



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) *MALYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI)* MALAYSIA 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.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) 2024 diterbitkan bagi mengukur tahap kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia. IKRM 2024 merangkumi tiga subkomposit iaitu Ekonomi, Sosial dan Alam Sekitar.

Subkomposit Ekonomi terdiri daripada empat komponen iaitu Pengangkutan, Komunikasi, Pendapatan dan Pengagihan serta Persekitaran Kerja. Subkomposit Sosial pula merangkumi sembilan komponen iaitu Pendidikan, Perumahan, Hiburan dan Rekreasi, Keselamatan Awam, Penyertaan Sosial, Tadbir Urus, Kebudayaan, Kesihatan dan Keluarga. Seterusnya, subkomposit Alam Sekitar meliputi tiga komponen iaitu Udara, Air dan Sumber Biodiversiti.

Penerbitan ini terbahagi kepada empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan infografik, diikuti bahagian kedua memperihalkan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian ketiga memaparkan jadual statistik dan diikuti dengan bahagian empat iaitu nota teknikal untuk menerangkan sumber data, metodologi dan penerangan bagi setiap komponen bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan dalam penerbitan ini.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama dan sumbangan yang diberikan oleh semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2025

PREFACE

The Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI) Report 2024 is published to measure the well-being of Malaysians. MyWI comprises three sub-composites namely Economic, Social and Environmental.

The Economic sub-composite consists of four components, namely Transportation, Communication, Income and Distribution as well as Working Life. The Social sub-composite comprises nine components namely Education, Housing, Entertainment and Recreation, Public Safety, Social Participation, Governance, Culture, Health, and Family. Meanwhile, the Environmental sub-composite consists of three components, namely Air, Water and Biodiversity Resources.

This publication contains five parts. The first part displays the infographic and followed by the second part which presents a summary of findings. The third part presents a statistical table and followed by the fourth part comprises technical notes which explain the data sources, methodologies and descriptions of each component to assist users in understanding the statistics published in this publication.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

December 2025



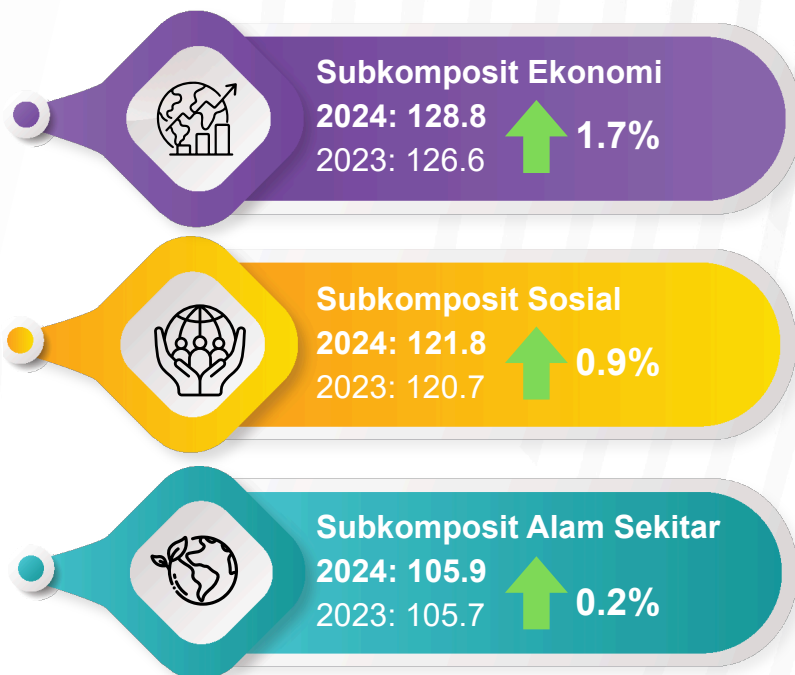
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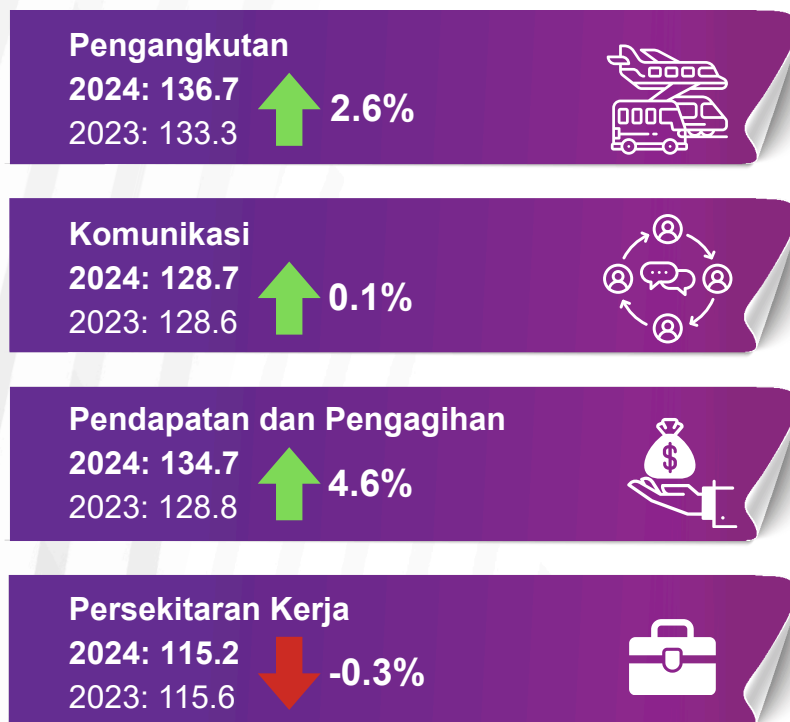
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Sepintas Lalu
At a Glance

INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI



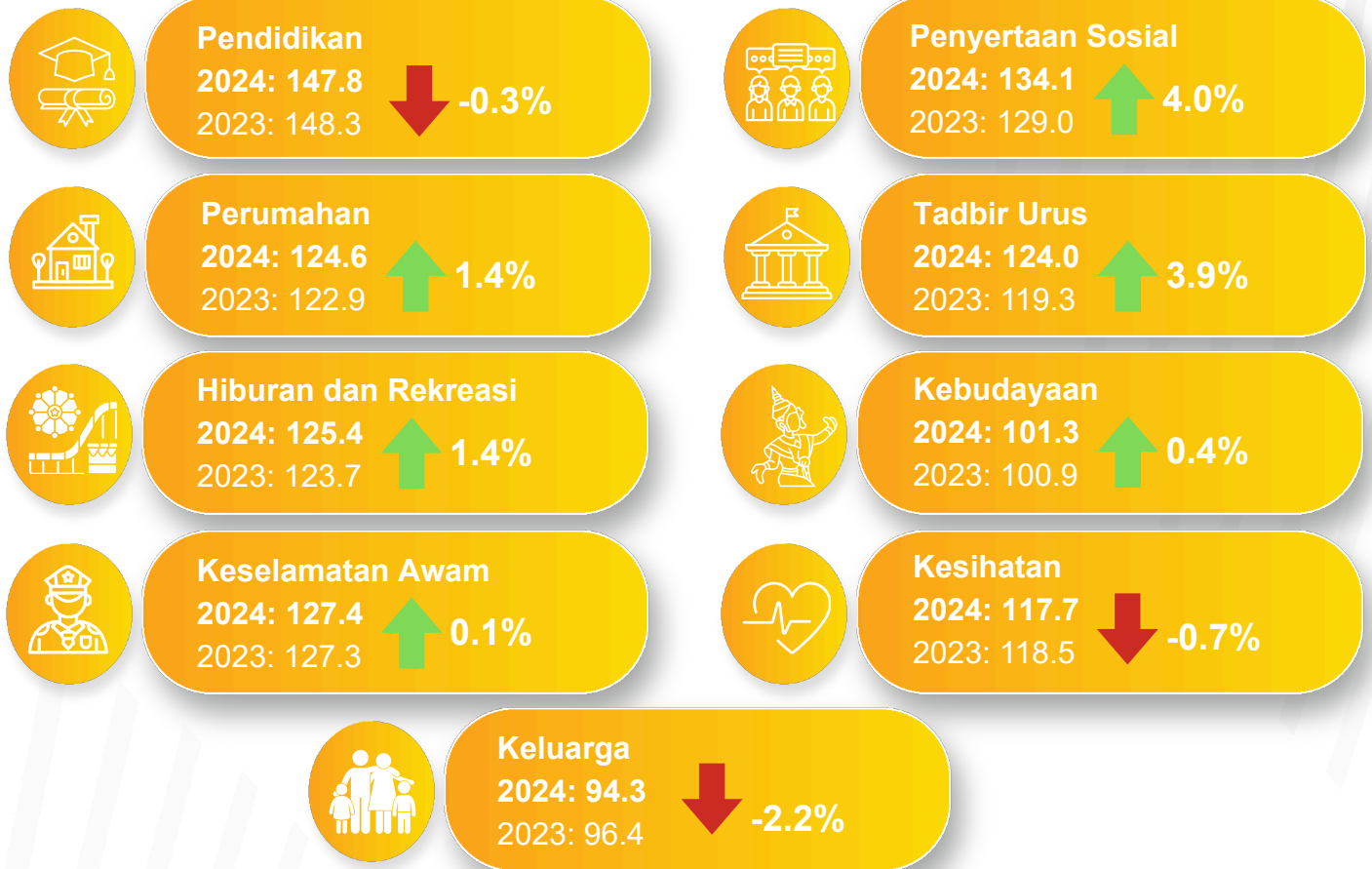
Nota: Tahun Asas IKRM (2000=100)

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

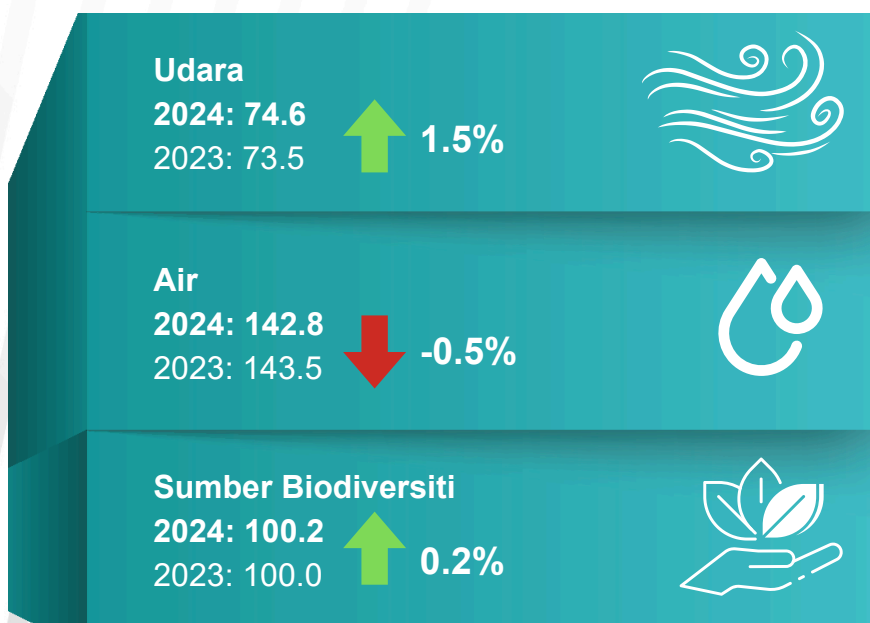


INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA (IKRM) 2024

SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL



SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR



Nota: Tahun Asas IKRM (2000=100)

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





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

MyWI

2024: 120.6

2023: 119.4

↑ 1.0%



Economic Sub-composite

2024: 128.8

2023: 126.6

↑ 1.7%



Social Sub-composite

2024: 121.8

2023: 120.7

↑ 0.9%



Environmental Sub-composite

2024: 105.9

2023: 105.7

↑ 0.2%

ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE

Transportation

2024: 136.7

2023: 133.3

↑ 2.6%



Communication

2024: 128.7

2023: 128.6

↑ 0.1%



Income and Distribution

2024: 134.7

2023: 128.8

↑ 4.6%



Working Life

2024: 115.2

2023: 115.6

↓ -0.3%



Note: Baseyear MyWI (2000=100)

Source: Malaysian Well-Being Index (MyWI), 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia



ASEAN
MALAYSIA 2025
INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY



MALAYSIA
MADANI
kesejahteraan



ODIN
OPEN DATA INITIATIVE
MALAYSIA
NUMBER ONE
IN THE WORLD



2016 - 2030



MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX (MyWI) 2024

SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE



Education

2024: 147.8
2023: 148.3 ↓ -0.3%



Social Participation

2024: 134.1
2023: 129.0 ↑ 4.0%



Housing

2024: 124.6
2023: 122.9 ↑ 1.4%



Governance

2024: 124.0
2023: 119.3 ↑ 3.9%



Entertainment and Recreation

2024: 125.4
2023: 123.7 ↑ 1.4%



Culture

2024: 101.3
2023: 100.9 ↑ 0.4%



Public Safety

2024: 127.4
2023: 127.3 ↑ 0.1%



Health

2024: 117.7
2023: 118.5 ↓ -0.7%



Family

2024: 94.3
2023: 96.4 ↓ -2.2%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

Air

2024: 74.6
2023: 73.5 ↑ 1.5%



Water

2024: 142.8
2023: 143.5 ↓ -0.5%



Biodiversity Resources

2024: 100.2
2023: 100.0 ↑ 0.2%



Note: Baseyear MyWI (2000=100)

Source: Malaysian Well-Being Index (MyWI), 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)





Ringkasan Penemuan

Summary of Findings

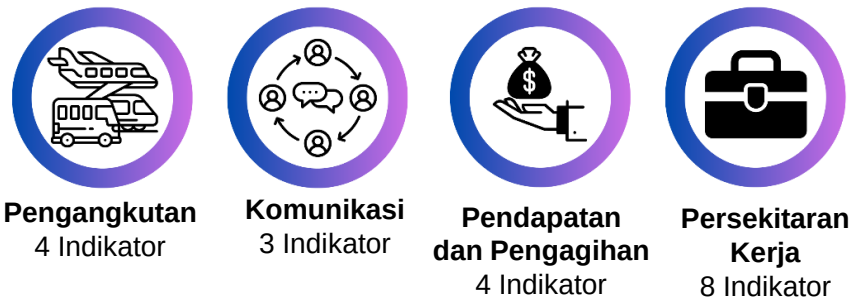
PENGENALAN

Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM) dibangunkan untuk mengukur tahap kesejahteraan rakyat Malaysia daripada perspektif ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar. IKRM meliputi tiga subkomposit iaitu Ekonomi, Sosial dan Alam Sekitar.

SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

Subkomposit Ekonomi merangkumi empat komponen dan 19 indikator.

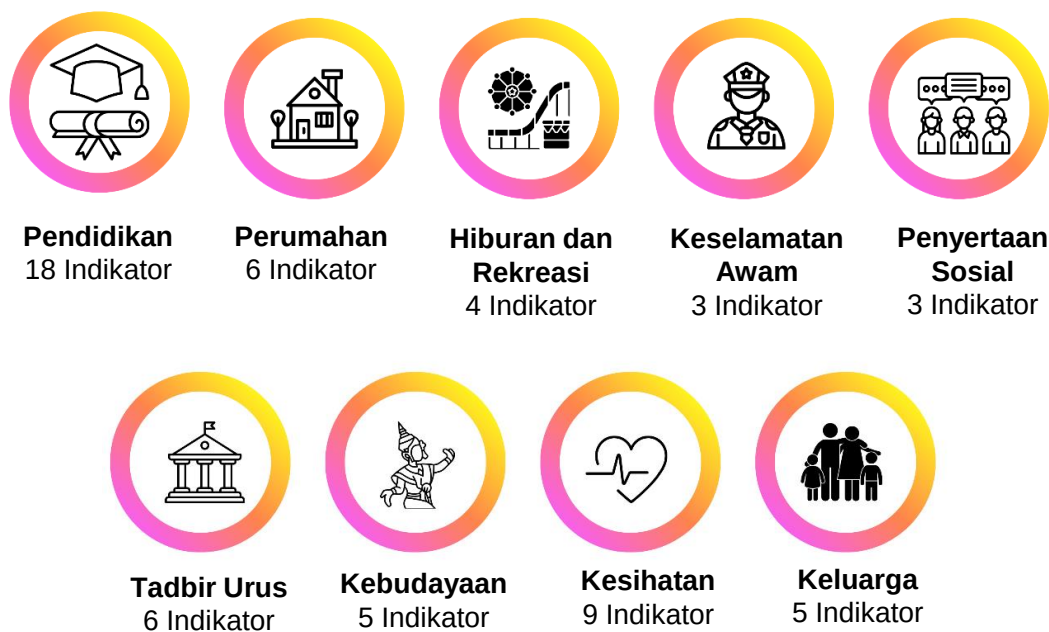
Paparan 1: Komponen bagi Subkomposit Ekonomi, Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL

Subkomposit Sosial merangkumi sembilan komponen dan 59 indikator.

Paparan 2: Komponen bagi Subkomposit Sosial, Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, 2024



SUBKOMPOSIT ALAM SEKITAR

Subkomposit Alam Sekitar merupakan subkomposit baharu yang diwujudkan hasil pengembangan daripada komponen alam sekitar bagi memberikan tumpuan yang lebih terperinci terhadap aspek kesejahteraan persekitaran. Subkomposit Alam Sekitar merangkumi tiga komponen dan enam indikator.

Paparan 3: Komponen bagi Subkomposit Alam Sekitar, Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, 2024



Udara
2 Indikator



Air
2 Indikator

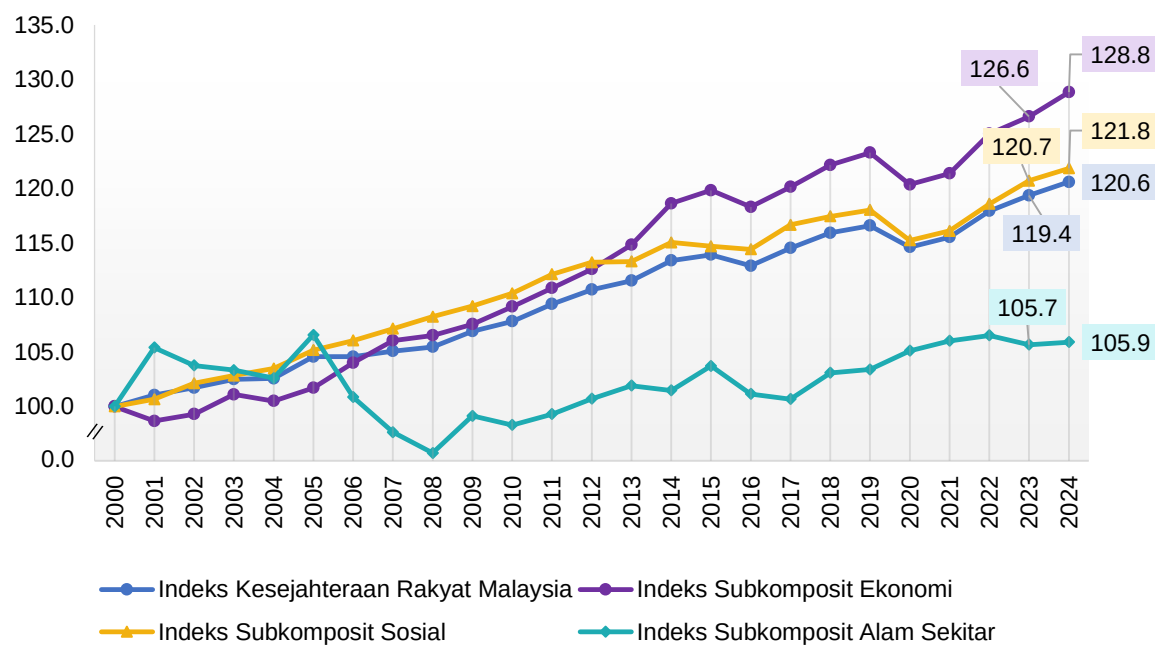


Sumber Biodiversiti
2 Indikator

PRESTASI KESELURUHAN IKRM

Secara keseluruhan, IKRM meningkat 20.6 mata indeks sepanjang tempoh 24 tahun yang lalu. Subkomposit Ekonomi menunjukkan peningkatan tertinggi sebanyak 28.8 mata indeks, diikuti oleh subkomposit Sosial sebanyak 21.8 mata indeks dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar sebanyak 5.9 mata indeks bagi tempoh yang sama.

Carta 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia, 2000-2024



Prestasi IKRM pada 2024 meningkat 1.2 mata indeks kepada 120.6 mata berbanding 119.4 pada 2023. Ketiga-tiga subkomposit menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2024. Subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 2.2 mata indeks kepada 128.8. Ini diikuti oleh subkomposit Sosial (1.1 mata indeks) dan subkomposit Alam Sekitar (0.2 mata indeks). **(Carta 1)**

Secara keseluruhan, tiga komponen di bawah subkomposit Ekonomi mencatatkan prestasi positif pada tahun 2024 iaitu komponen Pendapatan dan Pengagihan meningkat sebanyak 5.9 mata indeks, diikuti oleh Pengangkutan (3.4 mata indeks) dan Komunikasi (0.1 mata indeks). Namun begitu, komponen Persekitaran Kerja merekodkan sedikit penurunan iaitu 0.4 mata indeks.

Bagi subkomposit Sosial, enam komponen mencatatkan peningkatan pada tahun 2024, iaitu Penyertaan Sosial (5.1 mata indeks), Tadbir Urus (4.7 mata indeks), Perumahan (1.7 mata indeks), Hiburan dan Rekreasi (1.7 mata indeks), Kebudayaan (0.4 mata indeks) dan Keselamatan Awam (0.1 mata indeks). Namun, terdapat tiga komponen menunjukkan penurunan pada 2024 iaitu komponen Keluarga (-2.1 mata indeks), Kesihatan (-0.8 mata indeks) dan Pendidikan (-0.5 mata indeks).

