803	0.756	0.766	0.775
Selangor	0.866	0.753	0.911	0.841
Terengganu	0.783	0.772	0.805	0.787
Sabah	0.803	0.707	0.805	0.770
Sarawak	0.834	0.701	0.932	0.817
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.852	0.823	1.022	0.895
W.P. Labuan	0.858	0.735	0.955	0.844
MALAYSIA	0.825	0.754	0.885	0.819

Nota:

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

Notes:

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



JADUAL 1.10 / TABLE 1.10

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut negeri, 2024
Malaysia Human Development Index by state, 2024

Negeri State	Indeks Jangkaan Hayat <i>Life Expectancy Index</i>	Indeks Pendidikan <i>Education Index</i>	Indeks PNK GNI <i>Index</i>	MHDI
Johor	0.829	0.748	0.860	0.811
Kedah	0.806	0.744	0.785	0.778
Kelantan	0.812	0.764	0.717	0.763
Melaka	0.826	0.774	0.890	0.829
Negeri Sembilan	0.820	0.771	0.888	0.825
Pahang	0.809	0.744	0.875	0.808
Pulau Pinang	0.835	0.779	0.940	0.849
Perak	0.818	0.739	0.839	0.798
Perlis	0.812	0.762	0.770	0.781
Selangor	0.883	0.773	0.918	0.856
Terengganu	0.797	0.770	0.811	0.793
Sabah	0.817	0.689	0.802	0.767
Sarawak	0.843	0.703	0.935	0.821
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.866	0.817	1.028	0.899
W.P. Labuan	0.862	0.734	0.960	0.847
MALAYSIA	0.838	0.755	0.890	0.826

Nota:

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

Notes:

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



STATISTIK WARGANEGARA DAN BUKAN WARGANEGARA

*STATISTICS FOR CITIZENS AND
NON-CITIZENS*

JADUAL 2.1 / TABLE 2.1

Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024
Life Expectancy Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015–2024

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Johor	0.829	0.826	0.826	0.829	0.832
Kedah	0.815	0.812	0.812	0.815	0.820
Kelantan	0.797	0.795	0.800	0.803	0.808
Melaka	0.838	0.835	0.837	0.838	0.842
Negeri Sembilan	0.822	0.818	0.818	0.820	0.825
Pahang	0.814	0.815	0.817	0.820	0.825
Pulau Pinang	0.840	0.840	0.840	0.845	0.849
Perak	0.829	0.829	0.828	0.829	0.832
Perlis	0.812	0.803	0.797	0.795	0.797
Selangor	0.846	0.845	0.845	0.849	0.854
Terengganu	0.788	0.791	0.794	0.798	0.802
Sabah	0.817	0.818	0.814	0.814	0.815
Sarawak	0.862	0.862	0.860	0.863	0.863
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.857	0.863	0.862	0.866	0.869
W.P. Labuan	0.862	0.878	0.878	0.882	0.886
Warganegara Citizens	0.835	0.832	0.831	0.834	0.838
Bukan Warganegara Non-Citizens	0.886	0.885	0.897	0.897	0.892
Johor	0.835	0.834	0.832	0.835	0.837
Kedah	0.817	0.814	0.815	0.817	0.822
Kelantan	0.800	0.800	0.803	0.806	0.809
Melaka	0.840	0.838	0.838	0.842	0.845
Negeri Sembilan	0.825	0.822	0.822	0.823	0.828
Pahang	0.818	0.820	0.822	0.825	0.829
Pulau Pinang	0.843	0.843	0.845	0.849	0.854
Perak	0.831	0.831	0.829	0.831	0.834
Perlis	0.815	0.806	0.800	0.800	0.800
Selangor	0.848	0.848	0.848	0.852	0.857
Terengganu	0.791	0.794	0.797	0.802	0.803
Sabah	0.828	0.834	0.834	0.834	0.834
Sarawak	0.866	0.866	0.865	0.868	0.866
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.863	0.871	0.868	0.872	0.875
W.P. Labuan	0.866	0.883	0.882	0.886	0.886
Jumlah Total	0.840	0.837	0.837	0.840	0.843