Sementara itu, bagi subkomposit Alam Sekitar, komponen Udara dan Sumber Biodiversiti menunjukkan peningkatan masing-masing sebanyak 1.1 mata indeks dan 0.2 mata indeks pada tahun 2024. Sebaliknya, komponen Air mencatat penurunan sebanyak 0.7 mata indeks dalam tempoh yang sama. **(Jadual 1)**

Jadual 1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut subkomposit dan komponen, 2023 dan 2024

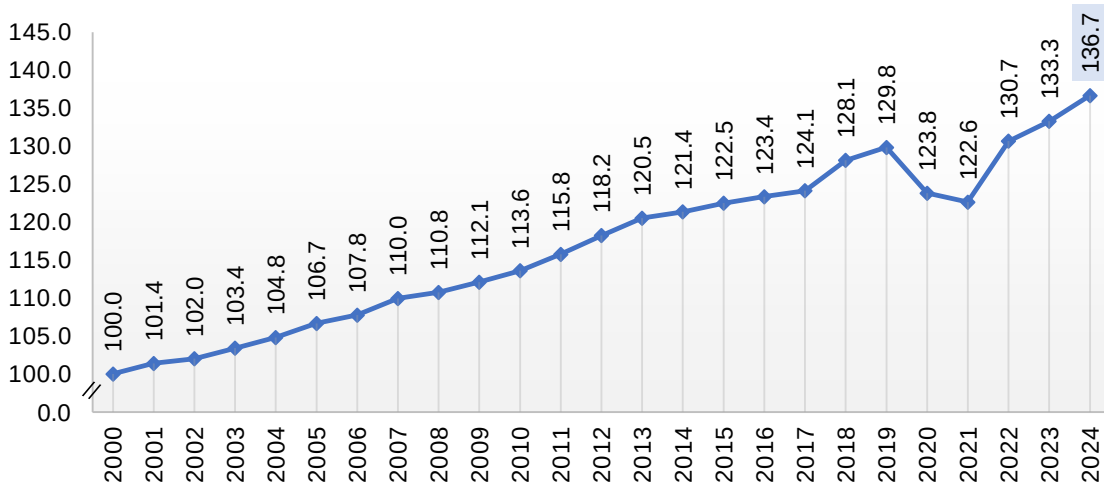
Subkomposit/ komponen	2023	2024	2023-2024	
2000=100			Perubahan mata indeks	Peratus perubahan (%)
Ekonomi	126.6	128.8	2.2	1.7
Pengangkutan	133.3	136.7	3.4	2.6
Komunikasi	128.6	128.7	0.1	0.1
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan	128.8	134.7	5.9	4.6
Persekitaran Kerja	115.6	115.2	-0.4	-0.3
Sosial	120.7	121.8	1.1	0.9
Pendidikan	148.3	147.8	-0.5	-0.3
Perumahan	122.9	124.6	1.7	1.4
Hiburan dan Rekreasi	123.7	125.4	1.7	1.4
Keselamatan Awam	127.3	127.4	0.1	0.1
Penyertaan Sosial	129.0	134.1	5.1	4.0
Tadbir Urus	119.3	124.0	4.7	3.9
Kebudayaan	100.9	101.3	0.4	0.4
Kesihatan	118.5	117.7	-0.8	-0.7
Keluarga	96.4	94.3	-2.1	-2.2
Alam Sekitar	105.7	105.9	0.2	0.2
Udara	73.5	74.6	1.1	1.5
Air	143.5	142.8	-0.7	-0.5
Sumber Biodiversiti	100.0	100.2	0.2	0.2
Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia (IKRM)	119.4	120.6	1.2	1.0

Indeks:
2024: 136.7
 2023: 133.3

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

Indeks Pengangkutan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 36.7 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, menandakan peningkatan prestasi sektor pengangkutan dari semasa ke semasa. Indeks Pengangkutan meningkat 3.4 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 136.7 mata berbanding 133.3 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan ketara bilangan penumpang keretapi dan RDI pada 2024.

Carta 2: Indeks Pengangkutan, 2000-2024



Paparan 4: Pencapaian Indeks Pengangkutan, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



36.7
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



3.4
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



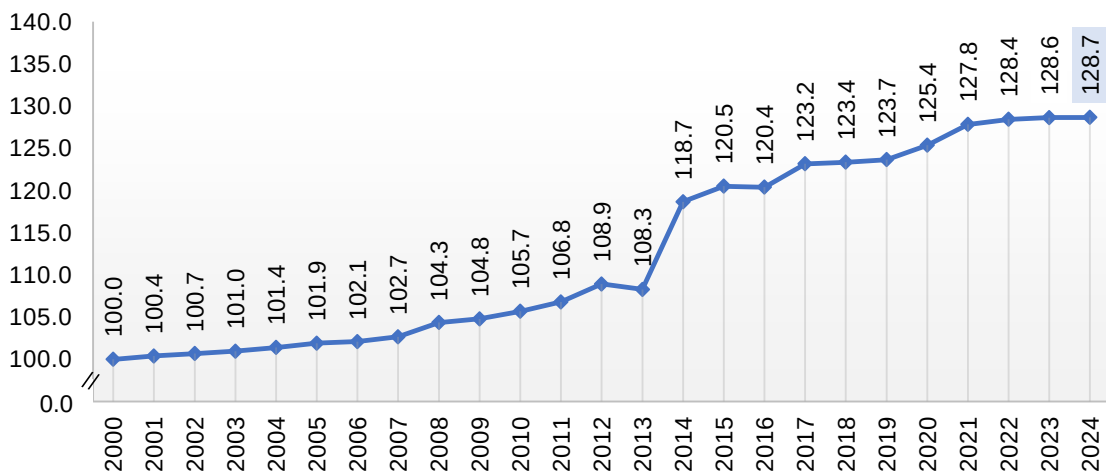
2.6%

Indeks:
2024: 128.7
 2023: 128.6

Indeks Komunikasi diukur berdasarkan tiga indikator iaitu peratusan individu menggunakan internet, peratusan individu menggunakan telefon bimbit dan bilangan nama domain.

Indeks Komunikasi mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 28.7 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan kemajuan konsisten dalam infrastruktur dan capaian komunikasi. Indeks Komunikasi meningkat 0.1 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 128.7 mata berbanding 128.6 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan peratusan individu menggunakan internet dan telefon bimbit.

Carta 3: Indeks Komunikasi, 2000-2024



Paparan 5: Pencapaian Indeks Komunikasi, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



28.7
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



0.1
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



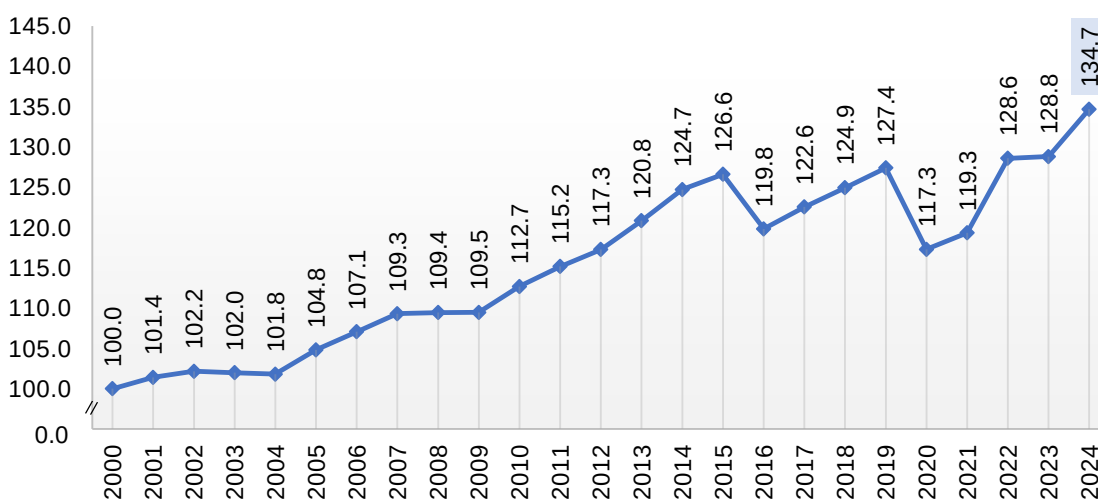
0.1%

Indeks:
2024: 134.7
 2023: 128.8

Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan diukur berdasarkan empat indikator iaitu pendapatan negara kasar per kapita, pekali Gini, insiden kemiskinan dan purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan. Indikator purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan sebelum ini ditempatkan di bawah komponen Keluarga. Namun setelah penambahbaikan dilakukan dengan merujuk kepada manual OECD *Better Life Index*, indikator ini didapati lebih sesuai diletakkan di bawah komponen Pendapatan dan Pengagihan memandangkan ia lebih mencerminkan tahap pendapatan dan keupayaan ekonomi isi rumah secara langsung.

Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 34.7 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan peningkatan pendapatan dan agihan ekonomi yang lebih baik. Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan meningkat 5.9 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 134.7 mata berbanding 128.8 mata pada 2023.

Carta 4: Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan, 2000-2024



Paparan 6: Pencapaian Indeks Pendapatan dan Pengagihan, 2000-2024



SUBKOMPOSIT EKONOMI

4

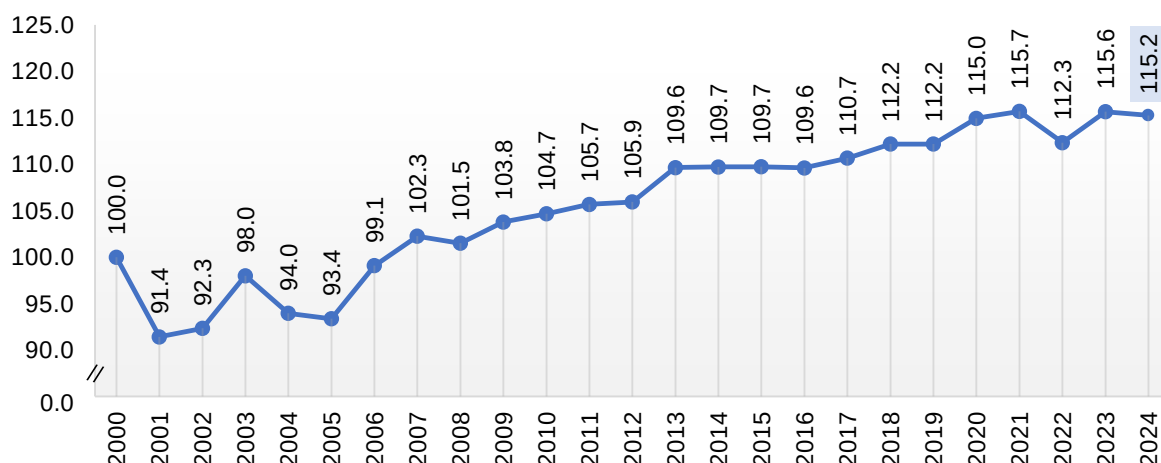
PERSEKITARAN KERJA

Indeks:
2024: 115.2
2023: 115.6

Indeks Persekitaran Kerja diukur berdasarkan lapan indikator iaitu kehilangan hari bekerja kerana tindakan perusahaan, kadar kemalangan perusahaan dan perjalanan, purata jam bekerja, kadar pekerjaan, kadar pengangguran jangka panjang, peratusan tenaga buruh berumur 15 tahun ke atas yang bekerja lebih daripada 45 jam seminggu, peratusan tenaga buruh yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu bukan kerana pilihan dan peratusan tenaga buruh dengan waktu kerja tetap pada hari bekerja.

Indeks Persekitaran Kerja mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 15.2 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan penambahbaikan dalam peluang dan kestabilan pekerjaan. Namun, Indeks Persekitaran Kerja menurun sedikit pada 2024 iaitu 0.4 mata indeks kepada 115.2 mata berbanding 115.6 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan indikator bagi kehilangan hari bekerja kerana tindakan perusahaan dan peratus tenaga buruh berumur 15 tahun ke atas yang bekerja lebih daripada 45 jam seminggu.

Carta 5: Indeks Persekitaran Kerja, 2000-2024



Paparan 7: Pencapaian Indeks Persekitaran Kerja, 2000-2024



SUBKOMPOSIT SOSIAL

5

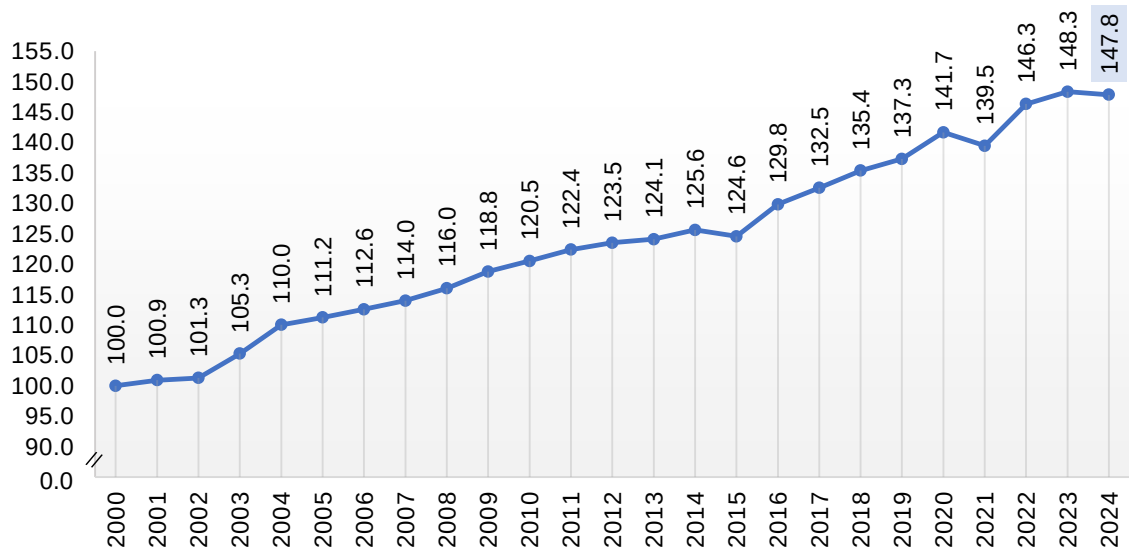
PENDIDIKAN

Indeks:
2024: 147.8
2023: 148.3

Indeks Pendidikan diukur berdasarkan 18 indikator iaitu akses kepada pendidikan awal kanak-kanak, kadar penyertaan peringkat pra-sekolah, kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah rendah, kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah menengah, kadar penyertaan peringkat tertiary, kadar literasi, peratus pelajar tamat sekolah rendah, peratus pelajar tamat sekolah menengah, peratus lulus semua subjek (SPM), peratus guru siswazah di sekolah rendah, peratus guru siswazah di sekolah menengah, bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan PhD, peratus penduduk berumur 25 hingga 64 tahun yang mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya pendidikan menengah atas, peratus penduduk berumur 25 hingga 64 tahun yang mempunyai ijazah universiti, jangkaan tahun persekolahan, purata tahun persekolahan, dan nisbah murid kepada guru di sekolah kerajaan bagi peringkat rendah dan menengah.

Indeks Pendidikan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 47.8 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan kemajuan dalam akses, kualiti dan pencapaian pendidikan. Namun, Indeks Pendidikan pada 2024 menurun sedikit 0.5 mata indeks kepada 147.8 mata berbanding 148.3 pada 2023 dipengaruhi oleh penurunan indikator seperti peratus guru siswazah di sekolah menengah, kadar literasi, kadar penyertaan peringkat pra-sekolah, akses kepada pendidikan awal kanak-kanak, peratus penduduk berumur 25-64 tahun yang mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya pendidikan menengah atas dan peratus penduduk berumur 25-64 tahun yang mempunyai ijazah universiti.

Carta 6: Indeks Pendidikan, 2000-2024



Paparan 8: Pencapaian Indeks Pendidikan, 2000-2024

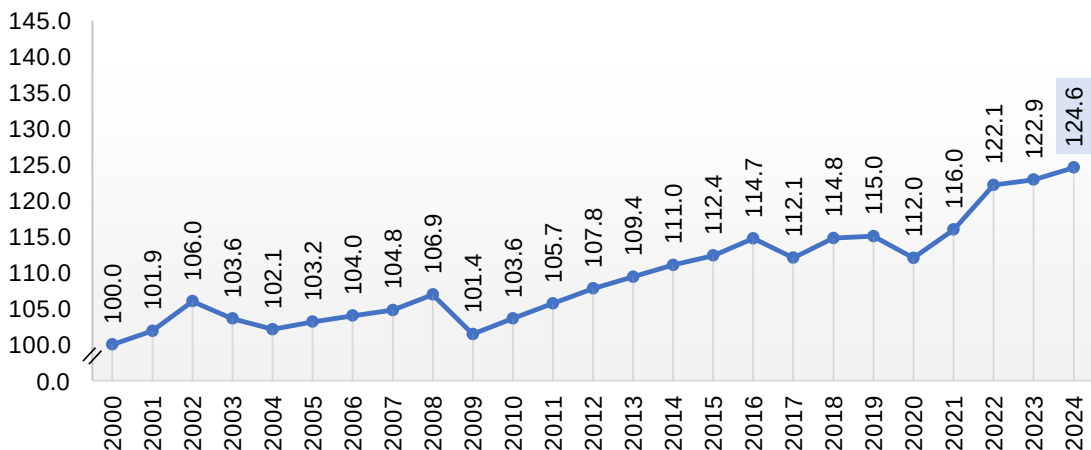


Indeks:
2024:124.6
 2023:122.9

Indeks Perumahan diukur berdasarkan enam indikator iaitu peratus unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40, peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan air terawat, peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan elektrik, peratus isi rumah dengan liputan perkhidmatan kutipan sampah, bilangan penghuni sebilik dan kemampuan miliki kediaman.

Indeks Perumahan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 24.6 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan penambahbaikan dalam kualiti, keselesaan dan aksesibiliti perumahan. Indeks Perumahan meningkat 1.7 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 124.6 mata berbanding 122.9 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh indikator peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan air terawat, bekalan elektrik, liputan perkhidmatan kutipan sampah dan bilangan penghuni sebilik.

Carta 7: Indeks Perumahan, 2000-2024



Paparan 9: Pencapaian Indeks Perumahan, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



24.6
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



1.7
Mata indeks

Perubahan perubahan,
2023-2024



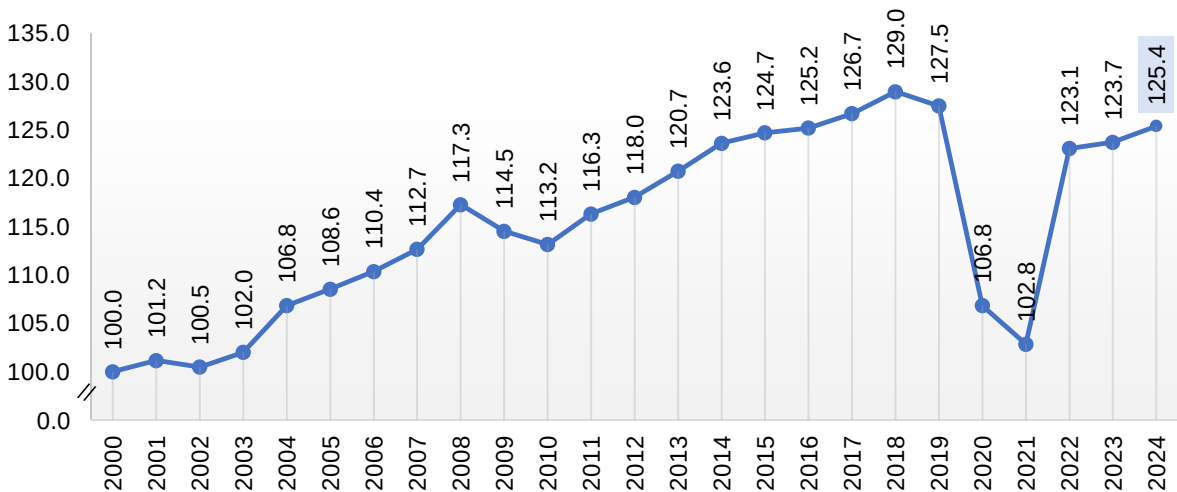
1.4%

Indeks:
2024: 125.4
 2023: 123.7

Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi diukur berdasarkan empat indikator iaitu bilangan isi rumah dengan langganan TV berbayar, bilangan penginap hotel domestik, bilangan pengunjung taman rekreasi dan bilangan pengunjung pawagam.

Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 25.4 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan peningkatan akses dan penyertaan masyarakat dalam aktiviti hiburan serta rekreasi. Indeks Hiburan dan rekreasi meningkat 1.7 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 125.4 mata berbanding 123.7 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh bilangan penginap hotel domestik dan bilangan pengunjung taman rekreasi.

Carta 8: Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi, 2000-2024



Paparan 10: Pencapaian Indeks Hiburan dan Rekreasi, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



25.4
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



1.7
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024

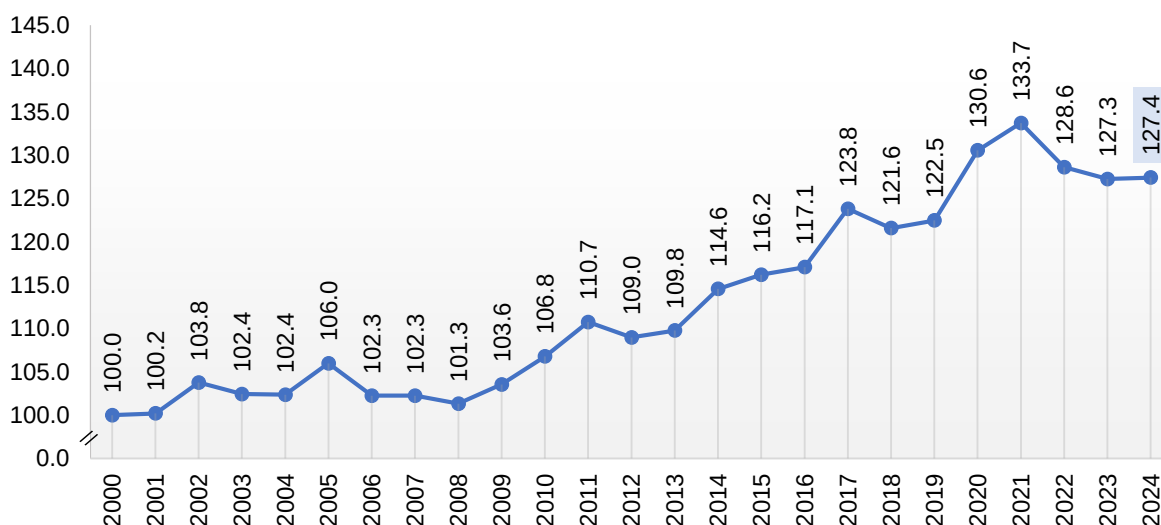


1.4%

Indeks Keselamatan Awam diukur berdasarkan tiga indikator iaitu kadar jenayah, bilangan kemalangan jalan raya bagi setiap 1,000 kenderaan berdaftar, dan kadar kes pembunuhan.

Indeks Keselamatan Awam mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 27.4 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan peningkatan tahap keselamatan dalam masyarakat. Indeks Keselamatan Awam meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.1 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 127.4 mata berbanding 127.3 mata pada 2023.

Carta 9: Indeks Keselamatan Awam, 2000-2024



Paparan 11: Pencapaian Indeks Keselamatan Awam, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



27.4
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



0.1
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



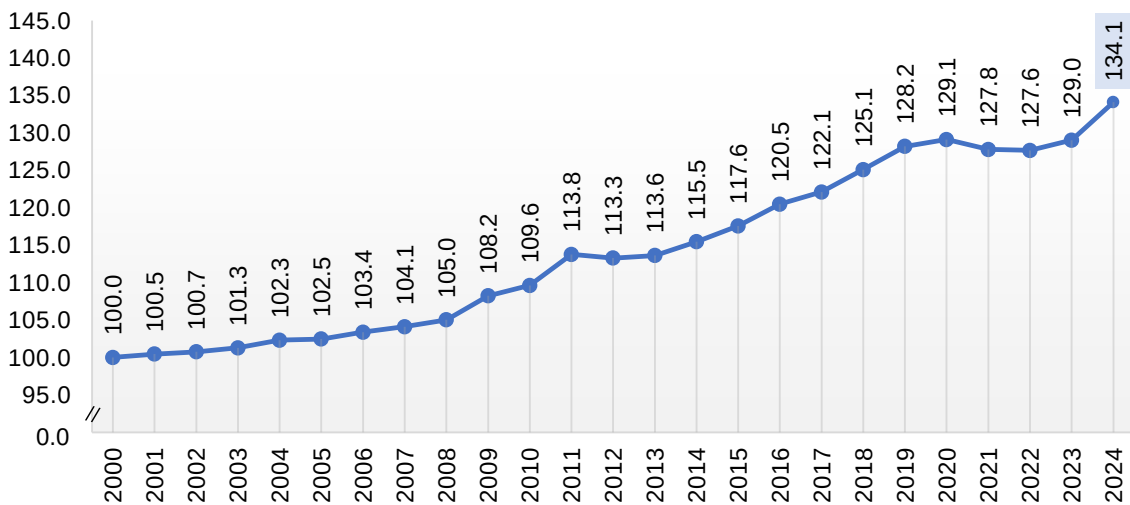
0.1%

Indeks:
2024: 134.1
 2023: 129.0

Indeks Penyertaan Sosial diukur berdasarkan tiga indikator iaitu bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan berdaftar, bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar dan keahlian RELA.

Indeks Penyertaan Sosial mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 34.1 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan peningkatan penglibatan masyarakat dalam aktiviti komuniti dan organisasi sosial. Indeks Penyertaan Sosial meningkat 5.1 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 134.1 mata berbanding 129.0 mata pada 2023.

Carta 10: Indeks Penyertaan Sosial, 2000-2024



Paparan 12: Pencapaian Indeks Penyertaan Sosial, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



34.1
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



5.1
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



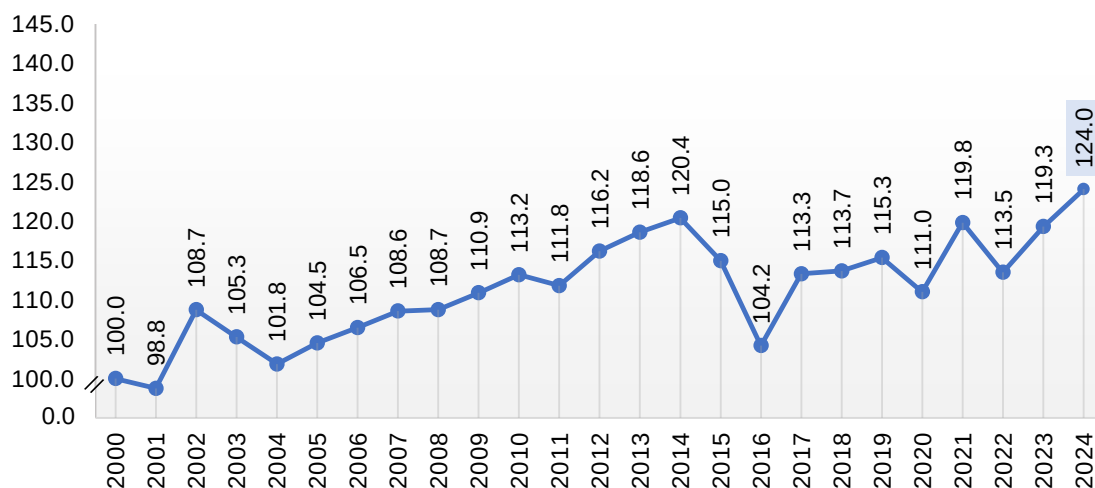
4.0%

Indeks:
2024: 124.0
 2023: 119.3

Indeks Tadbir Urus diukur berdasarkan enam indikator iaitu peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa, bilangan transaksi e-pembayaran, peratus pengguna e-Filing, peratus kes yang diselesaikan oleh Biro Pengaduan Awam serta peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam parlimen Dewan Negara dan Dewan Rakyat.

Indeks Tadbir urus mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 24.0 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan penambahbaikan dalam kecekapan dan ketelusan pentadbiran. Indeks Tadbir urus meningkat 4.7 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 124.0 mata berbanding 119.3 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan semua indikator dalam komponen Tadbir Urus kecuali peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa mencatatkan penurunan.

Carta 11: Indeks Tadbir Urus, 2000-2024



Paparan 13: Pencapaian Indeks Tadbir urus, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



24.0
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



4.7
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



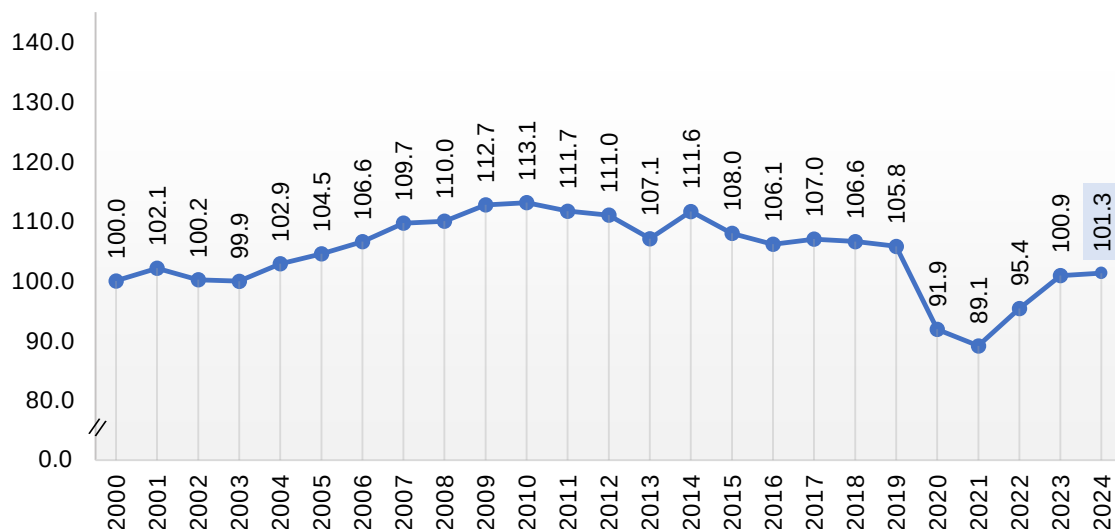
3.9%

Indeks:
2024: 101.3
 2023: 100.9

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

Indeks Kebudayaan menunjukkan peningkatan yang agak sederhana sebanyak 1.3 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, yang menggambarkan penglibatan masyarakat dalam aktiviti kebudayaan yang kekal konsisten. Indeks Kebudayaan pada 2024 meningkat sedikit iaitu 0.4 mata indeks kepada 101.3 mata berbanding 100.9 mata pada 2023.

Carta 12: Indeks Kebudayaan, 2000-2024



Paparan 14: Pencapaian Indeks Kebudayaan, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



1.3
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



0.4
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024

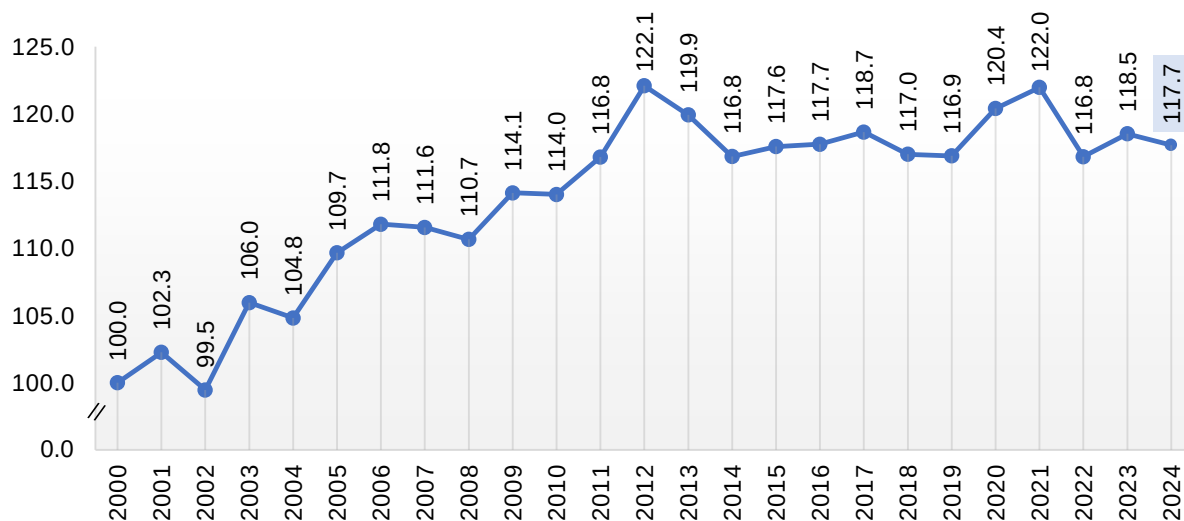


0.4%

Indeks Kesihatan diukur berdasarkan sembilan indikator iaitu bilangan katil di hospital, jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, nisbah doktor kepada penduduk, peratus pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang daripada 90 minit, liputan pelalian DPT (Difteria, Pertusis dan Tetanus) bagi bayi, liputan pelalian MMR (Mump, Measles dan Rubella) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga bawah 2 tahun, kadar tahap kesihatan mental, bilangan kes penyakit tidak berjangkit dan bilangan kes penyakit berjangkit.

Indeks Kesihatan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 17.7 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024, mencerminkan penambahbaikan dalam tahap kesihatan dan kualiti perkhidmatan kesihatan masyarakat. Namun, Indeks Kesihatan menurun 0.8 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 117.7 mata berbanding 118.5 mata pada 2023.

Carta 13: Indeks Kesihatan, 2000-2024



Paparan 15: Pencapaian Indeks Kesihatan, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



17.7
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



-0.8
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



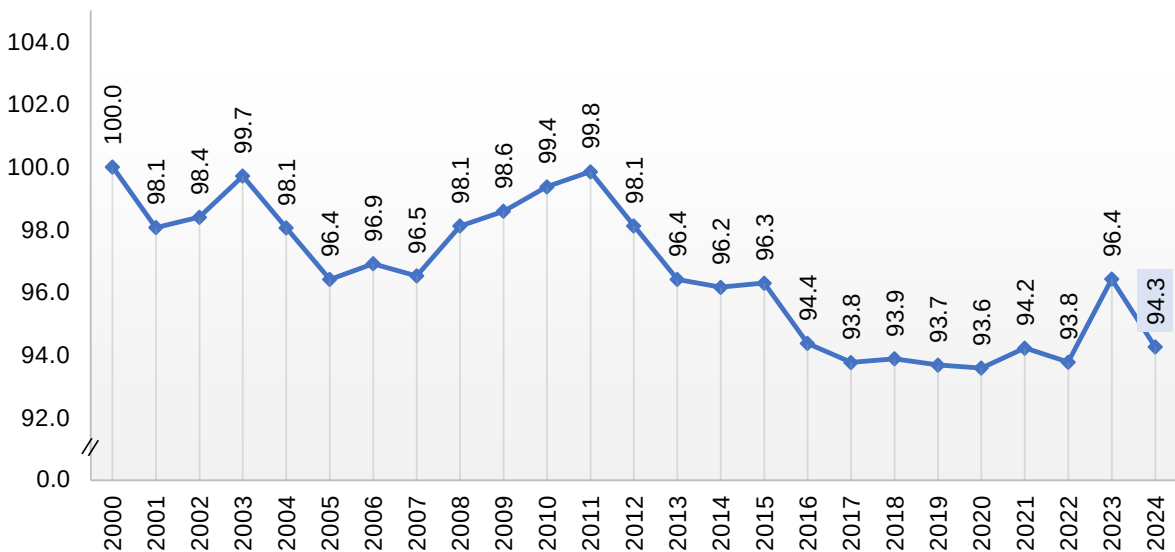
-0.7%

Indeks:
2024: 94.3
 2023: 96.4

Indeks Keluarga diukur berdasarkan lima indikator iaitu kadar perceraian, kes keganasan rumah tangga, kanak-kanak yang terlibat dengan jenayah, hutang isi rumah per kapita dan nisbah tanggungan.

Indeks Keluarga mencatat penurunan sebanyak 5.7 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024. Indeks Keluarga menurun 2.1 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 94.3 mata berbanding 96.4 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan indikator hutang isi rumah per kapita, kadar perceraian dan kes keganasan rumahtangga.

Carta 14: Indeks Keluarga, 2000-2024



Paparan 16: Pencapaian Indeks Keluarga, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



-5.7
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



-2.1
Mata indeks

Perubahan perubahan,
2023-2024



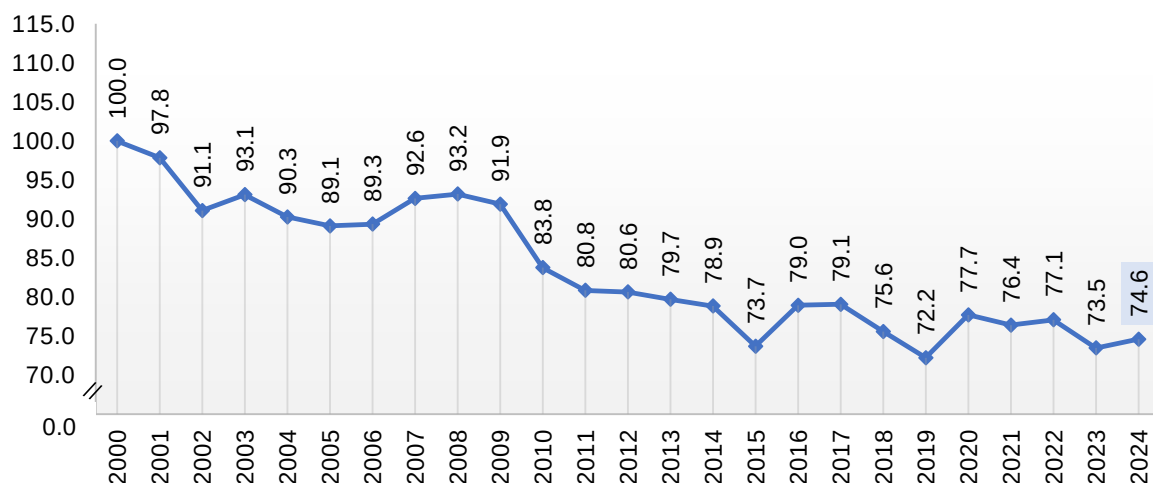
-2.2%

Indeks:
2024: 74.6
 2023: 73.5

Indeks Udara diukur berdasarkan dua indikator iaitu kualiti udara dan pelepasan gas rumah kaca.

Indeks Udara mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 25.4 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024. Namun, Indeks Udara meningkat 1.1 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 74.6 mata berbanding 73.5 mata pada 2023. Peningkatan ini disumbang oleh peningkatan kualiti udara.

Carta 15: Indeks Udara, 2000-2024



Paparan 17: Pencapaian Indeks Udara, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



-25.4
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



1.1
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



1.5%

Indeks:

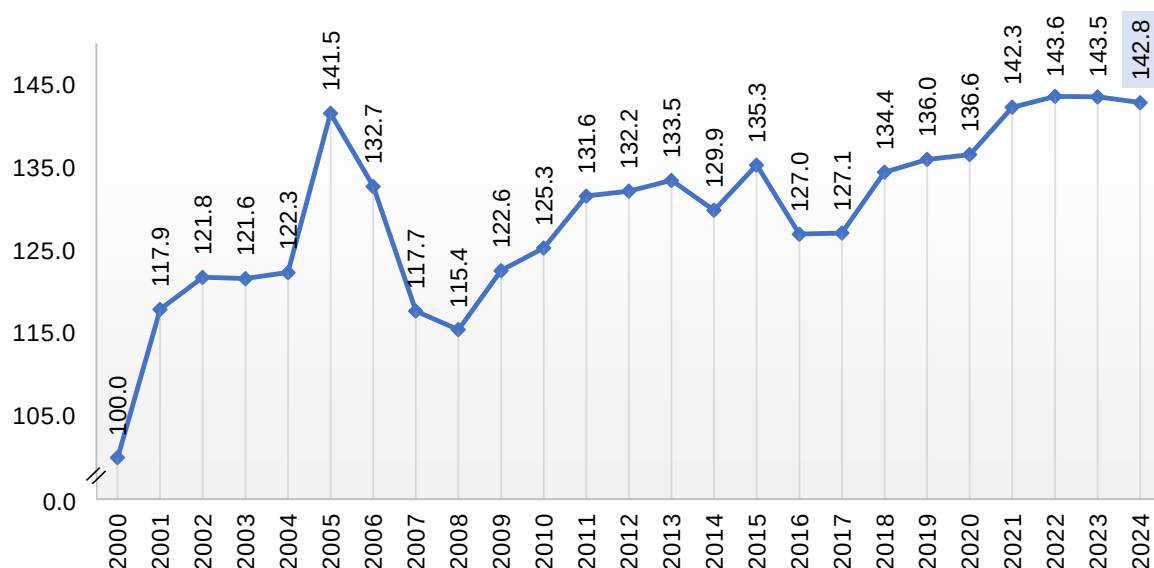
2024: 142.8

2023: 143.5

Indeks Air diukur berdasarkan dua indikator iaitu kualiti air dan peratusan penduduk dengan air paip yang dirawat.

Indeks Air mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 42.8 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024. Namun, Indeks Air menurun 0.7 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 142.8 mata berbanding 143.5 mata pada 2023. Penurunan ini disumbang oleh penurunan kualiti air pada 2024.

Carta 16: Indeks Air, 2000-2024



Paparan 18: Pencapaian Indeks Air, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-202442.8
Mata indeksPerubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024-0.7
Mata indeksPeratus perubahan,
2023-2024

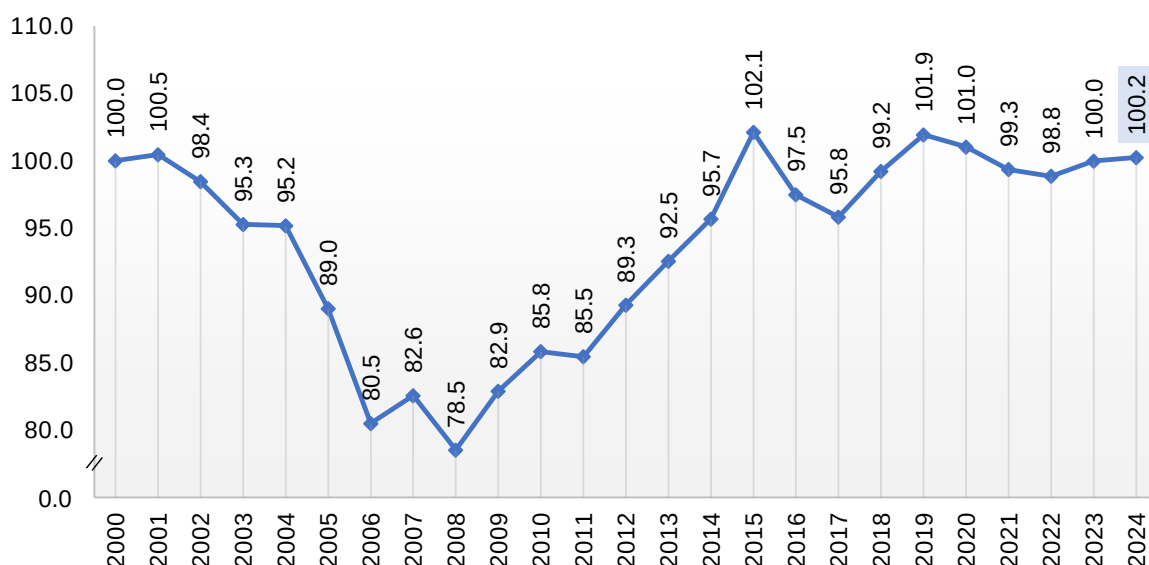
-0.5%

Indeks:
2024: 100.2
 2023: 100.0

Indeks Sumber Biodiversiti diukur berdasarkan dua indikator iaitu peratus kawasan berhutan dan keluasan hutan yang dilesenkan untuk pengusahaan.

Indeks Sumber Biodiversiti mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.2 mata indeks dari tahun 2000 hingga 2024. Indeks Sumber Biodiversiti meningkat 0.2 mata indeks pada 2024 kepada 100.2 mata berbanding 100.0 mata pada 2023.

Carta 17: Indeks Sumber Biodiversiti, 2000-2024



Paparan 19: Pencapaian Indeks Sumber Biodiversiti, 2000-2024

Perubahan mata indeks,
2000-2024



0.2
Mata indeks

Perubahan mata indeks,
2023-2024



0.2
Mata indeks

Peratus perubahan,
2023-2024



0.2%

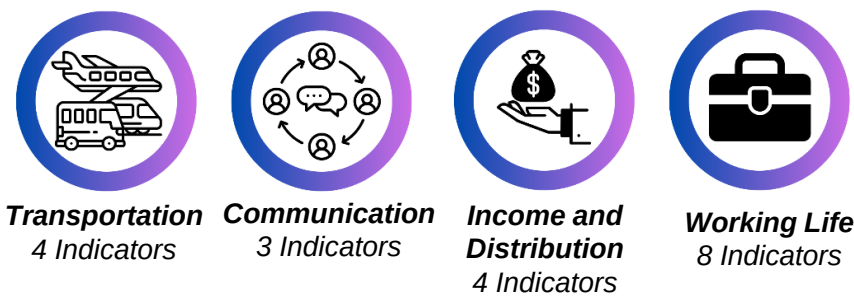
INTRODUCTION

Malaysian Well-Being Index (MyWI) is developed to measure the level of well-being among Malaysian from an economic, social and environmental perspectives. MyWI comprises of three sub-composites namely Economic, Social and Environmental.

ECONOMIC SUB-COMPOSITE

The Economic Sub-composite comprises four components and 19 indicators.

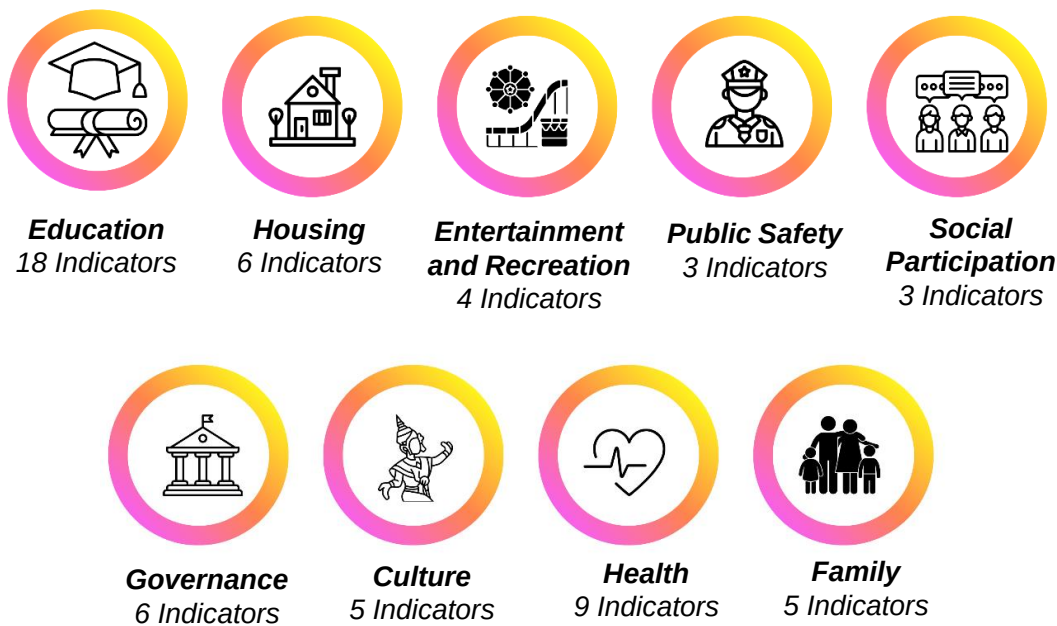
Exhibit 1: Components of Economic Sub-composite, Malaysian Well-being Index, 2024



SOCIAL SUB-COMPOSITE

The Social Sub-composite comprises nine components and 59 indicators.