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
*Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya*

JADUAL 2.1 / TABLE 2.1

Indeks Jangkaan Hayat mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (samb.)
Life Expectancy Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (cont'd)

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Johor	0.826	0.818	0.817	0.818	0.829
Kedah	0.814	0.798	0.792	0.792	0.806
Kelantan	0.802	0.791	0.789	0.794	0.812
Melaka	0.826	0.814	0.812	0.814	0.826
Negeri Sembilan	0.817	0.814	0.812	0.811	0.820
Pahang	0.812	0.808	0.805	0.802	0.809
Pulau Pinang	0.831	0.823	0.822	0.823	0.835
Perak	0.823	0.817	0.812	0.811	0.818
Perlis	0.811	0.805	0.802	0.803	0.812
Selangor	0.880	0.868	0.865	0.866	0.883
Terengganu	0.792	0.786	0.783	0.783	0.797
Sabah	0.812	0.802	0.797	0.803	0.817
Sarawak	0.843	0.834	0.832	0.834	0.843
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.866	0.849	0.851	0.852	0.866
W.P. Labuan	0.849	0.842	0.840	0.858	0.862
Warganegara Citizens	0.835	0.826	0.823	0.825	0.838
Bukan Warganegara Non-Citizens	0.931	0.882	0.874	0.898	0.952
Johor	0.835	0.825	0.823	0.828	0.845
Kedah	0.817	0.803	0.795	0.795	0.815
Kelantan	0.803	0.794	0.791	0.797	0.818
Melaka	0.831	0.817	0.815	0.818	0.835
Negeri Sembilan	0.820	0.817	0.814	0.817	0.817
Pahang	0.814	0.809	0.806	0.805	0.828
Pulau Pinang	0.834	0.826	0.823	0.826	0.842
Perak	0.826	0.820	0.815	0.814	0.828
Perlis	0.812	0.806	0.805	0.806	0.823
Selangor	0.883	0.868	0.865	0.869	0.892
Terengganu	0.795	0.789	0.785	0.786	0.803
Sabah	0.835	0.822	0.817	0.828	0.848
Sarawak	0.848	0.838	0.835	0.838	0.849
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.868	0.848	0.848	0.852	0.871
W.P. Labuan	0.852	0.838	0.837	0.865	0.889
Jumlah Total	0.842	0.831	0.828	0.831	0.849

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
*Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya*

JADUAL 2.2 / TABLE 2.2

Indeks Pendidikan mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024
Education Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015–2024

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Johor	0.721	0.725	0.731	0.729	0.729
Kedah	0.719	0.718	0.728	0.726	0.724
Kelantan	0.729	0.737	0.736	0.743	0.743
Melaka	0.754	0.754	0.763	0.762	0.766
Negeri Sembilan	0.739	0.745	0.756	0.755	0.746
Pahang	0.706	0.725	0.725	0.722	0.715
Pulau Pinang	0.761	0.760	0.767	0.762	0.766
Perak	0.707	0.719	0.715	0.721	0.721
Perlis	0.720	0.728	0.754	0.740	0.749
Selangor	0.803	0.801	0.799	0.789	0.795
Terengganu	0.732	0.730	0.746	0.750	0.751
Sabah	0.678	0.679	0.689	0.686	0.680
Sarawak	0.670	0.671	0.682	0.679	0.683
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.799	0.816	0.807	0.814	0.800
W.P. Labuan	0.714	0.724	0.716	0.726	0.726
Warganegara Citizens	0.736	0.740	0.744	0.742	0.741
Bukan Warganegara Non-Citizens	0.421	0.442	0.465	0.433	0.440
Johor	0.711	0.713	0.719	0.720	0.717
Kedah	0.710	0.709	0.722	0.718	0.717
Kelantan	0.717	0.725	0.726	0.734	0.734
Melaka	0.745	0.745	0.753	0.752	0.759
Negeri Sembilan	0.727	0.735	0.747	0.737	0.737
Pahang	0.694	0.715	0.717	0.712	0.706
Pulau Pinang	0.748	0.750	0.752	0.743	0.752
Perak	0.700	0.713	0.707	0.716	0.716
Perlis	0.716	0.722	0.750	0.735	0.745
Selangor	0.782	0.782	0.781	0.772	0.781
Terengganu	0.723	0.723	0.738	0.741	0.742
Sabah	0.578	0.587	0.598	0.585	0.581
Sarawak	0.662	0.662	0.675	0.670	0.675
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.796	0.812	0.795	0.814	0.793
W.P. Labuan	0.696	0.698	0.692	0.696	0.694
Jumlah Total	0.711	0.716	0.720	0.717	0.718

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
*Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya*

JADUAL 2.2 / TABLE 2.2

Indeks Pendidikan mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (samb.)
Education Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (cont'd)

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Johor	0.721	0.737	0.738	0.736	0.748
Kedah	0.712	0.767	0.759	0.752	0.744
Kelantan	0.748	0.776	0.777	0.777	0.764
Melaka	0.751	0.787	0.762	0.779	0.774
Negeri Sembilan	0.743	0.777	0.787	0.781	0.771
Pahang	0.725	0.750	0.756	0.752	0.744
Pulau Pinang	0.773	0.794	0.770	0.781	0.779
Perak	0.730	0.751	0.747	0.742	0.739
Perlis	0.746	0.773	0.763	0.756	0.762
Selangor	0.816	0.703	0.771	0.753	0.773
Terengganu	0.744	0.777	0.779	0.772	0.770
Sabah	0.702	0.727	0.711	0.707	0.689
Sarawak	0.687	0.722	0.722	0.701	0.703
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.815	0.828	0.824	0.823	0.817
W.P. Labuan	0.745	0.755	0.750	0.735	0.734
Warganegara Citizens	0.748	0.752	0.761	0.754	0.755
Bukan Warganegara Non-Citizens	0.527	0.389	0.464	0.463	0.460
Johor	0.708	0.713	0.723	0.722	0.736
Kedah	0.706	0.750	0.749	0.741	0.731
Kelantan	0.741	0.767	0.773	0.769	0.756
Melaka	0.744	0.774	0.750	0.770	0.764
Negeri Sembilan	0.733	0.759	0.772	0.771	0.759
Pahang	0.716	0.739	0.749	0.745	0.737
Pulau Pinang	0.764	0.770	0.754	0.765	0.765
Perak	0.726	0.737	0.739	0.734	0.727
Perlis	0.742	0.766	0.758	0.753	0.755
Selangor	0.813	0.701	0.766	0.747	0.765
Terengganu	0.736	0.766	0.773	0.764	0.760
Sabah	0.625	0.615	0.622	0.608	0.581
Sarawak	0.680	0.713	0.692	0.704	0.698
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.804	0.809	0.812	0.817	0.815
W.P. Labuan	0.717	0.707	0.730	0.721	0.676
Jumlah Total	0.730	0.724	0.739	0.734	0.733

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
*Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya*

JADUAL 2.3 / TABLE 2.3

Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024
Gross National Income (GNI) Index by state, Malaysia, 2015–2024

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Johor	0.796	0.809	0.822	0.834	0.838
Kedah	0.720	0.734	0.742	0.751	0.754
Kelantan	0.662	0.667	0.677	0.687	0.686
Melaka	0.838	0.846	0.852	0.870	0.873
Negeri Sembilan	0.834	0.839	0.846	0.859	0.863
Pahang	0.806	0.813	0.823	0.838	0.837
Pulau Pinang	0.859	0.873	0.882	0.890	0.896
Perak	0.776	0.786	0.797	0.808	0.813
Perlis	0.742	0.746	0.754	0.761	0.766
Selangor	0.850	0.862	0.869	0.881	0.889
Terengganu	0.785	0.788	0.791	0.805	0.807
Sabah	0.760	0.761	0.772	0.799	0.806
Sarawak	0.881	0.883	0.884	0.901	0.908
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.962	0.974	0.984	0.999	1.010
W.P. Labuan	0.889	0.911	0.919	0.930	0.938
MALAYSIA	0.831	0.839	0.846	0.859	0.866