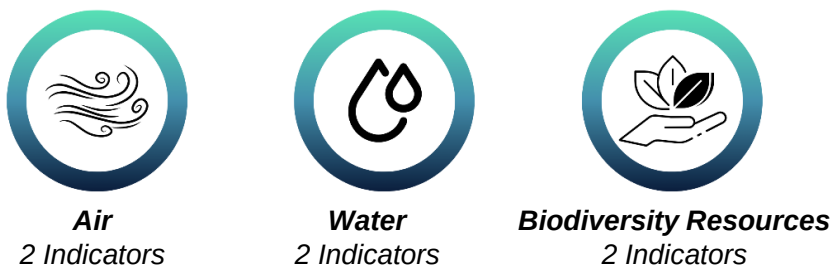
Exhibit 2: Components of Social Sub-composite, Malaysian Well-being Index, 2024



ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMPOSITE

The Environmental sub-composite is a new sub-composite established through the expansion of the environment component to provide a more detailed focus on environmental well-being. The Environmental sub-composite comprises three components and six indicators.

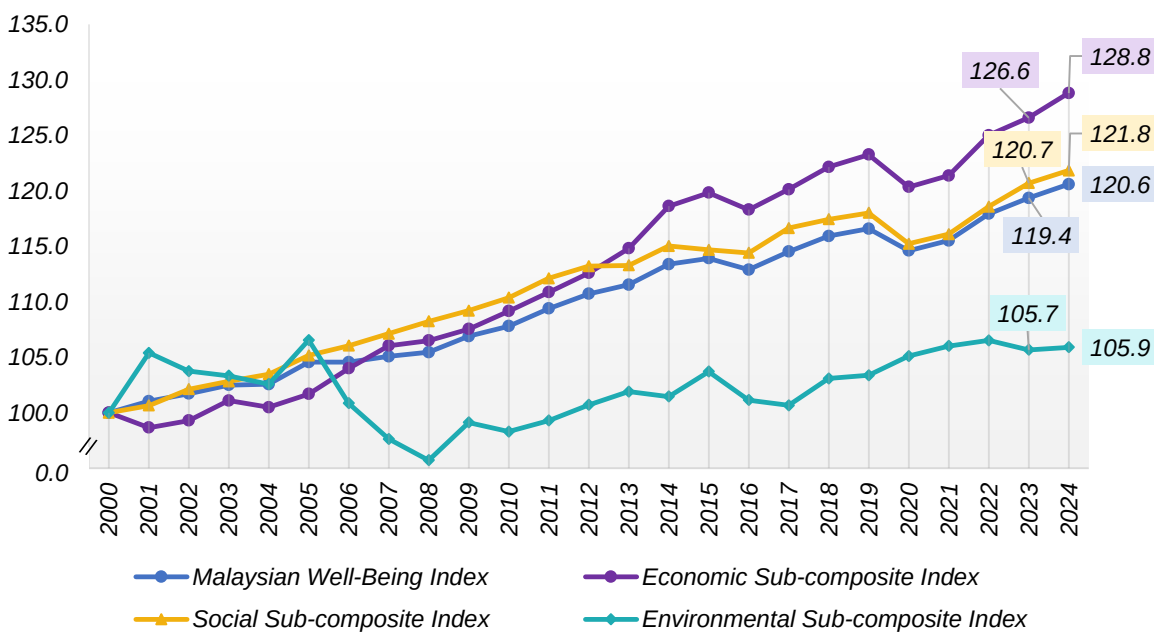
Exhibit 3: Components of Environmental Sub-composite, Malaysian Well-being Index, 2024



MYWI'S OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Overall, MyWI increased by 20.6 index points over the past 24 years. The Economic sub-composite recorded the highest increase at 28.8 index points, followed by the Social sub-composite with 21.8 index points and the Environmental sub-composite with 5.9 index points over the same period.

Chart 1: Malaysian Well-Being Index, 2000-2024



The MyWI performance in 2024 rose by 1.2 index points, reaching 120.6 index as compared to 119.4 in 2023. All three sub-composites posted improvements in 2024. The Economic sub-composite recorded the largest increase, rising by 2.2 index points to 128.8, followed by the Social sub-composite (1.1 index points) and the Environmental sub-composite (0.2 index points). **(Chart 1)**

Overall, three components under the Economic sub-composite recorded improvements in 2024. Income and Distribution rose by 5.9 index points, followed by Transportation (3.4 index points) and Communication (0.1 index points). In contrast, the Working Life component recorded a marginal decline of 0.4 index points.

For the Social sub-composite, six components recorded increases in 2024, namely Social Participation (5.1 index points), Governance (4.7 index points), Housing (1.7 index points), Entertainment and Recreation (1.7 index points), Culture (0.4 index points) and Public Safety (0.1 index points). However, three components recorded decreases in 2024, namely Family (-2.1 index points), Health (-0.8 index points) and Education (-0.5 index points).

Meanwhile, within the Environmental sub-composite, Air and Biodiversity Resources components showed increases at 1.1 and 0.2 index points, respectively in 2024. Conversely, Water component recorded decreases of 0.7 index points in the same period. **(Table 1)**

Table 1: Malaysian Well-being Index by sub-composites and components, 2023 and 2024

<i>Sub-composite/ component</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023-2024</i>	
<i>2000=100</i>			<i>Changes in index point</i>	<i>Percentage change (%)</i>
Economic	126.6	128.8	2.2	1.7
Transportation	133.3	136.7	3.4	2.6
Communication	128.6	128.7	0.1	0.1
Income and Distribution	128.8	134.7	5.9	4.6
Working Life	115.6	115.2	-0.4	-0.3
Social	120.7	121.8	1.1	0.9
Education	148.3	147.8	-0.5	-0.3
Housing	122.9	124.6	1.7	1.4
Entertainment and Recreation	123.7	125.4	1.7	1.4
Public Safety	127.3	127.4	0.1	0.1
Social Participation	129.0	134.1	5.1	4.0
Governance	119.3	124.0	4.7	3.9
Culture	100.9	101.3	0.4	0.4
Health	118.5	117.7	-0.8	-0.7
Family	96.4	94.3	-2.1	-2.2
Environmental	105.7	105.9	0.2	0.2
Air	73.5	74.6	1.1	1.5
Water	143.5	142.8	-0.7	-0.5
Biodiversity Resources	100.0	100.2	0.2	0.2
Malaysian Well-being Index (MyWI)	119.4	120.6	1.2	1.0

Index:
2024: 136.7
2023: 133.3

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

Transportation Index recorded an increase of 36.7 index points from 2000 to 2024, indicating improved performance of the transportation sector over time. Transportation Index increased by 3.4 index points in 2024 to 136.7 points as compared to 133.3 points in 2023. This increased was driven by significant growth in the number of railways passengers and the RDI in 2024.

Chart 2: Transportation Index, 2000-2024

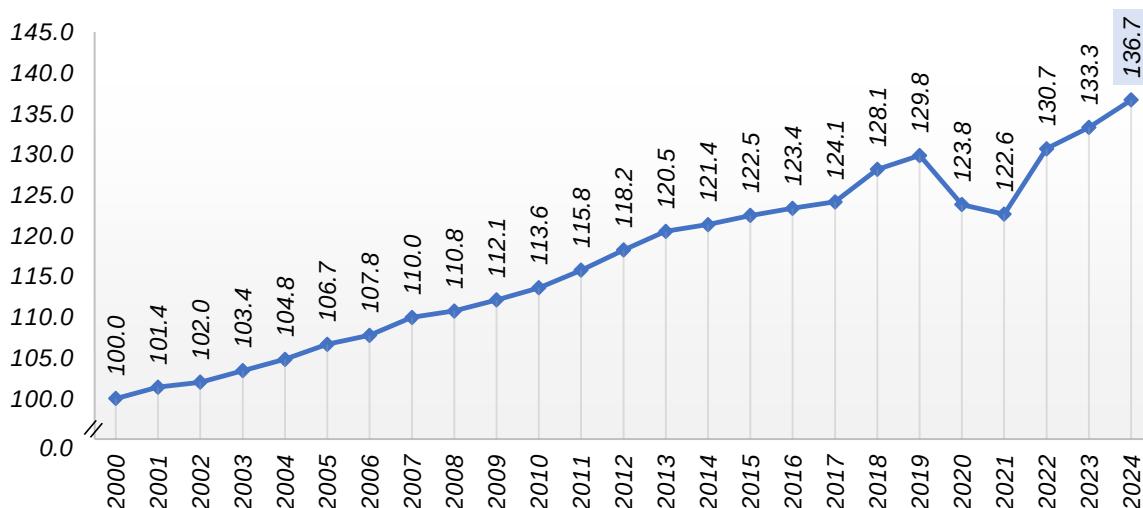


Exhibit 4: Transportation Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



36.7
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



3.4
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



2.6%

Index:
2024: 128.7
2023: 128.6

Index Communication is measured based on three indicators which are the percentage of individuals using the internet, the percentage of individuals using mobile phones and the number of domain names.

Communication index recorded an increase of 28.7 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting consistent progress in communication infrastructure and accessibility. Communication index increased by 0.1 index points to 128.7 points in 2024 as compared to 128.6 points in 2023. This increase was driven by higher percentages of individuals using the internet and mobile phones.

Chart 3: Communication Index, 2000-2024

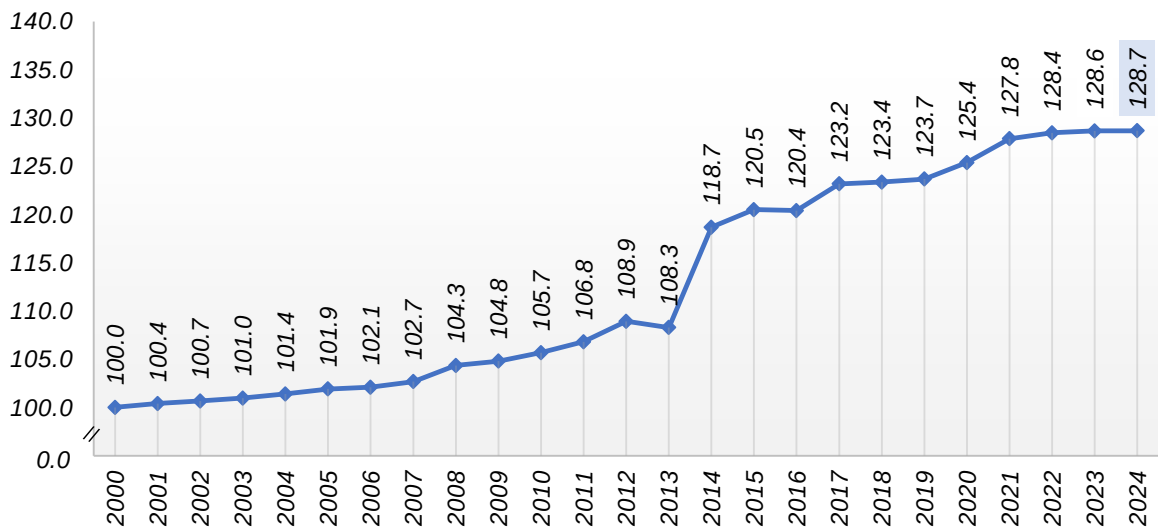


Exhibit 5: Communication Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



28.7
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



0.1
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



0.1%

Index:

2024: 134.7**2023: 128.8**

Income and Distribution Index is measured based on four indicators which are Gross National Income per capita, Gini coefficient, incidence of poverty and average monthly household income. Previously, the average monthly household income indicator was placed under the Family component. However, following improvements based on the OECD Better Life Index manual, this indicator is now considered more appropriate under the Income and Distribution component, as it directly reflects household income levels and economic capacity.

Income and Distribution Index recorded an increase of 34.7 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting improved income levels and better economic distribution. Income and Distribution Index increased by 5.9 index points in 2024 to 134.7 points as compared to 128.8 points in 2023.

Chart 4: Income and Distribution Index, 2000-2024

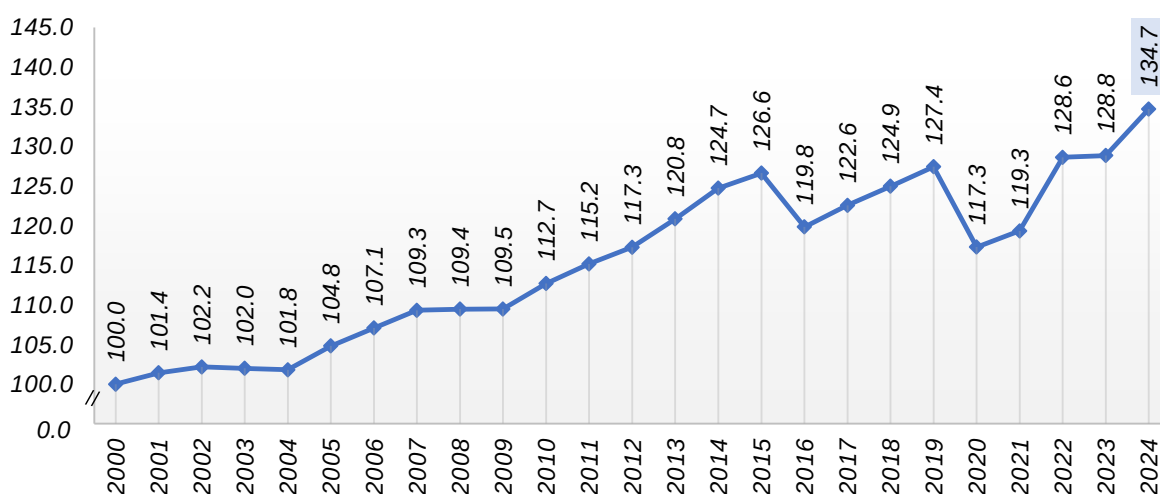


Exhibit 6: Income and Distribution Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



34.7
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



5.9
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



4.6%

Index:

2024: 115.2

2023: 115.6

The Working Life Index is measured based on eight indicators which are man-days lost due to industrial action, industrial and travel accidents rate, average working hours, employment rate, long-term unemployment rate, the percentage of the labour force aged 15 and above working more than 45 hours per week, the percentage of the labour force working less than 30 hours per week not by choice and the percentage of the labour force with fixed working hours on workdays.

The Working Life Index recorded an increased of 15.2 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting improvements in job opportunities and employment stability. However, the Working Life Index declined slightly in 2024 by 0.4 index points to 115.2 points compared to 115.6 points in 2023. This decrease was due to increases in the indicators for man-days lost due to industrial action and the percentage of labour force aged 15 and above working more than 45 hours per week.

Chart 5: Working Life Index, 2000-2024

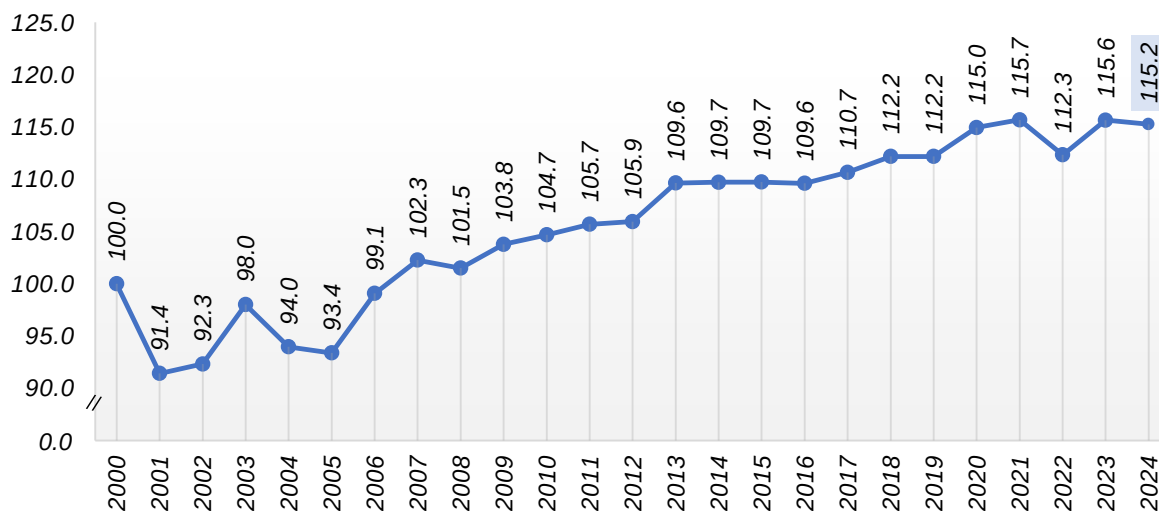
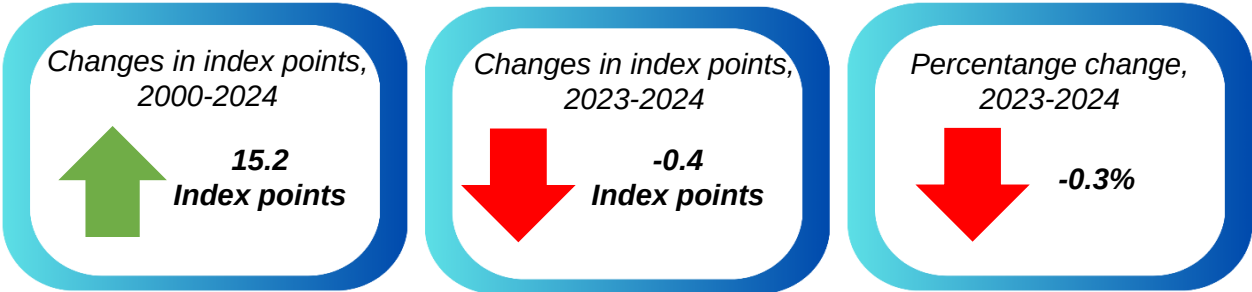


Exhibit 7: Working Life Index Performance, 2000-2024



Education Index is measured based on 18 indicators which are access to early childhood education, pre-school participation rate, primary school participation rate, secondary school participation rate, tertiary participation rate, literacy rate, percentage of primary student’s completion, percentage of secondary student’s completion, percentage of candidates passing (SPM), percentage of graduate teachers in primary schools, percentage of graduate teachers in secondary schools, number of lecturers with PhD, percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 years with at least upper secondary education, percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 years with a university degree, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling and the student-to-teacher ratio in government schools at the primary and secondary levels.

Education index recorded an increase of 47.8 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting progress in access, quality and educational achievement. However, the Education Index in 2024 recorded a slight decrease of 0.5 index points to 147.8 points compared to 148.3 in 2023, influenced by declines in indicators such as the percentage of graduate teachers in secondary schools, literacy rate, pre-school participation rate, access to early childhood education, the percentage of population aged 25-64 with at least upper secondary education, and the percentage of population aged 25-64 with a university degree.

Chart 6: Education Index, 2000-2024

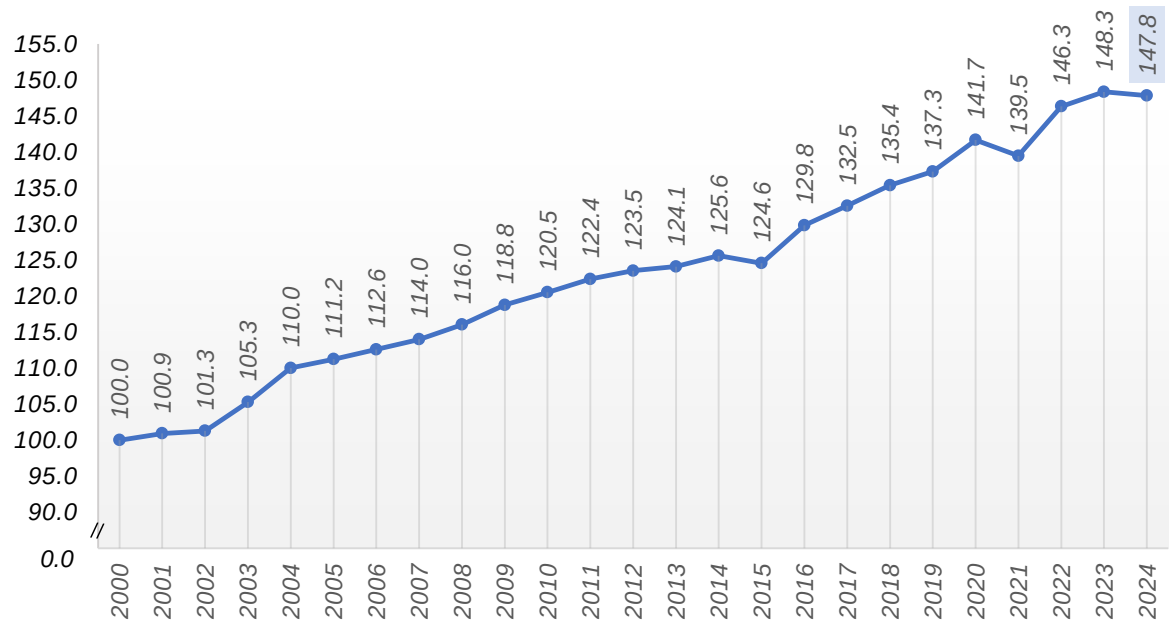
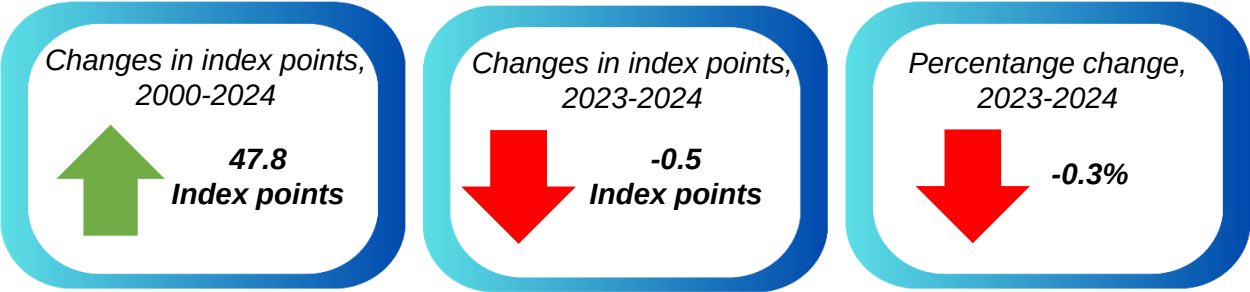


Exhibit 8: Education Index Performance, 2000-2024



Index:
2024: 124.6
 2023: 122.9

Housing Index is measured by six indicators which are the percentage of low cost housing units to the number of B40 households, the percentage of households with treated water supply, the percentage of households with electricity supply, the percentage of households with waste collection service coverage, the number of person per room and housing affordability.

Housing Index recorded an increase of 24.6 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting improvements in housing quality, comfort and accessibility. Housing Index increased by 1.7 index points in 2024 to 124.6 points as compared to 122.9 points in 2023. This increase was driven by improvements in the percentage of households with treated water supply, the percentage of households with electricity supply, the percentage of households with waste collection service coverage and the number of person per room.