Nota:

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

Notes:

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

JADUAL 2.3 / TABLE 2.3

Indeks Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (samb.)
Gross National Income (GNI) Index by state, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (cont'd)

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Johor	0.842	0.829	0.847	0.850	0.860
Kedah	0.761	0.763	0.778	0.780	0.785
Kelantan	0.694	0.700	0.710	0.713	0.717
Melaka	0.877	0.859	0.877	0.887	0.890
Negeri Sembilan	0.872	0.859	0.876	0.882	0.888
Pahang	0.841	0.848	0.868	0.864	0.875
Pulau Pinang	0.902	0.904	0.927	0.933	0.940
Perak	0.820	0.820	0.832	0.831	0.839
Perlis	0.773	0.749	0.760	0.766	0.770
Selangor	0.899	0.883	0.904	0.911	0.918
Terengganu	0.811	0.804	0.810	0.805	0.811
Sabah	0.803	0.799	0.826	0.805	0.802
Sarawak	0.911	0.918	0.950	0.932	0.935
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	1.021	0.999	1.018	1.022	1.028
W.P. Labuan	0.945	0.950	0.957	0.955	0.960
MALAYSIA	0.873	0.865	0.886	0.885	0.890

Nota:

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

Notes:

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

JADUAL 2.4 / TABLE 2.4

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024

Malaysia Human Development Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015–2024

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Johor	0.781	0.785	0.792	0.796	0.798
Kedah	0.750	0.753	0.760	0.763	0.765
Kelantan	0.727	0.731	0.736	0.743	0.744
Melaka	0.809	0.811	0.816	0.822	0.826
Negeri Sembilan	0.797	0.800	0.806	0.810	0.810
Pahang	0.774	0.783	0.787	0.792	0.790
Pulau Pinang	0.819	0.823	0.828	0.831	0.835
Perak	0.769	0.777	0.778	0.784	0.787
Perlis	0.757	0.759	0.768	0.765	0.770
Selangor	0.833	0.835	0.837	0.839	0.845
Terengganu	0.768	0.769	0.777	0.784	0.786
Sabah	0.749	0.751	0.757	0.764	0.765
Sarawak	0.798	0.799	0.803	0.808	0.812
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.870	0.882	0.881	0.890	0.889
W.P. Labuan	0.818	0.834	0.833	0.841	0.845
Warganegara Citizens	0.799	0.802	0.806	0.810	0.813
Bukan Warganegara Non-Citizens	0.677	0.690	0.707	0.694	0.698
Johor	0.779	0.784	0.789	0.795	0.795
Kedah	0.747	0.751	0.759	0.761	0.763
Kelantan	0.724	0.729	0.734	0.740	0.741
Melaka	0.806	0.809	0.813	0.820	0.824
Negeri Sembilan	0.794	0.797	0.804	0.805	0.808
Pahang	0.771	0.781	0.786	0.790	0.789
Pulau Pinang	0.815	0.820	0.825	0.825	0.831
Perak	0.767	0.775	0.776	0.783	0.786
Perlis	0.757	0.757	0.768	0.765	0.770
Selangor	0.826	0.830	0.832	0.834	0.841
Terengganu	0.766	0.768	0.775	0.782	0.784
Sabah	0.714	0.720	0.727	0.731	0.731
Sarawak	0.797	0.797	0.802	0.806	0.810
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.871	0.883	0.879	0.892	0.888
W.P. Labuan	0.812	0.825	0.825	0.831	0.832
Jumlah Total	0.792	0.795	0.799	0.803	0.806

Nota: *Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

JADUAL 2.4 / TABLE 2.4

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut kewarganegaraan dan negeri, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (samb.)

Malaysia Human Development Index by citizenship and state, Malaysia, 2015–2024 (cont'd)

Negeri / Tahun State / Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Johor	0.794	0.794	0.799	0.799	0.811
Kedah	0.761	0.776	0.776	0.775	0.778
Kelantan	0.747	0.755	0.758	0.760	0.763
Melaka	0.816	0.819	0.816	0.825	0.829
Negeri Sembilan	0.809	0.816	0.824	0.823	0.825
Pahang	0.791	0.801	0.808	0.805	0.808
Pulau Pinang	0.834	0.839	0.837	0.843	0.849
Perak	0.790	0.795	0.796	0.794	0.798
Perlis	0.776	0.775	0.775	0.775	0.781
Selangor	0.864	0.814	0.845	0.841	0.856
Terengganu	0.782	0.789	0.791	0.787	0.793
Sabah	0.771	0.775	0.777	0.770	0.767
Sarawak	0.808	0.821	0.829	0.817	0.821
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.896	0.889	0.893	0.895	0.899
W.P. Labuan	0.842	0.845	0.845	0.844	0.847
Warganegara Citizens	0.817	0.813	0.822	0.819	0.826
Bukan Warganegara Non-Citizens	0.753	0.667	0.711	0.717	0.731
Johor	0.793	0.787	0.796	0.798	0.812
Kedah	0.760	0.772	0.774	0.772	0.776
Kelantan	0.745	0.753	0.757	0.759	0.763
Melaka	0.815	0.816	0.813	0.824	0.828
Negeri Sembilan	0.806	0.811	0.820	0.822	0.820
Pahang	0.788	0.797	0.806	0.803	0.811
Pulau Pinang	0.832	0.832	0.832	0.838	0.846
Perak	0.789	0.791	0.794	0.792	0.796
Perlis	0.775	0.774	0.774	0.775	0.782
Selangor	0.864	0.813	0.843	0.839	0.856
Terengganu	0.780	0.786	0.789	0.785	0.791
Sabah	0.749	0.739	0.749	0.740	0.734
Sarawak	0.807	0.819	0.819	0.819	0.821
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	0.893	0.881	0.888	0.893	0.900
W.P. Labuan	0.833	0.826	0.836	0.841	0.833
Jumlah Total	0.813	0.804	0.815	0.814	0.821

Note: *Include W.P. Putrajaya

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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PENGENALAN

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

SUMBER DATA

Data bagi semua indikator yang digunakan dalam pengiraan MHDI diperoleh daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia bagi tahun rujukan 2015 hingga 2024.



Jadual A1: Sumber Data mengikut Indikator

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

METODOLOGI

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

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

Proses pengiraan MHDI melibatkan tiga langkah. Langkah pertama, mendapatkan nilai minimum dan maksimum bagi setiap indikator; langkah kedua, mendapatkan skor indeks dimensi dan langkah ketiga, mengagregat indeks dimensi bagi menghasilkan indeks komposit.

Langkah 1: Menetapkan Nilai Minimum dan Maksimum

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

Jadual A2: Nilai Minimum dan Maksimum bagi Indikator MHDI

Dimensi	Indikator	Minimum	Maksimum
Umur yang panjang dan kehidupan yang sihat	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	20	85
Akses kepada pengetahuan	Jangkaan tahun persekolahan	0	17
	Purata tahun persekolahan	0	17
Taraf hidup yang baik	PNK per kapita (PPP 2021 \$)	100	75,000

Penetapan nilai minimum bagi indikator jangkaan hayat ketika lahir adalah 20 tahun berdasarkan bukti sejarah di mana pada abad ke-20, tiada negara yang mempunyai jangkaan hayat ketika lahir kurang daripada 20 tahun berdasarkan Laporan *Human Development Index (HDI) 2025, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*.