Chart 7: Housing Index, 2000-2024

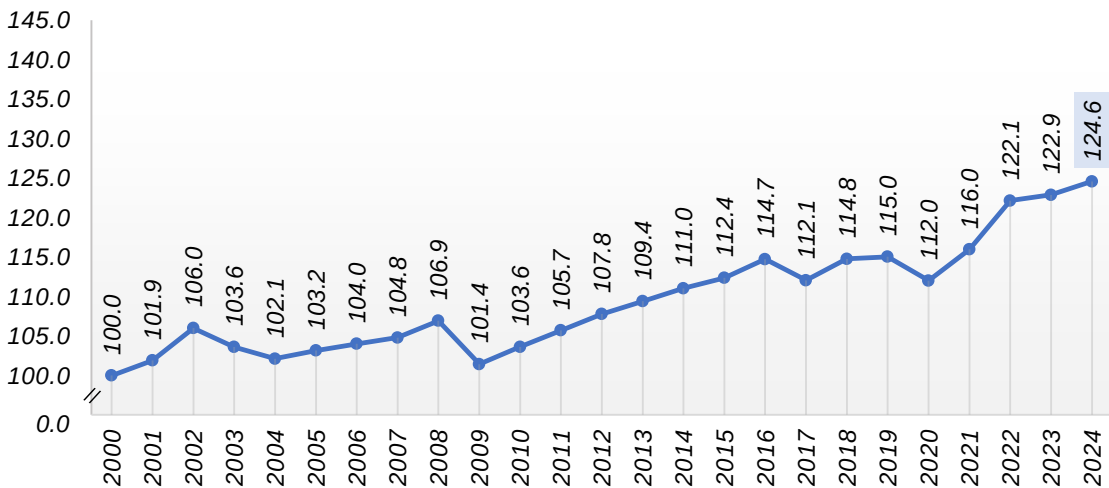


Exhibit 9: Housing Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



24.6
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



1.7
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



1.4%

Index:
2024: 125.4
2023: 123.7

The Entertainment and Recreation Index is measured based on four indicators which are the number of households with paid TV subscriptions, number of domestic hotel guests, number of recreational park visitors and number of cinemagoers.

The Entertainment and Recreation Index recorded an increase of 25.4 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting greater access and participation in entertainment and recreational activities. Entertainment and Recreation Index increased by 1.7 index points in 2024 to 125.4 points as compared to 123.7 points in 2023. This increase was driven by higher numbers of domestic hotel guests, visitors to recreational parks and improved happiness scores for leisure and recreation time.

Chart 8: Entertainment and Recreation Index, 2000-2024

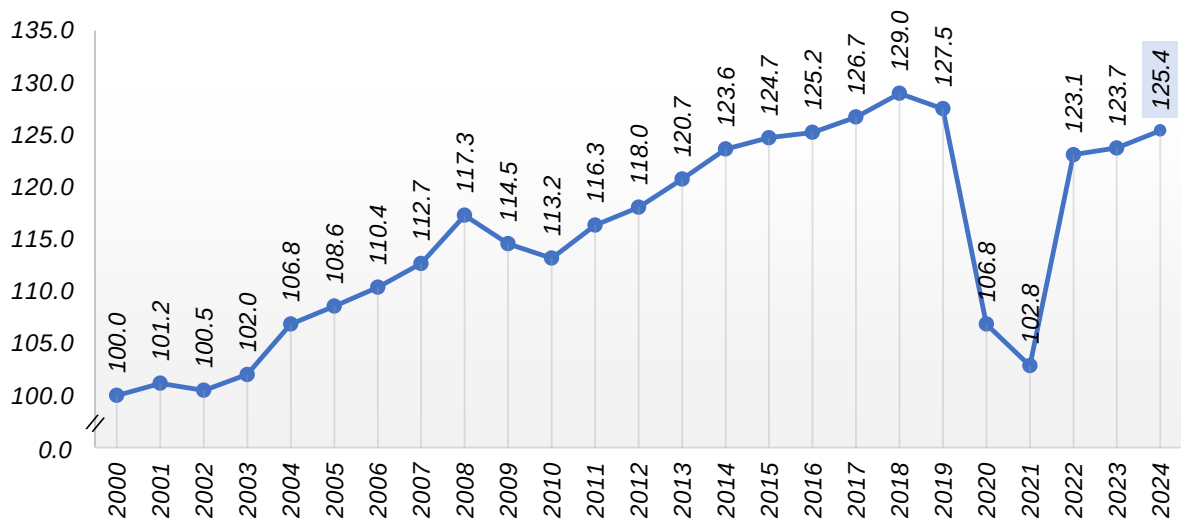


Exhibit 10: Entertainment and Recreation Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



25.4
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



1.7
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



1.4%

Index:
2024: 127.4
 2023: 127.3

The Public Safety Index is measured based on three indicators which are crime rate, number of road accidents per 1,000 registered vehicles, homicide rate and the happiness score for perceived safety in one's neighborhood.

The Public Safety Index recorded an increase of 27.4 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting improvements in community safety. Public Safety Index increased moderately by 0.1 index points in 2024, reaching 127.4 points compared to 127.3 points in 2023.

Chart 9: Public Safety Index, 2000-2024

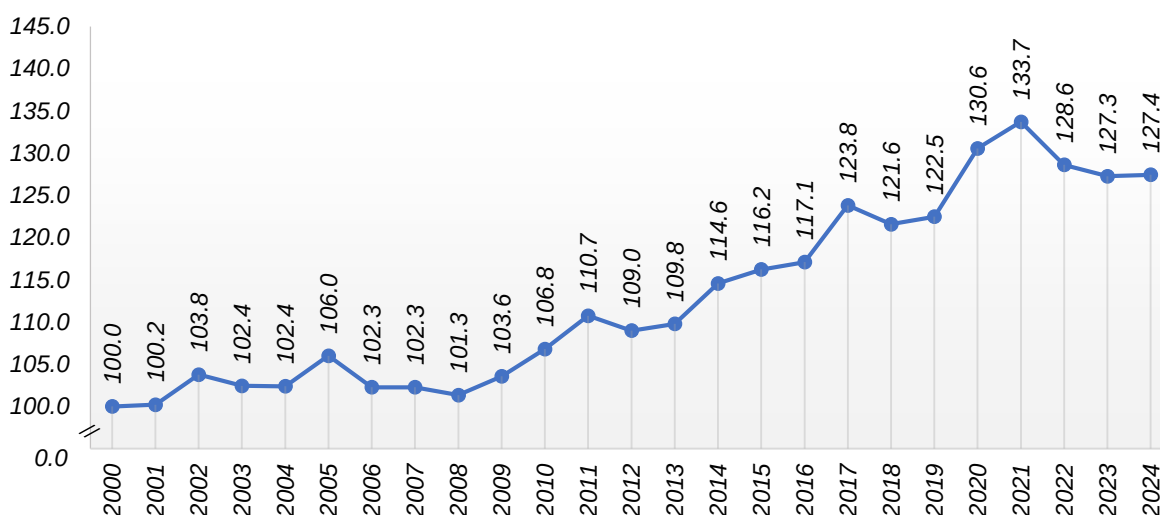


Exhibit 11: Public Safety Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



27.4
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



0.1
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



0.1%

The Social Participation Index is measured based on three indicators which are number of registered non-profit organisations, number of registered residents associations and membership of RELA.

The Social Participation Index recorded an increase of 34.1 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting greater community involvement in social and organizational activities. Social Participation Index in 2024 increased by 5.1 index points to 134.1 points as compared to 129.0 points in 2023.

Chart 10: Social Participation Index, 2000-2024

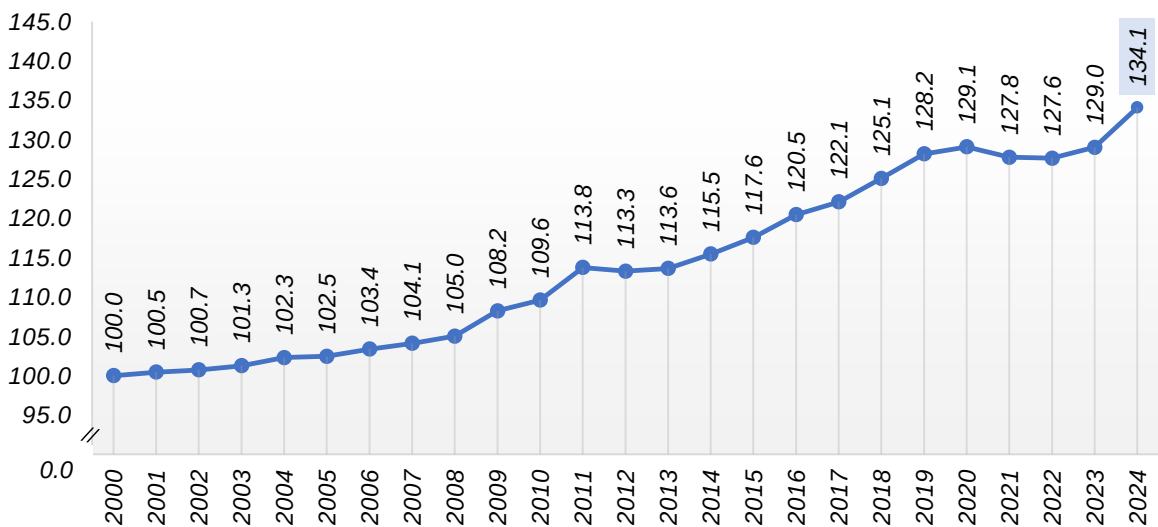
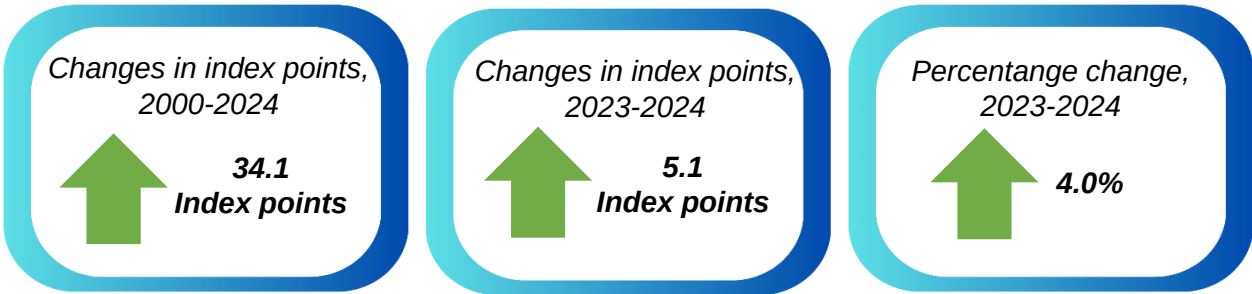


Exhibit 12: Social Participation Index Performance, 2000-2024



Index:
2024: 124.0
 2023: 119.3

The Governance Index is measured based on six indicators which are the percentage of prosecuted corruption cases, number of e-payment transactions, percentage of e-Filing users, percentage of cases resolved by the Public Complaints Bureau as well as percentage of parliamentary seats held by women in the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat.

The Governance Index recorded an increase of 24.0 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting improvements in administrative efficiency and transparency. Governance Index increased by 4.7 index points to 124.0 points as compared to 119.3 points in 2023. This increase was contributed by improvements in all indicators within the Governance component, except for the percentage of corruption cases prosecuted, which recorded a decline.

Chart 11: Governance Index, 2000-2024

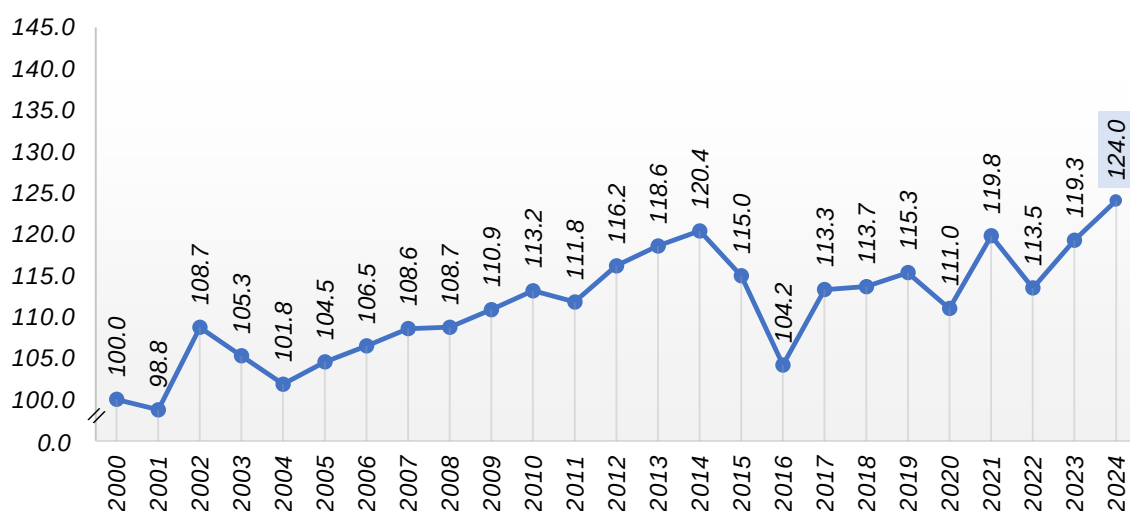


Exhibit 13: Governance Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



24.0
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



4.7
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



3.9%

Index:
2024: 101.3
2023: 100.9

The Culture Index is measured based on five indicators which are the number of memberships in public libraries, the number of Istana Budaya visitors, the number of museum visitors, the number of Craft Complex visitors and the number of Memorial Negarawan visitors.

The Culture Index showed a moderate increase of 1.3 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting the community’s consistent engagement in cultural activities. The Culture Index rose slightly by 0.4 index points in 2024, reaching 101.3 points as compared to 100.9 points in 2023.

Chart 12: Culture Index, 2000-2024

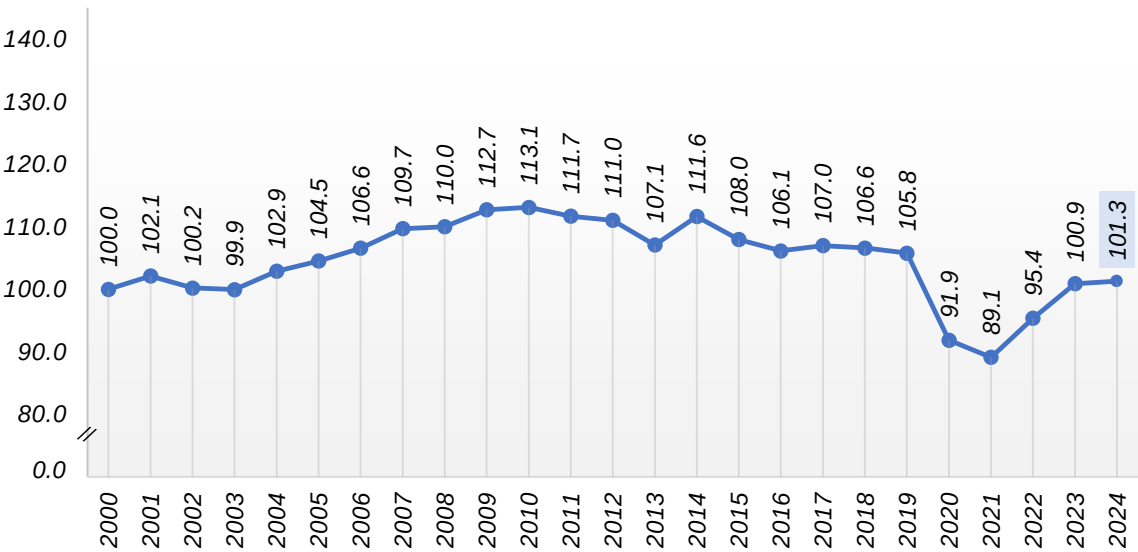


Exhibit 14: Culture Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



1.3
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



0.4
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



0.4%

Index:

2024: 117.7

2023: 118.5

Health Index is measured by nine indicators which are the number of beds in hospital, life expectancy at birth, doctor-to-population ratio, percentage of patients of patients whose waiting time is less than 90 minutes, immunisation coverage of infants for DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus), immunisation coverage MMR (Mumps, Measles & Rubella) for children aged 1 and below 2 years, level mental health rate, number of non-communicable and communicable disease cases.

Health Index recorded an increase of 17.7 index points from 2000 to 2024, reflecting improvements in health status and the quality of healthcare services. However, the Health Index decreased by 0.8 index points in 2024, reaching 117.7 points as compared to 118.5 points in 2023.

Chart 13: Health Index, 2000-2024

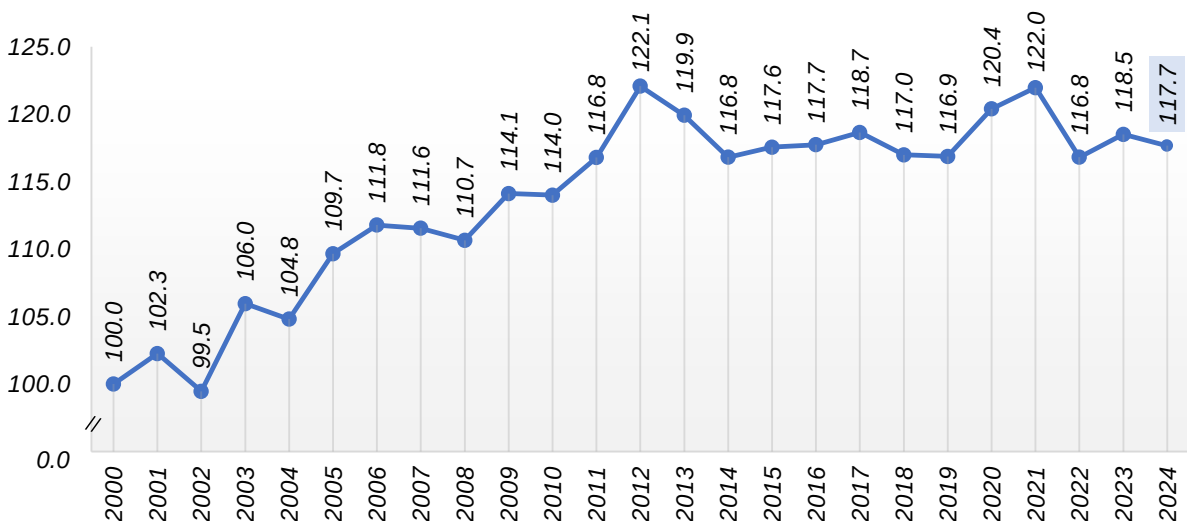


Exhibit 15: Health Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-202417.7
Index pointsChanges in index points,
2023-2024-0.8
Index pointsPercentage change,
2023-2024

-0.7%

Index:
2024: 94.3
2023: 96.4

The Family Index is measured based on five indicators which are divorce rate, domestic violence cases, children involved in crime, household debt per capita and dependency ratio.

The Family Index recorded a decrease of 5.7 index points from 2000 to 2024. Family Index decreased by 2.1 index points in 2024 to 94.3 points as compared to 96.4 points in 2023. This decline was due to increases in the indicators of household debt per capita, divorce rate and domestic violence cases.

Chart 14: Family Index, 2000-2024

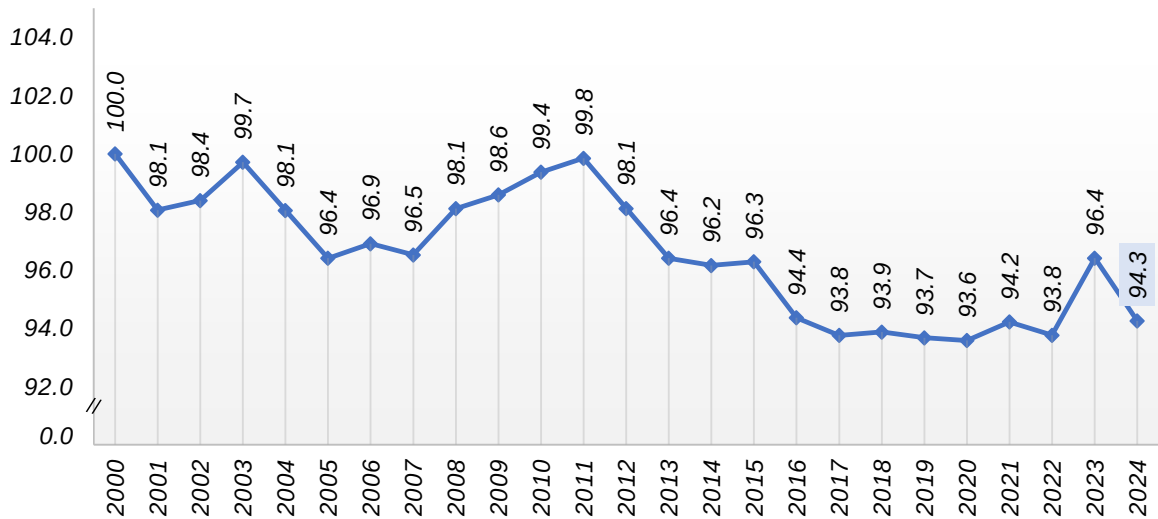


Exhibit 16: Family Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



-5.7
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



-2.1
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



-2.2%

Index:
2024: 74.6
 2023: 73.5

The Air Index is measured based on two indicators which are air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

The Air Index recorded a decrease of 25.4 index points from 2000 to 2024. However, Air Index increased by 1.1 index points to 74.6 points as compared to 73.5 points in 2023. This increase was contributed by the improvement in air quality.

Chart 15: Air Index, 2000-2024

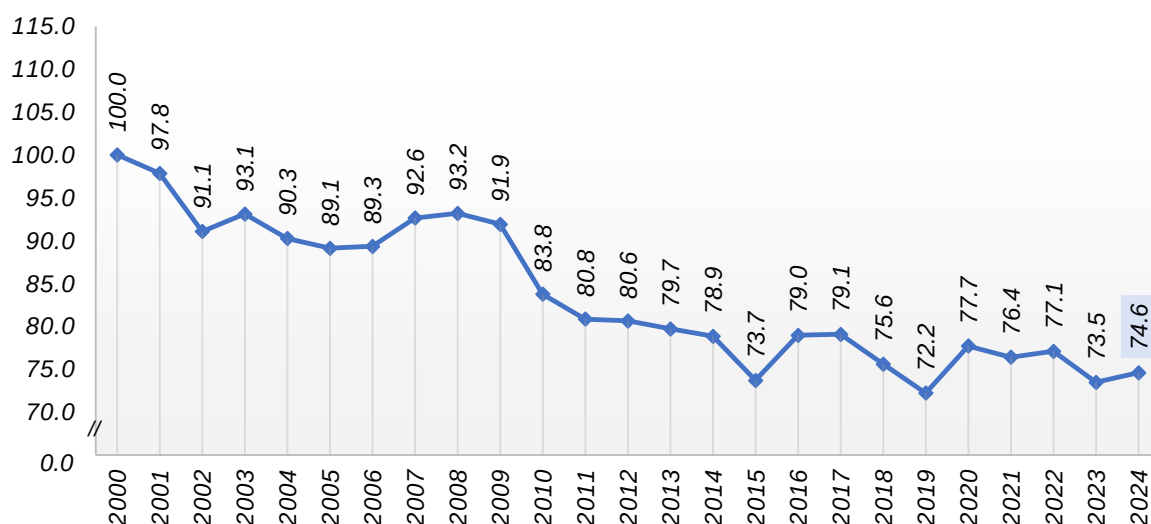


Exhibit 17: Air Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



-25.4
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



1.1
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



1.5%

Index:
2024: 142.8
2023: 143.5

The Water Index is measured based on two indicators which are water quality and percentage of population with treated piped water.

The Water Index recorded an increase of 42.8 index points from 2000 to 2024. However, Water Index decreased by 0.7 index points in 2024 to 142.8 points as compared to 143.5 points in 2023. This decline was contributed by the deterioration in water quality in 2024.

Chart 16: Water Index, 2000-2024

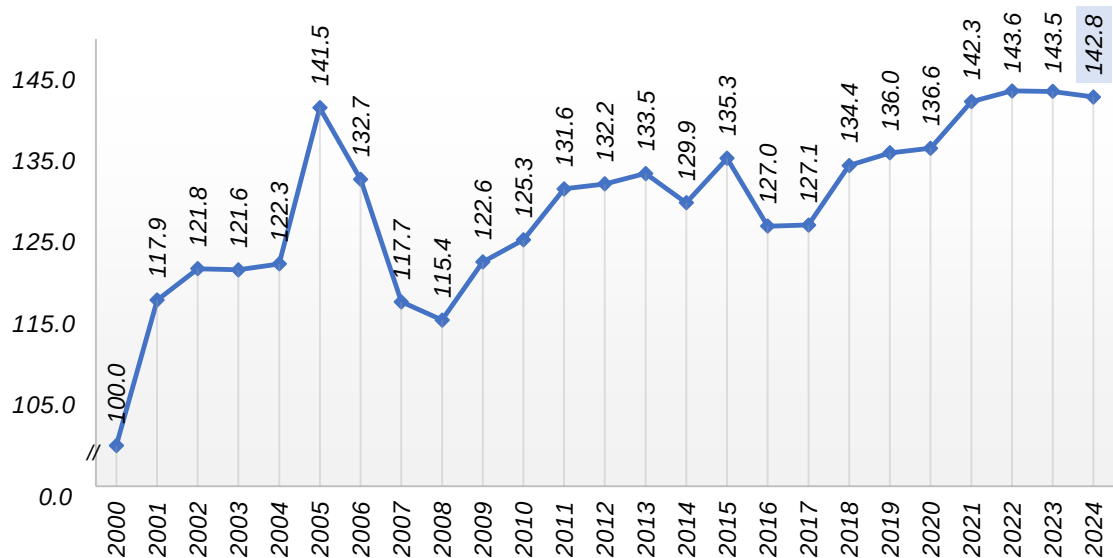


Exhibit 18: Water Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



42.8
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024



-0.7
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



-0.5%

Index:
2024: 100.2
2023: 100.0

The Biodiversity Resources Index is measured based on two indicators which are percentage of forested land and forest area licensed for harvesting.

The Biodiversity Resources Index recorded an increase of 0.2 index points from 2000 to 2024. Biodiversity Resources Index increased by 0.2 index points in 2024 to 100.2 points as compared to 100.0 points in 2023.

Chart 17: Biodiversity Resources Index, 2000-2024

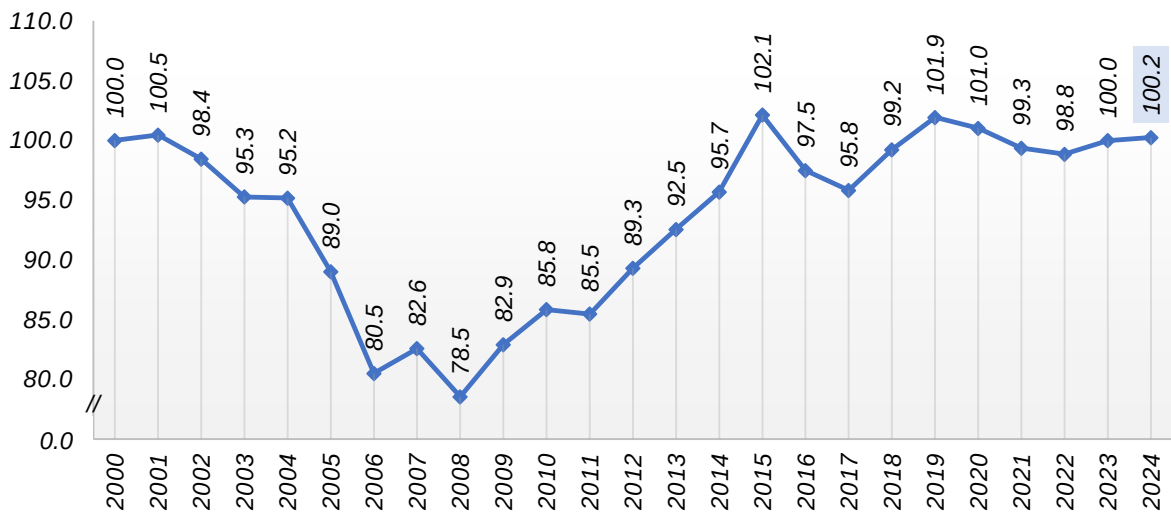


Exhibit 19: Biodiversity Resources Index Performance, 2000-2024

Changes in index points,
2000-2024



0.2
Index points

Changes in index points,
2023-2024

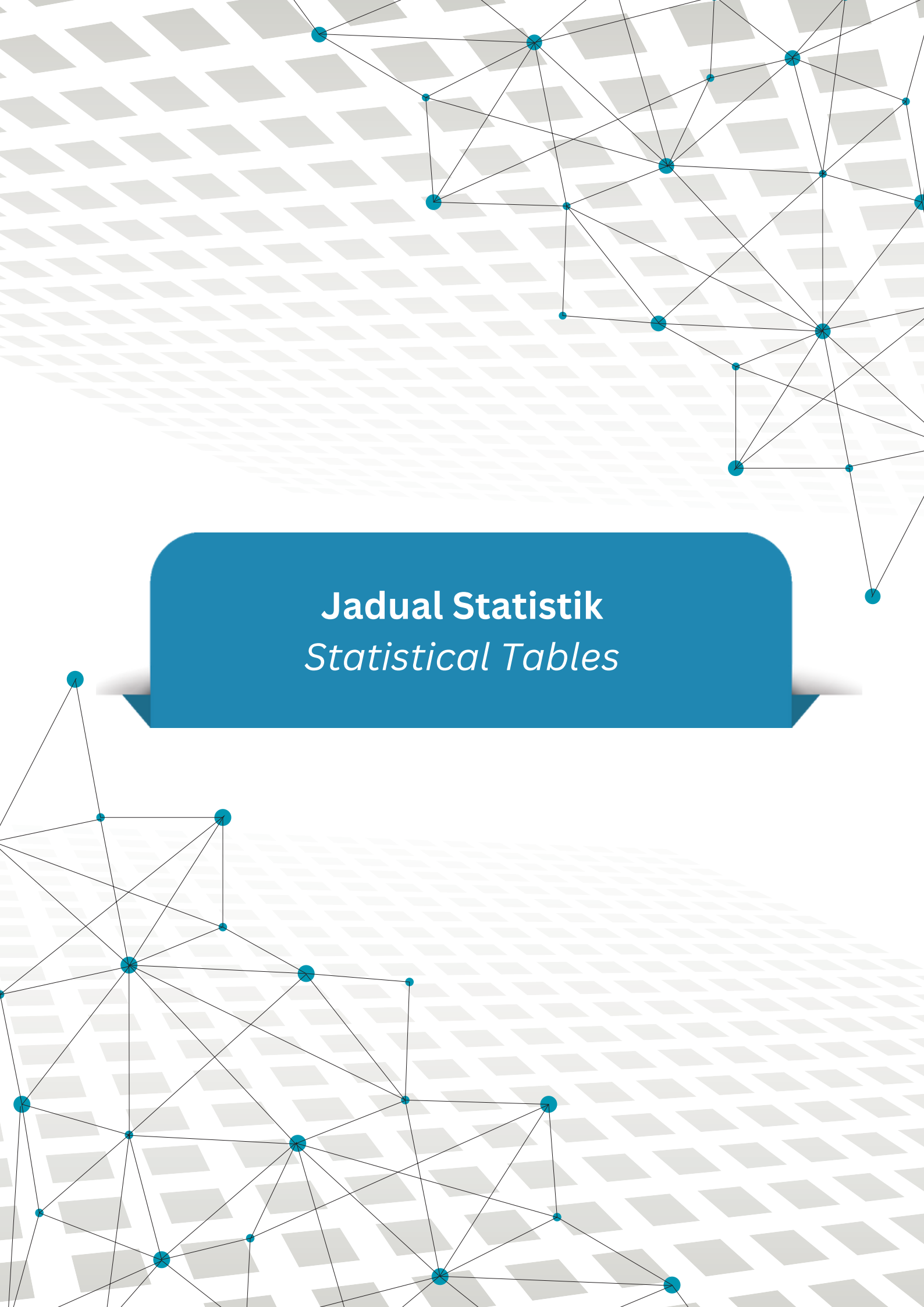


0.2
Index points

Percentage change,
2023-2024



0.2%



Jadual Statistik

Statistical Tables

Jadual 1.1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Malaysia, 2000–2024

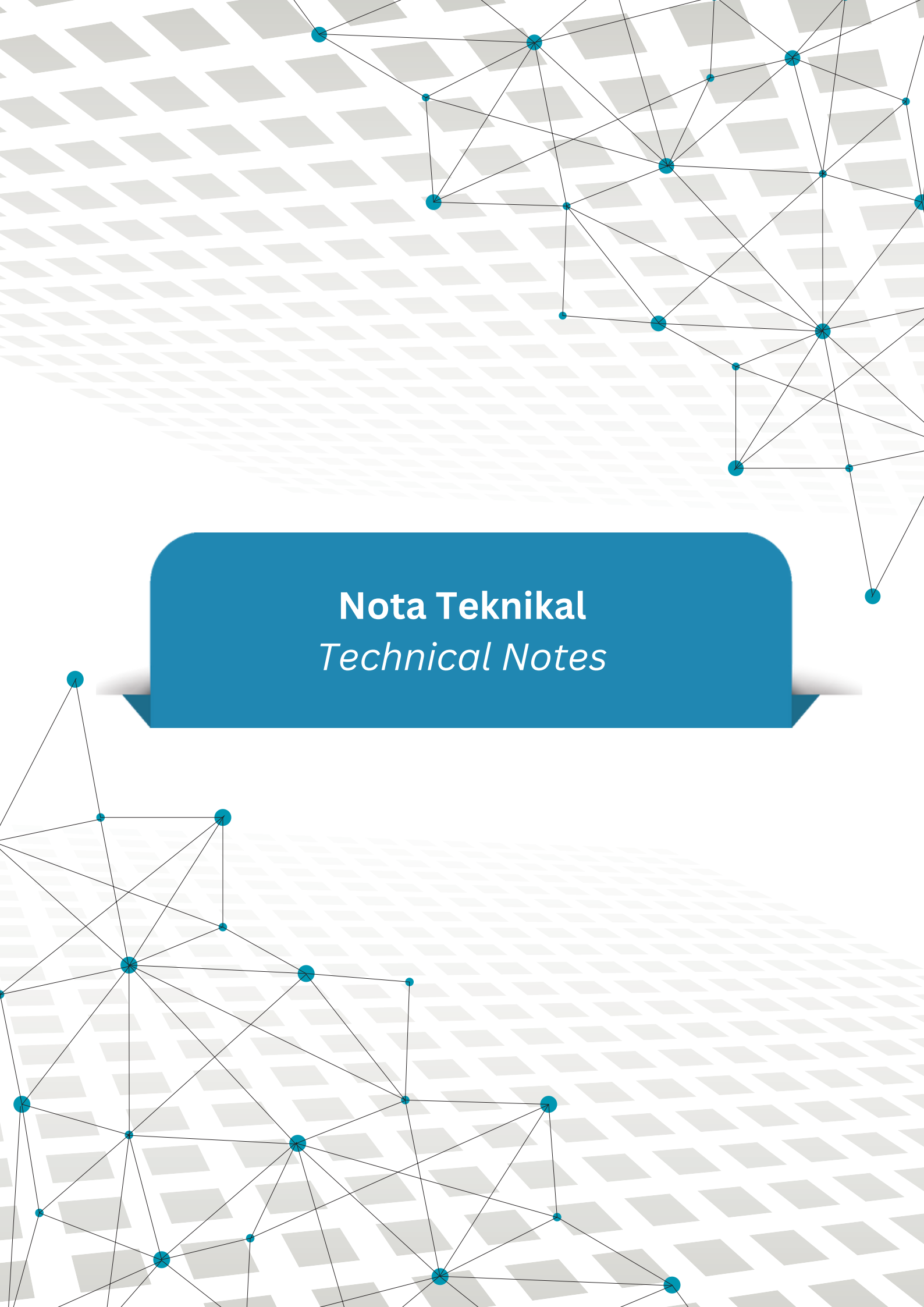
Table 1.1: Malaysian Well-being Index by component, Malaysia, 2000–2024

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	100.0	98.7	99.3	101.1	100.5	101.7	104.0	106.0	106.5	107.5	109.2	110.9
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	100.0	101.4	102.0	103.4	104.8	106.7	107.8	110.0	110.8	112.1	113.6	115.8
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	100.0	100.4	100.7	101.0	101.4	101.9	102.1	102.7	104.3	104.8	105.7	106.8
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	100.0	101.4	102.2	102.0	101.8	104.8	107.1	109.3	109.4	109.5	112.7	115.2
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	100.0	91.4	92.3	98.0	94.0	93.4	99.1	102.3	101.5	103.8	104.7	105.7
Sosial <i>Social</i>	100.0	100.6	102.1	102.8	103.5	105.2	106.0	107.1	108.2	109.2	110.4	112.1
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	100.0	100.9	101.3	105.3	110.0	111.2	112.6	114.0	116.0	118.8	120.5	122.4
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	100.0	101.9	106.0	103.6	102.1	103.2	104.0	104.8	106.9	101.4	103.6	105.7
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	100.0	101.2	100.5	102.0	106.8	108.6	110.4	112.7	117.3	114.5	113.2	116.3
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	100.0	100.2	103.8	102.4	102.4	106.0	102.3	102.3	101.3	103.6	106.8	110.7
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	100.0	100.5	100.7	101.3	102.3	102.5	103.4	104.1	105.0	108.2	109.6	113.8
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	100.0	98.8	108.7	105.3	101.8	104.5	106.5	108.6	108.7	110.9	113.2	111.8
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	100.0	102.1	100.2	99.9	102.9	104.5	106.6	109.7	110.0	112.7	113.1	111.7
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	100.0	102.3	99.5	106.0	104.8	109.7	111.8	111.6	110.7	114.1	114.0	116.8
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	100.0	98.1	98.4	99.7	98.1	96.4	96.9	96.5	98.1	98.6	99.4	99.8
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.0	105.4	103.8	103.3	102.6	106.6	100.9	97.6	95.7	99.1	98.3	99.3
Udara <i>Air</i>	100.0	97.8	91.1	93.1	90.3	89.1	89.3	92.6	93.2	91.9	83.8	80.8
Air <i>Water</i>	100.0	117.9	121.8	121.6	122.3	141.5	132.7	117.7	115.4	122.6	125.3	131.6
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	100.0	100.5	98.4	95.3	95.2	89.0	80.5	82.6	78.5	82.9	85.8	85.5
Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index</i>	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	102.6	104.6	104.6	105.1	105.5	106.9	107.8	109.4

Jadual 1.1: Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia mengikut komponen, Malaysia, 2000–2024 (samb.)

Table 1.1: Malaysian Well-being Index by component, Malaysia, 2000–2024 (cont'd)

Komponen <i>Components</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ekonomi <i>Economic</i>	112.6	114.8	118.6	119.8	118.3	120.1	122.2	123.3	120.4	121.4	125.0	126.6	128.8
Pengangkutan <i>Transportation</i>	118.2	120.5	121.4	122.5	123.4	124.1	128.1	129.8	123.8	122.6	130.7	133.3	136.7
Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	108.9	108.3	118.7	120.5	120.4	123.2	123.4	123.7	125.4	127.8	128.4	128.6	128.7
Pendapatan dan Pengagihan <i>Income and Distribution</i>	117.3	120.8	124.7	126.6	119.8	122.6	124.9	127.4	117.3	119.3	128.6	128.8	134.7
Persekitaran Kerja <i>Working Life</i>	105.9	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.6	110.7	112.2	112.2	115.0	115.7	112.3	115.6	115.2
Sosial <i>Social</i>	113.2	113.3	115.0	114.7	114.4	116.7	117.4	118.0	115.2	116.1	118.6	120.7	121.8
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	123.5	124.1	125.6	124.6	129.8	132.5	135.4	137.3	141.7	139.5	146.3	148.3	147.8
Perumahan <i>Housing</i>	107.8	109.4	111.0	112.4	114.7	112.1	114.8	115.0	112.0	116.0	122.1	122.9	124.6
Hiburan dan Rekreasi <i>Entertainment and Recreation</i>	118.0	120.7	123.6	124.7	125.2	126.7	129.0	127.5	106.8	102.8	123.1	123.7	125.4
Keselamatan Awam <i>Public Safety</i>	109.0	109.8	114.6	116.2	117.1	123.8	121.6	122.5	130.6	133.7	128.6	127.3	127.4
Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social Participation</i>	113.3	113.6	115.5	117.6	120.5	122.1	125.1	128.2	129.1	127.8	127.6	129.0	134.1
Tadbir Urus <i>Governance</i>	116.2	118.6	120.4	115.0	104.2	113.3	113.7	115.3	111.0	119.8	113.5	119.3	124.0
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	111.0	107.1	111.6	108.0	106.1	107.0	106.6	105.8	91.9	89.1	95.4	100.9	101.3
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	122.1	119.9	116.8	117.6	117.7	118.7	117.0	116.9	120.4	122.0	116.8	118.5	117.7
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	98.1	96.4	96.2	96.3	94.4	93.8	93.9	93.7	93.6	94.2	93.8	96.4	94.3
Alam Sekitar <i>Environmental</i>	100.7	101.9	101.5	103.7	101.1	100.7	103.1	103.4	105.1	106.0	106.5	105.7	105.9
Udara <i>Air</i>	80.6	79.7	78.9	73.7	79.0	79.1	75.6	72.2	77.7	76.4	77.1	73.5	74.6
Air <i>Water</i>	132.2	133.5	129.9	135.3	127.0	127.1	134.4	136.0	136.6	142.3	143.6	143.5	142.8
Sumber Biodiversiti <i>Biodiversity Resources</i>	89.3	92.5	95.7	102.1	97.5	95.8	99.2	101.9	101.0	99.3	98.8	100.0	100.2
Indeks Kesejahteraan Rakyat Malaysia <i>Malaysian Well-Being Index</i>	110.7	111.5	113.4	113.9	112.9	114.5	115.9	116.6	114.6	115.5	117.9	119.4	120.6



Nota Teknikal *Technical Notes*

PENGENALAN

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

SUMBER DATA

Data bagi semua indikator yang digunakan dalam IKRM adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh daripada kementerian dan agensi Kerajaan serta sektor swasta. Tahun rujukan bagi peringkat Malaysia adalah dari 2000 hingga 2024.

TAHUN ASAS

Pengiraan IKRM di peringkat Malaysia menggunakan tahun asas 2000 di mana nilai indeks adalah bersamaan dengan 100.

METODOLOGI

IKRM merupakan satu indeks komposit berdasarkan purata 16 indeks komponen, manakala pengiraan indeks komponen adalah berdasarkan purata indeks indikator bagi setiap komponen. Hubungan indeks komposit dengan indeks komponen dan indeks indikator ditunjukkan dalam Rajah A.1. Semua indikator diberikan tanda positif (+) atau tanda negatif (-). Pertambahan nilai bagi indikator dengan tanda positif (contohnya, jangka hayat ketika lahir, PNK benar per kapita) menunjukkan keadaan yang semakin baik manakala bagi indikator dengan tanda negatif (contohnya kadar kematian bayi, kadar kemiskinan) menunjukkan keadaan merosot. Bagi tujuan pengiraan indeks, trend aliran bagi indikator bertanda negatif diubahsuai supaya peningkatan nilai menggambarkan penambahbaikan kesejahteraan dan penurunan nilai menjelaskan kemerosotan. Pengubahsuaian ini perlu bagi membolehkan pemahaman yang seragam mengenai trend aliran indeks termasuk indeks komposit.