Manakala, nilai maksimum jangkaan hayat ketika lahir ditetapkan pada umur 85 tahun, selari dengan sasaran realistik kebanyakan negara bagi tempoh 30 tahun yang lepas. Keadaan hidup yang bertambah baik dan kemajuan dalam bidang perubatan menyumbang kepada peningkatan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir iaitu melebihi atau sangat hampir dengan 85 tahun. Antara negara yang mencapai jangkaan hayat ketika lahir 85 tahun ialah Monaco (85.9 tahun), Hong Kong, China (85.5 tahun) dan Jepun (84.8 tahun). Ini berdasarkan Laporan HDI 2025, UNDP.

Penetapan nilai minimum bagi jangkaan tahun persekolahan dan purata tahun persekolahan adalah kosong (0) tahun, manakala nilai maksimum adalah 17 tahun setara untuk mencapai Ijazah Sarjana di kebanyakan negara berdasarkan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM). Bagi indikator jangkaan tahun persekolahan, umur persekolahan adalah dari 6 hingga 22 tahun. Walau bagaimanapun, berdasarkan Laporan HDI 2025, UNDP bagi indikator jangkaan tahun persekolahan nilai minimum adalah kosong (0) tahun dan nilai maksimum adalah 18 tahun. Manakala purata tahun persekolahan, nilai minimum adalah kosong (0) tahun dan nilai maksimum adalah 15 tahun.

Nilai minimum bagi indikator Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita adalah USD\$100 seperti penetapan oleh Laporan HDI 2025, UNDP di mana tiada contoh direkodkan oleh mana-mana negara yang mempunyai PNK hampir dengan nilai minimum USD\$100. Nilai maksimum bagi PNK ditetapkan pada USD\$75,000 per kapita. Merujuk kepada Kahneman dan Deaton (2010), hampir tiada negara mencapai PNK melebihi USD\$75,000 per kapita kecuali lima negara iaitu Liechtenstein, Singapura, Qatar, Luxembourg dan Ireland yang melebihi siling PNK per kapita USD\$75,000.

Langkah 2: Mendapatkan Indeks Dimensi

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

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

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

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

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

Berdasarkan Laporan HDI 2025, UNDP, nilai PNK per kapita dikira dengan menukarkan mata wang tempatan kepada *Purchasing Power Parity* (PPP) bagi tahun asas 2021. Seterusnya, PNK per kapita (PPP 2021 \$) dapat dikeluarkan menggunakan kadar pertumbuhan sebenar PNK per kapita bagi tempoh siri masa yang dikira. Nilai *PPP conversion factor* bagi tahun 2021 adalah 1.51 merujuk kepada *World Development Indicators database, The World Bank's 2022*.

Langkah 3: Mendapatkan Indeks Komposit

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

Di mana:

x_i = Skor indeks dimensi

n = Bilangan indeks dimensi

Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia (MHDI) = $(0.838 \times 0.755 \times 0.890)^{1/3} = 0.826$

Jadual A3: Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut Skala

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

▶ INDIKATOR MHD

Senarai indikator ditunjukkan dalam Jadual A4.

Jadual A4: Indikator MHD

Bil.	Indikator	Keterangan
1.	Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir	Jangkaan hayat adalah purata baki umur (tahun) seseorang dijangka dapat hidup pada permulaan umur tertentu dengan andaian kadar mortaliti umur adalah sama sepanjang hayat. Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir adalah refleksi mortaliti dan bebas daripada struktur umur penduduk serta tidak dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor luar seperti pemilihan penduduk piawai, perubahan pada kadar kelahiran dan lain-lain fenomena demografi.
2.	Jangkaan tahun persekolahan	Bilangan tahun kanak-kanak dijangka menghadiri sekolah atau universiti termasuk tahun-tahun menduduki semula peperiksaan (<i>repetition</i>). Ia adalah jumlah nisbah enrolmen yang khusus untuk pendidikan rendah, menengah, lepasan/pasca menengah, bukan tertiar dan tertiar.
3.	Purata tahun persekolahan	Purata bilangan tahun pendidikan yang diterima oleh individu berumur 25 tahun dan ke atas mengikut tahap pencapaian pendidikan menggunakan tempoh rasmi bagi setiap peringkat pendidikan.
4.	Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) per kapita	Pendapatan agregat ekonomi yang dijana dari pengeluaran dan pemilikan faktor pengeluaran, ditolak pendapatan yang dibayar untuk penggunaan faktor pengeluaran yang dimiliki seluruh dunia, ditukar kepada dolar antarabangsa menggunakan kadar <i>Purchasing Power Parity</i> (PPP), dibahagikan dengan penduduk pertengahan tahun. Nota: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) per kapita digunakan sebagai indikator bagi mengukur dimensi taraf hidup yang baik di peringkat negeri.