Data perlu diseragam bagi membolehkan perbandingan antara indeks dibuat. Penyeragaman ini adalah bertujuan menyingkirkan unit pengukuran indikator yang berbeza-beza dan menghasilkan nilai bacaan yang seragam bagi semua indikator. Ini membolehkan pengiraan indeks komponen dan komposit. Kaedah sisihan piawai digunakan untuk menyeragamkan semua indikator. Kaedah ini membolehkan penentuan nilai frekuensi agihan berdasarkan purata yang lebih tepat. Menurut Teorem Chebyshev, tanpa mengira bentuk taburan, sekurang-kurangnya 75 peratus daripada nilai frekuensi akan berada dalam julat ± 2 sisihan piawai daripada nilai purata taburan, dan sekurang-kurangnya 89 peratus daripada nilai akan berada dalam julat ± 3 sisihan Viawai daripada nilai purata taburan.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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

LANGKAH 1: Mendapatkan Skor Piawai bagi setiap indikator dalam tahun

i) Sisihan Piawai

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

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

dimana:

σ_j = sisihan piawai nilai indicator j

N = bilangan pemerhatian

x_{jt} = nilai indikator j pada masa t

μ_j = nilai purata indikator j

ii) Skor Piawai bagi indikator

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

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

dimana:

x_{jt} = nilai indikator j pada masa t

μ = nilai purata indikator

σ = sisihan piawai bagi data siri masa

Z = skor piawai

LANGKAH 2: Mendapatkan Indeks bagi setiap indikator

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

Indeks indikator positif

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

dimana t merujuk kepada masa dan j ialah indikator

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

Indeks indikator negatif

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

Indeks dalam nilai asas 2000

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

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

LANGKAH 3: Mendapatkan Indeks bagi setiap komponen dalam tahun

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

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

dimana:

I_c = Indeks kompenan

N = Jumlah indikator

I_{tj} = Indeks indikator j dengan nilai asas 2000 pada masa t

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LANGKAH 4: Mendapatkan Indeks komposit dalam tahun

Langkah terakhir, Indeks Komposit diperoleh dengan mendapatkan purata indeks komponen:

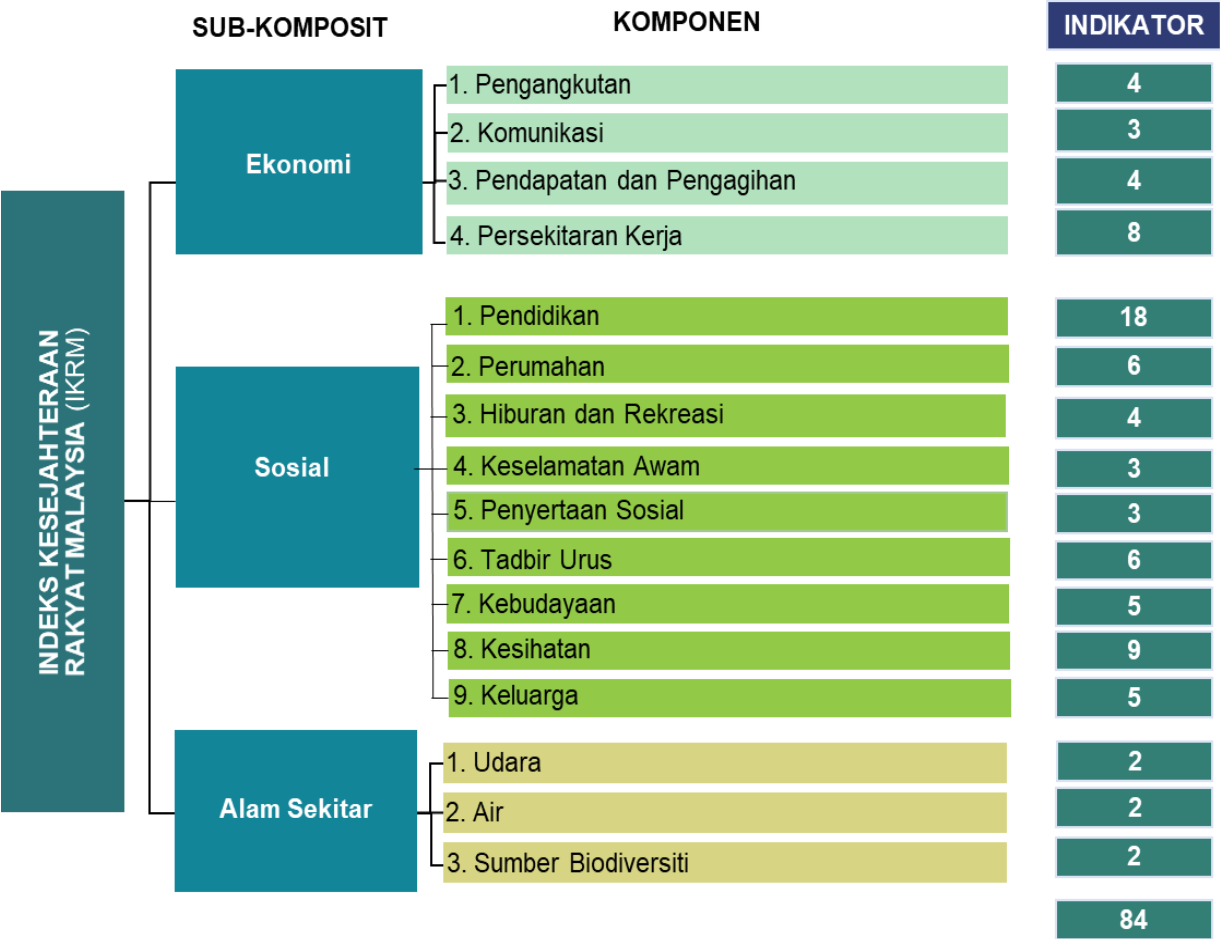
$$IKRM = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1} I_c$$

dimana:

I_c = Indeks komposit

N = Jumlah indikator

Rajah A.1: Hubungan Indeks Komposit dengan Indeks Komponen dan Indeks Indikator



KOMPONEN DAN INDIKATOR

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

A.1: KOMPONEN KESEJAHTERAAN

BIL.	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
1.	PENGANGKUTAN	Pengangkutan adalah penting untuk kemajuan dan pembangunan kerana ia berkaitan dengan mobiliti dan akses kepada sumber serta peluang pekerjaan, pendidikan serta barang dan perkhidmatan. Kemudahan pengangkutan yang lebih baik akan meningkatkan keupayaan dan kemampuan individu dalam memenuhi keperluan kehidupan.
2.	KOMUNIKASI	Komunikasi adalah penting kerana dapat memberikan manfaat ekonomi dan sosial kepada individu. Dalam konteks ekonomi, komunikasi merupakan alat untuk meningkatkan perhubungan dalam kalangan masyarakat dan akses kepada sumber yang seterusnya meningkatkan kecekapan dan produktiviti. Kemajuan dalam bidang komunikasi telah membolehkan perhubungan merentasi sempadan pada masa sebenar dan seterusnya merapatkan hubungan perniagaan dan sosial.
3.	PENDAPATAN DAN PENGAGIHAN	Pendapatan negara mencerminkan keupayaan negara secara keseluruhannya dalam menjana kekayaan. Ia juga melambangkan peluang negara meningkatkan kesejahteraan melalui kekayaan di peringkat makro. Pengagihan pendapatan mengukur tahap kesaksamaan dan pengagihan sumber ekonomi. Pengukuran pengagihan pendapatan menggunakan pendapatan boleh guna isi rumah akan memberi gambaran yang lebih tepat mengenai jurang pendapatan dalam kalangan penduduk. Kadar kemiskinan memberi tumpuan pendapatan dalam kalangan penduduk berpendapatan rendah.
4.	PERSEKITARAN KERJA	Keadaan persekitaran kerja merupakan elemen penting dalam menentukan kesejahteraan individu kerana ia menyumbang kepada keselamatan dan ketenangan fikiran. Pekerjaan merupakan sumber pendapatan yang dapat meningkatkan keupayaan menambah baik taraf hidup. Selain daripada mempunyai pekerjaan yang dapat menjamin kehidupan, persekitaran kerja yang selesa, kurang tekanan dan risiko akan menghasilkan pekerja yang sihat minda dan meningkatkan produktiviti.

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BIL.	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
5.	PERUMAHAN	Perumahan adalah satu keperluan asas kehidupan yang baik, keselamatan dan perlindungan kepada keluarga/ individu. Kehidupan yang selesa biasanya dikaitkan dengan taraf hidup yang lebih baik kerana ia memberi ketenangan fikiran dan kepuasan hidup.
6.	HIBURAN DAN REKREASI	Hiburan dan rekreasi boleh memberi pengalaman dan emosi positif kepada individu kerana ia boleh mencetuskan kegembiraan dan seterusnya menyumbang kepada kesejahteraan. Hiburan dan rekreasi juga memperkaya pengalaman hidup dan penting bagi mengekalkan kesejahteraan kerohanian.
7.	PENDIDIKAN	Pendidikan merupakan instrumen utama bagi menyampaikan ilmu dan budaya dari generasi ke generasi yang menjadi asas pembangunan dan kemajuan teknologi untuk mengekal dan meningkatkan kualiti hidup. Pendidikan adalah penting bagi individu bukan sahaja kerana dapat mewujudkan peluang ekonomi, tetapi juga meningkatkan kemajuan diri dan masyarakat. Untuk tujuan ini, pembangunan sistem pendidikan harus merangkumi aspek kesaksamaan dan kualiti.
8.	TADBIR URUS	Tadbir urus yang baik merupakan sebahagian daripada faktor institusi yang mempengaruhi pencapaian fungsi individu dalam kehidupan. Institusi yang baik dapat memberi kesan positif kepada individu memanfaatkan peluang dan kekayaan bagi mencapai matlamat hidup, manakala institusi yang tidak adil merupakan kos kepada masyarakat.
9.	KESELAMATAN AWAM	Keamanan dan keselamatan adalah pra syarat bagi kesejahteraan rakyat. Oleh itu, adalah penting bagi negara untuk sentiasa meningkatkan keselamatan awam bagi memastikan keamanan dan kestabilan sosial. Kebebasan untuk bergerak tanpa berasa takut adalah elemen sokongan untuk individu memenuhi keperluan kehidupan.
10.	PENYERTAAN SOSIAL	Keterangkuman yang boleh dicapai melalui penyertaan sosial adalah penting untuk kesejahteraan rakyat. Penyertaan sosial menggambarkan komitmen dan kesediaan individu untuk terlibat dalam aktiviti sosial, politik, agama dan kemasyarakatan. Penglibatan dalam masyarakat merupakan satu daripada matlamat hidup yang dapat memberi kepuasan dan kebebasan dalam kehidupan.

BIL.	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
11.	KEBUDAYAAN	Budaya mempunyai nilai tersendiri yang merupakan wadah simbol dan identiti negara dan menyumbang dengan ketara kepada pembangunan dan kesejahteraan ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar. Budaya diserlahkan melalui tingkah laku dan pemikiran, serta mempengaruhi cara percakapan, amalan sosial dan agama sesebuah masyarakat. <i>Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity</i> (2001) mentakrifkan budaya sebagai "... satu set ciri-ciri kerohanian, material, intelektual dan emosi yang tersendiri bagi sesebuah masyarakat atau kumpulan sosial dan ia merangkumi seni dan kesusasteraan, gaya hidup, cara hidup bermasyarakat, sistem nilai, tradisi dan kepercayaan". Kebebasan untuk mengamalkan budaya sendiri menggalakkan semangat kepunyaan.
12.	KESIHATAN	Kesihatan merupakan sebahagian daripada kesejahteraan kerana sumbangannya kepada keupayaan individu. Individu yang mempunyai mental dan fizikal yang sihat akan dapat melaksanakan tanggungjawab terhadap diri sendiri, keluarga dan masyarakat. Kesihatan juga mempunyai kaitan langsung dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi kerana ia dapat meningkatkan kualiti modal insan dan produktiviti.
13.	KELUARGA	Unit keluarga merupakan institusi utama dalam struktur sosial dan berperanan memenuhi keperluan sosial, ekonomi dan psikologi individu. Pendapatan menyediakan platform yang membolehkan individu menampung perbelanjaan diri dan keluarga mereka. Walau bagaimanapun, kekuatan dan fungsi unit keluarga juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor bukan kewangan.
14.	UDARA	Merujuk kepada keadaan dan kualiti udara persekitaran yang mempengaruhi kesejahteraan rakyat. Penilaian meliputi tahap pencemaran, kepekatan bahan pencemar, dan tahap kualiti udara keseluruhan yang mencerminkan kelestarian serta kebolehdiaman sesuatu kawasan. Kualiti udara yang baik menyumbang kepada kesihatan awam, keselesaan hidup dan kesejahteraan komuniti secara menyeluruh.
15.	AIR	Merujuk kepada keadaan dan kualiti sumber air yang mempengaruhi kesejahteraan rakyat. Penilaian meliputi tahap kebersihan, keselamatan dan ketersediaan air, termasuk sumber air mentah, air paip terawat serta badan air semula jadi. Kualiti air yang baik menyumbang kepada kesihatan awam, keselamatan penggunaan harian dan kelestarian ekosistem.

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BIL.	KOMPONEN	KETERANGAN
16.	SUMBER BIODIVERSITI	Merujuk kepada sumber semula jadi yang hidup, termasuk tumbuhan, haiwan dan organisma lain yang menyumbang kepada keseimbangan ekosistem serta menyokong keperluan manusia. Penilaian meliputi aspek pengeluaran pertanian, perikanan, ternakan dan sumber biologi lain yang mencerminkan tahap ketersediaan, kelestarian dan pengurusan sumber biodiversiti di sesuatu kawasan.

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

A.2: INDIKATOR INDEKS KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT MALAYSIA

1. PENGANGKUTAN

i. Pemilikan kereta dan motosikal persendirian (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan kereta dan motosikal persendirian berdaftar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

ii. Panjang jalan per kapita (+)

Merujuk kepada jumlah panjang jalan berturap dan tidak berturap (km) dibahagi dengan jumlah penduduk.

iii. Indeks Pembangunan Jalan Raya (RDI) (+)

Indeks Pembangunan Jalan Raya (RDI) merupakan petunjuk kualiti pembangunan jalan raya yang mengambil kira panjang rangkaian jalan raya, keluasan tanah dan jumlah penduduk. Secara umumnya, jika nilai $RDI > 1$, ini menunjukkan tahap rangkaian jalan raya yang baik serta mampu menampung jumlah kenderaan di samping menjana aktiviti sosio-ekonomi. Nilai RDI yang lebih tinggi menggambarkan pembangunan jalan raya yang mampan.

iv. Bilangan penumpang keretapi (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan penumpang perkhidmatan keretapi termasuk LRT (Ampang dan Putra Lines), KL Monorel, KLIA Express Transit, KTM Komuter dan keretapi antara bandar.

2. KOMUNIKASI

i. Peratusan individu menggunakan telefon bimbit (+)

Merujuk kepada peratus individu yang menggunakan telefon bimbit.

ii. Peratus individu menggunakan internet (+)

Merujuk kepada peratus individu yang menggunakan internet termasuk satelit, talian tanpa wayar, VDSL, fiber, WiMax, Unifi, Iburst, EV-DO dan Danawa.

iii. Bilangan nama domain (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan akaun laman web berdaftar (nama domain) di bawah *My Domain Registry* bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

3. PENDAPATAN DAN PENGAGIHAN

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

Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) ialah jumlah wang yang diperoleh oleh rakyat dan perniagaan. Jumlah ini termasuk Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) negara dan pendapatan utama. Pendapatan utama merangkumi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan residen dan bukan residen. PNK per kapita benar (RM) dibahagikan dengan jumlah penduduk.

ii. Purata pendapatan isi rumah bulanan (+)

Merujuk kepada pendapatan kasar isi rumah bulanan purata.

iii. Pekali Gini (-)

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

iv. Insiden kemiskinan (-)

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

4. PERSEKITARAN KERJA

i. Kadar pekerjaan (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk bekerja dalam kalangan jumlah tenaga buruh dalam sesuatu tempoh rujukan.

ii. Peratusan tenaga buruh dengan waktu kerja tetap pada hari bekerja (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan individu bekerja yang mempunyai jadual atau waktu kerja tetap pada hari bekerja, sama ada dalam sektor awam atau swasta.

iii. Kehilangan hari bekerja kerana tindakan perusahaan (-)

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

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iv. Purata jam bekerja (-)

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

v. Kadar kemalangan perusahaan dan perjalanan (-)

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

vi. Kadar pengangguran jangka panjang (-)

Kadar Pengangguran Jangka Panjang merujuk kepada peratusan individu menganggur yang telah mencari pekerjaan secara aktif selama 12 bulan atau lebih dalam kalangan jumlah tenaga buruh.

vii. Peratusan tenaga buruh berumur 25 tahun ke atas yang bekerja lebih daripada 50 jam seminggu (-)

Merujuk kepada peratusan individu bekerja berumur 25 tahun dan ke atas yang melaporkan bekerja lebih daripada 50 jam seminggu dalam tempoh rujukan.

viii. Peratus tenaga buruh yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu, bukan kerana pilihan (-)

Merujuk kepada peratusan individu bekerja yang melaporkan bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu dalam tempoh rujukan dan menyatakan bahawa mereka ingin serta bersedia untuk bekerja lebih lama, tetapi tidak mempunyai peluang pekerjaan tambahan atau tidak ditawarkan waktu kerja yang lebih panjang.

5. PERUMAHAN

i. Peratus unit rumah kos rendah kepada bilangan isi rumah B40 (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan unit rumah kos rendah kepada isi rumah B40.

ii. Peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan air terawat (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah yang dibekalkan dengan kemudahan air terawat.

iii. Peratus isi rumah dengan bekalan elektrik (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah yang dibekalkan dengan kemudahan elektrik.

iv. Peratus isi rumah dengan liputan perkhidmatan kutipan sampah (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan isi rumah yang mendapat perkhidmatan kutipan sampah.

v. Bilangan penghuni sebilik (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan bilik di kediaman dibahagikan dengan bilangan orang yang tinggal di dalam kediaman tersebut.

vi. Kemampuan miliki kediaman (-)

Merujuk kepada tahap kemampuan individu untuk memiliki kediaman sendiri, di mana nilai negatif menunjukkan kesukaran atau keterbatasan dalam memiliki rumah. Indikator ini dikira berdasarkan data median pendapatan kasar tahunan dan median harga kediaman bagi semua jenis rumah.

6. HIBURAN DAN REKREASI

i. Bilangan isi rumah dengan langganan TV berbayar (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan isi rumah yang melanggan TV berbayar (ASTRO dan IPTV).

ii. Bilangan penginap hotel domestik (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan penginap hotel domestik bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

iii. Bilangan pengunjung taman rekreasi (+)

Merujuk kepada jumlah pengunjung ke taman rekreasi. Data menunjukkan bilangan pengunjung bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

iv. Bilangan pengunjung pawagam (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan pengunjung pawagam di Malaysia bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Data adalah berdasarkan penjualan tiket kecuali Negeri Kelantan dan Perlis.

7. PENDIDIKAN

i. Kadar penyertaan peringkat pra-sekolah (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 3+ hingga 5+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat pra-sekolah.

ii. Akses kepada pendidikan awal kanak-kanak (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 4 hingga 6 tahun yang berdaftar atau mengikuti pendidikan awal kanak-kanak di institusi prasekolah kerajaan atau swasta dalam tempoh tahun rujukan.

iii. Kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah rendah (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kanak-kanak berumur 6+ hingga 11+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat sekolah rendah.

iv. Kadar penyertaan peringkat sekolah menengah (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk berumur 12+ hingga 16+ tahun yang berdaftar di peringkat sekolah menengah.

v. Kadar penyertaan peringkat tertiar (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk dalam kohort-umur antara 17+ hingga 23+ tahun yang mengikuti pengajian di peringkat tertiar.

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vi. Kadar literasi (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk yang mempunyai keupayaan untuk membaca dan menulis dengan kemampuan untuk memahami kenyataan pendek yang mudah dalam kehidupan seharian.

vii. Peratus pelajar tamat sekolah rendah (+)

Kadar tamat pendidikan sekolah rendah merupakan peratusan kohort murid yang menamatkan persekolahan pada gred terakhir pendidikan di peringkat rendah (tahun enam) dengan mengambil kira murid yang mendaftar pada gred pertama (tahun satu) mengikut kohort persekolahan yang ditetapkan.

viii. Peratus pelajar tamat sekolah menengah (+)

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

ix. Peratus calon lulus (SPM) (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan calon yang lulus semua subjek dalam peperiksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. Data menunjukkan bahawa peratus yang semakin tinggi merujuk pencapaian yang lebih baik.

x. Peratus guru siswazah di sekolah rendah (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan guru siswazah kepada jumlah guru di sekolah rendah.

xi. Peratus guru siswazah di sekolah menengah (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan guru siswazah kepada jumlah guru di sekolah menengah.

xii. Bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan PhD (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan pensyarah dengan kelayakan Doktor Falsafah (PhD) di institusi pengajian tinggi awam dan swasta.

xiii. Nisbah murid kepada guru di sekolah kerajaan bagi peringkat rendah (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid sekolah rendah bagi setiap seorang guru di sekolah kerajaan dalam tempoh tahun rujukan.

xiv. Nisbah murid kepada guru di sekolah kerajaan bagi peringkat menengah (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan murid sekolah menengah bagi setiap seorang guru di sekolah kerajaan dalam tempoh tahun rujukan.

xv. Peratus penduduk berumur 25 hingga 64 tahun yang mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya pendidikan menengah atas (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk berumur antara 25 hingga 64 tahun yang telah menamatkan sekurang-kurangnya peringkat pendidikan menengah atau mempunyai tahap pendidikan yang lebih tinggi seperti pendidikan pasca menengah, diploma atau ijazah.

xvi. Peratus penduduk berumur 25 hingga 64 tahun yang mempunyai ijazah universiti (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk berumur antara 25 hingga 64 tahun yang telah menamatkan pengajian peringkat ijazah universiti atau mempunyai kelayakan akademik setaraf, termasuk ijazah sarjana muda, sarjana dan doktor falsafah (PhD).

xvii. Jangkaan tahun persekolahan (+)

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan tahun persekolahan yang dijangka diperoleh oleh individu dalam tempoh rujukan, yang mencerminkan tahap akses dan peluang pendidikan. Indikator ini diperoleh daripada Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia.

xviii. Purata tahun persekolahan (+)

Merujuk kepada purata bilangan tahun persekolahan sebenar yang telah diperoleh oleh individu dalam tempoh rujukan. Nilai positif menunjukkan tempoh pendidikan yang lebih panjang. Indikator ini diperoleh daripada Indeks Pembangunan Rakyat Malaysia.

8. TADBIR URUS

i. Peratus kes rasuah yang didakwa (+)

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

ii. Bilangan transaksi e-pembayaran (+)

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

iii. Peratus pengguna e-Filing (+)

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

iv. Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam parlimen Dewan Negara (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kerusi dalam Parlimen Dewan Negara yang disandang oleh wakil wanita dalam tempoh rujukan.

v. Peratusan kerusi yang disandang oleh wanita dalam parlimen Dewan Rakyat (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan kerusi dalam Parlimen Dewan Rakyat yang disandang oleh wakil wanita dalam tempoh rujukan.

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

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

9. KESELAMATAN AWAM

i. Kadar jenayah (-)

Merujuk kepada peratus jenayah harta benda dan jenayah kekerasan yang dilaporkan kepada Polis DiRaja Malaysia (PDRM) bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk.

ii. Kemalangan jalan raya (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan kemalangan jalan raya yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM bagi setiap 1,000 kenderaan berdaftar.

iii. Kadar pembunuhan (-)

Merujuk kepada peratus kes bunuh yang dilaporkan kepada Polis DiRaja Malaysia (PDRM) bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk.

10. PENYERTAAN SOSIAL

i. Bilangan pertubuhan bukan bermotif keuntungan berdaftar (+)

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

ii. Bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan persatuan penduduk berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan.

iii. Keahlian RELA (+)

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

11. KEBUDAYAAN

i. Bilangan keahlian perpustakaan awam (+)

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

ii. Bilangan pengunjung Istana Budaya (+)

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

iii. Bilangan pengunjung muzium (+)

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

iv. Bilangan pengunjung Kompleks Kraf (+)

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

v. Bilangan pengunjung Memorial Negarawan (+)

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

12. KESIHATAN

i. Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir (+)

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

ii. Bilangan kes penyakit tidak berjangkit (-)

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

iii. Bilangan katil di hospital (+)

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

iv. Nisbah doktor kepada penduduk (-)

Merujuk kepada seorang doktor untuk anggaran bilangan penduduk yang menerima perkhidmatan. Doktor merujuk kepada seorang pengamal perubatan yang berdaftar dengan Majlis Perubatan Malaysia termasuk doktor pelatih.

v. Peratus pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang dari 90 minit (+)

Merujuk kepada bilangan pesakit yang menunggu masa kurang dari 90 minit untuk berjumpa doktor di klinik pakar.

vi. Kadar tahap kesihatan mental (-)

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

NOTA TEKNIKAL

vii. Bilangan kes penyakit berjangkit (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan kes yang berjangkit bagi setiap 100,000 penduduk. Terdapat 38 penyakit dan dikategorikan kepada Penyakit Bawaan Air dan Makanan; Penyakit Bawaan Vektor; Penyakit Cegahan Vaksin; Viral Hepatitis; TIBI dan Kusta; Jangkitan Transmisi Secara Seksual; Zoonosis; Viral Encephalitis dan Survelan. Data ini merujuk kepada bilangan pesakit yang discaj dari hospital di bawah Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia.

viii. Liputan pelalian DPT (Difteria, Pertusis dan Tetanus) bagi bayi (dos pertama dan dos penamat) (+)

Merujuk kepada liputan pelalian DPT (Difteria, Pertusis dan Tetanus) bagi bayi (dos pertama dan dos penamat) bagi setiap 1,000 bayi.

ix. Liputan pelalian MMR (Mump, Measles dan Rubella) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga bawah 2 tahun (+)

Merujuk kepada liputan pelalian MMR (Mump, Measles dan Rubella) untuk kanak-kanak berumur 1 hingga bawah 2 tahun bagi setiap 1,000 kanak-kanak yang berumur 1 hingga bawah 2 tahun.

13. KELUARGA

i. Kadar perceraian (-)

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

ii. Kes keganasan rumahtangga (-)

Merujuk kepada bilangan kes keganasan rumahtangga yang dilaporkan kepada PDRM.

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

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

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

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

v. Nisbah tanggungan (-)

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

14. UDARA

i. Kualiti udara (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan bacaan stesen pengawasan kualiti udara Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) yang mencatat indeks pencemaran udara (IPU) kurang daripada 50.

ii. Pelepasan gas rumah kaca (-)

Merujuk kepada jumlah pelepasan gas rumah kaca yang dihasilkan oleh aktiviti manusia dalam tempoh rujukan, termasuk karbon dioksida, metana dan gas lain. Nilai negatif menunjukkan pengurangan pelepasan.

15. AIR

i. Kualiti air (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan sungai yang dipantau dan mencatat air bersih.

ii. Penduduk dengan air paip yang dirawat (+)

Merujuk kepada peratusan penduduk yang mempunyai akses kepada air paip yang dirawat dan selamat untuk digunakan di kawasan kediaman mereka.

16. SUMBER BIODIVERSITI

i. Peratus kawasan berhutan (+)

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

ii. Keluasan hutan yang dilesenkan untuk pengusahaan (-)

Merujuk kepada keluasan hutan yang telah diberikan lesen untuk tujuan pengusahaan dalam tempoh rujukan. Nilai negatif menunjukkan pengurangan atau keterhadapan keluasan hutan yang dilesenkan.

PEMBUNDARAN ANGGARAN

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

INTRODUCTION

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

DATA SOURCE

Data for all the indicators used in MyWI are based on secondary data that are sourced from various ministries and agencies as well as the private sector. The reference year for the Malaysian level is from 2000 to 2024.

BASE YEAR

The IKRM calculation at the national level uses the base year 2000 where the index value is equal to 100.

METHODOLOGY

The MyWI is calculated as a composite index based on the average of 16 component indices, while each of the component-index is calculated from the average of indicator indices under the respective components. The relationship of the composite index and the indices is as shown in Figure A.1. All the indicators are assigned a positive (+) or a negative (-) sign. The indicators with positive signs (e.g life expectancy, real per capita GNI) imply that an increase in the numerical value denotes improving conditions while those with a negative sign (e.g infant mortality rate, incidence of poverty) denote reverse. The correction of the trend direction is carried out on the indicators with negative signs so that all upward trends show an improvement in well-being, while downward trends indicate otherwise. This is necessary to have a common reading of the trend directions of the various indices, including the composite index.

The data has to be standardized to enable the indices to be comparable. In doing so, it also removes the different units of measurement of all indicators to come up with a common reading for all the indicators that is amenable to aggregation for the derivation of the composite index and the component indices. Standard deviation method is used to standardize each indicator. The standard deviation will be enabled more accurate determination of the values of a frequency distribution in relation to the mean. According to Chebyshev's Theorem, regardless of the shape of the distribution, at least 75 per cent of frequency values will lie within a range of ± 2 standard deviations from the mean of the distribution, and at least 89 per cent of values will lie within a range of ± 3 standard deviations from the mean of the distribution.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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

STEP 1: Obtain the Standard Score of each indicator in year

i) Standard deviation

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

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

where:

σ_j = the standard deviation of indicator j

N = the number of observations

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

μ_j = the mean value of indicator j

ii) Standard score of indicators

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

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

where:

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

μ = the mean value of indicator

σ = the standard deviation of data series

Z = the standard score

STEP 2: Obtain the Sub-Index for each indicator

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

Index of a positive indicator

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

Where t refers to year j is the indicator

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

Indeks indikator negative

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

Index with base-value 2000

Once this step is completed, to have an index value that can be compared to the initial year or the base value, the score is then divided by the base value. The value for the year 2000 will always be 100.

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

STEP 3: Obtain the Index of each component in year

The index of each component is then obtained by averaging the value of indicator indices with base value 2000 for the respective component as follows:

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

where:

I_c = The compenent index

N = The number of indicators

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

STEP 4: Obtain the composite Index in year

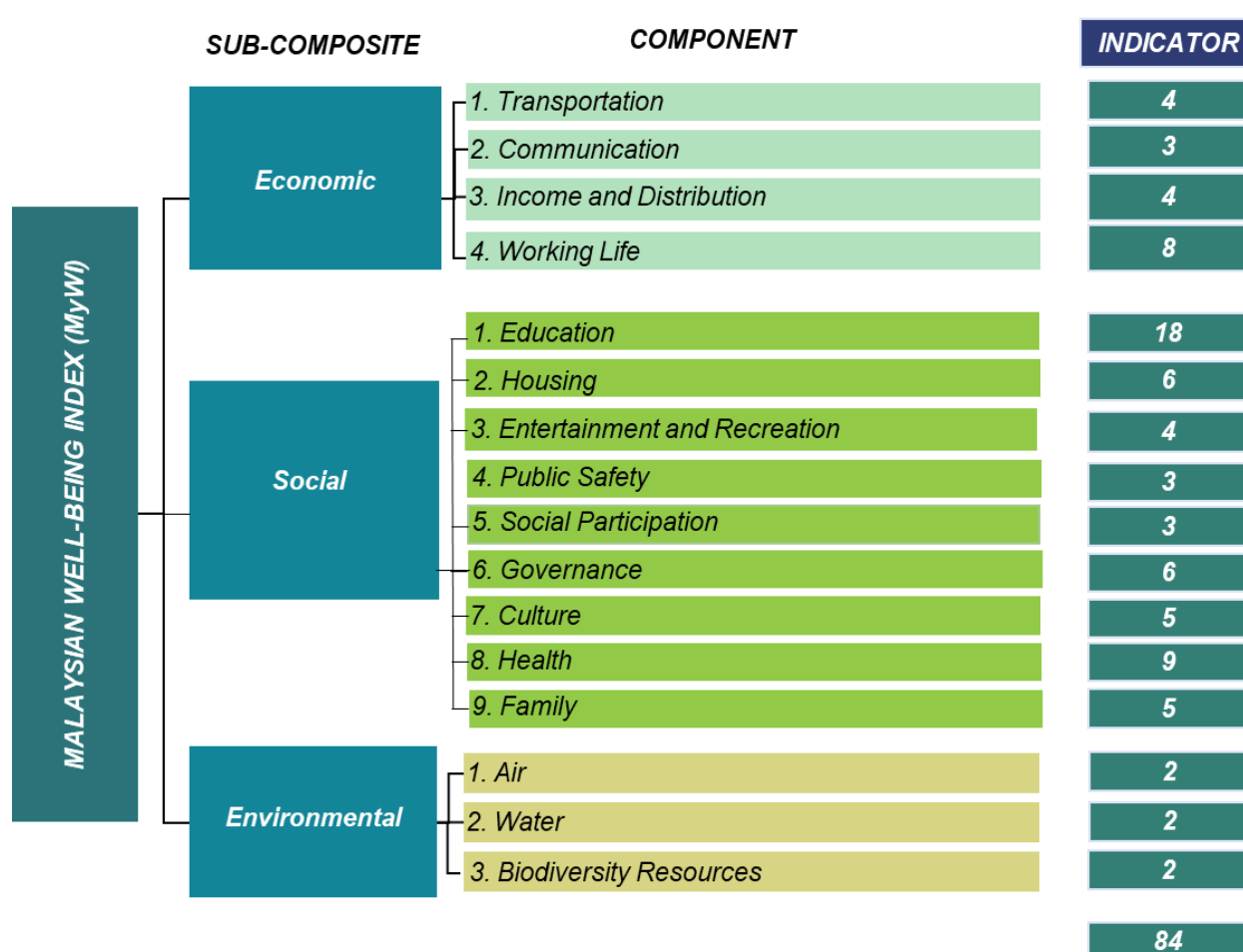
Finally, the Composite Index is derived by averaging the component indices

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

I_c = The component index

N = The number of components

Figure A.1: The Relationship between The Composite Index, Component Index, and Indicator Index



COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

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

A.1: COMPONENTS OF WELL-BEING

NO.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
1.	TRANSPORTATION	<i>Transport is vital for progress and development since it relates to mobility and accessibility to resources as well as opportunities for employment, education and movement of goods and services. The capability and functioning of individuals will improve greatly with the ease of transport.</i>
2.	COMMUNICATION	<i>Communication is important because of the economic and social benefits it provides to individuals. Economically, communication is a tool to enhance accessibility to people and resources; thus, promoting efficiency and productivity. The advancement in Communication has enable real time connectivity across the globe hence bringing businesses as well as social relationships even closer.</i>
3.	INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION	<i>Income of a nation reflects the capability of the country as a whole in generating wealth for its population. It also represents the size of opportunity for the nation to convert wealth into well-being at the aggregate level. The distribution of income reflects the state of equality and the distribution of economic resources. When measured based on household disposable income, income distribution gives a better picture of income disparity among the population. The poverty incidence focuses on income the bottom group of the population.</i>
4.	WORKING LIFE	<i>The condition of working life is one of the important elements of an individual's well-being because it promotes both security and peace of mind. Work produces a source of income that increases the capability to improve the standard of living and quality of life. On top of having to work for a living, having a comfortable place to work with less stress and risk promotes a healthy mind that leads to productivity.</i>
5.	HOUSING	<i>Housing is a basic necessity for a decent living, security and shelter for families/individuals. Comfortable living is normally associated with better life performance since it provides peace of mind and promotes life satisfaction.</i>

TECHNICAL NOTES

NO.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
6.	ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	<i>Entertainment and recreation can be enhanced positive experiences and emotion of individuals. It is an important domain that contributes to subjective well-being as it evokes happiness. Entertainment and recreation also promote life enriching and therefore important in maintaining spiritual wellnes.</i>
7.	EDUCATION	<i>Education is the principal instrument for transmitting knowledge and culture from one generation to the next. It provides the foundation from which the technology to sustain and improve the quality of life is developed and enhanced. Education is important for individuals not only due to the economic opportunities it offers, but also for personal articulation and societal advancement. For these purposes, the development of the education system should encompass both the equality and the qualitative aspects.</i>
8.	GOVERNANCE	<i>Good governance is a part of institutional factors that support the attainment of individuals' functioning in life. While oppressive institutions are a cost to society, the good ones can have a positive impact on the way individuals convert wealth and opportunities into benefits that they value in their lives.</i>
9.	PUBLIC SAFETY	<i>Peace and security are preconditions for human well-being. As such, it is pertinent for a country to uphold public safety at all times to ensure social peace and stability. Freedom to move around without fear is a supporting element for individuals in fulfilling their functioning in life.</i>
10.	SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	<i>Inclusiveness is important for human well-being and can be achieved through social participation. Social participation is the reflection of the people's commitment and willingness to be involved in social, political, religious and community activities. Being able to take part in society is one of the achieved functioning and thus freedom in life.</i>

NO.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
11.	CULTURE	<i>Culture has an intrinsic value as a repository of symbols and the identity of a nation and significantly contributes to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development and well-being. Culture is manifested through human behavior and thought and influences the manner of speech, social and religious practices of a society. Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) defined culture as "... the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs." Freedom to exercise one's own culture promotes a sense of belonging.</i>
12.	HEALTH	<i>Health constitutes an integral part of well-being due to its contribution to the functioning of a person. Being physically and mentally healthy will enable individuals to perform their responsibility toward him/ herself, family and society as a whole. Health is also directly linked to economic growth by enhancing human capital and productivity.</i>
13.	FAMILY	<i>The family unit represents the core institution within the societal structure and its functioning fulfils the social, economic and psychological needs of individuals. While income provides the platform that allows individuals to sustain themselves and their families, the strength of family units is also influenced by the non-financial factors that may in turn, affect the functionality of family units.</i>
14.	AIR	<i>Refers to the condition and quality of the surrounding air that affects the well-being of the population. The assessment covers the level of pollution, the concentration of pollutants, and the overall air quality, which reflects the sustainability and liveability of an area. Good air quality contributes to public health, living comfort, and the overall well-being of the community.</i>
15.	WATER	<i>Refers to the condition and quality of water resources that affect the well-being of the population. The assessment covers the level of cleanliness, safety and availability of water, including raw water sources, treated piped water, and natural water bodies. Good water quality contributes to public health, the safety of daily use, and the sustainability of ecosystems.</i>

TECHNICAL NOTES

NO.	COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
16.	BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES	Refers to living natural resources, including plants, animals and other organisms that contribute to ecosystem balance and support human needs. The assessment covers aspects of agricultural production, fisheries, livestock and other biological resources, which reflect the availability, sustainability and management of biodiversity resources in a given area.

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

A.2: THE INDICATORS OF MALAYSIAN WELL-BEING INDEX

1. TRANSPORTATION

i. Ownership of private cars and motorcycles (+)

Refers to the number of registered private cars and motorcycles for every 1,000 population.

ii. Road length per capita (+)

Refers to the total length of paved and unpaved roads (km) divided by the total population.

iii. Road Development Index (RDI) (+)

The Road Development Index, or RDI, is an indicator of the quality of road development that considers the length of the road network, land area, and population size. Generally, if the RDI value exceeds one, it indicates a good level of road network that can accommodate the number of vehicles while also generating socioeconomic activities. A higher RDI value reflects sustainable road development.

iv. Number of railways passengers (+)

Refers to the passengers of railway services that include LRT (Ampang and Putra Lines), KL Monorail, KLIA Express Transit, KTM Commuter and intercity rails.

2. COMMUNICATION

i. Percentage of individuals using mobile phones (+)

Refers to the percentage of individuals who use mobile phones.

ii. Percentage of individuals using the internet (+)

Refers to the percentage of individuals who use the internet including satellite, wireless, VDSL, fiber, WiMax, Unifi, Iburst, EV-DO and Danawa.

iii. Number of domain names (+)

Refers to the number of domain name subscriptions under My Domain Registry for every 1,000 population.

3. INCOME AND DISTRIBUTION

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

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

ii. Mean monthly household income (+)

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

iii. Gini coefficient (-)

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

iv. Incidence of poverty (-)

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

4. WORKING LIFE

i. Employment rate (+)

Refers to the percentage of employed persons within the total labour force during the reference period.

ii. Percentage of labour force with fixed working hours on working days (+)

Refers to the percentage of employed individuals who have fixed schedules or working hours on working days, whether in the public or private sector.

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

iv. Average working hours (-)

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

v. Industrial and travel accidents rate (-)

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

vi. Long-term unemployment rate (-)

Long-term Unemployment Rate refers to the percentage of unemployed individuals who have been actively seeking work for 12 months or more within the total labour force.

vii. Percentage of labour force aged 15 and above working more than 45 hours per week. (-)

Refers to the percentage of employed individuals aged 15 years and above who reported working more than 45 hours per week during the reference period.

viii. Percentage of labour force working less than 30 hours per week, not by choice. (-)

Refers to the percentage of employed individuals who reported working less than 30 hours per week during the reference period and indicated that they were willing and available to work longer hours, but did not have additional job opportunities or were not offered longer working hours

5. HOUSING

i. Percentage of low-cost housing units to the number of B40 households (+)

Refers to the percentage of low-cost housing units to the number of B40 households.

ii. Percentage of households with treated water supply (+)

Refers to the percentage of households supplied with treated water facilities.

iii. Percentage of households with electricity supply (+)

Refers to the percentage of households supplied with electricity facilities.

iv. Percentage of households with electricity supply (+)

Refers to the percentage of households supplied with electricity facilities.

v. Number of persons per room (-)

It is measured as the number of persons living in dwelling divided by the number of rooms in a dwelling.

vi. Housing affordability (-)

Refers to the level of an individual's ability to own a home, where negative values indicate difficulties or limitations in home ownership. This indicator is calculated based on median annual gross income and the median house price for all types of housing.

6. ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

i. Number of households with paid TV subscriptions (+)

Refers to the number of households with paid TV (ASTRO dan IPTV) subscription.

ii. Number of domestic hotel guests (+)

Refers to the number of domestic hotel guests for every 1,000 population.

iii. Number of recreational park visitors (+)

Refers to the number of visitors to recreational parks. Data shows the number of visitors for every 1,000 population.

iv. Number of cinemagoers (+)

Refers to the number of cinemagoers in Malaysia for every 1,000 population. The data is based on ticket sales except for Kelantan and Perlis.

7. EDUCATION

i. Pre-school participation rate (+)

Refers to the percentage of enrolment of eligible official pre-school age population (3+ to 5+) in a given school year.

ii. Access to early childhood education (+)

Refers to the percentage of children aged 4 to 6 years who are enrolled in or attending early childhood education at government or private preschool institutions during the reference year.

iii. Primary school participation rate (+)

Refers to the percentage of enrolment of eligible official primary school age population (6+ to 11+) in a given school year

iv. Secondary school participation rate (+)

Refers to the percentage of enrolment of eligible official secondary school age population (12+ to 16+) in a given school year.

v. Tertiary participation rate (+)

Refers to the percentage of enrolment of the tertiary age-cohort population (17+ to 23+) in a given school year.

TECHNICAL NOTES

vi. Literacy rate (+)

Refers to the percentage of population that had the ability to read and write with ability to understand a short simple statement on everyday life.

vii. Percentage of primary student's completion (+)

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

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

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

ix. Percentage of candidates passing (SPM) (+)

Refers to the percentage of candidate who have passed all subjects in Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. Data shows that the higher the percentage the better the achievement.

x. Percentage of graduate teachers in primary schools (+)

Refers to the percentage of graduate teachers to the total number of teachers in primary schools.

xi. Percentage of graduate teachers in secondary schools (+)

Refers to the percentage of graduate teachers to the total number of teachers in secondary schools.

xii. Number of lecturers with PhD (+)

Refers to the number of lecturers with Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) qualifications in public and private higher education institutions.

xiii. Student-to-teacher ratio in government primary schools (-)

Refers to the number of primary school students per teacher in government schools during the reference year.

xiv. Student-to-teacher ratio in government secondary schools (-)

Refers to the number of secondary school students per teacher in government schools during the reference year.

xv. Percentage of population aged 25 to 64 with at least upper secondary education (+)

Refers to the percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 who have completed at least upper secondary education or attained higher levels of education such as post-secondary, diploma, or degree programmes.

xvi. Percentage of population aged 25 to 64 with a university degree (+)

Refers to the percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 who have completed a university degree or possess equivalent academic qualifications, including bachelor's, master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees.

xvii. Expected years of schooling (+)

Refers to the average number of years of schooling an individual is expected to receive during the reference period, reflecting access to and opportunities in education. This indicator is derived from the Malaysia Human Development Index.

xviii. Mean years of schooling (+)

Refers to the average number of actual years of schooling completed by individuals during the reference period. Positive values indicate longer durations of education. This indicator is derived from the Malaysia Human Development Index.

8. GOVERNANCE

i. Percentage of corruption cases prosecuted (+)

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

ii. Number of e-payment transactions (+)

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

iii. Percentage of e-Filing users (+)

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

iv. Percentage of seats held by women in the Senate (Dewan Negara) (+)

Refers to the percentage of seats in the Senate (Dewan Negara) held by women during the reference period.

TECHNICAL NOTES

v. Percentage of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) (+)

Refers to the percentage of seats in the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat) held by women during the reference period.

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

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

9. PUBLIC SAFETY

i. Crime rate (-)

Refers to the percentage of street crime, property crime and violent crime reported to PDRM. Data shows the number of crimes for every 1,000 population.

ii. Number of road accidents (-)

Refers to the number of road accidents reported to Polis DiRaja Malaysia (PDRM) for every 1,000 registered vehicles.

iii. Homicide rate (-)

Refers to the percentage of reported homicide cases to the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM) per 100,000 population.

10. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

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

Refers to the number of registered non-profit organisation under the Societies Act 1966.

ii. Number of registered residents' associations (+)

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

iii. Membership of RELA (+)

Refers to the number of memberships in Jabatan Sukarelawan Malaysia (RELA). RELA was established on 11 January 1972 to enable the masses to volunteer in preserving and maintaining national peace and security.

11. CULTURE

i. Membership in public libraries and national libraries (+)

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

ii. Number of Istana Budaya visitors (+)

Refers to the number of attendees that comes over for entertainment shows held at the Istana Budaya for every 1,000 population.

iii. Number of museum visitors (+)

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

iv. Number of Craft Complex visitors (+)

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

v. Number of Memorial Negarawan visitors (+)

Refers to the number of visitors to the Memorial Negarawan under the National Archives of Malaysia per 1,000 residents.

12. HEALTH

i. Life expectancy at birth (+)

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

ii. Number of non-communicable disease cases (-)

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

iii. Number of beds in hospitals (+)

Refers to the number of inpatient beds in public and private hospitals that include acute chronic beds for every 1,000 population.

iv. Doctor to population ratio (-)

Refers to one doctor for an estimated number of people served in a given year. Doctor refers to a medical practitioner who is registered with the Malaysian Medical Council, including houseman officer.

v. Percentage of patients whose waiting time is less than 90 minutes (+)

Refers to the number of patients waiting less than 90 minutes to see a doctor in a specialist clinic

vi. Immunisation coverage of infants for DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus) (1st and completion dose) (+)

Refers to immunisation coverage of infants for DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus) (1st and completion dose) for 1,000 infants.

TECHNICAL NOTES

vii. Immunisation coverage MMR (Mumps, Measles & Rubella) for children aged 1 and below 2 years (+)

Refers to the immunisation coverage MMR (Mumps, Measles & Rubella) for children aged 1 and below 2 years per 1,000 children aged 1 and below 2 years.

viii. Incidence of communicable disease cases (-)

Refers to the number of infectious disease cases per 100,000 population. A total of 38 diseases are included in this indicator, categorised into Water and Food-borne Diseases; Vector-borne Diseases; Vaccine-preventable Diseases; Viral Hepatitis; Tuberculosis and Leprosy; Sexually Transmitted Infections; Zoonoses; Viral Encephalitis; and Surveillance. The data refer to the number of patients discharged from hospitals under the Ministry of Health Malaysia.

ix. Level of mental health rate (-)

Referring to the number of patients diagnosed with mental health, emotional and behavioural disorders for every 1,000 population.

13. FAMILY

i. Divorce rate (-)

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

ii. Domestic violence cases (-)

Refers to the number of domestic violence cases reported to PDRM.

iii. Children involved in crime (-)

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

iv. Household debts per capita (RM) (-)

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

v. Dependency ratio (-)

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

14. AIR

i. Air quality (+)

Refers to the percentage of the Department of Environment (DOE) air quality monitoring stations that recorded air pollution index (API) of less than 50.

ii. Greenhouse gas emissions (-)

Refers to the total greenhouse gas emissions generated by human activities during the reference period, including carbon dioxide, methane, and other gases. Negative values indicate a reduction in emissions.

15. WATER

i. Water quality (+)

Refers to the percentage of monitored rivers that recorded clean water.

ii. Population with access to treated piped water (+)

Refers to the percentage of the population with access to treated piped water that is safe for use in their residential areas.

16. BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

i. Percentage of forested land (+)

Refers to the percentage of forested land area to total land area in Malaysia.

ii. Forest area licensed for harvesting (-)

Refers to the area of forest that has been licensed for harvesting activities during the reference period. Negative values indicate a reduction or limitation in the licensed forest area.

ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

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

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