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► INTRODUCTION

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

► DATA SOURCE

Data for all indicators used in calculating MHDI is obtained from the Department of Statistics Malaysia for the reference year 2015 to 2024.



Table A1: Data Source by Indicator

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

METHODOLOGY

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

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

The MHDI calculation process involves three steps. First step, determining value of minimum and maximum each indicator; the second step, obtained the dimension index score; and the third step, aggregate dimension indices to obtain the composite index.

Step 1: Determining Value of Minimum and Maximum

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

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

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
<i>Long and healthy life</i>	<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Access to knowledge</i>	<i>Expected years of schooling</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>Mean years of schooling</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>A decent standard of living</i>	<i>GNI per capita (PPP 2021 \$)</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75,000</i>

Determination of minimum value for the life expectancy at birth indicator is 20 years, based on historical evidence that in the 20th century, no country had a life expectancy at birth of less than 20 years based on the Human Development Index (HDI) Report 2025, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Meanwhile, the maximum value for life expectancy at birth is set at 85 years, in line with realistic targets of most countries over the last 30 years. Improved living conditions and advances in medicine contribute to the increase of life expectancy at birth which is above or very close to 85 years. Some of the countries that have achieved a life expectancy at birth of 85 years are Monaco (85.9 years), Hong Kong, China (85.5 years) and Japan (84.8 years). This is based on the HDI Report 2025, UNDP.

Determination of minimum value for expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling is zero (0) years, while the maximum value is 17 years equivalent to achieve a Master's Degree in most countries, based on the Ministry of Education (MOE). For the expected years of schooling indicator, the school age ranges from 6 to 22 years. However, according to the HDI Report 2025, UNDP, for the indicator of expected years of schooling, the minimum value is zero (0) years and the maximum value is 18 years. While for the mean years of schooling, the minimum value is zero (0) years and the maximum value is 15 years.

The minimum value for the indicator of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is set at USD\$100 as determined by HDI Report 2025, UNDP, where there is no recorded instance of any country having a GNI close to the minimum value of USD\$100. The maximum value for GNI is set at USD\$75,000 per capita. According to Kahneman and Deaton (2010), almost no country has reached a GNI above USD\$75,000 per capita, except for five countries namely Liechtenstein, Singapore, Qatar, Luxembourg and Ireland which, have exceeded the GNI per capita ceiling of USD\$75,000.

Step 2: Obtain the Dimension Index

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

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

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

iii) The calculation to determine the Income dimension index value is as follows:

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

Based on the HDI Report 2025, UNDP, the value of GNI per capita is calculated by converting the local currency to Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) for the base year 2021. Next, the GNI per capita (PPP 2021 \$) can be issued using the real growth rate of GNI per capita for the period of the calculated time series. The PPP conversion factor value for 2021 is 1.51 referring to World Development Indicators database, The World Bank's 2022.

Step 3: Obtain the Composite Index

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

Where:

x_i = Score of dimension index

n = Number of dimension index

$$\text{Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI)} = (0.838 \times 0.755 \times 0.890)^{1/3} = 0.826$$

Table A3: Malaysia Human Development Index by Scale

Index Score	Scale
≥ 0.800	Very High
0.700–0.799	High
0.550– 0.699	Medium
< 0.550	Low

INDICATORS OF MHD

The list of indicators is shown in Table A4.

Table A4: Indicators of MHD

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

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